

# International Associations

activities  
congresses \*  
publications



# Associations Internationales

activités  
congrès \*  
publications



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**Cover Photo**

An anatomy class in a training school for nurses at Bamako, Mali.  
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(Les opinions exprimées dans les articles do not necessarily reflect sairement les vues de l'UAI), (The views expressed in the signed these of the UAI).

## *éditorial*

Le même souci, depuis 59 ans, guide l'action de l'UAI : collaborer au développement de la paix et du progrès humain par la promotion de la coopération entre les peuples et aider à la réalisation de cette promotion en servant les organisations internationales, qui en sont les outils.

Nous pouvons dire que toutes les organisations internationales, à leur tour, aident l'UAI à mener au mieux, dans la mesure de ses moyens, son programme de travaux de documentation, d'études et de publications. Un nombre élevé d'organisations internationales non gouvernementales lui apportent même un soutien particulier en étant « organisations correspondantes ».

A côté de ce groupe, l'UAI compte trois catégories de membres : 1. - les membres actifs (250 personnes physiques au maximum) élus par l'Assemblée Générale; 2. - les membres associés (qui sont aussi des personnes physiques); 3. - les membres donateurs (cette catégorie est ouverte aux organismes et sociétés avec ou sans but lucratif). Nous tenons à remercier tous ceux qui soutiennent l'effort de l'UAI en s'inscrivant comme membres, en souscrivant à ses publications et en les faisant connaître autour d'eux.

Avec leur concours, nous espérons doubler en cette année 1969 le nombre des abonnés de notre revue.

For 59 years the same concern has guided UAI actions : namely to collaborate in the development of peace and human progress by the promotion of cooperation between peoples, and to aid in the accomplishment of this task by assisting international organizations which are its tools.

We can say that all the international organizations, in their turn, assist the UAI to bring to completion within the limits of its means, its programme of documentation, study and publication. A large number of international non-governmental organizations give special support through their status as « corresponding organizations » of the UAI. Besides this group, the UAI has three membership categories : 1. - full members (a maximum of 250 individuals) elected by the General Assembly; 2. - associate members (also individuals); 3. - corporate members (this category is open to profit or non-profit bodies). We should like to thank all those which support the effort of the UAI by subscribing as members, by subscribing to UAI publications, or by making known the UAI publications amongst their contacts.

With their assistance we hope to double the number of subscribers to our magazine during the course of 1969.



## TOWARDS A CAREER IN NGOs

*Three questions, which are of interest to all international non-governmental organisations figured on the agenda of the 15th Conference of International Organizations for the Joint Study of Programmes and Activities in the Field of Agriculture in Europe.*

*This Conference, convoked as were the earlier ones by the European Commission on Agriculture of the F.A.O., was held from 18th to 21 st February 1969 in Paris. Our readers will find in the following pages the text of the reports on these questions which were presented by the Union of International Associations, as well as the conclusions of the Conference.*

*The conclusions contain invitations. The NGOs which would like to reply should do so by June 30th.*

*The April issue of our magazine contained the French version of these reports, conclusions and invitations.*

*In a later issue, we will publish a note on the 4th question of general interest on the agenda of the Conference, namely the present position of the study by the Council of Europe of the legal status of international non-governmental organizations.*

*Trois questions qui intéressent toutes les organisations internationales non gouvernementales figuraient à l'ordre du jour de la 15e. Conférence des Organisations internationales pour l'étude des plans d'activité dans le domaine de l'agriculture en Europe.*

*Cette Conférence, convoquée comme les précédentes par la Commission Européenne d'Agriculture de la F.A.O., se tint à Paris du 18 au 21 février 1969.*

*Nos lecteurs trouveront dans les pages qui suivent le texte des rapports qui furent, sur ces questions, présentés par l'Union des Associations Internationales ainsi que les conclusions approuvées par la Conférence.*

*Ces conclusions contiennent des invitations. Les OING qui aimeraient y répondre, doivent le faire avant le 30 juin.*

*Le numéro d'avril de notre revue contenait la version française de ces rapports, conclusions et invitations. Dans un numéro ultérieur, nous publierons une note sur la 4e question d'intérêt général qui était à l'ordre du jour de la conférence, à savoir l'état d'avancement de l'étude, par le Conseil de l'Europe, du statut juridique des organisations internationales non gouvernementales.*

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## POUR UNE CARRIERE DANS LES ONG

ORGANIZATION OF A SEMINAR FOR STAFF MEMBERS OF  
INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATION MANUAL FOR INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT  
ASSOCIATIONS

ORGANIZATION OF A PENSIONS SCHEME FOR THE STAFF  
OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1969, No 5 259

# ORGANIZATION OF A SEMINAR FOR STAFF MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

*Report presented  
by Professor F.A. Casadio,  
Director of the Società Italiana per l'Organizzazione Internazionale  
and  
President of the Union of International Associations*

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A first outline for the organization of such a seminar was presented to the Fourteenth Conference of International Organizations for the Joint Study of Programmes and Activities in the - Field of Agriculture in Europe, which requested the Liaison Centre at FAO to elaborate, in collaboration with the Union of International Associations, proposals concerning (I) the circle of people likely to participate; (II) the programme of work for a two-weeks seminar; (III) the costs involved; (IV) the time of year best suited, the locality, etc.

After numerous discussions between the Liaison Centre, UIA, ILO, the University of Turin, the City authorities of Turin and the Italian Society for International Organizations (SIOI), the following can be reported to the Fifteenth Conference :

## **A. PARTICIPANTS**

A certain interest has been shown in the project by a number of international non-governmental organizations which would like to give such training possibilities to their younger staff members. However, interest also existed from the side of some national non-governmental organizations which are involved in international work and whose staff members are interested

to serve later in international non-governmental organizations.

The number of participants should be limited to  $\pm$  30 persons and a maximum of 25 % of them could be admitted from national non-governmental organizations. The working languages being English and French, without interpretation, only such persons having a working knowledge of both these languages would be admitted. The speakers would be selected from FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO on the one hand, and from UIA and other non-governmental international organizations on the other.

## **B. PROGRAMME OF WORK**

Four major topics could be selected on each of which several lectures could be given :

1. The international civil servant in an international non-governmental organization :

### **First half-day**

- a. Preparation for a career;
- b. Officer in an INGO, staff and human relations problems;

**Second half-day**

- c. Running the secretariat of an INGO;
- d. Organization of congresses, meetings, etc.

- b. Relations with international non-governmental organizations;

**Tenth half-day**

- c. Relations with host government and local authorities.

**2. Programmes and finances of INGOs :****Third half-day**

- a. Creation of an INGO and its functions;
- b. The environment in which INGOs operate;

**Fourth half-day**

- c. Finances and financial control;

**Fifth half-day**

- d. Planning;

**Sixth half-day**

- e. Evaluation of the organization and its programmes;
- f. Major policy decisions.

**3. Documentation and information ;****Seventh half-day**

- a. Publications and dissemination of information;
- b. Documentation;

**Eighth half-day**

- c. Public relations.

**4. International relations :****Ninth half-day**

- a. Relations with international governmental organizations;

**C. COSTS**

The participants or their organizations will have to pay their travel expenses to Turin and back and will be lodged for the sum of 4.500 Lire (\$ 7.50) per day (full board) at the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training.

**DATE**

The Seminar will be held from the 6th-11th October 1969, at the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training of I.L.O., 140 Corso Unita d'Italia, Turin (Italy). It will last one week, opening on the Monday morning and closing on the Saturday morning. It will consist of eleven working half-days.

**REGISTRATION**

The organizations which wish to ensure the participation of one of their young staff members who should have already acquired a certain amount of experience of the activities of an international secretariat are invited to contact the U.A.I., Training Seminar, 1 rue aux Laines, Brussels 1, Belgium.

**INVITATION**

We draw your attention to the fact that this is a new initiative. The results of this first Seminar, — and especially the active interest which INGOs manifest by registering a junior member of their executive staff — will be the main factors in any decision to organize further training seminars.



# ORGANIZATION MANUAL FOR INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT ASSOCIATIONS

*Note prepared by Mr. A.J.N. Judge  
Assistant Secretary-General  
of the  
Union of International Associations*

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## **Introduction**

The Thirteenth Conference of International Organizations for the Joint Study of Programmes and Activities in the Field of Agriculture in Europe requested the Union of International Associations to prepare a draft manual on the structure and functioning of international non-governmental organizations. The publication of such a manual had been recommended by the Twelfth Conference.

A summary of the objectives and contents of a draft manual was prepared and submitted to nearly twenty international organizations. This note includes the major part of the draft together with some conclusions based on the comments received.

## **Purpose of Manual**

a) Provide information and practical advice to aid officers and staff of non-governmental organizations. (NGOs) in increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of their own organization and that of their national

members; stress to be laid on problems which arise in the organizations and how to solve them.

- b) Clarify the importance of an efficient operational link between international organizations and their national member organizations as a precondition for practical coordinated action by NGOs. Clarify the operational context in which national and international NGOs function.
- c) Emphasise the problems of international NGOs but show the interdependence of problems of INGOs at the national and international level.
- d) Demonstrate that management techniques originated by the business community can be adapted to NGOs without destroying the special NGO quality.
- e) Promote an interest in the management problems of NGOs attempting to provide a systematic treatment of the major problems of non-profit organization operation.

- f) Stress that in management and organization problems NGOs, of whatever point of view or activity, have a common interest justifying a common approach.
- g) Collect together, by including appropriate texts or bibliographic references, a sample of the available material already produced on different aspects of the operational problems of NGOs.

#### Presentation

- a) The Manual would consist of a compendium of articles and original material. The texts would be obtained by selecting suitable articles for each section of the Manual from material that has already appeared in printed or stencilled form. Permission to republish the material would of course be obtained.
- b) Possible sources of material are :
  - international or national NGO literature;
  - literature on management techniques and problems;
  - specialist treatments of fields such as finance, legal status, etc.
- c) Original material would be requested or prepared for sections on which no satisfactory published material was available.
- d) Editorial comment would be included where appropriate to link the articles in different sections.

#### Form

A printed volume of some 130 pages.

#### Readers

Staff and officers of national and international NGOs, together with other persons interested in increasing the effectiveness of this group of organizations.

#### Proposed Contents

##### Preface

##### PART ONE :

Non-governmental, non-profit organizations (NGOs) - a survey :

1. Origins and development of NGOs.
2. Place/role/function in national and international society.
3. Types/classification of NGOs.

##### PART TWO :

Creation of an NGO ;

1. How/where/why/objectives/preliminary meetings.
2. Different organizational structures.
3. Types of membership systems and scaling of membership fees.
4. Voting systems.
5. Allocation of responsibilities to Secretariat/Committee/Assembly.
6. Role of other internal bodies such as Commissions/Working Groups.
7. Statutes and legal status.

##### PART THREE :

The environment in which an NGO operates :

1. Legal restrictions (for the secretariat; for organization members).
2. Tax regulations (for the secretariat; for organization members).
3. Social restrictions (for the secretariat; for organization members).
4. Economic restrictions (for the secretariat; for organization members).
5. Relations of NGO with :
  - government of country of secretariat and of national members;
  - United Nations Secretariat and Information Offices;
  - United Nations Specialized Agencies;
  - ECOSOC and UNESCO NGO consultative committees;
  - international and national NGO committees;
  - other international and national NGOs;
  - business community;
  - international and national libraries/documentation centers;
  - press and public.
6. Location of secretariat/rotation between members.

##### PART FOUR :

Officers.

1. Location of suitable officers.
2. Election and appointment procedures.
3. Rotation of office.
4. Distribution of responsibilities.
5. Paid or voluntary officers.
6. Honorary officers.

**PART FIVE :**

Staff and human relations problems.

1. Personnel/salaries/pensions.
2. Legal and fiscal status of foreign nationals in secretariat country.
3. Differences of national/political/social background/language.

**PART SIX :**

Finance :

1. Ordinary sources of income (member fees; publications; etc.)
2. Other sources of income (donations; fund raising; grants; loans; etc.)
3. Contract work for other bodies.

**PART SEVEN :**

Financial control and reporting :

1. Accounting in non-profit organizations.
2. Invoicing/subscriptions/bank accounts, etc.
3. Control of income and expenditure.
4. Financial reports/budgeting/audits; short-term planning.

**PART EIGHT :**

Offices and equipment :

1. Offices and secretarial services/shared office services.
2. Office equipment/mechanization/computer service bureau.

**PART NINE :**

Day to day operations of secretariat :

1. External contacts to further organizations aims.
2. Internal contacts with members/officers.
3. Contacts with press and public.
4. Translation.

**PART TEN :**

Publications and dissemination of information.

1. Preparation and use of stencils.
2. Preparation and use of periodicals/newsletters.
3. Preparation and use of activity reports.
4. Preparation and use of meeting reports.
5. Preparation and use of survey reports.
6. Brochures/illustrated material/wall charts, etc.
7. Maintaining and using address lists/direct mail.

**PART ELEVEN :**

Organization and use of meetings and their results.

1. Committee meetings.
2. Seminars/symposia/working groups, etc.
3. General assemblies/congresses.
4. Exhibitions.

**PART TWELVE :**

Collaboration with other NGOs.

1. NGOs based in the same country.
2. NGOs with similar interests and programmes.
3. International NGO committees.

**PART THIRTEEN :**

Special activities :

1. Campaigns/special celebration days.
2. Contracts.
3. Organization of lobbies/pressure groups.

**PART FOURTEEN :**

Evaluation of organization and its programme.

1. Surveys of result of organization activity.
2. Member satisfaction.
3. Administrative and operational efficiency.
4. Effectiveness of organization/long-term planning.

**PART FIFTEEN :**

Major policy decisions:

1. Geographical diversification of membership/membership campaigns.
2. Adaptation of organization aims to new trends in society.
3. Use of advertising.
4. Changes in membership qualifications/new types of membership.
5. Modification of statutes.

**PART SIXTEEN :**

Dissolution of organization.

**PART SEVENTEEN :**

Statistics, graphs tables of NGO activity and characteristics.

**PART EIGHTEEN :**

References.

Index.

**Conclusions arising from comments received on the enclosed proposed Manual contents**

The major conclusions were :

- general support for the idea of producing such a Manual;
- some concrete suggestions or proposals for suitable articles or other material;
- some organizations were able to send copies of manuals prepared as a guide to their national member organizations which in fact covered a selection of the topics suggested in the proposal;
- some hesitation about whether the contents could be adequately covered in the proposed number of pages.

In order to prepare the manual, therefore, a certain amount of time will have to be spent scanning published journal material. (A library specializing in this area is prepared to co-operate on this phase).

The articles will then have to be grouped under the contents headings and reviewed by a panel. (A number of organizations agreed to co-operate at the review stage).

With regard to the reservations on the length of the manual, these appear to have arisen because the draft did not make clear that the manual was merely supposed to be a practical guide in note form and not a detailed original study. Some headings can possibly be covered in a few lines with references to more comprehensive studies. Basically the volume is intended as an introduction with practical suggestions to be used by persons faced with the problem of having to operate an international organization secretariat.

It is difficult to determine to what extent such a manual would be self-supporting if it was produced for sale. Clearly it would be advisable to include material applicable to national organizations and showing them the problems of international organization operation to facilitate the co-ordination of national and international programmes. This would considerably increase the potential number of organizations interested in the manual. A possible solution would be to produce the first version of the manual in stencilled form and only produce a printed version as a second edition if the demand was sufficient.

**INVITATION**

Following the recommendation of the 15th Conference that the Union of International Associations should prepare and publish this Manual as soon as possible, the UAI would like to thank any international organizations which sends :

- 1) their remarks concerning the draft contents;
- 2) any texts or documents which they themselves have prepared on one or more of the subjects mentioned in the report published above;
- 3) any texts or documents which they have found to be a useful guide to problems under any of the headings in the report.

# ORGANIZATION OF A COMPLEMENTARY PENSIONS SCHEME FOR THE STAFF OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Report by G. P. Speeckaert,  
Secretary General of the Union of International Associations

The question of organizing a pensions scheme independent of national retirement schemes for staff members of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) was placed on the agenda of the Fourteenth Conference held in Paris from 13 to 16 February 1968.

The Conference heard an excellent introductory statement on the organization of such a complementary pensions scheme by Mr. Antoine Zelenka, an expert of the International Labour Organization (ILO), entrusted by FAO to prepare a report on the subject and speaking in his personal capacity and not on behalf of ILO.

Feeling that before taking definite action regarding the plan to establish a joint fund or a joint complementary pensions scheme it would be extremely useful to bring the matter to the attention of all international non-governmental organizations and to find out whether they were interested, the Conference requested the UIA to get in touch with all international non-governmental organizations and to furnish them with the text of Mr. Zelenka's statement, specifying the possible alternatives, namely, a joint fund, a joint scheme or, if appropriate, participation in a plan of an existing insurance body.

On 30 July 1968 the UIA sent a circular letter to the approximately 2.000 international non-governmental organizations, together with Mr. Zelenka's very good report and two questionnaires. As of 4 December 285 replies had reached the UIA.

## ANALYSIS OF REPLIES

### 1. Question 1

Does your Organization contemplate participation in a retirement pensions scheme for its staff (this implies participation for a period of several years in respect of all its staff, except perhaps auxiliary and temporary staff) ?

Yes **No**

30 INGOs replied Yes; 219 No; 30 said they were undecided and asked to be kept informed; 6 raised various problems without answering the question.

### 2. Question 2

What contribution would your Organization consider being able to pay ? For example :

- a) 5 % of total salaries within the limits of a conventional annual ceiling of 40.000 to 50.000 French francs salary per annum;
- b) 10 %;
- c) 5 % for that part of the salary below the legal national social security ceiling and 10 % for that part falling between the legal national ceiling and the conventional ceiling;
- d) What other system do you advocate ?

Of the 30 affirmative replies 15 were in favour of a), 5 favoured b) and 2 favoured c). Some of the other systems proposed in the

replies were : a percentage of salaries paid by the international organization; instalment payments on annuities based on life insurance policies; a contribution of 7,5 % instead of 5 % or 10 % on total salaries up to an agreed ceiling; 21 % of gross salary, without limitation; 9 % for salaried males and 5 % for salaried females.

### 3. Question 3

If you replied in the affirmative to Question 1, please :

a) indicate the number of staff you employ at present;

b) complete the attached form, giving details, without mentioning your employees' names, of their age on 1 July 1968, their sex and marital status.

The 30 affirmative replies mentioned a total number of 270 persons employed, 105 men and 165 women, of whom 155 are married and 115 single.

The age breakdown of these persons was as follows : 5 under 20, 58 from 20 to 29, 41 from 30 to 39, 35 from 40 to 49, 30 from 50 to 59 and 14 over 60.

Some of the international organizations which replied negatively, that is, by stating that they did not plan to join a complementary retirement scheme, nevertheless completed the forms concerning their personnel. These replies show a total strength of unpaid or honorary personnel of 68 persons, a half-time personnel equivalent to 12 units, a paid staff already possessing complementary insurance of 73 units and, finally, 65 persons paid by other bodies.

### 4. Question 4

Does your Organization already participate in a complementary pensions scheme, independent of the national retirement scheme ?

a) Yes No

b) country in which your organization is subject to the compulsory retirement pensions scheme.

This produced the highly interesting fact that out of the 285 INGOs which replied to our request for information, 92 said they had already joined a complementary pensions scheme on behalf of their personnel.

Nine of the 92 organizations were among the 30 that replied affirmatively to the first question and 10 among the 30 undecided organizations, of which 23 requested in addition to be kept informed of the follow-up to the plan.

### PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The figures just summarized clearly show that it is quite out of the question to establish a special joint fund for INGOs.

On the other hand, the 30 affirmative replies, the 23 other organizations which wished to be kept informed and the 92 which were already members of a complementary pensions scheme and, in particular, the encouragement contained in many letters, show that this question of a complementary pension for the staffs of INGOs is an important one and that it would be desirable to encourage and assist more organizations to join some complementary pensions scheme. We feel that a number of organizations were rather disturbed by the idea of participation, with a commitment of several years, in any joint system which would apparently have to be supported entirely by the participating organizations.

The following excerpt from one of the accompanying letters appears to reflect the general feeling fairly well :

We were interested to have your circular and Mr. Zelenka's paper, which does not hide the difficulties of the plan. After due consideration, we have concluded that our group is not interested in your proposal. However, we thank you for bringing your project to our attention; we hope it succeeds because the staffs of international organizations do have a problem in this connection.

This is undoubtedly what hundreds of organizations which did not react to our enquiry would have replied if they had expressed an opinion.

A detail given in another reply should also be noted :

The council of our organization examined this question as far back as 1959 but the pension fund scheme was not established until 1967 after careful thought.

## VARIOUS EXISTING SOLUTIONS

Since the first two schemes considered, namely, the establishment of a joint pensions fund or a complementary joint pensions scheme, appear to be impracticable, it is necessary to examine the third scheme considered, which is for each organization to make individual arrangements with some insurance company on conditions and premiums most suitable for each organization.

A close study can be made of the contracts placed by the 100 or so organizations which informed us that they had already joined a complementary pensions scheme.

Some of them were kind enough to send full documentation, while others simply gave us a few details.

As examples the following cases will be mentioned :

1. We have a compulsory savings plan, in lieu of a regular retirement system. For all our senior staff we deduct 5 % from their salary each month and add to it another 5 % from the institute's funds and deposit this money in a savings account. When the person leaves the institute, whether it be after 2 or 22 years, he will receive all the money deposited, plus interest. And at that point the institute has no further financial responsibility to the staff member.
2. Our organization is a member of the Caisse générale interprofessionnelle de retraite pour salariés (General Interprofessional Retirement Fund for Salaried Persons). The subscription rates chosen are 4% for the employer and 4 % for the employee.
3. In addition to France's compulsory social security scheme, our general staff members have a complementary pension, whereas our professional staff members come under a special scheme. We apply the rules laid down by the collective agreement of the Syndicat des... de France, the host country for our organization.
4. You are surely aware that we have always wished that non-governmental organizations could have a more official status with respect to the governments of the countries

in which they have their permanent headquarters. For this reason we approve the above-mentioned project in principle, stressing, however, as far as we ourselves are concerned, a point which might raise certain difficulties in connection with our direct contribution to the complementary pensions plan. Our higher executives are mainly persons elected for a relatively short period whereas the rest of the staff comes under a separate scheme. We have long considered a complementary pensions scheme to be desirable, although it does not represent a practical solution in view of rapid staff turnover. In our employment conditions we have therefore included a 13th-month fund, which is transferred to a blocked bank account and becomes payable to the person concerned when he leaves. In our view this would be the best solution under present conditions.

2. We are included in a group insurance plan toward which our organization pays 7 % of salaries (no ceiling), the staff contribution being 6 %.
6. Irrespective of their nationality, our employees are covered by three retirement schemes :
  - a) the general social security scheme;
  - b) the special scheme for our professional staff members whose salary level is above the social security ceiling and is subject to a second ceiling;
  - c) the complementary scheme (which provides an additional pension over and above that derived from a) and b) above).

These replies do not show us how the following difficulties are solved : problem of national currencies, different mortality rates in different countries, movement of members or pensioners from country to country and international payments.

## PRACTICAL PROPOSALS

We have taken action on suggestion from two different organizations.

One of them wrote as follows : « I do not believe it is possible to set up a truly international scheme, owing to its excessive complexity. I feel the UIA would do well to devise a standard plan which INGOs could adapt to their own needs and to the laws in force in the countries where their staffs are. Information might also be supplied on national complementary retirement funds which such organizations could join »

The other organization wrote : Would it not be possible to set up a pool of all employees of INGOs in any given country ? I should be very surprised if there were no insurance companies prepared to examine the question and submit acceptable proposals. Nor is it impossible that any such scheme might become something more than a national one, for you surely know that the large insurance companies generally have wide international ramifications.

Feeling that this was, in fact, the practical solution which would provide each INGO with a definite scheme which it could adopt when it wished, without being bound or delayed by the decisions of other organizations, we contacted various insurance companies.

One of these companies, whose main office is in Switzerland; together with many other affiliated firms, forms a very large insurance group with an organization extending throughout Western Europe, America, North Africa, India, Australia, etc., has prepared a detailed scheme at our request.

Owing to its different tables of group rates, this scheme is too lengthy to reproduce in full in the present report.

With this insurance company's agreement, we reproduce a number of excerpts from its study below :

The geographical expansion of the group's activities naturally offers definite advantages to our international customers, such as the INGOs. Whilst retaining the advantages of first-rate local management and of on-the-spot customer service, supervision by our specialist international department greatly facilitates the standardization of local extra-legal provident

schemes, the keeping of centralized accounts and sensible administration. Since a provident plan is entrusted to the same insurance group, free transfer or validation of entitlements from a local (national) scheme to another can be performed by a straightforward bookkeeping entry, no fresh examination being required for maintaining the previous insurance. It is for these reasons that supranational organizations like the EEC, the international organizations in Luxembourg, EURATOM at Ispra, the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and the International Cotton Institute in Brussels have entrusted their pension problems to us. We have been able not only to meet the special requirements of these organizations but also to offer insurance on the most favourable terms.

#### **PURPOSE OF THE INSURANCE**

The purpose of the proposed group insurance is to guarantee benefits for the permanent staffs of INGOs which will effectively supplement those provided by the different social security systems in Europe. Such guarantees might be provided both as income and as capital. In many European countries capital insurance receives preferential tax treatment. This type of insurance also facilitates transfer of actuarial reserves from one country to another. In addition, bénéficiaires can always, in any country, obtain a life annuity or a survivorship annuity by paying a single premium and using for this purpose the lump sum payable on retirement or death. For this reason we recommend that this multinational provident plan be entered into on the basis of group-premium capital insurance.

#### **CONTRIBUTIONS**

Unless the employees of the INGOs enjoy extraterritorial status, we recommend that contributions not be deducted from payrolls. In most European countries the competent supervisory authorities have issued detailed rules for the protection of employees contributing to a provident plan. These rules in general



embrace extensive rights to be represented on the board, restrictions on rights to invest funds and other hidden traps which complicate management and the adaptability of such plans to new situations. It is therefore preferable that the international employers' association prepare a scheme based solely on employers' contributions, possibly choosing a slightly reduced scale of benefits.

#### **FREE TRANSFER OR VALIDATION OF ENTITLEMENTS**

If an employee leaves an organization's service early — i.e. before retirement age — several countries in Western Europe, for example France, Belgium and the Netherlands, permit his entitlements to be validated after five year's service. In other countries the rules are less strict but nonetheless the various national legislative bodies are also studying the legal aspect of the problem. For this reason we recommend that non-governmental international organizations validate entitlements of all insured employees who leave their service before retirement age, subject to a waiting period before admission or a minimum age to be fixed in agreement with the employer.

By this means the outgoing employee can continue his own insurance at group rates and on group terms. Profit-sharing likewise is continued on the same basis.

#### **PROFIT-SHARING**

Group insurances concluded with our company are included in a profit-sharing scheme. These are calculated in exact accordance with the source of the excess profits regardless of whether the trend of casualties (death and disability) on the one hand or the return on capital on the other gives dividends more favourable than those provided for under the rates.

Unlike a schematic table, the natural calculation method adopted by our company enables

the purchaser of insurance to profit directly by any improvement in one component of the rates. This is particularly important nowadays in view of higher returns on capital.

Moreover, with the employment of the most up-to-date electronic equipment and thorough rationalization of administrative services, it is possible to cut internal management costs to a minimum. The consequent saving with respect to changes in rates also benefit those who purchase insurance from us.

#### **DURATION OF CONTRACTS**

Group insurance contracts concluded with our company can be cancelled by the end of each insurance year provided six months' notice is given. Our company therefore requires no long-term commitments on the part of those taking out insurance.

#### **RATES**

Unfortunately the legal rates vary from country to country, even for the same type of insurance. This particularly due to the fact that the supervisory authorities in the different countries do not base themselves on the same mortality tables or on a standard technical interest rate. Most of the scales included herein are statutory minima. In the case of West Germany, the Netherlands and Spain, the rates are those employed by the supervising office of the life insurance companies.

#### **FORM OF INSURANCE**

Most countries in Western Europe are familiar with what is known as mixed insurance, which guarantees the same capital at the age limit or in the event of premature death. France is an exception but allows supplementary one year term life insurance to be taken out. In the

Netherlands, fixed-term insurance — often supplemented by a survivor's pension — is much more common than mixed insurance.

#### AGE LIMIT

The age limit for men is generally set at 65 years except in Italy where it is 60. The attached rates take this fact into account. In some countries the rates for female staff are identical with those for men while in other countries they are slightly different, particularly since the age limit is often not the same. A solution to this problem can, however, be postponed until a later stage.

For good order it should also be mentioned that certain countries levy either a tax on the insurance premiums or a stamp duty, whereas West Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland, do not impose any charges of this nature.

#### ANNEXES

Seven tables of rates.

#### CONCLUSION

We propose that the Chairman of the Conference should invite participating international organizations to express an opinion on the various possible solutions summarized in the present report.

Should they consider that the most favourable solution is individual membership by INGOs in an extra-legal provident plan drawn up by a large insurance company with wide international connections, we are prepared to publish this report in the monthly review of the Union of International Associations, accompanied by the Conference's recommendation, together with the offer to forward to any organizations which so request us the complete text of the insurance company's policy of which we have given excerpts above.

If they so desire, the INGOs will then approach this or some other company with a view to making whatever arrangements appear appropriate to their own case.

The study performed within the framework of our Conference will thus have the advantage of drawing the attention of all INGOs to an issue which is important because of the influence it may later have on the recruitment of high-calibre employees for the staff of INGOs.

A further advantage of this study, which owes much to the support provided by the European Commission on Agriculture of FAO and to Mr. Zelenka's ideas, is that it will furnish many INGOs with a precise draft of an insurance contract and will make it unnecessary for them individually to study the matter as a whole and will therefore enable them, if they wish, to come to a quick decision.

#### INVITATION

The Union of International Associations initially intended simply to furnish international non-governmental organizations which expressed an interest the text of the complete draft of the group insurance-pension contract and the necessary information to make contact individually with the international insurance Company which had supplied the most interesting proposals.

The participants at the 15th Conference requested the Union of International Associations to bring to the attention of international organizations through its monthly magazine the conclusions of this study, to collect the names of international non-governmental organizations which might wish to join a group insurance scheme complementing the official retirement scheme to which members of staff subscribe, and to organize a joint negotiation to arrange the type of contact which would be most appropriate and favourable.

The U.A.I. therefore invites international non-governmental organizations to write to the address « U.A.I., Complementary Pensions Scheme, 1 rue aux Laines, Brussels 1, Belgium », indicating :

- 1) if they wish to receive only the necessary information to enable them to place themselves in contact with the international insurance Company of which the above report summarizes the proposals ;
- 2) if they wish to take part in a meeting to examine jointly the draft of the complete contract envisaged.

# THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF RADIO SCIENCE

by  
C.M. Minnis, Acting Secretary General,  
International Union of Radio Science.

## International Cooperation

« Continued close cooperation between men of science from all parts of the world will make a significant contribution to the wider field of human understanding and good will ».

This apt remark concluded a letter, published in The Times of London in 1966, written by a group of 11 scientists from six different countries who had worked closely together on several scientific projects of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), which was formed just 50 years ago in Brussels as the International Research Council. One of the founder members was the International Union of Scientific Radiotelegraphy, the forerunner of the present International Union of Radio Science, probably better known by the initials « URSI » of its French title : Union Radio-Scientifique Internationale. The present 16 member Unions of ICSU have, as their main objective, the encouragement and development of cooperation between scientists from all parts of the world without regard to political frontiers. However, the Unions are concerned with a very wide range of scientific disciplines and, in consequence, their structure and the methods which they use to achieve their objectives differ a good deal.

This article will deal only with URSI, the Union which is concerned primarily with those branches of scientific research in which radio waves play a fundamental role, URSI is not concerned with radio broadcasting and television services, or with the highly developed radio engineering

techniques which form the basis for these services and which are by-products of earlier basic radio research.

## The Origins of Radio Science

The names of small places such as Waterloo and Hastings have become well known because of battles which were once fought near them. It is a pity that the more peaceful event which took place in Poldhu in 1901 has not made the name of this village on the southwestern coast of England better known. It was from here that Guglielmo Marconi succeeded in sending the first Morse Code message across the Atlantic to the east coast of Canada without using cables; the term « wireless » transmission was an obvious one and it remained in common use in both English and French (télégraphie sans fil) for many years.

In the 19th century, Clerk Maxwell had already developed the theory of electromagnetic waves, while Hertz and others had made wireless transmissions over short distances. However, the knowledge available at the time of Marconi's achievement was quite inadequate to explain how it was possible to transmit sufficient energy across the Atlantic to enable the signals to be detected in America.

In spite of the very incomplete understanding of the mechanism of radio wave transmission over long distances and the rudimentary nature of the transmitters and receivers, electrical engineers in several countries quickly foresaw the practical uses to which wireless transmissions could be

applied. In the early years of the present century, wireless transmitters were constructed and used for the broadcasting of time signals and for maintaining contact with ships at sea. Sound broadcasting was still a decade away and all messages were necessarily sent by means of the Morse Code which telegraph operators had been using for many years. Thus the terms « wireless telegraphy » and later « radio telegraphy » were coined to distinguish the new system from the old.

#### **First Steps in Organisation**

Some of the engineers and physicists who were associated with the early practical exploitation of radio telegraphy realised that, if further progress were to be made, it would be necessary to find out more about the scientific basis for the technique and to investigate new and improved transmitting and receiving equipment. As a consequence of this, in October 1913, a small group of radio scientists met in Brussels at the invitation of Robert Goldschmidt. Among the group were Ferrie and Abraham from Paris, Duddell from London and six others from Austria, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. They constituted themselves as the Commission Internationale de Télégraphie sans Fil Scientifique, with Duddell as Chairman and Goldschmidt as Secretary General. They met again in April 1914 to review their work and to make further plans, but unfortunately the outbreak of war four months later prevented them from proceeding with their programme.

Radio telegraphy played an important role in the communications of both sides during the War, but by 1918 little progress had been made in studying the fundamental scientific problems associated with it.

Although the 1913 Commission as such did not meet again, in 1919 it formed the nucleus of the Union Internationale de Radiotélégraphie Scientifique, with Ferrie as its first President.

#### **Scientific Objectives**

As might be expected, the most important objectives in URSI in 1919 were to find out how radio waves were propagated over long and short distances, and to study and design new types of transmitting and receiving equipment and the associated electronic circuits. By this time the interfering signals caused by distant

lightning flashes («atmospherics ») had become a problem since they made accurate copying of Morse Code signals difficult for the operator at the receiver. Hence the study of atmospheric also became an important subject for investigation in URSI 50 years ago. The programme of work was thus concerned with two main topics:

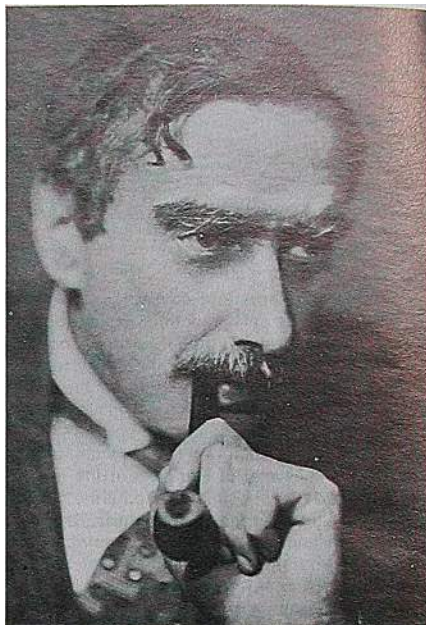
- a) investigations of the mode of propagation of radio waves from transmitters and of those generated by lightning flashes;
- b) studies of electronic circuits, and their practical application in transmitting and receiving equipment.

During the 50 years which have elapsed since URSI planned its initial programme, the basic topics have remained the same. On the other hand the numerous developments over the half century have made it essential to create many subdivisions of the main topics. URSI now includes eight Commissions, each of which is concerned with a number of more specialised but related types of study. In radio science, as in other branches of science, it is unfortunately true that the field of study is now so wide that it is not possible for an individual to play an active role over the whole field. During present-day URSI General Assemblies, at which over 500 delegates are present, the eight Commissions normally meet simultaneously and separately whereas, at the early Assemblies, it was possible for all the 50 or so delegates to attend and to take a serious interest in the meetings of all the Commissions.

The URSI Board of Officers is very conscious of the trend towards greater and greater specialisation and, where it appears profitable, it encourages the joint study of certain types of problem by two or more interested Commissions. This type of cooperative effort is particularly evident at General Assemblies where several Commissions often meet together to deal with questions which overlap their individual spheres of interest. In other fields where most of the Commissions have a common interest in a subject, a Committee can be established within the Union whose members include representatives of all the interested Commissions.

It would not be appropriate here to attempt to describe the very wide range of topics at present of interest to URSI. One or two examples will

In the background of the photograph below, is the base of the 330 metre pylon erected at the beginning of 1914 by the Commission to serve as an experimental station. The pylon was erected next to the royal lands at Laeken, on ground bought for this purpose by H.M. King Albert 1er, whom Professor Robert B. Goldschmidt had interested in the creation of the International Commission of Scientific Wireless Telegraphy and of which he had accepted to be the Honorary President in 1913.



(On the right) Robert B. Goldschmidt, Professor at the Université Libre de Bruxelles, founder and secretary general of the Commission and of the Union from 1913 to 1935. In 1910, he directed work which led to the establishment of a network of radioelectric stations linking the principal towns in the Congo. This facilitated, after the first world war, the establishment of direct links between Belgium and the Congo.



Constituting and first General Assembly of the Commission Internationale de Télégraphie Sans Fil Scientifique. — Brussels, April 1914 — From left to right: Prof. Marchant (U.K.), Father Wulf (Netherlands), Ing. Drumaux (Belgium), Comdt Ferrie (France), W. Duddell (U.K.), President, Prof. Schmidt (Germany), Prof. Abraham (France), Prof. Wien (Germany); Vice-President, Prof. Eccles (U.K.), Father Lucas (Belgium), Prof. Benndorf (Austria), Dr. Lutze (Belgium), Prof. Vollmer (Germany), Dr. Goldschmidt (Belgium); Secretary General, Ing. Braillard (Belgium).

illustrate how the pursuit of the initially simple objectives has, later on, been found to lead into many new fields of investigation. For example, studies of wave propagation originally took into account only very long waves (several km in length); they are now concerned at one extreme with wavelengths that are even longer and, at the other, with wavelengths in the sub-millimetre range and even in the optical band.

It is obvious that, if the propagation of radio waves is to be studied properly, it is necessary to take full account of the medium through which the waves pass. This requirement has led inevitably to research on the magnetosphere, through which waves from lightning flashes can propagate, on the ionosphere (using waves in the decametric bands), on the non-ionized lower atmosphere (using metre and mm waves) and so on. It is found that the knowledge gained by research of this kind has two results; not only does information about the medium throw light on the propagation of the waves but, possibly even more important nowadays, the effect which the medium exerts on a wave passing through it can be used in studies of the medium itself. Indeed much of the recent knowledge which has been acquired on the more detailed structure of the lower and upper regions of the atmosphere, including the ionosphere, has been gained from studies of radio waves passing through them.

The application of radio waves as long-distance probes has long been of great importance and indeed, until 10 years ago, space research (at heights greater than about 50 km) could be carried out only by using radio waves in this way. The more recent development of rockets and satellites, which can make direct measurements in space, has provided a valuable complementary source of information which has in no way diminished the importance of radio probing from the ground.

Research using space vehicles depends almost entirely on the application of radio waves to many different purposes such as the launch and recovery of the vehicle itself, the control of the various experiments during flight, the transmission of information from the vehicle to the ground etc. The rapid transmission and reception of large volumes of information and data in a condensed form is a major problem today, not

only in space research but also in many other communication problems; as a result, information theory has received considerable attention in URSI in recent years.

Quite apart from propagation in the atmosphere and the ionosphere, the propagation of radio waves in hollow metal waveguides and on the surfaces of wires has become of great importance. The very short wavelengths used have necessitated the development of new types of electronic devices and indeed many of these devices, which were the subject of research a few years ago in radiophysics laboratories, are now in common use in radio and television equipment, in computers, in data-handling systems etc.

#### **National Committees**

It will be obvious that international collaboration is essential to the pursuit of research into the transmission of radio waves over long distances. Measurements of the reflecting characteristics of the ionosphere or of the scattering properties of the troposphere can be understood only if the results are examined and studied for the earth as a whole. Here again it is necessary for scientists in different countries to exchange and compare their experimental data. The realisation of the vital need for close international cooperation in research in radio science led to the establishment of the 1913 Commission and has always been the main driving force in the affairs of URSI.

The Union has, as its members, a number of National Committees formed under the auspices of the research council, the academy of sciences or a corresponding national body. Each Committee, at least in the larger countries, is composed of members who represent a cross-section of the radio scientists in the country. In the larger countries there are one or more members for each of the URSI Commissions.

#### **General Assemblies**

The Union does not itself directly undertake or sponsor actual scientific programmes. Its main function is to provide a common forum where the scientific results obtained in the member countries can be compared and discussed and where, by mutual agreement, plans for future research can be coordinated, or directed into particular channels. In the early days of URSI the pace of

research and of the publication of results was very much slower than it is today. Indeed each of the biennial General Assemblies 30 or 40 years ago resembled an informal round-table discussion at which delegates presented their original results and conclusions, often for the first time. Today the emphasis is on speed of publication, and the results of research appear in the appropriate scientific journals, often within a year of the completion of the work. The very large volume of papers published precludes any possibility of their being reserved for the General Assembly of a Union.

It is sometimes suggested that the programme for the URSI General Assembly should include a number of specialised symposia which would enable recent work on particular topics to be presented in a comprehensive way. Symposia of this type are, in fact, organised regularly by URSI during the three-year period which is now the normal interval between Assemblies.

The URSI Board of Officers has discussed the merits of alternative types of Assembly with its Member Committees and has reached the conclusion that a General Assembly has functions which differ considerably from those of a Symposium. It must be recalled that the Assembly is the normal occasion when the representatives of the National Committees meet as a body and transact business in the name of the Union. It has been asserted that many of those who act as formal representatives are no longer active research workers and that those who are still engaged on research are not concerned with the formal business and activities of the Union. From this, the false conclusion is sometimes drawn that there is no reason why the representatives and the research workers should meet at the same time or even in the same place.

In the opinion of the URSI Board, these arguments have several defects. First, even though a proportion of the business of the Union at an Assembly is inevitably concerned with matters not immediately connected with research, it is important that those who are dealing with these matters on behalf of the Union should be in contact with those who are active in research work. Such contacts are desirable in any case where the national representatives are called on to consider resolutions on administrative questions which have a bearing on scientific programmes.

Second, at URSI General Assemblies it is believed to be undesirable to encourage a sharp distinction between the research workers and those who attend primarily as representatives of their National Committees. Indeed URSI is at present actively engaged in stimulating the inclusion of a greater proportion of active young (25-30) years) scientists in delegations, with the intention of allowing them to gain first-hand experience of the business of international cooperation in URSI and, in this way, to fit them to play a more active role, at later Assemblies, in formulating policies and in making decisions.

Some of the reasons why an URSI Assembly is not considered to be the occasion for several symposia have been outlined above. It has been stressed, however, that those attending an Assembly, as representatives of their Committees, should either be active scientists or, if not, should have opportunities for making contact with research workers during the Assembly.

In order to achieve this objective, an URSI Assembly is planned in such a way that about three or four broad topics in each Commission are selected for review. The reviews cover the progress made during the three years since the last Assembly and they are presented by speakers who are familiar with the topics in question. It is important to note that the speakers are asked to be selective and critical in their approach; they emphasise only the main advances made during the period under review and they are encouraged also to give their opinions on the directions in which work should proceed until the following Assembly.

An important feature of reviews of this type is that they can be presented in such a way that delegates who are not immediately concerned with the subject, and also the less active delegates, can assimilate the papers. Since up to eight reviews may be in progress at any time, most delegates can find one in which they can take an interest; this would be unlikely to be the case with eight symposia at which authors were free to present the results of their own recent work, often without much reference to their importance in the context of the work carried out by others in the same field.

It must be admitted that the preparation of review papers of this type is not an easy task and care must be used in the choice of speakers

who should be capable of exercising critical judgement of their own work and that of others. However, a well-prepared review provides the proper background for the discussion, which follows it, on the progress made and on the future research programme. In URSI it is recognised that while some lines of research tend to become less important, there are always new topics to which attention must be drawn and on which research should be encouraged. At General Assemblies, each Commission devotes one of its sessions to the introduction and discussion of new topics.

#### Activities between Assemblies

The preceding Section referred to the activities of the Union and of the scientific Commissions during General Assemblies when, briefly, progress to date is reviewed and plans are made for future activities. Since there is an interval of three years between General Assemblies, it is essential to make arrangements to ensure that the scientific activities of the Union are supervised and coordinated, and that its many inevitable administrative responsibilities are discharged.

Between Assemblies, responsibility for directing the affairs of the Union falls on the Board of Officers, the members of which are elected at each Assembly. This Board consists of the President, the Immediate Past President, four Vice-Présidents, the Treasurer and the Secretary General. Although the Board meets only at intervals of one year, there is a continual interchange of correspondence between its members and the Secretary General's office which has been permanently established in Brussels since the creation of the Union.

The Board is concerned primarily with making general decisions and taking action in the light of the directives issued by the previous Assembly. The "scientific activities of the Union between Assemblies are organised by the Commissions and by the Committees. A Commission has at its head a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman elected at the Assembly and, in most cases, one or two Secretaries. In principle, each Commission has a National Member in each of the National Committees. Thus between Assemblies, each Commission consists of about 40 members who are familiar with the scientific

field covered by the Commission. The Commissions very rarely meet as a body, except during Assemblies. However, the solution of scientific problems, and the progress made in carrying out programmes can be discussed by correspondence. The volume of correspondence varies greatly with the type of work in hand and with the initiative and vigour of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

It frequently happens that only some of the members of a Commission are closely concerned with a particular problem or project. In such cases a small working group of up to about 10-15 people has been found to be an effective method of taking specific action.

#### Symposia

It has been stressed earlier that General Assemblies are considered to be occasions for broad reviews of the work in each Commission, and that it is not considered desirable to include symposia within the programme for a General Assembly. On the other hand the value of symposia for the presentation, in some detail, of recent work in a narrow field is generally admitted, even though there is room for debate on how symposia should be arranged and how many participants should attend. At each Assembly, recommendations are made for subjects considered to be appropriate for symposia during the following three years. During these years, additional symposia are usually suggested by the Commissions, and the Board of Officers must decide whether these can be sponsored by the Union and whether any funds can be provided for the expenses. The location of a symposium is normally determined by the offer of accommodation and other facilities by a National Committee which later undertakes responsibility for the actual organisation of the symposium. An Organizing Committee is formed to plan the scientific programme and, for internationally sponsored symposia, it is considered important that the Organizing Committee should include members drawn from countries outside the host country. The method of organising a symposium varies greatly depending on the aims of the organisers and the type of subject chosen. At one extreme, there is the small group of less than 50 participants who are selected by the organisers and



invited to attend. On such occasions, the formal presentation of papers is less important than discussion, in some depth, of particular aspects of the subject, with particular emphasis on the isolation of outstanding problems or gaps in knowledge, and on the formulation of proposals for solving these problems or for acquiring the new knowledge.

At the other extreme, a broad principal subject can be chosen and the programme is then divided into a number of sections. The meetings in each section are held separately, except for some joint sessions at which matters of general interest to all the participants are presented. At such symposia, the main aim is to present a bird's eye view of the work in hand over a wide field, and papers are usually presented formally by those who have expressed the wish to participate. Although discussion periods are included in the programme, these occasions are not suitable for serious discussion in depth. Indeed such discussions on particular questions can not take place successfully in the atmosphere of a large audience where most of the members are interested in a more superficial study of a wider field.

#### **Relations with other Organizations Non-Governmental Organizations**

It is important to point out that URSI does not work in isolation, but that it has essential relations with other international organizations. Radio science forms a necessary component of many other branches of science and hence URSI has close ties with several other bodies within ICSU. For example, although one of the eight URSI Commissions deals with radio astronomy, the International Astronomical Union also has a Commission on the same subject. Whereas in URSI the emphasis is on the exploitation of radio science in the search for new knowledge about the Universe, in IAU more importance is placed on the interpretation of observations made by radio methods, and their incorporation with those obtained by other means. A similar relation exists between URSI and the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics where the subject of radio meteorology is of common interest to both Unions. URSI works closely in cooperation with the Committee on Space Research, the primary

responsibility of which is the study and inter-comparison of scientific data obtained using rockets, satellites and space probes. Many of these results relate to scientific questions in which URSI is interested, such as the structure of the ionosphere and magnetosphere. It is particularly necessary to compare the observations made by radio probing techniques and those made by direct measurement, because the similarities and differences between the data obtained using the two types of measurement often throw important light on the phenomena being studied.

#### **Governmental Organizations**

URSI is concerned primarily with radio research, but the Union recognizes other responsibilities are reflected in the relations between it and certain inter-governmental organizations. There is no need to emphasize the importance of radio communications as a factor in modern life in all countries of the world. The International Telecommunication Union is responsible for the overall coordination of the world communication network and is advised by a number of specialist bodies one of which, the Comité Consultatif International des Radiocommunications (CCIR), has particularly close relations with URSI. It is not difficult to appreciate the beneficial results of consultations between the research scientists and radio physicists of URSI, and the members of CCIR who are mainly concerned with the most efficient use of the radio techniques at their disposal.

It is worth referring here to a potential conflict of interest between radio scientists, and the engineers who coordinate world radio communications. The scientist requires the free use of certain frequency bands in the radio spectrum, so that he can make observations of weak radiation, from radio stars and from other sources, without interference from terrestrial radio stations. In view of the disparity between the limited number of frequency bands available and the numerous demands for them for communications, it is difficult to make fair allocations and, in particular, to take account of the competing needs of the communications engineers and the radio scientists. Nevertheless, proper relations have been established between the governmental International Frequency

Registration Board, and an Inter-Union Commission which represents the scientists and of which URSI is the parent body. The fact that radioastronomers and certain other scientists are able to continue their work is due, in large measure, to the smooth interaction between these two bodies over the past decade.

#### The Secretariat

In this outline of the main features of URSI, the emphasis has been placed on the scientific interests and activities of the Union which, represent its *raison d'être*. Less has been said about formal organisational and administrative matters because they are relatively unimportant. Indeed the main functions of the small Secretariat of the Union are to act as a central contact for the 37 National Committees, and also as a catalyst, and sometimes as a stimulant, in ensuring that appropriate action is taken by the scientists who are elected to hold office between General Assemblies. These scientists, who are themselves actively engaged in research, give up a considerable amount of their time in order to deal with detailed current scientific questions and they play an essential role in the affairs of the Union. By arranging in

this way for a considerable distribution of effort within URSI, it has always been possible to avoid a large and cumbersome central bureaucracy.

#### Conclusion

The 37 National Committees of URSI are scattered over the Southern Hemisphere, Africa and Asia, North and South America, East and West Europe, and their members represent many different cultural and political backgrounds. These differences, however, are quite unimportant in comparison with the unity of interest of all the members in scientific research; moreover they do not in any way constitute a barrier to constructive arguments and logical discussions about scientific questions, or to fruitful collaboration on the solution of the many problems in radio science which still remain to be solved.

Such cooperation was referred to at the beginning of this article and, by encouraging it, there is no doubt that URSI and the other Unions of ICSU can continue to make « a significant contribution to the wider field of human understanding and good will ».



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A L'ELABORATION DE CONVENTIONS INTER-GOUVERNEMENTALES

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

**CONFEDERATION MONDIALE  
DES ORGANISATIONS DE LA PROFESSION ENSEIGNANTE**

**LA « CMOPE » A JOUE UN ROLE IMPORTANT  
DANS L'ELABORATION DE LA  
RECOMMANDATION UNESCO-OIT  
CONCERNANT LA CONDITION  
DU PERSONNEL ENSEIGNANT**

En octobre 1966, à Paris, une conférence spéciale convoquée par l'Unesco a adopté une Recommandation internationale concernant la condition du personnel enseignant. C'est le premier document de cette nature dans l'histoire. Il constitue un progrès énorme en ce qui concerne la détermination des responsabilités et la défense des droits des membres de la profession enseignante du monde entier. La Confédération mondiale des organisations de la profession enseignante a joué un rôle primordial dans l'élaboration et l'adoption de cette Recommandation et s'efforce actuellement d'assurer sa mise en œuvre. Les conditions d'emploi de chaque enseignant bénéficieront de l'application de cette Recommandation.

**Istanbul 1955**

Bien que la Confédération mondiale, de même que les organisations qui l'ont précédée, se soit principalement intéressée, depuis sa fondation, à la condition de la profession enseignante, les nouvelles activités dans ce domaine n'ont été entreprises qu'en 1955, lorsque l'Assemblée des délégués de la CMOPE, réunie à Istanbul, a eu pour thème « La condition de la profession enseignante ». Lors de cette réunion, les rapports de 33 pays ont servi de base à une série de résolutions visant à orienter les activités futures de la Confédération.

Quelques points importants de ces résolutions figurent ci-après :

1. La condition sociale et économique de la profession devrait être relevée.

2. Des normes élevées de formation professionnelle devraient être établies.
3. Le niveau exigé pour entrer dans les écoles normales devrait être le même que celui exigé pour entrer à l'université.
  4. Les autorités centrales et locales, les universités et les écoles normales devraient mettre à la disposition des maîtres des programmes leur permettant de se tenir au courant du progrès de l'enseignement.
5. Les traitements des enseignants devraient être sensiblement les mêmes que ceux des membres d'autres professions de formation et de qualifications analogues.
6. L'une des tâches les plus importantes du corps enseignant est de former de fortes organisations professionnelles.
7. Le corps enseignant devrait entretenir d'étroites relations avec les pouvoirs publics.
8. Aucun maître ne devrait être obligé de dispenser une instruction religieuse contre son gré.
9. Les organisations d'enseignants devraient utiliser tous les moyens modernes d'information pour faire prendre conscience à l'opinion publique de l'importance de l'enseignement.

**Activités régionales**

Depuis 1955, le nombre des membres de la CMOPE a considérablement augmenté, particulièrement par suite de l'affiliation d'organisations nationales d'Asie, d'Afrique et des Amériques. Il semblait donc que la première mesure à prendre en vue de mettre en œuvre les résolutions d'Istanbul serait d'entreprendre des activités régionales, comme prélude à des efforts mondiaux plus vastes. En 1959, à la suite de la réunion préliminaire du Nigeria, la Confédération mondiale a créé une Commission de recherche pour une politique

éducative en Afrique. Au cours de sa réunion de 1960 dans l'Ouganda, la Commission est arrivée à la conclusion qu'une politique rationnelle de l'enseignement en Afrique doit reconnaître la nécessité primordiale du recrutement et du maintien dans la profession d'enseignants qualifiés. A cette fin, la condition de la profession enseignante doit être nettement reconvenue par les enseignants eux-mêmes, par les gouvernements et par le grand public.

Des réunions régionales ont ensuite eu lieu en Asie et dans les Amériques. Ces réunions avaient des objectifs analogues à ceux de la Commission pour une politique éducative en Afrique, mais les détails ont été adaptés aux besoins de la région dans laquelle elles avaient lieu. De telles réunions se sont tenues en Malaisie avec des représentants des organisations d'enseignants d'Asie, et au Costa Rica pour les organisations des Amériques. Une fois encore, ces réunions ont souligné la nécessité d'attirer dans la profession les meilleurs candidats et ont vivement recommandé que les plans, conçus à l'époque en vue de l'utilisation de l'éducation comme outil du développement national, tiennent compte de la condition professionnelle de l'enseignement.

Ces premiers efforts Visant à reconnaître la condition de l'enseignant dans la planification régionale de l'enseignement se sont heurtés à des difficultés, les données relatives à la condition des enseignants n'ayant pas encore été rassemblées ou distribuées. En conséquence, en 1961, la CMOPE a entrepris une série d'enquêtes sur la condition des enseignants et a organisé des conférences pour faire connaître les conclusions de ces enquêtes et pour étudier leur application aux problèmes de l'enseignement. La première enquête a été effectuée par la CMOPE en Afrique, en 1961, avec une certaine assistance financière de l'Unesco et de la Fondation Ford. Après avoir parcouru 26 pays africains, un ancien président de la « Gambia Teachers' Union » a élaboré la première étude de ce genre, « La condition de la profession enseignante en Afrique ». Un texte provisoire a été largement diffusé; il a été tenu compte des observations reçues lors de la rédaction du rapport final.

Les mesures suivantes ont été adoptées en Afrique, en 1963, lorsque la CMOPE a organisé

au Niger une conférence sur la profession enseignante. C'était la première fois dans l'histoire africaine que des représentants du gouvernement et des éducateurs de nombreux pays se réunissaient avec un groupe de consultants de la CMOPE pour étudier les progrès de la profession enseignante en Afrique. Les résultats de cette conférence figurent dans un « Manuel sur le relèvement de la condition des enseignants en Afrique », publié par la CMOPE. L'enquête sur la condition de la profession enseignante en Asie a été effectuée par le directeur du bureau régional de la CMOPE en Inde. Cette enquête a porté sur 14 pays de l'Asie et du Pacifique dont l'Australie et la Nouvelle-Zélande. Une fois encore, comme dans le cas de l'étude africaine, un texte provisoire a été distribué aux fins d'observations et de rectifications. La nouvelle édition du rapport a été soumise à un examen minutieux au cours d'une réunion d'experts à New Delhi, en 1963, à laquelle ont participé 13 pays. Ce rapport a paru quelques mois plus tard. Comme dans le cas de l'Afrique, cette enquête a bénéficié d'une aide financière de l'Unesco. La réunion d'experts de New Delhi a également formulé plusieurs recommandations relatives à la condition professionnelle, économique, politique, nationale et internationale des enseignants. Ces recommandations ont été imprimées, distribuées aux ministères de l'Education de la région, et portées à l'attention des organisations internationales s'intéressant à la condition des enseignants. L'une des recommandations de la réunion de New Delhi de 1963 proposait que l'étude régionale en Asie soit suivie par des enquêtes nationales. Plusieurs études de ce genre ont été effectuées, la plus importante étant l'Enquête sur la condition des enseignants en Inde, qui a été menée par l'« All India Federation of Educational Associations » en coopération avec le Gouvernement de l'Inde et la CMOPE. Alors que l'enquête en Asie touchait à sa fin, l'étude de la CMOPE sur la condition des enseignants dans les Amériques démarrait. Une consultante spéciale s'est rendue d'Argentine au Canada et a élaboré un texte préliminaire sur lequel on a recueilli les observations des organisations d'enseignants et d'autres personnes. Le rapport final a paru en 1964. Au début de 1966, un représentant de la CMOPE s'est rendu dans 17 petits pays et îles de la région

des Caraïbes pour rassembler des renseignements en vue de l'Enquête de la CMOPE sur la condition de la profession enseignante dans la région des Caraïbes, que le bureau de la CMOPE de San Juan (Porto Rico) a publiée par la suite.

Entre-temps, les deux fédérations constituantes de la CMOPE examinaient la question de la condition de leurs membres au niveau, respectivement, des écoles primaires et secondaires. En outre, un des membres internationaux de la CMOPE, le Conseil international de la santé, de l'éducation physique et des loisirs, a prêté son concours en menant une enquête internationale détaillée sur la condition des éducateurs sanitaires et des professeurs d'éducation physique dont il a publié et diffusé les résultats.

#### **La Recommandation internationale**

A mesure que les divers rapports étaient achevés et distribués, la CMOPE se tenait en liaison avec les principales organisations intergouvernementales, et en particulier avec l'Unesco, afin d'encourager ces organismes puissants à user de leur influence pour améliorer la condition des enseignants. On s'est bientôt rendu compte qu'une recommandation internationale concernant cette question serait des plus utiles.

En 1947, la Conférence générale de l'Unesco a demandé l'élaboration d'une Charte des enseignants et, en 1958, l'Organisation internationale du travail a organisé une Réunion d'experts sur la condition sociale et économique des enseignants; les débats étaient dirigés par le Président de la CMOPE. Cette session a été suivie par trois autres réunions préparatoires qui ont abouti à la Conférence internationale de 1966 où fut élaborée la Recommandation sur la condition du personnel enseignant. Lors de la deuxième Réunion d'experts sur la condition des enseignants, en 1963, le Vice-Président de la CMOPE a été invité à assumer la présidence. En 1964, le Comité d'experts de l'Unesco, sous la présidence du Secrétaire général de la CMOPE, a examiné et révisé les textes élaborés aux deux réunions précédentes. Les documents émanant de ces conférences successives ont fait l'objet, au cours des années, d'une étude approfondie de la part de la CMOPE,

de ses organisations membres et de ses fédérations constituantes. Des commentaires détaillés ont été envoyés aux organismes intergouvernementaux intéressés. Des exemplaires des différents textes ont été adressés aux organisations membres de la CMOPE en vue de faciliter les travaux.

Ainsi, lorsqu'une réunion commune d'experts Unesco / OIT s'est tenue à Genève en janvier 1966, il a pu être tenu compte dans le texte préliminaire de la Recommandation des nombreux renseignements concrets réunis par la CMOPE, et la Conférence de Genève a disposé elle-même des avis précis donnés par la profession enseignante organisée. Le Vice-Président de la CMOPE a dirigé les travaux de cette dernière Réunion d'experts et le Secrétaire général a exercé les fonctions de Président du Comité de rédaction. C'est au cours de cette réunion qu'a été élaboré le document de travail de la Conférence intergouvernementale spéciale, convoquée plus tard dans l'année par l'Unesco.

Le compte rendu ci-dessus, qui suit un ordre chronologique approximatif, traite seulement de certains aspects manifestes des activités de la CMOPE visant à relever la condition de la profession enseignante. Bien entendu, on peut dire que l'ensemble du programme de la Confédération tend à ce but. Le bien-être et le développement professionnel de ses membres figurent parmi les principaux objectifs de la Confédération. En outre, les organisations membres poursuivent sans cesse ces objectifs avec l'encouragement de la Confédération.

En 1962, à Stockholm, l'Assemblée des délégués de la CMOPE a souligné le fait que le développement professionnel et le bien-être économique des maîtres sont si étroitement liés qu'il serait vain de les examiner séparément. L'Assemblée des délégués de Stockholm a également invité l'Unesco, par une de ses résolutions, à élaborer un programme mondial d'action commune des gouvernements et des organisations d'enseignants en vue d'améliorer rapidement le bien-être économique et la compétence professionnelle des enseignants. En outre, la Conférence générale suivante de l'Unesco a donné une nouvelle impulsion aux activités de l'Unesco relatives à la condition des enseignants qui ont abouti aux résultats remarquables mentionnés dans la première partie de ce compte rendu.

En même temps, la CMOPE elle-même a organisé des stages d'études et a offert les services de consultants à ses organisations membres de toutes les régions du monde. Elle a aidé à la mise au point de programmes de perfectionnement à l'intention des maîtres d'un grand nombre de pays en voie de développement et à la présentation de revendications concernant les traitements. Les stages d'études de la CMOPE qui ont porté sur des questions telles que l'enseignement des sciences, l'enseignement agricole, les services de santé scolaires, ont également eu une incidence indirecte sur la condition de la profession enseignante.

La Confédération estime qu'une organisation nationale d'enseignants forte, qui travaille chaque fois que possible en collaboration avec les autorités de l'enseignement, le grand public et le gouvernement, constitue une grande force en ce qui concerne le relèvement de la condition des enseignants. C'est pour cette raison que la Confédération accorde une priorité constante, dans ses activités, au renforcement de ses organisations membres nationales afin qu'elles puissent assumer leurs responsabilités dans le relèvement de la condition de la profession enseignante.

#### **Mise en œuvre de la Recommandation internationale**

A la suite d'un débat sur la question qui s'est déroulé au sein de son Conseil exécutif, l'Unesco examine actuellement la façon dont la Recommandation adoptée en 1966 pourrait être rendue aussi efficace que possible. Les plans préliminaires prévoient l'envoi de rapports, par chaque pays, à des intervalles de deux ou trois ans, l'évaluation de ces rapports par des comités d'experts, et une synthèse générale qui porterait à l'attention de la communauté internationale les progrès tangibles ou le manque de progrès dans un pays donné. La CMOPE a poursuivi dans toutes ces activités courantes les mêmes efforts qu'elle avait déployés dans l'élaboration du document.

C'est ainsi qu'un mois seulement après l'adoption de la Recommandation, la CMOPE a organisé à Bogota une Conférence régionale sur la condition de la profession enseignante dans

les Amériques. Plus de 100 dirigeants d'organisations d'enseignants de 16 pays ont participé à la conférence, ont examiné en détail les dispositions de la Recommandation concernant la condition du personnel enseignant telle qu'elle a été adoptée par la conférence convoquée par l'Unesco, et se sont engagés au nom des organisations d'enseignants représentées à mettre en œuvre, aussi rapidement que possible, les dispositions de la Recommandation qui se rapportent à leurs activités. La conférence a étudié les obstacles qui pourraient entraver la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation dans les Amériques et a offert une série de suggestions pour l'élimination de ces obstacles. Ces suggestions portaient notamment sur les points suivants : préparation à la profession enseignante, perfectionnement des enseignants, contrats de travail, liberté de l'enseignement, situation sociale et économique des enseignants et responsabilités de la CMOPE elle-même. La Conférence de Bogota a également invité la Confédération des éducateurs américains (CEA) à aider à réaliser le plus rapidement possible les objectifs de la Recommandation.

Le Comité de la CMOPE pour l'Asie s'est réuni en mai 1967 à Tokyo en vue d'examiner le programme de la CMOPE dans la région de l'Asie, en insistant particulièrement sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation concernant la condition du personnel enseignant. Le Comité a élaboré un document de 22 paragraphes relatif à ces droits et responsabilités et a proposé aux organisations d'enseignants en Asie de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour donner effet à ce nouvel instrument international. Depuis lors, les recommandations du Comité pour l'Asie ont figuré à l'ordre du jour des réunions nationales de plusieurs organisations d'enseignants en Asie au cours desquelles elles ont été examinées.

D'autres conférences mondiales, régionales et nationales, placées sous les auspices de la CMOPE, poursuivront la campagne en faveur de l'acceptation partout dans le monde des normes internationales adoptées en ce qui concerne les droits et responsabilités des enseignants.

(Extrait de Panorama de l'Education)

# GROUPEMENTS ONG INTERNATIONAUX

CONFERENCE DES ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES AYANT LE STATUT CONSULTATIF AUPRES DU CONSEIL ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL DES NATIONS UNIES

## 21e Réunion de Bureau (Section de Genève) élu par la dixième Conférence Générale

La Section de Genève du Bureau de la Conférence des organisations non gouvernementales ayant le statut consultatif a tenu sa vingt-et-unième réunion au Palais des Nations à Genève, le mercredi 22 janvier 1969 à 15 h. 30.

**Communication du Bureau de Genève**

M. Kabes, au nom du Bureau, explique à l'Assemblée qu'il a dû résilier ses fonctions de Vice-Président de la Conférence, quittant la Commission internationale de juristes et, de ce fait, ne peut plus remplir sa fonction. Il annonce que le Bureau a procédé à l'élection de son successeur, M. H.L. Horace Perera, Secrétaire Général de la Fédération Mondiale des Associations des Nations Unies. M. Kabes fait allusion à la brillante carrière de M. Perera au service des ONG et à sa contribution inlassable au travail du Bureau. Il remercie ensuite les membres pour leur confiance et leur coopération tout au long de son mandat.

## Préparation de l'Ordre du Jour de la XIème Conférence Générale

M. Kabes rappelle la proposition de M. Eggermann d'inscrire à l'ordre du jour de la XIème Conférence générale la révision des structures et de l'organisation de la Conférence des organisations non gouvernementales. Il déclare qu'il a informé le Bureau de New York de cette proposition mais n'a pas encore reçu de réponse. Il annonce à l'Assemblée que, sur la demande du Bureau de New York, le Bureau de Genève a décidé que la XIème Conférence générale aurait lieu les mercredi, jeudi, vendredi 9, 10 et 11 juillet 1969.

## Rapport du groupe de travail chargé de l'étude de la distribution des documents aux ONG au Palais des Nations à Genève

M. Eggermann a présenté le rapport du groupe de travail chargé de l'étude de la distribution

des documents aux ONG. Le rapport a été adopté à l'unanimité.

M. R.C. Lonati rend hommage à M. Eggermann pour le travail qu'il a effectué et assure l'Assemblée que le Secrétariat de la Conférence s'emploiera à mettre en œuvre, dans une phase d'essai, les accords conclus par M. Eggermann et le Chef du Service de la distribution des documents des Nations Unies, dans les limites de ses possibilités et afin, dans l'esprit de la négociation faite par M. Eggermann, d'apporter aux membres de la Conférence les services qu'ils sont en droit d'attendre.



*Une vue du Centre international indien. Ce centre de caractère privé, créé à la Nouvelle Delhi en 1958, a pour objectif principal de favoriser la compréhension et l'amitié entre les peuples du monde entier en facilitant l'échange de leurs connaissances et de leurs cultures respectives.*

*(Unesco / Paul Almsy)*

Le Comité a tenu sa deuxième réunion du 9 au 12 décembre 1968 à Paris. Nous donnons ci-après quelques extraits des comptes rendus provisoires des groupes de travail et des groupes ad hoc :

#### Groupe I

(Education pour la paix et la compréhension internationale) — M. Tolen, Fédération universelle des associations chrétiennes d'étudiants, est élu Président. Les membres ont examiné des points suivants :

- Obstacles à la paix et à la compréhension internationale;
- Facteurs favorables à la paix et à la compréhension internationale;
- Comment promouvoir la coopération internationale.

#### Groupe II

(Jeunesse et Société) — Mme Bugnion-Secretan, Association mondiale des guides et des éclaireuses, est élue Présidente.

Le Groupe a décidé d'adresser une lettre aux ONG pour recueillir des informations.

Deux séries de propositions ont été présentées :

- prise de connaissance du problème de la jeunesse (envoi des documents Unesco et des ONG);
- association des ONG et de la jeunesse aux travaux de l'Unesco;
- promouvoir un projet de déclaration des droits de la jeunesse.

Le Groupe a proposé au Comité permanent de créer le groupe ad hoc sur le rôle de la jeunesse dans l'éducation des adultes. Cette proposition a été adoptée.

Une autre proposition sur l'envoi d'un questionnaire aux ONG par le Groupe a été adoptée par le Comité.

#### Groupe III

(Télévision, radio et cinéma) — M. Maddison, Conseil international du cinéma et de la télévision, est élu Président.

A la première réunion du Groupe de travail sur le rôle et l'utilisation de la télévision et de la radio et du film, les participants ont défini le thème général de l'étude. On a délimité les activités en particulier :

- se concentrer sur les différents aspects de l'utilisation de la radio, de la télévision et du film pour l'éducation;
- chercher le moyen de faire une application pratique à l'Année internationale de l'éducation;



*The Thonburi Technical Institute, in Bangkok, was established in 1960 to train technicians and engineers in order to supply the growing industries with the necessary technical personnel. The United Nations Special Fund is assisting the Institute with UNESCO serving as Executing Agency. Students learning Soil Volumetry by sand method. In the background is the Foundry Shop. (United Nations).*

- coordonner les diverses propositions des ONG présentées;
  - les ONG devront développer le processus de connaissance des travaux de l'ONU et de l'UNESCO en matière des moyens de grandes informations;
    - rechercher les résultats pratiques : avoir les équipements et toucher tous les publics à tous les niveaux de l'enseignement du premier, du secondaire et de supérieur, ainsi que toutes les couches sociales — couvrir toutes les masses de la population, — veiller à ce que les moyens soient utilisés aux fins de l'éducation.
- Le Groupe a insisté sur la nécessité de doter d'équipements nécessaires les pays en voie de développement. Il a été recommandé de tenir compte de la réaction des spectateurs et de créer à tout prix un climat de dialogue entre participants de l'auditoire.
- Dans le même sens, il a été demandé de proposer l'utilisation de satellites artificielles pour la télévision en vue de l'éducation et de l'information au niveau national et international.



Le Groupe a proposé d'expérimenter la méthode suivante :

- Utiliser les documents et travaux Unesco et ONU (Envoyer une lettre aux ONG à ce sujet);
- Faire connaître les accords Unesco sur les informations et souhaiter leur application par un plus grand nombre d'Etats membres;
- Organiser les travaux relatifs à l'Année internationale de l'Education par les ONG, comme il en a été pour l'Année des droits de l'homme;
- Utiliser les diapositives et des films de court métrage en vue de l'information et de l'éducation.

Le groupe a proposé de mettre sur pied un groupe ad hoc pour l'éducation dont la mission sera la mise en pratique des résolutions concernant l'Année internationale de l'éducation. Quelques délégués ont exprimé des craintes sur la prolifération des groupes ad hoc (Mme Raymond-Cox, AMGE, Dr Brassloff, CJM, et Kie Fullerton, FMANU). D'autres ont été d'accord d'avoir des groupes ad hoc à l'intérieur des trois groupes de travail institués par la 11<sup>e</sup> Conférence générale des ONG (Rev. P. Declercq, UNDA, Mlle Lévy, FSM, Mme Barbier, AIS). M. Le Harivel a informé le Comité que la formation des groupes ad

hoc est prévue par le règlement intérieur de la Conférence des ONG.

Le Dr Veil a expliqué que la création des groupes ad hoc exprime un désir de travail des Groupes et des ONG, qui ont confiance les uns dans les autres. Il y a quelques années, il y avait beaucoup de réserves, tandis que l'éclosion des sous groupes est une marque de confiance.

Le Comité permanent a procédé à la mise en place des groupes ad hoc et a désigné les personnes responsables :

- Discrimination dans l'éducation (Continuation ; Me Desforges, accord à demander)
- Apartheid (Continuation : Me Desforges, accord à demander)
- Alphabétisation (Mme Raymond-Cox, WAGGGS)
- L'Homme et son milieu (Le responsable n'est pas désigné).
- Culture et Loisirs (M. Gastaud, FSM)
- Participation de la jeunesse dans l'éducation des adultes (M. Isambert, FIEPE)
- Organisation de la 12<sup>e</sup> Conférence des ONG (Mlle Harris, CIFSD)
- Education mixte (Mlle Chaton, FIFDU)

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## News from Associations

### A l'écoute des associations

La convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale, adoptée par l'Assemblée générale le 21 décembre 1965, vient d'entrer en vigueur.

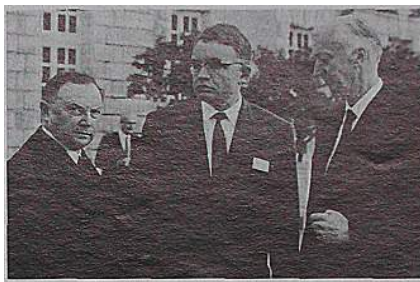
C'est le premier instrument de l'Organisation des Nations Unies relatif aux droits de l'homme qui prévoit l'établissement d'un mécanisme de surveillance de la mise en œuvre des dispositions qu'il contient. La Convention prévoit la constitution d'un comité pour l'élimination de la discrimination raciale, composé de 18 membres élus par les Etats parties à la Convention. Le Comité est chargé d'étudier les rapports présentés à intervalles réguliers par les Etats parties sur les mesures donnant effet aux dispositions de la Convention, et il est également chargé de faire des recommandations à l'Assemblée générale. Le Comité peut désigner une commission de conciliation qui mettra ses bons offices à la disposition des Etats parties entre lesquels s'est élevé un différend.

La Convention comprend 25 articles et les Etats parties « condamnent la discrimination raciale et s'engagent à poursuivre" par tous les moyens appropriés et sans retard, une politique tendant à éliminer toute forme de discrimination et à favoriser l'entente entre toutes les races ».

Annonçant l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention, le Secrétaire général a déclaré le 13 mars qu'elle « représente de la part des Etats Membres un nouveau pas significatif dans leurs efforts pour respecter les obligations de la Charte en détruisant la discrimination raciale dans toutes ses manifestations, et en prévenant et combattant toutes les doctrines et les pratiques racistes ». La Convention était entrée en vigueur le 4 janvier - 30 jours après le dépôt du vingt-septième instrument de ratification ou d'adhésion. L'annonce de l'entrée en vigueur avait été retardée car des réserves avaient été présentées par certains Etats au moment de leur ratification ou adhésion et qu'un délai de 90 jours, à compter de la date de la communication des réserves, avait été prévu pour que les Etats puissent présenter leurs objections aux dites réserves.

(La Lettre hebdomadaire)

La Chambre de Commerce Internationale célèbre cette année le Cinquantenaire de sa fondation, à la Conférence d'Atlantic City, par les délégués des milieux d'affaires de cinq pays : la Belgique, les Etats-Unis, la France, l'Italie et le Royaume-Uni.



Fondée en mai 1966 sur l'initiative de l'OCDE, l'Association Européenne pour l'administration de la recherche industrielle a pour but essentiel de développer l'efficacité et les réalisations de la recherche dans l'industrie. Son président est le professeur H.B.G. Casimir (Au milieu), directeur des Laboratoires de recherche de Philips (Pays-Bas). A ses côtés : M. F. Picard (à gauche), directeur des Etudes et Recherches à la Régie Renault, et le Dr. H. Liander (à droite), vice-président des Recherches et du Développement de l'ASEA (Suède). Le projet de création de l'Association avait fait l'objet de deux conférences — une à Monte-Carlo en février 1965 et l'autre au Château de Ménars, dans la vallée de la Loire, en mai 1966 - toutes deux organisées par la Direction des Affaires scientifiques de l'OCDE.

(Photo Léo Jouan for OECD)

Pour célébrer cet anniversaire, M. Arthur K. Watson, Président de la CCI et Chairman de IBM World Trade Corporation, a offert le 18 février, à l'issue de la 87ème Session du Comité Exécutif de la CCI, un Dîner dans les salons de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris. Deux cents Personnalités, dont les représentants des gouvernements des pays fondateurs de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale, ont assisté à ce Dîner. A l'issue du Dîner, le Président Watson a remercié M. Courbot, Président de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris, de son accueil, et a rappelé que le premier dîner officiel de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale avait eu lieu, après le premier Congrès Constitutif de 1920, dans les mêmes salons de l'avenue de Friedland, sous la présidence du premier Président de la CCI, l'ancien Ministre français de l'Economie, M. Etienne Clémentel.

Le Président Arthur K. Watson a ensuite évoqué la mémoire de son père, Président de la CCI en 1937, « Il croyait », a dit M. Watson, « que l'expansion du commerce international pouvait accomplir des miracles. Cette foi, il la résuma en ces mots : « le commerce international, condition de la paix ». Cette formule n'était pas très populaire à l'époque. Elle a, depuis, fait du chemin et des adeptes et pris une signification et une envergure qu'elle n'avait pas précédemment ».

Traitant de l'œuvre accomplie par la CCI depuis un demi-siècle le Président Watson a déclaré: « En 1919, à Atlantic City, la CCI ne groupait que cinq pays. Notre famille compte aujourd'hui quatre-vingts pays appartenant aux cinq continents. En cinquante ans, la CCI est devenue une grande fédération mondiale de sociétés, d'organisations professionnelles et de chambres de commerce, qui délibère et se prononce avec compétence sur toutes les grandes questions économiques de notre temps... Si la CCI n'existait pas, les gouvernements perdraient un interlocuteur — parfois difficile, mais toujours utile — et la communauté économique mondiale serait privée d'un porte-parole de premier plan ».

(Communiqué CCI)

The Netherlands plans a large increase in the sums it will devote to co-operation with the « Third World », according to its Minister of Development, D.J. Udink. In an exclusive interview published today in Ceres, the magazine of the Food and Agriculture Organization, he says the figure will rise from \$ 122 million in 1966/67 to \$230-240 million in 1971. This would bring its involvement to one percent of the net national product of public capital : « Naturally, we earnestly hope that the other E.E.C. (European Economic Community) countries will make a similar effort ».

(FAO Release)

La Réunion Européenne du Mouvement International des Intellectuels Catholiques, qui aura lieu à Fribourg du 16 au 20 juillet 1969, a pour Thème : « Le défi de l'avenir à nos organisations chrétiennes ». Chaque journée sera consacrée à un thème particulier. Les débats seront introduits par un forum de trois personnes. Les participants seront ensuite invités à soumettre à la discussion des questions détaillées entrant dans le cadre du thème. Ces questions serviront de base de travail aux groupes qui présenteront leur rapport en séance plénière en fin de journée.

L'objectif de la Réunion Européenne de 1969 n'est pas de discuter de problèmes abstraits, mais de voir plus clairement quelle est l'incidence des phénomènes actuels — religieux, sociaux, etc. — sur la vie, les objectifs, programmes et activités des organisations chrétiennes présentes.

Le thème général sera divisé comme suit : Exposé général sur le phénomène actuel de mise en question de nombreuses structures et institutions. Introduction aux objectifs de la réunion et aux méthodes de travail.

**Organisations confessionnelles et individu.** La participation à des groupements confessionnels (chrétiens) permet-elle à l'individu de mieux réaliser son engagement dans le monde — dans la vie professionnelle, politique, sociale, etc. ?



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Organisations confessionnelles et structures ecclésiastiques.

Le regroupement des chrétiens au sein des structures hiérarchiques (paroisses, diocèses, synodes, conseils pastoraux, etc.) est-il suffisant pour assurer la présence de l'Eglise au monde.? Sinon, quel est le rôle de nos organisations dans ce domaine ?

Organisations confessionnelles et vie internationale. Quel est le rôle qu'un regroupement de chrétiens au plan international doit remplir envers l'Eglise, envers le monde et envers ses propres membres ?

(MIEC - MIEC Service d'information)

L'Internationale des Services Publics (ISP) s'est unie à la Fédération Internationale des Ouvriers du Transport (ITF) pour faire une étude des transports urbains de voyageurs en Europe et des conditions de travail de leur personnel.

Les deux Internationales projettent d'adresser un questionnaire commun à toutes les affiliées européennes groupant des travailleurs des transports urbains de voyageurs. Une fois l'analyse des réponses terminée, les deux Secrétariats ont l'intention de convoquer un comité de travail ISP / ITF chargé d'étudier toute action possible.

(ISP Information)

A working conference on fundraising in Europe will be held from 16 to 19 June, 1969, in the convention centre of Evian, France.

The purpose of the conference is to examine the latest trends, methods and techniques in financial support for non-profit enterprise. The announcement was sent by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies and the Federation of World Health Foundations to representatives of international organisations, national and regional non-profit organisations, colleges and universities, foundations and corporations who might benefit from the discussions.

Les gouvernements des dix-huit Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe, estimant nécessaire que tout Européen connaisse au moins, outre sa langue maternelle, une langue européenne de grand diffusion, vont mettre en œuvre un programme européen intensifié d'enseignement de langues vivantes.

Le programme adopté par le comité des ministres du Conseil de l'Europe sur proposition du Conseil de coopération culturelle couvre l'enseignement du premier et du deuxième degré, l'enseignement supérieur et les

autres formes d'éducation post-scolaire, l'éducation des adultes, la formation et le perfectionnement des enseignants, le développement et la coordination de la recherche en matière d'enseignement des langues.

The rapid rise in world population is principally due to the increase of the young. In the light of recent projections, it is estimated that the numbers in the 15-24 age-group will rise, in the 40-year period 1960-2000, from 519 to 1,128 million. Over three-quarters of this age-group are in developing countries : 59 million in Africa, 322 million in Asia, 44 million in Latin America.

(Unesco)

The one thousandth Recommendation approved by ISO, the International Organization for Standardization, represents a major step forward in the development of the world's first truly international system of units. A single, rational system of units is an important factor in the development of freer international trade.

The document provides rules for the use of the Système International d'Unités (SI units) and recommends a selection of multiples and submultiples of those units.

At present, most countries use either the inch-pound system or variations of the traditional metric system, all of which have developed rather irrationally over the years. However, some 25 countries have passed or are preparing legislation to make SI units the only official system of measurement, in accordance with the recommendation by the 11 th Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures in 1960.

This international system of units consists of six base units — the metre, the kilogramme, the second, the ampere, the kelvin and the candela — from which all other quantities and measurements are derived to correspond rationally with each other. Thus, such derived units as the watt, the volt, the ohm and the newton are related to each other and it is this complete coherence which is the distinguishing virtue of the system. For engineers and scientists, the system simplifies their calculations.

ISO / R 1000 resolves difficulties in the use of the system by recommending an internationally agreed selection of multiples and sub-multiples of the units. By offering a « preferred » selection, ISO is providing a valuable guide to avoid the danger of each country and each industry making its own selection — with the all too familiar confusion, inconvenience and resultant obstacles to international trading.

(ISO News Service)

La XXIII<sup>e</sup> session de l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU, par un vote unanime, a décidé de proclamer 1970 « Année internationale de l'éducation ».

A cette occasion, le Directeur général de l'Unesco, M. René Maheu, a fait une déclaration dont nous reproduisons ci-dessous l'essentiel :

« L'Année internationale de l'éducation doit être plus qu'une simple célébration. Son but doit être de promouvoir une action concertée des Etats membres et de la communauté internationale en vue de quatre objectifs principaux : faire le point de la situation dans le monde entier; fixer l'attention sur un certain nombre d'exigences majeures, tant pour l'expansion que pour l'amélioration de l'éducation; accroître les ressources disponibles pour l'éducation; renforcer la coopération internationale.

« Dans ce contexte, l'éducation doit être entendue au sens le plus large, comme englobant toutes les formes d'instruction et de formation. L'Année internationale de l'éducation doit s'appliquer à l'ensemble des activités destinées à faire acquérir des connaissances à des individus ou à des groupes quel que soit leur âge et quels que soient le contenu et la méthode de l'enseignement. »

**L'Annuaire statistique de l'Unesco**, dont la cinquième édition vient de paraître, montre une progression constante des effectifs scolaires dans le monde. Entre 1960 et 1965, le nombre d'élèves inscrits dans les établissements d'enseignement primaire a augmenté de 27 %, les effectifs de l'enseignement secondaire de 22 % et ceux de l'enseignement supérieur de 40 %. En contraste, le nombre d'analphabètes dans le monde est actuellement estimé à 750 millions et ce chiffre s'accroît chaque année de près de 20 millions. Cependant, si le nombre des illettrés augmente dans l'absolu, leur pourcentage par rapport à la population mondiale est en régression constante : de plus de 44 % en 1950, il est tombé à 39,3 % en 1960 et on estime qu'en 1970 il ne sera plus que de 33 %.

(Informations Unesco)

With a view to the International Set of Charts which is currently being studied and the expanding use of facsimile reproduction of charts the need for expediting as much as possible the adoption of international symbols and abbreviations for use instead of legends would seem evident.

If the ideal goal could be reached, namely, that all countries did adopt a complete set of international symbols and abbreviations, very little work would be involved for any Hydrographie Office publishing facsimile reproductions of another country's charts, and the same would apply to the charts of the International Set, as this work would be limited to translation of certain parts of the chart titles and cautionary notes.

The 9th International Hydrographie Conference :

(1) urge the national Hydrographie Offices to adopt international abbreviations (or symbols) and

(2) urge the International Hydrographie Bureau to endeavour to establish such abbreviations (or symbols). The Bureau is well aware that many Hydrographie Offices may think it difficult for their nationals to understand abbreviations which have been derived from languages other than their national one. At first sight this may well be true, if one thinks of local navigators and fishermen. On the other hand, the large number of navigators of whatever nationality that go beyond their national waters do not seem to have had difficulty in understanding abbreviations derived from other languages.

The Bureau is of the opinion that short abbreviations, preferably of no more than three letters, can be regarded as a type of symbol. As all symbols on charts will have to be learned, it would consequently seem of little importance to the navigator from which language these may have been derived.

Moreover, the recommendation that a list be inserted on charts explaining the meaning of new international abbreviations should guarantee against misunderstandings, if followed.

(International Hydrographie Bulletin)

Les Sections européennes de la Commission internationale de Juristes ont marqué l'Année Internationale des Droits de l'Homme en organisant une Conférence sur « l'individu et l'Etat ». Cette Conférence, appelée à étudier les éléments juridiques essentiels assurant la protection de l'individu, s'est tenue au Conseil de l'Europe, à Strasbourg, les 26 et 27 octobre 1968. C'était la seconde Conférence de la CIJ durant l'Année des Droits de l'Homme, la première étant celle de Bangalore, en janvier 1968, sur la liberté de déplacement. La Conférence a été ouverte par le Président de la Commission internationale de Juristes, M. le Juge T.S. Fernando, et présidée par M. René Mayer, ancien Président du Conseil des Ministres français et Président de « Libre Justice », Section nationale française de la CIJ. La Conférence a réuni cent trente participants venus de quinze pays d'Europe (Allemagne Fédérale, Autriche, Belgique, Danemark, Espagne, Finlande, France, Irlande, Italie, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Portugal, Suède, Royaume-Uni, Turquie), huit invités de pays non européens et les observateurs de treize Organisations internationales. La Conférence a été suivie d'une réunion des Sections nationales européennes, qui s'est également tenue au Conseil de l'Europe.

Les conclusions et les recommandations générales de la Conférence ont été publiées dans le numéro de décembre 1968 de la Commission internationale de Juristes.

Some of the many international organizations described in our Yearbook publish excellent periodicals of their own. Their editors may like to have a handy text to draw their readers' attention to the new edition of the Yearbook. We asked its Editor-in-Chief, Mr Eyvind S. Tew, to

write about it. His modesty forbids him to do more than express his pleasure at the testimonial, strictly unsolicited, that is reproduced below. It could be supplemented with some or all the paragraphs that will be found on pages...

Your Reference:

Our Reference : WF / fs

ITC/600/9146

15th April, 1969

Mr. G.P. Speeckaert,  
Secretary General,  
Union of International Associations,  
1, rue aux Laines,  
Brussels I.  
Belgium.

Dear Sir,

I have received today the Yearbook of International Organizations, 12th (1968-69) edition. I am filled with admiration for the enormous mass of material which is now contained in the Yearbook and for the excellent method of presentation; it is a triumph of editing,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Just off the Press

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1969, No 5 295

## ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNIQUES

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### A useful method of maintaining a mailing list.

Most associations start by maintaining the addresses of their members and newsletter subscribers on lists or cards. The addresses are then typed onto envelopes at the time of each mailing. When this becomes too laborious as membership increases, every attempt is made to make use of mechanized equipment. The addresses are converted to metal or special cloth 'plates' which can be used with a certain amount of flexibility to print the series of addresses required onto envelopes. As the number of addresses increases, electrical equipment can be used to perform the selection and printing. Beyond this point punched card and computer equipment can be used.

There is another possibility which is not very well known. It can be used in those cases where:

- either
- the number of addresses is not high enough to justify the preparation of special plates;
- or
- addresses change too frequently to justify the use of metal plates;
- it is difficult to obtain staff to ensure error-free use of the simple mechanized system; the staff obtainable cannot be expected to manipulate the ink-covered 'plates';
- the delay in processing a change of address through the commercial organization which prepares the 'plates' is too great;
- the quality of reproduction of the 'plates' addresses on the envelopes is poor;
- much time has to be spent for each mailing in instructing the available volunteer on how to operate the mechanized system;

- it is necessary to be able to check through the addresses visually at frequent intervals;
- no convenient storage space can be found for the bulky storage of plates.

The system is quite simple. All addresses are typed onto quarto or folio sheets in any convenient order and in the format in which they should appear on the envelope. Each time a mailing must be prepared, the relevant sheets are photocopied.

They can be photocopied onto special gummed paper, but this is not necessary. The set of photocopies can then be handed to a completely unskilled person to be cut up. The labels are then stuck onto the envelopes. Changing an address is quite simple. A minor detail can be blotted out on the original with white corrector fluid and the new information typed over it on the original. A complete or radical address change can be made by typing a separate label and sticking it on top. A complex mailing requiring selection of a number of groups, not already collected onto separate sheets, can be undertaken by simply checking through the copies before they are cut and crossing out the addresses which should not be used.

If the number of addresses is high, the uncut sheets or the labels can be given to a mailing bureau (particularly the type that packs magazines in envelopes or mails advertising matter) which will then cut and/or stick the labels onto the envelopes.

Any system has disadvantages. In this case the main disadvantages are :



- new addresses added to the file cannot always be added at the correct place. To compensate for this, it is much easier to scan through ten sheets of addresses than for the person to get up, go to the place where the 'plates' are stored, and then check through a sequence of plates — in the hopes that they have been put back in the right order. To avoid this difficulty there are many possibilities for numbering the sheets and cross-referencing them from a member master-card file as each change is made.

on labels. The comparison should however take into account all the disadvantages of the mechanical system which may in fact increase the overall cost, particularly delays and errors.

The major advantages of the photocopy system seem to be:

- cleanliness;
- speed and convenience (if the labels can be handed over to unskilled volunteers);
- ability to add new addresses to the system



(Unations).

in cases where addresses are typed onto sheets in country order, some sheets will be filled but a proportion (at the end of each country) will be only partially filled. The cost per address when photocopying is higher in this case. This can be avoided to some extent by judiciously grouping addresses.

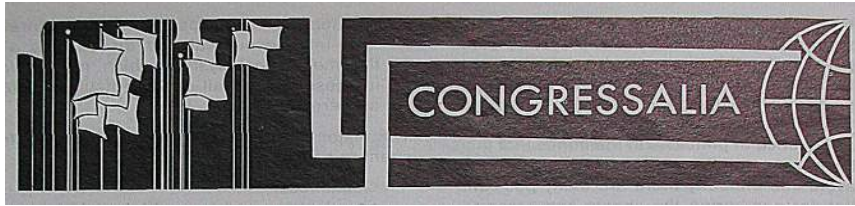
- cost. It can be argued that the cost of operating a manual addressing machine is lower per address than photocopying and sticking

without passing through the lengthy and costly 'plate' preparation process;

- ease of checking the mailing list;
- compact 'address file' (a whole wall of address 'plates' can in effect be carried in a brief case);
- no capital cost (unless a photocopy machine is desired — and they can be rented).

The system is probably particularly convenient for the many small international associations with mailing lists of 50 to 500.





**XIVe CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ACTION SOCIALE**

Selon certains auteurs, les congrès seraient actuellement l'antidote de l'isolement de l'homme moderne. Faut-il voir là la raison pour laquelle, alors que séminaires et rencontres se multiplient, la Conférence Internationale de l'Action Sociale connaît toujours une participation importante ?

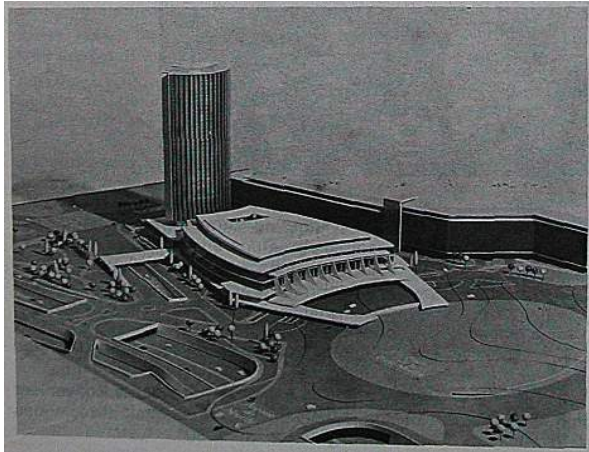
Sans doute les travailleurs sociaux et les représentants de professions connexes n'échappent-ils pas à cette tendance actuelle et c'est ainsi que, tous

les deux ans, lorsque le Conseil International de l'Action Sociale organise son forum international, on assiste à une véritable « migration » des titulaires de postes dans le domaine social. Ils viennent de tous les horizons pour mettre en commun pendant une semaine, leurs expériences et leurs idées à partir d'un thème donné.

En 1968, plus de deux mille participants, venant de 63 pays, assistèrent à la XIVe Conférence Internationale de l'Action Sociale, qui se tint en Finlande, à Otaniemi, non loin d'Helsinki. Le thème général qui devait

servir de toile de fond aux diverses délibérations avait été choisi en relation avec la décision des Nations Unies de faire de l'année 1968 « l'Année internationale des droits de l'homme » et s'énonçait comme suit : « La politique sociale et les droits de l'homme ». Sujet vaste s'il en est, et dont les deux grandes notions, dont chacune aurait pu faire l'objet d'une réunion, se devaient d'être considérées sous l'angle de leurs relations, c'est-à-dire de leurs affinités et interdépendances, de leur mise en œuvre, voire de leur concurrence ou conflit.

Conscients des écueils auxquels le thème pouvait conduire, les organisateurs avaient expressément souligné que le sujet devait « être traité du point de vue des sciences sociales appliquées et des techniques du service social et de l'action sociale en évitant des développements rhétoriques de même que l'excès de considérations trop techniques en matière législative ou procédurale ».



*Maquette du futur Palais des Congrès de Paris, dont une description sera donnée dans un prochain numéro.*

*(Photo Duprat)*

En conséquence, l'étude des subdivisions du thème, notamment dans les réunions générales et les groupes d'études, devait permettre aux participants d'aborder le sujet du point de vue pratique. Réunions générales et groupes d'études ne constituèrent que deux des formules de travail retenues par le Conseil International de l'Action Sociale. En effet, outre les séances plénières, ouvertes à chacun, aux thèmes très vastes et quelque peu abstraits : changement social — droits de l'homme — politique sociale; la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme et ses rapports avec la politique sociale; le travail social, l'action sociale et les droits de l'homme, la Conférence comporta, à l'intention de tous les participants, neuf réunions générales et treize groupes d'études qui se tinrent de manière concomitante, tandis que six commissions étaient composées d'un nombre limité de représentants, désignés par chaque Comité national.



M. Marcel A. NAVILLE. Nouveau Président du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge.



On comprendra dès lors le dilemme devant lequel les participants se trouvèrent pour opérer un choix, dilemme accru par l'intérêt que présentait chacune des réunions générales, comme chacun des groupes d'études.

A titre indicatif, les thèmes suivants des réunions générales peuvent être mentionnés :

- la politique familiale et les droits de l'homme ;
- la politique sociale et les droits de l'homme dans la marche vers une société assurant à tous le bien-être ;
- les droits de l'usager (client) ;
- les droits de l'enfant ;

— les droits des personnes âgées.

Régrouper des personnes ayant les mêmes intérêts, les groupes d'études portèrent sur des sujets plus circonscrits et devant être traités à partir de l'expérience des participants. C'est ainsi que la notion de politique sociale fut étudiée en relation avec des sujets divers : droit au travail; droit à la santé; droit à l'éducation et à la culture; droit au loisir; droit au logement.

Par ailleurs, les droits des handicapés physiques et mentaux furent proposés à l'étude des participants, en regard de la politique sociale, tandis que alcoolisme et toxicomanie, migrants et réfugiés, comportement antisocial le furent en rapport avec les droits de l'homme.

Faire un compte rendu de cette somme d'exposés et d'échanges d'idées, en l'absence de documents finals, s'avère une gageure puisqu'il eût fallu avoir le don d'ubiquité pour pouvoir ensuite véritablement rendre justice aux travaux de la Conférence...

On ne saurait passer sous silence

ni le discours de M. Pierre Laroque, Conseiller d'Etat (France), lorsqu'il se vit attribuer le Prix René Sand<sup>1</sup> ni la Rencontre Croix-Rouge organisée par la Croix-Rouge de Finlande et la Ligue...

<sup>1</sup> Prix décerné à une personnalité du domaine social, en mémoire du Dr René Sand, à l'occasion de chaque Conférence Internationale de l'Action Sociale.

(Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge)

## FLORENCE

Pendant les 12 mois de l'année 1968 le Palais des Congrès de Florence a fonctionné en tout 250 journées de travail engagées par des congrès, réunions, meetings, groupes d'études, etc).

Les manifestations effectuées en 1968 ont été au nombre de 178, ainsi subdivisées : internationales 8; nationales 39; régionales 46; expositions 2.

En 1967 il y a eu 75 manifestations, ainsi subdivisées : internationales 8; nationales 19; régionales 46; expositions 2. L'accroissement enregistré a été à peu près de 137 %.

En 1968 les 21 manifestations internationales, avec un total de 72 journées de travail, ont totalisé 12.480 présences de congressistes étrangers. Les 39 manifestations nationales, en tout 63 journées de travail, ont totalisé 12.510 présences de congressistes italiens. Au total les présences de congressistes afflués à Florence, par l'intermédiaire du Palais des Congrès, ont été 24.990. A celles-ci il faut ajouter la présence des familles.

## THE FUTURE OF FLORENCE

On the initiative of the Rotary Club of « East Florence », on December 5, 1968, at the Conference Palace a debate was held among representatives of various sectors of the economic life of the city. The topic of the discussion was the necessity for Florence to be able to find in the next years the awareness and the means to become a great centre of culture, of tourism, of handicrafts, of arts.

The debate was introduced by Mr. Giancarlo Carozza, Vice-President of the International Conference Centre and member of the Azienda Autonoma di Turismo.

Mr. Carozza advocated the trust in the future of Florence. The projects already being realized, like the Conference Palace, and those near at hand, like the airport and the exhibition center as well as many cultural and artistic activities, represent the first concrete examples of the new dimensions Florence is taking on. The numerous and highly informative speeches, which followed Mr. Carozza's opening lecture, confirmed the wish from all sectors of Florentine life to renew initiative and to achieve a secure future for Florence.

## 1969 : 240 MILLIONS DE PASSAGERS

Les compagnies membres de l'Association du Transport aérien International envisagent de transporter quelque 240 millions de passagers et d'effectuer 320.000 millions de kilomètres-passagers en 1969 (soit 15% d'augmentation sur 1968 en plus). Et ce, en partie grâce à la mise en service du Boeing 747 prévue pour l'automne prochain qui apportera une transformation importante dans l'histoire du transport aérien en masse.

(Techniques et Tourisme)

## AIDE DES JEUNES

Pendant la première semaine de Février, 36 aides et dirigeants des différentes organisations membres de l'International Falcon Movement', se réunirent en

Belgique pour discuter les différents problèmes de l'éducation des enfants vers la compréhension et la coopération internationales.

Un des groupes de travail établi par la dernière Conférence ONG de l'UNESCO doit traiter de « L'éducation vers la compréhension internationale ». L'IFM a pensé que la meilleure façon de soutenir une telle initiative était d'avoir un séminaire sur le même sujet, dans notre domaine spécifique de l'éducation des enfants, pour soumettre ensuite les résultats et les conclusions au groupe de travail de l'UNESCO.

La technique adoptée lors de ce séminaire était tout à fait nouvelle. Suivant une idée du Vice Président de l'IFM, M. Hans MATZENAUER, le Séminaire réunit des aides de 15 à 21 ans, et des dirigeants et éducateurs plus âgés des mouvements faucons. Tous les participants suivirent ensemble les conférences du cours, mais se réunirent séparément en deux groupes de travail pour discuter les mêmes sujets mais à des échelles différentes. Le groupe d'aides (le « Groupe bébé » du Séminaire) discuta les sujets d'une façon plus pratique, les traitant selon l'importance qu'ils peuvent avoir dans le travail de l'aide avec son groupe faucon. Le groupe de travail des éducateurs (le groupe de « vieux retraités » du Séminaire) discuta d'une façon plus théorique et plus générale. Les deux groupes se retrouvaient tous les jours en session plénière pour informer et discuter des conclusions obtenues par chacun d'eux.

Les résultats de cette nouvelle technique ont été positifs et

*The eighth Ministerial Council of the OECD met at the Organisation's Paris headquarters on 13th and 14th February, 1969, under the chairmanship of Dr. Karl Schiller, German Federal Minister for Economic Affairs.*

*Mr. Thorkil Kristensen, OECD Secretary General (front left) — Dr. Karl Schiller (front right) — Count von Hardenberg, Ambassador, Head of the Permanent German Delegation to OECD (2nd. row left) — Mr. de Groot van Embden, Head of Mr. Kristensen's Cabinet, (3rd. right behind)*  
(Photo Léo Jouan for OECD)

plusieurs organisateurs et dirigeants présents, ont déclaré qu'ils appliqueraient ce même procédé lors de prochains séminaires de leurs organisations nationales.

(IFM)

<sup>1</sup> Les participants au séminaire venaient d'Allemagne, d'Autriche, de Belgique, du Danemark, d'Espagne, de Grande Bretagne, d'Israël, de Suède, de Suisse et de Yougoslavie.

#### **VERSAILLES**

Le Palais des Congrès, qui est un des membres les plus récents de l'Association Internationale des Palais des Congrès et qui a accueilli la dernière Assemblée Générale de France-Congrès, sera sous peu agrandi à la suite de l'acquisition par la ville de la propriété voisine où s'ouvrira

de nouvelles salles de commission et des bureaux administratifs.

De 1967 à 1968, le nombre de participants aux différentes réunions et manifestations tenues au Palais des Congrès de Versailles est passé de 40.000 à 100.000; le nombre total de réunions de 122 à 230, le nombre de réunions s'étendant sur plusieurs jours de 18 à 44; le nombre de congrès nationaux de 11 à 26, le nombre de congrès internationaux de 4 à 10, le taux d'occupation générale du Palais a été de 70 % pour le second semestre 1968.

#### **LE CONGRES D'ARCHITECTES**

Au cours de la réunion qu'il a tenu à Londres du 20 au 25 janvier 1969, le Comité exécutif

de l'Union Internationale des Architectes a examiné chacun des principaux organes de l'Union à la lumière des critiques formulées par certains délégués à l'Assemblée de Prague et par plusieurs Sections Nationales. En ce qui concerne les congrès « il a été recommandé qu'ils soient maintenus; ils restent le principal lieu de rencontre des architectes; mais il est indispensable que leur fonctionnement soit amélioré ».

#### **MARCHE DES CONGRES**

Le Commissariat Général au Tourisme de France a conclu un accord de collaboration pour la prospection du marché congressiste mondial avec les offices de Tourisme de Grande Bretagne, du Japon et d'Israël. (Techniques et Tourisme)

### THERE'S MONEY IN CONFERENCES

The staging of conferences and congresses is big and growing business for Britain's hotels. Indeed, for many in London and in some of the coastal resorts this is the bread-and-butter business which keeps them running; they could not maintain present standards without this type of trade.

London naturally leads in the conference stakes. It now has 96 hotels which have facilities for taking as few as 20 delegates or as many as 2,000. Altogether the capital now boasts 50,000 hotel beds. Outside the hotels themselves there are 11 units of restaurants and banqueting rooms with facilities for meetings, and 19 exhibition halls and auditoria which can take up to 6,000 people.

It has been estimated that during the next four years these facilities will provide for at least 150 international conferences which will bring in 100,000 delegates. International conferences, in particular, are a much-sought-after business. The average convention delegate spends at least \$20 a day—most of it in his hotel. Generally, this type of business is confined to capital cities, although there are exceptions. In the past, Europe's other capitals have often proved more attractive than London, but in recent years London has secured an increasing amount of this type of business—helped perhaps by the swinging London image. It is now getting international conventions at a faster rate than any other European city.

At present no one really knows just how much London's hotels

earn from conferences. The London Convention Bureau, started as a part-time activity by the London Tourist Board in 1963 and now a fulltime operation, has estimated that a sample of 116 conferences in London brought in \$4m. This is a small proportion of the conferences held in London each year. Nevertheless, there is clearly a long way to go if the figure of an average of \$10m. a year for the next four years from international conferences is to be reached. There is no doubt that the hotels themselves would not be able to secure all this business unaided.

This, is where the bureau comes in. It represents the interests of all the hotels, and its members travel abroad making on-the-spot presentations at conferences where future venues are decided. So far it has had

<p><b>BRUXELLES</b> <i>dans le cadre de la Grand'Place</i></p> <p><b>HOTEL AMIGO</b></p> <p>RESTAURANT    GARAGE    BAR</p> <p>•</p> <p>Cables : AMIGOTEL    Telex 618    Tél. 11.59.10</p>	<p><b>Attending Conferences in Brighton ?</b></p> <p>The old Ship Hotel, overlooking the sea, has 170 bedrooms, most with bath, all centrally heated and with telephone.</p> <p>Modern restaurant, very good food, comfortable lounges, two bars and television rooms.</p> <p><b>The Old Ship Hotel, Brighton</b></p> <p><b>Tel : 29001</b></p> <p><b>Own Car Park.</b></p>
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considerable success. But what is missing in London is the really large conference hall. Only the Albert Hall (with 6,000 seats) and the Festival Hall (3,000) can accommodate the really large meeting, and neither—in particular the Albert Hall—is completely adequate for convention purposes. What is needed is a purpose-built complex with one hall holding at least 4,000 people, and several smaller halls. This complex need not have an hotel; existing facilities are adequate, at least for the time being; and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to decide which hotel group would be allowed to build with all the advantages of being close to the conference centre. If London takes the international business and many of the major national conferences, what is left for the provincial hotels? For a long time they were grateful to take the pickings left by London, but in recent years many have been making big efforts to attract business away from London. They have succeeded in many cases, with no detriment to London as the overall business is growing rapidly. The resorts have always had the political party conferences, and

competition each year to secure one of these lucrative meetings is intense. Party delegates have never been keen on the over-centralization of Government in London, and any suggestion that conferences might be held in London could cause severe problems within the parties. So the favoured towns like Brighton, Blackpool, Bournemouth and Scarborough have long had considerable conference facilities, and their holiday season trade has meant that ample rooms are available for delegates.

Outside the political parties, however, there is often ignorance of the range of facilities for conferences outside London. There can be real advantages in the provincial hotels for the smaller and medium-sized conferences. Not the least of these is the increased opportunities for delegates to get together and form permanent business relationships which can be of long-term advantage to both sides. Many towns have facilities for meetings which rival London. Belle Vue, Manchester, has one hall which can take 6,000 people; the Winter Garden at Bournemouth, the town hall at Birmingham, and the Dome at Brighton can each take 2 000

Rank's exhibition centre at Brighton houses almost 6,000. Blackpool probably scoops the lot with seats for 10,000.

Outside the big towns, too, facilities are steadily being developed for medium-sized conferences. Smaller hotels are finding that the building of a conference room can add considerably to their business, as well as having the additional advantage of taking some of the seasonal nature out of it. One of the most imaginative schemes is the Aviemore Centre in Inverness-shire. It has a cinema conference centre which accommodates 750, with an exhibition hall and a multi-purpose conference hall. There is also a first-class hotel and ample leisure facilities.

On a much smaller scale, but convenient for the industrial centres, is Whately Hall, at Banbury. This hotel is typical of many around Britain which have been developing their convention services. Two years ago it opened specially built suites and a conference hall, and more rooms are planned. It has been so successful that generally bookings have to be made a year in advance.



The hotel groups have not been slow to exploit the potential. Trust Houses has conference facilities in 25 of its hotels. British Transport Hotels is no sloth, either. Its Gleneagles Centre is one of the most comfortable in the country, with ample sporting facilities for golf, tennis, croquet or squash.

What makes conferences so attractive to the hotel groups? To begin with they provide a guaranteed number of customers at a guaranteed price. Mass catering is cheaper than for individuals. Additional expenditure by delegates generally brings in further fringe spending, which being over and above the basic cost does not generally require much additional service and is therefore on a high profit margin. But basically conferences underpin all hotel service. It may be irritating to the individual who finds his hotel besieged by the Dove Fanciers Society, but he should not forget that without them hotel services might be very diminished, or his own costs much higher.

(by Margaret Alien in The Times)

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(Photo Suarez)

## TRAVAIL ET DETENTE AU 5e CONGRES

*(suite de la page 307)*

ne trouvent plus ou très difficilement ces invitations auxquelles elles s'étaient confortablement habituées.

Elles doivent modifier totalement leurs méthodes et ont vivement encouragé l'UAI à réaliser l'inventaire et l'étude de toutes les catégories possibles de recettes et de la meilleure répartition des dépenses. Nous avons publié dans le numéro de janvier 1969 de notre revue, page 49, les objectifs de notre Congrès de mai 1970. Nous espérons qu'ils répondent aux préoccupations de la plupart des organisations internationales non gouvernementales et qu'avec leurs concours, notre étude conjointe les aidera à édifier leurs prochains congrès sur des bases financières solides.

*(continued from page 307)*

They have strongly encouraged the UAI to accomplish the inventory and study of all the possible categories of income and the best distribution of expenses. In the January 1969 issue of our magazine, page 49, we published the objectives of our May 1970 Congress. We hope that they meet the preoccupations of the majority of international non-governmental organizations and that with their assistance, our joint study will aid them in the preparation of their future congresses on a solid financial foundation.



*5e Congrès international sur l'organisation des congrès*

**BULLETIN No 5**

*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.**

**ENQUETE SUR LES OING.**

Un rapport sera présenté au 5e Congrès par l'Union des Associations Internationales sur les dépenses et le financement des congrès du point de vue des organisations internationales non gouvernementales.

A cet effet, l'UAI enverra prochainement aux OING une lettre circulaire les invitant à fournir des précisions sur les recettes et les dépenses de leur dernier congrès. Bien entendu, les informations qu'elles donneront resteront totalement confidentielles. Elles seront utilisées uniquement pour établir des statistiques, relever les divers types de recettes et de dépenses, dégager des pourcentages, connaître les pratiques en cours et chercher des solutions nouvelles.

Cette étude sera la première analyse jamais effectuée d'un aspect particulièrement important de l'organisation d'un congrès international. Les enseignements seront proportionnels à la quantité et à la qualité des informations que les OING fourniront.

Toutes les OING seront intéressées par les résultats de cette étude et le thème même de notre 5e Congrès a été choisi après consultation d'un certain nombre d'entrées. Ces contacts préliminaires ont révélé plusieurs choses. Une moyenne assez élevée de secrétariats internationaux était peu informée des budgets et des comptes de leurs congrès, ceux-ci étant laissés entièrement aux comités locaux responsables de la préparation matérielle des congrès.

Malgré ce fait, certains secrétariats internationaux prélèvent sur leurs propres budgets des sommes assez considérables qu'ils versent aux comités locaux et ces versements pèsent lourdement sur l'équilibre financier de leurs organisations et sur la réalisation de leur programme de travail.

D'autres secrétariats internationaux, qui gardent en mains la responsabilité et l'exécution du budget de leurs congrès, parviennent à en retirer un bénéfice financier qui les aide à couvrir pendant une ou plusieurs années le budget de leurs organisations.

Beaucoup d'OING, dont les dépenses des congrès étaient jusqu'à présent toujours couvertes par les comités-hôtes.

*(suite à la page précédente)*

**Thème**

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

**FINDING OUT ABOUT INGOs**

A report will be presented to the 5th Congress by the Union of International Associations on the expenses and financing of congresses from the point of view of international non-governmental organizations.

In order to prepare the report, the UAI will shortly be sending a circular to INGOs inviting them to supply details on the income and expenditure of their last congress. Naturally any details supplied will remain completely confidential. They will be used only to prepare statistical summaries, highlight the main types of income and expenditure, percentages, show current practices and attempt to identify new solutions.

This study will be the first analysis ever made of a particularly important aspect of the organization of an international congress. The conclusions which can be drawn will be in proportion to the quantity and quality of information supplied by INGOs.

All INGOs will be interested in the results of the study. . The theme of our 5th Congress was chosen after consultation with a number of them. These preliminary contacts have indicated several things. A fairly large proportion of international secretariats were poorly informed on the budgets and accounts of their congresses, which were left entirely to the local committees responsible for the detailed preparation of the congress.

In spite of this, a number of international secretariats reserve quite considerable portions of their budgets which are transferred to the local committees. These transfers are a heavy financial burden on the organization and on the accomplishment of its working programme.

Other international secretariats, which maintain control and responsibility for the execution of the budget of their congresses, are able to ensure a financial profit which assists them in balancing the budgets of their organizations for one or more years.

Many INGOs, whose congress expenditure has until recently been covered by a host committee, no longer, or with great difficulty receive the invitations to which they have been accustomed,

*(continued on previous page)*

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reports  
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et compets rendus reçus*

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# YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1968-1969

12th edition

## DESCRIPTION

the Yearbook of International Organizations provides information on all international organizations of :

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**Meetings** of organizations.

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International organizations are not all intergovernmental bodies like the United Nations. There are many international organizations of a private or non-governmental character. These are the meeting point of national non-profit, scientific, commercial, medical, and other organizations and individuals, including voluntary bodies interested in the international exchange of specialized information and the coordination of programs.

Little published information is available on the existence or work of these despite the recognized importance of their activities for governmental agencies, national and other organizations in every country.


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- ROUSSAKIS, Emmanuel N. *Friedrich List, the Zollverein, and the Uniting of Europe*. Bruges, the College of Europe, 1968, 21 X 15 cm., Studies in contemporary European issues 1, 164 p., bibl.
- KAPTEYN, Paul J. *Europe sucht eine gemeinsame verkehrspolitik*. Bruges, le Collège d'Europe, 1968, 23 X 15 cm., Cahiers de Bruges, N.S. 21. x+446 p., tabl., cartes.
- REGUL Rudolf. *The Budget Today / Le budget aujourd'hui*. Bruges, Collège d'Europe / College of Europe. 1968, 23 X 15 cm., Cahiers de Bruges, N.S. 19, 586 p., liste des participants (à la Semaine de Bruges 1967). tabl., graph.
- LORY Marie-Joseph. *Douze leçons sur l'Europe 1914-1947*. Bruges, le Collège d'Europe, 1968, 23 X 15 cm., Cahiers de Bruges, N.S. 20, 488 p.,
- VOLLMAR Dr. Fritz. *The Ark under Way*. Merges, World Wildlife Fund, s.d., 21 X 14,5 cm., 321 p., tabl., photos.
- ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE. *La situation mondiale de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture* (situation et perspectives mondiales. Progrès technique et relèvement de la productivité agricole dans les pays en voie de développement. L'amélioration de l'emmagasinage et sa contribution aux disponibilités alimentaires mondiales). Rome, la F.A.O., 1968, 28 X 21,5 cm., CL.51/2, viii+221 p., tabl., graph., prix: S 5,75; FF. 28,75.
- ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE. *Rôle des pêches dans l'économie alimentaire*. Rome, la F.A.O., 1968, 23 X 15,5 cm., Campagne mondiale contre la faim - Etude de base n° 19, xi+85 p., bibl., tabl., Prix: S. 1,25 ou 10 s. ou FF. 6,75. Existe en anglais: Fisheries in the food economy.
- OFFICE CENTRAL DES TRANSPORTEURS INTERNATIONAUX PAR CHEMINS DE FER / ZENTRALAMT FÜR DEN INTERNATIONALEN EISENBAHNERKEHR. *Rapport de gestion, 75e année. 1967 / Geschäftsbericht, 75e Jahr, 1967*. Berne/Bern, l'Office Central / Zentralamt. 1967, 29,5 X 21 cm., 26 p., tabl.
- COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER. LA COMMISSION. *Les investissements dans les industries du charbon et de l'acier de la Communauté. / Rapport sur l'enquête 1968. Situation au 1er janvier 1968* /. Strasbourg, la C.E.C.A., 1968, 29,5 X 21 cm., 94 p., tabl., graph., Prix: FF. 15,-; FB 150 : etc.
- BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL. *1968 Annuaire des statistiques du Travail*. Genève, le B.I.T., 1968, 30 X 24 cm., 28e édition, 757 p., tabl., index. Prix: broché: 40 FS; US. \$ 10,00; relié toile: 48 FS; US. \$ 12,00. Rédigé en 3 langues: français, anglais et espagnol.
- ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE. *Comptes rendus des débats - Actes de la Conférence générale - 14e session*. Paris, l'UNESCO, 1968, 27 X 21 cm., xxxi+1269 p., Prix: FF.62; S. 18,00. En 4 langues: anglais, français, espagnol et russe.
- COMISION INTERAMERICANA DE DERECHOS HUMANOS. *Informe sobre la labor desarrollada durante el decimoctavo periodo de sesiones, del 1 al 17 de Abril de 1968*. Washington, Union Panamericana, Secretaria General de la Organizacion de los Estados Americanos, 1968, 27 X 21 cm., OEA/Ser.L/V/II.69 - Doc. 30 (español), iv + 57 p., Price: S 0,25.



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## 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 May 4-6** Paris (France)  
**Int Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth.**  
Confrontation between rural youth organizations and their methods of training rural youth leaders and on their teaching methods.  
*Diestse Vest 24, Leuven, Belgium.*
- 1969 May 5** Paris (France)  
**Int Vine and Wine Office.** 6th Meeting of the Working Group on Microbiology of Wine.  
*11, rue Roquépine, Paris 8e, France.*
- 1969 May 5-9** Wien (Austria)  
**World Fed of Neurology.** Danube symposia of Neurology. Neuropathology and Paediatric Neurology.  
*Danube Symposia, c/o Vienna Academy of Medicine A-1090 Vienna, Alserstrasse 4.*
- 1969 May 6-7** Paris (France)  
**Int Vine and Wine Office.** 11th Meeting of the Working Group on Rural Youth.  
*11, rue Roquépine, Paris 8e, France.*
- 1969 May 7-9** Rotterdam (Netherlands)  
**Int Building Classification Committee.** 13th meeting.  
*Mr. Dean, Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland place, London W 1, England.*
- 1969 May 7-10** Rotterdam (Netherlands)  
**European Association of Management Training Centres.** Annual conference. P.80  
*Dr. Rupp, Universitair Instituut Vormingswerk Bedrijfsleven, Oostmaaslaan 80 • Rotterdam, (Netherlands).*
- 1969 May 8** Paris (France)  
**Int Vine and Wine Office.** 3rd Session of the Int Centre of Documentation and Coordination of Services for Repression of Frauds.  
*11, rue Roquépine, Paris 8e, France.*
- 1969 May 11-12** Paris (France)  
**Int Council of Scientific Unions.** 3rd meeting of the advisory panel.  
*7 via C. Celso, 00161 Rome, Italy.*
- 1969 May 16-18** Strasbourg (France)  
**Int Fed of Gastronomical and Vinicultural Press.** Congress. P. 100/150  
*CIVA, Place de Latre, 68 Colmar, France.*
- 1969 May 19-23** Wien (Austria)  
**Int Reclamation Bureau.** Int Congress.  
*B.I.R., 12 bis rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e.*
- 1969 May 20-23** Copenhagen (Denmark)  
**Council of Europe.** 19th Session of the Public Health Committee.  
*Avenue de l'Europe, Strasbourg, France.*
- 1969 May 26-30** Geneva (Switzerland)  
**United Nations - 36th Session** of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning of the Economic Commission for Europe.  
*U.N.-E.C.E., Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 22.*
- 1969 May 29-30** Madrid (Spain)  
**Int Pulse Trade and Industry Confederation.** 5th General Assembly.  
*258 Bourse de Commerce, 75 Paris 1. France.*
- 1969 May 31 - Jun 1** Nice (France)  
**Symposium Int de Neuro-psychiatrie Infantile.**  
*Dr. Guillemaut, 19 rue Rossini, Nice, France.*
- 1969 Jun 2-6** Ludwigsburg (Germany Fed. Rep.)  
**Int Council of Monuments and Sites.** Meeting on the conservation and deterioration of wooden structures.  
*Prof. Dr. R. Lemaire, Groot Begijnhof, 95, Leuven, Belgium.*
- 1969 June 4-26** Geneva (Switzerland)  
**Int Labour Organisation.** 53rd Session of the Int Labour Conference.  
*ILO CH 1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.*
- 1969 Jun 5-8** Vittel (France)  
**Symposium Int sur les Activités Corporelles selon les Ages.** P.200.  
*M. de Champ, Soc des Eaux de Vittel, Vittel, France.*
- 1969 Jun 6-7** Cannes (France)  
**Int Fed of Gummed Paper Manufacturers.** Congress. P.120.  
*Mr. H.F.L. Wensink, 25 Lange Voorhout, The Hague, Netherlands.*
- 1969 Jun 12-14** Biarritz (France)  
**Asn Générale Internationale des Commerces du Bétail et des Viandes.** P. 400 Congrès.  
*M. Nollhier, 4 rue Camou, Pau, France.*

- 1969 Jun 16-19** **Montreal (Canada)**  
**Data Processing Management Association.** Int Data Processing Conference.  
*Mr. Rafferty,*  
*505 Buss Highway, Park Ridge, (Ill 60068) - U.S.A.*
- 1969 Jun 17-20** **Amsterdam (Netherlands)**  
**European Fed of Finance House Associations.** Annual Conference.  
*267, avenue de Tervueren, Bruxelles 15 - Belgium.*
- 1969 Jun 18-20** **Versailles (France)**  
**Journées Int de l'Informatique.** P.600.  
*Mr. J.P. Noel, 37 av. P.Doumer, Paris 16e - France.*
- 1969 Jun 18-24** **Munich (Germany, Fed. Rep.)**  
**Int Marketing Federation.** Seminar on marketing strategy and economic development.  
*I.M.F. - Via Larga 9,*  
*20122 Milano - Italy.*
- 1969 Jun 29 - Jul 5** **Paris (France)**  
**Int Union of Family Organisations.** General Assembly.  
*28 Place Saint Georges, Paris 9e.*
- 1969 Jul 1-2** **Paris (France)**  
**Int Union of Family Organisations.** Int Conference.  
*28 Place Saint Georges, Paris 9e.*
- 1969 Jul 14-18** **Aberdeen (Scotland)**  
**European Association for Animal Production.** Int Symposium on Trace Element Metabolism in Animals.  
**Corso Trieste 67, 00198 Rome, Italy.**
- 1969 Jul 21-25** **Fribourg (Switzerland)**  
**Int Alliance of Women.** European workshop on « Men and Women in Public Life ».  
*13 Prince of Wales Terrace,*  
*London W.8. England.*
- 1969 Aug 4-10** **Tyreso (Sweden)**  
**World Organization of Young Esperantists.** 25th Annual Congress.  
*Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam 2, Netherlands.*
- 1969 Aug. 14-27** **Strasbourg (France)**  
**Centre d'Etudes Oecuméniques.** Congrès Oecuménique International.  
**8, rue Gustave Klotz, Strasbourg.**
- 1969 Aug 17-24** **Graz (Austria)**  
**World Organization of Young Esperantists.** 4th Annual Congress of STELO.  
*Ing. B. Leonov, Car Asen 7,*  
*Karlovo, Bulgaria.*
- 1969 Aug 24-30** **Copenhagen (Denmark)**  
**Int Federation of Library Associations, General Council.** 35th session.  
*IFLA Conference Office,*  
*The Royal School of Librarianship,*  
**6, Birketinget, 2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark.**



- 1969 Aug 25-29 Wien (Austria)  
**World Conference on the role of the University in the quest for peace.**  
*Dr. U. Angsüsser, II Philosophisches Institut, Universität Wien, Universitätsstrasse 7, 1010 Wien.*
- 1969 Sep 7-13 The Hague (Netherlands)  
**3rd Int Conference on Congenital Malformations.**  
*Holland Organizing Centre, 16 Lange Voorhout, The Hague.*
- 1969 Sep 8-9 London (U.K.)  
**Int Council of Societies of Industrial Design. 6th Assembly**  
*Mrs. D. des Cressonnières, 2, rue Paul Lauters, Bruxelles 5 Belgium.*
- 1969 Sep 8-10 Nice (France)  
**Union Astronomique Int. Colloque sur les étoiles doubles.**  
*M.P. Couteau, Bd. de l'Observatoire, Nice - France.*
- 1969 Sep 10-12 London (U.K.)  
**Int Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID). 6th Congress.**  
*Mrs. D. des Cressonnières, 2, rue Paul Lauters, Bruxelles 5 - Belgium.*
- 1969 Sep. 12-14 Cannes (France)  
**Int Council of Marine Industry Association. Annual Congress.**  
*37 Great Queen Street, London WC2. England.*
- 196 Sep 12-21 Kyoto (Japan)  
**Unitarian Universalist Association. World Conference on Religion and Peace.**  
*Mr. H.A. JACK, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108 - U.S.A.*
- 1969 Sep 14-21 Hamburg (Germany Fed. Rep.)  
**Cooperation Centre for Scientific Research relative to Tobacco. 8th General Assembly and 5th Tobacco Int Scientific Congress.**  
*53, Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e, France.*
- 1969 Sep 15-20 Brussels (Belgium)  
**Int Symposium on « Design and application of logical systems ».**  
*Laboratoire d'Electronique Industrielle de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, 50, av. F. Roosevelt, Bruxelles 5.*
- 1969 Sep 15-20 Strasbourg (France)  
**Int Committee of Electro-chemical Thermodynamics and Kinetics. 20th annual meeting. P. 300.**  
*Prof. J. Brenet, Fac. des Sciences, 1, rue Blaise Pascal, Esplanade 67 Strasbourg, France.*
- 1969 Sep 17-19 Cannes (France)  
**Centre Technique International de l'Embouteillage. Congrès International de l'Embouteillage. P.350.**  
*Mr. P.A. Caron, 7, rue de la Boétie, Paris 8e - France.*
- 1969 Sep 18-20 Turin (Italy)  
**Int Union of Family Organizations. 11th Meeting of the Commission of Family Housing.**  
*125, rue du Trône, Bruxelles 5 - Belgium.*
- 1969 Sep 22-25 Strasbourg (France)  
**Congrès Européen des Associations d'Eclairage. P. 600.**  
*Electricité de Strasbourg, 1, rue du 22 novembre, Strasbourg, France.*
- 1969 Sep 22-26 Cannes (France)  
**Int Federation of European Contractors of Building and Public Works. Int Congress. P. 300.**  
*Mr. L. Deschamps, 33 av. Kléber, Paris 16e - France.*
- 1969 Sep 22-27 Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)  
**Int Alliance of Women. Int Committee Meeting.**  
*13 Prince of Wales Terrace, London W.8. - England.*
- 1969 Sep 22-28 Lyon (France)  
**Federation of Telecommunications Engineers in the European Communities. Congress. P.400.**  
*42, rue des Palais, Brussels 3 - Belgium.*
- 1969 Sep 24-27 Paris (France)  
**Int Fed of Interior Designers. Congress.**  
*Havas Congrès, 26, avenue de l'Opéra, 75 Paris 1. France.*
- 1969 Sep 29 - Oct 3 Ljubljana (Jugoslavia)  
**Int Symposium. Subject : « Mechanisierung der Forstnützung mit Betonung auf Gebirgsgebiete ».**  
*Universität, Ljubljana, Forstabteilung der Biotechnischer Fakultet, Jugoslavia.*
- 1969 Sep 29 - Oct 4 Cannes (France)  
**Int Congress of Chiropractors. P.1500.**  
*Dr. J. Belaval, 9 rue Jean Goujon, Cannes, France.*
- 1969 Sep 29 - Oct 4 Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)  
**Int Alliance of Women. Seminar for East African Women on « Women's participation in society ».**  
*13 Prince of Wales Terrace, London W.8. England.*
- 1969 Oct 3-12 Amsterdam (Netherlands)  
**Int Association of the Plastic Arts. General Assembly - 6th Int Congress of Art.**  
*Maison de l'Unesco, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16e - France.*
- 1969 Oct 5-11 Cannes (France)  
**Int Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers. Congress.**  
*Mr. FW Burton, 70 Wigmore St. London W 1. England.*
- 1969 Oct 20-22 Monastir (Jugoslavia)  
**Association Int des Assureurs contre la Grêle. Congrès-Grêle.**  
*Seilergraben, 61 - CH-8023 Zurich*
- 1969 Oct 24-28 Copenhagen (Denmark)  
**Int Federation of Sound Hunters. Congress on sound recording. P. approx. 60.**  
*Mr. K. Dannefieldt Bøthner, Otto Monstedsgade 1, Copenhagen V.*

1969 Oct 24 - Nov 1. Tokyo (Japan)  
Int Federation of Agricultural Producers. 17th General Conference.  
*Mr. Savary. 1, rue d'Hauteville, 75 Paris 10e - France.*

1969 Oct 27-30 Mar Del Plata (Argentine)  
Int Union of Architects. 3rd Int Meeting of Town Planners.  
*4, Impasse d'Antin, Paris 7e, France.*

1969 Nov 3-7 Rome (Italy)  
Fond and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 4th Conference of the World Hunger Campaign.  
*Viale délie Terme di Caracalla, Rome.*

1969 Nov 5-7 Liège (Belgium)  
Conference Logistique de l'OTAN.  
*Major Langford, Quartier des Forces Alliées, Brunssum Netherlands.*

1969 Dec 4-7 Montevideo (Uruguay)  
Rotary International. South American Regional Conference  
*Rotary Club of Montevideo. Uruguay.*


1970 Oct 2-5 Barcelona (Spain)  
1st World Congress of Sophrology  
*Or. Caycedo, 520 Avda, Gen Franco, Barcelona, Spain*

1969 Dec 15-17 Paris (France)  
Int Council of Scientific Unions/Unesco. Central Committee to Study the Feasibility of a World Science Information System. 4th Session.  
*7 via C. Celso, 00161 Rome, Italy.*

1971 July 5-9 St.Louis (Missouri, U.S.A.)  
51st Int Christian Endeavor Convention.  
*International Society of Christian Endeavor 1221 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43216 - U.S.A.*

1972 Oct. 16-20 Sydney (Australia)  
10th Int Congress of Accountants.  
*London Assurance House, 16 Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000 - Australia.*

1972 Oct. 22-27 Mexico City (Mexico)  
Int. Dental Federation - 15th quinquennial world congress.  
*Dr Guillermo Riquelme-Cires, Paseo de la Reforma 319 Lomas Mexico 10, DF.*



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