

International Associations

activities - congresses - publications

Associations Internationales

activités - congrès - publications



MENSUEL • 1, rue aux Laines - 1000 Bruxelles - Belgique • MONTHLY

22^e ANNÉE 22nd YEAR

MAY 1970 MAY

L'Assemblée Générale de l'U.A.I.	258
Le 60e Anniversaire de l'Union des Associations Internationales : III	259
Visualization of the Organizational Network, by A.J.N. Judge	265
The Politics of Development : a role for interest and pressure groups, by Curtis Roosevelt	283
Congressalia	291
Union des Associations Internationales - Liste de publications	299
Union of International Associations - Publication List	299
Books, reports and proceedings received	309
New International meetings Announced	313

Citation :

«...face à la spécialisation croissante de la pensée et de l'action par la diversification de la recherche et la division du travail...l'homme...peut aussi bien être asphyxié par son savoir que paralysé par son ignorance, et il peut tout autant se perdre dans la complexité d'un comportement social dévorant que s'atrophier dans la simplicité élémentaire d'une condition dite de sous-développement...qui dit société dit complexité et organisation. Le problème de la synthèse dans la science ne se pose donc pas seulement au plan des connaissances et à celui de la pensée : il se pose aussi au plan de l'organisation du travail scientifique considérée à l'échelle de l'humanité. »

— Extraits de l'allocution de René Maheu lors d'un colloque international organisé par l'Unesco sur le thème « Science et Synthèse ». Ouvrage collectif. Science et synthèse. Paris, Gallimard, 1967, p. 12-16.

Copyright 1970 UAI

(The views expressed in the signed articles do not necessarily reflect those of the UAI).

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

L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE DE L'UAI

Ce numéro contient principalement des documents destinés à l'Assemblée Générale de l'UAI qui se tiendra à Barcelone au début du mois de mai.

Faisant suite à l'article paru dans le numéro de mars et consacré au Premier Congrès Mondial des Associations Internationales qui en 1910 donna naissance à l'UAI, à celui paru dans le numéro d'avril et consacré à la revue *La Vie Internationale* publiée par l'UAI de 1912 à 1914, un troisième article inséré dans le présent numéro rappelle, à l'occasion du 60e anniversaire de l'UAI, quels furent les buts assignés à l'UAI par ses fondateurs.

Le présent numéro contient aussi la liste complète des 212 livres ou brochures publiés par l'UAI depuis sa fondation. Peut-être pourrions nous rappeler ici qu'un résumé chronologique des activités de l'UAI de 1949 à 1966 fut inséré dans le numéro de décembre 1966, qui présentait un Compendium sur l'Union des Associations Internationales. Comme il est indiqué à la page 263 un ensemble de plus de cent pages de textes décrivant les divers aspects des activités anciennes, présentes et futures de l'Union des Associations Internationales, sortira de presse à la fin du mois prochain sous forme d'un numéro spécial de la revue « Synthèses ».

Notre Assemblée Générale commémorera le 60e anniversaire de notre organisation mais aura surtout à examiner le programme futur de l'UAI. Pour cet examen, l'article de M. Anthony J.N. Judge « Visualization of the Organizational Network, the UAI as an international data bank » souligne les besoins et les méthodes nouvelles d'une perspective d'ensemble de la vie internationale.

Cet article lui-même a été déjà en quelque sorte introduit par d'autres articles de M. Judge parus dans les numéros de février (Communication and International Organization) et dans ceux de mars et avril relatifs aux récents rapports Jackson et Pearson ainsi qu'aux rapports du Centre de l'Information Economique et Sociale des Nations-Unies (CESI) et du Comité sur les Communications Scientifiques et Techniques (SATCOM).

Avec une pleine utilisation des possibilités offertes aujourd'hui par les ordinateurs, l'Union des Associations Internationales va entamer une quatrième étape de son existence, en cette année où les Nations-Unies célébreront le 25e anniversaire de leur constitution.

L'article de M. Curtis Roosevelt sur l'importance politique des organisations non gouvernementales renforce le point souligné dans le Rapport Pearson que « trop souvent, on oublie que les organisations privées à but non lucratif ou bénévoles apportent une contribution très appréciable à l'aide au développement ».

Par ses efforts nouveaux, l'UAI entend apporter un concours accru à l'œuvre de la Famille des Nations Unies ainsi que de toutes les organisations intergouvernementales et non gouvernementales. Elle entend ainsi répondre au vœu suivant de son 2e Congrès mondial des associations internationales, en 1913, rappelé dans les pages qui suivent : *« C'est dans la mise en contact de plus en plus intime des nations, dans la mise en commun de leurs expériences et des œuvres réalisées par elles, que l'internationalisme trouvera sa grandeur et sa force, et ainsi surgira, de toutes les civilisations nationales réconciliées et unies, la civilisation universelle ».*

LE 60e ANNIVERSAIRE DE L'UNION DES ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALES

LES BUTS DE L'UAI

« La Vie Internationale et l'effort pour son organisation ».

Ce titre donné à l'article de tête du premier fascicule, sorti de presse en avril 1912, de la revue de l'Union des Associations Internationales, résume fort bien le domaine et la mission assignés à celle-ci par les deux auteurs de l'article, Henri La Fontaine et Paul Otlet, qui furent, avec un autre Belge, Cyrille Van Overbergh, les premiers secrétaires généraux de l'organisation, dont nous célébrons cette année le 60e. anniversaire.

Avant d'examiner ce que fut, ce que tenta et ce que réalisa l'Union des Associations Internationales, il faut se souvenir de certaines données. Les premières organisations internationales s'étaient lentement constituées au lendemain du Congrès de Vienne, six d'entr'elles seulement entre 1815 et 1849, vingt-neuf entre 1850 et 1869. Le nombre de congrès internationaux, pour les mêmes périodes, fut respectivement de quatorze et de cent vingt-deux au total. •

Ensuite le mouvement s'accrut progressivement. Cependant, en 1900, il n'existait encore que 208 organisations internationales, dont 186 établies en Europe, 17 en Amérique du Nord, 2 en Amérique du Sud, 1 en Afrique et 2 en Asie. Douze pour cent d'entr'elles étaient des institutions intergouvernementales.

Les années 1900 à 1904 virent se créer 61 organisations internationales non-gouvernementales — dénommées associations internationales jusqu'à la naissance des Nations-Unies en 1945 — et 5 organisations intergouvernementales.

Pour les années 1905 à 1909, les chiffres sont de 131 et 4; pour 1910 à 1914, ils sont de 112 et 4.

Ce n'est qu'à partir de 1904 que le nombre annuel de congrès internationaux dépasse définitivement la centaine. Aujourd'hui, il dépasse les 4.000 par an.

Il faut se souvenir aussi que pendant toute la période d'avant 1914, la Belgique fut le principal pays-hôte du mouvement international, hébergeant à elle seule un quart et même à certains moments un tiers des organisations internationales. Leur nombre en 1914 était d'environ 500; aujourd'hui il va dépasser les 3.000, dont dix pour cent ont un caractère intergouvernemental.

1. Sociologie

En 1907, Cyrille Van Overbergh, directeur général de l'Enseignement supérieur des sciences et des lettres au Ministère des Sciences et des arts de Belgique et directeur du « Mouvement sociologique international », écrivait dans la préface d'une étude sur « L'Association internationale » publiée par la Société belge de sociologie :

« Parmi les structures sociales, il en est une qui fixe de plus en plus l'attention du monde civilisé; elle se développe et se multiplie sous nos yeux avec une rapidité et une fécondité qui prouvent qu'elle correspond à un besoin sans cesse grandissant : c'est l'association internationale au sens moderne du mot, une des expressions les plus caractéristiques de la solidarité des peuples, le composé, pourrait-on dire, de la notion de l'internationalisme dans ce qu'elle a de plus élevé et de plus fécond. »

Nous devons nous arrêter un instant sur le mot « internationalisme », suranné aujourd'hui mais largement utilisé dans les premiers documents publiés par l'U.A.I.

Récent et fascinant, il évoquait pour l'élite intellectuelle du début du siècle l'image d'une civilisation naissante, d'une organisation nouvelle de la société. Il s'employait aussi pour désigner « l'étude des faits internationaux et de leur coordination organique ». Le fait suivant nous paraît assez révélateur. Le 6 mai 1910, en l'honneur des participants du Premier Congrès mondial des associations internationales, lequel

allait donner naissance à l'Union des Associations Internationales, une réception fut offerte à l'Institut de Sociologie de Bruxelles. Son directeur, M. Waxweiler y fit une conférence sur les rapports de la sociologie avec l'internationalisme et déclara « La sociologie est l'étude de la vie. Il n'y a pas de monde social possible si on ne tient compte de son organisation, si bien que la sociologie se rapproche de l'internationalisme, tant au point de vue pratique que théorique. On s'inquiète de plus en plus de ce que seront les hommes auxquels on applique les lois; une politique basée sur la science doit arriver à internationaliser l'effort ».

Pour les fondateurs de l'U.A.I., « l'internationalisme est une science en tant qu'il observe et théorétise les faits de l'ordre international ; il est une doctrine sociale en tant qu'il s'efforce de dégager les buts à assigner à la Société humaine, de rechercher les moyens d'atteindre ces buts et de les exprimer en règles; il est un art et une politique sociale en tant qu'il s'efforce d'appliquer ces règles et de faire passer ses conceptions dans le pratique ». En même temps qu'ils assignaient à l'U.A.I. la tâche de mesurer et de décrire le degré d'internationalisation du monde, ils lui donnaient l'objectif de dégager une conception et un programme de l'internationalisme.

Un document assez détaillé publié en août 1921 en précise la notion, entr'autres en indiquant que « l'internationalisme s'oppose à d'autres doctrines, telles que — et nous citons le texte — la « philosophie militariste » qui est convaincue de la nécessité et du caractère bienfaisant de l'opposition entre les Etats, théorie qui conduit à la guerre; la « théorie étatiste » qui fait de l'Etat l'expression suprême de l'idéal social et érige en but le maintien et le développement de la force de l'Etat ainsi que l'extension de son territoire et de son autorité; la « théorie nationaliste », qui repose sur un patriotisme étroit et irréfléchi, admirateur d'un peuple particulier aux dépens de tous les autres, convaincu de la mission providentielle d'un Etat particulier dans le monde ».

Cependant, ajoutons tout de suite que cet internationalisme entendait être bien différent du « cosmopolitisme » unitaire et envisageant l'humanité entière comme un seul groupement social sans égards aux groupes nationaux.

A la première page de l'édition 1908-09 de l'Annuaire de la Vie Internationale, dans un article intitulé « La Science de l'Internationalisme », Alfred Fried écrivait :

« La Science de l'Internationalisme est de date toute récente. Elle a pour base l'idée de la coopération internationale envisagée dans ses causes et son essence... L'Internationalisme, tel qu'il s'affirme aujourd'hui, est loin de vouloir un mélange mécanique des Etats particuliers, de vouloir supprimer les nations et écarter les patries. Il se base au contraire, sur les nations, sur les patries, tire de ces formations sa force, le fondement de son existence. En unissant les nations isolées dans un travail commun pour atteindre une culture de valeur supérieure, pour assurer une représentation plus efficace des intérêts de toutes les patries, l'Internationalisme veut tout d'abord aider au développement progressif des patries, au développement de la valeur vitale et de la grandeur de chaque nation; il ne veut pas abroger les patries, mais plutôt leur assurer, par l'effet accumulé du travail, par l'échange régulier de leur production, un plus grand bien-être, une plus grande sécurité. En réalité, l'Internationalisme est un patriotisme élevé, ennobli ».

Dans ce passage qui entend réfuter les accusations d'ennemis de la nation, de traitres à la patrie, qui étaient alors proférées contre les internationalistes, on notera l'idée de coopération au développement.

De même, dans le compte-rendu du 2e. Congrès mondial des associations internationales, tenu à Gand-Bruxelles en 1913, nous lisons que « Le Congrès a aussi dissipé le dernier doute qui pouvait encore exister dans les esprits sur la possibilité de combiner les intérêts légitimes du nationalisme avec ceux de l'internationalisme. Loin de viser à un cosmopolitisme niveleur et sans caractère, l'internationalisme, dont le Congrès s'est fait l'organe, repose sur l'existence des groupes nationaux eux-mêmes. Il les respecte et il souhaite leur développement, comme dans une même nation il y a lieu de souhaiter le développement des groupements qui la composent et des personnalités humaines qui forment ces groupements.

C'est dans la mise en contact de plus en plus intime des nations, dans la mise en commun de leurs expériences et des œuvres réalisées par elles, que l'internationalisme trouvera sa grandeur et sa force, et ainsi surgira, de toutes les civilisations nationales réconciliées et unies, la civilisation universelle. »

Il nous a paru intéressant de nous attarder quelque peu sur ces notions qui peuvent paraître aujourd'hui dépassées, mais qui à l'époque de la naissance de l'U.A.I. faisaient l'objet de fortes controverses. Déjà, à cet égard, il pouvait être utile de les rappeler, puisque aux dires de Guizot « l'histoire d'avant-

hier est la moins connue; celle d'hier la plus oubliée ». Mais ces citations ne sont pas non plus sans avoir encore quelque actualité, dans leurs pensées comme dans les mots utilisés; bien-être, sécurité, civilisations unies, développement.

Il fallait aussi reproduire ces quelques extraits des nombreux textes sur le sujet publié par les soins de l'U.A.I., afin de mieux faire comprendre l'idée fondamentale qui donna naissance à l'U.A.I. et qui est précisée comme suit dans le Compte-rendu de son Congrès de 1913.

« L'effort doit porter d'abord sur le développement des Associations Internationales qui constituent la structure sociale qui répond le mieux aux besoins d'organisation de la société universelle. Il faut faire de chacune, dans son domaine respectif, la représentation universelle et l'autorité la plus haute de la classe des intérêts qu'elle fédère. De là la nécessité d'associer effectivement à leur œuvre les groupes de tous les pays et d'organiser dans leur sein la représentation nationale.

L'effort doit porter ensuite sur la coordination, l'harmonisation des buts, des travaux, des services des associations. De l'étude des faits doit se dégager la conception d'une organisation mondiale qui soit fondée sur l'existence d'une communauté solidaire en toutes ses parties, où les grandes fonctions économiques, intellectuelles, sociales soient coordonnées conformément aux desiderata de la Science et librement gérées par les intéressés dans un esprit de progrès.

Les Associations Internationales doivent avoir pour objet et pour fonction chacune une partie de l'organisation internationale intégrale. D'où nécessité pour elles d'assurer vis-à-vis de la communauté, l'efficacité de leur action, afin d'éviter de nuire à l'ensemble, et de coopérer avec des Associations s'occupant de branches similaires et connexes.
« Pour travailler à ces tâches il faut une institution centrale. C'est l'Union des Associations Internationales avec le Congrès Mondial, organe de délibération et de représentation, l'Office Central organe d'exécution. »

2. Documentation

Surtout dans la période qui précéda la création de l'U.A.I., on considérait qu'une des fonctions importantes des associations internationales était de veiller à ce que la documentation des questions qui font leur objet soit établie et organisée sur des bases universelles.

On peut même dire que la base du rapprochement entre les associations internationales qui amena la création en 1908 de l'Office central des associations internationales, devenu après 1910 le secrétariat de l'U.A.I. fut le souci d'arriver à une bonne organisation de la documentation des associations internationales, en s'appuyant sur les services de l'Institut international de Bibliographie, fondé en 1895, et qui fut, peut-on même dire, à l'origine de l'U.A.I. Très vite, l'objectif fut élargi et visa le rassemblement et la diffusion d'une vaste documentation sur toutes les associations, réunions et publications internationales. L'ambition se dessina d'arriver à constituer un centre mondial de documentation alimenté et développé par la coopération de tous les organismes producteurs ou utilisateurs des documents. Dès 1908, il était de plus prévu de créer au sein de l'Office un service de renseignements sur les institutions internationales et les faits de l'internationalisme.

En 1920, on parla de créer « un système général de documentation et de publications, unissant en un vaste réseau les centres d'études et de recherches les plus importants, en vue de coordonner les informations scientifiques et les distribuer largement ». Rappelons que Henri La Fontaine et Paul Otlet étaient en 1908 les Secrétaires Généraux de cet Institut et présentèrent cette même année à la 4^e Conférence internationale de bibliographie et de documentation tenue à Bruxelles, un rapport conjoint sur « L'Etat actuel des questions bibliographiques et l'Organisation internationale de la documentation ».

3. Coordination et Coopération

Aux objectifs d'étude sociologique et de documentation, se joignait celui de promouvoir la coordination et la coopération entre associations internationales. Dès l'origine, les mots de coordination et de coopération firent peur à certains esprits. En termes excellents, le Président du Premier Congrès mondial des associations internationales, Auguste A. Beernaert, Ministre d'Etat et Président de l'Union Interparlementaire, chercha à clarifier les idées en déclarant dans son discours d'ouverture après avoir rappelé de nombreux exemples de travaux d'organismes internationaux :

« On voit donc qu'il s'agit d'un mouvement énorme d'idées, d'observations et d'études, et combien il grandit avec le développement incessant des relations de peuple à peuple et avec les progrès presque vertigineux de la science.

Et dois-je encore, après cela, faire grand effort pour démontrer l'utilité qu'il y aurait à coordonner toutes ces forces et à leur faire appliquer des méthodes analogues, de manière à donner à chacune la puissance d'action de l'ensemble.

Chaque association doit garder son autonomie et son caractère propre, de même que l'établissement de relations interparlementaires ne touche en rien à l'absolue indépendance des Etats dont des ressortissants s'y trouvent engagés.

Mais l'établissement d'une entente n'est que l'une des formes de l'exercice d'une action autonome. Et semblable accord est aussi désirable pour l'unité des efforts que pour la simplification des moyens... »

Dans l'article « La Vie Internationale et l'effort pour son organisation » signé en 1912 par Henri La Fontaine et Paul Otlet et que nous mentionnions dans nos premières lignes, l'objectif est défini de la façon suivante :

« Parallèlement à la fédération des Organismes, se poursuit une véritable fédération des activités fondée sur la coopération et la coordination. La coopération a pour base, d'une part la division du travail et la répartition des tâches, d'autre part, la concentration des résultats du travail ainsi organisé. La coordination a pour base des programmes d'ensemble, des buts collectifs arrêtés de commun accord et des ententes sur les meilleurs moyens pour les réaliser.

La coopération et la coordination entre Associations Internationales peuvent porter soit sur l'objet de leur action (objet commun à plusieurs), soit sur les méthodes (unification des instruments, des systèmes d'unité, des éléments unitaires des travaux), soit sur les conditions d'exécution du travail (coopération de travail avec répartition des tâches à accomplir, ou coopération d'argent pour assurer les moyens de faire faire en une fois et au profit de tous, ce qui dépasserait les forces isolées ou coûterait plus cher). »

Ce même article insiste d'autre part sur la nécessité d'une collaboration entre les associations internationales et les institutions intergouvernementales. Il souligne qu'« une des fonctions les plus importantes des Associations internationales est la réglementation. L'entente entre les Etats l'a presque toujours pour objet. Mais dans les Associations privées, la part de la réglementation est grandissante ».

Dans le programme, édité en 1914, du 3e. Congrès mondial qui aurait dû avoir lieu en 1915 à San

Francisco, il est souhaité « que désormais il n'y ait plus un seul domaine d'étude et d'activité pratique qui ne soit représenté par une association internationale; que toutes les fonctions de la vie des nations soient effectivement envisagées par des groupements appropriés et que des connexions soient établies entre eux de façon à ce que tous ensemble ils coopèrent à l'organisation générale du monde »,

4. Paix

L'anecdote suivante est rapportée par Cyrille Van Overbergh dans un article qu'il publiait en 1912 dans la revue « La Vie Internationale ». Rappelons qu'il était lui-même à l'époque un des secrétaires généraux en question.

« Les secrétaires généraux de l'Office Central des Associations Internationales, ne peuvent presque plus s'aborder sans se communiquer réciproquement la bonne nouvelle d'une fondation internationale nouvelle. Si bien que récemment, à une réunion de pacifistes, où l'un de nous exposait ce progrès, un homme d'Etat éminent s'écriait : « La voilà, la véritable base positive du pacifisme international. S'unir contre la guerre, c'est très bien; mais l'union est à but négatif. Combien préférable l'union qui édifie les institutions internationales, les multiplie et les perfectionne : je salue en elle le plus fécond des pacifismes civilisateurs »..

L'idée est exprimée ici dans la terminologie et le climat d'une époque où les élites des grandes et petites nations cherchaient par des conférences diplomatiques, dans des congrès et au sein d'associations multiples, les bases d'une paix durable bâtie surtout sur le droit, l'arbitrage et le désarmement. Mais cette pensée — la paix par les organisations internationales — déjà présentée d'ailleurs à la Conférence de la Paix de 1907, à La Haye, fut sans aucun doute dès la fondation de l'Union des Associations Internationales une des idées directrices de son effort. Elle est assez extraordinairement symbolisée par le fait que deux des trois auteurs de l'édition de 1908-1909 de l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales, intitulé alors l'Annuaire de la Vie Internationale, reçurent le Prix Nobel de la Paix, Alfred A. Fried, en 1911 et Henri La Fontaine en 1913, pour d'autres contributions évidemment que celle de rédacteurs de l'Annuaire.

Elle est symbolisée aussi par le fait que cet Annuaire fut publié conjointement par l'Office • Central des Institutions internationales, par l'Institut international de Bibliographie et par l'Institut international

de la Paix et ainsi que par le fait supplémentaire que l'édition suivante celle de 1910-11, fut publiée avec le concours de la Fondation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale.

Ajoutons ici, en dépassant un instant le cadre chronologique suivi jusqu'à présent, que sous-jacente dans toutes les activités et dans tous les projets entrepris depuis 1910 par l'Union des Associations Internationales, l'idée de la paix par les organisations internationales vient de reprendre une place nouvelle dans le programme futur de l'U.A.I., à la suite de la recommandation faite à l'Unesco par un des membres soviétiques de l'U.A.I., le Professeur Nikola A. Kovalsky, directeur adjoint de l'Institut du mouvement ouvrier international de l'Académie des sciences de l'URSS, vice-président du Comité des Sciences sociales de la Commission de l'URSS pour l'Unesco. Celui-ci demanda en effet dans le rapport qu'il présenta en juillet 1969 au cours d'une réunion consultative d'experts sur le rôle de l'Unesco dans le développement de la recherche sur les problèmes de la paix — qui est un des points importants du programme à long terme adopté par la Conférence Générale de l'Unesco « que cette dernière étudie » le rôle des organisations internationales dans la consolidation de la paix universelle et le développement de la coopération pacifique ». Il ajouta :

« L'importance de ce problème résulte du fait que l'internationalisation toujours plus accentuée de la vie sociale et scientifique constitue une des tendances

caractéristiques de l'évolution mondiale, ce qui trouve son expression concrète et éclatante dans le rôle croissant des organisations internationales sur l'arène mondiale. Actuellement on compte plus de 2.500 organisations internationales qui s'étendent à toutes les branches des connaissances et de la pratique sociale. Selon les prévisions de l'Union des associations internationales, leur nombre devrait atteindre 6.000 à la fin du XXe. siècle.

Il faut associer à l'étude de ce problème l'Union des associations internationales, organisation de recherches scientifiques qui étudie les activités de toutes les organisations internationales existantes ». De son côté, le Directeur Général de l'Unesco, M. René Maheu, dans le rapport qu'il présenta le 12 août 1969 au Conseil Exécutif de l'Unesco, au sujet du programme de l'Unesco dans le domaine de la paix, fit mention de la possibilité offerte par la création au secrétariat de l'U.A.I. « d'un centre d'informations par ordinateur qui pourrait collaborer avec l'Unesco en lui fournissant des données sur les organisations internationales, nationales et locales qui traitent de questions intéressant son programme en faveur de la paix. (ex. éducation pour la compréhension internationale, coopération avec la jeunesse, recherches de sciences sociales, recherches sur la paix, informations du public, etc.)

G.P.S.

(à suivre)

Un numéro spécial de la revue Synthèses, qui sortira de presse en juin 1970, sera consacré au 60e anniversaire de l'Union des Associations Internationales. Il contiendra :

des Messages de M. Pierre Harmel, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Belgique, U. Thant, Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies, M. René Maheu, Directeur Général de l'Unesco, Vicomte Paul van Zeeland, Ancien Président de l'UAI, M. Joseph E. Johnson, Président, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

et les articles suivants : La place de l'U.A.I. dans l'étude des relations internationales, par M. A. Casadio, Président de l'UAI; La coopération des individus à l'action des Etats, par M. E. de la Vallée Poussin, Ancien Président de l'UAI; Regards sur 60 années d'activité de l'U.A.I., par M. G.P. Speckaert, Secrétaire Général de l'UAI; Deux pionniers de la coopération internationale et de la Paix Universelle, Henri La Fontaine et Paul Otlet, par M. Jean Bagniet, Président de la Commission nationale belge de l'UNESCO; Les perspectives d'avenir de l'U.A.I., par M. l'Ambassadeur Robert Fenaux, Représentant spécial de l'UAI; Les O.N.G. et les Droits de l'Homme, par M. Marc Schreiber, Directeur de la Division des Droits de l'Homme, Nations-Unies; L'organisation internationale et la prochaine décennie des Nations-Unies pour le développement, par M. Fourdin, Directeur du Service des Nations-Unies au Ministère Belge des Affaires Etrangères; La Coopération internationale et les éducateurs, par M. Louis Verniers, Secrétaire Général Honoraire du Ministère Belge de l'Education et de la Culture et Ancien Vice-Président du Conseil Exécutif de l'UNESCO; La Visualisation du réseau des Organisations - l'UAI comme banque de données internationales, par M. Anthony Judge, Secrétaire Général Adjoint de l'UAI.

VISUALIZATION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL NETWORK

— the U.A.I. as an international data bank*.

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

« The most probable assumption is that every single one of the old demarcations, disciplines, and faculties is going to become obsolete and a barrier to learning as well as to understanding. The fact that we are shifting from a Cartesian view of the universe, in which the accent has been on parts and elements, to a configuration view, with the emphasis on wholes and patterns, challenges every single dividing line between areas of study and knowledge. » (P.F. Drucker, The Age of Discontinuity; guidelines to our changing society.)

INTRODUCTION

Since its creation in 1910, the idea governing the programmes of the U.A.I. has been to use information in such a way as to maintain and disseminate a comprehensive overall view of world society — « une perspective d'ensemble ». This has always meant remaining open to information from every sector of human activity across ideological and other barriers — a stance which is in itself extremely rare in a period of increasing specialization. The amount of information quickly created pressure to concentrate not on the documents produced — a static focus on the past — but on the producers of the documents and programmes — a dynamic focus on the present and potential future. This then led the U.A.I. to concentrate on international bodies — both governmental and nongovernmental — as the potential focal points for the coordination of activity or the exchange of information, and thus the key to a balanced view of world society.

The information collected was first made available in the *Yearbook of International Organizations*² and other publications and this procedure has been continued since the Second World War³. Since 1945, however, two significant trends have developed to the point where an entirely new look at the U.A.I.'s role and possibilities is necessary.

* A French version of this article is being published in the journal *Synthèses* (June 1970). English, French, Flemish, German, Italian and Spanish versions are appearing in the series *Textes et Documents* published by the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et du Commerce Extérieur of the Belgian Government.

The first of these is the considerable increase in the amount and degree of interrelatedness of the information necessary to an adequate « vue d'ensemble », for which the traditional manual documentalist approach is almost completely inadequate. These developments and some associated social problems are explored in the next sections together with U.A.I. plans for a computer-based information centre. The second is the incredible development in the technology of information processing and computers which not only offers the key to the solution of the U.A.I.'s traditional difficulties, but also opens up exciting vistas of totally unsuspected and much more powerful methods of conveying the « vue d'ensemble » in a more dynamic integrated way. It suggests means of using this perspective more skilfully as one key to many important problems in society. Some of these possibilities are explored in later sections.

ORGANIZATION COMPLEXITY

Over the past twenty years the number of organizations concerned with a given subject or problem area has increased considerably⁴. The growth in the number of independent organizations has been paralleled by a *fragmentation* within them as their size has grown. This has led to a proliferation of agencies, commissions, divisions and sub-sections⁵. Accompanying these trends is an uncharted growth in the *variety* of forms of organized activity, which is particularly evident in business enterprises and in mixed business-government-research bodies.

Within and between large organizations, sub-section structures ramify to the point of overlap⁶. These developments have a direct impact on the treatment of data about organizations and their activities within the world system. The value of grouping organizations into neat categories, based haphazardly on out-of-date concepts becomes highly questionable.

Some examples of the superficiality of conventional distinctions are : a small « organization » meeting rarely with few activities and a regular « meeting » of a large number of people; the tendency of « programmes » to be transformed into « organizations » as in the case of the World Food Programme; the variation in the meaning of « profit » and « non-profit » organizations from country to country, and even from state to state (within the U.S.A.); the variation in the meaning of « international » to include bodies with 99 % of their members in one country, « national » bodies acting internationally, bodies with members in three small European countries, but to exclude « national » bodies with members in all the constituent republics of the U.S.S.R.; the variation of the meaning of « intergovernmental » to exclude Interpol, the Bildeberg Group and « non-governmental » « front » organizations, but to include organizations grouping representatives of the constituent states of the U.S.A.⁷; and the existence of « nongovernmental » organizations in the socialist countries.

Furthermore, under certain conditions a governmental body, or journal, etc. may be performing the functions of nongovernmental, or business bodies, etc. in other situations⁸. In addition, organizations may become from year to year more or less governmental, profit-oriented, international, etc., depending on fluctuation in membership, sources of finance, nationality of decision-makers, choice of programme, etc.

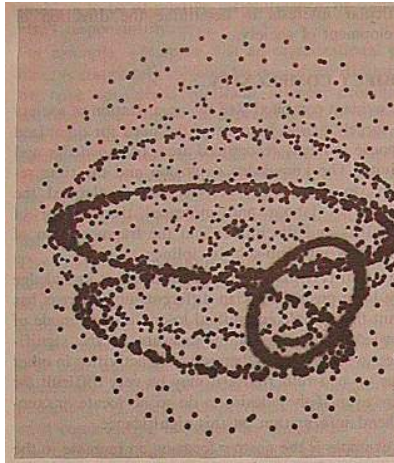
The ease with which thinking is trapped into one or two of these categories has important consequences. Current official use of « international » to mean « inter-governmental » leads people into « the elementary error of identifying the state with the whole hierarchy of social institutions »⁹. The majority of international relations research has swung onto intergovernmental relations whilst ignoring other possible interactions between nations and their citizens. A survey of research in the period 1960-1969 showed that 66 % dealt with the United Nations (28 agencies), 85 % with intergovernmental organizations (229 bodies), 14 % with interna-

tional nongovernmental bodies (2577 bodies), and 0 % with international business organizations (2819 bodies). No research dealt with the relations between organizations¹⁰. The situation at the national level is no better¹¹.

Whilst the conventional categories may be perfectly adequate for conventional problems over a short period of time, a new problem may require a cross-category grouping of organizations or other types of structure. The flux of problems requires new ways of looking at this « organized complexity ». It becomes necessary to take the emphasis off the conventional concept of an organization as an isolated unit and place it on the web of relationships into which an organization is embedded¹². The problem to be solved is that of designing a data bank to reflect this level of complexity.

NETWORK CONCEPT

The first difficulty to be faced is that due to the educational background supplied by Cartesian thinking, few mental models exist to contain the shifting patterns of organized activity evoked in the last section¹³. It is so much easier to simplify the situation, ignoring inconvenient organizations or vaguely understood relationships, so that it may be handled with the aid of a small number of categories. There is however one fairly common concept which evokes the complexity required, whilst lending itself at the same time to mathematical treatment and computer processing methods. This is the concept of a network¹⁴. Just as a fishing net is made up of strings crossing at knots, it is possible to visualize each organized entity as being represented by a node (knot) linked or related to other nodes in a complex network. The links (strings) may be flows of information, funds, goods, or more concrete in the form of telephone lines or roadways. The nodes may be in the most general sense any information processing entities such as organizations, programmes, individuals, bibliographies, etc. Unlike fishing nets, the organizational network is not flat or two-dimensional but is very definitely multidimensional. It is useful to think of organized entities one is able to detect as being spread through a multidimensional space in a manner similar to the spread of the stars through the galaxy « around the Earth ». There are clusters of organizations with related interests, organizations which appear (from a given viewpoint) to be of greater significance than others which can be barely detected, etc.



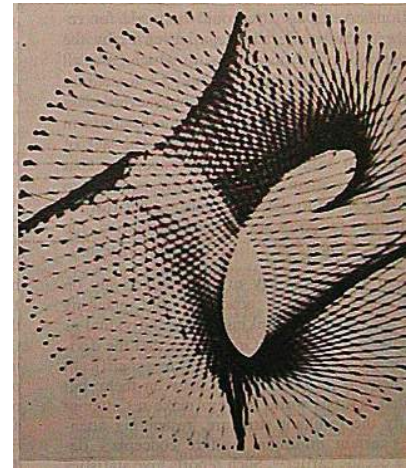
*A display of organizational nodes in three dimensions, grouped into clusters — a view of * organizational space ».*

A display of inter-organizational links in three dimensions — another view of « organizational space ».

TWO VIEWS OF THE SCREEN OF A COMPUTER DISPLAY DEVICE

(Photos : frames from IBM computer art films illustrating the display power and flexibility of such devices)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1970, No 5 267



The network of organizations is not a rigid unchanging structure. To be useful as a concept it must reflect the dynamism of society. It is therefore possible to visualize certain nodes as being visible for only a short time, as in the case of ad hoc meetings on a new subject or perhaps a 6-month project, or of being visible intermittently (with a characteristic frequency and type), as in the case of regular series of meetings. Similarly, the links between nodes might be permanent, corresponding to lines of responsibility between an organization and a dependent body, or only intermittent (with a characteristic frequency and type), corresponding to regular exchanges of information, or participation in a meeting, etc.

Visualization of the total network gives to an « observer » the impression of nodes and links activating with such rhythms as to create shifting patterns of relationships between nodes. These are currently only registered semi-intuitively, making the structure of society difficult to objectify. There is a lack of suitable terminology to describe such concepts and to provide an objective conceptual framework for such historically defined conventional social building blocks as « nongovernmental », « nonprofit », etc. organizations. A strong case could be made for replacing these inadequate and negative terms by the general and dynamic term « net ». In which case, all information processing entities could be treated as nets with different characteristics, but nevertheless linking together or blending into one another to form more and more comprehensive networks. The lack of some such term reinforces the misconception that society is structured in a manner corresponding to the terms developed to delimit organized entities for specific limited purposes such as tax legislation, the law of contract, etc.

The current lack of ability to focus effectively on social structure for both academic and planning purposes has restricted thinking to the individual as an economic unit. Bertram Gross notes that the division of human beings into categories is less significant than the network of relationships between them, but that United Nations world surveys make no attempt to identify the resultant structure, restricting attention to « certain minimum welfare concepts » developed a decade earlier⁵. Such reports give statistics on the number of cinemas, newspapers, radios, etc. per capita — the methods of informing, and influencing individuals from centres of power. No details are given on the groups and interlacing structures via which individuals express, protect and further their

particular interests to determine the direction of development of society.

SUBJECT COMPLEXITY

The evident complexity of the organization of society has largely arisen because of the need for organized response to newly recognized areas of knowledge and activity. The knowledge explosion and the time required to master any activity has accelerated the division of labour and increased the number of specialists and disciplines and the fragmentation of disciplines into sub-sub-disciplines. The rapidity with which the frontiers of knowledge have been pushed back in different subject areas has meant that people committed to one area or mode of knowledge may be totally unaware of the significance to society or to themselves of activities in other areas — and furthermore it may be very difficult for them, even if they desire to do so, to locate or comprehend information on this significance. An example is the narrow focus on an increase in the efficiency of « development » programmes and information systems in the context of the 2nd United Nations Development Decade, when it is precisely during this period that more sophisticated information systems will be required to guarantee adequate information on the *environmental and pollution* problems known to be caused directly by uncoordinated, misdirected or over-development⁶.

Each group of persons committed to one area of knowledge or activity is from its own viewpoint, surrounded by a more or less chaotic collection of activities of barely understood importance. A useful picture of the situation may be obtained by adapting a theme in futur-e-oriented novels concerning the period in the history of mankind when man will have long left Earth to colonize planetary bodies throughout the universe. The point made is that in this situation it is highly probable that distance, time and communication problems and the relatively much greater psychological pull of events in local planetary society will isolate each group into independently developing sub-cultures which will eventually have no clear memory of their common origin on Earth or of the structure of the universe in parts distant from them. In man's colonization of, and commitment to, the different domains in the universe of knowledge, the equivalent of this situation may already be considered to exist. Each group therefore considers its own disciplines of most relevance to the solution of any problem — or else considers the

problem to be of relative insignificance, or someone else's responsibility.

For example, « Suppose that an organizational problem is completely solvable by one of the disciplines we have considered (political science, economics, sociology, etc.)...how is a practitioner of any one discipline to know in a particular case if another discipline is better equipped to handle the problem than is his? It would be rare indeed if a representative of any one of these disciplines did not feel that his approach ...would be very fruitful, if not the most fruitful... »¹⁷.

The traditional possibility of « acting as though nature were organized into disciplines in the same way that universities are »¹⁷ is now challenged by complex social and environmental problems. For « as systems analysts know, few of the problems that arise can adequately be handled within any one discipline.... Complete understanding ...requires an integration of these perspectives....The integration must come during not after the research. »¹⁷. The counterpart to the relationship between disciplines is that between the problems themselves. It is recognized that « they are so interrelated that to proceed to try to solve any one of them in isolation from the others is often to create more problems than are solved by the effort. »¹⁸. This is unfortunately matched by a situation in which, for example, « Virtually the entire legal, intellectual, and administrative base of the redevelopment and urban renewal programs throughout the United States is based on the intensive treatment of a fragment of the problem. »¹⁹. An adequate world system-oriented data bank cannot therefore afford to be frozen into concern for any particular problem area, whether development, peace, education, etc. It must be possible to switch between each perspective, combine them and above all be prepared for new perspectives.

FUNCTIONAL COMPLEXITY

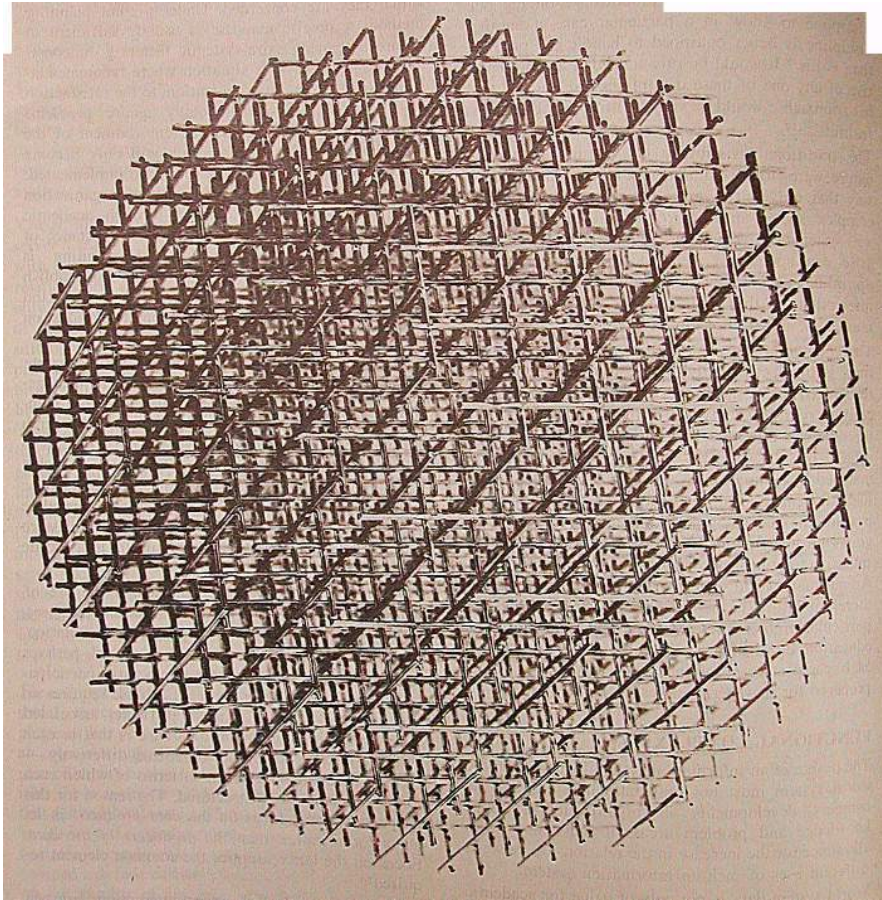
The design of an information system focussing on the world system must not only take into account the complex developments in organization systems, knowledge and problem areas, it must also make allowance for the increase in the relationship between different uses of such an information system. World system data is not only of value for academic research in such fields as international relations and political science. Such data is also required by those groups concerned in different ways with the control of change, namely planners, politicians, policy-makers

and the managers of large, complex organizations. The value to them of a comprehensive information system is that it draws to their attention those features of the environment or context which affect, or are affected by, the organization system with which they are concerned. Under present planning methods a precise mandate is usually sufficient to ensure that many extra-systemic factors go unconsidered. This leads to a situation where recommendations are made for an organization, to the satisfaction of all concerned, which totally ignore problems which have their origin in the environment of the organization — problems which will only become evident when the recommendations are implemented. The relevance of such factors outside the organization may have only been detected through academic research. It is at this point that the importance of interaction between research and planning is highlighted. It is the function of research to establish the interaction between factors, and it is the function of the planner to formulate recommendations on what he knows to be relevant. If the research information system is totally separate from that used for planning and programme management then there will be no adequate channel of communication between the two groups and: (a) research resources will not be directed toward the problems to which planners are exposed but will instead tackle problems and produce results not structured to the planner's needs; (b) planners will have to formulate recommendations on the basis of concepts which were out-of-date in research circles perhaps up to a decade earlier.¹⁵

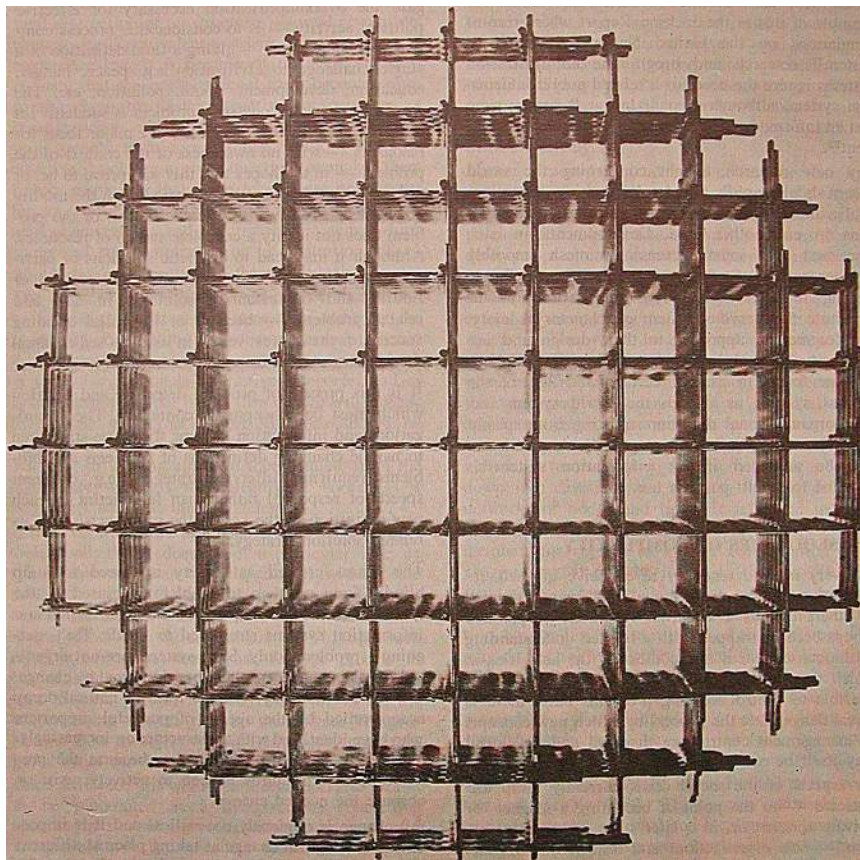
Similar importance may be attached to the use of world system data for public information purposes, programme administration purposes, documentation, education (in universities and schools), and, perhaps most important, to guarantee democratic participative decision-making processes. Each use requires an extra item of data. The usual difficulty associated with developing a common data base is that in each case the data is apparently organized differently — there is no common element in terms of which each form of data could be structured. The reason for this is the traditional focus on the *data produced* in its many forms rather than the *producers of the data*. Focus on the latter supplies the common element required²⁰.

The importance of all the many interactions between these different uses of data cannot be explored here. It should however be clear that any factors hindering or delaying interaction — particularly the creation of

A COMPLEX SOCIETY, hostile to participation — a conception born of a superficial perception of social structure.



A TRANSPARENT SOCIETY, inviting participation — a conception born of a perception guided by an over all, in depth view of social structure.



TWO VIEWS OF THE SAME SOCIETY

*(Two views of the Morellet Sphere. Photographed at the
Galerie Rive Gauche, Brussels)*

independent non-compatible systems for each function by unrelated organizations or departments, creates communication lags which immediately give rise to new misconceptions, unnecessary social problems, and an associated waste of resources. An example of this is the Jackson Report where recommendations on the United Nations Development System²¹ research and programme administration systems ignore the need for a related public information system, although recognizing at the same time that an informed public opinion is the key to development²².

Any new research insight concerning the world system should rapidly affect policymaking, education, public information, etc. The same is true for innovations in each other area. Developments in each functional area must increasingly mesh smoothly together and reinforce one another instead of proceeding in leaps and starts. Information systems constitute the nervous system of planetary society. The fragmented approach to their design and use would seem to lead directly to social crises analogous to those found in case of certain disorders of the nervous system, as though the world system was some organizational dinosaur suffering from spastic paralysis and aphasia. Integrated development can only be achieved if the information system is designed for multi-purpose use.

CONSEQUENCES OF COMPLEXITY

The very marked tendency to conceive of each organization, subject, problem and function as unrelated to others creates a situation in which people and groups become trapped with a limited understanding of the consequences and context of the activities in which they are engaged. Not only is it almost impossible to control existing problems but « there is a real danger that the process by which new concepts of management control are invented and developed may itself be out of control... »²³. As aspects of the social crisis currently faced are detected — to the point of becoming a magnet for private concern or, at a later stage, government action — new organizations and information systems are created in response to each stimulus. By the time the new structures are operational and careers have been dedicated to them, they often become a positive hindrance to the solution of the original problem, which is then recognized to be dependent on factors not included in the organization's original mandate. This is revealed in the light of newly acquired under-

standing of the nature and ramification of the problem's setting in the total social crisis. The development of this understanding is an ongoing process. The mistake frequently made — often deliberately to gain the oversimplification necessary for effective political activity — is to consider this process completed at some point — giving a final definition of a single challenge to civilization e.g. peace, hunger, education, development, youth, pollution, etc. The danger arises when one such problem is suddenly set up through political processes as *the* major focus for resources — with no awareness of the context of the problem — in the hopes that this will prove to be, or give promise of being, the ultimate key to the totality of problems. A new or better definition of the problem does not justify a complete switch of resources. Although it may lead to dramatic solutions of particular problems, it may jeopardize the process of finding and implementing solutions in new and related problems — because of its initial blinding success (or the interest vested in its supposed eventual success).

It is this process of problem detection and solution which must be conceptually contained. The organizations and information systems should be structured to handle changing definitions of problems and problems requiring different strategies (e.g. different speeds of response) rather than fall victim to each new definition of the key to the social crisis and its related solution strategy.

The hiatus created as society is forced to jump blindly from problem to problem is caused by the obsolescence and inadequacy of the organization and information systems structured to handle the « outgoing » problems only. Such systems are not organized for change and are therefore destroyed by change. The destruction may take the form of natural decay accompanied by the ageing of powerful supporters who have identified with the structure or, increasingly, by sudden « violent » liquidation because the presence of the structures is seen to actively resist or obscure the needed change.

All change is obviously not radical and it is important to distinguish change as taking place at different rates at many levels from the barely significant to the fundamental. If this graduation is apparent and understood then clearly the need for a minor structural change will not entail — through a process of guilt by association — unnecessary fundamental change, which would sweep away valuable social structures.

The consequence of the perceived complexity of society as explored in earlier sections is however to obscure thoroughly this graduation (except for some elites), thus magnifying the perceived extent of guilt by association, to the point of justifying to some the total destruction of all structures — total revolution. Complexity is equivalent to a lack of transparency to comprehension. It is because of this lack of transparency that the organizational form becomes inseparable from the visible negative consequences of organizational activity. Perceived complexity prevents people from locating organizations that are effectively tackling a given question, or makes them rightly suspicious that those located are only fronts for inactivity. This leads either to the creation of new organizations and information systems which compound the complexity, or to frustration, claustrophobia and alienation of the individual. The question is whether the process of change can be contained whilst at the same time reducing the instability provoked by lack of transparency. Clearly if the organizational structures are conceived of both in terms of inadequate restrictive categories and as isolated one from the other, then critics will suggest that whole categories of organizations should be swept away because of the lack of effective means of detecting or making apparent the adequate from the inadequate — it is the category of bodies as a « system » which is then condemned. If however a network approach is used and generally understood, the inadequacy of a particular link, or sub-sub-network, can be pin-pointed without the need to reject all associated links and nodes because of lack of transparency. It is a case of the scalpel rather than the sledgehammer. This approach offers a conceptual framework for the process of change, since the links changing at any one time will tend to form part of a sub-network for which the encompassing network remains unchanged. The problem is how to objectify this framework so that its possibilities can be realized.

Once achieved, this would permit democratic protest to be pinpointed as a disagreement concerning specific links or sub-networks within an unquestioned encompassing network rather than as at present, where the parties split into camps with no perceptible common framework.

THE U.A.I. INTER-CONTACT SYSTEM

The preceding sections reveal many opportunities to be seized in order to obtain a more realistic and

powerful « vue d'ensemble » through the design of a world system-oriented data bank to be used and continually developed over the coming decades. Some of these opportunities are closely linked to major social problems which it would be presumptuous to believe that any organization could solve single-handed. The U.A.I. can however — in solving its own information handling problems — create a tool which will provide a valuable integrated perspective on many of these problems and particularly on the organizational network which is the key to tackling them effectively.

Action is now being taken to collect together in a computer information on the internationally significant nodes and links in the world system network. A portion of this information already exists as the text descriptions of each international organization in the *Yearbook of International Organizations*². These descriptions may consist solely of an address or extend to several pages of text. The old text presentation has however to be broken down to enable the computer to pick out each link associated with a given organization or its subsections, in order to treat the data in network terms. Thus an organization has a link to member organizations, each linked perhaps to its own member organization, and in turn to individuals. In terms of its organization chart, it is broken down into divisions and sections forming different networks of nodes and links. It is linked to other organizations for a variety of purposes (e.g. as a member, for receipt of aid, or collaboration on a programme). It may be linked to the network constituted by a regular conference and the organizations represented there, or by a periodical distribution, etc. And of course it is linked to its officers who may themselves have roles in, and thus be linked to, other organizations. (It is instructive to conceive of the individual as organizing roles — the roles being « members » of the individual in network terms and *through* such roles he may be the key node linking government, academic and university bodies.) The information collected is not limited to the contents of one Yearbook. The contact addresses (including libraries, national and local groups, multinational business enterprises, embassies, government agencies, etc) which the UAI uses to distribute its journal²³ are also included as part of a planned long-term development to focus on the national and local points of activity which are of importance internationally.

Similarly it is planned to extend coverage to include other types of node on which the U.A.I. has col-

lected data in the past : meetings²⁴, programmes and projects, periodicals²⁵, meeting reports²⁶, etc. In each case the relationship of each node to other nodes will be indicated.

The advantage of this approach is that any point or node in the network of information already incorporated may be used as a nucleus for further growth. The minimum information held on each is that necessary to contact the node, namely the name and address. Growth may take the form of incorporating details on the network of organs which make up the internal structure of the node contacted, or on the bodies to which the node is linked — so that link by link an organic picture of particular sectors emerges. The directions of growth are not pre-planned. The U.A.I. has a vested interest in emphasizing the international picture, but whenever interested groups are prepared to supply funds to develop the network in a particular sector — health, agriculture, etc — or a particular country, or any combination of characteristics this will be done. A currently important counterpart to the focus on the international end of the international-local dimension, is that on the multidisciplinary end of the specialization dimension. Funds may therefore be allocated to locating and including multidisciplinary bodies whether international or local.

The data bank will develop in several other senses. Increasingly more sophisticated methods will be used in association with university groups to analyze the network to improve understanding of the world system. In particular it is hoped to maintain links with the International Relations Program (Northwestern University, USA), International Peace Research Institute (Oslo University), and a group developing in the USSR which will use a powerful cybernetic approach — for which the Inter-Contact system is ideally suited.

Efforts will also be made to develop methods for displaying information on the network more simply and effectively to increase its value for non-technical policymakers and as an educational tool²⁷. The system may be developed in another sense whose potential significance it is difficult to estimate. Inter-Contact is being created at a time when data banks exist in the U.S.A. with information on over 500 million people, when many governments are developing their own data systems, when the U.N. is attempting to create a bank of over one million addresses of individuals, and when the network of World Trade Centers around the world will hold and

manipulate commercially valuable data in powerful computer systems (possibly linked by satellite). This increase in concentration of information under the control of government and business bodies, however benign, is recognized as a dangerous threat to privacy and to traditional methods of democratic control against abuse²⁸. The danger is increased because it is now recognized that the rapidity with which world problems are developing will shortly lead to a situation in which society « may be tempted to sacrifice (or may not be able to afford) democratic political processes »²⁹ — a situation predicted in George Orwell's « 1984 ».

The Inter-Contact system — or the technique — offers a means for nongovernmental, nonprofit groups of all shapes, sizes and persuasions to enhance their effectiveness by making use of a powerful computer system. The development foreseen is the creation of a flexible, sophisticated method of : sharing data between bodies using the system, preserving security and the privacy of each where required, compensating each body when others use specified parts of the data it has collected, cooperative financing methods, and permitting some organizations (such as foundations) to subsidize the use of the system by specified nonprofit bodies whose activities they wish to facilitate. (This approach is of great potential importance as a means of by-passing the traditional procedural, personality and political problems of coordination at administrative levels, by achieving a degree of « self-coordination » as a result of partial integration at the information processing level. The range and flexibility of the technical possibilities are more than sufficient to meet the range of criteria for autonomy.) It is expected that this unique development would also help to increase the effectiveness with which such bodies fulfil their function in democratic society of rapidly counter-balancing, or protesting against, the actions or omissions of other bodies (whether government agencies, associations, businesses, etc.), which according to *their* value systems, they consider to be dangerous or irresponsible. Many of these bodies can now introduce greater instability into the world system because of their current information processing superiority, and thus are in great need of more rapid and effective reactions from bodies in a position to detect excesses. It is important that such a nonpolitical, noncommercial system should be created to avoid a situation in which the effectiveness of associations is jeopardized by the criteria or cost barriers imposed on access to governmental and business information systems. An Inter-Contact type system also

has many implications for the problem of participation and for more effective formulation of the guiding values of society.

The important questions governing the realization of these cooperative possibilities are the degree to which potential users (a) reject the computer as a tool and a key to a better future because of its association in their minds with the use made of it by some organizations; (b) diminish their combined effectiveness by working independently through incompatible computer systems and competing for the limited available resources (the crippling error made by nearly every intergovernmental organization, even within the United Nations system); (c) recognize the need to prepare actively for, and to seek out and demand collectively, the information processing techniques of the near future from which they can derive the greatest benefit; (d) recognize the trend towards a situation in which their survival and effectiveness depends in a new way on how they increase or decrease the availability of information which they control (a situation in which it is the isolationist bodies which will wither).

IMMEDIATE APPLICATIONS

a) Production of reference books

The Inter-Contact system will be used during 1970 to produce the 13th edition of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* via a computer typesetting process. This means that the computer orders the data line by line, page by page on magnetic tape, incorporating corrections and additions and making 8 or more indexes, some in several languages. This leads to the production of a film from which the directory can be printed. The same data can be ordered in a different way to produce directories of organizations fulfilling any combination of criteria. For example a French edition of the *Yearbook* is planned⁸, also several other related UAI publications on: meetings²⁴, periodicals²⁵, meeting reports²⁶, National directories could also be prepared under contract.

b) Research

Requests for information on bodies fulfilling certain criteria will be answered from the same data (e.g. lists of organizations: with headquarters or members in Belgium, interested in a given subject, which have not held meetings in Tunisia, etc.). More complex structural studies will be undertaken in collaboration with university groups.

c) Mailings

The system will be used for various kinds of mailing: questionnaires to obtain new information (e.g. for the production of new *Yearbooks*) and for special surveys; distribution of the monthly journal *International Associations* and those of other organizations on request; distribution of meeting invitations; etc. One important aspect of this will be the ability to supply organizations who have become interested in a new field of activity with the addresses of all the bodies with whom they should be in contact.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Science and technology have reached the stage at which « for the first time in man's history, we are at the point where we can do virtually anything we wish if we are willing to pay the price »³¹. This applies not only to the production of new things but also — and this is rarely mentioned — to the development of techniques to provide an integrated overall view of the social processes in which man is engaged. Hence the importance of futures research, it helps society to decide what it wants in the future as a guide to the allocation of resources now.

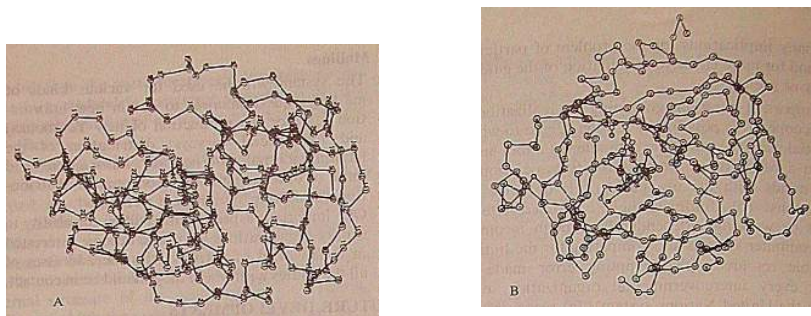
In the first section below some developments of the Inter-Contact system are described which are currently feasible technically. In the second section, the developments described indicate possibilities which are likely to be available within the next thirty years and to the realization of which the development of the UAI system would contribute.

a) The Immediate Future

Organization Charts. Surprisingly enough many, if not most, large organizations like national government administrations or the United Nations family of organizations are unable to produce a detailed organization chart covering all their constituent bodies and organs;

A European government, for example, after having built up a complete list of the 300 international bodies concerned with development, was forced to renounce its intention of formulating a global policy for 1970-1980 because it was not possible to determine within its administration which departments were responsible for liaison with each such body. Attention has since been restricted to thirty of them, namely ten per cent.

Using the Inter Contact system, it would be possible to hold information on such internal bodies and print out organization charts, plus indexes, and even ar-



COMPUTER-PREPARED VIEWS OF PORTIONS OF THE NETWORK OF ORGANIZATIONS. Note, for example, how two critical communication paths are highlighted between the left and right portions of network A.

(Single views of computer-prepared stereoscopic diagrams of the main chain conformations of the enzymes elastase and alpha-chymotrypsin. Diagrams of these chemical molecules were prepared by Professor R.E. Dickerson and were first published in *Nature*, vol. 225, p. 8/2)

range to match the organization charts of two national governments to pick out the « opposite numbers » in each hierarchy. Alternatively, it would be possible to pick out the lines of responsibility for decisions on a particular subject through such a hierarchy.

Graphics. It is also possible to display organization chart information on television-type tubes linked to computers — a display procedure now used on a large scale for airline bookings at London Airport. The really important breakthrough may however lie in the possibility of actually displaying parts of a network of organizations as a network in two, three or four dimensions so that it can be inspected as a pictorial representation of interorganizational relationships. Information may be added to or extracted from the display by using a light-pen to interact with the computer. Such displays are currently used for the design of electronic circuits, engineering structures (airplanes, automobiles, etc.) and the analysis of three-dimensional models of complex chemical molecules (see above). The latter can for example be rotated, reduced or magnified on the display screen. The fundamental importance of interactive graphics¹⁹ is the ability to facilitate understanding. Progress in understanding is made through the development of mental models or notations that permit a simple representation of a mass of complexities not previously

understood. The greater the complexity however, the more difficult it is to use mental models, and hence the greater the risk of dangerous conceptual shortcuts and oversimplifications. For example, in a description of his own mental models of the operation of electrical circuits one author writes :

« Unfortunately, my abstract model tends to fade out when I get a circuit that is a little bit too complex. I can't remember what is happening in one place long enough to see what is going to happen somewhere else. My model evaporates. If I could somehow represent that abstract model in the computer to see a circuit in animation, my abstraction wouldn't evaporate. I could take the vague notion that « fades out at the edges » and solidify it. I could analyze bigger circuits. In all fields there are such abstractions. We haven't yet made any use of the computer's capability to « firm up » these abstractions. The scientist of today is limited by his pencil and paper and mind.... »

We could let him represent all kinds of very complex and very abstract notions, and we could let him work with them in a way that he has never been able to do before. I think that the really big gains in the substantive scientific areas are going to come when somebody invents new abstractions which can only be represented in computer graphical form.³² »

It is this sort of facility which the political, social, information and management scientists and educationists require in their studies of the world system and its subsystems. It appears highly probable that only abstractions of the above order will prove an

adequate basis for an understanding and representation of the world system for purposes of sophisticated planning and decision-making. The use of this tool opens up the way to render the world system transparent — its importance for obtaining a rapid understanding of complex intra-governmental structures, or of the relationships between enterprises in a given industrial sector is clear. Such research will help identify structural weaknesses to the point where instead of creating new organizations, coordinating groups, information systems, bibliographies, journals, etc. the available funds will be used with great precision to improve the effectiveness of existing structures where possible — thus avoiding the vicious circle of duplication, overlap and ineffectiveness. Not only will the logic of such a decision be apparent in research terms, but the power of the visual display will validate the research view in the terms of the non-technical politician, planner or interested citizen, due to the ease with which complexities can be simplified or examined from many angles (see below).

Education. A visual display unit linked to a computer has considerable advantages as a technique for the communication of new concepts. As the world system increases in complexity new techniques must be sought to simplify education concerning it and the many roles and interactions open to the individual, the citizen and his organizations. The problems posed by the time currently required to communicate an adequate working knowledge of the world system and the difficulty of building up an integrated picture of its complexity, suggest that a visual display unit with computer mass memory support may have many possibilities.

An important possibility in building understanding is the ability to manipulate part of a multidimensional network via the visual display unit so as to portray the world system network from an origin chosen anywhere within the network. Thus an organization (or even a concept), known and understood by a particular user, may be used as visual origin and all other organizations (or concepts) displayed in terms of their relationship to it — according to a variety of models helpful to differing personality types. Entities « distant » in communication terms can be reduced in visual importance, whereas « nearby » organizations of relatively little absolute importance can be made of greater significance (approximating the recognition normally accorded them by the user). The student can work from his base system by requesting a restructuring of the display in terms of

other system viewpoints as he builds up knowledge of, and a « feel » for, those originally conceptually distant from his starting point. In this way he can progress toward the more general levels of the world system or into other areas of detail. Of greatest importance, the student can work out and locate which organizations or systems offer the best avenue of fulfillment for him, or alternatively precisely in what way he must initiate some new activity to achieve such a measure of satisfaction or correct some trend which his values rate as unsatisfactory. Exploration of the organizational network can be recorded on videotape for educational purposes, briefings or newsreels.

b) More distant future

The purpose of this section is to envision briefly the sort of communication facilities and environment that seem desirable, or perhaps essential, for the last decade of this century in terms of the problems and technological opportunities — as a development of the contribution of the type of data structure being built by the U.A.I.⁴².

The greater the number of relevant factors which must be taken into account in a decision-making situation the more complex becomes the structure necessary to display information revealing the problem. The use of interactive graphics, described above, will therefore be extended to give a working environment which may be described from the point of view of the executive (or member) as follows. He will conceive of his organization as the integrating or coordinating point of a set of networks of relationships between individuals and other bodies concerned with a web of problem areas. This concept will be given precise form by an appropriate display on a three-dimensional projection screen linked to a computer. He will be able to examine the current state of development of these networks. Each event and the passage of time will modify the pattern of links between organizations. The display will signal as he watches new links formed and broken and areas of inter-organizational conflict. New integrating points of various degrees of effectiveness and duration will appear and require decisions and reactions from his organization. His decisions to allocate resources in new ways will modify the patterns of links on his own display and on those of others concerned with the same field. A related display will highlight for him the current problem areas and the rates of their development. He will be able to determine which organizations and associated project networks are concerned with which problem

area, their effectiveness and need for resources. The computer will highlight problem areas of interest to him with which no organization is concerned and indicate bodies from which he might obtain funds, or which might be willing to collaborate or sponsor action on the part of his organization³³. Because of developments in communication, organizations — which are structures for processing information — will increasingly take the forms which are currently recognized. No office will be necessary because the files, accounts and documents are stored and used electronically. No meeting room will be necessary because of the inconvenience and delays of travel and the convenience of videophone conference calls³⁴. The purely administrative organization becomes a concept concretized in a computer program and file structure.

This will have the advantage of reducing the ability or need to identify with the non-essential features of organizations which are often a major source of resistance to change. Even the concept of an organization as a permanent structure will be modified. The facility with which structures can be altered or created will increase the rate of modification of such structures to the point where new links are brought into play to cope with each new problem. This takes us to a point where the concept of an organization as a distinct and well defined structure (other than in computer terms) is replaced by an emphasis on the potential components of structure at any one time in terms of a given problem pattern and the stimulus necessary to encourage their participation. The emphasis on organization dynamics is foreign to traditional thinking in formal organizations but is very close to the normal intuitive understanding of the operation of small groups, informal organizations and pressure groups.

A more vivid appreciation of the flexibility which this will make possible is obtained by considering the organization (in sociological terms) which can be set up now by concerned people telephoning between one another to arrange joint action or protest over some new issue. In the future this procedure will be accompanied, over the same short period, by the formulation of (and bargaining over) the necessary computer-held structure, selection of contact mailing lists, acquisition of funds (by credit transfers) etc. A formal body will therefore have been set up which could act to apply pressure or be wound up at the same speed.

The current range of organizations is severely limited because of the need for simple voting and

control procedures and easily identifiable membership groups. The calculating and display power of the computer will permit and render understandable complex groupings of many types — making possible the existence of bodies which only « cohere » and « exist » on particular issues, change their structure and method of operation in a pre-negotiated way over time³⁵, or which might have a wide voting membership on one issue but a very limited one on another.

These new types of organization will pose considerable problems if they seek legal status — until legislation recognizes the fact that the computer program is an operationalized constitution and in fact offers a considerably more precise definition than that currently possible.

Perhaps the most important possibilities lie in the improvement of the relationship between the man-in-the street and the specialists detecting new ways of understanding, changing and controlling society. The situation predicted for the world of 1976 in which

« ...the politician, working in tandem with his technological advisers and program designers, is in a position to put forth interpretations of « urban reality », programs to deal with it, and evaluations of those programs as implemented based on knowledge either unavailable to those who might challenge him or unavailable at the time that a challenge might be most effective »³⁶.

will be overcome. The type of display envisaged could be adapted to receive both the most subtle insights of diplomats and even of artists³⁶, as well as those of mathematically oriented researchers. These could in turn be converted by the computer either directly, or via appropriate educational programmes, into explanations framed according to the demands of the man-in-the street. The immensely improved possibilities for participation are implicit in the flexibility and ease with which organizations can be formed and controlled — or even protested against. It is only the extension of national data systems to facilitate democratic action *through* such systems that will prevent such systems from being swept away by processes of change or abused for oppressive purposes. The key lies in using the same system for different purposes and thus avoiding the spastic response of a society based upon a fragmented non-participative information system. In this context the conclusion may be reached that the only sufficiently complex and yet understandable dynamic model for the large variety of processes

about which the policy-maker will have to be prepared to learn, receive and integrate related information — whilst at the same time retaining a concept of the ongoing process as a whole — is the policy-maker as a fully developed human being. This would provide considerable philosophic satisfaction to many as well as providing a conceptual framework within which the balance between man and his organized environment could be reestablished. The problem would then become how to educate individuals as generalists to model within themselves the interacting sub-systems of world society, with the necessary increase in precision and breadth of vision, and how, to enable them to reflect these subtle insights back onto a visual display screen for objective discussion, testing and further refinement.

CONCLUSION

The fact that there is no centre, university faculty or institute in existence or proposed which specializes in the study of the world system *as a whole*, or of the web of interacting problems *as a whole*, increases the significance of the activities and plans of the U.A.I. It also has a possible consequence which seems to have been ignored.

The lack of such central collections of information means that nobody is stimulated to think about either (or the ways of using such information) in broad enough terms to cope with the synergistic effects which may be the eventual cause of disaster. And, while «...the difficulties and dangers of problems increase at a geometric rate, the knowledge and manpower qualified to deal with these problems tend to increase at an arithmetic rate»³⁷ The fragmented approach to society may even reinforce, and in turn be reinforced by, a degree of conceptual fragmentation within man which opposes any sense of human fulfillment³⁸ and — to the extent that the key to peace lies in the minds of man³⁹ — blocks any approach to satisfactory world peace or to the solution of other world problems. « Because our strength is derived from the fragmented mode of our knowledge and our action, we are relatively helpless when we try to deal intelligently with such unities as a city, an estuary's ecology, or « the quality of life ». »⁴⁰ — or with the world system as a whole. Development of more sensitive methods to interrelate fields of knowledge and activity⁴¹ leads to more effective relationships between organizations and problem areas.

The elaboration of the network — an unexplored resource in terms of its synergistic effects — within

which all organizations are embedded in terms of their actual pattern of contacts would decrease the tendency to treat organizations as isolated entities (which emphasizes conflict rather than cooperation) or conversely to treat problems as isolated and amenable to solution by isolated organizations. The techniques available to structure this information in visual form, adaptable to educational requirements, opens up exciting possibilities for improvement in understanding about society.

The network would provide one realistic physical model of what has hitherto been an abstract and relatively meaningless concept, namely « world society ». The existence of such a model could have important educational and social consequences. The strength of the UAI derives from a simple idea reinforced over 60 years — the overriding necessity for a « vue d'ensemble » across all the conventional categories. The rate at which the Inter-Contact system can be developed to concretize the organizational network depends directly on (a) the ability of bodies interested in particular subject or geographical areas to understand the advantages of making available funds to include such specialized information within an Inter-Contact *general* framework and (b) the enthusiasm aroused in potential users and in groups anxious to collect systematically and prepare information on bodies active on questions which *they* consider to be important. Its ultimate significance will depend on the degree to which the Inter-Contact concept echoes the perspectives and needs of young people, stimulates their imagination and provides them with an instrument of the 1970's to help make society transparent to the man-in-the-street, and a fulfilling environment for him.

¹ P.F. Drucker. The Age of Discontinuity; guidelines to our changing society. New York, Harper and Row. 1968, P. 350.

² Annuaire de la Vie Internationale, publié avec le concours de l'Institut International de Bibliographie et l'Institut International de la Paix, par H. Fried. H. La Fontaine et P. Otlet, 1908-1909. 1,370 p.. 1er édition (publ. no. 3).

Annuaire de la Vie Internationale, publié avec le concours de la Fondation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale et de l'Institut International de la Paix. 1910-1911. 2,652 p., 2e édition (publ. no. 47).

³ Annuaire des organisations internationales. 1950. 902 p., 3e édition (publ. 146). Yearbook of International Organizations, 1968-1969, 1220 p.. 12e édition (publ. no. 210).

⁴ No information exists on the total number of organizations. From 1950 to 1968 the number of international

- bodies increased from 718 to 319 (United Nations bodies 28, other intergovernmental bodies 201, international nonprofit bodies 2577; together with 2819 multinational business enterprises.³⁾ This represents a 4.5 % increase per year in governmental bodies giving 855 in the year 2000, and a 5.0 % increase per year in nongovernmental nonprofit bodies giving 9,600 in the year 2000.
- ⁵ As an example, the U.S.A. Federal Government has 13 Congressional Committees. 90 programs, 26 quasi-governmental bodies and 14 inter-agency committees dealing with environmental questions. At the international level, no information exists on the number of bodies within the United Nations structure.
- ⁶ Consider the overlap in the responsibilities between ministries within a government or between the specialized agencies within the United Nations structure. See 21.
- ⁷ For example, the Intergovernmental Task Force on Information Systems.
- ⁸ The existence of a journal with a network of subscribers may avoid the need for an organization with members. Eurochemic is an intergovernmental business organization.
- ⁹ H.J. Laski. *Grammar of Politics*. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1925. On the « permeability » of the nation-state to outside influences, see A.M. Scott, *The Functioning of the International Political System*, N.Y., Macmillan, 1967.
- ¹⁰ A survey of 14 journals and 10 international relations readers in the period 1960-1969 by Chadwick F. Alger. Research on research : a decade of quantitative and field research on international organizations. Paper presented to American Political Science Association annual meeting, September 1969. (Numbers of organizations taken from reference in note ³).
- ¹¹ See B. M. Gross. *Organizations and Their Managing*. New York, Free Press, 1968, p. 636.
- ¹² «...technology has made human society into a seamless web, with mutual interrelationships that can be disentangled only at peril of losing touch with reality. » V. Ferkiss. *Technological Man, the myth and the reality*. London, Heinemann, 1969, p. XII.
- ¹³ « The greater part of current discussion of systems in sociology is embarrassingly naive and out of date in the light of modern systems research in other disciplines... » W. Buckley. *Sociology and Modern Systems Theory*; presenting a case for replacing outmoded models of society with a more viable and appropriate conceptual framework. Englewood-Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1967, p. 7.
- ¹⁴ The concept of a communicating network of organizations seems first to have been suggested by Colin Cherry. *On Human Communication*, N.Y., Wiley, 1957. See also J.C. Mitchell (Ed.) *Social Networks in Urban Situations*. Manchester University Press, 1969.
- ¹⁵ B.M. Gross, discussing the United Nations reports on the World Social Situation. In : R.A. Bauer (Ed.) *Social Indicators*. Cambridge, M.I.T., 1966, p. 194-9, 269-270.
- ¹⁶ Current recognition of the importance and ramifications of environmental problems warrants a reconception of the Decade as the « U.N. *Environmental Development Decade* ». This conveys more clearly the notion that it is not development at any price that is required, but change controlled in terms of the consequences of change — precisely the notion which is lacking in the development concept. This relates the development problems of the Third World to the over-development, problems of the industrialized society — the creation of which is the goal of development.
- ¹⁷ R.L. Ackoff. *Systems, organizations, and interdisciplinary research*. General Systems Yearbook, Society for General System Research, vol. 5, 1960, p. 1-8.
- ¹⁸ K.G. Harr, Jr. quoted in *Harvard Business Review*, March-April 1967, p. 10.
- ¹⁹ E.N. Bacon. *Urban Process*. *Daedalus*, Fall 1968, p. 1167.
- ²⁰ This is tantamount to isolating information in a higher state of order due to the increase in the number of ways it can be used. — a greater than usual reduction in entropy.
- ²¹ United Nations. *The Capacity Study of the United Nations Development System*. Geneva. 1969. 2 vols.
- ²² See review of the Capacity Study in A.J.N. Judge, *International Organizations and the Generation of the Will to Change — the Information Systems Required*. Brussels, U.A.I., 1970 (INF / 5).
- ²³ *International Associations*, 1949- , monthly.
- ²⁴ *International Congress Calendar* (of future international meetings), annual with supplements in ref. 23.
- ²⁵ *Directory of Periodicals Published by International Organizations*, Brussels, U.A.I., 1969, 3rd edition.
- ²⁶ *Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings 1960-1967*. Brussels, U.A.I., 1969, 640 p.
- ²⁷ Research has already started on the use of television-type screen displays for organizational networks.
- ²⁸ D.M. Michael. On coping with complexity: planning and politics. *Daedalus*, Fall 1968, p. 1179-1185.
- ²⁹ H. Kahn and J. Wiener. Faustian powers and human choices. In : W.R. Ewald (Ed.) *Environment and Change*. Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1968.
- ³⁰ The last French edition was published in 1961.
- ³¹ W.D. McElroy. *National Academy of Science, News Report*, November 1969.
- ³² I. Sutherland. *Computer graphics. Datamation*, May 1966, p. 22-27.
- ³³ A system technically similar to this is already in operation for the direct purchase and sale of shares between parties who remain anonymous during the bargaining process (A computer to bypass the broker. *Business Week* March 8, 1969, P. 96-97).
- ³⁴ Apart from the technological convenience of this change, society has already reached the point where a three-dimensional array of offices tends to be a direct hindrance to the multidimensional contact needs of individuals with many functions to fulfil in a variety of committees and working groups.
- ³⁵ This could lead to a breakthrough in the handling of minority / majority problems like those in Southern Africa.
- ³⁶ This has many implications for more imaginative and harmonious solution of interorganizational problems. The possibility is foreshadowed by current developments;

«The computer which handles fantastic amounts of data for processing brings the artist close to the scientist. Both can now use the same disciplines and knowledge in different ways. For the first time, the artist is in a position to deal directly with the basic scientific concepts of the twentieth century. » (C. Csuri and J. Shaffer. Art, computers and mathematics. In : Computer Art Society, Event One, London, 1969).

³⁷ Yehezkel Dror. Prolegomenon to policy sciences : from muddling through to meta-policy making. Paper presented at a symposium of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, December 1969.

³⁸ See for example, N.W. Chamberlain. The life of the mind in the firm. *Daedalus*, Winter 1969, p. 134-146. Also the possibility of « organizational apartheid » as a future world issue, discussed in A.J.N. Judge. Organizational apartheid; who needs whom in the Second United

Nations Development Decade ?. *International Associations*, vol. 21, October 1969, p. 451-466.

³⁹ René Maheu, Director-General, UNESCO.

⁴⁰ Editorial. *Fortune*, February 1970, p. 92.

⁴¹ J. Clark and A.J.N. Judge. Development of trans-disciplinary conceptual aids. Brussels, U.A.I., 1970, project proposal.

⁴² Some of the possibilities in this section have been explored in greater detail in A.J.N. Judge. Communication and international organizations. *International Associations*, vol. 22, February 1970, p. 67-79.

⁴³ Introduction to a 1968 session of the College of Management Control Systems (The Institute of Management Sciences).

⁴⁴ These points are explored in greater detail in A.J.N. Judge. The improvement of communication within the world system. Brussels, U.A.I., 1969 (INF / 2).



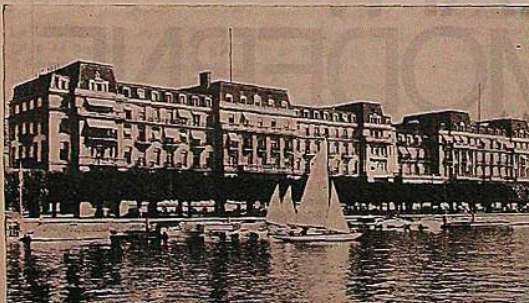
The facilities offered by the Tannoy Organisation are based on practical experience gained from all types of International Conferences — Backed by reliable equipment of our Research Laboratories — Specialised Technicians with Security Clearance and an extensive knowledge of Conference Procedure.

CONFERENCE FACILITIES AVAILABLE

HIRE • LONG TERM RENTAL • PURCHASE

- ★ Equipment for simultaneous interpretation
- ★ Radio or wired
- ★ Soundproof interpreters' booths
- ★ Speech reinforcement
- ★ Recording and playback
- ★ High speed tape duplication
- ★ Recording Studio for producing pre-Conference and advertising tapes

TANNOY RENTALS LTD WEST NORWOOD S. E. 27 GIPSY HILL 1131



LUCERNE - SWITZERLAND

THE GRAND HOTEL NATIONAL

ERIC E GLATTFELDER
Manager

Open 15th March - 1st November

Tel (041) 22.74.42

Telex 78.130

The leading Hotel
Unique situation directly
on the Lakeshore
Beautiful Rooms and
Apartments
French Restaurant
All facilities for select
Banquets and Business-
Meetings
Garage

THE POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT: A ROLE FOR INTEREST AND PRESSURE GROUPS

Paper presented at the 11th World Conference of the Society for International Development, New Delhi, November 1969.

Curtis Roosevelt*

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) contribute towards development in a number of ways. They channel substantial funds from developed to developing nations. They also serve as a source for technical assistance. Ultimately, the NGOs' most important contribution may be their potential usefulness in helping to mobilize support, or public opinion, for world development goals. They can make this contribution, however, only if the « politics of development » is taken seriously.

Perhaps now is a time when a *strategy* for development is politically possible. As Ambassador Edwin M. Martin notes :

...a strategy is not an economist's ten year global plan but essentially a political instrument, a call to action... (Martin, 1969).¹

To be real such action must be backed by "political will." Speeches at the United Nations citing the need for the mobilization of public opinion have become almost routine. For several years we have heard the need for political will stated by many people, from the President of the World Bank to His Holiness, the Pope, stressing the absolute necessity for public understanding of the inter-relatedness of our world and thereby supporting government policies which reflect this reality.

There is also agreement that we lack this political will to accomplish our economic and social goals in the world. In spite of this gloomy assessment, little is done beyond stating the need for political will. I cannot help noting, however, that if this attitude towards political questions always prevailed, history would show us few political upsets. Yet it is the upsets in history that mark the changes in its course.

Political upsets happen when people see the possibility of effecting, usually radically, a change in the status quo. While part of this perception results from

analysis of the situation, it is also a matter of attitude. Strongly desiring change sharpens the perception of options for making change.

Perhaps the timing has not been right for stressing the political aspects of development. But how long can we afford to wait ? How long can we avoid adopting an attitude which reflects an awareness of the consequences of developing two worlds ? I suggest that an attitude of "win or lose" is essential. This must be coupled, of course, with objective political analysis. An example which comes to mind is our modern-day political figures who strongly depend upon their political analysis yet who must face their next challenge with the reality of winning or losing. In exploring a role for interest and pressure groups we need both realistic assessment *and* an attitude which recognizes the high stakes in the game of development.

Before assessing the usefulness of NGOs in developing public support, let us examine briefly what we mean by "the necessary political will." To put it simply, there must be enough people—constituencies—who feel they have a personal stake, a self-interest, in the development of the world as a viable unit. These people must be of sufficient number and influence to generate the necessary forces to create change. It is only by feeling the pressure of these forces, whether from latent constituencies or organized groups, that political leadership can respond and move the machinery of government. When we consider political will, we must think in political terms. This may seem obvious, but the question of mobilizing public opinion is often interpreted primarily as an information problem. This limits analysis to a discussion of the dilemma of over-simplification or overly obtruse explanation in telling the story of development. As noted in a paper prepared for the Preparatory Committee for the Second Development Decade entitled "The Mobilization of Public Opinion for the United Nations Second Development Decade" (Center for Economic and Social Information, 1969).

It is relatively easy to appeal to public opinion to reduce hunger in the world, to alleviate sufferings caused, say, by

* Chief, Non-Governmental Organizations' Section, Economic and Social Council Secretariat, United Nations. Mr. Roosevelt writes in his personal capacity.

¹ Ambassador Martin outlines the components of a strategy with a keen eye towards the political factors.

an earthquake, or to launch a drive against some particular disease. But the new and formidable task of information is now to explain that development is a complicated long-term process which involves concepts over which economists, socialists, and scientists still argue and with which they still struggle.

The paper continues :

It can be coherently argued that the nature of man is such that an appeal to his emotions is more ephemeral than a summons to his intellect. Any success in the latter direction is more likely to endure. In other words, a sense of lasting perception can only result from the prior understanding of the fundamentals of a given situation and the true nature of the problem.

And finally :

Information must be provided of a type which will make it possible for citizens—by means of an analytical effort on their part—to understand and judge either the deficient utilization or the real effectiveness of the contribution to genuine development which they are called upon to make.

These conclusions stem from considering the question of mobilizing public opinion to be an information problem.² If the limitations of this approach are not clear, perhaps the subject should be discussed further. In approaching the problem of public opinion relating to world development, one begins with the question. "What is it we want people to do ? What do we mean when we say 'support for development' ?" I submit that what is required is a change in people's perceptions—a change in their view of the world. We are asking people not only to make a radical change in their basic conception of the world but also their relationship to other people. In asking people to change we must be aware that most change is experienced as a loss, a painful loss. According to Dr. Herbert Klemme, Director of the Menninger Foundation Division of Industrial Mental Health :

In deciding whether or not to make a change the rewards and advantages are weighed against the anxieties and feelings of loss incumbent in the change. Our decision then is based on whether or not it is worth it. (Klemme, 1969).

We are asking people to re-identify their interests. People will not re-identify their interests unless they feel something new and compelling. This will undoubtedly be painful because of the required changes in accustomed patterns. It is a matter of seeing one's own stake in a situation. It is an identification process.

My plea, therefore, is to approach the challenge of aid weariness by treating the problem of public opinion as a political problem. To create political

will where one lacks it is exceedingly difficult. Good public information is critical, but the primary need is for political analysis—hopefully stemming from an attitude which I have labelled "win or lose." Ideally, if we could speak to every individual in the world, we might be able to mobilize a sufficient number of people to create the constituencies to pressure political institutions to act. But this is impossible. In spite of extraordinary advances in mass communications, they alone will not do this job.

People are undoubtedly influenced by the written word and audio-visual communication. In complex Western industrialized countries, however, it is through groups that most people identify their interests. Using organized groups (non-governmental organizations) can be a major tool in this identification process. Certainly these groups are already organized in every conceivable expression of human interest. Can we take advantage of them ? Without proper analysis it is difficult to do more than speculate, but we can review the political nature of NGOs.

Non-governmental organization is the polite term we use for interest group, pressure group, or voluntary association, depending on one's sensitivity to a label. The role of interest groups and pressure groups as an integral part of political systems is generally recognized.³ The greatest recognition and highest visibility of NGOs, however, is in Western developed countries. For these and other practical reasons, I am confining my references of NGOs to their function in the political process of Western industrialized countries.

Although the role of interest groups and pressure has long been recognized, their role has been understood in relation to national politics. Traditionally it has been said that international relations has never been able to develop a constituency in the same way that other "interests" have. I doubt that we have seriously reviewed this assumption in light of the rapid changes in the world in the past twenty years. In any event there is finally recognition among my colleagues that NGOs represent a form of constituency, groups organized to carry forward the interests of people who share certain practical goals or idealistic commitments. In the report on "The Mobilization of Public Opinion for the United Nations Second Development Decade" it has been stated :

² No criticism of my colleagues is intended, since this was the assignment given to them.

³ For over twenty-five years a standard textbook in the United States for undergraduates has been V.O. Key's Politics, Parties and Pressure Groups.

"...Governments respond to certain national sections of the population, i.e., business, workers, farmers, teachers, religious leaders, and youth. Consequently, these groups have a major role to play."

Further on, this report says :

"If these selected groups should act positively to the information offered them, there is every reason to believe that Governments will be more willing to commit themselves more fully to the Second Development Decade..." (Center for Economic and Social Information, 1969.)

But let us look realistically at NGOs. Without considerably more data it is difficult to make more than subjective comments. But certain reservations should be mentioned. One cannot ignore the fact that many NGO institutions are dominated by a relatively small percentage of their membership. Many NGOs limit the access of their membership to the organizational machinery. My guess is that this gulf between membership and leadership undoubtedly diminishes the organization's influence. We should also be aware that many powerful interests, particularly in business and industry, use the NGO machinery only when they find it convenient to do so. It is also true that NGOs with wide horizontal constituencies often have difficulty arriving at a consensus which is anything more than the lowest common denominator of their membership.

This last point leads me to comment briefly on the whole concept of concentrating one's efforts in moulding public opinion by trying to influence an "elite," who are then expected to provide the leadership in mobilizing public opinion. Without stopping to examine carefully this particular strategy, I would point out that even the most influential individuals need institutional machinery to carry their influence to others (and incidentally to reinforce their own convictions).

Lastly, I would like to point out that NGO institutions are having a hard time keeping up with the rapid changes in the world, as most of their leadership will admit. Most are aware of their institutional "identity problem" and many are engaged in a major review of their structure, goals, etc. It has been my personal experience that NGOs welcome advice and suggestions on the question of how to hold and rekindle the interest of their constituencies. To bring this together for the purpose of discussion, let it be recognized that NGOs are groups of like-minded people who have come together because of the need to establish institutional associations for pragmatic reasons, social pressure, or idealism. Some groups have very specific roles where the money spent for institutional organization is considered an

investment with an expected return. The goals of other groups are often less precise. "Doing good" may be all that is desired. Most people belong to several groups with varying degrees of commitment in each instance. Nevertheless, they are influenced to some degree by the programme of each group. In order to execute programmes these groups have institutional machinery to communicate with their members and to secure their support or acquiescence for the organization's programme and / or platform. It would be the hope of any strategy to use the organization machinery, although taking advantage of this machinery is not easy, for these organizations are set up for their own purpose and not for other organizations' purposes. (This is where the United Nations' attitude is so often frustrating to NGOs) Yet when the interests of a non-governmental organization can be identified with the interests of other groups, considerable force can be mobilized. This is the pattern of pressure group operation at the national level.

What is the NGO interest in development ? I cannot think of a single NGO (including many national NGOs) that has not expressed an interest in development, albeit often unformed and lacking in substantial membership support. Many NGO leaders with whom I have consulted would welcome identification of their own organizations' interests with one or more of the many facets of development.

Grouping organizations roughly, the following is a brief and impressionistic review of NGO interest in development and potential involvement of their constituency in supporting development.

Business and industry organizations a few years ago seemed to have only nodding interest in the subject of closing the gap between developed and developing countries. Now, however, the subject of development is on everyone's agenda. Perhaps the growth of the trans-national (multinational) corporations facilitated this interest. It may not be said that the average member of a business and industry organization is committed to closing the gap, but he is interested in development.

The leadership of industry has, along with church organization leadership, been the most active in conferences, seminars and public statements focusing on development problems. For example, I have heard of no more graphic description of the dire consequences, should developed countries manage their inflation by curtailing trade and investment to developing countries, than that made by Mr. David

Rockefeller as keynote speaker at the recent International Industrial Conference in San Francisco. He said : "We would so embitter two-thirds of mankind that it would take generations just to re-establish communication. And during that time we could be forced to live in armed camps". (New York Times, 1969)

There is particular interest of course in the question of the role of private investment in developing countries. Conferences on this subject, such as the one held in Amsterdam in February 1969, are generally well received. (United Nations Document E / 4654, 1969.)⁴ Major organizations such as the International Chamber of Commerce have spent considerable meeting time on one aspect or another of development, although discussion of the mobilization of public opinion has been rare. This is not necessary if realistic discussions of industry's "stake" in development is pursued. Here, however, it is essential that the politics of development be given attention equal to that of the economic aspects. Personally, I have never been quite sure that "enlightened self-interest", a slippery phrase at best, is sufficient motivation to understand the "fundamentals of a given situation and the true nature of a problem." Injecting "the art of the possible" into their discussions would, I think, add reality and might lead to a new sense of the role of industry in mobilizing public opinion, including pressuring governments on matters of policy. The usefulness of trade associations as part of an overall effort to mobilize public opinion is, as far as I know, unexplored.

Technical and professional groups have long been in consultative status with various UN bodies. But we have not, to date, given much attention to their role, which could be considerable in mobilizing public opinion in support of development. There is tremendous variety in this group, ranging from the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession to the International Air Transport Association to the International Organization for Standardization to the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration to the International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). This type of organization usually confines itself to obvious self-interest, which is undoubtedly what its membership wants. This narrow interest however, can be related directly to certain development problems if the proper superimposing of inte-

rest is explored. For example, the International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association is an institution already extensively engaged in development. Although undoubtedly for practical and pragmatic purposes, the problems of developing countries are very much a part of the ICHCA's discussions.

Another practical observation is that key individuals in business and industry organizations often appear as central figures in some of the technical and professional groups. This is most useful when attempting to relate one group to another when building political support.

According to their published statements, trade union organizations have a high degree of interest in development, although a sampling of the actual interest of their members might indicate that the organization leadership is quite a bit ahead of the rank and file. Certain major trade union leaders are very plain about this. This is perhaps part of the overall change in image that trade union organizations have had since the end of World War II. The words "liberal" or "progressive" do not naturally come to mind when assessing organized labour as a constituency today. It is perhaps with some reason that the trade union rank and file have some fear of "cheap labour" from developing countries. As a result, colour and race consciousness among many trade union members in developed countries is unfortunately part of the unions' problems. As for mobilizing support for development through trade union organizations, the picture is not bright. But it is too important a constituency to be ignored or written off. In fact any strategy for political will inevitably includes the neutralization or "defusing" of opposition. Religious organizations have more defined commitment towards development. Almost without exception, church organizations are outspoken supporters of development. This does not mean, however, that the average churchgoer is any more committed towards development than the non-churchgoer. The gap between church institutional leadership and membership is considerable. For example, the National Council of Churches in the United States has had the theme of "Development" as a major topic for the last several years. It is doubtful, however, that even the average church minister in the United States is aware of this. This is not meant to be critical of the efforts of the National Council of Churches, but simply to illustrate that even the churches find it difficult to identify the interest of their members with development problems. (Perhaps this stems from their

⁴ For a more critical assessment of that Conference, see *Business International Weekly Report*, 28 February, 1969.

inability, as yet, to find an acceptable way of dealing with social issues. They are also trying to cope with tremendous cultural blocks such as a 19th Century conception of "charity.")

Youth organizations are in such constant turmoil that it is difficult to make any assessment of their commitment towards development. The leadership of the major international youth NGOs is definitely committed, but they candidly admit that they cannot speak firmly for their constituency. There is some indication that the usual resolutions for the "right thing" are now passé among youth organizations. Personally, I find this refreshing. Yet it may give an impression that youth organizations are not interested in development. This is not true. Youth leaders admit that one form or another of alienation (even from youth organizations) is a major problem for them. Introduce the subject of volunteers, however, and there is immediately excitement and fervour. The answer is that youth organizations want specific programmes with which to work.

Working with youth organizations has its ironic aspects. We may think of our development efforts as being very much a part of the revolution in the world, but youth organization leadership will inform you that much of their constituency already considers inter-governmental organizations, such as the UN, just an extension of the Establishment. (And we all know the Establishment is irrelevant !) They are probing in the right places though, all of which focuses on a basic question : Are we (the Establishment) perceiving the problems as they really are and are we coping with them ? The answers young people make to this question are often quite disconcerting, but their perception of the true nature of problems is perhaps their most valuable contribution. If these perceptions, as they relate to economic and social development, tend to polarize youth organizations against the more established NGOs of the adult world it will be quite destructive in any effort to mobilize public opinion. Again, I believe, the answer lies in injecting the political aspects more fully into the youth's consideration.

This rough grouping of NGOs leaves out a good number, one group of which I would like to make special mention : service clubs (Lions, Rotary, Soroptimists, Zonta, etc.). Whether you are sympathetic to their particular social milieu or not, one must look at service clubs as organizations whose institutional machinery may be of considerable use. The network of various service clubs around the world for inst-

ance could provide a highly useful mechanism for mobilizing support.

Again let me emphasize that these personal impressions are in no way a substitute for good analysis of the political potential of NGOs as interest and pressure groups. My impressions have been gathered during numerous visits to NGO headquarters, lengthy discussions with their representatives, and attendance at their conferences. It should also be re-emphasized that NGOs are but one part of a larger strategy for mobilizing public opinion. First we need a strategy for meeting the politics of development. Then we will find a role for interest and pressure groups.

There is no summary possible, as even the groupings I have made are artificial and misleading. Every NGO must be looked upon as potentially a separate constituency, different in many ways from groups that at first glance seem identical. In seeking political support the subtle differences may be more important than the obvious ones.

Yet all groups have in common their political nature - even those only interested in "doing good." They can only be approached as interest and pressure groups if we recognize their political nature and present to them the political aspects of our problem. This may be sensitive, but participants at conferences discussing problems of development cannot fail to see the all-pervasive presence of politics in their deliberations. As one observer commented : Indeed, listening to the lucid, sometimes eloquent, addresses by the eminent men from Europe and Latin America, to the pointed comments of the experienced businessmen and public servants who took active part in the Conference, and to the discussions of the groups on the problems of Asia, Africa, and South America, I was deeply impressed all the time by the primacy, not of economics, but of politics. (Tyerman, 1968.)

With good reason perhaps we are shy about pushing this point too hard, as it leads us into sensitive areas such as national sovereignty. Whenever one speaks of an analysis of the politics of development one is sensitive as to why we have not previously delved into this matter of national sovereignty as thoroughly as we might (particularly if we are seeking to stimulate political action). Certainly no one wants to give up power. From super-powers to the smallest nation, this is true. Super-powers may not always know how to cope with their "super power", but any leader's suggestion that they give up any power would be political suicide. ("Giving up" power is in fact exceedingly difficult for any institution or nation. But even an acknowledgement that power is shifting in another

direction is politically untenable.) Smaller powers are no less sensitive on the subject and they would be the last to acknowledge a realistic assessment of their power.

The problem is immense but it may be at the heart of any serious effort at mobilizing public opinion. It will undoubtedly lead into related areas such as the growth of institutional goals for intergovernmental agencies, obviously at the expense of national sovereignty. In gaining constituent support from NGOs, this type of question cannot be avoided. Perceptive analysis of the political aspects of development may not be readily appreciated by foreign officials but isn't it a question pertaining to which sensitivity we are going to give priority ? The problem of mobilizing public opinion is no smaller than asking people to change their present perceptions of the world and its inhabitants - "all those other people." Related to groups, it means reidentifying their interests to better reflect the realities of a fast-moving world.

Most of the major problems of the world have at one time or another been likened to a race-against-time : disarmament, population, food production, environment, the gap between rich and poor, etc.

A race does not go on endlessly. It has a conclusion where we win or lose. In most of the abovementioned problems "the conclusion" can be reasonably calculated. Is it not time then that we devoted as much energy to the politics of development as we have to the economic and social aspects of development ?

References cited

Center for Economic and Social Information of the United Nations Office of Public Information. Document A / AC. 141 / L. II, August 14, 1969.

Klemme, Herbert - "Towards Understanding Change", *Menninger Quarterly*, Summer, 1969.

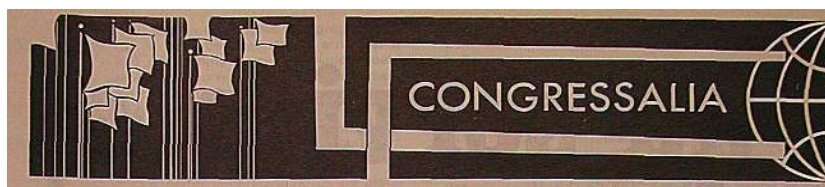
Martin, Edwin M. - "The Strategy for the Second Development Decade : a Challenge to Donors", an address to the Vienna Institute for Development, May, 1969.

New York Times - September 16, 1969.

Tyerman, Donald - "The Business of Development, an essay on a conference sponsored by the Overseas Development Institute on *The Outcome of UNCTAD II—Problems and Prospects*, May, 1968.

United Nations Document E/4654 - "Report on the Panel on Foreign Investments in Developing Countries", February, 1969.

Conference management need not be your problem... Make it ours ! We are INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE SERVICES and FINANCE LTD. With our associated companies including CONFERENCE SERVICES LTD. The largest operator in the CONFERENCE / CONGRESS / CONVENTION business in Europe.	
WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU ?	The Services offered by International Conference Services and Finance Ltd and its associates are as follows : 1. Providing bridging finance and underwriting the financial risk which is often currently underwritten by local national sponsoring committees. 2. Providing full administrative support services prior to the conference, and during the conference/convention (multilingual staff are employed). 3. Assisting in the structuring, promotion and presentation of the conference. 4. Getting all literature required printed and distributed. 5. Ensuring appropriate convention and hotel facilities are available for all the delegates and liaising with the hotels and conference centres. 6. Through associates in providing convenient package travel combining hotel and air fares, etc — where appropriate — and organising ladies programmes and post-congress tours when these are required.
WHY DO WE BELIEVE WE CAN SERVE YOU EFFECTIVELY ?	We retain experienced multilingual staff and have been in business since 1962. Not only have we and our associates worked on the normal convention duties but we have also been responsible on many occasions for providing creative ideas and contacts for both subjects and speakers, as well as promotion when these have been needed.
SOME OF THE ORGANISATIONS WE HAVE WORKED FOR AND ARE WORKING FOR	IBM, LONDON ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON TRANSPORT BOARD, WORLD ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, INTERNATIONAL ROAD FEDERATION, BRITISH HEART FOUNDATION, INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, BRITISH FARM MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.
WHY NOT CONTACT US WITH YOUR PROBLEM ?	Write FAY PANNELL The Conference Centre, 43 Charles Street, London, W.1.



Les travaux des quatre premiers congrès internationaux sur l'organisation des congrès

Le 1er Congrès, qui réunit 220 participants dans le Centre Ehrenhof à Düsseldorf du 5 au 7 février 1959, eut pour tâches d'inventorier les problèmes divers posés par l'organisation d'un congrès international et d'entendre les points de vue des spécialistes des secteurs en cause, au sujet de la solution de ces problèmes.

Le 2e Congrès, qui réunit 266 participants de 28 nationalités (plus 29 dames accompagnantes) au Palais de Beaulieu à Lausanne du 15 au 18 mars 1960, eut pour objectifs de développer le contact entre les dirigeants d'organisations internationales et les spécialistes de l'organisation des congrès, d'étudier plus à fond 12 questions fondamentales avec l'aide d'un rapport par question et de dégager pour celles-ci des recommandations pratiques.

Le 3e Congrès qui réunit 260 participants de 30 nationalités (plus 44 personnes accompagnantes) au Palais de l'EUR à Rome, du 12 au 15 novembre 1962, a voulu être comme les deux précédents une rencontre interdisciplinaire. Il était axé sur trois thèmes principaux, étudiés pour la première fois et traitant de trois méthodes nouvelles d'organisation de réunions internationales : l'utilisation des techniques audio-visuelles, l'organisation simultanée de congrès et d'expositions, l'intensification des relations publiques. Ces trois questions prennent et vont prendre dans l'avenir une place de plus en plus grande dans les préoccupations des responsables de congrès.

Le 4e Congrès a réuni 339 participants et 47 personnes accompagnantes au Falkoner Centret, à Copenhague, du 30 mars au 2 avril 1966. Il a été précédé d'un colloque qui pendant deux jours immédiatement avant l'ouverture du congrès a réuni, également au Falkoner Centret, une quinzaine de personnes. Ce colloque a examiné les documents de travail qui allaient être discutés au cours du congrès; mais en même temps, il a abordé les problèmes plus généraux des buts et objectifs fondamentaux des réunions internationales, les motifs de succès ou d'échec, l'évaluation du passé et les perspectives à venir.

Cette « philosophie des congrès » fut également brillamment abordée par les discours d'ouverture et de clôture du congrès, le premier prononcé par M. Frederick H. Bolland,

Ancien Président de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, Recteur de l'Université de Dublin; le deuxième par M. Georges Palthey, Directeur adjoint du Bureau Européen des Nations Unies.

The 5th International congress on congress organisation

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

Thème

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

One of the problems encountered by every international organization is that of financing its meetings and the most judicious distribution of its expenditure. Discussion of this theme will be prepared by a number of preliminary studies for the purpose of drawing up written reports which will be printed and distributed in advance to participants.

The 5th Congress will proceed to make a systematic and thorough study of every type of revenue and expenditure likely to figure in the budget of an international congress. As far as revenue is concerned, the main objective will be to bring about a fuller realization of the wide range of possible resources and in particular to study new ways of providing finance.

Regarding expenditure, the aim of the 5th Congress will be to find out, by comparing the average percentages represented by each item in the overall budget of a congress, by analyzing the cost of each item and its respective usefulness, and by studying possible economies or the substitution of certain items of expenditure for other, more productive ones, what expenditure it is reasonable to allow for and how it can best be distributed and organized to ensure the success of a congress.

Aims

1) The work of the 5th Congress will aim principally to supply international non-governmental organizations with information and suggestions of a precise nature in order to aid them in the solution of the concrete problems

which arise in the preparation of budgets and programmes (or their congresses. It may be possible to arrive at a model budgetary and programme framework which could be adapted to several categories of international meetings according to their characteristics.

2) This work, together with the exhibition organized with the Congress, will permit organizations to complete an inventory of new procedures, methods and equipment which could be used for the organization of congresses.

3) It will contribute to a better understanding of the place of these congresses in the overall activity and budget of international organizations.

4) It will permit a better evaluation of the financial benefits together with the investments, expenditure and services which international congresses obtain or involve for the host countries and cities. Conclusions following from this could be formulated for host countries and cities as well as for the international organizations.

Les Participants

A la date du 1er mars 1970, 33 pays étaient représentés par les participants inscrits au congrès. Ces participants représentent : tes organisations internationales et branches nationales; les départements ministériels, municipalités, villes de congrès, offices de tourisme, convention bureaux, Palais et autres bâtiments de congrès, entreprises d'organisation de congrès, interprètes et traducteurs de conférence, producteurs, services et techniciens de matériel et d'équipement de congrès, hôtels, compagnies de navigation aérienne, agences de voyages, sociétés industrielles ou commerciales diverses.

The Présidents, Vice-Présidents and Co-ordinators of the meetings

Opening session of the congress

President : The Minister of Information and Tourism of Spain. Speeches by the Mayor of Barcelona and by the President of the international Fair Barcelona.

Opening speech by Mr. William ETEKI MBOUMOUA, former Minister for Education and Culture of the Cameroun; President of the 15th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO.

Plenary session.

President : Mr. F.A. CASADIO (Italy), President of the Union of International Associations (U.I.A.).

Vice-Président : Mr. Ato Hapte SELASSIE TAFFESSE (Ethiopia), Administrator of the Ethiopian Tourist Organization.

Presentation of the reports of :

a) U.I.A. - Rapporteur : Mr. G. P. SPEECKAERT, Secretary-General (Belg).

b) A.I.P.C. - Rapporteur : Mr. M. LABENSKI, Secretary-General (Switzerland).

c) I.A.P.C.O. - Rapporteur : Mrs. F. PANSELL, President (Great Britain).

Commission 1 - Interaction between congresses and tourism.

President : Mr. R. C. LONATI (France), Secretary-General of the international Union of Official Travel Organizations (I.U.O.T.O.).

Co-ordinator : Mr. J. VILA FRADERA (Spain), Vice-President of the international Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism.

Commission 2 - Equipment and auxiliary services.

President : Mr. R. PINHAS (France), President of the Technical Commission of the International Association of Conference Interpreters (I.A.C.I.).

Co-ordinator : Mr. LOOSE (Netherlands), Lecturer at the State University Centre at Antwerp.

Commission 3 - Working documents.

President : Mr. F.A. SVIRIDOV (U.R.S.S.) Secretary General of the International Federation for Documentation (I.F.D.).

Co-ordinator : Mr. M. P. POINDRON (France), Inspector General of French Libraries.

Commission 4 - International conferences of industrial and commercial enterprises. -

President : Prof E. ALKJAER (Denmark), Director, Institute for Transportation, Tourism and Regional Science of the Copenhagen School of Business Administration.

Co-ordinator : Mr. G. SANDERSON (USA), Past-President of the International Association of « Convention Bureaux ».

Commission 5 - Registration, Reception and social activities.

President : Mr. J. H. L. MOLENAAR (Netherlands), Director of the International Union of Local Authorities (I.U.L.A.).

Co-ordinator : Mr. B. SALGRAM (Australia), Executive Director of the Melbourne Convention Bureau.

Commission 6 - Accommodation and Excursions.

President : Mr. J. DE WACHTER (Belgium), Secretary-General, Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations.

Co-ordinator : Mr. D. WALLACE (Canada), Director of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau.

Closing session-

President : Mr. Andrés RIBERA ROVIRA (Spain), President of the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Shipping, President of the Barcelona International Fair.

Vice-Chairman : Count G. MANNUCCI (Italy), President of the International Association of Congress Centres.

The summary report on the work of the congress will be presented by the Secretary-General of the U.I.A.

Speech by Mr. D. STRASSER (France), Director, Commission of the European Communities.

The closing speech will be given by Mr. R. DAVIS (USA), Coordinator, Conference Management Staff, Organization of American States.

RAPPORTS ET DOCUMENTS

Les documents de travail officiels du congrès, consisteront en trois rapports :

1. Un rapport de l'Union des Associations Internationales sur les dépenses et le financement des congrès du point de vue des organisations internationales non gouvernementales;

2. Un rapport de l'Association Internationale des Palais des Congrès sur les implications financières de l'équipement technique utilisé dans les congrès ainsi que sur le budget modèle d'un congrès vu par les responsables des palais des congrès.

3. Un rapport de l'Association Internationale des Organisateurs de Congrès sur les besoins réels des congrès, exprimant leur point de vue, la meilleure répartition des

dépenses pour le succès d'un congrès et les méthodes de gestion de son budget.

REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS

The official working papers of the congress consist of three reports :

1. Report by the Union of International Associations on the expenses and financing of congresses from the point of view of international non-governmental organizations.

Summary :

Introduction

- 1) Terminology and diversity ?
- 2) Diverging concepts of international committee and local committee ?
- 3) Escalation of budgets and number of participants ?
- 4) Advantages, disadvantages and future of geographical rotation ?
- 5) Resources obtained through commercialisation of the congresses ?
- 6) Why not adopt the price-list system ?
- 7) Amount of expenses per participant ?
- 8) Knowledge or ignorance about the budget ?
- 9) Finance of congress ?
- 10) Administrative payments ?
- 11) The registration fee ?
- 12) Other income ?
- 13) Congress structure and expenditure on premises ?
- 14) Expenditure on equipment ?
- 15) Expenditure on congress documents ?
- 16) Expenditure re co-ordinators and experts ?
- 17) Expenditure on public-relations amongst participants ?
- 18) Expenditure aimed at attracting youth ?
- 19) Staff costs ?
- 20) Entertainment and travel expenditure ?
- 21) Cost of preparatory meetings ?
- 22) Administrative costs - ?
- 23) Expenses incurred re committee members and guests ?
- 24) International plan of accounts ?
- 25) Congress grouping ?
- 26) Agreement between I.O. and L.C. ?
- 27) Contracts ?
- 28) Credit balance ?
- 29) Future size and working methods ?
- 30) Model budget - income and expenses.

2. Report by the International Association of Congress Centres on the financial implications of the equipment used in the congress as well as a model congress budget from the point of view of congress centres.

Summary :

- A) Financial implications of technical equipment
 - 1- A few pages of history
- II. « The ideal » congress centre
 - 1) List of rooms and facilities
 - 2) Inventory of equipment
 - 3) Total cost of construction of an « ideal » congress centre
 - 4) Cost of technical installations
- III. Factors governing the financial implications of congress technical equipment

- 1) The number of annual congresses
 - 2) The number of participants
 - 3) Amount of use made of installations
- IV. Cost of technical equipment per congress participant, per day
 - V. Suggestions and conclusions relevant to the use and financial implications of technical equipment
- B. A model congress budget as seen by the congress centre administrators
 - Different model budgets
 - Commentary.
3. Report by the International Association of Professional Congress Organizers on the real needs of a congress, the best allocation of expenditure for the success of a congress and the methods of administering the budget.

Summary :

Introduction :

- 1) What are the real needs of the congress ?
- 2) How should expenditure be allocated to ensure the success of the congress ?
- 3) Which are the best methods of administering the budget ?

Hire of hall

Linguistic services

Printing

Promotion and publicity

Presentation

Administration

Insurance

Postage

Speakers' expenses

Coach transport

Role of the professional congress organiser

Social programme

Ladies' programme

Income

Subsidies from government, local authority, tourist boards...

Donations and sponsorship

Trade exhibition associated with the conference

Financing and risk

Report

The congress report containing the speeches as well as a summary of the discussions will be published by the Union of International Associations in the series "International Congress Science".

Copies may be ordered from U.I.A.

Le lieu du 5e congrès

LE PALACIO DE LAS NACIONES

Le Palacio de las Naciones fut construit par la Foire Internationale d'Echantillons de Barcelone et inauguré en 1964 à l'occasion de l'Assemblée Générale de P.A.I.P.C. Il comprend sept salles de réunions et de grandes salles pour expositions.

Ses installations pour la traduction simultanée, ses bureaux de secrétariat, et ses services de banque, d'agence de voyages, son réseau téléphonique, services des postes, etc., le rendent particulièrement apte pour l'organisation de congrès, conventions et réunions.

Actuellement ses installations se trouvent dans une nouvelle phase de perfectionnement.

Le Comité Exécutif de la Foire est composé de personnalités qui appartiennent à la Municipalité, à la Chambre Officielle de Commerce, industrie et Navigation et par des personnalités de l'industrie et du commerce qui à leur tour font partie des organismes les plus prestigieux de la Ville de Barcelone.

Nombre de congrès et réunions organisées au Palacio de las Naciones de 1963 à 1967 ;

Réunions		Réunions	
1963	3	5	
1964	5	13	
1965	7	9	
1966	15	12	
1967	27	17	

Journées	des locaux de congrès
1963	116
1964	159
1965	147
1966	190
1967	228

Nombre total de participants : 373.185
Nombre de réunions nationales et internationales en

1968 :	41
1969 :	60

* * *

Director of the Congress Centre	Directeur du Palais des Congrès	Direktor für das Kongresszentrum
INNSBRUCK		
The Innsbruck Congress Centre (Austria), due for completion in 1972, seeks	Le Palais des Congrès d'Innsbruck (Autriche), dont l'achèvement est prévu en 1972, recherche	Das Kongresszentrum Innsbruck (Österreich), dessen Fertigstellung für 1972 vorgesehen ist, sucht
DIRECTOR	DIRECTEUR	DIREKTOR
— competent and energetic, with — wide international experience	— compétent et énergique — ayant une solide expérience internationale	— fachkundig und energisch mit, — gründlicher internationaler Erfahrung
— sound knowledge of English, French and German	— langes allemande, anglaise et française	— sehr guter Kenntnis der deutschen, englischen und französischen Sprache,
— sense of responsibility and initiative .	— sensé de responsabilité et d'initiative	— grossem Verantwortungsbewusstsein und viel Tatkraft.
Salary commensurate with international organizations	Traitement à l'échelle des postes internationaux	Besoldung nach dem Schema internationaler Dienststellen
To take up duties : 1st September 1970	Entrée en fonction le : 1er septembre 1970	Stellenantritt am : 1. September 1970
Write with detailed curriculum vitae before 20th June 1970 to :	Ecrire avec curriculum vitae détaillé avant le 20 juin 1970 à :	Zuschriften mit genauem Lebenslauf vor dem 20. Juni 1970 an ;
Kongresshaus-Betriebsgesellschaft m.b.H., z.Hd.v. Geschäftsführer Dr. Dietmar Kettl, c / o Fremdenverkehrsbund Innsbruck-Igls, Postfach 531, A-6021 Innsbruck, Österreich.		

Facsimile d'une annonce parue en 1913 dans la revue *La Vie Internationale* publiée par l'Office Central des Associations Internationales de l'Union des Associations Internationales.

Publications de l'Office Central des Associations Internationales

(Extrait du Catalogue général)

La Vie Internationale (Revue).

Revue mensuelle publiant des études d'ensemble et des informations sur la vie et l'organisation internationales. — Paraît depuis avril 1912. — Abonnement, 25 francs par an.

Rubriques. — La Vie internationale et l'effort pour son organisation (exposé général de la question). — Calendrier des Congrès et des Expositions internationales. — Compte rendu des congrès. — Faits et Documents sur les questions d'actualité en matière d'organisation internationale — Articles exposant l'œuvre de certaines associations et les résultats obtenus. — Articles sur la participation des divers pays au Mouvement international. (Prospectus spécial.)

L'Annuaire de la Vie Internationale.

Monographies résumant toutes les données de l'enquête permanente sur les Associations internationales. — Volume I (1908-1909), 1550 pages, 25 francs. Publ. n° 3. — Volume II (1910-1911), 2652 pages, broché 40 fr., relié 45 fr. Publ. n° 47.

Actes du Congrès Mondial des Associations Internationales (1910).

Session de 1910 : Un volume in-8°, 1246 pages, 10 francs.....Publ. n° 2.
Session de 1913 : Un volume in-8°, 1300 pages, 10 francs.....Publ. n° 46.

Notice générale sur l'Union des Associations Internationales. Son but, son organisation, ses services et collections, la collaboration internationale, etc.

Un volume in-8°, 168 pages, 2 francs.....Publ. n° 25a

Code de l'organisation internationale.

(En préparation.) Doit contenir une synthèse des résolutions de principes et d'applications pratiques votées par les Associations et Congrès internationaux. — Premiers éléments du Code publiés : Publ. n° 25a, chap. 7; Publ. n° 2; Publ. n° 46.

UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES

- UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

A. Publications (1908-1939)

N^{os}

1. *Bulletin de l'Office Central des Associations Internationales*. Rapport sur les travaux de l'année 1907. Notice sur l'organisation des Associations Internationales et les bases d'une coopération à établir entre elles. Mars 1908. Bruxelles, in-8°, 42 p.
2. *Actes du Congrès Mondial des Associations Internationales* (Bruxelles 1910). 1^{er} vol. in-8°, 1911, 830 p.; 2^o vol. in-8°, 1912, 415 p.
- 2a. *Actes du Congrès Mondial des Associations Internationales* tenu à Bruxelles en mai 1910. Bruxelles, 1910-1911, in-8°, 1.246 p.
3. *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale*, publié avec le concours de l'Institut International de Bibliographie et l'Institut International de la Paix, par A. FRIED, H. LA FONTAINE et P. OTLET. (Tome I). Bruxelles, 1908-1909, in-8° relié, 1.370 p.
4. *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale*. (Extrait de 48 pages de la publication n° 3).
- 4bis. *Id.*, 1908, 112 p. (fasc. I).
5. *Revue Internationale des Congrès et des Conférences*. Publiée sous les auspices du groupe des Congrès et des Conférences de l'Exposition de Bruxelles de 1910. II numéros parus du 22 avril 1910 au 21 septembre 1910. Bruxelles, in-4°, 132 p.
6. *Pour conserver à Bruxelles, le Parc de l'Exposition Universelle et affecter un de ses Palais aux œuvres internationales* (6 août 1910), in-8°, 4 p.
7. MUSÉE INTERNATIONAL. *Notice et catalogue sommaire*. (Catalogue n° I). Bruxelles, 1910, in-8°, 39 P.
8. MUSÉE INTERNATIONAL. *Catalogue du Musée Administratif International. Fonds de la participation du Gouvernement espagnol*. (Catalogue n° 2). Bruxelles, 1910, in-12, 104 p.

N^{os}

9. MUSÉE INTERNATIONAL. *Notice et catalogue sommaire du Musée International de la Route*. (Catalogue n° 3). Bruxelles, gr. in-8°, 1910, 40 p. ill.
10. *Bulletin de l'Office Central* du 10 janvier 1911. Bruxelles, gr. in-8°, 6 p.
11. *Recueil des résolutions et vœux* votés par les Associations et Congrès Internationaux en 1910.
12. *Service collectif de librairie des Institutions Internationales*. (Catalogue général).
13. *Liste chronologique des Conférences*. Réunions et Congrès Internationaux à partir de 1911.
14. *Liste des Associations Internationales*. (Noms et adresses). Bruxelles, gr. in-8°, 1912, 47 p.
15. OFFICE CENTRAL DES INSTITUTIONS INTERNATIONALES. *Son organisation, ses travaux et ses services*. Bruxelles, gr. in-8°, 1911, 72 p. ill.
16. OFFICE CENTRAL DES INSTITUTIONS INTERNATIONALES. *Liste des publications*. Bruxelles, 1911, in-8°, 6 p.
17. Extraits des Actes du Congrès Mondial.
18. BAUER, Etienne. *L'Association Internationale pour la protection légale des travailleurs et l'Office International du Travail*. (1901-1910). Origines - Organisation - Œuvre réalisée - Documents. Bruxelles 1910, gr. in-8°, 112 p.
19. INTERNACIA MUZEO. *Notice, catalogue en espéranto du Musée international de langue espérantiste organisé par l'Office Central espérantiste*. (Catalogue n° 4). Bruxelles, 1910, in-8°, 23 p.
20. CENTRAL OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS *Notice anglaise*. Bruxelles, in-8°, 11 p.
22. LE MUSÉE INTERNATIONAL. *Notice sommaire*, Bruxelles, 1911, in-8°, 4 p. ill.
23. MUSÉE INTERNATIONAL. *Catalogue sommaire de la section de bibliographie et de documentation*, (Catalogue n° 5). Bruxelles, 1912, gr. in-8°, 18 p. ill.

24. MUSÉE ADMINISTRATIF INTERNATIONAL. *Catalogue*. Fonds de la participation du Gouvernement espagnol. Bruxelles, 1910, in-8°, 104 p.
25. UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES. *Constitution d'un centre international*. Déclarations et opinions sur l'organisation internationale, les associations internationales, documents et notices. Bruxelles, 1912, gr. in-8°, 162 p. ill.
26. *La Vie Internationale*. Revue mensuelle des idées, des faits et des organismes internationaux. In-8°, 26 fascicules parus de 1912 à 1921, 100 à 120 p. par fasc.
27. MUSÉE INTERNATIONAL. *Catalogue général sommaire*. Bruxelles, 1912, in-8°, 31 p. ill.
- 27a. MUSÉE INTERNATIONAL. *Notice catalogue*. Bruxelles, 1914, in-8°, 41 p. ill.
- 27b. MUSÉE INTERNATIONAL. *Supplément n° I au catalogue général*. Bruxelles, 1914, in-8°, 8 p. ill.
28. LA FONTAINE, H. et OTLET, P. *La Vie Internationale et l'effort pour son organisation*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, n° 1, 34 p.).
29. HALDANE, (Viscount). *Grande-Bretagne et Allemagne*. Etude sur les caractéristiques nationales. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, n° 1, 26p.).
30. LANGE, Ch. L. *Coordination et coopération dans le domaine du mouvement international de la Paix*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, n° 1, 22 p.).
31. WANG Mou TAO. *Conséquences politiques mondiales de la Révolution chinoise*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, n° 2, 8p.).
32. CHANGY, Comte Eugène DE. *L'Union économique internationale et la Conférence de Bruxelles*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, n° 2, 22 p.).
33. UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES. *Compte rendu de la Commission Internationale du 15 et 16 avril 1912*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, [fasc. 2], 23 p.).
34. VAN OVERBERGH, Cyr. *La Documentation internationale et l'ethnographie*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, fasc. 3, 25 p.).
35. STAËL-HOLSTEIN, Baron L. BE. *L'air et l'avenir*. Considération sur le trafic aérien. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, fasc. 3, 28 p.).
36. *Le régime juridique des associations internationales*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, fasc. 4, 12 p.).
37. DOP, Louis. *L'Institut international d'agriculture*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, fasc 4, 26p.).
38. MARINUS, Albert. *Syndicalisme et internationalisme*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, fasc. 4, 27 p.).
39. BRENTANO, Lujo. *Sur Le caractère international de l'économie politique contemporaine*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, fasc. 5, 10 p.).
40. ORGANISATION OUVRIÈRE INTERNATIONALE. *Syndicalisme et internationalisme : le Secrétariat international des fédérations syndicales nationales, la Fédération internationale des métiers*. Bruxelles in-8°, 250 p.
41. BOURLET, Carl. *Le 8° Congrès universel d'espéranto*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, fasc. 5, 10 p.).
43. OLIVEIRA LIMA, M. D'. *La formation de l'Amérique latine et la conception internationale de ses fondateurs*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1913, fasc. 1, 23 p.).
44. COUNSON. *Les météques*.
45. LECOINTE. *La Conférence internationale de l'Heure de Paris*.
46. *Actes du Congrès mondial des Associations internationales*, tenu à Bruxelles du 15 juin au 18 juin 1913. Bruxelles, 1914, in-8°, 1.264 p.
47. *Annuaire de la Vie internationale*, publié avec le concours de la Fondation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale et de l'Institut international de la Paix. 1910-1911, 2° série, vol. II, in-8°, 2.652 p.
48. ROTHLSISBERGER, E. *Le droit des auteurs et des artistes et les Unions internationales*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, fasc. 7, 46 p.).
49. MEZ, D' John. *Le chèque postal international et les résultats des virements postaux en Autriche, en Hongrie, en Suisse et en Allemagne*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, fasc. 7, 13 p.).
50. LESCURE, Paul. *Les crises générales et la solidarité des marchés économiques nationaux et internationaux*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, fasc. 8, 21 p.).
- Sobis. OTLET, Paul. *Les problèmes internationaux et la guerre, les conditions et les facteurs de la vie internationale*. Organisation de la Société des Nations. Genève, 1916, in-8°, XII, 593 p.
51. SCHUCKING, W. *La mission essentielle du droit international*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1912, fasc. 8, 9 p.).
- 5ibis. OTLET, Paul. *Constitution mondiale de la Société des Nations*. Le nouveau droit des gens. Genève, 1917, in-12, 253 p.
52. GUILLAUME, Ch. Ed. *Les systèmes de mesures et l'organisation internationale du système métrique*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1913, fasc. 9, 39 p.).
53. MYERS, Denys P. *La concentration des organismes internationaux publics*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1913, fasc. 10, 25 p.).
54. HUSZAR, D' G. *L'influence littéraire envisagée au point de vue international*, (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1913, fasc. 11, 17 p.).

55. FISHER, M. Irving. *De la nécessité d'une conférence internationale sur le coût de la vie*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1913, fasc. 12, 16 p.).
56. *Congrès mondial des Associations internationales*. Compte rendu sommaire de la deuxième section. Gand-Bruxelles, 15-18 juin 1913. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1913, fasc 14, 35 p.).
57. STARR JORDAN, David. *Ce que l'Amérique peut enseigner à l'Europe*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1913, fasc. 15, 20 p.).
58. VALENSI, Alfred. *Le Sionisme*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1913, fasc. 13, 22 p.).
59. SARTON, Georges. *L'Histoire de la science et l'organisation internationale*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1913, fasc. 15, 13 p.).
60. UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. *A World Center*. Brussels, 1914, in-8°, 60 p. ill.
61. OTLET, Paul. *Le Musée international et l'enseignement*. Bruxelles, 1913, in-8°, 11 p.
62. OSTWALD. *Théorie des unités*.
63. PEETERS, Edward. *Unification des termes dans la désignation des divers degrés de l'enseignement*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1913, fasc. 16, 4 p.).
64. *Centre International*. Bruxelles, in-8°, 15 p.
- 64a. *La Belgique et le mouvement international*. Pour la création à Bruxelles d'un Palais international. 1 numéro, 1913, in-8°, 45 p. ill.
65. MARINUS, A. *La statistique internationale du commerce*.
66. VAN CAENEGEM, Chanoine F. *Cours international d'expansion économique*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1913, fasc. 18, 8 p.).
67. BLONDEL. *La revision internationale de la technologie médicale*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*).
68. EEMAN, Albert. *Une législation internationale en Egypte*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1913, fasc. 19, 10 p.).
69. KORN, D' A. *Terminologie du potentiel et de l'élasticité*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1913, fasc. 19, 9 p.).
70. *Les Congrès internationaux de San-Francisco 1915*. Procès-verbal de la réunion des délégués des Associations internationales, tenues au siège de l'Union à Bruxelles, le 21 février 1914. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1914, fasc. 20, 19 p.).
71. THOMPSON, Silvanus P. *Le but et l'œuvre de la Commission électrotechnique internationale*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1914, fasc. 20, 21 p.).
72. DESCOMBES, Paul. *L'Utilité internationale des forêts*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1914, fasc. 21, 30 p.).
73. LEGRAND. *Les Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge dans les différentes nations*.
74. *Création d'un Musée technique à Bruxelles en connexion avec le Musée international*. Documents préliminaires. Enquête. Bruxelles, 1914, in-8°, 19 p.
75. PILOTY, Robert. *Diplomatie et anarchie*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1914, fasc. 21, in-8°, 11 p.).
76. ROSSIGNOL. *Le Bureau international des fédérations d'instituteurs*.
77. LAURENT, Marcel. *Les grandes agences internationales d'informations*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1914, fasc. 22, in-8°, 17 p.).
79. SARTON, Georges. *L'organisation scientifique du journalisme*. (Extrait de la *Vie Internationale*, 1914, fasc. 23, in-8°, 36 p.).
80. MYERS, Denys P. *Codification of Resolutions adopted by the International Congresses of Chambers of Commerce*. Report presented to the World Congress of International Associations. Brussels, 1913, in-8°, 36 p.
81. *Les Congrès de 1915 à San-Francisco*. La 3^e session du Congrès mondial des Associations internationales. Bruxelles, 1914, in-8°, 44 p.
82. *Exposition urbaine internationale de Lyon*. (1914).
83. MUSÉE INTERNATIONAL. *Catalogue de la section du Bien-Etre de l'Enfant*. Bruxelles, 1914, in-8°, 29 p. ill.
- 83a. EXPOSITION URBAINE INTERNATIONALE DE LYON (1914). *Le bien-être de l'enfant*. Catalogue de l'Exposition préparée par les « Child's Welfare Committees » de New York et de Chicago et présentée par le Musée international dans la section des Associations internationales, in-8", 29 p. ill.
84. MOCH. *La Monnaie internationale*.
85. RENAUD. *La Carte marine internationale*.
86. OTLET, Paul. *La fin de la guerre*.
87. OTLET, Paul. *Notice sommaire sur les institutions internationales ayant leur siège en Belgique*. Bruxelles, 1907, in-8°, 39 p. ill.
88. OTLET, Paul. *Centre intellectuel mondial au service de la Société des Nations*. Bruxelles, 1919, in-8°, 27 p.
89. UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES. *Feuille de correspondance*. 15 nov. 1919, in-8°, 4 p.
90. OTLET, Paul. *Sur la création d'une Université internationale*. Rapport présenté à l'U. A. I. Bruxelles, févr. 1920, in-8°, 38 p.
91. UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES. *Programme général de la Quinzaine internationale*. Bruxelles, 5-20 sept. 1920. Bruxelles, in-8°, 31 p.
92. *Université Internationale*. Bruxelles, 2^e session, 20 août-15 sept. 1921. Programme, in-8°, 4 p.

- 92bis. *Université Internationale*, 1^{re} session 5-20 sept. 1920. Programme des cours et conférences. Bruxelles, in-8°, 8 p.
94. UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES. *Le Palais de la Ligue des Nations à Bruxelles*. Projet Francotte. Bruxelles, in-4°, 7 p.
95. *Sur l'Organisation internationale du Travail intellectuel à créer au sein de la Société des Nations*. Rapport et vœux présentés par l'U. A. I. Bruxelles, nov. 1920, in-8°, 20 p.
96. CENTRE INTERNATIONAL. *Les établissements scientifiques installés au Palais Mondial*. Bruxelles, 1920, in-8°, 16 p. ill.
97. *Organisation internationale du Travail intellectuel*. Bruxelles, juin 1921, 19 p.
98. CENTRE INTERNATIONAL. *Conceptions et programmes de l'internationalisme*. Organismes internationaux et U. A. I. Etablissements scientifiques installés au Palais Mondial. Bruxelles, août 1921, in-8°, 130 p. ill.
99. *Plan d'organisation scientifique*. Complément au Rapport sur l'Organisation internationale du Travail intellectuel. Bruxelles, août 1921, in-8°, 12 p.
100. TARDE, Alfred DE. *L'Organisation des intellectuels en France*. Rapport au Congrès international du Travail intellectuel. Août 1921, in-8°, 26 p.
102. *L'Institut international de Bibliographie*.
103. OTLET, Paul. *L'Exposition universelle de 1930 en Belgique et l'établissement d'une Cité internationale*. Rapport présenté à l'U. A. I. et à l'Union internationale des Villes. In-8°, 8 p.
104. *Code des vœux internationaux*. Codification générale des vœux et résolutions des organismes internationaux, etc., élaboré et publié par l'U.A.I. sous l'égide de la Société des Nations. Tome 1^{er}. Bruxelles, 1923, 940 p.
105. OTLET, Paul. *Introduction aux travaux de la Commission de coopération intellectuelle de la Société des Nations*. Bruxelles, juill. 1922, in-8°, 20 p.
106. *Conférence pour le Développement des Institutions du Palais Mondial*. Bruxelles, 20 au 22 août 1922, gr. in-8°, 16 p.
107. OTLET, Paul. *La Société des Nations et l'Union des Associations internationales*. Rapport sur les actes de la Commission de Coopération intellectuelle. Bruxelles, janv. 1923, in-8°, 28 p.
108. OTLET, Paul. *Mémoire sur les rapports du Gouvernement belge avec l'U. A. I. et le Palais Mondial*. 19 juin 1923, in-8°, 7 p.
109. *Bulletin du 75 juillet 1923 de l'U. A. I.* In-8°, 4 p.
110. *Les titres du Palais Mondial*. 2^e memorandum sur les rapports avec le Gouvernement belge. Septembre 1923, in-8°, 32 p.
111. *Le Conflit du Palais Mondial. Appel des Amis et coopérateurs belges du Palais Mondial*. Janvier 1924, in-8°, 12 p.
112. *L'affaire du Palais Mondial*. Documents. Bruxelles, mars 1923, in-8°, 82 p.
113. *Conférence des Associations internationales*. Genève, 8 septembre 1924. Bruxelles, 1924, in-8°, 67 p.
114. *Tableau de l'organisation internationale. Organismes internationaux et activités internationales*. Bruxelles, septembre 1924, in-8°, 37 p.
115. *Conférence des Associations internationales*. Genève, septembre 1924. Compte rendu sommaire. Bruxelles, 1924, in-8°, 22 p.
116. MUNDANEUM. *Le nouveau Palais Mondial organisé au Centre intellectuel international*. In-8°, 32 p.
117. MUNDANEUM. *A World University*. Museum. Bibliography and library, and Head Quarters for International Associations in a World International Center. In-8°, 18 p.
118. SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS — UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES. *Réimpression du mémoire du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations*. (Texte français et anglais). Renaix, 1926, in-8°, 16 p.
119. OTLET, Paul. *Le siège définitif de la Société des Nations en une cité mondiale, centre autonome et exterritorialisé des organismes internationaux*. Rapport aux associations internationales. Bruxelles, février 1926, in-8°, 8 p.
120. OTLET, Paul. *Pour une monnaie internationale. Le franc postal universel*. Bruxelles, 1926, in-8°, 48 p.
121. OTLET, Paul. *L'éducation et les instituts du Palais Mondial*. Centre. Musée international de l'enseignement, éducation et synthèse universaliste. Bruxelles, 1926, in-8°, 28 p.
122. Hou, T. M., *Les transformations morales et sociales de la Chine depuis la révolution de 1911*. Bruxelles, 1927, in-8°, 134 p.
123. *La coopération nationale aux instituts du Palais Mondial*. Bruxelles, 1927, in-8°, 4 p.
124. MUNDANEUM. *Les instituts internationaux du Palais Mondial*, Bruxelles, 1927, in-8°, 6 p.
125. *Actes de la IV^e Quinzaine internationale* (VII^e Congrès des associations internationales - VI^e Conférence bibliographique internationale - IV^e Session de l'Université internationale). Bruxelles, août 1927, in-8°, 18 p.
126. *Sur l'organisation générale des Forces internationales et leur concentration à Genève*. Bruxelles, octobre 1927, in-8°, 2 p.
- 126bis. MUNDANEUM. *Institution et monuments à parfaire à Genève le centre de la vie collective universelle*. Bruxelles, 15 octobre 1927, in-8°, 1 p.

127. OTLET, Paul et ODERFELD, M^e A. *Le matériel didactique*. Rapport présenté à la Commission internationale pour le Matériel didactique. Bruxelles, février 1928, in-8°, 8 p.
128. OTLET, Paul et LE CORBUSIER. *Mundaneum*. Exposé général et projet architectural. Bruxelles, 1928, in-8°, 46 p. ill + plans.
129. *Le Mundaneum*. Résumé en trois langues.
130. *Rases organiques*.
131. *A New Proposal Regarding the Solutions of the Problem of Debts and Reparations*. Summary of the Enquiries, Studies and Proposals, presented in an English Translation the 25th November 1928 by the U. I. A. In-8°, 4 p.
132. OTLET, Paul et ODERFELD, A. *Atlas de la civilisation universelle*. Bruxelles, 1929, in-8°, 23 p. ill.
133. OTLET, Paul. *Cité Mondiale*. Geneva : *World Civic Center : Mundaneum*. Bruxelles, 1929, in-8°, 37 p. ill.
134. *Le Palais Mondial*. (Bulletin périodique).
136. LAVACHERY, M. H. *L'archéologie et l'art au Mexique*. Conférence faite au Palais Mondial le 22 février 1930. Bruxelles, 1930, in-8°, 6 p.
137. OTLET, Paul. *La Banque mondiale et le Plan économique mondial*. Bruxelles, 1932, in-8°, 40 p.
138. *La Cité mondiale*. Demande présentée au Gouvernement et au Parlement de Belgique au sujet de la Cité mondiale. Bruxelles, 8 mai 1931, in-8°, 4 p.
139. *Programme mondial présenté à la considération des délégués aux Conférences internationales de Lausanne et de Genève 1932*. Bruxelles, janvier 1932, in-8°, 2 p.
140. *L'alimentation dans le monde*. Enquête internationale. Institut international de l'alimentation. Exposition de la crise et de l'alimentation, le soya. Bruxelles, 1932, gr. in-8°, 16 p.
141. *La Cité mondiale a Anvers*. Mémoire. Bruxelles, décembre 1932, in-8°, 17 p. ill.
142. *Annuaire des Sociétés Pacifistes*.
143. WILSSON, Anna T. *ABC du Mouvement pour la paix*. Dates et faits. Traduction augmentée et refondue de l'édition anglaise. Bruxelles, 1933, in-8°, 83 p.
144. *Prospectus Mundaneum*.
145. OTLET, Paul. *Constitution mondiale de la Société des Nations*. Mise au point 1934 du projet publié par l'auteur en 1917. Bruxelles, février 1934, in-8°, 7 p.

B. Publications (1949-1969)

146. *Annuaire des organisations internationales / Yearbook of International Organizations 1950*. 3^e éd. Bruxelles, 1950, 23 x 16 cm, 902 p.
147. *Yearbook of International Organizations 1951-52*. 4th Ed. Brussels, 1951, 23 X 16 cm, 1.229 p.
148. *Répertoire des périodiques publiés par les organisations internationales non gouvernementales Directory of Periodicals published by International Non-Governmental Organizations*. Bruxelles, 1953, 21 X 14,5 cm, 109 p.
149. *Yearbook of International Organizations 1954-55*. 5th Ed. Brussels, 1954, 23 x 16 cm, 1.200 p.
150. *Les Organismes internationaux et l'organisation internationale : bibliographie sélective établie par G. P. Speekaert*. Bruxelles, 1956, 21,5 x 14,5 cm, 116 p.
151. *International Institutions and International Organization : A Select Bibliography compiled by G. P. Speekaert*. Brussels, 1956, 21,5 x 14,5 cm, 116 p.
152. *L'avenir des organisations internationales non gouvernementales*. (Collection : Documents pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non gouvernementales, n° 1). Bruxelles, janvier 1956, 20 x 14 cm, 55 p.
153. *Annuaire des organisations internationales 1956-1957*. 6^e éd. Bruxelles, 1957, 23 x 16 cm, 1.266 p.
154. *Commentary on Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations and Official Basic Texts*. (Series : Documents for the Study of International Non-Governmental Relations, N° 2). Brussels, 1956, 20 X 14 cm, 40 p.
155. MEYNAUD, Jean. *Un plan d'évaluation des organisations internationales non gouvernementales*. (Collection : Documents pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non gouvernementales, n° 3). Bruxelles, 1957, 20 X 14 cm, 32 p.
156. ROHN, Peter H. *Relations between the Council of Europe and International Non-Governmental Organizations*. (Series : Documents for the Study of International Non-Governmental Relations, N° 6). Brussels, 1956, 20 x 14 cm, 78 p.
157. *Les 1.978 Organisations internationales fondées depuis le Congrès de Vienne : liste chronologique*. (Collection : Documents pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non gouvernementales, n° 5). Bruxelles, 1957, 20 x 14 cm, xxviii-204 p.
158. MEYNAUD, Jean. *Plan for Evaluating International Non-Governmental Organisations*. (Series : Documents for the Study of International Non-Governmental Relations, N° 4). Brussels, 1957, 20 x 14 cm, 32 p.

159. *The 1,978 International Organizations founded since the Congress of Vienna : Chronological List.* (Series : Documents for the Study of International Non-Governmental Relations, N° 7). Brussels, 1957, 20 x 14 cm, xxviii-204 p.
160. *Yearbook of International Organizations 1958-59.* 7th Ed. Brussels, 1958, 23 X 16 cm, 1.269 p.
161. *Repertoire des périodiques publiés par les organisations internationales.* 2^e éd. Bruxelles, 1959, 21 X 14 cm, x-241 p.
162. *Directory of Periodicals published by International Organizations.* 2nd Ed. Brussels, 1959, 21 X 14 cm, x-241 p.
- 162bis. *Compte rendu resume des débats du 1^{er} Congrès des Organisateurs et Techniciens de Congrès Internationaux.* Organisé à Düsseldorf du 5 au 7 février 1959 par l'Union des Associations internationales et l'Association internationale des Palais de Congrès. Bruxelles, avril 1959, 27 x 21 cm, 24 p., duplic.
163. *International Congress Calendar 1960-1961 : A Chronological List of International Congresses, Conferences, Meetings and Symposia scheduled to take place between 1 January 1960 and 31 December 1961, with addresses of organizing bodies and a subject index.* Brussels, 1959, 25 X 20 cm, 40 p.
164. *Les congrès internationaux de 1681 à 1899 : liste complète / International Congresses 1681 to 1899 : Full List.* (Collection : Documents pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non gouvernementales, n° 8). Bruxelles, 1960, 20 x 14 cm, 76 p.
165. *Théorie et pratique de l'organisation des congrès internationaux.* (Collection : La Science des congrès internationaux, vol. 1). Bruxelles, 1960, 25 x 20 cm, 135 p. ill.
166. *International Congress Organization : Theory and Practice.* (Series : International Congress Science, vol. 1). Brussels, 1960, 25 x 20 cm, 128 p. ill.
167. DUCHESNE, Lucien. *Manuel de l'organisateur de congrès.* (Collection : La Science des congrès internationaux, vol. 2). Bruxelles, 1961, 25 x 20 cm, 98 p.
168. DUCHESNE, Lucien. *Congress Organizer's Manual.* (Series: International Congress Science, vol. 2). Brussels, 1961, 25 x 20 cm, 98 p.
169. *Annuaire des organisations internationales 1960-1961.* 8^e éd. Bruxelles, 1961, 23 x 16 cm, 1.444 p.
170. *International Congress Calendar.* Brussels, 1961, in-4°, 88 p.
171. RODGERS, Raymond Spencer. *Facilitation Problems of International Organization.* (Series : Documents for the Study of International Non-Governmental Relations, N° 9). Brussels, 1961, 20 x 14 cm, 175 p.
172. VERNIERS, Louis. *La coopération internationale et nous.* (Collection : Documents pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non gouvernementales n° 10) Bruxelles, 1961, 20,5 x 13,5 cm, 96p.
173. *International Congress Calendar,* 1962 edition Brussels, 1962, 25 x 20 cm, 96 p.
174. *International Initialese. Sigles internationaux.* Brussels, 1962, 25 x 20 cm, 40 p.
175. *Index International Associations. 1949-1958* Brussels, 1962, 25 x 20 cm, 40 p.
176. KNOTT, James. *Freedom of Association. A Study of the Role of International Non-Governmental Organizations in the Development Process of Emerging Countries.* (Series : Documents for the Study of International Non-Governmental Relations n° 11). Brussels, 1962, 20,50 x 13,50 cm, 93 p.
177. VERNIERS, Louis. *International Cooperation and You.* (Series : Documents for the Study of International Non-Governmental Relations n° 12). Brussels, 1962, 20,50 x 13,50 cm, 82 p.
178. VERNIERS, Louis. *Wij en de internationale Samenwerking.* (Collection : Documents pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non-gouvernementales n° 13) Bruxelles, 1962, 20,50 x 13,50 cm, 96 p.
179. *Yearbook of International Organizations 1962-63.* 9th Ed. Brussels, 1962, 23 x 16 cm, 1562 p.
180. *Who's Who in International Organizations 1962-63.* Brussels, 1963, 21 x 14,50 cm, 84 p.
181. *The Annual International Congress Calendar,* 1963 edition, Brussels, 1963, 25 X 20 cm, 124 p.
182. *International Initialese. Guide to Initials in current international use. Enlarged 2nd Edition. Sigles internationaux. Répertoire alphabétique des abréviations d'usage courant. 2e édition revue et augmentée,* Brussels, 1963, 25 x 20 cm, 48 p.
183. *Bibliography of Proceedings of International Meetings held in 1957. Bibliographie des comptes rendus des réunions internationales tenues en 1957.* Brussels, 1963, 21 x 14 cm, 386 p.
184. *Compte rendu du 3e Congrès des organisateurs et techniciens de congrès internationaux. Rome 12-15 novembre 1962,* (Collection : La Science des Congrès internationaux, vol. 3). Bruxelles, 1963, 25 x 20 cm, 120 p. ill.
185. *Proceedings of the 3rd Congress of International Congress Organizers and Technicians, Rome 12-15 Novembre 1962. Audio-Visual Equipment. Associated Exhibitions. Public Relations.* Brussels, 1963, 25 x 20 cm, 112 p. ill.

186. *The Annual International Congress Calendar, 1964 Edition.* Brussels, 1964, 25 x 20 cm, 124 p.
187. *Bibliography of Proceedings of International Meetings held in 1958. Bibliographie des comptes rendus des réunions internationales tenues en 1958.* Brussels, 1964, 21 x 24,50 cm, 400 p.
188. *Les congrès internationaux de 1900 à 1919. Liste complète. International Congresses 1900 to 1919. Full List. Vol II.* (Collection; Documents pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non-gouvernementales n° 14). Bruxelles, 1964, 20,50 x 13,50 cm, 143 p.
189. *Yearbook of International Organizations 1964-65.* 10th Ed. Brussels 1964, 23 X 16 cm, 1692p.
190. *Who's Who in International Organizations 1964-65.* Brussels, 1964, 21 x 14,50 cm, 84 p.
191. SPEECKAERT, G.P. *Bibliographie sélective sur l'organisation internationale. 1885-1964. Select Bibliography on International Organization.* Bruxelles, 1965, 21 x 14,50 cm, 150 p.
192. *The Annual International Congress Calendar, 1965 Edition.* Brussels, 1965, 25 X 20 cm, 100p.
193. *First Supplement to the Enlarged 2nd Edition International Initials, Guide to Initials in Current International Use. Premier supplément à la 2e édition revue et augmentée de Sigles Internationaux, Répertoire alphabétique des abréviations d'usage courant.* Brussels, 1965, 25 x 20 cm, 12 p.
194. *Petit Répertoire des organisations internationales.* Bruxelles, 1965, 19 x 12 cm, 160 p.
- 195- *The Annual International Congress Calendar 1966-1972.* Brussels, 1966, 25 x 20 cm, 124 p.
196. *Bibliography of Proceedings of International Meetings held in 1959. Bibliographie des comptes rendus des réunions internationales tenues en 1959.* Brussels, 1966, 21 x 15 cm, 320 p.
197. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES INTERPRETES DE CONFERENCE. *Guide pratique à l'usage des utilisateurs de services d'interprétation de conférence.* (Collection : La Science des Congrès Internationaux n° 4). Bruxelles, 1966, 25 x 20 cm, 24 p.
198. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONFERENCE INTERPRETERS. *Practical Guide for Users of Conference ' Interpreting Services,* (Series : International Congress Science n° 4). Brussels, 1966, 25 x 20 cm, 24 p.
199. SPEECKAERT, G.P. *Les divers types de réunions internationales, l'aménagement des salles, l'équipement et les services.* (Collection : La Science des Congrès Internationaux n° 5). Bruxelles, 1967, 25 x 20 cm, 76 p. ill.
200. SPEECKAERT, G.P. *The Various Types of International Meetings, Arrangement of Rooms, Equipment and Services.* (Séries : International Congress Science n° 5). Brussels, 1967, 25 x 20 cm, 76 p. ill.
201. *The Annual International Congress Calendar 1967-1982.* Brussels, 1967, 25 x 20 cm, 128 p.
202. PAPINI, Roberto. *Les relations entre l'Unesco et les organisations non gouvernementales.* (Collection : Documents pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non-gouvernementales n° 15). Bruxelles, 1967, 20,50 x 13,50 cm, 115 p.
203. *Comment participer aux réunions internationales : 82 conseils.* Bruxelles, 1967, 15,50 x 10cm, 12p.
204. *How to Take Part in International Meetings. 82 Ideas.* Brussels, 1967, 15,50 x 10 cm, 12 p.
205. *Yearbook of International Organizations. The Encyclopaedic Dictionary of International Organizations, their Officers, their Abbreviations.* 11th (1966-67) Editions Brussels, 1966, 26 x 21 cm, 1007 p. Edited by E.S. Tew.
206. *Le 4e Congrès international sur l'organisation des congrès, Copenhague 1966. Compte rendu. Les divers types de réunions internationales et leur aménagement matériel. Les participants et les orateurs. Les investissements financiers consacrés aux congrès et leur rentabilité.* (Collection : La Science des Congrès Internationaux n° 6). Bruxelles, 1967, 25 x 20 cm, 84 p. ill.
207. *Fourth International Congress on Congress Organization, Copenhagen 1966. Proceedings. Types of International Meetings and Material Arrangement for them. Participants and Speakers. Economic and Financial Aspects of Congresses.* (Series : International Congress Science n° 6). Brussels, 1967, 25 x 20 cm, 84 p. ill.
208. COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF MEDICAL SCIENCES. *The Planning of International Medical Meetings.* (Series : International Congress Science n° 7). Brussels, 1967, 25 X 20 cm, 116 p.
209. CONSEIL DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES DES SCIENCES MEDICALES. *L'organisation des réunions médicales internationales.* Collection : La Science des Congrès Internationaux n° 7). Bruxelles, 1968, 25 X 20 cm, 124 p.
210. *Yearbook of International Organizations, The Encyclopaedic Dictionary of International Organizations, their Officers, their Abbreviations.* 12th (1968-69) Edition, Brussels, 1969, 26 x 21 cm, 1200 p. Edited by E.S. Tew.

211. *Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings. 1st Edition. Bibliography of Reports arising out of Meetings held by International Organizations during the years 1960-1967.* Brussels, 1969, 26 x 21 cm, 640 p. Edited by E.S. Tew.

In addition to the above publications the U.A.I. published :

- *International Associations*, a journal which has appeared monthly since January 1949 (bilingual English/French)
- *Bibliographical Current List of Papers, Reports and Proceedings of International Meetings*, a monthly bibliography which appeared from January 1961 to December 1967 (after which current material was listed in *International Associations* and cumulated in special bibliographies — see below)

C. Publications : Summary

Yearbook of International Organizations
(every 2 years)

Contents : aims, titles, structure, activities, finance, publications, meetings of international organizations. Includes the *Who's Who in International Organizations* and the *International Initials* previously published separately. Information on approximately 4000 organizations.

212. *Directory of Periodicals published by International Organizations. Répertoire des périodiques publiés par les organisations internationales.* Brussels, 1969, 21,50 x 14 cm, 240 p.

En plus des publications ci-dessus, l'U.A.I. a publié :

- *Associations Internationales* : une revue qui paraît mensuellement depuis Janvier 1949 (bilingue anglais, français).
- *Bibliographie courante des documents, comptes rendus et actes des réunions internationales*, une bibliographie mensuelle qui a paru de janvier 1961 à décembre 1967 (après laquelle la matière courante a été reprise dans *Associations Internationales* et dans des bibliographies cumulatives).

C. Publications : Résumé

Annuaire des Organisations Internationales
(tous les deux ans)

Contenu : pour chaque organisation, titres, buts, structure activités, finances, publications, réunions. Comprend le « *Who's Who in International Organizations* » et « *Sigles Internationaux* » précédemment publiés séparément. Informations sur 4.000 organisations.

DOLDER		GRAND HOTEL		ZURICH	
<i>Vue magnifique sur la ville, le lac et les Alpes</i> 650 m.s.m.		Situation tranquille dans le quartier résidentiel - Nouvelle aile de 64 appartements de grand luxe avec balcon ou terrasse - Salles de conférences et de congrès (arrangements spéciaux durant l'hiver) - Golf-Tennis - Minigolf-Piscine à vagues artificielles - Service de voiture avec le centre de la ville (6 min.)			
Représentant pour la France et le Bénélux : M. Claude L. C. DUTEIL, 11, rue de Rome, 75-Paris 8e — Tél. LAB 81-99					

Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings (every 2 years)

Contents : bibliography of papers, reports and proceedings of meetings of organizations listed in the *Yearbook of International Organizations*. 1st edition covers meetings in the years 1960-1967, 2nd edition covers meetings in the years 1962-1969. Bibliographies for the meetings in the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 are also available.

Directory of Periodicals Published by International Organizations (irregular)

Contents : bibliography of periodicals of organizations listed in the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

International Associations (monthly)

Contents : articles, news, documents dealing with international organizations and their meetings.

Also includes :

- changes of address, new and planned international organization details as a supplement to the *Yearbook of International Organizations*;
- details of future international meetings as a supplement to the *Annual International Congress Calendar* (which forms the December issue);
- a bibliography of new material as a supplement to the *Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings* and the *Select Bibliography on International Organizations*.

International Congress Science Series

9 volumes on the technicalities of international meeting organization.

Documents for the Study of International Non-Governmental Relations

15 volumes.

Annuaire des Comptes Rendus de Congrès Internationaux (tous les deux ans)

Contenu : bibliographie des documents, rapports et comptes rendus de réunions tenues par les organisations internationales mentionnées dans *V Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*. La 1ère édition couvre les réunions tenues pendant la période 1960-1967. La 2e édition couvre la période 1962-1969. Des bibliographies existent également pour les années-congrès 1957, 1958 et 1959.

Répertoire des Périodiques publiés par les Organisations Internationales (irrégulier)

Contenu : bibliographie des périodiques publiés par les organisations mentionnées dans *l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*.

Associations Internationales (mensuel)

Contenu : articles, études, documents concernant les organisations internationales et leurs réunions.

Comprend aussi :

- changements d'adresses, nouvelles organisations internationales et projets de nouvelles organisations (supplément à *Y Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*)
- suppléments mensuels au *Calendrier annuel des réunions internationales*, publié dans le numéro de décembre
- chronique bibliographique complétant *Y Annuaire des Comptes Rendus de Congrès Internationaux* et la *Bibliographie Sélective sur l'Organisation Internationale*.

Collection : La Science des Congrès

9 volumes sur les aspects techniques de l'organisation des réunions internationales

Documents pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non gouvernementales

15 volumes.

**Books,
reports
and proceedings received**

- ESOMAR. *Handbook of Marketing Research in Europe; Handbuch der Marketingforschung in Europe. Annuaire du Marketing Européen*. Bruxelles, Esomar, 1969, 22.5 x 14.5 cm, v + 311 p., Price: F.S. 12,—
- NORDIC COUNCIL / NORDISKA RÅDET. *Yearbook of Nordic Statistics 1969* (Nordisk statistisk Yrskbok). Stockholm, the Council, 1970, 24 x 17 cm., charts, maps, bibliog., 219 p.
In English and Swedish.
- BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL. *La mesure de la productivité du travail*. Genève, BIT, 1969, 24 x 16 cm., tableaux, bibliog., v + 194 p.
Etudes et documents, nouvelle série No. 75.
- INSTITUT DE L'UNESCO POUR L'EDUCATION. *Formation continue des enseignants de la mathématique au niveau secondaire*. (Rapport d'une réunion internationale d'experts, Hambourg, 21-26 octobre 1968). Paris, OCDE, 1969, 24 x 15.5 cm., Etudes pédagogiques internationales 22, 86 p., tabl., Prix : 15 F.F.
- INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF FISCAL DOCUMENTATION. *Annual Report 1968*. Amsterdam, the Bureau, 1969, 21 x 14 cm., 51 p.
- PARLEMENT EUROPEEN, COMMISSION POLITIQUE. *Pour l'élection du Parlement européen au suffrage universel direct* (Recueil de documents). Luxembourg, Direction générale de la documentation parlementaire et de l'information, 1969, 25 x 18 cm., bibliog., 346 p.
- FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS D'INSTITUTEURS / INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS / INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DER LEHRER-VERBANDE. *L'éducation préscolaire* (Congrès de Helsinki, 1969). St. Sulpice (Suisse), la F.I.A.I., 29 x 20.5 cm., 94 p.
Existe également en langue anglaise.
- INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *Measuring Labour Productivity*. Geneva, ILO, 1969, 24 x 16 cm., tables, bibliog., v + 172 p.
Studies and Reports, new series, no. 75.
- INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION. *Minutes of the executive committee*. (Sixteenth session of the Assembly - Buenos-Aires, 3-26 September 1968). Montreal, I.C.A.O., 26 x 20 cm., A.16-Min. EX / 1-17,

**Ouvrages,
rapports
et comptes rendus reçus**

- viii + 197 p., Subject Index.
Available in three separate editions : English, French and Spanish.
- FONDATION EUROPEENNE DE LA CULTURE. *Rapport annuel 1968*. Amsterdam, la Fondation, 1969, 22 x 16 cm., 36 p.
- RIDEAU, JOEL. *Juridictions internationales et contrôle du respect des traités constitutifs des organisations internationales*. Paris, Librairie générale de droit et de jurisprudence, 1969, 25 x 17 cm., tableaux, bibliog, index, xv + 382 p.
Prix de thèse de la Ville de Nice. Bibliothèque de droit international, tome XLVII.
- METTRICK, Hal. *Food and Britain*. London, Overseas Development Institute, 1969, 22 x 14 cm., tables, index, 124 p. Price 30s.
- CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE INTERNATIONALE. *Rôle des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie vis-à-vis des Gouvernements* (Déclaration du Bureau international des Chambres de commerce). Paris, la Chambre. 1969, 21 x 13 cm., 12 p.
Brochure no. 259.
- INTERNATIONAL CHAMBRE OF COMMERCE. *Role of Chambers of Commerce and Industry vis-à-vis Governments* (Statement by the International Bureau of Chambers of Commerce). Paris, the Chamber. 1969, 21 x 13 cm., 11 p.
Brochure no. 259.
- GORDON, Marcus J. *L'administration des services de volontaires* (Un rapport sur le groupe de travail de l'ISVS relatif à la gestion, les finances et les problèmes législatifs des organisation d'envoi de volontaires - Bâle, du 17 au 19 octobre 1968). Genève, le Secrétariat International du Service Volontaire, s.d., 26,5 x 20,5 cm., Rapport n° 5, iii + 31 p.
- CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE INTERNATIONALE. *Simplification du commerce international* (Rapport du Comité mixte consultatif de simplification et uniformisation des documents du commerce extérieur). Paris, la Chambre, 1969, 21 x 13 cm, 18 p. Brochure no. 260.
- INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. *International Trade Simplification* (Report by the Joint

- Advisory Committee on Simplification and Standardization of External Trade Documents). Paris, the Chamber, 1969. 21 x 13 cm., 18 p.
Brochure no. 260.
- VOLLMAR, Dr Fritz (Ed., with the assistance of Alan McGregor). *World Wildlife Fund, Yearbook 1968*. Morges, the Fund, 1969, 21 X 15 cm., illus, tables, 319 p.
- EL-SAYED, MUSTAFA. *L'Organisation des pays exportateurs de pétrole* (Etude d'une organisation internationale pour la défense des intérêts privés des états). Paris, Librairie générale de droit et de jurisprudence, 1967, 23 x 16 cm., bibliog, 219 p.
Bibliothèque de droit international, tome XL.
- DICKSON, ALEC, C.B.E. *India's National Service Corps*. London, International Secrétariat for Volunteer Service, 1968, 26,5 X 20.5 cm., 43, 27 p.
- FANCONI, PROFESSOR GUIDO. *The History of the International Paediatric Association* (L'histoire de l'Association internationale de pédiatrie). Basel / Stuttgart, Schwabe & Co, 1968, 23 x 16 cm., illus, index, 129 p.
Price SF. 17.50.
- UNITED NATIONS, ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA. *Economie Development and Income Distribution in Argentina*. New York, United Nations, 1969, 24 x 16 cm., tables, iv + 269 p. UN sales number E.68.II.G.6. Price \$3.50.
- INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL. *Annual Report 1967 / 68*. London, the Council, 1969, 24 x 15 cm., 3 tables, 19 p.
- LIGUE EUROPEENNE DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE. *Rapport du secrétaire général sur l'activité de la L.E.C.E. en 1968*. Bruxelles, la L.E.C.E., 1969, 21 x 13 cm., 28 p.
- HOYOIS, PROFESSEUR GIOVANNI. *Vingt ans d'action internationale* (Aperçu historique : 1948-1968, la Fédération internationale des hommes catholiques). Rome, la Fédération, 1969, 21 x 14 cm., illus, 55 p.
- INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION. *Minutes of the administrative commission*. (Sixteenth Session of the Assembly - Buenos-Aires, 3-26 September 1968). Montreal, I.C.A.O., 1969, 26 x 20 cm., A.16-Min. AD / 1-7, iv + 56 p.
Available in three separate editions : English. French and Spanish.
- BATHO, EDITH C. *A Lamp of Friendship* (I.F.U.W. 1918-1968 : a short history of the International Federation of University Women). London, the Federation, (1969) 21 x 15 cm, index, iv + 48 p.
- BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL. *Annuaire des statistiques du travail, 1969*. (Vingt-neuvième édition). Genève, BIT, (1970), 30 x 24 cm., tableaux, xxiii + Prix : \$10; SF 40.
En anglais, français et espagnol.
- PAN AMERICAN UNION. *Mining and Petroleum Legislation in Latin America* (Second amplified and modified edition). Washington, P.A.U., 1969, 27 x 22 cm., xiii + 329 p. 341.1-E-7772. Price \$5. General Legal Division, Department of Legal Affairs.
- INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL. *Review of the world grains situation 1967 / 68*. London, the Council 1969, 28 x 22 cm, tables, 79 p.
In English with foreword, table of contents and conclusions in French, Spanish and Russian.
- INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION *Minutes of the Economic Commission*. (Sixteenth Session of the Assembly - Buenos-Aires, 3-26 September 1968). Montreal, I.C.A.O., 1969, 26 x 20 cm., A 16-Min EC / 1-10, iv + 99 p., subject index.
Available in three separate editions : English, French & Spanish.
- INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND. *1969 Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1969*. Washington, the Fund, (1969), 28 x 22 cm., tables, index, xv + 213 p.
- PACIFIC AREA TRAVEL ASSOCIATION. *3rd Annual Statistical Report, 1966 and 1967*. San Francisco, the Association, Research Department, 1969, 28 x 22 cm., tables, 188 p. Price \$ 7.50.
- CENTRE DU COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL CNUCED-GATT. *Etudes de marchés par produits et par pays* (Bibliographie analytique). Genève, CNUCED-GATT, 1969, 27 x 21 cm, stenc, ix + 257 p. Prix : \$5; FS. 21.
La présente bibliographie a été financée par un don accordé par l'Office central suédois pour l'aide au développement.
- CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE INTERNATIONALE. *Rapport Biennal 1967-69*. Paris, CCI Secrétariat international, 1969, 27 x 21 cm., 47 p.
- COMITE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES (CEE-CEEA). *Dix années d'activité du Comité économique et social des Communautés européennes - 1958-1968*. (Bruxelles, le Comité, 1970), 21 x 15 cm., illus, 32 p.
- INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND. *Twentieth annual report on exchange restrictions, 1969*. Washington, the Fund, 28 x 22 cm., tables, viii + 538 p.
- HUBINONT, P.O.; LEROY, F.; ROBYN, C.; LELEUX, P. (Eds.). *Ovo-Implantation, Human Gonadotropins and Prolactin*. (Second international seminar on reproductive physiology and sexual endocrinology, Brussels, May 30-June 1, 1968, under the auspices of The Jean Snoeck Foundation and the Ford Foundation). Basel, S. Karger. 1970, 25 x 18 cm., 138 figures, 39 tables, xii + 311 p. Price S 13.20; SF 55.
- COMITE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES. *Consultation et avis du*

CRANS ^s/Sierre

VALAIS
(SUISSE)

Altitude : 1.500 mètres

dans un cadre grandiose. avec
des compagnons inséparables,
le soleil et le ciel bleu

A VENDRE

nombreux studios
et appartements
depuis 35.000 frs suisses avec
faible acompte initial

Facilité de crédit

Agence

IMmobilia s.a.

vente - location - gérance
toutes assurances

Telex A 38276 IMOBICH

3963-Crans-sur-Sierre

Tél. : 027-72019 et 74194

Saison d'hiver et d'été

Comité économique et social sur l'ensemble de la situation communautaire. (Bruxelles, le Comité, 1970). 21 X 15 cm., illus. 27 p.
Cette brochure existe en langues française, allemande, italienne, néerlandaise et anglaise.

CENTRE DU COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL, CNUCED- CATT. *Les règlements de commerce extérieurs* (Répertoire des sources d'information). Genève, CNUCED-GATT, 1969, 21 X 27 cm., V + 120 p., stenc, Prix: \$5. SF. 21.

La présente bibliographie a été financée par un don accordé par l'Office central suédois pour l'aide au développement.

VALTION TEKNILLINEN TUTKIMUSLAITOS (State Institute for Technical Research. Otaniemi). *Avancerade metoder för byggnadsmaterialforskning och provning* (Advanced methods for building materials research and testing), Helsinki, Nordiska samarbetskommittén för materialforskning och provning på byggnad-

somradet, 1968, 29 x 21 cm., tables, figures, graphs, stene, xVIII + 294 p.
In Danish, Norwegian or Swedish.

NETHERLANDS AUTOMATIC INFORMATION PROCESSING RESEARCH CENTRE. *Involvement of Computers in Medical Sciences*. (Abstracts of international literature, compiled by Shahid, K.M.; van der Aa, H.J.; Sicking, L.M.C.J.). Amsterdam, Swets & Zeitlinger N.V., 1969, 24 x 17 cm., ix + 227 p., author and subject indexes.

SADOUL Georges. *Les cinémas des pays arabes*. (Le présent recueil a pris pour base les rapports présentés aux Tables Rondes d'Alexandrie (1964) et de Beyrouth (1962-63-64 et 65). Beyrouth, Centre Interarabe du Cinéma et de la Télévision, 1966, 24 x 17 cm, tabl, carte, illus., xviii + 287 p.

MOVAT, H. Z. (Ed.). *Cellular and Humoral Mechanisms in Anaphylaxis and Allergy*. (Proceedings of the third international symposium of the Canadian Society for Immunology; Toronto, October 3-5, 1968). Basel, S. Karger, 1969, 25 x 18 cm., 51 figures, 30 tables, ix + 288 p. Price \$ 17.05; SF. 71.

AGENCE EUROPEENNE POUR L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE. *Législations nucléaires - étude analytique* (Organisation et régime général des activités nucléaires). Paris, OCDE, 1969, 24 x 15 cm, 252 p. Prix FF. 24; \$6.

Le présent volume contient des études sur l'organisation administrative et le régime général des activités nucléaires à des fins pacifiques, dans les pays qui étaient membres de l'O.C.D.E. au 1er janvier 1969.

LIGUE EUROPEENNE DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE. *La L.E.C.E. - 1946*. Bruxelles, la L.E.C.E., s.d., 21 x 13 cm., 43 p., photos.

KREUZER, F. *Oxygen Pressure Recording in Cases, Fluids and Tissues*. (International symposium on oxygen pressure recording, Nijmegen, September 19-20, 1968). Basel, S. Karger, 1969, 25 x 18 cm., xii + 164 p. 102 figures, 3 tables. Price \$ 11.75; SF. 49.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1970, No 5 311

New International Meetings Announced

Information listed in this section supplements details in the Annual International Congress Calendar (published as the December 1969 issue of the magazine) as well as details in earlier 1970 issues.

1970 Jun 1-4 Int Wool Secretariat. Conference. P : 500. <i>Service des Congrès, avenue d'Ostende, Monte-Carlo, Monaco.</i>	Monte Carlo (Monaco)	1970 Jul 5-9 Int conference on ferrites. P : 750. <i>c / o Kyoto Int Conference Hall. Takara-ike, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.</i>	Kyoto (Japan)
1970 Jun 2 Int Chamber of Commerce. 90th executive committee. <i>38 Cours Albert 1er, 75 Paris 8e, France.</i>	Paris (France)	1970 Jul 5-9 Lutheran World Federation. Commission on world mission. <i>750 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.</i>	St Louis (Miss, USA)
1970 Jun 3-4 Int Chamber of Commerce. Council : 115th session. <i>38 Cours Albert 1er, 75 Paris 8e, France.</i>	Paris (France)	1970 Jul 6-8 United Nations Institute for Training and Research. Annual Meeting of directors of institutes within the UN family. <i>Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.</i>	Geneva (Switzerland)
1970 Jun 23-26 Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials. 15th meeting. <i>M D Daniels Shepard, SALALM, OAS General Secretariat, Washington, DC 20006, USA.</i>	Toronto (Canada)	1970 Jul 6-8 European Federation of Chemical Engineering. Working party on foodstuffs. <i>Dr W Fritzsche, Varrentrappstrasse 40-42, Carl Bosch-Haus, 6 Frankfurt / Main, Germany Fed Rep.</i>	Prague (Czechoslovakia)
1970 Jun 28-28 Scandinavian Society of Forensic Medicine. 16th Scandinavian congress of pathology and microbiology. <i>Prof O Bjarnson, c / o University of Iceland, POB 150, Reykjavik, Iceland.</i>	Reykjavik (Iceland)	1970 Jul 6-10 Int symposium on passivity (3rd). <i>Dr T P Hoar, c / o Metallurgy Dept, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK..</i>	Cambridge (UK)
1970 Jun 29-Jul 3 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Permanent group on synthetics and substitutes : 4th session. <i>Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.</i>	Geneva (Switzerland)	1970 Jul 6-18 World Meteorological Organization. Regional association (South America)- 5th session. <i>41 avenue Giuseppe Motta, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.</i>	Bogota (Colombia)
1970 Jul 1-8 Int Society for Music Education. Congress. P : 100. <i>Mrs A L Lauréll, Kongressstjänst, Grevgatan 16, 11453 Stockholm, Sweden.</i>	Stockholm (Sweden)	1970 Jul 6-31 United Nations, Economic and Social Council. 49th session. <i>Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.</i>	Geneva (Switzerland)
1970 Jul 2-3 Lutheran World Federation. Board of Directors. <i>150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.</i>	St Louis (Miss, USA)	1970 Jul 9-17 United Nations. World youth assembly. <i>New York, NY 10017, USA.</i>	New York (USA)
1970 Jul 3-6 European Broadcasting Union. General assembly. <i>1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.</i>	Paris (France)	1970 Jul 10-11 Int Association for the Study of the Liver. Meeting. <i>Dis Congress Service, 36 Skindergade, 1159 Copenhagen K, Denmark.</i>	Helsingor (Denmark)
1970 Jul 3-11 Lutheran World Federation. World encounter of Lutheran youth. <i>150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.</i>	Sao Leopoldo (Brazil)	1970 Jul 13-15 United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe. Committee on housing, building and planning : consultation on economic and technical trends in building components production and construction. <i>Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.</i>	Geneva (Switzerland)
1970 Jul 5-8 Lutheran World Federation. Theology professors pre-assembly conference : « The task of theology in today's world ». <i>150 route de Ferney, 1211. Geneva 20, Switzerland.</i>	Jose C Paz (Argentina)		

- 1970 Jul 14-16 Leicester (UK)
Int symposium on ylides.
Dr John F Gibson, Chemical Society, Burlington House, London W1V 0BJ, UK.
- 1970 Jul 14-18 Liverpool (UK)
Int Fertility Association. Annual conference.
Dr T D Glover, c/o Dept of Veterinary Anatomy, University of Liverpool, Liverpool 3, UK.
- 1970 Jul. 20-24 Canterbury (Kent, UK)
Int conference on reactions in solution.
Prof G Ft Martin, The Chemical Lab, University of Kent at Canterbury, Kent, UK.
- 1970 Jul 20-31 Tokyo (Japan)
World Meteorological Organization. Regional association II (Asia) -5th session.
41 avenue Giuseppe Motta, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
- 1970 Jul 21-23 Lima (Peru)
Pan American Pédiatrie Surgery Association. 2nd Panamerican and 1st Peruvian congresses of pédiatrie surgery.
Dr M Pizarro Flores, Avenida Brasil 600, Lima, Peru.
- 1970 Jul 21-24 Oxford (UK)
Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics. 2nd int conference on atomic physics.
Prof C / C Butler, Physics Department, Imperial College, London SW7, UK.
- 1970 Jul 22-25 Maracaibo (Venezuela)
Junior Chamber Int. Conference.
Nerio Rincon, Apartado 1333, Maracaibo, Venezuela.
- 1970 Jul 27-31 Vienna (Austria)
American Society of Pharmacognosy / German Society for Medical Botanical Science. Meeting.
Dean V E Tyler, School of Pharmacy & Pharmacological Science, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana 47907, USA.
- 1970 Jul 28-30 Manchester (UK)
Int symposium on non-aqueous solvents : 2nd.
Dr John F Gibson, Chemical Society, Burlington House, London W1V 0BN, UK.
- 1970 Jul 28-31 Esch-Alzette (Luxemburg)
Union for the Int Language IDO. Int congress.
J Kreis-Schneeberger, Case Champel 127, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland.
- 1970 Jul 29-Aug 5 Moscow (USSR)
Int congress on photographic science.
Dr S A Nedozky, General secretary, Organizing Committee, Leningrad Av 47, Moscow A-167, USSR.
- 1970 Jul 30-Aug 3 Sydney (Australia)
Int Council on Health, Physical Education and Recreation. 13th congress.
A Willee, c / o Dept of Physical Education, University of Melbourne, Australia.
- 1970 Jul Brasilia (Brazil)
Inter-American Hotel Association.. 12th congress.
Jorge Andino, Secretario AIH, Hotel Majestic, Quito, Ecuador.
- 1970 Jul Geneva (Switzerland)
World Meteorological Organization / Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission. Panel of experts on co-ordination of requirements.
41 avenue Giuseppe Motta, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
- 1970 Aug 2-7 Stockholm (Sweden)
Int congress of commercial teachers. P : 150.
Mr Håkan Kronvall, Bygatan 7, 171 55 Solna, Sweden.
- 1970 Aug 2-8 Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Society of Hematology. 13th congress.
Prof H Brausteiner, Med Universitätsklinik, Innsbruck, Austria.
- 1970 Aug 2-9 Monte Carlo (Monaco)
Congrès int des coeurs vaillants at âmes vaillantes. P : 200.
Service des Congrès, avenue d'Ostende, Monte-Carlo, Monaco.
- 1970 Aug 3-15 Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
World Meteorological Organization. Regional association V (South-West Pacific)- 5th session.
41 avenue Giuseppe Motta, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
- 1970 Aug 8-9 Rust (Austria)
Esperantist Ornithologists' Association. Annual meeting. P : 30.
W De Smet, Wilgendreef 14, 2180 Kalmthout, Belgium.
- 1970 Aug 16-22 Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
Latin Federation of Medical Electro-Radiological Societies. 8th congress.
Dr R Cortes, av Churchill 97, Sala 508, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- 1970 Aug 17-21 Cambridge (USA)
Int conference on the physics of semiconductors : 10th.
M I Nathan, IBM Watson Research Center, Box 218, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598, USA.
- 1970 Aug 17-21 Stockholm (Sweden)
Int congress on education of the deaf. P : 1100.
Bengt Göransson, Reso Kongressstjänst, Fack, 105 24 Stockholm, Sweden.
- 1970 Aug 17-22 Leningrad (USSR)
Int Society for Stereology. Symposium in conjunction with 9th Int Congress of Anatomists : - Application of stereology to morphometry ».
Prof Hellmut Fischmeister, Dept of Engineering Materials, Chalmers University of Technology, 40220 Gothenburg, Sweden.
- 1970 Aug 17-22 Leningrad (USSR)
Int Anatomical Congress. 9th int congress.
Prof Dr W Bargmann, Department of Anatomy, University of Kiel, 23 Kiel, Germany Fed Rep.

1970 Aug 17-29 World Meteorological Organization, Commission for atmospheric sciences. 5th session. 41 avenue Giuseppe Motta, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	Washington DC (USA)	1970 Sep 7-17 Lutheran World Federation. Seminar on « God and worship ». 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	Strasbourg (France)
1970 Aug 18-22 Collegium Int Neuropsychopharmacologicum - Congress. c / o Czechoslovak Medical Society J E Purkyne, Sokolska 31, Prague 2, Czechoslovakia.	Prague (Czechoslovakia)	1970 Sep 8-18 World Meteorological Organization. Executive Committee: 22nd session. 41 av Giuseppe Motta, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	Geneva (Switzerland)
1970 Aug 19-22 Int Federation of Library Associations. 6th Anglo-Scandinavian conference on public libraries. 13 Vine Court Road, Sevenoaks, Kent, UK.	Helsinki (Finland)	1970 Sep 16-19 Society of Nuclear Medicine. 8th Jahrestagung : clinical capabilities and technical development. Prof Dr H Hundeshagen, 9 Bissendorfer Strasse, 3 Hannover, Germany Fed Rep.	Hannover (Germany, Fed Rep)
1970 Aug 21-24 World congress of medical law (2nd). Or R Dierkens, Apotheekstraat 5, 9000 Ghent, Belgium.	Washington DC (USA)	1970 Sep 18-20 World Union for Protection of Life. 10th annual meeting Berneroder Strasse 61, 3 Hannover-Kirchrode, Germany (Fed Rep).	Luxembourg (Luxemburg)
1970 Aug 23-29 Int symposium on combustion : 13th. Combustion Institute, 986 Union Trust Bldg, Pittsburg, Pa 15219, USA.	Salt Lake City (USA)	1970 Sep 20-26 Pan-American Federation of Engineering Societies. nth congress. Rincon 454, Casilla de Correo 891, Montevideo, Uruguay.	Buenos Aires (Argentina)
1970 Aug 27-29 Int symposium on biological activities of complement. Dr D G Ingram, c / o Canadian Soc for Immunology, Dept of Bacteriology, University of Guelph, Ont, Canada.	Guelph (Canada)	1970 Sep 21-23 Permanent Int Association of Navigation Congresses. Meeting Commission. P : 50. Service des Congrès, avenue d'Ostende, Monte-Carlo, Monaco.	Monte Carlo (Monaco)

Unique sur la Seine
FACE AU BOIS DE BOULOGNE

BATEAU - RESTAURANT GASTRONOMIQUE CLIMATISE

“ LE ROLLON ”

Propriétaire J. COLLIN

Déjeuners d'affaires - Réceptions
Séminaires - Mariages - Lunchs
Cocktails (jusqu'à 300 couverts)
Menus à prix fixes et à la carte

Location de salles pour
entreprises et traiteurs

Face au 48, Quai Sadi-Carnot
Rive gauche - Saint-Cloud (92)

Location et renseignements : 825 38-36

- 1970 Sep 21-24 Brussels (Belgium)
Int Union for Moral and Social Action. 6th triennial congress : Youth and the values of civilization.
UIAMS, rue Brialmont 11, 1030 Brussels, Belgium.
- 1970 Sep 21-26 Poiana Brasovului (Rumania)
Lutheran World Federation. European minority churches conference.
750 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
- 1970 Sep 21-Oct 2 Washington DC (USA)
World Health Organization. Regional committee for the Americas : 22nd session, 28th Pan American sanitary conference.
Dr A Horwitz, 525 23rd Street NW, Washington, D C 20037, USA.
- 1970 Sep 22-26 Malta
World Health Organization. Regional Committee for Europe: 20th session.
Dr L A Kaprio, 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark.
- 1970 Sep Bordeaux (France)
Int Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Sciences. Symposium of experts, classical and sociological, on the late Roman Empire, Theme : the 4th century.
Prof E.T. Salmon, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario Canada;
Prof. Robert Etienne, Faculté des Lettres et Sciences humaines, 20 Cours Pasteur, 33-Bordeaux, France.
- 1970 Sep Copenhagen (Denmark)
Int Bank for Reconstruction and Development / Int Development Association. Annual general meeting of the Boards of Governors.
1818 H Street NW, Washington DC 20433, USA.
- 1970 Sep Accra (Ghana)
World Health Organization. Regional committee for Africa : 20th session.
Dr A A Quenum, P O Box N°6, Brazzaville, Congo (Rep).
Dr V T Herat Gunaratne, World Health House, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi 1, India.
- 1970 Oct 4-9 Herzeg Novi and Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)
Int Atomic Energy Agency / Institute for the Application of Nuclear Energy in Agriculture, Medicine and Forestry of Beograd / Institute of Agricultural Chemistry of University of Pisa. 8th int symposium of « Agrochimica ».
Istituto di Chimica Agraria della Università degli Studi di Pisa, Via S Michele degli Scalzi 2, 56 100 Pisa, Italy.
- 1970 Oct 4-10 Konstanz (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Astronautical Federation. 21st congress.
250 rue Saint-Jacques, 75 Paris 5e, France.
- 1970 Oct 5-12 Paris (France)
Int Bureau of Weights and Measures. 14th general conference of weights and measures. P : 120.
Pavillon de Breteuil, 92-Sèvres, France.
- 1970 Oct 15-17 Majorca (Spain)
European League for Mental Hygiene. Annual congress. Theme : « Evaluation des besoins et des réalisations en faveur de la santé mentale dans chaque pays européen. La jeunesse contestataire - opinion des différents milieux et des différentes couches sociales. »
Dr Lamarche, Billiers 56, Muzillac, France.
- 1970 Oct 16-17 Essen (Germany Fed Rep)
Int Solid Wastes and Public Cleansing Association. Meeting « The disposal of special wastes ».
ISWA, 28 Portland Place, London W1, UK.
- 1970 Oct 19-23 Paris (France)
Int Gas Union / Int Institute of Refrigeration / Institute of Gas Technology. 2nd int conference and exhibition on liquefied natural gas.
Theme : « LNG-Gas international ».
AG Higgins, Int gas Union, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1, UK;
B Schukraft, Supervisor of Public Information, Institute of Gas Technology, 3424 S State St, Chicago, Illinois 60616, USA.
- 1970 Oct 23-27 Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Federation of Sound Hunters. Congress : Sound recording. P : 60.
René Monnat, P O Box 2211, 3000 Bern Transit, Switzerland.
- 1970 Oct 26-28 Utrecht (Netherlands)
Int congress on plastics and rubbers. Theme : Man-made materials; whence, hence, thence. P : 300.
Jaarbeursplein, Utrecht, Netherlands.
- 1970 Oct Cairo (UAR)
African Postal Union. Congress.
5 rue 26 Juillet, Cairo, UAR.
- 1970 Nov 9-25 Barbados
World Meteorological Organization. Seminar on agrometeorology.
41 avenue Giuseppe Motta, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
- 1970 Nov 15-18 Geneva (Switzerland)
World ORT Union. 90th congress. Ex.
1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
- 1970 Nov 15-24 Jerusalem (Israel)
Women's Int Zionist Organisation. 16th world conference.
Wizo, 38 David Hamelech Avenue, Tel Aviv, Israel.
- 1971 May 10-31 Versailles (France)
Int Association « Town-Planning and Distribution ». 3rd int congress : « le commerce, moteur du développement urbain ».
67 rue Montoyer, 1040 Bruxelles, Belgium.
- 1971 May 12-14 Washington DC (USA)
World Future Society. 1st assembly.
P O Box 19285, 20th Street Station, Washington, D C 20036, USA.



NICE CAPITALE DE LA COTE D'AZUR

CENTRE MONDIAL DES CONGRES
met à votre disposition

- Un Palais des Congrès pouvant recevoir 20.000 personnes
- Vingt salles de capacités diverses
- 300 hôtels totalisant environ 10.000 chambres
- D'innombrables possibilités d'excursion et de distractions

Au centre de la Côte d'Azur, desservie par un aéroport international, des liaisons ferroviaires, routières et maritimes la reliant à toutes les capitales, **NICE est la ville idéale des Congrès**

... en toutes saisons ... pour tous les goûts ... pour toutes les bourses

Pour tout renseignement et toute documentation complémentaire :

SYNDICAT D'INITIATIVE : 32, rue Hôtel-des-Postes - Tél. 85.25.25 - Telex 46042

1971 May Nuremberg (Germany Fed Rep)
Int Hotel Association. Council.
89 rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, 75-Paris 8e, France.

1971 Jul 1-3 Barcelona (Spain)
Junior Chamber Int. Conference.
Jose Draper Torres, Espanislaio Rico Ariza 1, Barcelona, Spain.

1971 Jul 5-9 Marseilles (France)
Int Union of Crystallography / Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. 3rd int conference on crystal growth.
Dr B Mutafshiev, Laboratoire de Minéralogie- Cristallographie. Université d'Aix-Marseille, 13 Marseilles, France.

1971 Jul 28-Aug 6 USA
World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. 25th triennial convention.
62 Becmead Avenue, London SW 16, UK.

1971 Aug 9-16 Philadelphia (Pa, USA)
Int Federation of University Women. 17th int conference : "The minds of men, the defences of peace".
17a King's Road, Sloane Square, London SW3, UK.

1971 Aug 23-28 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
Int Society of Chemotherapy / Czechoslovak Society of Chemotherapy. 7th int congress.
Zdenek Modr, M D, CSc, Research Institute of Experimental Therapy, Budejovicka 800, Prague 4-Krc, Czechoslovakia.

1971 Sep 12-17 Berlin (Germany Fed Rep)
Int Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations. 12th world congress.
425 13th Street NW, Washington DC 20004, USA.

1971 Sep Washington (USA)
Int Bank for Reconstruction and Development / Int Development Association. Annual general meeting of the Boards of Governors.
1818 H Street, N W, Washington D C 20433, USA.

1971 Oct 11-14 Washington DC (USA)
Association of Official Analytical Chemists. Annual meeting
Box 540 Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington D c 20044, USA.

1971 Oct, Nov or Dec Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
Int Union for the Scientific Study of Population / United Nations, Economic Commission for Africa. African regional population conference.
B Remiche, Int Union for Scientific Study of Population, 2 rue Charles Magnette, 4000 Liège, Belgium.

1971 Nov Athens (Greece)
Int Hotel Association. Council.
89 rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, 75 Paris 8e, France.

1972 Jun 19-23 Copenhagen (Denmark)
Int Federation of Clinical Chemistry. 8th int congress.
Department of Clinical Chemistry, Rigshospitalet, DK 2100 Copenhagen; Denmark.

Published MONTHLY by
Union of International Associations (founded 1910)
Annual subscription : \$ 11 or 75 /-

Editor, Administration : J. rue aux Laines, Brussels 1 (Belgium)
W.F. Pannell, London
Tel. 01-499-1101

Advertising Manager : Roger Ranson,
35, boulevard de la République, Saint-Cloud. 92 France.
Tél. 605-39.78.

Sole U.K. Advertising Contractors : London & Continental advertising

COMITE DE DIRECTION — UAI
limited.
120 Gloucester Road, London S W 7. Tel '01-373 3366/7 Cables
Locotra London S W 7.

President : President ;
FA CASADIO, Directeur, Societa Italiana per
l'Organizzazione Internazionale (Italie);

Vice-Présidents : Vice-Présidents :
Sir Ramaswami MUDALIAR, President India
Steamship Company (India);
Pierre VASSEUR, Secrétaire général hono-
raire de la Chambre de Commerce Inter-
nationale (France);

Treasurer : General
Roland RAINAUT (France).

MENSUEL publié par
Union des Associations Internationales - U.A.I., (fondée en 1910)
Abonnement 1 an.: 450 FB, US NF, 40 FS.
Rédaction, Administration : 1, rue aux Laines, Bruxelles 1 (Belgique)

UK Business Office: Mrs Fay Pannell, The Conference Centre
43 Charles Street, Mayfair, London W.1 - Tel. no. 05-499-1101

Délégué, Direction de la Publicité : Roger Ranson,
35, boulevard de la République, Saint-Cloud. 92 France
Tél. 605 - 39.78

Sole U.K. Advertising Contractors : London & Continental advertising
limited,
120 Gloucester Road London SW7. Tel. 01-373 3366/7 Cables

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :
Locotra London S W 7.

Secrétaire Général : Secretary-General :
Georges Patrick SPEECKAERT.

Membres : Members :
Th. CAVALLANTI, Président de l'Institut de

Droit Public de la Fondation Getulio Vargas
(Brésil);

Etienne de la VALLEE POUSSIN, Délégué
belge à l'Assemblée Consultative du Con-
seil de l'Europe (Belgique);

T. KOTARBINSKI, Ancien Président de
l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences (Polo-
gne);
S. RÖKKAN, Director of Research, Chr Michel-
sen Institut (Norway);
Dr Mohamed Aly RIFAAT (RAU), Secrétaire
général de l'Organisation Afro-Asiatique
de Coopération Economique;
Louis VERNIERS, Secrétaire général hono-
raire du Ministère de l'Education nationale
(Belgique);

Où souscrire votre abonnement et les autres publications de l'UAI :

soit directement à l'UAI, rue aux Laines, 1, Bruxelles 1, Belgique (voir modes de paiement ci-dessous); soit auprès d'un libraire et tout particulièrement en :

ALLEMAGNE (R.F.). Libr. Hans Meschen-
dorfer, Hackenstrasse 3/1, Munich 2; Libr.
Rudolf Pieper, Wörthstrasse 1/11, 8 Munich;
Libr. Alexander Horn, Spiegelgasse 9,
6200 Wiesbaden. — AUSTRALIA, B.C.N. Agenc-
ies Pty Ltd, 178 Collins Street, Melbourne,
Victoria 3000. — AUTRICHE, Librairie Gerold

& C., Graben 31, Vienne 1. — BELGIQUE
Agence et Messageries de la Presse, rue
du Persil, 14-22, Bruxelles 1; Office Inter-
national de Librairie, avenue Marx, 30,
Bruxelles 5. — CANADA, Davies Book C,
3468 Melrose Avenue, Montréal; Periodica,
5112 av. Papineau, Montréal 23; Co-opera-
tive Book Centre of Canada Ltd, 125 Ber-
mondsey Road, Toronto 16, Ont. — CHILE,
Libr. Oscar Marin y Cia, Casilla 9812,
Santiago. — DENMARK, Libr. Juf-
Gjellerup, Solvgade 87, Copenhagen K. —
gæld, Norregade 6, Copenhagen K. —

ESPAGNE, Pleyade, Duque de Alba 9,
Madrid 12. — FINLAND, Akateeminen Kirje-
kauppa, 2 Keskuskatu, Helsinki; Rautatie-
kirjakauppa Oy, Kampinkatu 2, Helsinki 10.
— FRANCE, Librairie des Méridiens, boule-
vard Saint-Germain, 119, Paris 6e; Libr. p.
Raymann & C°, rue de Tournon, 17, Paris 6e

Offi-Lib, rue Gay-Lussac, 48, Paris 5e; Libr.
Technique & Documentation, rue Lavoisier, 11
Paris 8e. — ISRAEL, Weiss Subscriptions
1 Jabotinsky Street, Tel Aviv. — ITALIE,
Libreria Commis, Sansoni, Via Lamarmora 45,

Florence; Libr. Ambrogio Raguzzi, Corso
Trieste, Rome. — JAPAN, Kokusai Shobo Ltd.,
5 Ogawamachi, 3-chome, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo; Kinokuniya bookstore Ltd, 826 Tsuno-

hazu 1-chome, Sniinjuku-ku Tokyo. — NE-
THERLANDS, N.V. Meulenhof-Bruna, Beu-
lingsstraat 2, Amsterdam; Swetz & Zeitlinger
Keizersgracht 487, Amsterdam C; N.V. Marti-

nus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9-11, 's-Graven-
hage. — NORWAY, Libr. Tanum-Cammer-
meyer, Karl Johansgt. 43, Oslo 1. — PORTU-
GAL, Librairie Ferin, 70 rua Nova do Almada
74, Lisbonne. — SUISSE, Libr. Herbert Lang
& C°, Münzgraben 2, Berne. Libr. Payot,
6 rue Granus, Genève. — SWEDEN, Librairie
de la Cour C.E. Fritze, Fredagatan 2, Stock-
holm 6; Almqvist & Wiksell, Gamla Broga-
tan 26, 101 20 Stockholm 1. — UNITED KING-
DOM, Blackwell's Foreign Dept, Broad Street,
Oxford; Wm Dawson & Sons Ltd, Cannon
House, Macklin Street, London WC2. —
U.S.A., F. W. Faxon Company, Inc, 515 Hyde
Park Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02131; interna-
tional Publications Service, 303 Park Ave,
South, New York NY 10010; Stechert Halper
inc, 31 East 10th Street, New York NY 10003;
Ebco-National Publications Company, P.O.
Box 90901, Los Angeles, California 90009.

MODES DE PAIEMENT — METHODS OF PAYMENT :

Bruxelles : Compte chèque postal n° 346.99.
ou Compte n° 451.651 à la Société Générale de Banque.

Geneve : Compte courant à l'Union des Banques Suisses.

Düsseldorf : Konto Nr 91097 der Deutsche Bank, Königsallee, 45-47 (Berschrankt konvertierbares DM-Konto).
Nach Runderlass des Deutschen Bundeswirtschaftsministeriums Nr 23/53 können Abonnements-
gebühren für den Bezug einer Zeitschrift im Postzahlungsverkehr unmittelbar in das
Ausland überwiesen werden.

New York : Account at the First National City Bank, 55, Wall Street.

Paris : Compte n° 58.567 à la Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Boulevard Haussmann, 6-8. (C.C.P. de
de la Banque n° 170.09).

Rome : Compte Courant, Banco di Roma, 307 Via del Corso.

The Hague : Account 785.330 at R. Mees & Hope, 13. Kneuterdijk.

London : to Mrs Fay Pannell, The Conference Centre, 43 Charles Street, London W.1. by crossed cheque payable to
Union of international Associations (no application to British Exchange Control necessary).

Barcelona : Compte n° 30/1187/3/B. Banco Exterior de Espana.

or by crossed cheque to the order of the Union of International Associations
ou par cheque barré à l'ordre de l'Union des Associations Internationales.

