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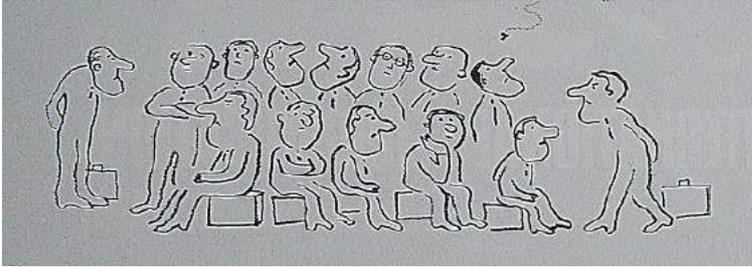


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Faut-il vous faire un dessin?

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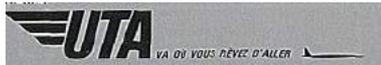
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OCTOBRE OCTOBER
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Published MONTHLY by
Union of International Associations (founded 1910)
Annual subscription : \$ 11 or £-3.75
Editor, Administration : 1. rue aux Laines, 1000 Brussels (Belgium)
Tel. (02)11.83.96.
Advertising Manager : Roger Ranson.,
35, boulevard de la République, Saint-Cloud, 92 France.
Tél. 605 - 39.78.
Methods of Payment : see last page of this issue.
Other UAI Publications : see last page of this issue.

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MENSUEL publié par
Union des Associations Internationales - UAI (fondée en 1910)
Abonnement un an : 450 FB, SO FF, 40 FS.
Rédaction, Administration : 1, rue aux Laines, 1000 Bruxelles (Belgique) - Tél. (02)11.83.96.
Délégué, Direction de la Publicité : Roger Ranson.
35, boulevard de la République, Saint-Cloud, 92 France
Tél. 605 - 39.78.
Modes de Paiement : voir dernière page de ce numéro.
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L'ONU à la recherche d'un nouveau mode de coopération avec les ONG

« Le Conseil économique et social peut prendre toutes dispositions utiles pour consulter les organisations non gouvernementales qui s'occupent de questions relevant de sa compétence... »

Art. 71 de la Charte.
San Francisco 1945.

« Reading this resolution carefully and seeing practical implications, I would judge that this may be the most important resolution for non-governmental organizations since the establishment of consultative status for the NGOs. »

Statement by the president
of the Ecosoc at a briefing
for representatives of NGO.
New York, juin 1971.

Il arrive que des événements de conséquence passent relativement inaperçus. Ainsi le 3 juin 1971, le Conseil économique et social de l'ONU a adopté, à l'unanimité, une importante résolution ayant trait à la consultation des organisations non-gouvernementales. Cette résolution, dans son préambule, part de la constatation que les ONG dotées d'un statut consultatif auprès du Conseil et qui travaillent principalement dans le domaine du développement économique et social « peuvent contribuer considérablement à la réalisation des buts et objectifs de la stratégie internationale de développement pour la deuxième Décennie des Nations-Unies pour le développement ».

D'où la nécessité pour ces ONG « de s'efforcer de développer des rapports plus significatifs et plus productifs avec le Conseil économique et social afin de pouvoir contribuer efficacement à la mise en œuvre de la stratégie internationale de développement... »

L'essentiel de la résolution est là, le reste étant d'exécution. Le Comité des ONG du Conseil est en effet chargé d'examiner « les contributions au développement déjà faites ou projetées » par les ONG en question et puis « de présenter au Conseil, pour qu'il les examine à sa cinquante-quatrième session (printemps 1973), des recommandations sur la façon d'améliorer la contribution desdites organisations à la mise en œuvre de la stratégie internationale de développement ».

L'adoption de cette résolution est un acte plein de sens pour plusieurs raisons.

D'abord du fait de ses origines : le Soudan, le Brésil, le Ghana et le Pakistan en sont les auteurs, quatre Etats du tiers monde où précisément l'on rencontrait jusqu'ici le plus de réserve sinon sur le principe même de la coopération internationale privée du moins quant à ses rapports avec l'organisation intergouvernementale.

Du fait aussi de l'unanimité que la résolution a réalisée pour la toute première fois au sujet du statut consultatif. Les initiés apprécieront le caractère exceptionnel de cette unanimité,

en se demandant seulement si elle n'a pas été rendue possible parce qu'il s'agissait de l'aide au développement.

La circonstance du moment est également notable : la crise de la consultation ; le mécontentement des ONG à la fois mal connues et méconnues ; l'émotion soulevée par la malencontreuse résolution de l'Unesco de novembre 1970 et la bonne réaction de la fonction internationale à l'événement

Il nous suffira de nous référer à une déclaration de M. Curtis Roosevelt, chef du service des ONG au Secrétariat des Nations-Unies, d'après un procès-verbal du bureau de la conférence des ONG à Genève : *M. Roosevelt cite l'article paru dans le numéro de janvier de la revue « Associations internationales » et relève son interprétation pessimiste des relations ou l'absence de relations entre les ONG et les Nations-Unies. Il estime que l'article intitulé « La stratégie de la tour d'ivoire du système des Nations-Unies » a fort attiré l'attention sur la crise en cours entre les Etats membres et les ONG. A son avis, il est indispensable de regarder les choses en face ; il propose donc d'avoir une série de consultations ou de séminaires avec les ONG pour examiner la situation.*

L'idée fut alors exprimée qu'une meilleure connaissance des points de vue des deux mondes, les Etats et les Associations internationales, « pourrait fort bien conduire à des changements ou à des modifications dans la politique adoptée par l'une ou l'autre partie ». A titre d'exemple, le Secrétariat avait le souci de savoir pourquoi certains groupements de jeunesse, aussi certains groupes confessionnels, se tiennent à l'écart de la stratégie des Nations-Unies pour le développement.

On a ainsi pu noter avec satisfaction, dès le seuil de cette année, que la démarche du Secrétariat sollicitait résolument la décision de l'Assemblée des Nations-Unies de procéder à un examen des ONG tous les quatre ans, de façon à pouvoir informer de leurs activités les Etats membres et à montrer l'usage qu'elles font de leur statut consultatif, cela en étroite consultation avec les ONG concernées.

Le président du Comité spécial des ONG pour les Droits de l'Homme, M. MacBride, s'est alors félicité de ce qu'il a appelé un changement d'attitude de la part du Secrétariat. Disons une remarquable évolution qui a été marquée par la résolution du 3 juin, dont les auteurs ont trouvé des conseils bien inspirés, une évolution caractérisée davantage encore par les commentaires officiels qui ont suivi l'événement lors de deux « briefings », l'un à New York, du président du Conseil économique et social, l'ambassadeur Rachid Driss (Tunisie), l'autre à Genève de M. Philippe de Seynes, sous-secrétaire général des Nations-Unies pour les questions économiques et sociales.

L'ambassadeur Rachid Driss a réuni les représentants des ONG pour leur tenir à peu près ce langage :

Au moment où l'on songe à renforcer le travail du Conseil, il apparaît opportun d'améliorer les rapports de coopération mutuelle qui doivent exister entre l'ONU et les ONG, particulièrement dans le domaine économique et social. Sans scruter les intentions des auteurs de la Charte au sujet de cette coopération, le fait est que « les ONG sont devenues une part du système et que les relations fondées sur l'Art. 71 de la Charte doivent avoir un effet d'influence réciproque ». Pratiquement, il importe que les Nations-Unies tirent avantage des valeurs des ONG et agissent conjointement avec elles. Sans doute, ces relations sont-elles passées par des phases d'ombre et de lumière, de succès et de difficultés, pour des raisons principalement politiques, on le sait. Mais depuis 1945, l'univers des ONG a changé, parallèlement à celui des organisations interétatiques. Et le Secrétariat des Nations-Unies, pour sa

part, a si bien perçu dans les champ des ONG la nappe profonde de leurs ressources en connaissance des nouveaux développements de la science et de la technique, qu'il est en train de «réveiller» l'intérêt de l'organisation des Etats à puiser dans cette énorme potentialité

Passant à l'analyse de la résolution du 3 juin, le président du Conseil a porté ce jugement que c'était peut-être la résolution la plus importante pour les ONG depuis l'établissement du statut consultatif. En quel sens selon lui ? D'abord parce que le moment paraît venu de réévaluer les relations des ONG avec les membres des Nations-Unies, les nouveaux membres en particulier. Puis parce que l'occasion est ainsi offerte au Secrétariat d'user de ressources non utilisées et dont il aura grand besoin. Enfin parce que les Etats vont pouvoir mieux connaître le travail des ONG, leurs possibilités et leurs contributions à la vie internationale.

L'ambassadeur Driss n'a pas esquivé la question des relations entre les ONG et leurs attaches nationales. C'est certainement au niveau national que leur influence s'exerce le plus efficacement sur les gouvernements. Ce qui pose alors le cas des représentants d'ONG auprès de l'organisation intergouvernementale. Une valorisation de la consultation devra trouver mieux que des groupes de pression dans chaque Etat et une représentation sans autorité suffisante. Ce fut d'ailleurs un des thèmes de la conférence de presse que M. de Seynes a tenue à Genève en marge de la session d'été du Conseil économique et social, en évoquant l'expérience des audiences du Congrès américain qui pourrait peut-être trouver son application au Parlement international.

Mais le commentaire le plus « politique » du président du Conseil économique et social, qui touche à la philosophie même du sujet, c'est qu'en définitive aucune action des Etats ne pourra réussir sans l'appui des peuples. Or « les ONG représentent les peuples, les peuples organisés ». L'ambassadeur Driss a ajouté textuellement en anglais : « I believe it is this support and influence from the peoples of the world that may make the difference between the United Nations functioning at the lowest common denominator on behalf of its Member States, or having the United Nations represent the most far-sighted and creative thinking of its Members ».

Nous dépassons ici largement les bornes de la stratégie de développement. Et devant l'immense horizon des problèmes de la paix, qui s'étendent du respect des Droits de l'Homme et de l'indépendance des nations à la sécurité et au désarmement, on se prend à espérer que la révision ou plutôt la repensée des rapports entre la société fermée des Etats et la société ouverte des Internationales va progressivement donner aux dispositions de l'art. 71 de la Charte une dimension nouvelle enfin digne de son Préambule.

Puissent les réponses que les associations internationales feront à l'enquête dont le Conseil économique et social a chargé son comité des ONG, ne pas être inférieures à l'événement. Et s'inspirer utilement des réflexions faites à Genève à propos des ONG par le porte-parole le plus autorisé à l'ONU : de nouvelles politiques voient le jour et les objectifs des Nations-Unies peuvent donc changer. Dans une politique qui tend à se situer au niveau de la masse, les sacrifices devront, dans l'immédiat, venir des plus favorisés. Enfin, il faut avoir à l'esprit que les problèmes de la société internationale ne se réduisent pas à la science ni à la technique et que le système des Nations-Unies n'est pas tout.

Robert FENAUX.

QUO VADIS, U.N.O. ?

a review of some of the issues
raised by the Club of Rome study
of « world dynamics »²

The Club of Rome is a semi-secret, international, nongovernmental, nonpolitical organization consisting of a network of some 75 scientists, humanists, economists and business leaders who have joined together to find ways to understand better the changes now occurring in the world. They are not in governmental decision-making positions, nor has the Club itself any ideological, political or national commitments. Their orientation is activist — that is, they wish to do more than study and understand. They wish to clarify the course of human events in a way that can be transmitted to governments and peoples to influence the trends of rising population, increasing pollution, greater crowding, and growing social strife. «The Club views their role as that of a catalyst. It realizes that its program can succeed only if its achievements are sufficiently new and important that they attract a lasting group of adherents from different cultures and various branches of scientific and political activity. To do that the Club seeks to identify a new class of social problems and to provide the language, the methodologies and the criteria of success appropriate for their solution.» Inspired by Aurelio Peccei (), the Club was created some three years ago by a handful of eminent industrialists and academicians such as Eduard Pestel, Alexander King, Hasan Ozbekhan, and Hugo Thiemann, and has now been incorporated in Geneva (**) as a non-profit association under the Swiss Civil Code. Members see themselves as shadowy background figures whose mission is to save the world by infiltrating their ideas into the corridors and dining tables of power — a much-needed transnational, but self elected, «Conseil des Sages».*

* Peccei, Aurelio. *The Chasm Ahead*. The Macmillan Company, London, 1969.

Peccei, Aurelio. «Where Are We? Where Are We Going?» *Successo*, Vol. XII, no. 1 New Series, pp. 119-126 (February 1970) publ. by Aldo Palazzi, Editore, Via Zuretti 34, Milan, Italy.

Peccei, Aurelio. «The Predicament of Mankind», *Successo*, Vol. XII, no. 6 New Series, pp. 149-155 (June 1970), publ. by Aldo Palazzi, Editore, Via Zuretti 34, Milan, Italy.

** Address: Via Giorgione 163, 00147 Rome.

Introduction.

In June, 1970, the Club of Rome met in Bern to discuss its projects on «The Predicament of Mankind». It was at this meeting that Jay W. Forrester, Professor of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, suggested that the Club should make use of the system dynamics computer modelling technology developed by his team. These techniques had already been successfully applied over a 15-year period to studying the problems of the dynamic social system constituted by large corporations and cities. The Club then met for ten days in July at M.I.T., to examine Forrester's approach. As a result, a decision was made to establish a one-year research program under the leadership of Professor Dennis L. Meadows and funded by the Volkswagen Foundation in the Fédéra Republic of Germany.

A book by Jay Forrester entitled «World Dynamics»² has just been published and widely acclaimed. The book describes the dynamic model of world interaction which was discussed at the July conference and which is the foundation for the research program currently underway. As of July, 1971, Dennis Meadows was able to state that «during the past year extensive empirical research by a 10-man team at MIT has not altered the basic conclusions» detailed in the book and which are discussed below.

It is reported that a total of 10,000 copies of the «sensational» conclusions of the computer-based study have already been sent to high-level decision-makers around the world to warn them where their present policies might be leading them. The conclusions are certain to be heavily attacked once they become widely-known, especially by politicians committed to the short-term policies that the computer predicts will cause long-term crises. The book is of the utmost importance to those concerned with the nature and relationship of international development, freedom from hunger, investment, birth control, and environmental programs. It is in fact the first of a continuing series of scientific and political papers reporting on the Club's project at M.I.T.³

¹ Forrester, Jay W. *Industrial Dynamics*. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1961.

Forrester, Jay W. *Principles of Systems*. (Preliminary Edition, ten chapters.) Wright-Allen Press, Room 516, 238 Main Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142, 1968.

Forrester, Jay W. *Urban Dynamics*. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1969.

² Forrester, Jay W. *World Dynamics*. Wright-Allen Press, Inc. 238 Main Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 02142, USA. \$9.75.

³ Some of these have since appeared as offset documents which readers may try to obtain from Dennis Meadows, System Dynamics Group, Alfred P. Sloan School of Management, MIT, Cambridge, Mass. 02139, USA,

Conclusions of the Study.

Forrester is careful to point out with regard to the project, that «It must be considered a preliminary effort.» The preliminary conclusions are cited in full on pages 478-481⁴.

Criticism of the Study.

1. For those who are able to get hold of a copy, a major criticism of the study is evident in the contrast between it and the intentions of an earlier Club of Rome report under the direction of Hasan Ozbekhan⁵. This report sketched out the strategy of the Club with respect to governments and other parts of the world system, but included a brilliant statement of the «problématique» or problem of the steps to be taken to orientate research and action on multi-disciplinary problems. The statement raised more questions than it answered, but they were important and subtle questions which are seldom considered. The current study appears to answer many questions without offering any assurance that the right ones have been asked.

One may suspect that there was a power struggle within the Club between the factions in favour of re-examination of methodology and those in favour of quick, if preliminary conclusions⁶.

But as a matter of tactics it may indeed be better to make known the dramatic conclusions in order to obtain resources for subtler approaches. 2. Forrester's method is to postulate a set of quantities, usually 15 to 30, which describes the state of the system which he is examining at any time. He does not seek to determine the present or past values of these variables, or to derive empirical relations between them. Instead, he writes down relations, according to his own judgement, based on a varying amount of discussion with experts. He then simulates, on a computer, how the system governed by these relations will behave, under alternative policies, and invites experts to consider whether this behaviour is plausible.

One member of the Club of Rome says of the above approach that «The failure to study empirical evidence or to make a serious statistical analysis of the predictive qualities of his relations, makes Professor Forrester's method an exotic device for confirming the prejudices of the investigator.»

Forrester has an excellent argument against this point:

⁴ Points 1 to 8 were grouped as such in the book on pages 11-13 and no modification has been made to the text. The indented paragraphs under each point are citations on the point taken from the relevant sections of the book with minor alteration to the wording for grammatical purposes. The action conclusions of point 9 were elaborated in a different part of the book. The wording of that point, the choice of title for the conclusions, and the French translation were made by the U.A.I.

⁵ Ozbekhan, H. «The Predicament of Mankind. A Proposal.» The Club of Rome, Geneva, March 1970. ⁶ Ozbekhan is no longer Executive Director of the Club's program. He is now with the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

AN ECHO from OECD

Extract from an international report re-assessing science policy.

«Many aspects of developed societies are approaching a condition that may be described as the precursor of saturation, in the sense that things cannot go on growing much longer in some lines without reaching fairly fundamental limits. Indications of saturation are present in total population, pollution of the environment, in the size of [cities], in traffic...even in higher education and perhaps, in the view of some people, the production of new knowledge... in a society now accustomed to growth in almost all its aspects during the last 300 years, this is something quite new.»

«There is nothing new in the use of models to represent social systems. Everyone uses models all the time. Every person in his private life and in his community life uses models for decision making. The mental image of the world around one, carried in each individual's head, is a model. One does not have a family, a business, a city, a government, or a country in his head. He has only selected concepts and relationships which he uses to represent the real system. A mental image is a model. All of our decisions are taken on the basis of models. All of our laws are passed on the basis of models. All executive actions are taken on the basis of models. The question is not whether to use or ignore models. The question is only a choice between alternative models.

The mental model is fuzzy. It is incomplete. It is imprecisely stated. Furthermore, even within one individual, the mental model changes with time and with the flow of conversation. The human mind assembles a few relationships to fit the context of a discussion. As the subject shifts, so does the model. Even as a single topic is being discussed, each participant in a conversation is using a different mental model through which to interpret the subject. Fundamental assumptions differ but are never brought into the open. Goals are different and are left unstated. It is little wonder that compromise takes so long. And it is not surprising that consensus leads to actions which produce unintended results...

Until recently there has been no way to estimate the behaviour of social systems except by contemplation, discussions, argument, and guesswork.

The approach used here to examine the world system combines the strength of the human mind with the strength of today's computers. The human mind is best able to perceive the pressures, fears, goals, habits, prejudice delays, resistance to change, dedication, good will, greed and other human characteristics that control the individual facets of our social systems. Only the human mind seems at present able to formulate a structure into which separate scraps of information can be fitted. But when the pieces of the system have been assembled the mind is nearly useless for anticipating the dynamic behaviour that the system implies. Here the computer is ideal. It will trace interactions of any specified set of relation-

ships without doubt or error... (World Dynamics, pp. ix and 14-15.)

It is hoped that those who believe they already have some different model that is more valid will present it in the same explicit detail, so that its assumptions and consequences can be examined and compared... It seems traditional for explicit models of social systems to be greeted by vague criticisms about their lack of perfection. Instead, we need equally explicit alternatives with a demonstration that the alternative leads to a different and more plausible set of conclusions.

3. Only broad aspects of the world system are considered and then only at a very high level of aggregation so that distinctions between developed and undeveloped countries do not appear explicitly. In other words, differences around the world are largely ignored and only the world situation as a whole is considered. This means that geographical pockets could escape the disasters predicted but on the other hand the model cannot predict social disasters due to the presence of a heightened gap between the «haves» and the «have nots.»

4. The study may also be criticized for producing conclusions for action which are so politically unacceptable as to make all the conclusions appear incredible. Because it is based upon a very abstract concept of the world system, «people» have no place in it. For this reason, its conclusions are liable to be considered as irrelevant and far-fetched by the man-in-the-street who does not see how he can act to counteract the trends predicted. The politician will therefore be on fairly strong ground in ignoring the study — unless a way is found to «translate» the abstractions concerning world systems into an analysis of the systems in which the individual is involved on a day to day basis, and preferably into psychodynamic terms(*). In this way, perhaps the individual could see how each of his actions contributes to systems which Forrester analyzes.

5. A basic criticism made of the study is its emphasis on a physical picture of the world as defined by relationships between pollution, land, natural resources, agricultural production, population and capital. The study is therefore based on the unrealistic assumption of unchanging social and political circumstances, and does not incorporate possible changes in human aspirations and values that might come from widespread recognition of the predicament facing mankind.

Insertion of «relevant» socio-political variables into the existing model is considered by the Club to be an important future goal. For the moment, however, in the absence of adequate resources, the probable influences of such factors on the existing model are being examined. Factors considered relevant include: rationalization of approach to social organization, social mobilization, political participation, nation building, modernization, planning and control, and increasing governmental activity⁷.

It is here that we see the dangers of the Forrester

⁷ Harbordt, Stephen C. *Linking Socio-Political Factors to the World Model*, Cambridge, M.I.T. System Dynamics Group, 1971, 42 p., mime.

* For one attempt see: Judge, A.J. *World dynamics and Psychodynamics*. Brussels, UAI, 1971, 20 pages, mimeo, (ORG/2).

approach as opposed to what might have been the Ozbekhan approach. The choice of these variables is based on the «literature on social change, modernization of underdeveloped countries and related subjects.» But did the authors consulted ask the right questions in arriving at a consensus on the importance of these variables? The assumption is made that these are adequate and sufficient to a description of the socio-political aspects of the system. Other authors might offer other variables — how is «relevant» to be defined?

The stress is heavily on governmental activity, government institutionalization, control, mobilization, etc., all of which are rightly subject to much questioning in the current youth and university context. Where do the «non-governmental» and the «human being» fit in?

One is reminded of the current debate on social indicators adequate to the definition of «quality of life». Most of the attempts result in farcial descriptions which emphasize all those «social» features which are needed to ensure that the individual functions satisfactorily as an economic unit. The approach is rather similar to that of the mass-production factory farmer who develops measures to ensure that his pigs, chickens, or calves receive the optimum amount of light, ventilation, space and nutrients. «Optimum» is defined in terms of production criteria.

Is it not possible to produce psycho-social indicators to measure the opportunity for fulfilling personal development and satisfaction in a society? it would appear to be the lack of such opportunities that contributes to alienation and violence — all of which are «relevant». Is it not worth investigating such indicators as: home and office space per capita, number of groups of which an individual may become a member in a given area, number of distinctive formal roles available per capita (i.e., jobs with titles which distinguish a man from his fellows), accessibility of information on the decision-making process, or even the number of nongovernmental organizations per capita, or the number of new concepts to which the average individual is exposed per year.

The reason that nothing is done is that those responsible for the «literature on social change» have not yet defined the required methodology and it is doubtful whether they believe there is any need for it. «Relevant», is that which is currently studied.

Implications for International Programs.

The Club of Rome study could very well be renamed by the U.N. as «McNamara's Nightmare.» It is a computer study, which the President of the World Bank is known to consider highly significant from his U.S. Department of Defense days. And yet it strikes at the very foundations of the World Bank's commitment to growth, growth, and more economic growth as the key to the solution of world problems. It also menaces the assumptions on which the U.N.'s whole development program is based.

In general, the study raises again many of the questions posed in the carefully pigeon-holed Jackson Report on the Capacity of the U.N. Development System⁸. Specifically, if each Specialized Agency can gaily formulate

⁸ See «Planning for the 1960's in the 1970's.» *International Associations*, .vol. 23, 1970, March, April.

its own programs in a framework of only token inter-agency coordination, then which Agency is going to monitor the interaction between Agency programs? The whole point of the Forrester study is that the implications of different programs must be juxtaposed within a common framework to determine what the *dynamic interactive effects* will do to the world system as a whole. The study shows that the current policies, particularly if successful, will lead to even greater problems than those the individual programs are currently trying to combat.

The only common framework in the UN context is a frail unintegrated administrative structure (there were 33 coordinating bodies at a recent count), riddled with political problems, inhibitions, and private empires. It is incapable of examining systematically interactions of a technical nature unless these are within a narrow domain such as economics. Many of these difficulties will become apparent in the UN's treatment of the environment issue, which is viewed by many developing countries as undermining the thrust of the Second Development Decade. It has still not become clear that more growth and development constitutes a direct menace to the environment. The Club of Rome study makes this very clear in a chapter entitled «Obvious Responses Will Not Suffice» in which are examined the *unfortunate* consequences of such current programs as:

- increased capital-investment generation
- reduced birth rate
- less pollution
- higher agricultural productivity.

Final Comments.

Detailed examination of the Club of Rome study may show that the method is weak and data improperly used. Nevertheless, current policies are in many cases based on even weaker and less integrated methods and data, whose interpretation is often a matter of opinion and fashion. The important point is that there *may* be some truth in the study's conclusions which would be better shown up by improved multidisciplinary social system models. Why have not such possibilities become apparent sooner? Why is the U.N. totally unable to examine the plausibility of the study's conclusions with the aid of a more powerful and more plausible model? It would seem that the United Nations is not organized to respond to a broad multidisciplinary problem except through a number of badly coordinated agencies with uni-disciplinary biases. It is ironic that it should be an international *nongovernmental* body, «unrecognized» by the U.N., that should have produced such a study — at a time when Member States find it difficult to conceive of any non-public-relations function for NGOs. It will be interesting to follow the UN's attempts to «contain» the study's implicit criticism of its current organized approach to world problems.

The study raises an interesting ethical problem which may or may not be academic. The problem may be illustrated by the following event which occurred in London during the Second World War⁹:

The commander of a fire brigade was faced with the following choice. A building containing 500 people was burning down. There was a possibility that the 500 could

be got out by using all his men to make an exit tunnel through the fire. The water needed was not readily available, but could be obtained by flooding a nearby air-raid shelter to provide a reservoir for the fire-pumps. The air-raid shelter, however, contained 12 people who could not get out because of bomb damage which it would take 2 hours to clear — by which time the 500 would certainly be dead. The choice he faced was therefore between (a) a possibility of saving 500 by flooding the shelter and a certainty of drowning 12, or (b) a certainty of saving 12 by concentrating his resources on the shelter and a certainty that the 500 would burn to death¹⁰.

The Club of Rome study poses the same problem displaced over time. Do we save a relatively limited number of people now, (which we can *certainly* do with our current resources), with the prospect that the improved conditions will encourage them to increase in numbers so that, when the resources are once more limited in the future, it is *certain* that many more will die as a result of our humanitarian action? Or do we passively withdraw our assistance to the few in the present, in the knowledge that they will *certainly* die, thus avoiding the *possible* deaths of many in the future?

In fact the study's conclusions seem to suggest that rather than undertake the current short-term, compromise, «humanitarian - for - political - appeal» programs, which in many cases do not even «buy time» and in most cases increase the severity of the eventual crisis, *it may, ironically enough, even be better to do nothing to avoid the impending world crisis.* Namely, aid, development, education, investment and similar programs of all kinds should be cut back and maintained at an absolute minimum consistent with giving the appearance that «something is being done» (in the interests of short-term political considerations.) This would allow each part of the world system to concentrate even more closely on the pursuit of its own interests, thus precipitating the crisis sooner, whatever its form, and therefore with less total damage in the long run. (This is not an argument against the interests of the developing countries, for the point is specifically made that it is they who will suffer *least* in any crisis, precisely because they are less dependant upon the complex organizational and technological arrangements which will suffer most in any crisis.)

In this light, again ironically, the publication of the Club of Rome study may itself be counter-productive for its insights may lead to «almost adequate» programs and organization mechanisms which postpone the crisis — thus increasing its eventual severity. On the other hand, perhaps understanding the conclusions will lead to a change in values and therefore introduce new compensatory factors into the evolution of the world system.

A. J.

⁹ I am indebted to Peter Harper and Jan Fjellander for drawing my attention to this illustration of the ethical problem posed by the Club of Rome conclusions.

¹⁰ The fire chief chose to drown the 12 and did save the 500. He was decorated as a hero. After the war the relatives of the 12 attacked him by legal processes for manslaughter, his wife divorced him, his neighbours, turned against him, and he committed suicide.

SHOCK EVALUATION OF INTERNATIONAL

Preliminary conclusions of the probable effects of interaction of international programs in terms of current population, pollution, and economic growth trends.

PROGRAMS

The study of « world dynamics », of which these are the conclusions, is reviewed in this issue on pages 469-474. See particularly footnote 4 on page 471.

1. Increasing industrialization may be a more fundamental disturbing force in world ecology than is the world population increase. In fact, the population explosion is perhaps best viewed as being a result of technology and industrialization. (Medicine and public health are included here as a part of industrialization.)

- over the last two centuries it appears that improved technology and better medical treatment have been major contributors to the « population explosion ». A humanitarian medical program may in the long run subject a much-expanded world population to the ultimate pressures of over-population. In historical perspective, we may see that many more people suffer in the future so that a few can benefit in the present.
- the high density of population is possible only because of industrialization. Without industrialization the population could not be sustained.
- a point may be reached where continuing the industrialization process means a population collapse from pollution, while stopping the industrial process means a population collapse from failure of the technical support systems of the society.

2. Within the next century, man may face choices from a four-pronged dilemma:

1. Suppression of modern industrial society by a natural-resource shortage.

- well before natural resources disappear, their shortage depresses the world system because of the difficulties of extraction from depleted and more diffuse stocks of resources. Rising demand and failing supplies appear to create the effects of shortage, not 250 years in the future, but only 30 to 50 years hence.
- many industrialized nations are now growing rapidly and placing ever-greater demands on world resources. Many of those resources come from the presently underdeveloped countries. What will happen when the resource-supplying countries begin to withhold natural resources because they foresee the day when their own demand will require the available supplies ?

PROGRAMMES INTERNATIONAUX : PREVISIONS "CHOC"

Conclusions préliminaires sur les effets probables de l'interaction des programmes internationaux en ce qui concerne la population actuelle, la pollution et les tendances de la croissance économique.

1. Plus que l'augmentation de la population,

l'accroissement de l'industrialisation peut être, pour l'écologie du monde, un facteur fondamental de perturbation. En fait, l'explosion démographique devrait être considérée comme étant le résultat de la technologie et de l'industrialisation (La médecine et la santé publique font ici partie de l'industrialisation).

2. Au cours du siècle à venir l'homme se trouverait devant quatre angoissantes perspectives :

1. Disparition de la société industrielle moderne à cause d'une pénurie de ressources naturelles.

2. Decline of world population from change wrought by pollution from power generation, raw-material conversion, chemical plants, waste disposal and intensive agriculture.

2. Diminution de la population mondiale résultant des changements dus à la pollution provenant de la production d'énergie électrique, de la conversion de la matière brute, du fonctionnement des usines chimiques, de l'accumulation des détritiques et de l'expansion de l'agriculture intensive.

— it is most likely that the disruption of social systems and agriculture would occur in such a way that the industrialized societies would suffer the greatest population declines ;

— it is the failure of the rate of pollution absorption to rise as total pollution rises which triggers the pollution crisis. It means that cleanup processes are disrupted by the pollution itself. When pushed far enough, the regenerating processes break down.

3. Population limitation by food shortage.

3. Décroissance de la population par l'insuffisance de nourriture.

— if all other influences on growth are removed, the population will rise by as much as is necessary to generate the degree of food shortage that is needed to suppress growth.

4. Population collapse from war, disease, and social stress caused by physical and psychological overcrowding.

4. Decimation des populations par la guerre, les épidémies, la tension sociale provoquée par l'étouffement physique et psychologique.

3. We may now be living in a «golden age» when, in spite of a widely acknowledged feeling of malaise, the quality of life is, on the average, higher than ever before in history and higher now than the future offers.

3. Nous vivrions actuellement un «âge d'or» puisque, malgré un sentiment de malaise de plus en plus répandu, la qualité de la vie est, en moyenne, plus élevée qu'elle ne l'a jamais été dans le passé et qu'elle ne pourra l'être à l'avenir.

4. Exhortations and programs directed at population control may be inherently self-defeating. If population control begins to result, as hoped, in higher per capita food supply and material standard of living, these very improvements may relax the pressures and generate forces to trigger a resurgence of population growth.

4. Les exhortations et les programmes visant au contrôle de la population peuvent d'eux-mêmes aboutir à un cercle vicieux. Si le contrôle des naissances commence à donner comme résultat, selon les prévisions, une quantité plus grande de nourriture par tête d'habitant et une amélioration du standard de vie, ces progrès mêmes peuvent amener une détente des pressions initiales et donner lieu à une recrudescence de l'accroissement de la population.

— serious doubts are raised about the effectiveness of birth control as a means controlling population. But even if populations were controlled, such control would not forestall difficulties from resource shortage and pollution.

— a birth-control program which would be effective, all other things being equal, may fail because other things will not remain equal. The very incipient success of a program can set in motion forces to defeat the program.

5. The high standard of living of modern industrial societies seems to result from a production of food and material goods that has been able to outrun the rising population. But, as agriculture reaches a space limit, as industrialization reaches a natural-resource limit, population tends to catch up. Population then grows until the «quality of life» falls far enough to stabilize population.

5. Le haut standard de vie de la société industrielle moderne paraît résulter d'une production de denrées alimentaires et de biens matériels dont le taux d'accroissement dépasse celui de la progression démographique.

Mais, lorsque l'agriculture aura atteint les limites imposées par l'espace existant et que l'industrialisation aura atteint les limites imposées par les ressources naturelles disponibles, la population commencera à rattraper la production et continuera à s'accroître. Le moment arrivera où la "qualité de la vie" tombera suffisamment bas pour amener une stabilisation.

— any proposed program for the future must deal with both the quality of life and the factors affecting population. « Revising the quality of life » means releasing stress, reducing crowding, reducing pollution, alleviating hunger, and treating ill health. But these pressures are exactly the sources of concern and actions that will control total population to keep it within the bounds of the fixed world within which we live. If the pressures are released, so is the concern about how we impinge on the environment. Population will then rise further until the pressures reappear with an intensity that can no longer be relieved. Everything we do to reduce those pressures causes the population to rise farther and faster and hastens the day when expediencies will no longer suffice.

6. There may be no hope of the present under-developed countries reaching the standard of living demonstrated by the present industrial nations. In fact, the present disparity between the developed and under-developed nations may be equalized as much by a decline in the developed countries as by an improvement in the underdeveloped countries

6. Il n'y a pas d'espoir pour les pays actuellement sous-développés d'atteindre le standard de vie des nations industrialisées d'aujourd'hui. En fait, l'écart existant entre les nations développées et les pays en voie de développement peut se rétrécir aussi bien par un déclin des premières que par un progrès des seconds.

— the pollution and natural-resource load placed on the world environmental system by each person in an advanced country is probably 20 to 50 times greater than the load now generated by a person in an underdeveloped country. With four times as many people in underdeveloped countries, their rising to the economic level that has been set as a standard by the industrialized nations could mean an increase of 10 times in the natural-resource and pollution load on the world environment. Noting the destruction that has already occurred on land, in the air, and especially in the oceans, capability appears not to exist for handling such a rise in standard of living.

7. A society with a high level of industrialization may be unsustainable. It may be self-extinguishing if it exhausts the natural resources on which it depends. Or, if unending substitution for declining natural resources were possible, a new international strife over pollution and environmental rights might pull the average world-wide standard of living back to the level of a century ago.

7. Une société parvenue à un haut niveau d'industrialisation peut devenir incapable de satisfaire à ses besoins et provoquer sa propre destruction si les ressources naturelles dont elle dépend s'épuisent. Même si une substitution interminable des ressources naturelles était possible, un nouveau conflit international dans la lutte contre la pollution et la préservation de l'environnement pourrait ramener la moyenne du niveau de vie dans le monde à celle d'il y a un siècle.

8. From the long view of a hundred years hence, the present efforts of underdeveloped countries to industrialize may be unwise. They may now be closer to an ultimate equilibrium with the environment than are the industrialized nations. The present underdeveloped countries may be in a better condition for surviving forthcoming world-wide environmental and economic pressures than are the advanced countries. If one of the several forces, strong enough to cause a collapse in world population does arise, the underdeveloped countries might suffer far less than their share of the decline because economies with less organization, integration, and specialization are probably less vulnerable to disruption.

8. Dans une certaine d'années, l'effort déployé à présent par les pays sous-développés pour s'industrialiser pourrait paraître imprudent. Us seraient maintenant plus près d'un ultime équilibre avec l'environnement que les nations industrialisées. Ils auraient de meilleures conditions de survie sous la pression montante de l'environnement aussi bien que de la vie économique. Au cas où l'un des nombreux facteurs suffisants pour causer la decimation de la population mondiale ferait sentir pleinement ses effets, les pays sous-développés souffriraient relativement peu parce que les économies moins organisées, moins intégrées et moins spécialisées sont probablement moins vulnérables à une dislocation.

9. With a view to action towards a global equilibrium solution, the study concludes that we are at the point where higher pressures on growth in the present are necessary if insurmountable pressures are to be avoided in the future. In order to maintain the quality of life (defined here as a combination of material standard of living, degree of crowding, available food, and level of pollution) at the current level, the following changes must be made immediately:

9. En vue d'une action tendant à une solution d'équilibre global, l'étude conclut que nous sommes arrivés au point où un contrôle plus rigoureux de la croissance s'impose si l'on veut éviter les pressions insurmontables dans le futur.

Pour le maintien de la qualité de la vie (définie ici même comme étant la synthèse du standard de vie matérielle, du degré de surpeuplement, de la nourriture disponible et du niveau de pollution), les changements suivants doivent être effectués sans délai :

natural resource usage rate:	reduced	75%
pollution generation:	»	50%
capital investment generation:	»	40%
food production:	»	20%
birth rate:	»	30%

which have the effect of maintaining the population at the 1970 level.

Taux d'utilisation des ressources naturelles :
réduction de 75 %
Production de la pollution :
réduction de 50 %
Production de capitaux d'investissement :
réduction de 40 %
Production alimentaire :
réduction de 20 %
Taux de natalité :
réduction de 30%
lesquels auraient pour effet de maintenir le niveau de la population à celui de 1970.

— the world is running away from its long-term threats by trying to relieve social pressures as they arise. But, if we persist in treating only the symptoms and not the causes, the result will be to increase the magnitude of the ultimate threat and reduce our capability to respond when we no longer have more space and resources to invade.

— instead of automatically attempting to cope with population growth, the national and international efforts to relieve the pressures of excess growth must be reexamined. Many such humanitarian impulses seem to be making matters worse in the long run. Rising pressures are necessary to hasten the day When population is stabilized. Pressures can be increased by reducing food production, reducing health services, and reducing industrialization.



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Message

I am very grateful for the opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for the hard work and creativity that has gone into the making of the latest edition of « international Associations. »

All of us in the Japan National Tourist Organization agree that in the betterment of vital tourist and travel relations between our great travelminded continents, a publication such as this is absolutely essential.

Japan is most keenly interested in promoting its tourist facilities and all of the energies of our governmental and local level organizations are doing their best to present Japan as a future convention and tourist center of the world.

Japan's hotel industry has gone forward in its future planning for convention holding. New hotels are erected with convention facilities foremost in mind. No new hotel is without the basics : central hotel ' locations, large-scale banquet halls, rooms to please the moods and tastes of international minded convention planners; with complete installation of all the modern electronic equipment from simultaneous interpreters to the best in recording apparatus.



The number of conventions held and to be held in Japan have risen rapidly over the years. In 1972-1973 at least 32,000 persons will attend over 220 conventions.

To better present Japan to the world convention planners, articles relating to Japan are dramatically presented in this unexcelled magazine. We are proud to be associated with this outstanding literary effort.

Kenzo Horiki, President
Japan Convention Bureau
Japan National Tourist Organization

The 12th Baptist World Congress at Nihon Budokan Hall in Tokyo, September 12-18, 1970.

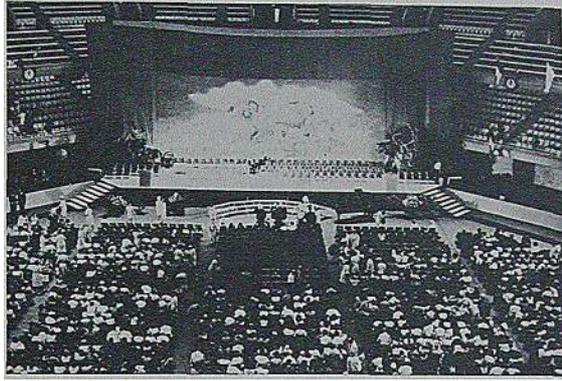
Before the holding of the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo, leaders in the Tourist, Transportation, and Convention fields were naturally hesitant in deciding whether Japan could compete with other nations for the profitable convention business.

All doubts vanished after Japan had received world acclaim for the extraordinary success with which it conducted the 1964 Olympic Games. One year later, in 1965, Japan National Tourist Organization, Japan Air Lines, Japan Travel Bureau, and Japan Hotel Association proposed establishment of a Japan Convention Bureau. It was done the following year, and this Bureau became a department of the Japan National Tourist Organization, under the supervision of the Ministry of Transport.

Since its inception as a government sponsored unit, JCB's budget has now attained an overall figure of 12 million yen (US\$ 33,333) per year. Other interested leaders in the tourist industry, ie, hotel men and travel agencies, joined forces with the Convention minded Ministry of Transport to promote conventions, meetings, congresses, both large and small to Japan. Since the 1964 Olympics, all efforts were made to attract events to Japan. There followed mammoth-sized congresses, i.e., the 12th Baptist World Congress with 8,000 attendants in 1970, the Lions International Convention with 15,000 attendants in 1969, and EXPO 70 that broke all existing figures for attendance.

To provide rooms for these ever increasing visitors, the hotel industry has instigated a vast construction program involving many new hotels and additions to the old.

One outstanding feature of this building-boom has been the insistence by all hotel owners and conference all sponsors that the finest in convention holding facilities be made a principal part of the structure. Consequently, Japanese hotels and halls are fully equipped with the finest of simultaneous interpreting equipment, banquet rooms, auditoriums, and related facilities deemed essential to the holding of a successful convention.



As part of this hotel boom, the convention minded men in the Fuji-Hakone resort area are planning a worthy rival to Kyoto's Convention Center.

This proposed Hakone International Convention Center near Lake Ashi should become, in 1974, one of the world's most impressive centers. Only a short drive from Tokyo, this national park area has everything a convention site requires — superb hotels, mountain resort hot springs, crystal clear lakes for swimming, boating, fishing, and scenery unsurpassed in Japan.

This building will be 4 storied, having a 1,500 seat hall, a 500 seat hall, five 100 seat rooms, and four 50 seat rooms, all equipped with the best of communication equipment plus all simultaneous interpreting services. At present, convention hotels and convention halls in the Tokyo area number 10 halls and 8 hotels ; 5 each in the Hakone-Atami area ; 2 and 3 respectively in Nagoya ; 4 and 8 in the Kansai area which includes Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe ; and 2 in Fukuoka. The total number of convention halls reaches 16, and convention hotels 26. The number of hotel beds in Tokyo and its vicinity total 18,000 and in the Kyoto - Osaka - Kobe region 15,000. Future construction plans for 1971 - 1975 call for 12 new hotels in the Tokyo

area and 2 in the Kansai. As for the anticipated room expansion, about 9,600 will be Tokyo and 1,700 for Kansai. In other words, an additional increase of 11,300 hotel rooms is anticipated in the 1971 -1975 period. This figure, i.e., 11,300, plus the existing one of 19,641 will give Japan a grand total of 30,941 rooms for the 1971 - 1975 period, and a room guest capacity of 55,131.

Japan's planning for future hotel and convention sites, will include the Fuji-Hakone-Atami, in addition to the Tokyo, and the Kansai area, since the proposed Hakone Center can now provide the essential congress hall.

Close by the Hakone Convention Center are superb mountain resort hotels, fully capable of hosting the convention guests all year around.

Such world renowned hotels as the Fujiya Hotel, Hakone Kanko Hotel are available in the Hakone area.

In the Fuji Lakes district are the Hotel Mt. Fuji, Fuji New Grand Hotel, and Fuji View Hotel, etc.

All these famous mountain resort hotels are completely air conditioned for the summer months and hot air heated in winter.

There are many other factors that have convinced Japan it can compete in the world's convention market.

One is its geographical position ; the four islands of Japan stretch from SO Lat, North to 45 Lat. South. While there may be ice and snow in Hokkaido, the northernmost island, there are sunny and balmy days in subtropical Kyushu, the southernmost island in the chain.

Another factor is the distinctive nature of the islands. Each boasts of its own characteristic history, cultural achievements, points of tourist interest, festivals, unique architecture, and its modern hotels and convention halls. The table below giving average temperatures for the principle cities of Japan vividly indicates the ease with which conventions may be held at any time of the year. All the islands are in the temperate zone. Thanks to the warmth of the Black Sea Current the winter days are softened, and the ocean breezes inland-bound make the summer months cool and pleasant.

City	Spring (April)	Summer (July)	Autumn (October)	Winter (January)
Sapporo	6.0°	20.6°	9.8°	-5.5°
Sendai	10.5°	21.3°	13.9°	0.9°
Tokyo	14.6°	25.00	17.3°	5.7°
Nagoya	13.8°	24.8°	16.2°	4.7°
Osaka	14.4°	26.4°	17.5°	5.7°
Hiroshima	13.6°	25.2°	16.5°	5.1°
Fukuoka	14.7°	26.2°	17.4°	6.8°
Kagoshima	16.5°	26.7°	19.2°	9.3°

In Hokkaido, for example, three excellent convention hotels are available for the Olympic guests in Sapporo, i.e., the Grand Hotel, the Park Hotel, and the Royal Hotel.

On Honshu, which includes the Tokyo - Osaka-Kobe area at least ten hotels and halls are first rate.

On Shikoku, five outstanding convention hotels and halls are available. Thus, conventions can be held from one end of the islands to the other, all year around at modern — well equipped hotels.

On Kyushu, one can depend on 14 internationally famous hotels. Japan is blessed by more sunny days in winter than in any other season of the year.

Air transportation frequencies from Tokyo's or Osaka's airport to any of

the islands are many, and its modern aircraft ensures one à splendid ride with typical Japanese stewardess hospitality.

The trains are modern, and the Bullet express from Tokyo to Osaka and to Kyoto holds world records for speed, comfort and safety.

Coastwise shipping on the Inland Sea measures up to the best in world standards, and cruising vessels offer the finest in relaxation and comfort. Winter months are an excellent time for conventions. Hotels offer more space at reduces rates ; transportation facilities are easier, less crowded ; and the festivals are tremendous. Roughly, there are over 46 major festivals held during the Nov.-Dec.-Jan.-Feb. months. During other months, 84 holidays are spaced over an eight month's period. Statistics compiled by the Japan Convention Bureau show that the average stay of conference participants is

4.3 days before and 13.06 days after the convention period.

With the National Government fully involved in tourism promotion, it is apparent Japan will have many guidelines and regulations to protect its tourism industry.

There are over 122 licenced travel agencies who are supervised by the National Government.

All conventions are assured that the tours taken will be so planned and executed that the guests will be assured of the best in touring pleasure, with the highest of business standards in mind.

Japan is a mixture of both a very modern, industrialized nation, and one still affected by its 2000 year old civilization and culture.

Until the late 1860's, Japan had been cut off from most of the world, but after the Meiji Restoration in 1868, the nation began its meteoric adoption of the ways of the western world.

One can see this mixture of the ancient and the modern even in Tokyo - expressways and a monorail overlooking a 1000-year-old rock garden ; rice paddies next to plastic factories, Kimono clad ladies brushing against hot-pants hippies ; and soba wagon-stands within the shadow of a 10 storied modern glass or aluminium office building.

A 2-1/2 hour train ride to Nikko will be a retreat into a historical period, centuries old. For example, at Nikko one can walk today along the same cryptomeria shaded road as did the Samurai and the ancient nobles ages go ; the village in the valley below this conglomerate of tombs, temples and shrines still give one a true picture of the ancient Japanese community way of life.

To insure ° that the conventions are successfully held both from the standpoint of good hotels, halls, transportation, and tours, the National Government has encouraged the growth of a new profession — that of the convention planner or organizer. The Japan Convention Bureau, therefore, has seen to it in its advisory capacity that, in varying degrees, the planners are professionally experienced and all the major hotels and conference halls have all the equipment essential for a successful meeting — conference halls, honored guest rooms, private rooms for delegates, an office for the Secretariat, typing rooms, rooms for document reproduction, banquet halls, simultaneous interpretation at times in 6 languages, closed circuit television, broadcasting relay facilities, films projectors for 35 mm, 16 mm or slide films, typewriters in all languages, mimeograph or offset printing, Xerox or stencil machines, and interphones. This keen interest in the activities of the conference planners, and in the halls or hotel, is justified since the Japan Convention Bureau predicts that at least 180 to 200 conferences are expected to be held in 1971, in 1972, eight conferences with more than 500 foreign participants, and around 220 conferences with lesser numbers will be hosted. In 1973, approximately 250 conferences will be held, and for 1974

there is predicted an average increase of 15 % over the preceding year. This rate is expected to be maintained in the years ahead.

Consequently all believe, hotel men, conference planners, travel agents, transportation advisors, and the staff of the Japan Convention Bureau, that Japan will become the leading congress country of the world. This positive feeling may certainly be the key to Japan's phenomenal growth in the Convention Trade.

**PRESENT
STATUS
OF JAPAN'S
CONVENTION
TRADES**

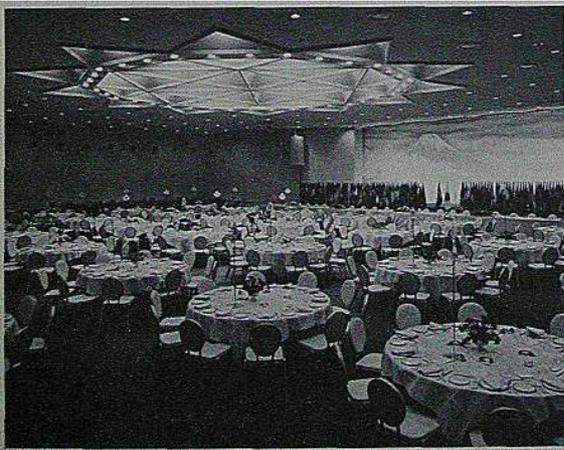
With the establishment of the Japan Convention Bureau in 1966, the convention business in Japan has had a yearly increase. Noteworthy is that in the year 1970, when the World Exposition was held in Osaka, an industrial and business center in western Japan, a new record was established in the volume of conferences, marking a 40 % increase over 1969. Only in the number of the participants did 1970 register a decrease as compared with 1969, because large-size conferences were not held since EXPO visitors' accommodations had taken up most of the hotels.

The Table I shows the yearly figures related to the conferences held in Japan during the past five years.

Table I

Year	No. of Conferences	Increase over Previous Year	No. of Foreign Participants
1965	110		20,338
1967	152	38%	12,338
1968	177	16%	14,082
1969	190	7%	37,220
1970	267	40%	30,497

Classified by city, as in Table II, Tokyo holds a dominant position, garnering some 66 % of the total number of conferences in 1970. This may be because Tokyo is not only a center of politics, economics, and culture but also boasts many excellent convention facilities and convenient city transportation. Another remarkable factor in this connection is that most of the Japanese chapters or committees of international organizations are located in Tokyo.



Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, where the first national conference hall was constructed in 1967, is now second only to Tokyo as a convention city. In 1970 in particular, due to the World Exposition in Osaka, more than 50 conferences took place in Kyoto. In Osaka, 15 international conventions were sponsored this year, although it hosted only a few conventions during the past several years.

Now, let us look at the scale of conferences in Japan. Table III shows that Japan still sponsors many small-sized conventions, drawing less than 50 foreign participants per conference. That is to say, about 70% of the total number apply to the small-scale conferences. It must be noted here, however, that those small scale conferences and two-country conferences are included in Japan's convention statistics, as seen from the above-cited tables, while the UIA do not coincide with the Japanese ones.

it is also interesting to look at the type of conferences in Japan held during the five years from 1966 to 1970. The conferences concerning politics, economics and laws lead in number, followed by those of science and technology. The third group is industry. But most of the first-ranked conferences are inter-governmental or small in scale. In view of the number of foreign participants, the science and technology conferences generally rank first. In 1970, however, religious conferences ranked top in the number of foreign participants, caused largely by the 12th World Congress of the World Baptist Alliance held in the year with 8,000 foreign attendants. The figures are given in Table IV.

Next, conferences classified by month over the past five years were given in Table V. It is noteworthy that the three months of August, September and October are the period having the largest number of conferences.

Moreover, April, which is a high travel season in Japan, hosted less conventions than expected, while May, a slower season, hosted more than April. The table shows that July 1969 had a great number of participants. This is an exception, attributable to the Lions International Convention which drew 15,000 foreign participants.

A noteworthy phenomenon in 1970 was that 201 conferences were held during the period of the EXPO 70, March through September, out of a total of 267 conferences. This indicates the strong influence that EXPO 70 had in luring international conferences.

Table II

Year	Tokyo	Kyoto	Others	Total
1966	78	17	15	110
1967	116	15	21	152
1968	131	24	22	177
1969	146	19	25	190
1970	177	52	38	267

Table IV

Type of conference	Politics Economics and Laws Confer.	Science and Technol. Confer.	Industry Confer.	Others	Total
1966	31	43	10	26	110
1967	40	29	33	50	152
1968	62	50	34	31	177
1969	56	53	43	38	190
1970	78	70	52	67	267

Table III

Year	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	No. of Meetings	%								
Foreign Participants										
Less than 10 Persons	6	5.5	29	19.1	44	24.9	43	22.6	61	23.0
10 to 49	58	52.7	84	55.3	87	49.2	94	49.5	110	41.0
50 to 99	14	12.7	15	9.9	17	9.6	16	8.4	40	16.0
100 to 199	10	9.1	9	5.9	11	6.2	16	8.4	28	10.0
200 to 299	4	3.6	6	3.9	9	5.1	4	2.1	9	3.0
300 to 499	4	3.6	5	3.2	5	2.8	6	3.2	10	4.0
500 to 999	9	8.2	3	2.0	1	0.6	7	3.7	3	1.0
over 1,000	5	4.6	1	6.7	3	1.7	4	2.1	6	2.0
Total	100	100.0	152	100.0	177	100.0	190	100.0	267	100.0

European and American countries as well as Japan seem to attract more conventions to their countries during the off-travel season. According to the UIA statistics, the number of conferences during the off-season period is very small even in Europe and America. They have the same problem as Japan. In Japan, the Japan Convention Bureau has inaugurated many activities to promote convention holding during this period, but with negligible results.

Table V, however, indicates a favorable trend in that the number of conferences held in the winter season, i.e., December, January and February, is increasing yearly in Japan, though most of them are small in size. The Japan Convention Bureau, in connection with convention planners, tends to stress in the world market that Japan's sunny warm winters are ideal for conferences during this period.

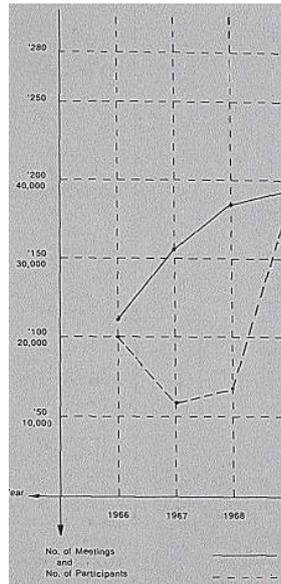
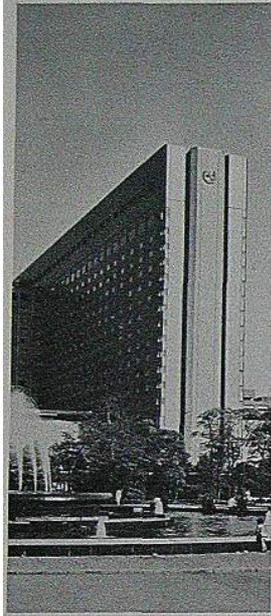


Table V (1)

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1966	No. of Meetings	0	0	3	11	11	4	6	14	26	24	10	1	110
	No. of Participants	0	0	120	1,565	2,040	66	295	4,825	4,352	5,349	1,704	20	20,338
1967	No. of Meetings	3	4	10	16	20	9	8	17	23	23	17	2	152
	No. of Participants	22	52	238	1,542	1,172	1,136	335	3,718	1,760	896	1,824	45	12,740
1968	No. of Meetings	9	7	3	10	21	9	12	18	27	33	19	8	177
	No. of Participants	77	85	17	188	1,573	287	345	4,686	2,125	3,629	397	124	14,082
1969	No. of Meetings	3	14	16	14	14	7	13	13	24	38	23	11	190
	No. of Participants	111	650	677	819	1,313	358	15,779	3,732	5,227	7,308	1,042	145	37,720
1970	No. of Meetings	9	10	23	27	34	20	17	34	46	23	20	4	267
	No. of Participants	302	241	1,010	2,765	3,117	907	10,080	4,615	4,399	2,597	402	62	30,497



**FORECAST
OF
CONVENTION
HOLDINGS
IN JAPAN
DURING THE 1970S**

It is surmised that the world total of conferences reaches approximately 3,500 annually. Now, due to the inauguration of jumbo jets and a future operation of supersonic aircraft, we expect this number to increase dramatically.

Meanwhile, since science and technology are developing far more rapidly than we have expected, every country will require "a mutual exchange of information and a cooperative study in various spheres of

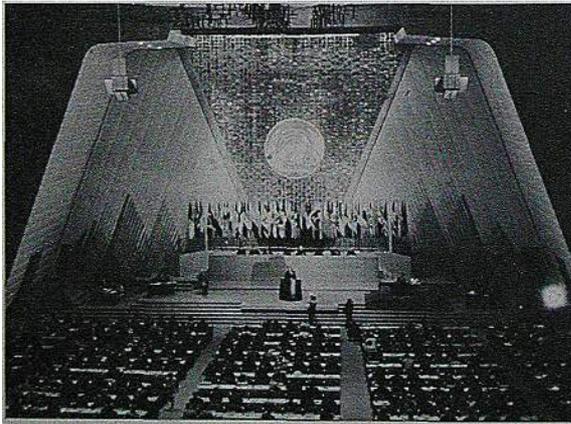
human activities. Under the circumstances, international interchange of ideas in various fields will be more and more important in terms of international conferences. This will bring a high increase in international conference holding in the world.

In Japan, too, conferences are expected to increase in number as viewed through the 1970s. In spite of the inevitable decrease in the volume of conferences held, 180 to 200 conferences are expected to be held in 1971 as against 267 in 1970, the year immediately following the year of the EXPO 70. The general outlook of the years ahead is promising. In 1972, eight conferences with more than 500 foreign participants are expected to be held in Japan and the total number of the conferences held will be around 220. 1973 will see, as far as we know from the present bookings, approximately 250 conferences to be held in this country; and from 1974, an average increase rate of 15 % over the preceding year is expected to be maintained.

Japan boasts of 42 conference halls and hotels in its major cities, as seen in Table VI. In addition, more than ten large hotels are planned for construction in Tokyo. Since most of them will be equipped with conference facilities, the number of conference hotels will increase in Tokyo.

Tokyo has conference facilities to accommodate at one sitting 15,000 participants; while Kyoto has facilities to seat 2,000 persons.

Next to be mentioned are the accommodation facilities in Japan. The number of hotels beds in Tokyo and vicinity reaches 18,000, and the number in Kyoto. Osaka and Kobe is 15,000. Since in Tokyo there are quite a few plans for new construction or renovation of hotels, the number of beds available may increase. As to the conference service industry, our country does not have as long a history as that of Europe. But, nowadays, several companies can offer material and personnel service in preparation and operation of conferences to a conference host organ-



PRESENT AND FUTURE HOTEL CAPACITIES IN TOKYO AND KANSAI AREA

		Present Hotels			Anticipated Construction during 1971-1975		
		No. of Hotels	No. of Rooms	Capacity	No. of Hotels*	No. of Rooms	Capacity
Area	Tokyo	35	9,932	16,838	12	9,600	18,000
	Kawasaki and Yokohama	Q	930	1,564	—	—	—
	Total	44	10,862	18,402	12	9,600	18,000
Kansai Area	Kyoto	13	3,095	6,072	1	700	1,500
	Osaka	13	4,899	7,259	1	1,000	2,000
	Kobe	8	880	1,898	—	—	—
	Total	34	8,874	15,229	2	1,700	3,500
Grand Total		78	19,736	33,631	14	11,300	21,500

No. of Hotel	Potential Total		Percentage Room Occupancy **
	No. of Room	Capacity	
47	19,532	34,838	93.8
9	930	1,564	
56	20,462	36,402	
14	3,795	7,572	80.9
14	5,899	9,259	
8	880	1,898	
36	10,574	18,729	
92	31,941	55,131	

isation. Concerning simultaneous interpretation, there are many excellent

interpreters in the English-Japanese field. Also, there is a full complement of qualified experts and equipment in the fields of translation, stenography, typing, printing, etc.

In view of the material services, most of the conference halls and hotels are equipped with simultaneous interpretation facilities, and audio-visual facilities. Japan is as advanced as Europe and America in this respect. The development of a push-button ballot system by electronics was first introduced in Japan.

Japan's conferences have an enviable reputation throughout the world. This is due to the Japanese skill and efficiency in handling the organisation and operation of a conference. Japanese hospitality and tourist attractions are other reasons.

With the intention of promoting international exchange and friendship, the Japan National Tourist Organization will make all-out efforts to hold impressive conferences in Japan, co-operating very closely with our conference industry,

Area	Convention Halls	Convention Hotels	Total
Tokyo	10	8	18
Hakone, Atami	-	5	5
Nagoya	2	3	5
Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe	4	8	12
Fukuoka		2	2
Total	16	26	42

Note:

*4 hotels out of 14 are under construction, and are scheduled to open by the end of 1971. 10 other hotels are in the planning stage, and there is a good possibility of starting construction within a few years.

**Yearly Percentage of Room Occupancy in the Tokyo area shows 93.8 % and in the Kansai area shows 80.9% (Statistics in 1969 by

**PRE- AND POST-
CONVENTION TOURIST SITES**



Tokyo

Tokyo, capital of Japan since 1868, is located in the mid-eastern part of Japan. It has a population of 11,454,000. Tokyo is the center of national administration, education and finance, and is also a most prosperous industrial city. Although a highly westernized metropolis, it still retains much of its old world charm. What makes Tokyo particularly attractive to visitors is its unique capacity to blend the East and West, the old and the new. Side by side with the bustling activity of its business sections, there remain traditional ways and habits of old Japan highlighted by many colorful festivities. The major tourist attractions in Tokyo include the Imperial Palace surrounded by a series of moats; the Marunouchi section which is the center of Tokyo's commercial activities; Ginza and Nihonbashi, the busiest and most fashionable shopping streets with many top-ranking stores, restaurants and theatres; the Meiji Olympic Park (or the Outer Garden of Meiji Shrine) with the Memorial Picture

Gallery and various sports facilities, including the National Stadium; Tokyo Tower, an independent steel tower which is one of the world's highest; National Indoor Stadium, with its unique shell-shaped gymnasium annex; Shinjuku shopping and amusement center; Asakusa amusement center; and Rikugien and Shinjuku Gyoen, very popular landscape gardens.

The most noteworthy (of the many museums) are the Tokyo National Museum, the National Museum of Modern Arts and the Japan Folkcraft Museum.

Nagoya

Nagoya is located the west of Tokyo, accessible in 2 hrs. by the New Tokaido line (bullet express train). It ranks among Japan's leading industrial cities, and forms, with Tokyo and Osaka, the heart of the country's economic activities. It has a population of 2,000,000. Nagoya and its vicinity thrive in such industries as cotton spinning and weaving, and clock and watch making. The area also excels in the production of other superior goods including textiles, ceramics, sewing machines, and electric machines. Heavy industries also prosper here with a huge annual output of ships, rolling stock, automobiles, spinning machines and chemical goods.

The tourist attractions in the city are Nagoya Castle, Atsuta Shrine and Higashiyama Park with its Zoological and Botanical Gardens.

Kyoto

Kyoto, pop. 1,420,000, was once the capital of Japan and the center of the nation's civilization for more than 10 centuries, from 794 to 1868. Kyoto today has many imposing shrines, temples, and palaces with elaborately-designed gardens. It is also a city of festivals, and colorful fetes fill the calendar from New Year to year-end.

Kyoto is also Japan's top center of industrial arts and boasts a long history in each branch. Its products include silk fabrics, brocades, lacquer ware, earthenware, porcelain, fans, dolls, and bronze objets d'art all of superb workmanship. Kyoto's numerous shops offer a wealth of souvenirs to the tourist.

The major tourist attractions in Kyoto are the Heian Shrine, built in 1895,



noted for its vermilion-lacquered architecture and its lovely garden with cherrytrees ; Higashi and Nishi Honganji Temples, splendid examples of Japanese Buddhist architecture; Ginkakuji Temple (Silver Pavilion), the old country villa of a Shogun with an elegant landscape garden; Kinkakuji Temple (Gold Pavilion), another Shogun's villa; Sanjusangendo, an elongated Buddhist temple of the 13th century; the Old Imperial Palace; Katsura Imperial Villa and its garden; Nijo Castle, noted for the grandeur of its decorations and embellishments; and Kiyomizu Temple, whose, high platform commands a panoramic view of Kyoto and its surroundings.



Osaka

Osaka, the site of the World Exposition held in 1970, 3 hrs. distant from Tokyo by super express train, is the commercial and industrial center of western Japan. With a population of 3,042,000, it is the second largest city in this country. It features a network of canals that cross its many busy streets. Since 1584 when a residential castle for Hideyoshi Toyotomi, the military ruler, was built here, the city has continued to develop as a center of domestic and foreign commerce in Japan.

The major tourist sights include Nakanoshima civic center, Osaka Castle, Sennichimae and Dotombori amusement centers and Shinsaibashi-suji shopping district. As a classical city, it is very proud of its Kabuki and Bunraku puppet shows, both of which are unique traditional stage arts, as well as of its Joruri, a form of dramatic ballad music.



Nikko

Nikko, located 150 km north of Tokyo, is only 2-hour journey by train. There is a magnificent shrine-Toshogu Shrine which was built in 1636 as the mausoleum of Ieyasu Tokugawa, founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate. It is one of the greatest monuments in the history of Japanese architecture. Yomeimon Gate, entrance to the main shrine (Toshogu Shrine), enjoys international repute for its gorgeous decorations. The grand festivals of the Toshogu Shrine, held in spring and autumn, are spectacular highlights.

The Nikko area is a mecca for summer and winter vacationists, offering yachting, boating, camping and trout fishing in Lake Chuzenji, as well as mountain-climbing, skiing and skating in the inner Nikko region.





Kamakura

Kamakura, the seat of a feudal government from 1192 to 1333, is a seaside resort located 51 km. southwest of Tokyo and easily reached by a frequent electric train service from Tokyo. This ancient capital city is also, noted for its Daibutsu (Great Buddha), a huge 700-year-old bronze image of Buddha and many Zen Temples.

Hakone

The Hakone area which forms a part of the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park is famous for its mountain scenery, hot springs and many historic spots. The Hakone area can be reached in about 2 hrs. from Tokyo by train or bus. Places of scenic and historic interest in the Hakone area include Lake Ashi, which is especially noted for its splendid reflection of Mt. Fuji in its waters on fine days; Hakone Shrine; Owakudani, and Kowakudani Valleys where sulphurous fumes rise from crevices on the mountainside; and Mt. Koma which commands a fine view of the surrounding scenery.

Fuji Five Lakes District

The Fuji Five Lakes District, lying at the northern base of Mt. Fuji, is so called because of the five lakes which are found within the area. This resort with its lakes and extensive forests offers a variety of recreation throughout the year, including skating and fishing on Lake Yamanaka. The two towns of Funatsu and Fuji-Yoshida are popular starting points for the top of Mt. Fuji.

Nara

Nara, reached in less than 1 hr. from either Osaka or Kyoto, was the ancient capital of Japan during the 8th century. Nara was the birthplace of Japanese art, craft and literature. It had many magnificent palaces, temples and mansions that covered an extensive area. Tourist places include Nara Park, a natural woodland where many tame deer roam; Kasuga Shrine, whose buildings are painted a bright vermilion and hung with numerous metal lanterns; Todaiji Temple, internationally famed for its colossal bronze image of Buddha, cast in 749 a.d., 16.2 m. in height; and Horyuji Temple, founded in 607, the oldest existing wooden structure in the entire world, which houses a wealth of priceless art objects.

Excursions and Tours

Japan has much to offer the convention goer who can spare a few days for sightseeing after the formal meetings are adjourned. Many travel agents operate tours that cover practically every city in Japan, and they range from very interesting morning, afternoon and evening tours of the cities proper, to de luxe, all-inclusive tours that last for several days or weeks.

In Tokyo, the daytime tours cover such sights as the Tokyo Tower, the Imperial Palace, the Olympic facilities, the Asakusa Kannon Temple, and many others. They also afford the visitor an opportunity to see demonstrations of the tea ceremony and flower arrangement. Night tours of Tokyo introduce the visitor to the pleasures of a sukiyaki dinner, the Kabuki Theater, Tokyo's fabulous night clubs and cabarets with their spectacular floor shows. They generally include an opportunity for the tourist to enjoy classic dances performed by some of the country's leading Geisha.

In Kyoto, the local daytime tours of the city cover such historic treasures as the Higashi Honganji Temple, the Old Imperial Palace, the Gold Pavilion, the Kiyomizu Temple, and the Heian Shrine. Special arts and crafts tours are also available in Kyoto, and these fascinating tours include visits to the workshops that turn out Kyoto's magnificent cloisonne, damascene, silk, woodblock prints and many of the other classic arts and crafts that have made Kyoto such an exciting city.

Nara, national capital from 710 to 784, is only a short run from Kyoto. A one day tour, of this historic area can easily cover the famous old Todaiji Temple with its great image of Buddha, the Kasuga Shrine, Deer Park and many other historic and scenic interests.

Similar daytime and evening tours are operated in Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe and they certainly represent one of the most convenient and enjoyable

methods of seeing these huge and sometimes confusing cities for the first time.

The longer tours are operated for the most part from Tokyo, and a typical six-day itinerary would cover visits to the holiday resort area, of Hakone, the city of Nagoya, the venerable Ise Shrine, Mikimoto's Pearl Island, and visits to both Kyoto and Nara.

The nine and ten day tours from Tokyo include the above areas as well as a visit to Kobe, a delightful cruise on the Inland Sea, and a stop in Takamatsu City.

Two and four day Inland Sea Tours are operated regularly from Kobe, and in addition to the Inland Sea itself these pleasant tours include Takamatsu, Yashima Plateau, Ritsurin Park, Hiroshima, and the floating shrine of Miyajima.

Some of the most popular tours operated in the Tokyo area are the one and two day tours to such famous resort areas as Nikko, Hakone, and Atami.

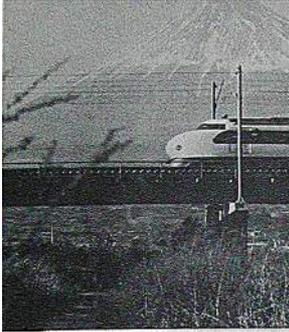
All tours utilize the very best available transportation, whether it be by train, bus, boat, air or private car, and all overnight accommodations are in first class or de luxe hotels.

AH tour parties are accompanied by English-speaking guides who are thoroughly familiar with the areas to be visited, and these escorts do everything in their power to make the tour a relaxing and completely enjoyable experience.

Special tours to cover any specific areas and to accommodate any number of people can, of course, also be planned. These special itineraries are often designed to cover certain specific areas of agricultural or industrial interest, such as dairy farms, shipbuilding yards or electronics factories,

MAIN CONVENTION HOTELS & HALLS IN JAPAN

Site	Name	Address	Large Conf. Room		Small Conf. Room		Interpreting System	Accommodation Total Capacity	
			No. of Rooms & Total Capacity		No. of Rooms & Total Capacity				
Tokyo	Keidanren Kaikan	Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	6	1,510	5	200	6 languages	-	
	National Education Center	Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku	3	1,820	17	695	available	-	
	Nissei Hall	Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku	1	200-300	13	295-352	5 languages	-	
	Tokyo Bunka Kaikan	Ueno-Koen, Taito-ku	2	2,981	6	195-245	6 languages	-	
	Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry Building	Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	3	850	7	230	6 languages	-	
	Zenkyoren Building	Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku	2	390-900	13	178	2 languages	-	
	Nippon Toshi Center	Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku	5	1,740	10	336	4 languages	93	
	Nokyo Hall	Ote-machi, Chiyoda-ku	4	1,004	5	185	-	-	
	Science Museum	Kitanomaru-Koen, Chiyoda-ku	2	710	5	270	-	-	
	Nippon Budokan	Kitanomaru-Koen, Chiyoda-ku	1	15,031	-	-	-	-	
	Hotel Okura	Aoi-cho, Akasaka, Minato-ku	5	2,010-2,540	4	180-340	6 languages	975	
	Imperial Hotel	Uchisawai-cho, Chiyoda-ku	13	5,090-6,420	14	520-830	6 languages	2,400	
	Palace Hotel	Matunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	4	1,525-2,900	12	461-855	4 languages	843	
	Akasaka Prince Hotel	Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku	4	1,100-1,630	5	320-560	6 languages	86	
	Takanawa Prince Hotel	Takanawa-Minami-cho, Minato-ku	2	280-350	11	580-640	10 languages	900	
	Tokyo Prince Hotel	Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku	5	2,250-3,500	6	310-480	6 languages	1,018	
	Hotel New Otani	Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku	9	3,430-5,800	5	310-400	6 languages	1,826	
	The Tokyo Hilton	Nagata-cho, Chida-ku	2	1,440-1,600	11	809-741	available	907	
	Keio Plaza Hotel	Tsuoohazu, Shinjuku-ku	13	6,210-8,070	6	208-294	6 languages	2,014	
	I The Pacific Hotel	Takanawa, Minato-ku	3	1,750-3,500	8	432-864	6 languages	2,000	
	Geihinkan	Shirogane-dai, Minato-ku	2	500-1,000	2	110-200	available	40	
	FUJI	Hakone Kanko Hotel	Hokone-Machi, Kanagawa	-	-	2	100-130	-	200
	HAKONE & IZU	Tozanso (YMCA Int'l Center)	Gotemba, Shizuoka	1	450	9	445	5 languages	450
		New Fujiya Hotel	Atami, Shizuoka	6	3,050-4,770	3	150-200	3 languages	1,000
	NIKKO	Kawana Hotel	Kawana, Ito, Shizuoka	2	300	3	65	5 languages	308
		Fujiya Hotel	Miyanshita, Hakone, Kanagawa	-	-	5	175-622	-	371
		Nikko Kanaya Hotel	Kamihatsushi, Nikko, Tochigi	3	515	2	110	-	187
		Hotel Nagoya Castle	Hinokuchi-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya	3	1,420-2,625	11	390-550	3 languages	370
		International Hotel Nagoya	Nishiki, Naka-ku, Nagoya	4	1,000	4	200	6 languages	450
	NAGOYA	Aichi Trade Center	Marunouchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya	3	650	11	184	4 languages	-
		Nagoya Chamber of Commerce & Industry Building	Sakae, Naka-ku, Nagoya	2	644	10	395	available	-
	KYOTO	Kyoto Grand Hotel	Horikawa-Shionokoji, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto	6	1,400-2,180	9	260-410	6 languages	741
		Miyako Hotel	Sanjo, Keage, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto	2	1,200-1,280	9	480-580	available	940
International Hotel Kyoto		Nijo-Aburanokoji, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto	4	610-782	2	45-60	available	588 1,002	
OSAKA & KOBE	Kyoto Hotel	Oike, Kawaramachi, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto	-	-	-	215-310	-	-	
	Kyoto International Conference Hall	Takara-gaie, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto	9	3,479	54	2,410	6 languages	-	
	Kyoto Kaikan	Saishoji-cho, Okazaki, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto	3	4,200	5	100	6 languages	-	
	International Hotel Osaka	Uchihommachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka	5	1,250-2,000	4	190-320	4 languages	774	
	Osaka Royal Hotel	Tamae-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka	4	1,500-2,300	17	700-1,050	5 languages	1,227	
	The Plaza Hotel	Minami, Oyodomachi, Oyodo-ku, Osaka	2	2,100-2,600	10	370-660	6 languages	944	
FUKUOKA	Toyo Hotel	Osaka Toyosaki, Nishidori, Oyodo-ku, Osaka	5	1,070-1,910	-	-	available	906	
	Osaka Science & Technology Center	Utsubo, Nishi-ku, Osaka	2	480	-	-	3 languages	-	
	Osaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry Building	Uchihommachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka	3	1,250	2	80	5 languages	-	
	Oriental Hotel	Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku, Kobe	3	887-1,500	-	170-230	5 languages	340	
	Hakata Tokyu Hotel	Tenjin, Fukuoka	3	550	5	165	available	381	
Nishitetsu Grand Hotel	Daimyo, Fukuoka	2	700-1,100	6	280-390	4 languages	500		



TRANSPORTATION

Railway Service

In spite of the remarkable development of air and bus services, railways are still the main means of transportation in this country. Perhaps no other country offers a more comfortable and efficient rail travel than Japan. The Japanese National Railways (JNR) operates a nation-wide network of transportation facilities and maintains the world's tightest scheduled train service. It is, at the same time, safe, speedy, punctual and economical. In addition, various private lines connect cities with cities, rendering excellent services similar to that of the JNR.

The New Tokaido Line was completed in 1964 to strengthen Japan's transport capacity, and to meet future requirements. The 515 km. distance between Tokyo and Shin-Osaka is covered in 3 hrs. 10 min. by super express trains which operate at 15 min. intervals and develop the world's highest speed of 210 km. per hour. No matter which train you may take, a ticket will be required. The basic fares vary according to distances to be traveled. In addition to the fare, tickets are required for green cars (former first class), super expresses, limited expresses, ordinary expresses, berths, special seats, and reserved seats. Their charges differ in accordance to distance. At JNR stations in large cities and at some major JTB offices, these tickets for which a reservation is required are sold at any of the windows or counters which have green signs over them or in rooms with green-striped windows.

Domestic Air Service

There are three principal airlines, Japan Air Lines (JAL), All Nippon Airways (ANA), and Toa Domestic Airline (TDA) which operate regularly scheduled flights. Of these, JAL operates services on the main routes from Tokyo to Sapporo, Osaka and Fukuoka only, while services on local routes to and from Tokyo and Osaka are operated by the other airlines. Besides, many local companies operate regular domestic air services all over the country. The major air companies provide transport between their city booking offices and the airports.

Subways

Subways are currently operated in the three major cities of Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya, where they are serving as vital means of urban transport. In line with the rise in demand for this type of transportation, projects involving extensions of existing lines and construction of new lines are currently in progress in these cities.

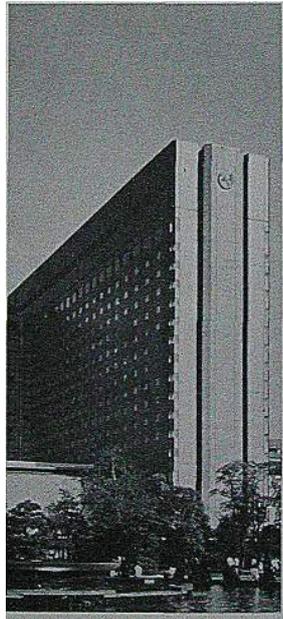
Taxis

Taxicabs, with green number-plates, are available at call or on the street in large cities and towns. Most of the hotels and main railroad stations maintain service depots from which taxis can be called. The fare is by meter, the basic charge in major cities such as in Tokyo, Kyoto, Yokohama and Kobe being 130 yen (36 c) for the first 2 km. For the early morning and late midnight hours an extra charge (20 % up) is added. For sight-seeing or shopping in and around the major cities, sedans with an English-speaking driver may be hired by the hour through hotels and travel agents.

ACCOMMODATION

Western-style hotels are found in large cities and leading tourist resorts throughout the country. Japan's leading western-style hotels were all built within the last fifteen years, making them as modern and as up-to-date as any hotels in the world. At the present time, there are 223 member hotels of the Japan Hotel Association. All of these hotels are equipped with modern conveniences, including central heating and air-conditioning. The number of hotel rooms is about 33,000 and total guest capacity, is about 62,000.

In addition to the western-style hotels there are Japanese-style inns known as Ryokan. Ryokan are traditional accommodations of Japan. The accommodations, facilities and services at these ryokan, which number well over 70,000, differ from those provided by western-style hotels. The homelike atmosphere and personalized service provide a novel experience to even the most seasoned traveler. There are about 1,800 member ryokan of the Japan Ryokan Association, including Government-registered ones which are provided with conveniences particularly suitable for foreign visitors.



CUISINE

Japan is a paradise for the gourmet. Restaurants of all kinds are found in the larger cities throughout the country. In addition to the best in Japanese specialties almost every kind of European and Asian cooking is offered at these places. Among the great variety of Japanese culinary offerings, Sukiyaki, Tempura, and Mizutaki (chicken or beef cooked in broth) are representative dishes that have won international fame. The excellence of Japanese beef and seafood accounts for their established popularity among foreign visitors. The member restaurants of the Japan Restaurant Association are recommendable for foreign visitors because

of their skilled chefs and high sanitary standards. At middle and higher class restaurants, meals are served both à la carte and table d'hôte. Menus are written usually in Japanese and English and sometimes in French.

The prices range from 700 yen (\$ 1.94) and up for lunch and 1,500 yen (\$ 4.17) and up for dinner at establishments of the Japan Restaurant Association members, but are less at other reasonably-priced restaurants.

No tax is levied on charges below 800 yen (\$2.22) but a 10 % tax is added from 801 yen (\$ 2.22) and over. Moreover, a 10% service charge is usually included in the bill at first class restaurants, making individual tipping unnecessary.

SHOPPING

Shopping is a real pleasure to visitors in Japan where a large variety of excellent souvenir items can be found. Exquisite articles, such as cameras, transistor radios, watches, silks, pearls, ceramics, bamboo wares, dolls, damascene, cloisonne, lacquer ware, woodblock prints and curios are available at specialty shops and department stores, in the larger cities such as Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto. Most of these stores and shops are open for business on Sunday and national holidays as well as on weekdays. Japanese shops and stores along the main streets are usually open from about 10 a.m. until 8 p.m., even on Sundays. Department stores, however, close around 6 p.m. and are closed one day a week. English is spoken at most of them.

Purchases of tax-free articles at the designated stores can be made by having a form titled, «Record of Purchase of Commodities Tax-Exempt,» duly filled in and attached to the visitor's passport. The form can be obtained at the stores, instead of at the Custom Office at the port of entry. At these stores a «Tax Free» sign is put up at the entrance and the price card has a note explaining that the article is tax free. The tax exemption rates range from 10 to 40%.

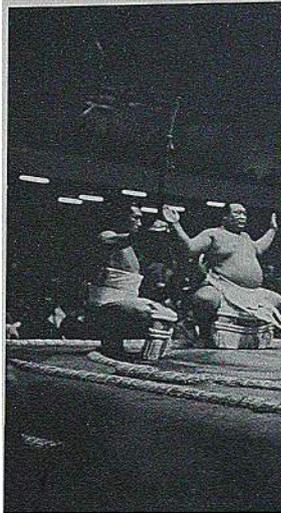


AMUSEMENTS AND SPORTS

Noh

The Noh drama is a highly stylized stage art with a seven century history of development. Originally it was a rural form of lyric drama staged between religious functions at Shinto festivals. The Noh drama is distinguished by rhythmical recitation of the text, classic music, and symbolic movements of the players. All Noh actors wear costumes based on the styles of the 15 century. Masks, which take the place of make-up used in other forms of dramatic art, are worn by the actors in the chief roles to indicate the characters portrayed.

The Noh orchestra consists of a large drum, a medium-size drum, a small drum and a flute placed in the order mentioned from left to right as the audience faces the stage. The Noh chorus is made up of about eight chanters.



Kabuki

The Kabuki drama is a theater art more popular than that of the Noh. The distinctive characteristics of the Kabuki drama are the combination of rhythmical lines spoken by the actors, unique dances, samisen music, gorgeous costumes, colorful make-up and elaborate settings. Particularly interesting to foreigners are the female roles which are always played by male actors. Throughout the year, the Kabuki drama is staged at the National Theatre, and Kabukiza Theatre in Tokyo.

sumo are very simple. Two wrestlers, wearing only a loincloth, enter a sanded ring, 4.5 m. in diameter which is set up on an elevated square mound. The issue is decided when any part of a wrestler's body, except his feet, touches the ground, or when he steps or is pushed out of the ring. A series of 15-day tournaments are held six times a year in January, May and September in Tokyo; in March in Osaka; in July in Nagoya; and in November in Fukuoka.

Sumo

Sumo is traditional Japanese wrestling. The majority of the wrestlers are professionals, usually weighing from 113 kg. to 150 kg. Compared with western wrestling, the rules of

Bunraku

The Bunraku puppet play is another unique form of stage entertainment in Japan which enjoys world-wide fame. The Bunraku puppet show is performed by a method known as «Three-men Puppetry.» Each of the principal puppets are operated by three manipulators who créât amazing life-like



movements. The accompanying music of the vibrant samisen, forceful recitation of romantic ballads, and gorgeous costumes of the puppets are most impressive. The home of the Bunraku puppet play is the Bunrakuza Theatre in Osaka, but performances are often given in Tokyo.

Judo

Judo has now achieved universal fame as the self-defence sport. This was officially designated as one of the events, during the Tokyo Olympic Games. Visitors interested in this sport are advised to visit the Kodokan Amusement Hall in Tokyo where they will always find young pupils undergoing training and practice, and where exhibition bouts by experts are held from time to time. In this sport a white coat and trousers are worn with a belt of a color that differs according to rank.



This is the art of hitting or jabbing one's opponent with one's fist or kicking him off his feet. It was introduced to Okinawa from China and gradually became a unique art of combat. The Karate technique was devised on the basis of these fundamental motions so that it would resemble as much as possible the motions of actual fighting.





Wives who accompany their husbands to a convention in Japan will find many interesting things to see and do. They should be encouraged to make the trip. Recreational programs for the ladies range from traditional Japanese theatrical performances to fascinating and educational «do-it-yourself» demonstrations of the Japa-

LADIES PROGRAM

nese arts and folkcrafts.

Origami

It is the delightful art of folding paper into all kinds of figures and objects such as birds, boats and flowers. The technique for making origami figures is easily learned, especially by women, and a working knowledge of origami can be a great source of amusement for years to come.

Japanese dolls are made, from wood, clay, porcelain and other materials and are generally exquisitely and authentically detailed right down to the last ribbon and bow. These Japanese dolls make one of the best souvenirs of all, and demonstrations of Japanese doll-making techniques are always of great interest to visiting ladies, many of whom become doll-making hobbyists on the strength of what they learn in Japan.

Wood-block Printing

This is also one of the most exciting of all of the many different Japanese art forms. It is known as Ukiyoe. Demonstrations of wood-block printing give the visitors an unusual opportunity to better understand, and to gain a new appreciation for, this most expressive and highly demanding of techniques.

Rakuyaki

This is the technique of painting designs on unfired pieces of « blank » pottery. After baking, the finished pieces, complete with milady's original designs, make excellent gifts and souvenirs for friends and family back home.

Flower Arrangement

This is known as «Ikebana». It needs little introduction to most western women who will most certainly find instructive the demonstrations by Japanese masters of the art. This art is a unique aesthetic attainment of the Japanese people. The style of flower arranging may be divided into main categories — the formal and the natural. To the formal belongs that style known as «Rikka» or «standing style» from which developed a more popular form called the Ten-Chi-Jin or «heaven-earth-man» style. The natural style is known as Nageire or «thrown-in» style. There are three fundamental principles to be followed in the arrangement, depending on the school to which the arranger may belong. They are the leading principle (heaven), the subordinate principle (earth), and the reconciling principle (man). Ikebana can be loosely translated as «making a flower come to life» and under the sure hand of a master, they seem to do just that.



Tea Ceremony

This is known as cha-no-yu. It is another absorbing Japanese ritual whose main purpose is to achieve a mental tranquility by « washing the dust from the mind ». The drinking of coffee has little significance beyond the enjoyment of taste and aroma, but the tea ceremony is « a religion of the art of life ». There are many ways of holding the tea ceremony which vary according to different occasions and seasons as well as the school of the host. Each school uses utensils with a different pattern. This ceremony is practiced everywhere in Japan but has probably been brought closer to perfection in Kyoto than in any other city.



New International Meetings Announced

Information listed in this section supplements details in the Annual International Congress Calendar (published as the December 1970 issue of the magazine) as well as details in earlier 1971 issues

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UA1, 1, rue aux Laines, 1000 Brussels - Belgium.

1971 Oct 1-4 Verona (Italy)
European Union for Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Trade.
Congress: The evolution of fruit and vegetable distribution and the role of wholesale trade.
26 a v Livingstone, 1040 Brussels.

1971 Oct 11-13 Mainz (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Federation for Information Processing, The Administration Data Processing Group. Seminar: Education Programmes for systems change.
IAG, Sladhouderskade 6, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

1971 Oct 12-22 Brussels (Belgium)
Customs Cooperation Council. 56th Session of the Valuation Committee. P : 50.
CCC, rue Washington 40, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.

1971 Oct 14-16 Budapest (Hungary)
Int Federation for Documentation. 2nd int Conference for documentation on building.
Building Information Centre, Dió szegi-ut 37, Budapest XI.

1971 Oct 15 Zakopane (Poland)
Int Union of Alpine Associations. General assembly.
Albert Egger, Bahnhofplatz 5, 3000 Berne, Switzerland.

1971 Oct 19-21 Berlin (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Organization for Standardization, TC 73. 12th meeting.
Ausschluss Gebrauchstauglichkeit (AGT) im DNA, Gutleustrasse 163, 6000 Frankfurt/Main 1, Germany (Fed Rep).

1971 Oct 20-22 Argonne (USA)
Argonne National Laboratory. 3rd int transplutonium element symposium.
Dr D C Stewart, Chemistry Div, Argonne Nat Lab, 9700 South Cass Ave, Argonne, Illinois 60439, USA.

1971 Oct 20-22 Malta (Malta)
Union of Int Fairs. 38th congress.
60 rue la Boetie, 75 Paris 8^{ème}, France.

1971 Oct 20-22 Versailles (France)
European Federation for the Protection of Waters. Symposium: Action against the pollution load of water due to its content in substances hardly or not at all decomposable.
Kubergstrasse 19, 8049 Zurich, Switzerland.

1971 Oct 21-23 New York (USA)
Int Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled. United Cerebral Palsy Associations. Special conference on int rehabilitation patterns for the multihandicapped. Ex.
219 E 44th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.

<p>1971 Oct 21 Commonwealth Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions. General Meeting. <i>The Geological Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1.</i></p> <p>1971 Oct 22-25 Int Peace Research Association. 4th general conference. <i>Polemological Institute, University of Groningen, Ubbo Emmiusingel 19, Groningen, Netherlands.</i></p> <p>1971 Oct 24-30 Int Council of Homehelp Services. Int seminar: The home-help service and the care for the aged. P: 80. <i>Cornelis Houtmanstraat 21, Utrecht, Netherlands.</i></p> <p>1971 Oct 25-28 European transportation and distribution congress. . <i>Independent Trade Missions Ltd, 25 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1, UK.</i></p> <p>1971 Oct 25-28 Federation of International Youth Travel Organisations. Conference. P: 250. <i>FIYTO, Getreidegasse 21/IV, 5020 Salzburg, Austria.</i></p>	<p>London (England)</p> <p>Bled (Yugoslavia)</p> <p>Amersfoort (Netherlands)</p> <p>Berlin (Germany, Fed Rep)</p> <p>Lugano (Switzerland)</p>	<p>1971 Oct 25-Dec. 3 Latin American Free Trade Association, 11th annual conference. <i>Cabollati 1461, Casilla de Correo 577, Montevideo, Uruguay.</i></p> <p>1971 Nov 1-5 Int Congress and Convention Association. 10th general assembly. <i>P O Box 1906, The Hague, Netherlands.</i></p> <p>1971 Nov 3 Int. Association of Crafts and Small and Medium Sized Enterprises/Union of Master-Craftsmen of the EEC. Meeting of the int federations and the Union. <i>UIAPME, 98 rue de St Jean, 1211 Geneva 11.</i></p> <p>1971 Nov 3-5 North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Conference on logistics. <i>NATO Headquarters, Brunssum, Netherlands.</i></p> <p>1971 Nov 4 Int Association of Crafts and Small and Medium sized Enterprises. Symposium: Insurance for independent workers (health, accident, old age, invalidity). <i>UIAPME, 98 rue de St Jean, 1211 Geneva 11.</i></p>	<p>Montevideo (Uruguay)</p> <p>Lisbon (Portugal)</p> <p>Geneva (Switzerland)</p> <p>Liege (Belgium)</p> <p>Geneva (Switzerland)</p>
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1971 Nov 5 Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Association of Crafts and Small and Medium sized
Enterprises. 52nd session of Bureau.
UIAPME, 98 rue de St Jean, 12 11 Geneva, 11.

1971 Nov 5-12 Buenos-Aires (Argentina)
Inter-American Travel Congress. 11th Congress.
*Permanent Secretariat, Division of Tourism Development,
Organization of American States, Washington
DC 20006, USA.*

1971 Nov 8-10 Strasbourg (France)
European Bureau of Adult Education. Biennial conference
and general assembly.
Nieuweg 4, Amersfoort, Netherlands.

1971 Nov 9-12 Bombay (India)
Int Committee of Catholic Nurses. Asian regional congress.
*Sister Ella, St Michael's Church, Mahim, Bombay
16 D D, India.*

1971 Nov 12-13 Monte Carlo (Monaco)
Association for the Study of European Problems Round
Table: Decentralization and Environment. P: 300.
AEPA, 38bis, avenue George V, 75-Paris 8^{me}.

1971 Nov 15-19 Rome (Italy)
Int Federation for Documentation / Istituto Nazionale
dell'Informazione. Int Conference on Training in Informa-
tion Work.
*Istituto Nazionale dell'Informazione, Via Calamatta 16,
00193 Rome.*

1971 Nov 16-17 Brussels (Belgium)
Committee of Commercial Organizations in the EEC
Countries. General Assembly. P: 60.
COCCEE, 3 avenue Gribaumont, 1150 Brussels.

1971 Nov 16-19 Washington (USA)
Inter American Nuclear Energy Commission. 8th meeting.
*do Organization of American States, Pan American
Union, Washington DC 20006, USA.*

1971 Nov 17-19 Panama City (Panama)
Int Road Federation. Regional meeting.
*7023 Washington Building, Washington DC 20005,
USA.*

1971 Nov 23-26 Paris (France)
Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales. Int conference on -
space applications of camera tubes.
*Centre National d'études spatiales, division des rela-
tions universitaires, 129 rue de l'Université, 75-Paris
7^{me}, France.*

1971 Nov 28-Dec 4 Mexico City (Mexico)
World Psychiatric Association. 5th World Congress of
Psychiatry.
*V Congresso Mundial de Psiquiatria, apartado postal
N°20-123/24, Mexico D.F. Mexico.*

1971 Nov 29-Dec 3 Vienna (Austria)
Int Atomic Energy Agency. Symposium on analytical
methods in the nuclear fuel cycle.
11 Karntnerring, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

1971 Dec 5-10 Maracaibo (Venezuela)
Latin American Society of Pathology. 8th biennial congress.
J J Andujar, M.D, P O Box 1118, Fort Worth, Tex 76101, USA.

1971 Dec 7-15 Washington (USA)
Committee on improvement of National Statistics, Subcommittee on Industrial, Internal Trade and Services Statistics. 2nd session.
do Organization of American States, Pan American Union, Washington DC 20006, USA.

1971 Dec 9-11 Vienna (Austria)
Int Association of the Organizations and Congress Cities of the States Interested in the Mediterranean. General assembly.
Tourist Promotion Office, Villa Angiolina, Opatija, Yugoslavia.

1971 Dec 13-17 Vienna (Austria)
Int Atomic Energy Agency, Symposium on the use of isotopes and radiation in research on soil-plant relationships incl applications in forestry.
11 Kamtnerring, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

1972 Jan 4-6 Manchester (UK)
Institute of Physics. 9th annual solid state physics conference.
47 Belgrave Square, London SW1, UK.

1972 Jan 10-13 Badgastein (Austria)
10th int conference on radioactive isotopes in clinical medicine and research.
Prof Dr R Holer, 2e Clinique Médicale Universitaire, Laboratoire des Isotopes Radioactifs, Garnisongasse 13, 1090 Vienna, Austria.

1972 Jan 17-21 Vienna (Austria)
Int Atomic Energy Agency. Seminar on numerical reactor calculations.
11 Kamtnerring, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

1972 Jan 18-29 Brussels (Belgium)
Customs Co-operation Council, Chemists' Committee. 18th session.
rue Washington 40, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

1972 Jan 20 London (UK)
Institute of Physics. Conference on laser interactions with matter.
47 Belgrave Square, London SW1, UK.

1972 Jan 27-Feb 4 Kuala Lumpur (Malaya)
Pacific Area Travel Association. 21st conference.
F Marvin Plake, 228 Grant Ave, San Francisco, Cal 94108, USA.

1972 Jan Noumea (New Caledonia)
South Pacific Commission. Seminar on agricultural curriculum development.
Anse Vata, PB 9, Noumea, New Caledonia.

1972 Feb 7-10 Salzburg (Austria)
Int Touring Alliance. 4th int congress: Leisure, touring and the environment.
9 rue Pierre Fatio, Geneva, Switzerland.

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1972 Feb 7-11 Vienna (Austria)
Int Atomic Energy Agency. Symposium on dosimetry techniques as applied to agriculture, industry, biology and medicine.

11 Kamtherring, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

1972 Feb 8-18 Brussels (Belgium)
Customs Co-operation Council, Valuation Committee.

5^{7th session.}
rue Washington 40, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

1972 Feb 16-18 Philadelphia (USA)
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Int solid state circuits conference.

IEEE, 345 East 47 in Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.

1972 Feb 17-18 Brussels (Belgium)
Int Institute for Sugar Beet Research. 35th winter congress. P: 150.

Beaudostraat 150, 3300 Tienen, Belgium.

1972 Feb Canberra (Australia)
Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering. 4th nuclear physics conference.

E A Palmer, Private Mail Bag, Sutherland, NSW 2232, Australia.

1972 Feb Khartoum (Sudan)
World Psychiatric Association, 3rd Pan African symposium on psychiatry.

Prof T A Baasher, P O B 53, Karthoum N, Sudan.

1972 Feb Sapporo (Japon)
3^{me} colloque int sur les problèmes médicaux du ski de compétition : Psychophysiology.

Dr A Bouvet, 13 rue de la Poste, 74 Annecy, France.

1972 Feb Tananarive (Malagasy Rep.)
African and Malagasy Council on Higher Education. 25th conference.

B P 134, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

1972 Mar 6-10 Grenoble (France)
Int Atomic Energy Agency. Symposium on neutron inelastic scattering.

11 Kamtherring, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

1972 Mar 6-10 Toulouse (France)
Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales. Int. conference: high reliability electronic components.

Division des Relations Universitaires, 129 rue de l'Université, 75 Pan's 7^{me}, France.

1972 Mar 6-19 Berlin (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int association of Students of Economics and Commercial Sciences, Session.

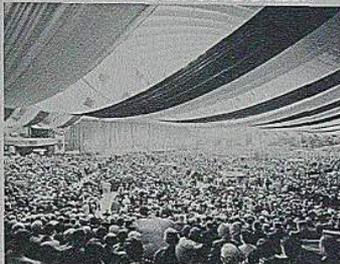
Deutsches Komitee der AIESEC, Herr Chur, Habsburgerring 24-26, 5 Köln, Germany (Fed Rep).

1972 Mar 7-17 Brussels (Belgium)
Customs Co-operation Council, Permanent Technical Committee. 75th and 76th session.

rue Washington 40, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

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1972 Mar 9-14 Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Power Engineering Society/Institute of Electrical Engineering, German Society. Int symposium on high voltage technology.

IEEE, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N Y 10017 USA.

1972 Mar 12-16 Las Vegas (Nevada, USA)
Int Anaesthesia Research Society. 46th congress.

B B Sankey, M D, 3645 Warrensville Center Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44122, USA.

1972 Mar 12-25 Badgastein (Austria)
17th int Fortbildungskongress der Bundesarbeitskammer.

F Schenkenfelder, Kurverwaltung, 5640 Badgastein Austria.

1972 Mar 13-17 Sydney (Australia)
Int Union Against Cancer. Biennial meeting.

ICC, G P O Box 475, Sydney, NSW, Australia 2001.

1972 Mar 14 London (UK)
Institute of Physics. Conference on acoustic emission.

47 Belgrave Square, London SW1, UK.

1972 Mar 14-17 Tel Aviv (Israel)
Israel Institute for Biological Research. 17th OHOLO Biological conference: New Concepts in immunity in viral and rickettsial diseases.

Tel Aviv University Medical School, P O Box 19, Ness-Ziona, Tel-Aviv, Israel.

1972 Mar 19-25 Kyoto (Japan)
4th int fermentation symposium. P: 1250.

Prof Kosuke Okada, Fermentation Engineering Course, Technical Department, Osaka University, Japan.

1972 Mar 20-23 New York (USA)
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Int convention. Ex.

J H Schumacher, IEEE, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.

1972 Mar 20-24 Julich (Germany, Fed Rep)
German Bunsensociety / Nuclear Research Center Julich. Int meeting on hydrogen in metals: Thermodynamics and structure, diffusion, electronic properties, neutron scattering, NMR, technological aspects.

Dr J Volkl, Institut für Festkörperforschung der KFA, Postfach 365, 517 Julich, Germany (Fed Rep).

1972 Mar 20-24 Athens (Greece)
Food and Agriculture Org of the UN/Int Atomic Energy Agency. Symposium on the use of isotopes in studies of farm animal physiology.

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; 11 Kamtnerring, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

1972 Mar 21-23 London (UK)
Institution of Electrical Engineers. Int conference on medium voltage earthing practices.

IEE Conference Department, Savoy Place, London WC2R OBL, UK.

1972 Mar 27-30 Badgastein (Austria)
European tourism seminar.
F Schenkenfelder, Kurverwaltung, 5640 Badgastein,
Austria.

1972 Mar 28-30 London (UK)
Institution of Electrical Engineers, Power Division. Con-
ference on metalclad switchgear.
IEE Conference Department, Savoy Place, London
WC2R OBL, UK.

1972 Mar 28-Apr 2 New Orleans (USA)
3rd Pan American congress of anatomy.
Dr M Hess, Dept of Anatomy, Louisiana State Uni-
versity Medical Centre, 1542 Tutane Ave, New Or-
leans, Louisiana 70112, USA.

1972 Mar Moscow (USSR)
Int Council for Building Research, Studies and Documen-
tation. Symposium on industrial buildings.
J de Geus, 700 Weena, P O Box 299, Rotterdam,
Netherlands.

1972 Mar Rome (Italy)
Food and Agriculture Org of the UN, Panel of Experts on
Plant Exploration and Introduction. 5th meeting.
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

1972 Mar San Paulo (Venezuela)
Pan-American Federation of Engineering Societies / Uni-
ted Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organi-
zations. Meeting of Latin American permanent regional
committee on engineering education.
/ Eneberg, UNESCO, SCT. dept, Place de Fontenoy,
75 Paris 7^{me}, France.

1972 Mar (Israel)
World Association for Animal Production / European Asso-
ciation for Animal Production. Int symposium on milk
control methods in ewes and goats.
67 Corso Trieste, 00198 Rome, Italy.

1972 Spring Barcelona (Spain)
Association of Friends of the Barcelona Museums. 1st
int congress of the friends of the museums.
Palacio da la Virreina, Rambla de Las Flores, Bar-
celona 2, Spain.

1972 Spring Paris (France)
10^{me} Colloque int sur la pollution atmosphérique : pollu-
tion atmosphérique, physique des aérosols, prévention de
la pollution.
M Benarie, Institut de la Recherche de Chimie appli-
quée, B P I, 91 Vert le Petit, France.

1972 Spring Rome (Italy)
Co-operative Alliance. Open conference: The role of cul-
tural co-operatives in economic, and social development. .
Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA, UK.

1972 Spring (Austria)
Int Society for Ski Traumatology. 10th congress.
Dr Med F. Jakob, Chefarzi, Am Krankenhaus, 7270
Davos Platz, Switzerland.

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Le 15 mai 1971 a été fondée à Bruxelles une équipe internationale et pluridisciplinaire de « Conseillers pour les Centres de Conférences Internationales » (International Conference Centers - Consultants - I.C.C.C.) (Beratungsburo für Internationale Kongresszentren) dont le siège a été établi, 1, rue aux Laines, 1000 Bruxelles.

Cette équipe est composée de
— Horst F. Schmidt (Rép. Féd. d'Allemagne), Chef du Bureau « Télécommunications-Installations d'Interprétation », Commission des Communautés Européennes, Bruxelles.

n Georges Patrick Speeckaert

(Belgique). Docteur en droit; Ancien Secrétaire Général de l'Union des Associations Internationales (1948-

1970).
Christopher Thiery (France),

Interprète de Conférence (AIIC); Ancien Président de l'Association Internationale des Interprètes de Conférence.

Pierre Vago (France), Architecte en Chef des Bâtiments Civils et Palais Nationaux; ancien Secrétaire Général de l'Union Internationale des

recteur commercial. Palais Néerlandais des Congrès, La Haye, Vice-Président de la Fédération Européenne des Villes de Congrès.

Les promoteurs résumant de la façon suivante les raisons de la création de l'I.C.C.C. :

La construction d'un centre de congrès ou de conférences pose des problèmes multiples qui requièrent, dès le début de l'examen d'un tel projet, le concours de spécialistes en matière d'organisations et de réunions internationales, d'estimation de leurs besoins en locaux, équipements et services, de répercussions économiques, de promotion, etc.

Les erreurs trop souvent commises, nuisent à la réputation de la ville qui souhaite accueillir le plus grand nombre possible de réunions internationales. Elles diminuent l'efficacité de ces dernières et portent atteinte à leur prestige. Un jour ou l'autre, elles doivent être corrigées. Les corrections sont toujours très coûteuses et parfois impossibles (par exemple surestimation du programme, sous-estimation du terrain, etc.).

On peut d'autre part prévoir, dans un avenir proche, le développement d'un mouvement de construction de maisons internationales destinées à héber-

ger les sièges de multiples organisations internationales. En effet, l'importance de leurs retombées économiques pour les pays et villes-hôtes commence à être de mieux en mieux connue et comprise. Il faut tenir compte aussi des perspectives résultant de la naissance du nouveau type d'organisation internationale que va être la société transnationale ou multinationale à but lucratif.

La diversité et le caractère international des éléments à prendre en considération pour la construction de centres d'organisations internationales — qui doivent d'ailleurs comprendre évidemment des locaux de réunions — sont analogues à la diversité et au caractère international des éléments qui interviennent dans la construction des centres de congrès ou de conférences — lesquels, de leur côté, sont étroitement tributaires de l'activité et des besoins des organisations internationales.

Toute étude valable pour la création de l'un ou l'autre de ces divers types de centres pour l'amélioration de ce qui existe déjà, nécessite donc une connaissance approfondie des organisations, sociétés et réunions internationales et l'assistance d'une équipe pluridisciplinaire et internationale d'experts en la matière.

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1972 Spring (Spain)
Int Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy. Meeting of heat production specialists.
3 avenue de Friedland, 75 Paris 8^{me}, France.

1972 Spring Rome (Italy)
FAO, European Commission on Agriculture. 18th session.
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

1972 Easter Brussels (Belgium)
French-Language Association of Scientific Psychology.
Meeting.
M^{me} Richelle, Psychologie expérimentale, 32 Blvd de la Constitution, 4000 Liège, Belgium.

1972 Apr 3-9 Madrid (Spain)
Societas Oto-Rhino-Laryngologica Latina. 19th congress.
Dr R Tapia-Urribia, Matdonado 19, Madrid 6, Spain.

1972 Apr 4-8 Madrid (Spain)
Int Committee of Catholic Nurses. Regional European congress.
M^{me} de Madariaga, J Garcia Morato 18, Madrid 10, Spain.

1972 Apr 9-14 Johannesburg (South Africa)
Institut of Mining and Metallurgy. 10th Int symposium on the application of computer methods in the mineral industry.
South African Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, Kelvin House, Hollard St, Johannesburg, South Africa.

1972 Apr 9-14 Washington (USA)
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Int geoscience electronics symposium.
IEEE, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA

1972 Apr 10-13 Kyoto (Japan)
Int conference on magnetics. P: 800.
Prof Sakutai, Fundamental Technology Department, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.

1972 Apr 10-13 Madrid (Spain)
Int Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering. 5th European congress.
Institution of Civil Engineers., Great George Street, London SW1, UK.

1972 Apr 10-13 York (UK)
Institute of Physics. 6th thin films conference on interfacial and surface phenomena.
47 Belgrave Square, London SW1, UK.

1972 Apr 11-13 Guildford (Surrey, UK)
Institution of Electrical Engineers/Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association. Int. conference: Industrial measurement and control by radiation techniques. Ex. Manager, Conference Department IEE, Savoy Place, London WC2R OBL, UK.

1972 Apr 11-13 Leeds (UK)
Institute of Mechanical Engineers. Symposium on elastohydrodynamic lubrication.
1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, London SW1, UK

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on machine perception of patterns and pictures.
47 Belgrave Square, London SW1, UK.

1972 Apr 15-17 Istanbul (Turkey)
Balkan Medical Union. 8th int refresher course: «Advances
in diabetology and nutritive diseases.»
10 rue Progresul, Bucharest, Rumania.

1972 Apr 16-20 Sussex (UK)
Institute of Physics and the Physical Society. 4th int con-
ference on atomic and molecular physics.
47 Belgrave Square, London SW1, UK.

1972 Apr 17-20 London (UK)
Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. 4th int geochemical
exploration symposium.
44 Portland Place, London WIN 4BR, UK.

1972 Apr 17-22 Rabat (Morocco)
Int Road Federation. 2nd African road conference.
63 rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland.

1972 Apr 17-27 Varna (Bulgaria)
Int Commission on Irrigation and Drainage. 8th congress.
48 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyaguri, New Delhi 21, India.

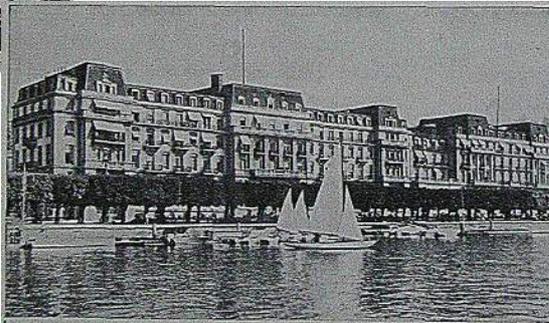
1972 Apr 17-29 Brussels (Belgium)
Customs Co-operation Council, Nomenclature Committee.
28th session.
rue Washington 40, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

1972 Apr 18-20 Sheffield (UK)
Institute of Electrical Engineers. Conference : Trends
in on-line computer control systems.
Savoy Place, London WC2R 0BL, UK.

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