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UN SEMINAIRE DE REFLEXION SUR LA TRANSFORMATION DE LA SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE



Professeur FA CASADIO
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per l'Organizzazione Internazio-
nale.
Union des Asso-
ciations Internationales.

La société internationale est un système, à savoir un ensemble d'éléments placés dans des rapports d'interaction réciproque. Les transformations de la société internationale auxquelles nous assistons ont eu essentiellement l'effet de modifier, jour après jour, la quantité, le type et la nature des éléments par lesquels elle est constituée. Ces transformations ont encore l'effet de changer le type, la nature et le nombre des rapports qui existent entre ces éléments en mutation.

Les états continuent à représenter une des principales catégories d'éléments par lesquels est constituée la société internationale. Les genres de rapports qui subsistent entre eux ainsi qu'avec les autres éléments de la société internationale sont en voie de profondes transformations. Cette mutation dans la nature même de tels rapports est due à une grande série de facteurs. Le premier parmi ces facteurs réside dans les raisons qui ont fait exploser les dimensions d'échelle des états, échelonnés désormais le long d'une gamme très étendue qui comprend des micro-états aussi bien que de maxi états. L'écart qui sépare la moyenne des états mineurs du niveau des grandes puissances équivaut à un coefficient entre 800 et 1000, à considérer seulement les dimensions économiques apparentes et de surface. La société internationale n'a jamais été aussi *diversifiée*, ni la conception juridique et abstraite de l'égalité souveraine des états aussi fortement contredite par une inégalité de fait substantielle, profonde, exacerbée.

Le type de problèmes de politique économique posés aux états par le développement technologique, par la diversité des marchés et par la spécialisation des structures de production, a eu comme conséquence de séparer les plans *décisionnels*, autrefois amalgamés et unis dans le pouvoir classique de l'état. Actuellement nombre de décisions doivent être adoptées sur un plan plus élevé et plus étendu que le plan étatique, comme par exemple sur le plan communautaire. D'autres décisions ne peuvent être prises que sur un plan plus limité du plan étatique, par exemple sur le plan des régions ou des aires métropolitaines

Les genres de problèmes résolus par ces centres décisionnels sont tout aussi politiques que les types de problèmes résolus autrefois sur le seul plan étatique. L'état s'est trouvé dans l'obligation de céder une partie de ses pouvoirs et en même temps une partie de sa faculté et de sa personnalité politique. A la suite de cette *diffusion* du pouvoir politique les centres de gestion politique ont augmenté en nombre et s'est étendu le reseat; de liaison et d'interaction qui lie entre eux ces mêmes sujets politiques. Sont augmentées, surtout, les « vérités sociales » dont chaque centre de gestion politique est dépositaire. Leur compatibilité et leur cohérence réciproques ne constituent pas le dernier, en importance, des problèmes typiques de la société internationale actuelle. La multiplication des sujets politiques est due aux fonctions que chacun d'entre eux a comme vocation d'accomplir. Dans leur interaction réciproque, chacun porte son influence sur le comportement des autres, voire, dans certains cas, le détermine. L'exemple classique peut être reconnu dans le rassemblement d'états qui, par la convergence de leurs volontés et de leurs attitudes, provoquent le comportement de l'organisation internationale et la direction de son action. Dans les différentes orbites que chaque sujet politique parcourt pour se réaliser et aboutir, la *vitesse de déplacement* est extrêmement variée. Certains sujets — comme les grandes organisations internationales politiques et économiques — se placent dans des perspectives, dans des *projections* de dix, vingt, trente ans. D'autres — comme les états desquels doit nécessairement dépendre l'adoption de cette dimension à vingt ans — se déplacent le long de prévisions et suivant des attentes qui ne vont pas, en moyenne, au delà de trois ans.

A l'intérieur de chaque état, on a assisté à un phénomène d'osmose double et contradictoire, entre le plan public et le plan privé. Dans plusieurs états, des matières qu'il y a quelques années encore on s'accordait à considérer comme exclues de la compétence des pouvoirs publics — telles que la plus grande partie des aspects de la condition sociale de l'individu — ont été déplacées dans le domaine de la responsabilité étatique. Mais en même temps la centralisation et «

contrôle sur d'autres activités ont été radicalement réduites. Des nouveaux centres décisionnels ont surgi, juxtaposés ou parfois « contraposes » à celui de l'état. Parallèlement, une marée de grands problèmes typiques des sociétés politiques majeures a été transférée du domaine intérieur, national, au domaine international. La proportion des tâches échappées à la compétence de l'état constitue actuellement la plus grande partie des relations, non plus internationales, mais *transnationales*.

* * *

Chacun de ces phénomènes, pris en soi ou exalté dans une résonance réciproque d'effets, laisse un *vide de pouvoir*, des régions dans lesquelles la conduite des affaires internationales ne correspond plus (ou ne correspond pas encore) à une institution appropriée, fonctionnelle. *représentative* d'un système de forces sociales. Les organisations internationales entre états ont subi des transformations non moins importantes que celles qui ont affecté les états et leurs relations réciproques.

Le domaine de compétence attribué aux diverses organisations internationales par les états qui en ont voulu la création ne correspond pas toujours à l'ensemble des problèmes réels qui attendent une solution. L'ensemble des formes de « *conflictualité* » existant aujourd'hui dans le monde est infiniment plus étendu, et en tout cas plus profondément divers, que le domaine que les Nations Unies se sont vu attribuer à San Francisco sous la formule de la *paix et la sécurité internationales*. L'évolution subie par les conditions de la société internationale soumet les structures de l'organisation interétatique à une pression constante et sollicite un effort d'adaptation des moyens de leur action qui risque parfois de ne pas atteindre tous les buts escomptés. Les organisations interétatiques ont proliféré, l'une à côté de l'autre, jusqu'au point de couvrir la surface de tous les problèmes et domaines possibles. Si les organisations interétatiques ne sont qu'environ 300. leurs organes principaux, secondaires et subsidiaires, ne sont pas moins de 12.000. Leur existence est d'ordinaire parfaitement justifiée et leur action profitable. Mais leur nombre est aussi, peut-être, leur plus grave problème. Au delà d'un certain nombre d'institutions. leur coordination devient impossible sur le plan horizontal ou tout au moins hautement coûteuse. Il faut *organiser* les organisations internationales *verticalement*, les regrouper fonctionnellement et, à des niveaux progressivement plus élevés, les doter de centres de décision, basés sur des

inter-systèmes, aptes à on assurer la coordination forcée. Si seulement 100, des 300 organisations interétatiques existantes, nouaient des rapports réciproques de liaison, elles donneraient vie — il suffit de faire un simple calcul — à 4.950 rapports bilatéraux. Si toutes les 300 organisations interétatiques établissaient entre elles des contacts stables, le réseau des rapports — pratiquement inimaginable atteindrait le nombre de 44.850. Un peu moins de 500.000 rapports bilatéraux seraient établis si 1.000 des 12.000 organes des organisations interétatiques établissaient des liaisons permanentes. L'évolution quantitative du phénomène de l'organisation interétatique nous a plongés dans une révolution qualitative, qui appelle l'adoption de modèles sociologiques entièrement novateurs d'un point de vue conceptuel.

* * *

Le système des relations internationales est en train de se transformer. Il est essentiel toutefois de se rendre compte que la vie des relations des états et des organisations interétatiques — à laquelle nous avons consacré les paragraphes précédents — ne recouvre qu'une partie du système global des relations internationales. Une autre partie, sans aucun doute encore plus étendue dans le domaine des relations sociales, est occupée par les organisations internationales non gouvernementales et par les sociétés internationales, multinationales et transnationales. Ce domaine des relations internationales représente un défi lancé à la doctrine et à la recherche scientifique, qui n'y a pas encore consacré l'attention, le temps et les moyens proportionnés à son ampleur, à son importance et à son actualité.

* * *

Le Séminaire de Milan a été prévu et voulu dans le but d'approfondir un débat, ne fût-ce que préliminaire, sur ce thème. A la veille d'une telle initiative on ne saurait se soustraire à un moment de réflexion sur la méthode. A quelles conditions les travaux de Milan pourront-ils être efficaces ? Parviendrons-nous à faire du Séminaire de Milan non pas un point d'arrivée, mais plutôt un point de départ de la société internationale ?

. . .

Il est recommandé de s'inspirer de plusieurs méthodes, en même temps. En premier lieu il s'avérera utile de séparer conceptuellement le monde des relations typiquement interétatiques — auxquelles nous nous sommes d'ailleurs borné dans la première partie de ces notes — et le monde des relations internationales non étatiques. Cette séparation est, bien entendu, une question de méthode. C'est qu'elle sert pour mesurer l'évolution parallèle des deux

mondes — qui se rencontrent en mille occasions — par rapport à une référence commune à la société mondiale en transformation. Elle sert de plus, pour parler, en matière d'organisation internationale non gouvernementale, le même langage que l'on utilise (par exemple dans le domaine du droit international) à décrire les sociétés interétatiques. Une communication avec la *doctrine classique* est précieuse.

Une autre méthode sera également utilisée : celle fondée sur la *mesure* de ces phénomènes et visant à indiquer non seulement les catégories des sujets (pour ne citer que cet exemple) mais aussi pour dire concrètement combien et lesquels ils sont, quel est leur pouvoir, quel sont leurs relations et leur représentativité. Cette méthode fait aussi recours à la construction de modèles, dans lesquels traduire, pour mieux les vérifier, les innombrables réalités concrètes. Les *analyses prévisionnelles*, à côté des *analyses quantitatives et qualitatives*, seront appelées à intégrer cette phase de la recherche. Il est probable qu'une troisième méthode de travail — fondée sur la *théorie de l'information et du processus décisionnel* — se montrera susceptible d'intéressants développements. Les relations internationales, indépendamment de la manière dont elles sont définies par la doctrine, se prêtent à être considérées comme un système *informatif*, voire comme un système de systèmes. L'interaction — que nous savons exister entre chaque point de la société internationale et chacun des autres points de la même société — devient ainsi susceptible d'être évaluée pour ce qu'elle vaut et pour ce qu'elle produit. L'organisation comme système *décisionnel* peut être décrite avec une très grande efficacité : elle peut être mesurée, confrontée, classifiée. Surtout, les recherches ultérieures — ayant leurs racines dans l'œuvre déployée par l'UAI depuis bien des années, encore plus que dans l'épisode, si l'on veut, du Séminaire de Milan — trouveraient dans ce code de langage une garantie de pouvoir faire circuler ces messages, grâce auxquels il se peut que nous parvenions à mieux comprendre le monde dans lequel nous vivons.

(English résumé).

The international system is undergoing a fast mutation, on account of the internal transformation of its components and of their interaction.

Many decisions which were formerly the prerogatives of the States are now incumbent on inter-governmental organizations, such as the European Economic Community, on regional or municipal authorities, or even on the private sector.

The power vacuum created here existing official institutions no longer suit the social reality requires the action of nongovernmental organizations and multinational corporations. The Milan Seminar will review the role and the functioning of these « transnational » forces.

Jef Rens

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belge de la coopération au
développement
Ancien directeur général adjoint
du BIT

Il y a maintenant plus de vingt ans que, dans les pays industriels de l'Occident, on a commencé à s'inquiéter de l'écart grandissant entre les niveaux de vie relativement élevés et constamment en progrès dont on jouissait dans ces pays et ceux incroyablement bas et stagnants dans presque tous les pays de l'hémisphère Sud. C'est alors que naquit la conscience qu'une action de solidarité s'imposait de la part des pays industriels en faveur des pays dont l'économie était manifestement sous-développée par rapport aux besoins croissants de leurs populations qui, elles-mêmes, s'augmentaient rapidement.

La voix du Président Truman qui proposa, le 20 juin 1949, un « programme audacieux afin de rendre disponibles les bénéfices de « nos progrès scientifiques et industriels en vue de « l'amélioration et de la croissance des régions sous-développées », reçut un large écho. La proposition fut le point de départ à la fois d'un important programme d'aide technique des Etats-Unis, des programmes bilatéraux d'aide que tous les pays occidentaux ont lancé depuis lors, ainsi que du programme multilatéral des Nations Unies et de ses organisations spécialisées. Depuis 1949, ces programmes, tout en s'amplifiant presque sans cesse, ont subi plusieurs modifications quant à leur contenu. En effet, si au début l'accent fut mis sur le transfert des connaissances techniques, considérées comme une panacée contre le sous-développement, on insistait par la suite successivement sur la nécessité d'apports de capitaux pour les investissements industriels, sur l'importance

POUR UNE SOLIDARITE ADEQUATE PLANIFIEE A L'EGARD DU TIERS MONDE

de la formation de l'élément humain en vue de développer la production, sur l'importation par les pays avancés des produits manufacturés par les pays en voie de développement. On semble, à présent, s'acheminer vers la conception que le développement doit être global et que l'effort doit se porter de façon équilibrée sur tous les secteurs et sur tous les éléments de l'économie.

Quelques faits et chiffres.

Les transferts qui ont été effectués, depuis 1950, dans le cadre des programmes de coopération au développement sont assez impressionnants. En effet, le Programme élargi des Nations Unies, qui a été fusionné en 1965 avec le Programme du Fonds Spécial dans le P.N.U.D., a dépensé, entre 1950 et 1965, environ 4,75 millions de dollars en assistance technique en faveur de 180 pays et territoires dans les 3 continents de l'hémisphère sud. Les nombreux projets que comportait ce programme ont été réalisés à l'aide de 13.500 experts, de 32.000 boursiers et stagiaires ainsi que d'une quantité d'équipements dont la valeur est évaluée à 65 millions de dollars.

Dans la même période, la valeur totale des projets financés par la Banque Mondiale s'élevait à 9.857 millions de dollars; ceux réalisés dans le cadre du Fonds Spécial, créé en 1959 à 483 millions de dollars et le coût de l'ensemble des programmes bilatéraux du secteur public, était d'environ 56.883 millions de dollars. Au total, pour la période de 1950 à 1965.

67.698 millions ont été dépensés au titre de transferts de connaissances technique et scientifiques, ainsi que de capitaux, pour aider les pays du Tiers Monde dans leurs efforts de développement.

De 1965 à 1970, en se basant sur les statistiques de l'Organisation de Coopération et de Développement économiques (O.C.D.E.) les apports financiers, publics et privés, des pays membres du Comité d'Aide au Développement (C.A.D.) qui ont été effectués à travers des programmes bilatéraux et multilatéraux dépassent 74 milliards de dollars. En additionnant les chiffres des deux périodes, de 1950 à 1965 et de 1965 à 1970, on arrive à un total de près de 68 milliards qui ont été transférés par les pays industriels aux pays du Tiers Monde au titre d'assistance technique et scientifique, de dons, de prêts à des conditions privilégiées et de prêts à des conditions de marché. Il faudrait compléter ces données par le chiffre des transferts effectués par des organisations non gouvernementales pour lesquels seul le montant versé en 1970, soit 840 millions de dollars, a été déterminé avec une certaine précision. A noter également que les apports financiers du secteur privé et des pays silo-soviétiques ne sont pas repris, des statistiques précises à ce sujet étant difficiles à établir. Quelle que soit l'ampleur apparente de ces transferts de techniques et de capitaux, l'évolution économique des pays en développement a clairement montré leur insuffisance. A cet égard, il y a lieu de faire remarquer que le

fier leur production, à accroître leurs exportations notamment de leurs produits manufacturés et semi-manufacturés, à obtenir des prix satisfaisants pour leurs produits, à promouvoir leurs recherches scientifiques et technologiques, à combattre le sous-emploi de leurs populations, etc. L'objectif ultime de toutes ces mesures est : « d'assurer des améliorations constantes du bien-être de chacun et d'apporter à tous des avantages ». L'augmentation du Produit National Brut devra atteindre durant cette période entre 6 et 7 pour cent. Compte tenu du taux d'accroissement démographique élevé, cela signifierait que * le taux moyen de croissance annuelle du produit brut par habitant dans l'ensemble des pays en voie de développement pendant la Deuxième Décennie devrait être de 3,5 pour cent environ ».

Il n'y a pas de doute que chacune des mesures envisagées est de nature à

contribuer, à des degrés divers, à promouvoir le progrès économique et social. Cependant, comme ces mesures font partie d'un tout, d'un système, leur efficacité dépend de leur mise en œuvre d'une façon coordonnée et cohérente. S'il est vrai que la Résolution sur la Stratégie internationale de Développement pour la Deuxième Décennie affirme « que les buts et objectifs qu'elle énonce appellent de la part de tous les peuples et de tous les gouvernements un effort continu pour favoriser le progrès économique et social dans les pays en voie de développement en formulant et en appliquant un ensemble cohérent de mesures de politique générale », il n'en est pas moins vrai que ce document a omis de définir, en termes précis et concrets, les Voies par lesquelles une telle politique générale devra se réaliser.

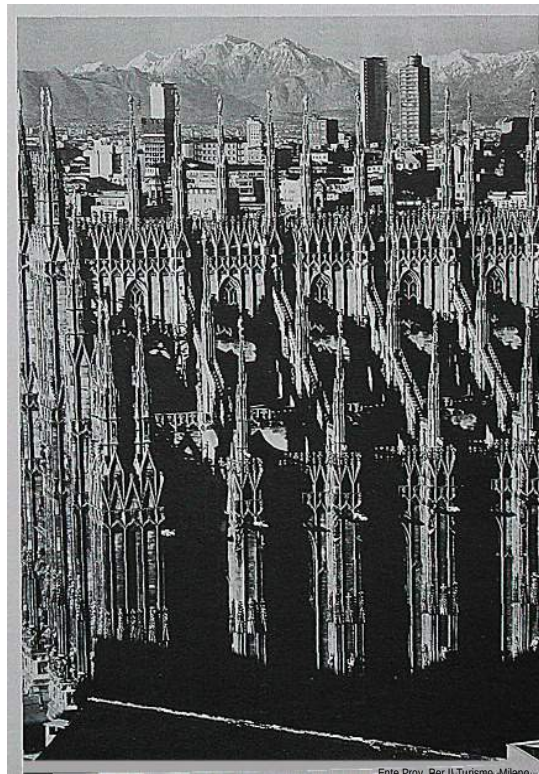
En considérant le sous-développement comme un but de guerre qu'il faut

total des emprunts qu'ont dû contracter les pays insuffisamment développés pour couvrir leurs besoins d'investissements, se situait en 1970 aux environs de 46 milliards de dollars et que les charges qui en résultent, lesquelles se situent entre 1/4 et 1/3 du total des crédits accordés, pèsent lourdement sur l'économie de ces pays. (1)

Les décennies de développement des Nations Unies

L'insuffisance de l'aide aux pays en voie de développement est illustrée par la modicité des résultats atteints au cours de la Première Décennie de Développement, proclamée à grand tapage par les Nations Unies en 1960. En effet, ce n'est qu'à partir de 1965 que les pays en voie de développement réalisèrent une augmentation annuelle moyenne de 5 % de leur Produit National Brut, ce qui correspondait à l'objectif assigné à la Première Décennie de Développement. Si même, certains pays avaient dépassé ce taux, d'autres, par contre, étaient restés en dessous. Et, compte tenu du taux d'accroissement élevé de leurs populations ainsi que de l'inégalité avec laquelle les biens produits sont distribués entre ces pays et à l'intérieur de ces pays, cette période n'a pas apporté une amélioration notable à la majeure partie de leurs masses laborieuses.

La Deuxième Décennie de Développement a été mieux préparée que la première et tout un ensemble de mesures, présentées comme une stratégie de développement, ont été envisagées. Il s'agit notamment d'amplifier l'aide financière et de la porter à un pour cent du Produit National Brut des pays industrialisés, d'adoucir les conditions des prêts, d'aider les pays insuffisamment développés à diversi-



Il Duomo,

Ente Prov. Per il Turismo, Milano

atteindre, vaincre, détruire, la stratégie pour la Deuxième Décennie des Nations-Unies répond bien à la définition que donne le Grand Larousse de la stratégie comme étant « l'art de combiner l'action de forces militaires en vue d'atteindre un but de guerre déterminé par le pouvoir politique ». Une stratégie c'est bien, mais pour devenir effective, il faut qu'elle soit complétée par un plan d'opérations que le même Grand Larousse définit comme « un document d'état-major prévoyant dans le détail les dispositions à prendre pour exécuter une opération déterminée, en fonction des hypothèses sur la réalisation, sur l'ennemi, etc. »

Un plan d'opérations est un ensemble cohérent de mesures relevant d'une stratégie et appliquées sur un front visé par cette stratégie. En l'occurrence on peut dire qu'il y a autant de fronts qu'il y a de pays insuffisamment développés. La stratégie de Développement des Nations Unies pour la Deuxième Décennie devrait être complétée par autant de plans d'opérations qu'il y a de pays en voie de développement. C'est par des plans d'opérations que la stratégie se traduira dans la réalité nationale des pays du Tiers Monde. En observant le front que constitue chacun de ces pays dans la guerre contre le sous-développement, on aperçoit ci et là des bribes et morceaux d'un plan d'opérations, mais nulle part un plan couvrant l'ensemble des opérations.

Un paradoxe : une stratégie sans plan

Comment une telle situation a-t-elle pu se créer ? La nécessité de planifier le développement a pourtant été reconnue par les gouvernements, en particulier par les gouvernements des pays industriels. C'est principalement à leur initiative que les Nations Unies ont créé, il y a une dizaine d'années, dans l'orbite de la Commission Economique pour l'Amérique Latine, un Institut où les techniques de la planification sont enseignées aux hauts fonctionnaires qui, dans les pays du continent sud-américain, travaillent dans les organismes du plan. Un certain nombre des meilleurs spécialistes du monde y donnent des cours en technique de planification. Les résultats sont réels. Les plans de développement de ces pays s'améliorent à chaque exercice.

L'exemple de la Commission économique de l'Amérique Latine a été suivi par les autres commissions régionales des Nations Unies. L'ensemble de ces efforts a donné une remarquable impulsion à la planification du développement des pays du Tiers Monde. Peu d'initiatives des Nations Unies ont connu un tel succès.

Si les gouvernements des pays du Tiers Monde font des efforts, louables pour améliorer leurs mécanismes et méthodes de planification, on ne peut pas en dire autant des gouvernements des pays occidentaux. Au lieu de planifier ensemble leur aide au développement des pays d'Asie, d'Afrique et d'Amérique Latine, ils leur apportent chacun séparément leurs contributions respectives. On est en plein paradoxe. Les gouvernements des pays, où la conception du plan est née, ne l'appliquent pas à leur participation au développement des pays du Tiers Monde. Ainsi s'explique comment dans la plupart de ces derniers pays l'aide extérieure, tout au moins l'aide bilatérale, n'est pas fixée en fonction des plans des premiers pays et leur arrive par un nombre plus ou moins élevé de voies différentes, il en est de même pour l'aide privée qui est le fait d'une multitude d'organisations non officielles agissant chacune pour son propre compte.

Il est vrai que la Banque Mondiale a pris l'initiative de coordonner dans plusieurs pays en voie de développement son aide avec celle d'un certain nombre de pays industriels. En Inde et au Pakistan ont été constitués des consortiums sous les auspices de la Banque Mondiale. Cette initiative a donné lieu à la création de groupes consultatifs pour l'Ouganda, la Tanzanie, la Corée, le Maroc, la Tunisie, le Ceylan. La Banque Mondiale participe à d'autres groupes analogues en Guyane, au Honduras, en Indonésie et en Turquie. M s'agit de groupes intergouvernementaux qui s'efforcent, souvent sous la présidence d'un représentant de la Banque Mondiale, à coordonner les aides des gouvernements participants, avec les plans des pays de développement pour lesquels les groupes sont créés. La Banque Mondiale réalise pleinement l'importance de la coordination en ce domaine. Les initiatives à cet égard sont nombreuses. Avec la Banque Africaine de Développement, elle a créé, en liaison avec le P.N.U.D. et la Commission Economique pour l'Afrique, un comité de coordination pour les études de pré-investissements en Afrique. Elle se livre à des consultations réciproques avec la Banque interaméricaine de Développement et l'Alliance pour le Progrès sur leurs activités en Amérique Latine. Toutes ces initiatives, aussi louables qu'elles soient, ne s'appliquent pas d'une façon systématique à l'ensemble des pays en voie de développement. Les Nations Unies de leur côté ont fait un effort constant pour coordonner et, depuis récemment, pour planifier, leurs contributions à l'aide au développement de pays du Tiers Monde avec celles de toutes les organisations spécialisées. A présent, les résidents représentants sont chargés de fixer toutes les contributions multilatérales en fonction des plans natio-

naux des pays où ils sont accrédités, et de les grouper sous la forme de programmes nationaux d'aide qui s'imbriquent dans ces plans et qu'ils complètent utilement. Hélas, ces efforts ne couvrent pas les programmes bilatéraux exécutés dans ces pays. Rares sont les gouvernements, ayant des programmes bilatéraux, qui acceptent de coordonner ceux-ci avec les programmes multilatéraux des Nations Unies.

Quant à une planification en commun, des programmes bilatéraux et de ceux des organisations internationales, elle n'a jusqu'à présent fait l'objet d'aucune tentative sérieuse. Il n'y a pas non plus de coordination entre les programmes bilatéraux et multilatéraux avec ceux des organisations régionales ni avec ceux des organisations non gouvernementales. Si tous ces programmes étaient coordonnés dans chacun des pays bénéficiaires avec leurs plans nationaux, nul doute que leur impact sur leur développement serait singulièrement plus efficace, plus important.

Que faire ?

Jusqu'à présent, les moyens mis en œuvre dans le cadre de la coopération internationale pour le développement des pays de l'hémisphère sud se sont avérés inadéquats dans leurs effets. L'écart entre les niveaux de vie de ces pays et ceux des pays industriels, loin de diminuer, continue à s'élargir. Les contributions extérieures aux pays du Tiers Monde continuent à être quantitativement insuffisantes. Dans la mesure où il s'agit non de dons mais de prêts, les conditions d'intérêt et de remboursement sont manifestement trop onéreuses. L'instabilité des prix des produits de base, à laquelle s'ajoute à présent l'instabilité monétaire, contrecarre gravement les efforts en faveur du développement économique.

Si l'on ne parvient pas à inaugurer rapidement une politique de développement plus rationnelle et plus efficace, nul doute que dans un avenir plus ou moins proche une situation dangereuse risque de se créer. En effet, il n'est pas concevable que l'économie du monde puisse continuer indéfiniment à aggraver les inégalités entre un nombre relativement restreint de pays économiquement avancés et la quasi totalité des pays du sud de l'Asie, de l'Afrique et de l'Amérique Latine. La prospérité des premiers est conditionnée par le développement des derniers. Un ensemble de mesures drastiques s'impose d'urgence et il faut espérer que la conférence de la CNUCED, qui se réunit à Santiago en avril prochain, sera le point de départ d'une politique nouvelle, répondant plus adéquatement aux objectifs de la Deuxième Décennie du Développement, et aux aspirations des peuples du Tiers Monde.



Le volume de l'aide doit être accru. Il faut adoucir les conditions des prêts. Les investissements doivent augmenter et, à cet effet, tous les pays devraient s'évertuer à mettre au point un mécanisme international de garantie pour des investissements, qui s'inscrivent dans la coopération au développement. Les transferts des connaissances techniques et scientifiques, eux aussi, doivent avoir comme pendant une politique énergétique des pays de l'hémisphère sud en faveur du développement de tous les secteurs de leur économie ainsi que de sa diversification, visant à atténuer les différences entre les niveaux de vie de leurs villes et de leurs régions rurales et à distribuer plus équitablement entre toutes les catégories sociales les richesses produites. En établissant entre eux des liens étroits de collaboration, ils pourront accélérer leur développement. L'exemple des six pays de la coopération économique européenne est une illustration à cet égard.

Il faut espérer que la Conférence de Santiago, en se prononçant en faveur de telles mesures, donnera une nouvelle et vigoureuse impulsion à la coopération internationale pour le développement.

Un nouveau départ de la coopération au développement : la planification globale.

Ni toutes ces mesures, ni d'autres à peine moins importantes, ne pourront avoir des résultats efficaces et durables sur le développement aussi longtemps que les apports de l'extérieur, sous la forme de transferts de capitaux, de connaissances scientifiques et techniques, ne fassent pas l'objet d'une planification globale qui vise à compléter et à accroître l'efficacité des plans nationaux des pays du Tiers Monde.

Il faut établir dans chacun de ces pays un plan d'opérations qui englobe, outre le plan national de développement, les contributions de toutes les instances extérieures. Il s'agit de savoir qui pourra prendre l'initiative de réunir tous les éléments qui devront participer à l'établissement d'un tel plan. A mon avis, ce rôle incombe aux gouvernements des pays en voie de développement. Ce sont eux qui portent la responsabilité principale pour le développement de leurs pays. Dès lors, il est logique que le gouvernement de chaque pays en voie de développement constitue une Organisation pour la Planification de la Coopération au Développement (O.P.C.D.). Feraient partie de cette Organisation, outre le gouvernement, toutes les instances extérieures qui apportent leur concours au développement du pays : les Nations Unies, la Banque Mondiale, le Fonds Monétaire International, les organisations régionales, les gouvernements qui ont dans ce pays un programme bilatéral, les organisations non gouvernementales qui y déploient une action. La présidence serait assumée par une haute personnalité désignée par le Chef d'Etat et directement responsable vis-à-vis de lui. Le secrétariat serait assuré par le directeur du bureau national du plan. Chaque contribution extérieure, non seulement passerait par cette Organisation (O.P.C.D.), mais ferait l'objet, avec toutes les autres contributions extérieures, d'une planification globale. Ainsi, serait établi, en relation étroite avec le plan national de développement, un véritable plan d'opérations de la coopération internationale du développement.

L'Organisation pour la Planification de la Coopération au Développement établirait chaque année les priorités des actions à entreprendre et l'importance des apports qu'elle souhaite recevoir de la part des instances de l'extérieur. Chacune de celles-ci prendrait sa part dans l'effort global à fournir. Les transferts, au lieu de se faire en ordre dispersé, s'effectueraient d'une façon concentrée. A la concurrence qui anime trop souvent les responsables des programmes bilatéraux et multilatéraux se substituerait un effort de planification en commun. Celui-ci permettrait d'entreprendre des tâches dont l'ampleur dépasse les moyens de chacune des instances participantes. On peut s'imaginer un plan d'opérations pour les contributions extérieures qui complète p. ex. le chapitre du plan national portant sur la construction d'un réseau routier ou le développement global des régions rurales. Chaque participant se verrait attribuer la part dans telle entreprise pour laquelle il disposerait à la fois des qualifications requises et des ressources nécessaires. Un tel plan d'opérations, tout en étant ajusté chaque année suivant les adaptations nécessaires, pourrait comprendre des parties dont la réalisation

s'étalerait sur 2, sur 5, voire sur une dizaine d'années. Un plan d'opérations pour toute la coopération internationale, qui s'ajoute au plan national de développement, renforce railles structures administratives et économiques du pays, rien que par le fait d'exister.

Un tel plan constituerait de même une garantie pour les investissements privés étrangers. Non seulement des études de pré-investissement pourraient s'inscrire dans le plan d'opérations, mais dans la mesure où celui-ci porterait sur le développement de l'infrastructure du pays, il créerait des conditions favorables aux investissements industriels.

En résumé, il faut que tous ceux qui exercent une responsabilité dans la coopération au développement réalisent qu'il ne suffit point d'accroître les efforts et d'améliorer les contributions de l'extérieur, mais qu'il y a lieu de planifier la totalité de tous les éléments qui peuvent promouvoir le développement. Les mesures envisagées par la stratégie de la deuxième Décennie de Développement des Nations Unies doivent être concrétisées en vue de leur application à travers des plans nationaux, complétés par des plans d'opérations dans lesquels d'inscrivent tous les apports extérieurs bilatéraux, multilatéraux, régionaux et privés. Il

faut espérer que la prochaine conférence des Nations Unies pour le Commerce et le Développement, qui se réunira le mois prochain à Santiago, adopte à ce sujet une position ferme en recommandant aux gouvernements des pays en développement de prendre l'initiative pour une telle planification de la coopération internationale et d'établir à cet effet un mécanisme adéquat. Une telle recommandation, appliquée par les gouvernements de tous les pays en voie de développement, en leur apportant une coopération internationale singulièrement plus efficace, pourrait leur assurer l'essor auquel espèrent leurs peuples.

L'ambassadeur Berkol

Secrétaire général des Nations-Unies
Coordonnateurs des secours en cas de catastrophes



Un nouveau Secrétaire général adjoint de l'Organisation des Nations-Unies a été récemment nommé pour assurer la coordination des secours en cas de catastrophe. Cette importante fonction, qui répond, du sentiment général, à un besoin prioritaire de notre temps, sera assumée au Centre européen des Nations-Unies à Genève, par un éminent diplomate turc M. Faruk N. Berkol, ambassadeur sortant de charge. Le curriculum vitae de M. F. Berkol témoigne de la haute qualité de sa formation juridique et économique et de son expérience politique et internationale. Né le 9 septembre 1917, le nouveau Secrétaire général adjoint a fait ses humanités classiques au Collège français Saint-Michel, des Frères des Ecoles chrétiennes à Istanbul et sa licence en droit à l'Université de la métropole turque. Complétant ses études à l'Université de Paris, il y a obtenu tour à tour le titre de Docteur en droit (Doctorat d'Etat) avec la mention « très bien », les diplômes d'études supérieures de Droit public (1937) et d'Economie politique (1938) et le diplôme de l'Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales (1939). A ces titres s'ajoute encore le diplôme de l'Ecole libre des Sciences Politiques de Paris, M. Berkol maîtrise les deux langues universelles, le français et l'anglais. Sa carrière diplomatique l'a conduit successivement à Washington, comme Premier Secrétaire d'Ambassade, à Londres, comme Conseiller et Chargé d'affaires, puis à Tunis et finalement à Bruxelles comme ambassadeur. Dans l'entretemps, il a exercé à Ankara la fonction de chef de cabinet du Président de la République. On notera enfin qu'à diverses reprises M. Berkol a dirigé des missions turques de bonne volonté auprès de 26 pays du Continent africain. En résumé une carrière vraiment universelle impliquant une ample information et une connaissance profonde de ce qu'André Siegfried a appelé « l'âme des peuples ».

Cette formation et cette information seront précieuses pour l'accomplissement des nouvelles fonctions confiées à l'ambassadeur Berkol.

Les activités du coordonnateur s'étendront à trois grands chapitres qui peuvent ainsi se résumer :

1. Entretenir les rapports de coopération les plus étroits avec toutes les organisations intéressées afin de pouvoir arrêter avec elles les dispositions susceptibles d'être prises à l'avance en vue d'assurer l'assistance la plus efficace possible, en cas de catastrophe.
2. En cas de catastrophe, coordonner et mobiliser l'assistance fournie; recevoir les contributions qui sont offertes pour les activités de secours; aider le gouvernement du pays frappé à évaluer ses besoins, à en établir l'ordre de priorité, à communiquer ces renseignements, et à servir de centre - pour les mesures d'assistance prises par toutes les sources d'aide extérieure.
3. Promouvoir l'étude, la prévention, le contrôle et la prévision des catastrophes naturelles, ainsi que la diffusion d'information sur l'évolution de la technique.

Il va sans dire que les organisations non gouvernementales sont directement concernées à des titres divers par les problèmes des secours en cas de catastrophes et nous avons été heureux d'apprendre que l'intention de l'ambassadeur Berkol est de les associer à ses études et à ses œuvres,

L'UAI présente ses félicitations et ses meilleurs vœux de succès au nouveau Secrétaire général adjoint des Nations-Unies,

THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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There is no generally accepted definition of what constitutes an international organization. The commonly used dichotomic classification of international organizations into IGO's (inter-governmental organizations) and NGO's (non-governmental organizations) — with the tacit assumption that only non-governmental organizations of an international character will be included) is neither based on any general definition of the concept of international organization nor does it encompass all existing varieties of such organizations. For the purpose of consultative arrangements, as foreseen in Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council resolved that < any international organization which is not established by inter-governmental agreement shall be considered as a non-governmental organization ». Later the Council added that certain types of quasi-IGO's, namely those which are not founded on inter-governmental agreements but « accept members designated by governmental authorities », should be classified as NGO's — « provided that such membership does not interfere with the free expression of views of the organization » (whatever this may mean

and however difficult it may be to check). (1)
It might seem as if the quoted resolutions would at least implicitly provide us with some kind of a definition for IGO's and NGO's : any international organization established by inter-governmental agreement is an IGO; any other international organization is an NGO. So far so good. However, this definition is only workable if one knows what constitutes an international organization in general. Surely not every inter-governmental agreement establishes an international organization — in fact, relatively few do — and thus the existence of an inter-governmental agreement permits identification of the existence of an IGO strictly speaking only if one has well-defined criteria for the kind of institutional superstructure that would have to arise on the basis of an inter-governmental agreement so as to constitute a new international organization. Still, in the case of IGO's the problem of identification is mostly not too difficult to solve in practice as these organizations tend to be rather massive, visible and well-documented. But as far as NGO's are concerned, the situation is much more chaotic. Quite apart from the very great number of organizational units involved, there are so many forms of more or less permanent, more or less institutionalized associations between individuals and collective entities belonging to different countries that it is really hard to draw a line where the domain of international non-governmental organizations begins or ends. The « Yearbook of International Organizations », a unique reference work published by the Union of International Associations, has tried for more than twenty years to bring some order into this field by listing and categorizing all traceable IGO's and NGO's which correspond to certain minimum standards of international representativeness including at least three countries. It might be worthwhile to quote norms adopted by the Yearbook for the inclusion of NGO's in its listing as they show the halo which surrounds the notion of international organizations and the difficulties involved in the conceptual coverage of these manifold and polymorphous entities. To become eligible for inclusion in the Yearbook's list of NGO's an organization must satisfy the following conditions (2) :
(a) Aims. The aims must be genuinely international in character, with the intention to cover operations in at least three countries. Hence such

(1) ECOSOC Resolutions 288 (X) of 27 February 1950 and 1296 (XLIV) of 25 June 1968.
(2) Yearbook of International Organizations, 12th (1968-69) edition, Brussels, 1969. Union of International Associations., p. 11.

bodies as the International Committee for Safeguarding the Nubian Monuments or the Anglo-Swedish Society are excluded. Societies devoted solely to commemorating particular individuals are therefore likewise ineligible.

(b) Members. There must be individual or collective participation, with full voting rights, from at least three countries. Membership must be open to any appropriately qualified individual or entity in the organization's area of operations. Closed groups are therefore excluded. — Voting power must be such that no one national group can control the organization. National organizations which accept foreigners as members are therefore normally excluded, as are religious orders or communities governed on a hierarchical basis and informal social movements.

(c) Structure. The Constitution must provide for a formal structure giving members the right periodically to elect governing body and officers. There must be permanent headquarters and provision made for continuity of operation. Hence the exclusion of ad hoc committees or the organizing committee of a single international meeting, though standing committees which link a series of meetings are eligible.

(d) Officers. The fact that for a given period the officers are all of the same nationality does not necessarily debar the organization, but in this case there should normally be rotation at designated intervals of headquarters and officers among the various member countries.

(e) Finance. Substantial contributions to the many « international » unions and societies operating in North America on budgets derived almost wholly from the United States members. Foundations are excluded unless their funds derive from three or more countries. An unwritten rule governing the use of the term « (international) non-governmental organizations » by the United Nations and by most authors who have written on this subject has been that profit-making or more specifically profit-distributing organizations ((e.g. international business enterprises, multinational corporations, cartels and the like) would not qualify as NGO's even if they satisfied most or all such conditions set out above. As a matter of fact, much of the earlier literature about international organizations didn't even take into consideration the possibility that the world of business could harbor an important group of international organizations that do not fit into the conventional NGO-group. As far as IGO's are concerned, it was generally accepted that a few of them (e.g. Eurochemic, the European Company for the Chemical Processing of Irradiated Fuels) are « in business ». But as governments themselves are

regarded as exempt from the suspicion of profitmaking this did not pose a major problem. At the same time, however, no profitmaking international business organizations has ever been granted a consultative status with the United Nations, or for that matter been included in earlier listings of the Yearbook of International Organizations. In recent years, however, the number of multi-national business enterprises has grown and the size and scope of their operations has greatly increased. As a consequence their overt role on the international scene, in such matters as development and technical assistance, for example, has become so important that since about 1960 a sizeable literature has been devoted exclusively to this « new » style of international organization. The Yearbook, in its 1968-69 edition, undertook for the first time an attempt to list in an appendix at least those multinational business enterprises which have subsidiaries or associates in 10 or more foreign countries. It became a list of no less than 595 entries. Had all the other multinational business enterprises with subsidiaries or associates in less than 10 countries which the Yearbook was able to trace in its first survey also been listed, there would have been 7046 entries amounting to more than double the number of all « traditional » international organizations (IGO's and NGO's) listed in the same edition of the Yearbook. (3) In future it will probably become quite routine to discern three main categories of international organizations, namely IGO's, NGO's (both in the traditional sense) and the special group of international business enterprises for which J. Galtung wittily proposed the acronymic designation of BINGO'S (business international non-governmental organizations). Whether further groups may arise and become important remains to be discussed. As a result of these developments in its current 1968-69 edition of the Yearbook added to the above quoted conditions of inclusion in the list of « traditional » NGO's the following clause (4) :

So as to make an international non-governmental organization eligible for inclusion in the list of NGO's there must be no attempt to make profits for distribution to members. This does not exclude organizations which exist in order to help members themselves to make more profits or better their economic situation but it does exclude international business enterprises, investment houses and shipping conferences.

Indeed, it seems to have some advantages for the purpose of analysis to keep the BINGO'S separate". Not

(3) Idem, p. 1189-1214.

(4) Idem, p. 11.

through any doubt about their legitimation as international non-governmental organizations but because they are of such special importance and as their growth in size and number seems to set them apart from the bulk of traditional « non-profit » NGO's. The vast growth in the strength and importance of business-type, international, non-governmental organizations, paralleled by similar developments in the IGO field, with the creation of large-scale industrial organizations, such as the European Coal and Steel Community and regional investment banks, for example, seems already to have made obsolescent the traditional exclusion of the business world from the field of international organization. To give added weight to this contention, the many transitory forms between business-type and clearly non-business type IGO's and NGO's has also tended to blur the distinction between international profit-making and non-profit making organizations in general.

Similarly, the distinction between IGO's and NGO's is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain. Although, in principle, it can be maintained that the legal criterion accepted by the United Nations, the existence or non-existence of an inter-governmental agreement for the establishment of the organization in question, is sufficient to make the distinction, this dichotomy is hardly functional. First of all, there are now, especially in the scientific and technical field, a number of important NGO's which exercise in practice functions similar to those of typical inter-governmental authorities. IUPAP (the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics), for example, now sets binding standards for weights and measures that are often incorporated in the legislation of many countries. Such bodies may, as in the case of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, even exercise some of the traditionally accepted attributes of sovereignty over prescribed geographic areas. Furthermore, in some of the most important NGO's, as in the « roof-organisations » of international scientific associations such as the ICSU (the International Council of Scientific Unions) or the ISSC (the International Social Science Council), executive bodies tend to be increasingly constituted through strict rules providing for national and regional representation. At the same time, government appointed or at least government-approved delegates are increasingly taking over the role previously exercised by freely elected representatives. In most socialist countries and in very many countries of the Third World, practically all heads and officers of scientific and educational institutions, and of business enterprises for that matter, are in effect government employees. Their participation and performance in international

bodies, which is often controlled by strict governmental rules, leads to a situation where even the distinction between governmental and non-governmental representation becomes blurred.

If it comes to the enumeration or to a count of international organizations, further difficulties arise in posing the question as to what should be regarded as just one organization. There is, for instance, hardly any doubt that specialised agencies within the United Nations system (e.g. UNESCO or the World Health Organization) have to be counted as independent IGO's. However, there are quite a number of other important United Nations organs which are de facto as autonomous as any of the specialized agencies but de jure (and often only due to constitutional niceties) do not qualify as such (e.g. UNDP, the United Nations Development Programme). But if mere constitutional niceties are to be disregarded then where is the limit to be set? Is UNRWA, (the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) for example, to be counted as a separate international organization or just as an organ or office of the United Nations itself? Needless to say, outside of the United Nations system too, and especially in the field of non-governmental organizations questions of inter-organizational relations related to such matters as subordination, coordination and independence, for example, become still more confused.

But we are not yet at the end of perplexities. Further complications arise out of the fact that almost all inventories and data sources about international organizations, including the Yearbook itself, take account only of organizations which involve more than two countries. Authors discussing quantitative developments in the IGO-NGO field and making far-reaching extrapolations from the data at their disposal often seem to forget that bi-national (two-country) organizations are excluded from the data base on which their conclusions are founded. It is, however, by no means self-evident that bi-national organizations are not to be regarded as international, or that they have no importance for the development of the whole field of international organizations. For instance, certain types of multinational organizations seem to originate from an extension of successfully operating bi-national arrangements and many factors relevant for the future of international organizations may be conditioned by organizational developments in two-country relations, especially by the development of a network of bi-national arrangements among countries belonging to the same region. **Notabene** : even the distinction between bi-national and multinational organizations is a blurred one. To give only one example, the Rhine

River Commission, an IGO of great traditions, became temporarily a two-country organization when Baden and Wurttemberg were absorbed into Germany, and France lost her riparian territory in the Franco-Prussian war, leaving only the Netherlands and Germany as members between 1871 and 1918. (5)

Being fully conscious of all the definitional problems involved of all the imperfections of the existing data sources, we still have no other possibility than to start the discussion of quantitative developments in the field of international organizations from the basis of available statistics. To our knowledge the only available global statistics based on a fairly well-established survey of both IGO's and NGO's, which also provides some kind of a time-series, is that of the Yearbook. The following table reproduces with some slight changes in presentation, and with figures about yearly average increases and growth rates added a statistical summary published in the last (1969) edition of the Yearbook. Let us remind ourselves that these statistics do not cover bi-national (two-country) organizations and international business enterprises of any kind.

As it may be seen from the preceding table, a considerable numerical increase has taken place during the last twelve years in all categories and sectors of international organizations included in this survey. The number of non-governmental organizations grew at a much higher yearly average rate (6.9 %) than of the inter-governmental organizations (4.7 %). There is, of course, nothing surprising about this. After all, a relatively modest effort by private individuals or institutions in various countries is sufficient to bring a new NGO into being while for the creation of a new IGO all of the intricacies of multilateral diplomacy have to be brought into play and a fully-fledged inter-governmental agreement has to be reached. Also NGO's may arise in practically any domain of social activity while IGO's are, by their very nature, restricted to domains where governments wish to exert control. Anyway, the numerical ratio between IGO's and NGO's which was in 1957 about 1: 7 (132 : 973) increased in twelve years to about 1 : 8 (229 : 1899).

The yearly average growth rates established in our table for the 1957-1969 period fit quite well into the overall picture one gets from pertinent literature about recent developments in

	Number of international organizations listed in 16th, 11th and 12th editions respectively of the Yearbook			Yearly average uncom-pounded increase	Yearly average compound growth rate
	1956/57	1966/67	1968/69	(1957-69)	(1957-69)
Governmental					
(a) United Nations system	17	25	28	5.4 %	4.2 %
(b) Other IGO's (except (a))	114	165	191	5.6 %	4.4 %
(c) Eur. Community and EFTA	1	9	10	(*)	C)
Total governmental	132	199	229	6.1 %	4.7 %
Non-governmental					
(d) NGO's (except (e))	973	1675	1899	7.9 %	5.7 %
(e) Eur. Community and EFTA professional and business associations		245	273	(*)	C)
Total non-governmental	973	1920	2172	10.3 %	6.9 %
Grand total	1105	2119	2401	9.8 %	6.7 %
(*) In 1956/57 most of the organizations belonging presently to the European Community were as yet in the period of gestation; the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) was established only in 1960. Therefore 12-year average increases and growth rates could not be calculated separately for sectors (c) and (e). Over the 2-year period 1967-69 the yearly average increase and growth rate amount to 5.5. % and 5.4 % respectively in sector (c), to 6.5 % and 6.3 % respectively in sector (d).					

(5) We take this example from Michael Wallace and J. David Singer, « Intergovernmental Organization in the Global System, 1815-1964 : A Quantitative Description » (International Organization, Vol. XXIV. No. 2, Spring 1970, p. 239-287). This excellent paper gives many interesting insights into the difficulties of the identification and categorization of international organizations as needed for any quantitative analysis going beyond very rough approximations.

various categories and sectors of the field of international organizations. However, two observations have to be added.

(1) If we calculate separate yearly average growth rates for the first ten years (1957-1967) and for the last two years (1967-1969) of the period in question, we find that the figures for the last two years are distinctly higher. This

lends some support to the widely held assumption that the numerical growth of international organizations is an accelerating process; (i.e. the growth rate itself is increasing and thus, maybe, some kind of exponential growth is taking place).

(2) Using finer breakdowns between various groups of international organizations belonging to different fields of social activities, some characteristic differences in growth rates appear. For instance, the number of NGO's active in the fields of agriculture, technology, economics and finance, bibliography, documentation and press had yearly average growth rates of 8.4 - 9.8 % during the twelve year period in question. At the same time NGO's active in the fields of social welfare, religion and ethics had yearly average growth rates of 3.8 - 4.5 %. These two extremes represent the upper and lower ends of the NGO yearly average growth rate spectrum in the given period. We may well do to remember that a yearly growth rate of 9.8 % means a doubling in number within less than 7 1/2 years while a yearly growth rate of 3.8 % means a doubling in number in somewhat more than 18 1/2 years.

In a very detailed investigation of the development of IGO's over 150 years (1815-1964), Wallace and Singer have convincingly shown that there has been over this very long historical period a « dramatic upward trend » in the numerical growth of inter-governmental organizations. The two authors were able to demonstrate also the (approximately) exponential character of the growth curve itself. (6) Of course, this historical growth curve of the IGO's is by no means quite smooth. It shows well discernible and rather characteristic breaks at various points. World War I produced, for instance, a slowing-down in the development of the network of inter-governmental organizations and World War II caused even a temporary decline. Both wars were followed, however, by a steep rise in the number of IGO's as soon as peace was restored. But before anybody attempts to make some hasty futurological extrapolations on the basis of this secular growth curve, he would be well advised to take into account another, probably much more important, finding of the Wallace-Singer study. The two authors undertook the painstaking task to establish not only the number of IGO's but also the number of nation-memberships in the set of existing IGO's at the different stages of this 150-year development. This permitted them to compare the number of IGO's existing at different points in time with the number of nations participating in those NGO's. More specifically, they investigated the statistical correlation between the numerical growth curve of the IGO system with the numerical growth curve of

nation-memberships in the IGO system. And thus the highly interesting and significant finding emerged that the secular growth of the number of IGO's is very strongly correlated with the growth of the number of nations participating in inter-governmental organizations and also with the number of states forming part of the international system on the whole. (7) This finding is so interesting and significant because it lends rather strong support to the hypothesis that the steep numerical growth of IGO's observed during the last century and a half may perhaps be much less linked with some inherent « growth characteristics » of the system of inter-governmental organizations than with the much more general phenomenon of the growth of the nation-state system in this historical period (i.e. with the quickly growing number of independent nation-states which play an active part in the international system). However, if this be the case then no distant extrapolation can be made from the presently observed steep increase in the number of IGO's to future developments because there is every reason to believe that the number of independent nation-states, which is currently around 135-140, will not continue to grow indefinitely. Therefore, this seemingly very important factor contributing to the proliferation of IGO's will cease to be operative after some time. Taking into account all existing colonies and mini-territories which are more or less likely to become independent nation-states, taking into account also all conceivable secessions from presently existing nation-states (which may well be counter-balanced by as many integrative movements between presently separate nation-states), one can hardly arrive at a higher estimate of future additions to the present system of 135-140 nation-states that may be another 20-30, or maybe 50-60 at best. This, however, poses strong limits upon the effects which the future growth in the number of independent nation-states can have on the numerical development of IGO's. As the globe gets more and more fully covered by independent nation states, the exponential growth curve of the system of inter-governmental organization may degenerate — if no other factors intervene — into a saturation curve which approaches asymptotically some upper limit. Wallace and Singer indeed state : (8) « There is an incontrovertible growth in the amount of inter-governmental organization in the international system during the century and a half following the Vienna Congress. Further, and regardless of the index used, the growth rate is an exponential one. However, when we modify these indices and control for the growth in the system itself (i.e. when we control for the growth of the num-

ber of nation-memberships in the IGO system, respectively for the growth of the number of nation-states participating in the international system) the steepness and exponentiality of the slope tends to wash out... If, as some of us suspect, the national state is at or near its apogee as the dominant form of human organization, it is unlikely that IGO's — as creatures and servants of the national state — will continue to proliferate and expand. Thus the most reasonable forecast might be for a decreasing rate of growth into the 1980's and a nearly total cessation of growth by the early 21st century. If these forecasts are generally correct, and slope for the two centuries from 1815 to 2015 will be of the logistic S-curve variety and not exponential at all. However, and this is critical, the first 50 percent or so of a logistic curve is almost identical to an exponential curve. »

The close link between the growth in the number of IGO's and the number of independent nation-states participating at any given time in the international system could be probably even better demonstrated if statistical data about binational (two-country) IGO's were available. (9) However, it suffices to think of the system of multilateral alliances, of common markets and all other sorts of regional inter-governmental arrangements, and, last but not least, the organizational needs of development aid (planning and distribution of economic, technical, educational etc. assistance) so as to appreciate the impact which the entrance of new nation-states into the international system must have on the growth of the set of inter-governmental organizations.

(6) *Idem.* p. 275-284.

(7) The criteria of entities qualifying as states which form part of the international system have been developed by J. David Singer and Melvin Small in an earlier paper entitled « The Composition and Status Order of the International System : 1815-1940 » (*World Politics*, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, January 1966, p. 236-282). We may add that reasonable differences of opinion about the qualification of this or that political entity as a state member of the international system would not produce any major changes in the absolute numbers used in the Wallace-Singer computations and would still less affect the established correlation coefficients.

(8) Wallace and Singer, *op. cit.*, p. 282-4.

(9) To our knowledge, even statistics about the number of diplomatic missions (embassies, legations) maintained by the nations of the world over the last century or so do not exist. If every nation-state maintained a diplomatic mission in the capital of every other nation-state, the number of such missions would grow, of course, roughly like the squared number of nation-states forming part of the international system, or more precisely according to the formula (n) (n-1).

Nobody would think, of course, that the proliferation of nation-states, active in the international system during the past 150 years, was the only factor which contributed to the steep growth in the number of IGO's. Obviously, the development of new governmental responsibilities in the sphere of economics, health, science and technology, the expansion of international trade, traffic, communications, and many others factors played an important role. Still, it is by no means proven, perhaps not even very plausible, that these factors could themselves maintain an unlimited exponential growth of the network of IGO's after the nation-system ceases to expand at some point. Upon reflection it seems that all or most of these growth factors may approach a saturation level somewhere.

Although the numerical growth of non-governmental organizations is presumably less strongly linked with the growth of the nation-state system, somewhat similar considerations may apply even to this category of international organizations. However, predictably the NGO system will be able to maintain and even increase its growth rate for a considerably longer period than the IGO system (as it has been traditionally defined). This is because the NGO system seems to be much more flexible and productive in adapting itself to the needs of international cooperation arising in such quickly growing fields of social activity as science, technology, commerce, traffic, communications. Also, as mentioned before, non-governmental organizations are beginning to take over more and more tasks and functions which would have hitherto been reserved for IGO's.

We think such considerations as we have developed here should caution against projecting the observed « exponential » growth in the number of international organizations (inter-governmental and non-governmental) too far into the future. Still, it is only fair to draw attention to the fact that views contrary to ours have also found their expression in the research literature.

Notably, J. Galtung seems to believe in the possibilities of a more or less unlimited future growth in the number of international organizations. In a recently published study, Galtung states firstly in respect to NGO's (which he terms INGO's) that « there is no limit at all to the number of INGO's » because — quite independently from the limitations to which the number of conceivable nation-states may be subject — there is, in the field of non-governmental organizations, « nothing corresponding to a finite territory to be divided into units that somehow have to be viable, so the growth can continue in an exponential pattern for many years to come ». Furthermore, *we shall certainly have fissions and

fusions of INGO's, resulting in a number of super-INGO's or organizations of INGO's. But this does not restrict the number in any way, since there is almost no minimum requirement to make an INGO viable ». However, this is not yet all. Galtung predicts also that « IGO's will become increasingly jealous of each other... and they will try to regulate their conflicts by inter-IGO and supra-IGO machineries. But there is almost no limit on these processes, for if we assume that an IGO has at least three members and that there are n nations in the world, then the total number of extensionally different IGO's is $2^n - n^2/2 - 1$ which could then be multiplied with the number of functions these IGO's should be concerned with. » Finally, defining « associative conditions of peace », Galtung even foresees that « INGO's should come together and form super-INGO's; IGO's should form super-INGO's : super-INGO's and super IGO's may come together; and so on. » (10) We do not think that this highly speculative combinatorial approach to the development of the system of international organizations is realistic. It is, of course, mathematically possible to create trillions and quadrillions of international non-governmental organizations if we admit that any combinatorial group of 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. individuals of different nationality, chosen out of the 3 billion people living on Earth, can be regarded as the membership of a potential INGO. This is certainly true if there is « no minimum requirement to make an INGO viable ». It is also true that the total number of extensionally different IGO's having at least three member which could be created out of 130 nation states amounts to $2^{130} - 130^2 - 1$, that is to a staggering figure which would have to be written out with about 40 digits. But it seems to us that there is little in this kind of combinatorics which would help us to get a better understanding of what has to be really expected in the future development of international organizations. We must confess that in our judgement even the kind of hierarchical ordering of NGO's and IGO's under super-NGO's and super-IGO's, roofed over by a super-super-organization, under which super-IGO's and super-NGO's would get together, seems to be little supported by presently visible trends in the development of international organizations. We admit though that a hierarchical network of this kind is a logical possibility and perhaps even something desirable for the future. As far as forecasts for the more immediate future are concerned, Galtung seems also to think that yearly average growth rate of IGO's and NGO's observed during the last decade or so will be maintained essentially unchanged for the rest of the century. On this basis he predicts an exponential growth which would lead to the exis-

tence of 1215 IGO's and 13400 NGO's (not including international business enterprises) in the year 2000. (11) We think that these estimates are probably much too high and in respect to IGO's quite improbably high. A new inter-governmental organization would have to be created every second week from now on to the year 2000 so as to reach the figure of 1215 IGO's at that time, provided that none of the existing IGO's meanwhile becomes dead or inactive.

Nevertheless, we share, of course, the expectation that the growth of the system of international organizations (numerical and otherwise) will continue at a considerable pace over the coming decades. The numerical growth of the set of IGO's (in the traditional sense) will probably slow down after a while and some rationalization process may even dampen the proliferation of NGO's. However, we have to reckon also with the rise of some new types of international organizations for the development of which past statistical experiences give little if any guidance. And it is to such future « qualitative » developments in the field of international organizations to which we should like to turn now our attention. We have already referred to the fact the last edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations carried, for the first time, an appendix devoted to multinational business enterprises. The preliminary list of enterprises having subsidiaries or associates in 10 or more foreign countries, as well as the statistics which include as well enterprises having subsidiaries or associates in less than 10 foreign countries, are based on a survey of parent companies in major European countries and the United States. This means, of course, that the survey is by no means complete. It is well-known that, for example, Japan has quite a number of « parent companies » with subsidiaries and associates in many foreign countries. In the COMECON countries too, all sorts of business undertakings exist which correspond more or less to the criteria of multinational business enterprises. Ranked according to the number of foreign countries in which the parent company has subsidiaries and associates, the list of multinational business enterprises shows the following picture :

(10) Johan Galtung : « On the Future of International Systems ». (In : *Mankind 2000*, ed. Robert Jungk and Johan Galtung, London-Oslo, 1969, Universitetsforlaget - Alien & Unwin, p. 12-41.)

(11) Ian Baldwin : *Thinking about a New World Order for the Decade*. (War Peace Report, January 1970, p. 7).

Name of enterprise and headquarters	Number of foreign countries in which the parent company has subsidiaries and associates.
(1) International Business Machines World Trade Corp., New York, U.S.A.	80
(2) Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, U.S.A.	62
(3) Pan American World Airways. Inc. New York, U.S.A	59
(4) National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A.	56
(5) Socony Mobil Oil Co., New York, U.S.A.	55
(6) British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., London, U.K.	54
(7) British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, U.K.	50
(8) Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., London, U.K.	46
(9) Pfizer and Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.	46
(10) Standard Oil Co., New York, U.S.A.	44
(11) Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., The Hague, Netherlands	43
(12) Det Ostasiatiske Kompagnie, A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark etc. etc.	42

The enterprises with the widest country-spread are thus partly in the traditional business of « overseas trade » connected with the exploitation of natural resources and the processing of raw materials. However, it may have some symbolic meaning that a multinational corporation representing one of the most advanced branches of modern technology (IBM) has already risen to the top of the list. Still another company producing computers and sophisticated data processing equipment (NCR) follows not far behind. Other representatives of advanced technologies (Singer, Pan American, Pfizer) are also in the forefront. Behind this leading group of giant corporations branching out all over the world there are awesome battalions of as yet less « global » multinational business enterprises marching up — hundreds of them with subsidiaries and associates in a multitude of countries and thousands of them as yet at the beginning of their empire-building activities.

There can be little doubt that the world-wide transfer of advanced technologies and modern production techniques, which are as yet mostly concentrated in a small number of highly industrialized countries, will prolong for quite a long time the present upsurge and growth of multinational business enterprises. Indeed, it seems we are, at present, only at the very beginning of the development of this powerful new group of international organizations. It is perhaps worthwhile to mention in this context that even inter-governmental organizations involved in the planning and distribution of technical assistance to developing countries are nowadays more and more considering the possibility of entrusting the executives of development projects to business-type organizations instead of to inter-governmental agencies or organs which were used almost exclusively in the past.

Another important development in the field of international organizations begins to delineate itself — somewhat more, on the IGO side — in connection with world-wide needs for the rational exploitation and conservation (both seem to be closely linked.) of the natural resources which are considered to be the common heritage of mankind : resources of the deep sea, of the atmosphere, of « inner » and « outer » space in general.

In his Presidential Address to the 64th Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law, Oscar Schachter recently outlined the need for a set of international public utilities, as we may call them, which would serve just such a purpose. (12) : « The kind of organizational pluralism I envisage should have room for, and should encourage, structures that do not follow the conventional pattern of international organization. For example, it would not surprise me to see a network of multinational public enterprises eventually grow up for the collective management of those resources of the earth regarded as common assets. Such enterprises would more sensibly follow the pattern of operating companies than the pattern of diplomatic conferences which still governs much of the international organization. »

Unforeseen dangers arising from the development of new technologies, environmental deterioration and overpopulation are examples of well-publicized « global » problems affecting the whole of mankind. Others, less well publicized and even as yet unrecognized, may become important in the not-too-distant future. Such problems may require soon the establishment of various monitoring and alerting services,

(12) Oscar Schachter : The Future of the United Nations. American Society of International Law, 64th Annual Meeting. New York. 25 April 1970, p. 21.

or of « world-wide technological ombudsman organs », adding one new type of international organization to the « organizational pluralism » to which Schachter refers. (13). The World Weather Watch initiated and planned by the World Meteorological Organization, a service designed to cover with the help of multiple meteorological satellites the whole of the atmosphere and thus permitting highly advanced weather forecasts for all parts of the earth, may well become first an international ombudsman organ (giving alerts and warnings) and develop later on into a full-fledged international public utility which could not only service governments, communities and industries all over the world with continuous short-and long range forecasts, but also get involved in weather-making and weather-control.

Although people have been going abroad since times immemorial, to improve their education and their professional knowledge at recognized centers of knowledge, the field of international education and professional training is not a well-organized one and is by no means amply covered by existing international institutions. It still remains to be seen whether the international university system recently proposed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, or some other world-wide network of international facilities in the service of higher education, will come into being in the near future. There is, however, little doubt that in the foreseeable future, quite a number of new international educational institutions and inter-governmental or non-governmental servicing and regulating agencies will become necessary to cope with the ever-growing volume of educational exchanges (partly due to basic needs of the less-developed countries but partly also to much more sophisticated needs of the highest developed one), with the rapidly expanding migration of students, professionals and scholars and the ensuing problems of the « brain drain », and with many other impressive developments in this field.

Although international scientific organizations are quite numerous and new ones are being added day by day, it is by no means true that the sciences, and especially the social sciences, are already well-served by international organizations. In view of the continuous growth of knowledge and the development of new specialties, no « saturation » can be easily predicted. New types of international scientific organizations will have to develop to cover the strongly felt needs for an incomparably better international exchange of scientific information than exists today. For example, international data banks which would create possibilities for the massive storage, speedy retrie-

(13) Idem. p. 21.

val and efficient comparative evaluation of scientific, political and socio-economic data collected all over the world could open up a whole new epoch in the evolution of human knowledge and of international planning and cooperation.

As we see, the future may bring about not only a numerical proliferation of international organizations but a greater array of new kinds of international organizational activities as well. We may express, in this context, some doubts about the justification of those rather frequent worries which one meets in the literature about a threatening « inflation » of international organizations. As far as organizations of the intergovernmental type are concerned, Schachter rightly points out that « a strong case can be made that there is a paucity of multinational instrumentalities to meet the continuing problems that require them » and « it is in part because of this institutional poverty that the global bodies of the United Nations are now overloaded ». (14) With regard to non-governmental organizations, it is naturally easy to give examples of surprisingly styled NGO's like, for instance, the International Federation of Sound Hunters, or the International Society for the Abolition of Data Processing Machines. On second thought, however, there is nothing to be laughed at if thousands of people in quite a number of countries (there are 10 national associations of sound hunters.) find their interest in recording remarkable sound effects and sound events produced by society and nature; furthermore, it is only natural if they wish to develop their technical skills and their sound collections by establishing international contacts of some sort. As a matter of fact, international cultural, even scientific, exchanges might well be promoted and enriched by such a movement. International associations of photo amateurs, philatelists, bird watchers and the like play a role in promoting friendship and understanding between people of different nations which should not be underestimated. It is also probably rather useful if in our « computer age » some people who have fears about the invasion of privacy by modern electronic data processing techniques join hands and form an international organization even though the « abolition » of data processing machines seems to us a somewhat exaggerated demand. The International Society for the Abolition of Data Processing Machines has nearly 400 members in five countries and its declared aims are far from machine-wrecking. The organizations wish mainly to « educate people into not being over-dependent on the use of computers in society » and this may well be something worth doing...

(14) *Idem.* p. 19.

We think that anybody who wished to sort out « necessary » and « superfluous » or « justified » and « unjustified » NGO's so as to prove the allegation that there is an inflation of international organizations (in the deprecatory sense) would find it rather hard to define his criteria and would have to claim for himself the foresight of a prophet before making his judgement in a great many cases. Furthermore, even the smallest, lowliest and oddest NGO's may well be regarded as an expression of the genuine longing of their members for more international contact, understanding and cooperation. Such longings should be taken seriously because human motivation and psychological factors of this kind are of considerable importance for the whole present and future development of international organizations.

Up to this point we have studiously avoided discussing any questions concerning the future of the United Nations, in many ways the biggest and the most important of all international organizations. The future of the United Nations is in many respects a problem in itself, quite different from problems connected with the future of other international organizations, and it can be touched upon only to a very moderate extent in this paper. The gravest questions on which the future fate of the United Nations depends are not of an organizational character; or as far as they are, their solution is contingent on developments which have to take place in the system of nation-states and indeed in the governmental policies of all states which are or could become members of the United Nations.

As long as big powers prefer to handle most of their main problems by themselves, as long as member states of the United Nations fail to support and to implement majority decisions accepted against their vote, or pay only lip service to resolutions for which they have voted, in other words : as long as the « sovereignty » of nation-states prevails in this sense over their collective duties and responsibilities as members of the United Nations, it is indeed hard to see how any « organizational » change could bring about an improvement in the performance of the United Nations as a forum and organ of world politics. Although the Charter of the United Nations has many imperfections and may even be obsolescent in some parts, there are plenty of perfectly good and useful provisions in it which could be carried out successfully within the present organizational framework of the world organization if the members seriously wished to do so. There is, of course, no lack of proposals to make the principal political organs of the United Nations more effective by changes which would involve mostly rather far-reaching mo-

difications of the Charter. Some of these proposals have clear organizational implications such as, for instance, « weighted voting in the General Assembly », « use of the Assembly and of the Security Council as a 'lower house' and 'upper house' for certain questions », « additions to or subtractions from the present list of permanent members of the Security Council », « creation of a new category of 'middle powers' who would alternate in filling a certain number of elective seats in the Security Council », « elimination of the veto, or its limitation », etc. Still others intend to provide for the establishment of an « international military force and compulsory means of dispute settlement », a « World Equity Tribunal », a « High Commissioner for Human Rights », and so on and so forth. (15)

Now, it is fairly obvious that if conditions prevailed in world politics which would permit the members of the United Nations to agree on this kind of organizational developments then most of the problems of international peace and security which prompted these proposals would not even exist.

With regard to the tasks of the United Nations in the field of world-wide socio-economic development and especially the planning and distribution of multilateral aid to less-developed countries the alternatives of the future are perhaps somewhat clearer. There is a fairly wide agreement between « donors » and « recipients » of developmental aid and technical assistance that the experiences of the so-called First Development Decade have been less than satisfactory and that the poorness of the results achieved was only partly due to the lack of adequate funds. It has become rather clear that the planning and organization of multilateral aid within the United Nations system itself will have to be improved to a considerable extent so as to make it more efficient in this field. Some of the difficulties seem to center around the problem that the so-called « UN system » is in so many respects an un-system from the organizational point of view. There is no common policy-making body, no management or administration which would be in the position to direct or at least to coordinate efficiently the functions of the multitude of agencies which form the « system » and which more or less all have to play some part in the promotion of socio-economic development. There is, of course, no common budget either. Each specialized agency has its own governing body in which the member-states are

(15) We quote these examples from a review Of such proposals by Richard N. Gardner in « The United Nations : The Next 25 Years », a discussion proposal prepared for the UNITAR Weekend Symposium on « The United Nations 25 years hence ». Toronto, 13-15 March, 1970.

represented. The representation of the member-states in these bodies is, as a rule, entrusted to delegates who get their instructions from the ministerial portfolio concerned with the affairs of the given specialized agency — say, from the Ministry of Health in the case of the World Health Organization. Thus, the lack of coordination and of concerted action which prevails in so many governments between the different ministerial portfolios gets, so to say, forcibly projected into the United Nations system through the main decision-making bodies of its specialized agencies. It is by no means exceptional that delegates of the same government give their vote for incompatible or even contradictory policies in the various specialized agencies. If lack of coordination and of planfully coordinated action exists in the United Nations system, it is surely not only the system itself which is to be blamed for it.

On the other hand, there is plenty of room for the improvement of management and administration within the system itself, especially and most urgently in respect to the management and administration of multilateral aid to development. Proposals to this intent are at present hotly discussed in various bodies of the United Nations. But even if there may be some doubt whether the much needed organizational changes will come about in time for the Second Development Decade which is to be carried out in the Seventies, some amount of reorganization seems to be inevitable. This is so in spite of the inertial resistance of the international bureaucratic machinery which, in the words of a recent study carried out on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme, « has grown into what is probably the most complex organization of the world » and « is becoming slower and more unwieldy, like some prehistoric monster ». (16) As the United Nations system is having such a difficult time in coping with the problems which it had at hand from the very beginning, it is not easy to conceive how its presently existing organs and agencies could handle the immense new tasks of international coordination, control and regulation connected with the rational exploitation of the resources of the deep sea, of the atmosphere, of « inner » and « outer » space, or — on the negative side — with the dangers arising from the development of new technologies, from environmental deterioration, over-population and the like. Could the whole network of international organs and agencies needed for such purposes be safely incorporated in the United Nations system ? On the other

hand, if the international organs and agencies coping with such all-important world problems developed outside of the United Nations system, indeed quite apart from it, would not such a development relegate the United Nations system sooner or later into irrelevance or even oblivion ? There is no easy answer to these questions. However, one has to consider that even if the capacity of the United Nations system could not be extended to cope with so many and so widely different world problems, it could still perform a useful function in connecting and banding together all those manifold multinational or even national agencies and organizations involved in the solution of these problems outside of the United Nations system. Indeed, such a role would benefit the United Nations very well and could give a new upsurge to its own vitality. As Schachter aptly put it : (17)

« In my favorite crystal ball, I see the world organization resting more firmly on the underpinnings of the many and diverse multinational instrumentalities that are needed to serve nation-states mutually dependent on each other. I see the United Nations strengthened because these new instrumentalities would more adequately meet the legitimate demand of states directly concerned and for that reason they would reduce the sense of dependency and impotence on which isolationism feeds. It would be my hope the global organs of the United Nations might then serve to harmonize the diverse instrumentalities; the United Nations would act as the conductor of the orchestra leaving it to others to be violinists, tuba players and drummers ». Alas, the United Nations has, up to now, not been very effective in developing functional links with international organizations outside of its own system. Still less has it become a nucleus around which international organizations of various kinds condense and crystallize, or from which they seek guidance. It has rather loose connections even with politically and economically very important inter-governmental organizations and the « consultative status » which the United Nations system has granted to a few hundred NGO's does not mean much.

The United Nations has not yet risen to the task of giving some direction to the general development of international organizations; it has not developed any policies towards international organizations; it has not developed any policies towards international organizational activities going on all over the world. In view of those increasingly important functions which international institutions, organs and

organizations of various types are destined to perform in the modern world, this lack of United Nations leadership, this failure to assume a very necessary mission, may well have detrimental effects on the United Nations' own future.

When the United Nations were born a quarter of a century ago many people, some of the best among them, harbored high hopes that the development of the new world organization would in time give rise to a world government thereby putting an end to all strife dividing mankind and assuring lasting peace and prosperity. Others imagined that regional organizations would grow up all over the world eliminating at least to some extent narrow and restricting national boundaries and forming stepping stones to more comprehensive, even global forms of international organization.

With regard to regional organizations, experiences have not been unambiguously reassuring during these last twenty-five years. True, some regional organizations, for instance the European common markets, proved to be in many respects advantageous to their members. In a world-wide perspective, however, many regional organizations and particularly some of the biggest and most powerful ones behaved more like protagonists of a peculiar kind of regionally extended nationalism and ethnicism than as representatives of an organizational development which should lead stepwise to a more and more comprehensive form of international order. This does not invalidate, of course, the importance and usefulness of regionalization as a principle of territorial organization but it cautions us against seeing in every case of successfully achieved regional integration a ready contribution to a better and more stable international order. Looking back to the twenty-five years which have passed since the creation of the United Nations, little seems to have happened that would bring us nearer to some kind of world government which is often assumed to be the ultimate and supreme form of international organization. Naturally, the current revival and intensification of nationalism in most parts of the world must have, at any rate, delayed developments which would have let in this direction. But it is perhaps, much more important that some events and experiences of recent times have cast serious doubts in the minds of many people on the desirability of such a

(16) A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System. Geneva, 1969. United Nations. DIPS. Vol. I, p. 3.

(17) Schachter. op. cit., p. 22.

concentration of power as would have to be vested in a world government. However democratically controlled and with whatever checks and balances in a decentralized administration, a world government would still mean big government in some sense, and people tend to think nowadays that there can be too much of government, even of good government. Of course, many great achievements of modern society would be unthinkable without the immense extension of governmental tasks, functions and activities which came about in our lifetime. But it is, perhaps, not merely a surmountable temporary reaction to unwanted side effects of governmental growth if a fairly wide-spread mistrust exists against the unlimited expansion of governmental authority — be it even in the global sense. Doubts about the desirability of world government are quite compatible with the deepest convictions about the desirability and indeed the necessity of a comprehensively enforced just and stable world order. Furthermore, such doubts do not logically imply a vindication of national government. The nation-state system is by no means the only alternative to world

government. It is quite conceivable that an interrelated and well-coordinated network of differently specialized and graduated non-national organizations could at some point perform all useful functions of present day national governments and assure in the meantime the existence of a just and stable world order without the need for any single organizational node, any center of concentrated administrative power, which would correspond to the notion of a world government.

There were times when people thought the soul must have a seat in the human body — in the heart, in the liver, maybe in the pineal gland. Nowadays we are quite satisfied to know that the perception, emotion, creative thinking and the will to act are attributes of a « system » which pervades the whole body and regulates all of its functions. Some parts of this system are more or less hierarchically organized and stratified, other are felt-like, even humoral, and diffuse. The soul is everywhere and nowhere. But it performs quite well. There may be, after all, a grain of futurological truth in Manianus Agrippa's famous fable which compares the

organization of society with that of the human body. True, this fable was invented originally for the purpose of defending the slave-holder state which has long since become defunct. But still, it is quite possible in our opinion that world-wide social organization of mankind will ultimately attain much more similarity with organic models than it has today. If cybernetics have some promise and are not only etimologically related to helmsmanship and government then there may be some hope for such an « organic » solution of the organizational problems of mankind. Obviously, the chances for the realization of such a self-regulating systemic world order may only develop far beyond the present epoch of the nation-state — in some distant future when nations as historical and cultural entities may still exist but organizations taking care of human welfare and progress will not need to be termed any longer as « national » and « international », or as « governmental » and « non-governmental » for that matter. International organizations of the present, however primitive and imperfect, are hopefully precursors of these organizations of the future.

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THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

The U.I.A. is to be congratulated on its initiative in organizing a seminar on the philosophy and working of non-governmental organisations. This is a timely move, as the present state of these organisations has been causing widespread disquiet and disappointment.

Few qualified observers would challenge the charge that most non-governmental organisations have become moribund or ineffective. Yet a little reflection would indicate that their scope and opportunities for useful action in promoting world understanding and cooperation could not have diminished. On the contrary, the rapid changes which have taken place since World War II must be presumed to extend that scope and to multiply those opportunities, it will be readily agreed that some of these changes cause continual confrontations between nations — big and small, individually and — in groups. As these confrontations are created and manipulated at governmental levels, they tend to become impersonal and inflexible. They lack the salubrious impact of informed public opinion. Their aftermath easily leads to frustration and undermining of mutual understanding and confidence. The effect on international cooperation could only be regrettable.

International non-governmental organisations could play a vital role in redressing the situation. Is it not true that whatever the character and objectives of these organisations, their primary preoccupation is to promote common understanding of the causes they sponsor and to stimulate appropriate actions for their fulfilment. In no area is such preoccupation at once more urgent and rewarding than in the relations between emerging states and the developed countries. Yet, this is an area in which little study has been undertaken. The forthcoming U.I.A. seminar should provide an excellent opportunity to identify the relevant problems and, if possible, recommend suitable treatment. It is surely true to say that one of the most important phenomena of the modern world is the emergence of the so-called Third World, composed of scores of states at different stages of political, social and economic development. In most cases, these emerging states have undergone abrupt changes in political status. The disappearance of direct foreign domination has left many vital issues unresolved. It has also placed extremely heavy responsibilities on national leaders.

Clearly, the primary task of nation-building is a long and complicated process at any time. When it is accompanied by efforts to achieve rapid social and economic advances, and when it

attended by endeavours to adapt and continually readjust national reorientations to external relations in a rapidly changing world, the task becomes truly formidable and almost intractable. There is neither the experience nor the adequate human and material resources available for use quickly. Yet, emerging states cannot afford to remain outside world politics; nor can they avoid regular confrontations either among themselves or against developed countries. After all, they are members of the United Nations and its Agencies, as well as other international and regional bodies, and, therefore, must take active part in their activities. Also, their interests are vitally affected by world events near and far.

It was thus to be expected that the external relations of the emerging states would be largely fashioned and manipulated at governmental levels. There are many reasons that render this a dominant feature in the conduct of those relations. Voluntary associations, if they exist at all in these states, are usually confined to small professional groups. Those which survived after the colonial era may have been tolerated but remain marginal. As for new associations, it is noted that lack of tradition for institution-building militates against their rise and growth. Furthermore, the widespread tendency in many of the new states to resort to a pattern of governance based on one-party system discourages any association that does not toe the government line.

These factors which are common to most emerging states may appear to block the paths of international non-governmental organisations seeking to solicit the cooperation of national bodies in the third world and to enlist their services in furthering a common cause. Yet, they are not in fact as formidable as they appear.

Since their independence, the new states of Asia and Africa in particular, have had to face innumerable internal and external problems. Painful experiences seem to have mellowed them to the extent that they manifest an increasing recognition that existing official institutions are inadequate to mobilise their human resources for social and economic development. The need to encourage purposeful institutional arrangements at the national level is too apparent to disregard. In consequence, the general climate is now, more than ever before, favourable to associating voluntary or semi-voluntary agencies in that development. This is a key consideration that could be used to open the door to a number of international non-governmental organi-

IN EMERGING STATES



Mohamed Aly Rifaat

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sations seeking to promote understanding and mutual confidence with the Third World and even to help individual countries develop local institutions.

But, existing international non-governmental organisations have equally formidable problems of their own. A perusal of the agenda and background papers of the U.I.A. seminar indicates the nature and seriousness of these problems. For the purpose of the present article, two or three problems may be signalled out as immediately relevant. The first is that international non-governmental organisations are so numerous as to make it impossible for many an emerging state to cope but with a few of them. Secondly, their objects are so varied - though they often overlap - and are so sophisticated that most of them will not evoke serious interest in the third world. Thirdly, most international non-governmental organisations lack adequate financial means to initiate and maintain contact with individual countries. The situation is not without possible remedy. Long and intimate acquaintance with conditions obtaining in African and Asian countries, and bearing on the possibilities of encouraging the establishment and growth of non-governmental organisations there, prompts the writer to venture a few suggestions as guidelines to a promising new approach. It is noted that well-known international non-governmental organisations have established and successfully maintained active contacts with the third world. Notable examples of these organisations are the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC); the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU); the International Organisation of Employers (IOE); the International Red Cross; the Young Mens* Christian Association (YMCA) and there are others of a cultural or scientific character. Their continuing success inspires the confidence that their example can be emulated. It is also noted that although international non-governmental organisations may cooperate intimately with the United Nations and its Agencies, sharing experiences and aspirations, their activities are not confined to such cooperation. Their individual concern should be, first and foremost, to promote, each in its own field, such mutual understanding and cooperation with national and regional bodies as to build up a specific aspect of international life.

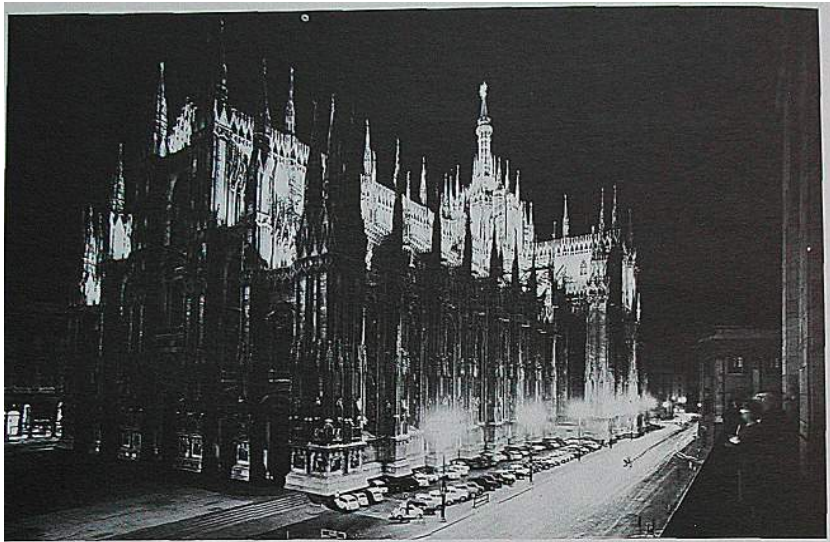
It would, however, be an error to assume that this concern could easily be translated into concrete action by all and sundry. The situation in emerging states to which reference was made in earlier paragraphs, would appear to call for a new

strategy. In any such exercise, an overall consideration is to manifest deference to national susceptibilities. The initial approach should be expressly informative and designed to acquaint would-be interested groups in selected emerging states with the aims and activities of selected international non-governmental organisations.

Selection in regard to the emerging states should be on a geographical basis with due regard to the position of the country to be selected within a specified subregion in the Third World. This procedure envisages an eventual network of sub-regional affiliations.

But the selection of the international non-governmental organisations to start the new approach to emerging states should be based on the degree in which their aims and activities are of immediate interest to these states. It would appear that organisations whose objectives are cultural, scientific or professional are indicated.

Once contact is established and the will to cooperate stimulated, it would be a great advantage to institutionalise that contact. For the time being, it is more prudent to deal with a national group or institution than with individuals. In any case, this preference should be part of a policy to encourage institution-building which, incidentally, will go a long way to allay fear or suspicion about subservience to foreign interest. In line with this approach, international non-governmental organisations cooperating with national groups in emerging states should avoid exercising any pressure on them or aligning them to movements or demonstrations embarrassing to their governments. National groups affiliated to international non-governmental organisations should be allowed complete freedom to express their views as they see fit and to refrain from any action that will compromise their national responsibilities. Now, the problem of practical procedure must be raised. Who is to shape and promote the proposed strategy? Without hesitation, the U.I.A. is indicated. The task should be regarded as a normal follow-up of the forthcoming Seminar which the U.I.A. is organising. Moreover, its special character, prestige and experience render it eminently suitable to undertake that task.



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SEMINAIRE DE MILAN

SEMINAIRE SUR L'ORGANISATION NON GOUVERNEMENTALE
SEMINAR ON NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Thèmes :

1. Philosophie de l'organisation non gouvernementale
Philosophy of non governmental organization
- II. Fonctionnement des organisations non gouvernementales
Functioning of non governmental organizations

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En vue de l'ordre du jour du Séminaire de Milan

Points de repères

1. PHILOSOPHIE DE L'ORGANISATION NON GOUVERNEMENTALE

1.1. Mutations intervenues ou prévues dans les fonctions des OING.

- 1.1.1. Les Etats et leurs organes administratifs ou internes
 - 1.1.1.1. mini-Etats et maxi-OING; ou le problème de la représentativité des intérêts.
 - 1.1.1.2. décentralisation des grands Etats et accroissement correspondant de l'importance des pouvoirs provinciaux et locaux;
 - administrations régionales (faisant apparaître une interaction semi-autonome possible avec les juridictions similaires des autres pays).
 - 1.1.1.3. décentralisation des grandes administrations en institutions rivales à objectifs incompatibles.
 - 1.1.1.4. reprise de nombreuses fonctions du secteur privé par les institutions gouvernementales.
 - 1.1.1.5. transfert au secteur privé, par voie de contrats, de nombreuses tâches des institutions gouvernementales.
 - 1.1.1.6. création d'organisations de type « intersecteur » (mixte gouvernement-secteur privé) pour le contact et la consultation avec le secteur privé.
 - 1.1.1.7. création de banques de données inter-organismes normalement non mises à la disposition du secteur privé.
 - 1.1.1.8. déception à l'égard du processus politique « démocratique » et la non-participation aux affaires publiques.
 - 1.1.1.9. apparition des procédures de consultation entre le gouvernement et les groupes d'intérêts (allant à la suggestion d'« assemblées des groupes d'intérêts »).
 - 1.1.1.10. apparition des nouveaux Etats désireux de revendiquer leur identité culturelle propre (et non-occidentale), dans laquelle l'organisation de style occidental est étrangère.
- 1.1.2. Organisations intergouvernementales
- 1.1.2.1. prolifération des institutions intergouvernementales indépendantes avec des intérêts se recouvrant (exemple : l'ONU et l'OECD en ce qui concerne le développement).
 - 1.1.2.2. problèmes de coordination entre les institutions ayant des intérêts similaires à l'intérieur du même groupe (exemple : entre les institutions spécialisées de l'ONU).
 - 1.1.2.3. création de banques communes de données pour les institutions intergouvernementales normalement non-ouvertes au secteur privé.
 - 1.1.2.4. accent excessif mis sur la tâche de l'information et des relations publiques visant à convaincre le public de la valeur de l'activité de l'institution intergouvernementale et de la nécessité de soutenir son action, au point d'ignorer les moyens de susciter un *aggiornamento* des relations autres que publicitaires avec les organisations non gouvernementales.
 - 1.1.2.5. la régionalisation de l'activité intergouvernementale.
 - 1.1.2.6. problèmes de coordination au niveau national et au niveau opérationnel entre les différents programmes intergouvernementaux.

- 1.1.2.7. importance de l'assistance technique exécutée par des arrangements bilatéraux, comparativement à celle réalisée par des arrangements multilatéraux.
 - 1.1.2.8. politisation des débats sur des questions techniques.
 - 1.1.2.9. manque croissant de compréhension, indifférence ou même hostilité à l'égard des OING, de la part des fonctionnaires d'OIG, ou de la part des délégations gouvernementales auprès des OIG.
 - 1.1.2.10. incapacité des OIG de coopérer avec des entreprises multinationales, à cause des problèmes politiques.
- 1.1.3. Technologie
- 1.1.3.1. apparition de banques de données, de réseaux de données, et emploi élaboré des ordinateurs.
 - 1.1.3.2. les satellites de communication et leur impact sur les échanges de données, la compréhension inter-culturelle et la propagande.
 - 1.1.3.3. la révolution des enregistreurs visuels.
 - 1.1.3.4. les terminaux d'ordinateurs comme outils de bureau et de recherches, y compris la visualisation graphique par ordinateur.
 - 1.1.3.5. les implications technologiques pour des facilités communes pour les ONG, y compris le partage de systèmes d'information.
 - 1.1.3.6. l'influence de l'ordinateur et des techniques de micro-production sur l'impression des répertoires, périodiques et bulletins.
 - 1.1.3.7. impact de la technologie des communications (a) sur l'augmentation des avantages relatifs des pays développés (b) sur le transfert possible de l'industrie des pays développés vers les pays en voie de développement (c) pour rendre accessible des techniques spécialement adaptées aux pays en voie de développement.
- 1.1.4. Processus de décision
- 1.1.4.1. complexité croissante des problèmes et subordination aux avis des experts pour les clarifier.
 - 1.1.4.2. capacité croissante des politiciens en collaboration avec les experts pour interpréter la « réalité sociale », le degré d'importance d'un problème donné, les programmes nécessaires pour les résoudre et l'évaluation de ces mêmes programmes basée entièrement sur une connaissance autrement inaccessible aux personnes qui désirent critiquer leur interprétation, ou non-accessible au moment où une critique pourrait être utile.
 - 1.1.4.3. la jeunesse et les processus de décision.
 - 1.1.4.4. difficulté de déterminer quels experts devraient être consultés pour tel problème particulier « étant donné qu'il serait peu probable qu'un représentant d'une des disciplines n'eût pas le sentiment que sa propre analyse d'un problème ne serait pas très fructueuse, si pas la plus fructueuse ».
 - 1.1.4.5. problème pour une organisation, essayant d'agir d'une manière responsable avec son environnement social, d'être en mesure de recueillir et d'évaluer les réponses de ces personnes ou organisations qui comprennent qu'elles sont concernées par ces programmes, mais qui habituellement restent silencieuses, ainsi que des personnes ou organisations qui sont concernées mais ne s'en rendent pas compte.
- 1.1.5. Action coordonnée ou conjointe de la part des OING
- 1.1.5.1. arguments habituels pour et contre l'action conjointe de la part des OING.
 - 1.1.5.2. types concrets et possibles d'action OING conjointe, spécialement à la lumière de l'expérience au niveau national.
 - 1.1.5.3. méthode pour assurer l'autonomie d'une organisation lors d'un programme conjoint.
 - 1.1.5.4. emploi des associations temporaires ou ad hoc.
 - 1.1.5.5. emploi des multi-meetings et des facilités partagées pour catalyser les propositions d'action conjointe.
 - 1.1.5.6. importance de substituer au maximum, partout où c'est réalisable, les systèmes d'information par une organisation coordinatrice.
 - 1.1.5.7. arguments habituels pour et contre les conférences générales d'OING.

1.1.5.8. fonctions des groupements d'OING, au niveau continental, spécialisé ou national.

1.1.6. Définition et terminologie, les distinctions entre

1.1.6.1. public et privé

1.1.6.2. but lucratif et but non-lucratif

1.1.6.3. gouvernemental et non-gouvernemental

1.1.6.4. national, international et transnational

1.1.6.5. organisation temporaire et organisation permanente

1.1.6.6. organisations dépendantes, indépendantes et interdépendantes

1.1.6.7. organisations, systèmes d'information et accords.

1.1.6.8. organisations orientées territorialement et organisations fonctionnelles (c.-à-d. non-territoriales).

1.1.6.9. autres formules que « organisations internationales non-gouvernementales et sans but lucratif »

1.2. Mutations internes des OING en ce qui concerne :

1.2.1. Organes et structures internes

1.2.1.1. problème de la représentativité géographique et de l'universalité.

1.2.1.2. problème des demandes de régionalisation et possibilité de groupes fragmentés continentalement.

1.2.1.3. problème des groupes d'intérêts spécialisés qui demandent leurs propres sous-comités, et possibilité de groupes fragmentés.

1.2.1.4. problème du vieillissement des dirigeants et du staff, et de la formation de clans et coteries.

1.2.1.5. problème de représentativité et réconciliation de la diversité culturelle au sein du secrétariat.

1.2.2. Membres nationaux

1.2.2.1. augmentation de l'intérêt des programmes internationaux pour les membres dans un pays donné.

1.2.2.2. augmentation de la participation des membres d'un pays donné, dans les programmes internationaux des OING et leurs perspectives,

1.2.2.3. réconciliation de la diversité culturelle entre les membres.

1.2.3. Au niveau individuel

1.2.3.1. personnalisation des relations avec l'individu.

1.3. Les OING et les entreprises multinationales

1.3.1. Contributions des OING aux entreprises multinationales

1.3.1.1. comme institutions « de garde » donnant des informations aux entreprises sur les conséquences de leurs activités.

1.3.1.2. comme canaux pour la transmission aux pays en voie de développement de fonds libres de liens et obligations.

1.3.1.3. comme possibilités de programmes dans le cadre des entreprises pour stimuler le personnel d'élite approprié, de plus en plus distant de l'environnement de la carrière professionnelle traditionnelle.

1.3.1.4. comme intermédiaire entre l'entreprise et des couches particulières de la société, soit sur le plan local ou sur le plan des intérêts.

1.3.2. Contributions des entreprises multinationales aux OING

1.3.2.1. financement des projets et conseils financiers.

1.3.2.2. expertise en management, formation, conseils, et spécialement le prêt de consultants pour des programmes complexes.

1.3.2.3. accès aux systèmes d'information contrôlée par les entreprises.

1.3.2.4. expertise et services pour le traitement des données.

1.3.3. Fonctions possibles d'organes conjoints OING - entreprises multinationales

1.3.3.1. centres de compensation pour l'information et les fonds « non-lies », mise en relation des entreprises avec les projets d'OING.

1.4. Relations entre OINGs et OIGs

1.4.1. Les réalités légales et psycho-sociales

1.4.1.1. tendance pour les OIG de traiter les OING en tant que problème administratif, plutôt que comme phénomène psycho-social dont l'aggiornamento est intimement lié au développement social.

1.4.1.2. les OING comme « hors la loi » internationaux, et le problème du statut juridique et des conventions internationales visant à faciliter l'activité des OING.

1.4.1.3. contraste entre l'image « légale » d'une « organisation » classique et la gamme des types d'organisations de facto reconnues par les sociologues et avec lesquelles les OIG sont de plus en plus obligées de traiter (les mouvements de jeunesse, par exemple).

1.4.1.4. les organisations non-gouvernementales délibérément isolées des OING pour des raisons politiques ou administratives : organisations de jeunesse, de volontaires, corps d'experts, mouvements de libération.

1.4.2. Comment les OING se voient elles-mêmes et comment les OIG les voient

1.4.2.1. tendance des OIG de voir dans les OING des instruments dont les programmes devraient être contrôlés pour refléter les variations dans les préoccupations des programmes des OIG.

1.4.2.2. désir des OIG que les OING ayant des intérêts communs ou se chevauchant les concilient avant de se mettre en relation avec les OIG.

1.4.2.3. opinion des OIG sur le manque d'efficacité de la représentation des OING auprès des OIG.

1.4.2.4. la non-acceptation par les OIG de l'étiquette « ONG », particulièrement au niveau national, excepté en ce qui concerne leur rôle à l'égard de l'activité des Nations-Unies.

1.4.2.5. l'optique des OING se considérant comme des organisations complètement indépendantes.

1.4.2.6. la reconnaissance par les OING des limites de leur capacité à contrôler leurs membres nationaux.

1.4.2.7. l'image que les OING se font d'elles-mêmes comme défenseurs et générateurs des valeurs humaines.

1.4.3. Perspectives de la deuxième décennie du développement

1.4.3.1. réexamen du système de consultation prévu par la Résolution 1580 de l'Ecosoc et par le programme à long-terme de l'Unesco.

1.4.3.2. contributions des OINGs aux institutions des Nations-Unies.

1.4.3.3. actions des institutions des Nations-Unies pour développer et faciliter l'activité non-gouvernementale comme un aspect du développement social.

1.4.3.4. le défi que constitue la mise en œuvre de mesures permettant d'assurer la possibilité d'interaction entre toutes les entités du réseau d'organisations (à la demande respective) en vue d'obtenir une concentration rapide des ressources pour faire face à toute crise surgissante — particulièrement quand une OING est un canal plus approprié qu'une OIG.

1.4.3.5. les OINGs et la création de la volonté politique.

1.4.3.6. flexibilité des organisations et systèmes d'information nécessaires pour traiter des secteurs de problèmes en évolution progressive et leur interconnexion — particulièrement quand les sources d'éclaircissement peuvent être situées en dehors des institutions intergouvernementales.

1.4.3.7. le défi lancé aux groupements d'OING de sacrifier leur stratégie de tour d'ivoire et de se mettre en face des problèmes de l'interaction OIG-OING concernant les problèmes mondiaux pluridisciplinaires qui requièrent des décisions urgentes, qu'il soit possible ou non de respecter les convenances académiques ou procédurales.

1.4.3.8. réaction collective en face des sanctions d'inspiration politique de la part des OIGs contre des OING individuelles — sanctions élaborées pour apaiser des questions à court-terme.

- 1.4.4. Les membres nationaux des OINGs et les Etats
- 1.4.4.1. les OINGs et les commissions nationales de l'Unesco
- 1.4.4.2. le statut juridique d'une branche nationale

2, FONCTION DES OINGs

2.1. Problèmes d'information

- 2.1.1. Reçu et utilisé par l'OING
- 2.1.1.1. assurance que toutes les informations appropriées aux activités de l'OING sont reçues des OIGs.
- 2.1.1.2. assurance que toutes les informations appropriées aux activités de l'OING sont reçues des autres OING.
- 2.1.1.3. les méthodes à employer dans une situation de surcharge d'information.
- 2.1.1.4. assurance que les informations reçues sont interconnectées de la façon adéquate en fonction des éclaircissements surgissant sur la manière dont les problèmes sont liés.
- 2.1.1.5. dissémination de l'information.
- 2.1.2. Entre le secrétariat de l'OING et les membres de celle-ci
- 2.1.2.1. obtention des informations nationales appropriées pour faciliter l'action et les initiatives des membres.
- 2.1.2.2. assurance que le maximum d'information revient des membres, en encourageant leur participation dans le système d'information.

2.1.3. Entre OINGs

- 2.1.3.1. moyen de fournir des informations aux OINGs pour stimuler et faciliter des nouvelles activités; propositions de projets, support des OIG, support gouvernemental, action conjointe, etc.

2.1.4. Relations externes des OING

- 2.1.4.1. relations publiques conjointes pour améliorer l'image des OING aux yeux des fonctionnaires des OIG, des délégués gouvernementaux et du public.

2.2. Gestion des fonctions opérationnelles

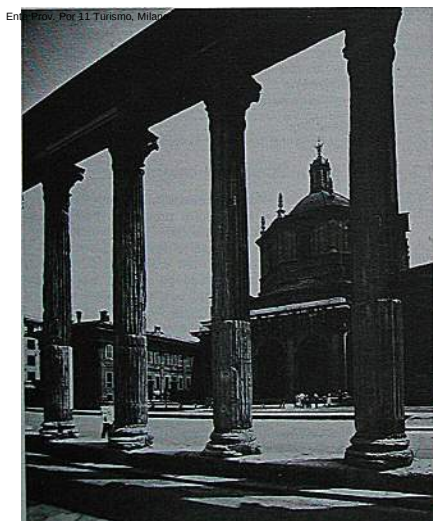
- 2.2.1. Techniques d'évaluation
- 2.2.2. Systèmes de contrats
- 2.2.3. Facilités administratives partagées
- 2.2.4. Possibilités d'un réseau de « centres internationaux » mettant des bureaux à la disposition des OINGs et des institutions internationales

2.3. Le personnel des OING

- 2.3.1. Sélection
- 2.3.2. Recrutement
- 2.3.3. Formation
- 2.3.4. Appui à d'autres OINGs ou OIGs
- 2.3.5. Sécurité d'emploi comme fonctionnaires internationaux privés.

Milan Seminar provisional agenda

Some discussion points



La Basilica di St. Lorenzo et la colonne romaine.

1. THE PHILOSOPHY OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1.1. Past or expected changes in the role of INGOS.

- 1.1.1. States and their main internal administrative units
- 1.1.1.1. mini-states versus maxi-INGOs and the representation of interests
- 1.1.1.2. fragmentation of large States and the increasing relative importance of subnational (State, province, etc.), regional government (possibly indicating semi-autonomous interaction with similar units in other countries)
- 1.1.1.3. fragmentation of large administrations into competing agencies with incompatible objectives
- 1.1.1.4. take-over of many private agency roles by governmental agencies
- 1.1.1.5. contracting out of many government agency tasks to private agencies
- 1.1.1.6. development of « intersect » (mixed government/private) organizations to interface and consult with the private sector
- 1.1.1.7. development of inter-agency data banks normally closed to the private sector
- 1.1.1.8. disillusionment with the « democratic » political process and the non-participativeness of government
- 1.1.1.9. emergence of consultative procedures between government and interest groups (to the point that « interest group assemblies » are proposed)
- 1.1.1.10. emergence of new States wishing to assert their unique (non-Western) cultural identity within which Western-style organization is foreign

- 1.1.2. Intergovernmental organizations
 - 1.1.2.1. proliferation of independent intergovernmental agencies with overlapping interests (eg UN and OECD with respect to development)
 - 1.1.2.2. coordination problems between agencies with overlapping interests within the same system (e.g. UN Specialized Agencies)
 - 1.1.2.3. development of intergovernmental agency-linked data banks normally closed to the nongovernmental sector
 - 1.1.2.4. excessive stress placed on the public information and public relations function to convince the public the agency is achieving its objectives satisfactorily and should be supported — to the point of ignoring means of accomplishing an aggrionamento of non-propaganda relations with nongovernmental bodies
 - 1.1.2.5. regionalization of intergovernmental activity
 - 1.1.2.6. coordination problems at country and field level between different inter-governmental agency projects
 - 1.1.2.7. relative amounts of technical assistance passing via bilateral arrangements as opposed to via multilateral agencies
 - 1.1.2.8. politicization of debates on technical matters
 - 1.1.2.9. increasing lack of understanding, indifference or even hostility to INGOs on the part of IGO officials or government delegations to IGOs
 - 1.1.2.10 inability of IGOs to relate to multinational enterprises because of political problems
 - 1.1.3. Technology
 - 1.1.3.1. emergence of data banks, data networks, and sophisticated use of computers
 - 1.1.3.2. communication satellites and their impact on data exchange, inter-cultural understanding and propaganda
 - 1.1.3.3. the videotape revolution
 - 1.1.3.4. computer terminals as office and research tools, including interactive graphics
 - 1.1.3.5. technological implications for shared NGO facilities, including shared information systems
 - 1.1.3.6. computer and microreproduction impact on directory, periodical, and newsletter printing
 - 1.1.3.7. impact of communications technology (a) on increasing the relative advantage of the developed countries (b) on making possible a migration of developed country industry to developing countries (c) on making available media specially adapted to developing countries
 - 1.1.4. Decision-making processes
 - 1.1.4.1. increasing complexity of problems and dependence on expert opinions to clarify them
 - 1.1.4.2. increasing ability of politicians in tandem with the expert to put forth interpretations of « social reality », the criticality of a given problem, programs to deal with it, and evaluation of those programs as implemented based on knowledge either unavailable to those who could challenge the interpretation or unavailable at the time that a challenge might be most effective
 - 1.1.4.3. youth and decision-making processes
 - 1.1.4.4. difficulty of determining which experts should be consulted for which problem, given that « it would be rare indeed if a representative of any one of the disciplines did not feel that his approach to a particular... problem would be very fruitful, if not the most fruitful... »
 - 1.1.4.5. problem for an organization working to deal responsibly with its social surrounds, to be able to elicit and evaluate responses from those people or organizations who realize they are affected by its programs but who are ordinarily silent, and from those who are affected but may not realize it
 - 1.1.5. Coordinated or joint action of INGOs
 - 1.1.5.1. arguments normally used for and against joint INGO action
 - 1.1.5.2. methods for guaranteeing autonomy during joint programs
 - 1.1.5.4. use of temporary, ad hoc associations
 - 1.1.5.5. use of multinational and shared facilities to catalyze joint action proposals
 - 1.1.5.6. arguments normally used for and against general conferences of INGOs
 - 1.1.5.7. value of maximizing substitution of information systems for coordinative organization wherever possible
 - 1.1.5.8. functions of continental, specialized, and country-operated groupings of INGOs
 - 1.1.6. meaning and terminology — distinctions between :
 - 1.1.6.1. public and private
 - 1.1.6.2. profit-making and nonprofit-making
 - 1.1.6.3. national, international, and transnational
 - 1.1.6.4. governmental and nongovernmental
 - 1.1.6.5. temporary and permanent organization
 - 1.1.6.6. dependent, independent, and interdependent organizations
 - 1.1.6.7. organizations, information systems, and agreements
 - 1.1.6.8. territory-oriented and function-oriented (non-territorial) organizations
 - 1.1.6.9. alternatives to « international nongovernmental nonprofit » organizations
 - 1.1.6.10. formalized organizations and personalized organizations
- 1.2. Internal changes in INGOs with respect to :**
- 1.2.1. Internal organs and structures
 - 1.2.1.1. problem of geographical representativeness and universality
 - 1.2.1.2. problem of demands for regionalization and possibility of continent-based splinter groups
 - 1.2.1.3. problem of specialized interest groups demanding their own sub-section — and possibility of splinter groups
 - 1.2.1.4. problem of ageing of office-holders, staff, and formation of cliques and in-groups
 - 1.2.1.5. problems of obtaining and reconciling cultural diversity within the secretariat
 - 1.2.2. National members
 - 1.2.2.1. increasing relevance of international programs to members in a particular country
 - 1.2.2.2. increasing involvement of members from a particular country in the INGO's international programs and perspectives
 - 1.2.2.3. reconciling cultural diversity between members
 - 1.2.3. Individual level
 - 1.2.3.1. de-organizing the relationship with the individual
- 1.3. INGOs and multinational enterprises**
- 1.3.1. INGO's contributions to multinational enterprises
 - 1.3.1.1. as « look out » institutions providing feedback to enterprises on the consequences of their activities
 - 1.3.1.2. as channels for un-tied funds to developing countries
 - 1.3.1.3. as program opportunities from within the corporation to challenge the needed elite personnel, increasingly alienated from the traditional business career environment
 - 1.3.1.4. as an interface between the enterprise and particular sections of society, either locally or with respect to a specialized constituency
 - 1.3.2. Multinational enterprise contributions to INGOs
 - 1.3.2.1. program funding and financial advice
 - 1.3.2.2. management skills, training, and advice, particularly loan of consultants for complex programs
 - 1.3.2.3. access to information channels controlled by the enterprise
 - 1.3.2.4. data processing skills and services
 - 1.3.3. Possible functions of joint INGO-multinational bodies
 - 1.3.3.1. clearing houses for information and untied-funds, matching enterprises with INGO projects

1.4. Relationship between IGOs and INGOs

- 1.4.1. Legal and psycho-social reality
 - 1.4.1.1. tendency for IGOs to treat INGOs as an administrative problem rather than as a psycho-social phenomena whose aggrionamento is intimately related to social development
- 1.4.1.2. INGOs as international « out-laws » and the problem of legal status and international conventions to facilitate INGO activity
- 1.4.1.4. nongovernmental organizations deliberately isolated from INGOs for policy or administrative purpose : youth organizations, volunteers, bodies of experts, liberation movements
 - 1.4.2. INGO self-image and IGO image of INGOs
- 1.4.2.1. IGO tendency to view INGOs as a media whose programs should be controlled to reflect oscillations in the INGO's program concerns
- 1.4.2.2. IGO view that INGOs with common or overlapping interest should reconcile them before relating to the IGO
- 1.4.2.3. IGO view on the ineffectual nature of INGO representation to IGOs
- 1.4.2.4. INGO rejection of the label « NGO », particularly at the national level, except for the role relating to UN activity
- 1.4.2.5. INGO self-image as totally independent
- 1.4.2.6. INGO recognition of the limits to control over national members
- 1.4.2.7. INGO self-image as value protector and generator
- 1.4.3. Prospects of the Second Development Decade
 - 1.4.3.1. re-examination of the consultative relationship under ECOSOC Resolution 1580 and UNESCO Long-Term Program (1971-)
 - 1.4.3.2. contribution of NGOs to UN system
 - 1.4.3.3. actions of UN system to develop and facilitate nongovernmental activity as a facet of social development
 - 1.4.3.4. challenge to develop means to ensure possibility of interaction between all units of the organizational network (where desired by both parties) to ensure rapid concentration of resources in response to any emerging crisis — particularly where an INGO is a more appropriate channel than an IGO
 - 1.4.3.5. NGOs and the generation of political will
 - 1.4.3.6. organization and information system flexibility needed to handle progressively evolving definition of issue areas and their interconnection — particularly when the source of new insights may lie outside the IGO system
 - 1.4.3.7. challenge to members of INGO groupings to sacrifice their ivory tower strategy and to face up to the problems of IGO-INGO interaction concerning cross-disciplinary world problems on which decisions are urgently required, whether or not academic and procedural niceties can be respected
 - 1.4.3.8. collective response to politically inspired sanctions by IGOs against individual INGOs in relation to short-term issues
 - 1.4.4. National members of INGOs and States
 - 1.4.4.1. INGOs and National Commissions of Unesco
 - 1.4.4.2. legal status of a national branch

2. FUNCTIONS OF NGOs

2.1. Problems of information

- 2.1.1. Received and utilized by INGOs
 - 2.1.1.1. ensuring that all relevant information from IGOs is received
 - 2.1.1.2. ensuring that all relevant information from other NGOs is received
 - 2.1.1.3. strategies in a situation of information overload
 - 2.1.1.4. ensuring that items of information received are approximately interrelated according to emerging insights into the way the problems in question are interrelated
 - 2.1.1.5. dissemination of information
- 2.1.2. Between the NGO secretariat and INGO members
 - 2.1.2.1. supply of country-relevant information to facilitate member activity and initiatives

- 2.1.2.2. ensuring that maximum information is fed back from members by encouraging their participation in the information system

2.1.3. Between INGOs

- 2.1.3.1. means of furnishing information so that generation of new activity is facilitated : project proposals, IGO support, government support, joint action, etc.

2.1.4. INGO External relations

- 2.1.4.1. joint public relations approach to improving the INGO image in the eyes of IGO officials, governmental delegates, foreign service officials, and the public

2.2. Management of operational functions

2.2.1. evaluation techniques

2.2.2. contracting out

2.2.3. shared administrative services

2.2.4. possibilities of a network of « international centres » providing office space for INGOs and international agencies

2.3. Ingo personnel

2.3.1. selection

2.3.2. recruitment

2.3.3. training

2.3.4. secondment to other NGOs or IGOs

2.3.5. job security as nongovernmental civil servants

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The Problem

Everyone resists changes to the existing méthode of organization, particularly those proposed by outsiders. This is a classic situation. Those in favor of new approaches see the disadvantages of the old and turn a blind eye to its positive features. Those in favor of continuing the traditional approach consider its faults minor and remediable by gradual improvement, whilst remaining skeptic toward the need for any fundamentally new departures. Perhaps this awkward situation can be bypassed in the case of the needs of the NGOs.

Safeguarding the status quo

Let all the existing NGO conferences, secretariats, and bureaux and working parties remain as they are, grouping those organizations which currently attend them. No changes at all are made, so that no one need fear that things are being reorganized with unpredictable results :

- each organization is involved as before, no more and no less, in NGO groupings and their committees
 - each representative plays his usual role
- The existing mechanism is therefore safeguarded to the satisfaction of those who think the status quo is satisfactory. The problem is therefore to satisfy those who are arguing for the new methods of operation.

Approach

Suppose that all NGOs, whether in consultative status or not, with a particular agency, are now approached so that :

- a) those willing to collaborate would agree to the following only :
- that their organization's name should be placed on a mailing list
 - that they would either
 - ii) Send in to a central secretariat (*), periodically, the topics in which they were interested, or
 - ii) Answer a standard questionnaire, periodically, identifying the topics in which they were interested
 - that the central secr  taire would sort the replies and prepare a combined list of all NGOs interested in a particular topic, and periodically send updated copies of such lists to the NGOs in question
- b) those not willing to collaborate but do not object to the following only :
- that their organization's name should be placed on a mailing list

(*) Possibly a commercial secretarial service, it no agreement can be reached on the use of an NGO cooperative or on some operation via any particular NGO's secretariat.

- that periodically the central secretariat would update the topics in which it was thought the NGO was interested
- that the central secretariat would sort the replies, prepare combined lists of all NGOs interested in a particular topic and periodically send updated copies of such lists to the NGOs in question

Note that no NGO receiving these lists or sending information to the central secretariat need « recognize » the secretariat or the « potential association », or any other NGO associated with the potential association. (N.B. - For a description of the « potential association » technique, see New types of social entity; the role of the potential association. International Associations, 23, 1971, 3, p.148-152.

On the basis of the combined resources of the NGOs currently interested in a given topic, the NGOs in question could arrange by their own independent initiative transient activities of the following type :

- Either — meet together on that topic
create a working party on that topic
create a joint conference on that topic
Or — any other form of appropriate joint action (e.g., a letter, delegation, etc.)

Note that no NGO need recognize any NGO not involved in the given transient joint activity in which it is interested — and of course is in no way obliged to respond to any particular initiative from one of the interested NGOs.

Inherent flexibility

Now the existing NGO joint conferences, committees, secretariats, can be conceived as being structures which have already gelled or crystallized out of the potential association, around particular topics of interest with different degrees of formality and permanence.

But by using the flexibility inherent in the potential association concept, those NGOs involved in any of the existing structures could together, quite independently and where appropriate, and of their own initiative, decide to « dissolve » that particular structure into the potential association, and recrystallize a slightly different structure or simply to create new structures in parallel. The potential association concept facilitates this, and provides such actions with a conceptual and information framework for any such change.

With respect to the UN system and the consultative status mechanism, some new structures which might each be crystallized out at some future date, when appropriate, only for as long as is necessary (i.e., either once only, periodically, or as a permanent structure) are as follows :

- Plenary conferences of all NGOs interested in the UN system program (i.e., not necessarily consultative status NGOs)
 - Agency-oriented conferences of NGOs interested in the programs of one agency only
- Plenary conferences of all NGOs with consultative status with the UN system
 - Agency-oriented conferences for NGOs concerned with consultative status procedure with one particular agency

Examples of the different types of existing, permanent and semi-permanent, joint NGO structures are based upon :

- consultative status (international)
 - UNESCO (the Conference of International NGOs approved for Consultative Status with UNESCO; the Standing I Committee)
 - ECOSOC (Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status I with ECOSOC)
 - UNICEF (Nongovernmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF)
- consultative status (regional or city-based)
 - ECOSOC (Geneva Bureau, New York Bureau)
- consultative status (regional or city based and specialized)
 - FAO (Conference of International Organizations for Joint Study of Activities Planned in the Field of Agriculture in Europe: its Liaison Center: its working parties)
 - ECOSOC (Conference's Geneva Working Party)
 - UNESCO (Paris and London-based working parties)
 - UNICEF (Ad Hoc Committee)
 - UNICEF (Ad Hoc Committee)
 - South-East Asia Freedom from Hunger Campaign Conference
- non-UN consultative status
 - Seminar of Council of Europe NGOs
- national NGO conferences
 - American Council of Learned Societies
 - Standing Conference of British Organizations for Aid to Refugees
- substantive matter independent of IGO-agency programmes (international)
 - International Council of Voluntary Agencies
 - International Conference of Womens NGOs
 - Round Table of NGOs interested in Problems of Childhood and Adolescence
 - International Council of Scientific Unions
 - Union of International Engineering Organizations
 - Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
 - CIPHS
 - Meeting of Specialized Agencies and NGOs interested in the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
 - Meeting of Representatives of International Organizations Interested in Peace
 - Conference of Latin American Voluntary Agencies
 - Conference of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped
 - etc. (there are some 60 international NGO groupings of various types; there are many other periodical or irregular NGO joint meetings)
- continental NGO conferences
 - Conference of African NGOs
- country-oriented NGO conferences
 - Federation of International Associations Established in Belgium
- city-oriented NGO conferences
 - Federation of Semi-Official and Private International Institutions Established in Geneva

A. J.N. Judge

- Agency-oriented conferences of consultative status NGOs concerned with a particular substantive-question
- Commissions, specialized conferences, or working parties on particular substantive matters
- Committees for any of the above conferences or working parties
- Secretariats for any of the above structures

Possible new structures

Any of the above structures could be rapidly crystallized out of the potential association as the problem situation demanded. The stress should, however, be placed not on the joint NGO-NGO or NGO-IGO organizations existing at any particular point in time, but rather on the ability to switch flexibly to other patterns of NGO-NGO or NGO-IGO organization as new problems, crises and opportunities arose. These new coordinating or joint bodies might take any of the following forms :

- Plenary conferences of NGOs
- Specialized conferences, missions or working parties
 - By region
 - By country
 - By subject
 - By procedure
 - By agency
- Combinations of the above structures
 - Regional and specialized by subject
 - Regional by agency program
 - Procedural by agency (e.g., consultative status)
 - International NGO conferences concerned with the coordination of their activities in a particular country
 - National plenary conferences of NGOs
- Secretariats corresponding to conferences or committees

The ideal would be to reach a peak of flexibility at which :
 _ organizations were only created as continuing bodies where there was a real, continuing problem
 _ the joint bodies created were neither too universal nor too narrow in geographical spread, nor too general nor too specialised in substantive matter focus

The goal is to have two joint bodies where the division of interests within an existing body warrants this, or conversely to create one joint body where the overlap of interests between two existing bodies is sufficiently high. The intention should, however, be to facilitate rapid links to both

greater subdivision and greater coordination as each problem requires new responses. Loyalty should not be to a fixed pattern of joint activity, but to the most effective new pattern for each new crisis — namely to the pattern-forming potential.

- Joint activities were neither too over-organized and formal; or too under-organized and insufficiently coordinated

Namely the goal is to have organizations and permanent committees where such are needed, regular meetings only where such are sufficient, and irregular meetings or ad hoc committees when this is all that is necessary. The intention should, however, be to facilitate the rapid changes between one formula and another, to ensure the best possible response, with the least waste of effort in response to each new change in the problem's phases.

Significance of proposal

A very important feature of this technique is that the multitude of joint conferences organized according to subject, regional, or procedural interests, or geographical location of offices, is then recognized to be the most appropriate response to the

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Inter-Agency Coordinating Board are currently looking for new mechanisms via which to improve the UN's contacts with NGOs, to increase the effectiveness of their action during the Second Development Decade. Country-level information is a U.N. priority. What are the NGO priorities? What proposals should be put forward by NGOs's current investigation of the consultative relationship mechanism? What independent action should NGOs take? These are some of the points to be discussed at the Milan Seminar (May 17-19, 1972) of the Union of International Associations.

need, for contact at that particular point in time. Through the potential association mechanism, attention is constantly drawn to the possibility of other

- more general conferences (whether in terms of geographical, subject, or multi-agency criteria)
- more specialized joint activities of interest to a very limited group of NGOs

as soon as the common interest warrants their creation. Any of these might prove to be a more appropriate response at a later point in time. In this way, cumbersome plenary conferences need only be used when essential. The potential association mechanism is therefore one which keeps the NGO organizational resources in a state of preparedness for any form of combined activity — for which the most appropriate combination of organizations cannot be predicted. In this connection, note the importance of this technique for response to crisis — whether procedural or natural. NGO interaction is therefore maintained at a maximum consistent with the desires and interests of the « potential associates » — hopefully this will evolve with the flexible assistance of the potential association mechanism to more and more fruitful forms of NGO-NGO and NGO-IGO activity. The potential association mechanism does not involve any form of « recognition » at the stage when information is exchanged by « potential associates » with the central Secretariat. There is, therefore, no reason why intergovernmental bodies, UN agencies, or any individual agency departments should not be held on the mailing lists as potential « associates » — unilaterally recognized as such by the central Secretariat. In this way, on a given program topic — whether of governmental or non-governmental origin — the exchange of information may lead to the crystallization of one of many forms of joint NGO-IGO activity in a particular case. The potential association mechanism, therefore, constantly draws attention to new forms of inter-organizational joint activity (irrespective of whether NGO-NGO or NGO-IGO, or even IGO-IGO). Hopefully, this will evolve over time into collaboration of greater and greater effectiveness.

Country-level and IGOs

There are two additional features of the potential association mechanism:

- a) Just as individual NGOs and their objectives do not benefit in the long run from an isolationist strategy, so the effectiveness of the totality of the NGOs will be severely threatened unless the improvement of their own mechanism is meshed with that of the national NGO mechanisms which are the base and justification for international activity. In this context, two types of national NGO mechanisms may be distinguished
 - i) Developed countries : in which the national NGO coordinative mechanism is more integrated, powerful, and effective than the international equivalent. In this case it is important to mesh national and international to increase the amount of international activity by encouraging extension of the local and national activity onto the international level (and into developing countries where applicable). In this way, the international mechanism is invigorated.
 - ii) Developing countries : in which the national NGO coordinative mechanism may be weak to nonexistent — and in which non-governmental organizations may be an unrecognized or even suspect phenomena; or may even blur into governmental activity. In this case, it is important to make the international mechanism relevant to such countries by
 - facilitating the initiation and implementation of country-level programs in response to requests from the countries concerned
 - catalyzing the creation of national coordinating mechanisms and their interaction with international bodies and the equivalent activities in other countriesIn this way the international mechanism is constantly faced with the Third World's problems.
- b) In a similar manner, it is insufficient for NGOs to be satisfied that NGO-NGO and NGO-IGO, and NGO-national interaction mechanisms are satisfactory. Any NGO-oriented mechanism must be structured to mesh with IGO-IGO information systems, particularly in the UN system, as they are created. Such information systems, once launched, are liable to develop much more quickly — if more inflexibly — than NGO mechanisms. Nevertheless, it is vital that NGOs systems should be in a position to interact with IGO

systems.

1) Relationships between INGO and IGO, particularly the UN system

To facilitate understanding, comments on these relationships between international nongovernmental and intergovernmental organizations are made for each intergovernmental agency, and in each case in terms of :

- a) the views of INGOs
- b) the views of the Agency Secretariat
- c) the views of the Member States

ECOSOC

a) Views of INGOs

With regard to the revision of the consultative status arrangement in 1968 :

— « What we are in fact concerned to know is whether this revision, the result of some 20 meetings of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, constitutes a step forward for the United Nations and for NGOs... These discussions, in which NGOs took no part, were dominated by the delegates of a few Member States openly hostile to non-governmental organizations for a variety of particular reasons. The charge that many NGOs were dominated by the West overlooks the fact that these NGOs would be only too glad to receive members from other regions. It is these States themselves which have on occasions prevented their nationals from participating in the activities of NGOs.

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The representatives of the other States seemed unwilling to use this forum to engage in debate. On reading the summary records of the discussions, one may wonder how many of the delegates present were really well-informed about the different forms of constructive collaboration existing between NGOs and the United Nations Secretariat.

Though some interesting and valid remarks were made, the overall impression is that of an indictment against NGOs rather than an attempt to find out the most effective way for the United Nations to consult NGOs. »

(Editorial in International Associations, 1968. n°9, p. 611).

— « *There is widespread sentiment among NGOs active in protecting human rights that NGOs will henceforth feel inhibited and restrained in criticizing governments for departing from principles of * natural justice * lest they be embroiled in proceedings to deprive them of their consultative status.* » (C.S. Ascher, « Consultative Status with ECOSOC. » International Associations, 1969, no. 10, p. 472).

General comments, many extracted from the report of a meeting in Geneva under the auspices of the Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC (July 14, 1970) :

— NGOs are often treated as defendants before a governmental tribunal when in fact it is not the NGOs which need the UN in order to survive, since they existed before the creation of the UN and will continue to survive with or without the UN

— all initiative comes from the NGOs whereas the ECOSOC NGO section should be an active partner in the dialogue

— governments should be made aware of the potential significance of inter-NGO groupings both at the international and the national level

— governments are not aware of the fact that the UN- oriented activities of NGOs represent only a part of each NGO's programme. (And would probably consider non-UN oriented programmes of little value, whereas it is just such programmes which may develop into UN programmes at a later point in time.)

— government delegates, particularly from the developing countries, are not adequately instructed on the role of NGOs or the nature of NGOs.

— when the UN does take the initiative in a domain requiring the cooperation of the NGOs, the NGOs should be consulted before the programme is initiated and not after (e.g. the World Youth Assembly at the United Nations)

— UN public information programmes and the « mobilization of public opinion » ignore the function of NGOs and their national branches

— the UN system should not adopt a paternalistic approach to NGOs, but should ensure the existence of conditions permitting NGOs to accomplish their respective tasks with respect to the UN system

— governments either do not know or cannot accept that an international NGO has constitutional limitations on its control of a national affiliate (just as is the case with respect to the UN and Member States)

— government delegates assume erroneously that all NGO Secretariats have full power to disclose any information requested of them by the UN without awaiting the next scheduled meeting of its plenary body

— the Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC is not formally recognized by ECOSOC

— government delegates are hostile to and suspicious of NGOs participation in UN affairs

— government delegates do not recognize the diversity of NGOs in organizational terms and the range of interests that are represented by the NGO community

— NGOs are treated as petitioners for favors

— government delegates in many cases receive no instructions from their governments on NGO questions and therefore act in the light of their personal views, voting with little consistency from meeting to meeting

On modifications to the NGO Conference machinery

— « *Member organizations again and again expressed their determination to maintain and exercise their status in fullest independence and voiced their apprehension at being forced into NGO groupings and thereby risking to have their freedom of action impeded by majority decisions.* »

(11th Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC. Review of the Aims and Objectives... by Dr. Reigner. 11/GC/19, p. 9)

Other views

— governments expect NGOs not to criticize the governments of countries in which they do not have members but expect NGOs to condemn the governments which they themselves condemn

— NGOs are frowned upon for criticizing the UN or its decisions

— governments tend to consider that consultative relationship means that every programme of the NGO should be wholly devoted thereafter to objectives related to those of the UN, without realizing that

— the NGO may have programmes on problems which it considers significant, but which the UN does not yet recognize

— whilst the NGO may be prepared to disclose its internal financial records with respect to its UN-related programmes, there is no reason why its non-UN related programmes should be subject to financial scrutiny

— the NGO may evaluate its own programmes as being effective on purely technical criteria, and therefore justifying more resources than a related UN-programme

— governments tend to believe that receipt of some subsidies from governments makes the NGO the tool of the governments in question, without distinguishing between a 10 % subsidy and a 90 % subsidy, or understanding the many forms of assistance a government may make available without acquiring influence on the policy of the NGO

— governments expect NGOs to be « universal » during a period when

— political factors prevent every country from having members in an NGO; and just as with the UN and the Peoples Republic of China, the country may not wish to be represented for some time.

— distance factors may preclude participation because the potential members in distant countries cannot attend meetings

— potential members in some countries may be prevented from participating by inability to pay dues in a convertible currency

— the degree of development of a country may be such that there are no people or organizations in that country with the specialized knowledge, activities, or interests which are the concern of the NGO

— of the 200 intergovernmental organizations in existence, 77 % are regional organizations, whereas of the 2000 international nongovernmental organizations, 50 % are regional

— on the basis of 1966 figures :

a) States other than Western Europe, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Israel accounted for 2000 government memberships (of a total of 4676) in the 179 intergovernmental organisations for which information was available

(b) nongovernmental organisations and individuals in countries other than Western European, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Israel accounted for 16,900 representations of countries (of a total of 36,341) in the 1416 international nongovernmental organizations on which information was available.

Furthermore, as an example based on the 1964 figures of a country which was not represented in the United Nations and yet had one quarter of the world's population, the Peoples Republic of China was represented in 3 intergovernmental organizations and in 65 international nongovernmental organizations. (Extracted from a study by Kjell Skjelsbaek. «Peace and the Systems of International Organizations; Oslo, International Peace Research Institute, 1970, based on the Yearbook of International Organizations, Brussels, Union of International Associations.)

— governments consider that NGOs are primarily * Western » institutions because the majority of their headquarters is in

Europe or the U.S.A., but ignore the possibility that the choice of geographical locations may be the result of the same forces that influence the choice of UN Agency headquarters — all of which are in Europe or the U.S.A.

— governments and the UN criticize the divisions, concern for independence, proliferation and overlapping of NGOs as a characteristic of NGO ineffectiveness, when it is also a symptom of the times as is evident in the divisions, suspicion and overlapping between the UN Agencies, OECD, the Council of Europe and other intergovernmental bodies.

b) Views of the ECOSOC NGO Section

— * *Those in the Secretariat responsible for working with NGOs believe that it is imperative for the Conference of NGOs to take a fresh look at itself to see if its present structure and mode of operation is the best for carrying out its purpose in light of the past two years of scrutiny given the NGOs by ECOSOC.*

(Informal statement by Curtis Roosevelt at the 11th Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC, 1969.11/GL/15).

— The Conference should facilitate consultations with NGO representatives

— when there are communications to be sent to all members

— when some UN body is discussing matters which have implications for NGO participation in UN affairs

— to develop jointly position papers on matters relating to the consultative process to gain greater understanding of the role of NGOs

— to consult on the use of ad hoc committees in substantive areas to facilitate liaison and create a more functional and effective relationship in a particular area of concern to a number of NGOs.

— to work together to improve the representation of NGOs at the UN, including better liaison with NGO headquarters (11/GC/15)

— The UN must continue to change rapidly if it is truly to represent the changing forces in the world. If nongovernmental organizations are to participate actively in this process, they must exert themselves to be in the midst of the change (Informal statement by a member of the Secretariat to a meeting of ECOSOC NGOs. 11/GC/15)

— Officials of the Secretariat and delegates of Member States are, with a few noteworthy exceptions, if not hostile, at least completely indifferent to NGOs

— NGOs should participate more actively in UN programmes at the regional level

— NGOs should be more critical in their observations submitted to ECOSOC if they wish to be noted. Written declarations submitted by NGOs have very little influence. More could be achieved with more imagination

— NGOs should recognize that ideas submitted to the Secretariat do not necessarily have to reflect the unanimous view of an NGO's members. It is the ideas which count.

(c) Views of Member States

These may be clearly noted in the debates of the ECOSOC Council Committee on NGOs (223rd to 224 sessions, January-April, 1968.) The questions put to NGOs in the notorious 1968 questionnaire to which NGOs were to reply by return of post illustrate the nature of government delegate beliefs concerning NGOs:

— NGOs tend to criticize the governments of countries in which they do not have any members

— NGOs do not fully support all the political decisions of the UN and may even criticize them

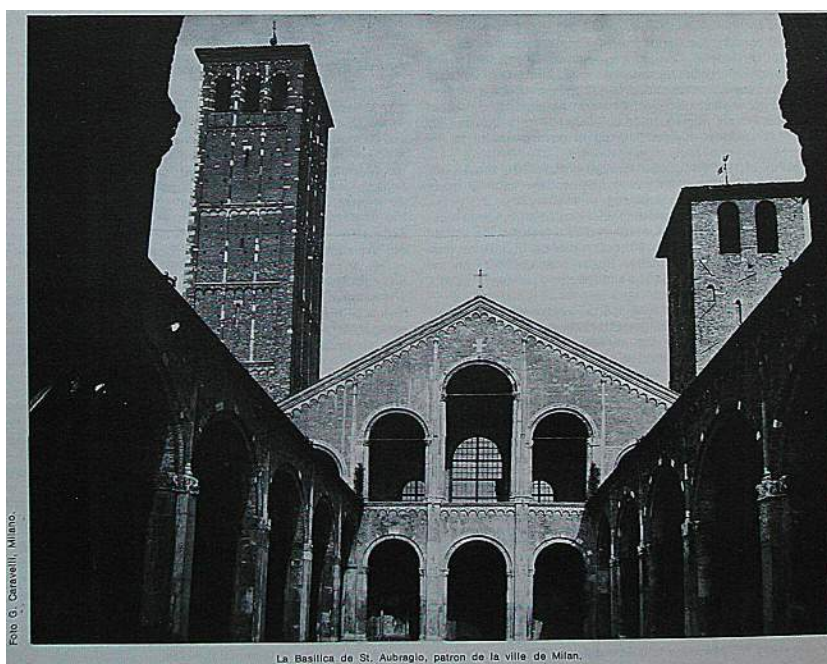


Foto G. Caravelli, Milano.

La Basilica de St. Ambrogio, patron de la ville de Milan.

- NGOs do not have a geographically « universal » membership and do not reflect the views of all the regions represented at the United Nations
- NGOs are not broadly representative of major segments of population in a large number of countries
- many NGOs are simply government front organizations maintained for political purposes by one or more governments. This view is supported by the number of NGOs receiving some form of government subsidy or assistance

In addition :

- there are too many NGOs and they continue to proliferate too rapidly
- NGOs are ineffectual

UNESCO

(a) Views of INGOs

These have been very clearly stated in an intervention made by the President of the Standing Committee of the Conference of International NGOs approved for Consultative Status with UNESCO during the 16th General Conference of UNESCO. Main points are :

- lack of possibility of dialogue with UNESCO
- lack of interest in both the collective and individual views of NGOs
- tendency to avoid a certain number of questions which in the NGO view are vital for peace, cooperation and international understanding
- NGOs are judged on their efficacy solely on the basis of their degree of acceptance of and conformity to UNESCO views
- collective consultation is restricted to polite reference to NGOs in appropriate documents
- NGOs cannot identify themselves with decisions taken by UNESCO without any prior discussion, and are therefore alienated -

- lack of consultation during formulation of programmes
- UNESCO General Conference resolutions calling for the collaboration of NGOs lacked any solid foundation because many governments were unable to accept the concept of non-governmental organization. Many tend in an increasing number of domains (youth, women, trade unions, etc.) to recognize only those organizations intimately linked to government or to the government political party organisations.

- inability of NGOs to follow through on UNESCO resolutions at the national level when government collaboration is made extremely difficult or simply refused

Related views are given in the conclusions of an informal meeting of London-based INGOs which met as a result of the debate in the Standing Committee of the Conference of International NGOs approved for Consultative Status with UNESCO on the failure of collective consultation and the need for new procedures :

- it has become apparent that this procedure has not worked very well and is now in danger of breaking down completely. This has been shown by the conspicuous absence at the UNESCO/NGO Conference of a significant number of NGOs whose views would have made a valuable addition to those already expressed.

Other difficulties in the consultative process are :

- over-production, particularly of paper
- inadequate time schemes, and late receipt of important documents
- representative may not be closely in touch with the national or regional associations, whereas the headquarters office, which is, may not be responsible for the United Nations contacts
- some at least of the NGOs find it difficult to appoint permanent representatives at the main UN centres; all find it expensive
- increasing problem of space and facilities for NGOs
- consequent alienation, rather than engaging of interest, within the membership, vis à vis the United Nations work
- growth of techniques and jargon, which the representatives feel the need to talk about and explain, instead of discussing with the members a real subject for study and action
- too many NGO bureaux and Committees and Liaison Committees, all working separately and studying subjects, but not really producing cooperation, adequately exchanging information or dividing UN work amongst NGOs according to competence so as to avoid overlapping
- too much amateurism, and in this sense a failure in the consultative process
- the lines of the UN bodies cross, and subjects are dealt with by several, in turn or simultaneously
- the major interests of individual NGOs may be several, requiring a multiplicity of representatives or committees, and consequent financial burden
- lack of reflection of NGO thinking in papers produced by UNESCO

Other views

- the Conference of UNESCO NGOs attendance is « barely better than average ordinary meetings of the Working Parties and the Standing Committee. »

- the Conference's self-inflicted rules oblige it to go to embarrassing lengths to eliminate one candidate for the Standing Committee

- the inadequacy of the cumbersome resolutions system when in fact the decisions taken are not binding on the individual NGOs or on the Unesco Secretariat

- inadequacy of the treatment afforded Category C NGOs

- the NGOs might have less and less influence as they were finding it difficult to keep up with the rapid evolution of inter-governmental organizations. A number of non-governmental organizations were influential on an individual rather than on a collective basis.

- before NGOs can consider further with Unesco how the Unesco/NGO relationship can be improved, it seems imperative to study how what they do, individually, affects other areas in which they have no immediate concern but which are, in fact, affected by what they do. At the same time, Unesco should be asked to study the effect of its actions, not only on the traditional fields covered by Unesco, but on the dozens of inter-related spheres outside Unesco's own programme.

(b) Views of Secretariat

In the Director General's Long-term outline plan for 1971-1976 (16 C/4) presented to the 16th General Conference of UNESCO :
« I have already said that the participation of (UNESCO) National Commissions and international non-governmental organizations in the implementation of UNESCO's programmes should be increased. This is necessary to lighten the burden borne by the Secretariat and so reduce the pressure that leads to the expansion of the Secretariat and to increases in general costs, but even more so to broaden the basis of the Organization's action in Member States and among the international intellectual community.

The moment has therefore come, I believe, to make a thorough review of the way in which Unesco collaborates with these two categories of organization. Practices have grown up which, with the passing of time, have become mere habit. They should be revised and, if need be, dispensed with, so that a new spirit

— a spirit of greater initiative and generosity — may come into relations on both sides. I said « on both sides » advisedly. The National Commissions and the non-governmental organizations — particularly the latter — should make a greater effort to find ways of intensifying aid to Unesco, and not simply aid from Unesco. Unesco, for its part, should modify both its working methods and its approach particularly at the Secretariat level; in order to give a fresh impetus to cooperation, which too often is simply a matter of procedure and red tape, whereas its fundamental property should be to give the widest possible scope to spontaneity of the mind...

For my part, I have never concealed my view — that Unesco's relation to the international non-governmental organizations should not be that of patron — and in view of the paucity of the resources available it could only be a second-rate patron — but should take the form of cooperation founded on the complementary nature of their contributions to a common task, the carrying out of the programme adopted by the General Conference. Such is the recognized principle...

The consultative status arrangement and the conference/bureau/secretariat/working party mechanism is being currently debated in different ways by the

- Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with ECOSOC
- Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with UNESCO
- Conference of NGOs with programs in the field of agriculture in Europe (consultative status with FAO).

It is important to recall that the conference/bureau/secretariat/working party mechanism is entirely conceived and modifiable by NGOs, without in any way jeopardizing the consultative relationship. The following points represent different degrees of depth of inquiry from the superficial to the fundamental. None of these points affect the consultative status of individual NGOs but merely the manner in which NGOs desire to work together and organize their collective representation and joint collaboration with Agencies.

1. internal regulation of the Conferences and Bureaux
2. services provided by the individual agency
3. bilateral contact with Agency officials
4. collective representation to Agency officials
5. need for existing Bureaux, Committees
6. need for existing NGO Secretariats in Agencies
7. need for an investigation into new forms of NGO-UN system relationships, using information from
 - NGOs in contact with a single Agency only
 - NGOs in contact with several Agencies
 - outside consultants.
8. need for central NGO Secretariat(s) to act as clearing house(s) for all joint NGO-UN system interaction.
9. need for NGO sub-secretariats
 - by geographical region (e.g., Africa)
 - by Agency location to evolve mechanism of shared representation.
 - by programme area (e.g., youth, human rights)
 - by country to coordinate international NGO activity with respect to a particular country and to liaise with the UNDR representative.
10. need for NGO Sub-Commissions or working parties
 - by geographical area (e.g. on Africa)
 - by programme area (e.g. education, development)
 - by headquarters location (e.g. Paris NGOs, London NGOs)
 - by Agency (e.g. consultative status with Unesco)
11. need for NGO joint Conferences
 - by geographical area (e.g. Africa)
 - by programme area (e.g. youth, literacy)
 - by Agency (e.g. consultative status with ECOSOC)
 - by headquarters location (e.g. Geneva NGOs, New York NGOs)
 - by country of location (e.g. Belgian based NGOs)
 - by political inclination (e.g. « Eastern » NGOs, « Western » NGOs)
12. need for consideration of views of
 - those currently attending NGO Conferences
 - those who have a right to attend but do not (e.g. some Unesco Category A)
 - those who have consultative status but no right to attend Conferences
 - those NGOs represented at two or more Conferences
 - those NGOs represented at another NGO conference only (i.e., with consultative status with another Agency only)
 - those without consultative status but working with the UN system.

- those NGOs also having consultative status with non-UN IGOs (e.g. Council of Europe)
- those NGOs without consultative status but working toward UN-programme objectives
- other international NGOs
- national NGOs with international activities
- national conferences of NGOs
- other national NGOs

13. need for national NGO joint activity at country level
 - use of national NGO Conferences
 - use of national NGO Secretariats
14. need to stimulate
 - bilateral contact with UN Agencies
 - NGO joint contact with UN Agencies individually
 - NGO joint activity with UN Agencies collectively
 - NGO joint activity in line with UN objectives but not linked to UN programmes
 - NGO joint activity not specifically mentioned in UN programmes
 - national NGO joint activity in line with UN objectives
15. need to consider
 - administrative problem of consultative status and recognition
 - means of improving NGO joint ability to undertake effective programmes
16. need to consider
 - consultation with Agencies (exchange of information)
 - participation in Agency programmes
 - collaboration with Agencies (synchronization of respective programmes)
 - collaboration with Agencies (joint NGO-Agency programmes)
 - collaboration in programme conception
17. need for mechanisms to facilitate initiation and submission of proposals to Agencies from NGOs which do not have intimate contact with the appropriate Agency.
 - requests for introduction of new Agency programmes (i.e., the problem of speeding up the consideration of such programmes by national governmental delegations)
 - programmes which cross several departmental boundaries (i.e., multidisciplinary programmes).
 - creation by UN Agencies of an inter-agency office to promote NGO programmes and suggestions within the whole UN system, and resolve programme submission (not consultative) problems — namely a form of inter-agency Ombudsman for NGOs.

NGOs are traditionally the pioneers in the introduction of new and better approaches to the solutions of the problems of man, whether concrete or idealistic. Traditionally it is NGOs which look to the possibility of a future better world. They, or their national branches, act as the necessary pressure group to stimulate government action and to provide government with a specialized source of information.

This pioneering spirit is not yet evident in the manner in which NGOs adapt the various inter-NGO mechanisms to the new problems and possibilities — there have been no changes in this mechanism comparable to those initiated in the inter-governmental mechanism over the last 25 years. How is it that NGOs are each so imaginative and forward-looking in their own spheres and yet are possibly more conservative and politically sensitive with regard to inter-NGO action than are States with regard to intergovernmental activity ? The above list is a reminder of some of the possibilities which could be considered in preparation for the next 25 years.



E. Piccagliana

Teatro alla Scala

I am convinced that the international non-governmental organizations... can play a much more active part in attaining the objectives of the programme. To do this they must take the initiative more and, above all, link their activities more closely with Unesco's. For this reason I think that more contracts should be concluded with these organizations for the carrying out of certain projects within their competence and capacities... Finally, the international non-governmental organizations, or at least some of them, should stop regarding Unesco as a source of financing to which they can turn to cover their running expenses or as a mere administrative machine, which, because of its governmental character, is not qualified for intellectual work as such.

Obviously, the whole conception of collaboration as regards both international non-governmental organizations and National Commissions needs to be radically changed. This change, as I have already said, is no less imperative for Unesco itself, particularly the Secretariat. The Organizations's programme must be regarded and treated not as a set of hard and fast instructions, for which the staff of the institution, and it alone... is responsible for carrying out, but as an outline in which all the contributions and undertakings of national and international energies anxious to devote themselves to the great tasks des-

cribed in it will have their place. The Secretariat's role in relation to those tasks, with the exception of the operational activities financed chiefly from extra-budgetary resources, is essentially that of stimulation, assistance and coordination rather than that of actual execution... Above all, Unesco cannot hope to make an impact on the world unless it has a place for all the energies of a nature to associate themselves with its efforts. Its programme must be devised essentially as an appeal, a guide, a focus for the mobilization of these tremendous multi-form energies... It is the international community which is asked to act in concert and to organize its activities, impelled and aided — in such a comparatively small way — by the Director-General and the Secretariat, on Unesco's behalf, in undertakings which cannot succeed unless the community adopts them as its own». (paras. 85-91).

Other points which have been made by the Secretariat in the Sexennial Report by the Executive Board to the General Conference on the Contribution made to UNESCO activities by International Non-governmental Organizations (Categories A and B) (16 C/22)

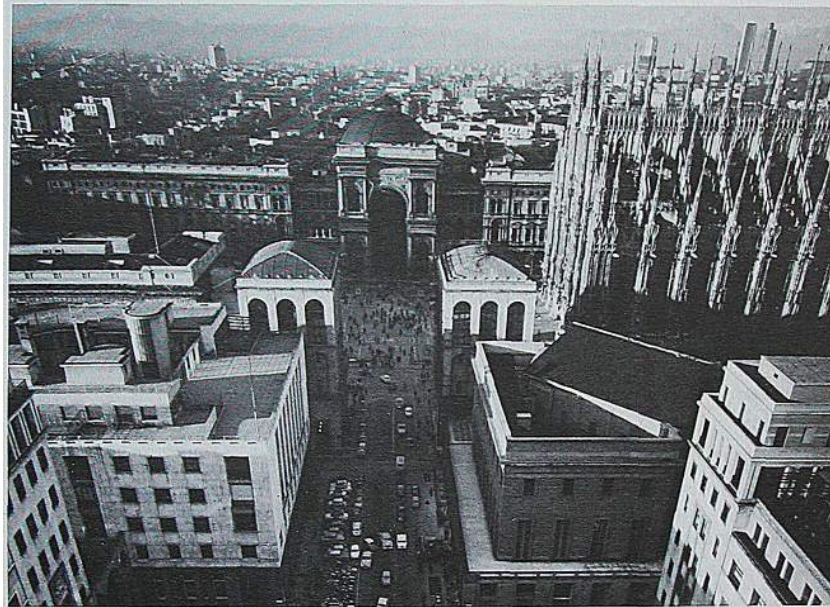
— « It should also be pointed out that Unesco's consultations with the NGOs have so far been much more concerned with Unesco's program than those of the NGOs. In order that coope-

ration with those organizations should be fully effective, Unesco should make available to them selected information and documentation to enable them to programme those of their activities which contribute to its own programmes.»

— lack of interest of some NGOs in collective consultation with the Director-General on the Unesco programme on the occasion of the Conference of NGOs approved for Consultative Status with UNESCO

— the concentration of NGOs in the developed countries and the difficulties they experience in expanding into the developing countries.

— « The Board noted that Member States did not take full advantage of the experience built up by the non-governmental organizations. »



Dalla terrazza cyartine panoramica su Piazza Diaz e Piazza del Duomo.

— « It is worth noting that there seems to be a correlation between a non-governmental organization's reputation for effective assistance to Unesco and the detailed information which it is willing to provide (to Unesco) relating to its (the NGO's) activities and programmes. »

— « During the period under review, many NGOs in Categories A and B made an extremely valuable contribution to Unesco, participating in the Organization's meetings, in the carrying out of certain projects of an operational character included in its programmes, carrying out activities on their own initiative with a view to facilitating execution of the Unesco programme, providing Unesco with consultative services in their field of competence. »

— « One of the conclusions that might be deduced from the information given in... this document is whether it would not be more appropriate if certain technical activities carried out by non-governmental organizations within their field of competence... were in future entrusted to them in their entirety by the Director-General... »

(c) Views of Member States

These are extracted from the Provisional Verbatim Records of the 16th General Conference of Unesco (October-November, 1970):

— « Unesco should take a good look at other intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, at governments and at the world of learning and research and should decide whether it is not in effect, in many fields, duplicating what is being done elsewhere, whether it is not competing instead of coordinating, whether it is not following instead of leading. » (C/VR, p. 18).

— lack of universality of NGOs, particularly with reference to the developing countries (16 CV/Ft 28, p. 24)

— « I suggest that... the assistance to nongovernmental organizations be severely reduced, Unesco equipping itself to do most of the things which it now passes on to nongovernmental organizations... » (16C/Vn21, p. 10-11)

— « We consider it inadmissible that a governmental organ should put pressure on the private nongovernmental organizations. We cannot approve that all nongovernmental organizations should be treated as guilty (of racism) and we consider it unacceptable that, contrary to all legal principles, it is expected that the accused should supply evidence of their own innocence. » (16 CV/Ft 33, p. 33-34)

ILO

(b) Views of the Secretariat

As an indication of the attitude of ILO to one of the main categories of nongovernmental organizations with which it is in contact, extracts from a report of the Committee on Trade Union Rights of the 1970 International Labor Conference are given:

— * Considering that trade unions, provided they enjoy their full rights, are an essential factor for the attainment of the objective of economic, social and cultural progress stated in the Constitution of the ILO,

Considering that the rights of workers' and employers' organizations and of human beings in general flourish in a climate of social and economic progress,

Considering that the advancement of the rights of workers' and employers' organizations is linked both to national social and economic development and to national regional and international legislation. »

This report does not make specific reference to international nongovernmental organizations.

FAO/EUROPE

(a) Views of INGOs

These are extracted from the documents of the Conference of International Organizations for the Joint Study of Programs and Activities in the Field of Agriculture in Europe (every 2 years), which brings together INGOs and some IGOs outside the UN system.

— * The Conference was concerned to ensure that the exchange of information which takes place between the collaborating international organizations, under the auspices of the European Commission on Agriculture, should have the maximum effect. »

— « ...The re-examination of the terms of reference of the Conference, as according to the view of some delegates, the danger exists that the Conference, the original aim of which was to give the participating organizations an opportunity to exchange information and coordinate their work, may slip into the role of an advisory body, which is not the intention of the majority of the participating organizations. »

— « The question of recommendations should be reconsidered as some delegates felt that they were not in a position to agree with technical recommendations in the different fields in which they have no competence and, in any case, they must have the previous authorization of their governing bodies. »

— when several international organizations are prepared to study a specific problem in common, direct means of communication should be established between them to ensure continuity of work.

(b) Views of the Secretariat (from document 10-15-69(11))

The aim of the Conference as originally established in 1954 is:

— to exchange information by the means of bringing up-to-date the annual list of activities and the timetable of forthcoming meetings

— to promote cooperation by the means of meetings of discussion groups for organizations having specific interests in similar fields and in plenary sessions for problems of general interest

— to avoid duplication and over-lapping in the work of cooperating organizations

— to focus attention on some problems of great actuality

— to combine efforts in trying to solve problems of common interest

— to be a forum where representatives of the UN Agencies intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations can meet and discuss in conditions of absolute equality problems of European agriculture

UNHCR

(a) Views of INGOs

Extracted from a statement made by Garrett Ackerson at the 21st Session of the UNHCR Executive Committee (1970):

— « The High Commission states that delays and setbacks in initiating and carrying out some UNHCR projects in Africa have resulted from the fact that there is not in Africa the same effective network of Voluntary Agencies, capable of acting as the operational partners of UNHCR, as exists in Europe. »

— * I would suggest that this whole question of direct operations by the intergovernmental organizations versus an operational contractual partnership with and through the Voluntary Agencies, is one which the Committee might wish to review, in the light of experience which is taking place in Africa. The Voluntary Agencies, needless to say, would hope to be called upon to participate in such a study, which would have important implications for them. »

Council of Europe

(b) Views of the Secretariat

These are extracted from the report on the tri-ennial examination of the NGOs in consultative status with the Council of Europe (Doc. 2370 of the Assembly).

— « During the 15 years since consultative status was introduced its working has been examined on several occasions. It has proved that cooperation is generally satisfactory where it takes place. Relations with those international non-governmental organizations that represent an organized and dynamic part of public opinion are of undoubted value to the Council of Europe. »

— « The analysis reveals that in most cases organizations with consultative status meet their commitments to the Council of Europe satisfactorily... On the other hand, a number of organizations do no more, once they have gained consultative status, than occasionally send Observers to Assembly Sessions, or forward a publication. »

— « The number of new applications for consultative status led the Standing Committee of the Assembly... to consider what assistance was really given to the activities of the organs of the Council of Europe by those 100 or so organizations that have consultative status and to ask themselves whether a number of such organizations did not seek consultative status for mere reasons of prestige. »

— « The fear was expressed that consultative status would be cheapened if granted to too many ineffective organizations. »

— « Some (of the NGOs) may indeed feel that consultative status does not really fulfill the hopes it aroused at first. Its better implementation depends as much on the organs of the Council of Europe as on the non-governmental organizations themselves. It is for the Council organs concerned to show those organizations that are to some degree passive the way towards more active cooperation with the Council. »



Ente Prov. per il Turismo Milan

2) Working Relationships between International Non-governmental Organizations (independent of their relationship to the intergovernmental system).

This question has never been examined in detail. Such relationships as exist are either :

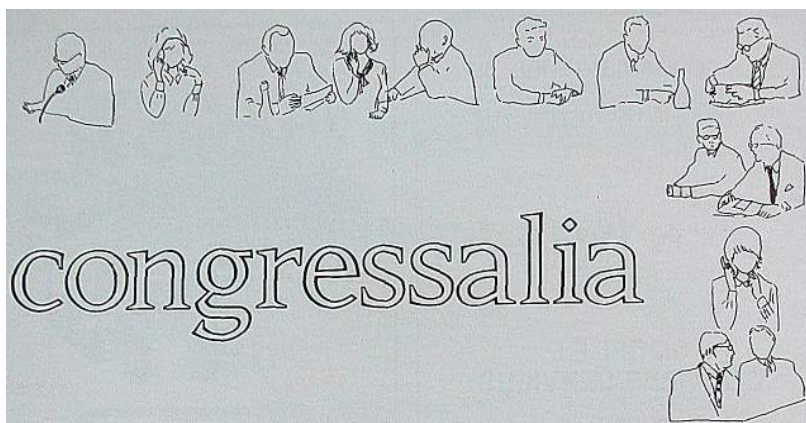
- long-standing bilateral working relationships between « friends »
- ad hoc organizational relationships (e.g. joint committee) for the purposes of a short-term programme or meeting. In general the number of participating NGOs is inversely proportional to the binding power of the decisions taken by the joint body. There are few such ad hoc groupings with four or more NGOs unless participation involves only a token of moral support.
- standing conferences of NGOs for various purposes (including consultative status)
- NGOs grouping other international NGOs. These may be divided into :
 - NGOs grouping regional NGOs in the same subject area (27)
 - NGOs with international NGOs participating in addition to national NGOs (35)
 - NGOs with only international NGOs as "members" (22).

The NGO-NGO relationship within an NGO grouping is constantly threatened by the problem of guaranteeing the independence of each NGO and avoiding any possibility of majority decisions which appear to have the support of a particular NGO when the latter can only be given with the approval of its governing body or in some cases its plenary body.

This is exactly equivalent to the problem of the sovereignty of Member States with respect to decisions in the United Nations. Some NGOs even deplore this « ineffectiveness » on the part of the United Nations mechanism. Ironically it would seem that NGOs are in many cases as rigidly bound by the need for representatives to get a decision from their plenary bodies as is the United Nations, with the difference that the government decision-making system may be more accessible to the government delegate than the NGO governing body is to an NGO representative to a joint NGO meeting.

One conclusion that could be drawn is that the concept of an NGO grouping, or a « super-INGO » as it has been called, is basically inadequate to the problems and operational requirements of NGOs today. It is not that the NGOs are « obstructive » and « isolationist » but that the organizational mechanisms for collaboration with other NGOs which are open to them are too crude to be effectively used. New approaches are required.

A.J



Japon

Le Japon a marqué un vif intérêt, ces derniers temps, pour les problèmes de la coopération internationale privée et en particulier pour l'organisation des congrès. Le Secrétaire Général de l'UAI s'est rendu l'autre mois en consultation à Tokyo, à l'invitation de l'Office national Japonais du Tourisme. Il y a eu divers entretiens avec des autorités nationales et des représentants de l'entreprise privée. La photo ci-dessus le montre en conversation avec l'ambassadeur Otha, président de l'Office du Tourisme, M. Igarashi, Directeur Exécutif de l'Office et M. Nishikawa, Directeur du Convention Bureau.

Rome

Le Studio EGA est la seule équipe de jeunes promoteurs et organisateurs de congrès à Rome.

Il assure, à un niveau hautement qualifié et professionnel, tous les services routiniers et moins routiniers de l'organisation des congrès soit : établissement des programmes, travaux de secrétariat, démarches auprès des autorités locales, traductions, interprétations, accueil, organisation des manifestations sociales, publication de bulletins quotidiens etc...

Une idée très attirante de la jeune équipe EGA est d'organiser les congrès en des lieux de beauté naturelle,

dont l'Italie, tant au nord qu'au sud, ne manque certes pas. Qui ne souscrirait à l'idée d'un congrès se déroulant sur les rives d'un lac ou sur une côte surplombant la mer ?

Les ingénieurs du Tokyo Prince Hôtel (Japon) viennent de mettre au point un nouvel équipement mobile de traduction simultanée appelé « Matrix System ». L'ensemble de cet équipement ne pèse que 20 kg; son adaptation se fait très aisément dans n'importe quel genre de salle de réunion.

**ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE
DES INTERPRÈTES DE CONFÉRENCE (AIIC)**

14, rue de l'Ancien Port, 1201 Genève — Tél. (022) 31 33 23

TARIF

à dater du 1.1.1972

T-69-C4 (1500)

(Code professionnel — Annexe)

RÉMUNÉRATION DES JOURNÉES DE TRAVAIL

1. La rémunération, journalière, n'est pas fractionnée, quelle que soit l'importance de la prestation. Due pour toute la durée de l'engagement, dimanches et jours chômés compris, elle est nette de toute retenue fiscale et de toute commission. Elle doit être transférable dans le pays de domicile de l'interprète.
2. Les taux journaliers minimum, dont les conditions d'application figurent au verso, sont de :

65 et 104 dollars E.U.

3. Le nombre minimum ⁽¹⁾ d'interprètes est fonction du mode d'interprétation, du nombre de langues et du taux de rémunération appliqué. Il est indiqué au verso.

INDEMNITÉ DE SÉJOUR (PER DIEM)

Lorsque la conférence se tient hors du lieu de domicile de l'interprète, celui-ci reçoit une indemnité de déplacement (per diem) pour chaque journée (période de 24 heures complète ou entamée) d'absence de son domicile, durée du voyage comprise ⁽²⁾. Cette indemnité est acquittée en principe dans la monnaie du pays où se tient la conférence. Elle est fixée dans un barème annuel publié par l'A. I. I. C.

RÉMUNÉRATION DES JOURNÉES DE VOYAGE ⁽²⁾

La rémunération pour la première journée qu'il est nécessaire de consacrer au voyage à l'aller et au retour est de :

32,50 dollars

Pour chaque journée supplémentaire, elle est de :

65 dollars

- (1) Ce nombre est augmenté notamment en cas de séances de nuit ou lorsque les combinaisons linguistiques sont telles que le nombre minimum d'interprètes ne suffit pas pour les assurer.
- (2) L'ensemble des indemnités et rémunérations qui ont trait à la durée du voyage peut prendre la forme d'une compensation forfaitaire de déplacement.

**CONDITIONS D'APPLICATION
DES TAUX MINIMUM DE RÉMUNÉRATION
INTERPRÉTATION CONSÉCUTIVE ⁽¹⁾**

PRESTATION DEMANDÉE	NOMBRE MINIMUM D'INTERPRÈTES	
	à 65 d.	à 104 d.
Conférence à deux langues de travail, chacune étant interprétée dans l'autre.	2	— ⁽²⁾
Conférence à trois langues de travail, chacune étant interprétée dans les deux autres.	3	2

INTERPRÉTATION SIMULTANÉE ⁽¹⁾

PRESTATION DEMANDÉE	NOMBRE DE CAUVINES	NOMBRE MINIMUM D'INTERPRÈTES ⁽¹⁾	
		à 65 d.	à 104 d.
Conférence à deux langues de travail, chacune étant interprétée dans l'autre . . .	0/1	3 ^(*)	1
Conférence à deux langues de travail, chacune étant interprétée dans l'autre . . .	2	4	
Conférence à trois langues de travail, chacune étant interprétée dans les deux autres.	3	6	4
Conférence à quatre langues de travail, chacune étant interprétée dans les trois autres.	4	10	7
Conférence à cinq langues de travail, chacune étant interprétée dans les quatre autres.	5	15	10

INTERPRÉTATION CHUCHOTÉE

Une ou deux langues en une seule langue, pour deux auditeurs au maximum, avec ou sans retour en interprétation consécutive de cette seule langue dans l'une des deux autres :

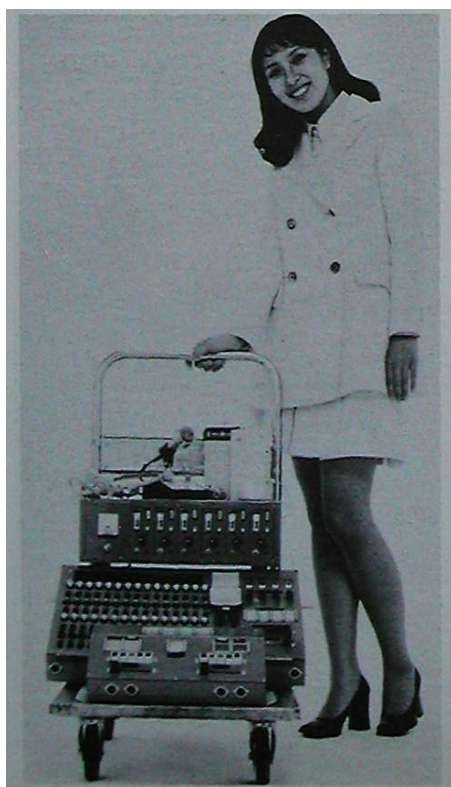
2 interprètes à 65 dollars <2>

JOURS CHOMÉS

Les dimanches et les autres jours chômés compris dans la durée d'un engagement sont rémunérés. Le taux appliqué est au moins de :

65 dollars

- (1) Seule la vision directe sur l'orateur et la salle est autorisée ; ainsi l'emploi de téléviseurs destinés à remplacer cette vision directe est-il interdit (Extrait du Code Professionnel, Art. 7 a).
- (2) Si dans des cas exceptionnels un seul interprète était engagé il percevrait une rémunération au moins égale à celle des deux interprètes qu'il remplacerait.
- (3) Ce nombre est augmenté notamment en cas de séances de nuit ou lorsque les combinaisons linguistiques, sont telles que le nombre minimum d'interprètes ne suffit pas pour les assurer.
- (4) Dont un interprète pouvant assurer la relève de chacun des deux autres, sans quoi le nombre d'interprètes doit être porté à 4.



Brussels

« The Gardener of the Earth brings amenity to the environment »

The 13th Congress of the International Federation of Landscape Architects will take place in Brussels, 4-7 September 1972.

The Scientific activities of the Congress will take two forms :

1. Every day, in plenary meetings, one or two expert speakers will examine the general aspects of a subject falling within the scope of the Congress theme.
2. Members of the Congress will participate actively in the daily meetings of the work groups.

Seven groups, i.e. one per topic, formed in accordance with what is known as the « square root method », will meet simultaneously. Each group will have seven members.

The groups will work as follows :

1st step : Members of the group get acquainted; the responsible members are numbered from 1 to 7. The questions submitted to the group are duly examined and restated with all necessary additions or deletions.

2nd step : The seven groups distribute themselves differently : the first group now comprises all the number ones, the second group all the number two's, etc. In each of the groups thus constituted, the seven questions are raised and discussed so that in the end, all topics will have been examined and discussed by the 49 individuals concerned in seven different ways.

3rd step : The groups get together as for the first step; they examine the questions within their terms of reference and each group then drafts its own conclusions.

In addition to the seven responsible members, each group will comprise a chairman, who will read out the conclusions of his group at the end of the Congress, a group secretary and a liaison observer.

Members of the Congress may attend several groups and take an active part in all discussions.

Liège

Main themes of the 25th international conference of Cedebeau - Liège May 16-19, 1972 will be :

- The phenomenon of the protection of environment and the position of a research centre;
 - Biodegradation and re-use of plastic materials;
 - The defence of reserved sites menaced by atmospheric pollution.
 - Questions of corrosion or anti-corrosion involved in the transportation of hot and cold water in residential or industrial buildings.
- The Congress of Pedology of the countries of the European Community, 7-8, 1972 will be devoted to the study and demonstrations of new techniques used in chiropody.

Switzerland

For some years past Swissair has, jointly with other interested organizations, been actively engaged in promoting Switzerland as a congress country. Experience showed, however, that the tasks involved in organising a congress are often split up and carried out in different ways by different bodies.

To close this gap in the organization of congresses in Switzerland, Swissair has taken the initiative with the foundation of a professional congress and convention service. The new company concerned. « INTER-CONVENTION, Congress and Convention Services Ltd. », will shortly be registered in Zurich.

The objectives of the company are the

promotion and organization of congresses, seminars, symposia and conventions of all kinds, and in particular the provision of convention facilities, accommodation and technical installations, transport arrangement, entertainment programmes, exhibitions, secretariat and press facilities, as well as advisory and planning services in the congress and convention field.

The members of the International Association of Professional Congress Organizers met in Stockholm from the 15th to the 18th of March 1972 at the invitation of the Swedish members : the Stockholm Convention Bureau and Reso Congress Service. It was held not only in order to have the meeting of the Council and the General Assembly but above all to have the occasion in the midst of the seminar (the 3rd already) to explore together working methods of each organization.

This kind of meeting enables members to pool their experiences, to standardize their methods thus elevating the quality of services offered.

The reception at Stockholm was very warm and gave the participants not only an opportunity for fruitful work but also a better understanding of the artistic and culinary life in Sweden.

The association future activities will include a study on the Economic impact of congresses as well as the production of a short audio-visual document on the congress organizer profession.

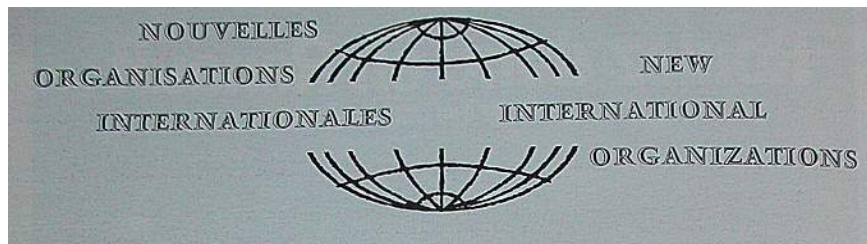
The next IAPCO meeting will be held in Buenos Aires (Argentina) beginning of 1973.



Foto Dagens Bild, Stockholm.

Picture taken during the Stockholm meeting, from left to right we recognize :

Anette Hedlund and Donald Kellstedt, Stockholm Convention Bureau - Ghislaine de Coninck - Jean Desirée and Françoise Thoumsin, International Convention Bureau Brussels - Alette Pontoppidan, Dis Congress Service, Copenhagen - Crister Carisson, Reso Congress Service, Stockholm - Gideon Rivlin, Kenes OU, Tel-Aviv - Erik Filis, President of IAPCO Dis Congress Service, Copenhagen - ray Pannell, Conference Services Limited, London - Albert Cronheim, Holland Organizing Centre, The Hague - Jorge Castex, Centre de Eventos Nacionales e Internacionales, Buenos Aires.



Commonwealth Association of Planners

The Interim Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Association of Planners met in October, 1971, in Accra, Ghana, and resolved that the Association be formally established. Arrangements for the meeting had been planned locally by the Ghana Institute of Planners. About thirteen national bodies of planners throughout the Commonwealth have agreed to join the Association, whose establishment parallels that of the Commonwealth Association of Architects and the Commonwealth Association of Surveyors and Land Economists.

By means of annual subscriptions from member organizations and generous grants from the Commonwealth Foundation, the CAP aims to promote communication and collaboration between planners throughout the Commonwealth. Among the most pressing needs will be the education and training of professional planners to meet the urgent requirements of developing countries. Through regional grouping of countries the CAP will encourage discussion of mutual problems and aid. Its inaugural conference is planned for the early autumn of 1972 in Kuala Lumpur.

Le Comité exécutif intérimaire de la Commonwealth Association Planners s'est réuni en octobre 1971 à Accra et a résolu l'établissement officiel de l'association. Le but de la nouvelle Association des Urbanistes est de promouvoir les échanges de vues et la collaboration entre les urbanistes sur l'ensemble du Commonwealth. Une des tâches prioritaires sera l'éducation et la formation d'experts aptes à répondre aux besoins les plus urgents des pays en voie de développement. En groupant les pays au niveau régional, la CAP stimule la discussion des problèmes mutuels et l'étude des possibilités d'assistance technique. La conférence inaugurale est prévue pour le début de l'automne 1972 à Kuala-Lumpur.

A commonwealth lead in human ecology

As science advances the space age, the immediate environment of man on earth is deteriorating. This is no unavoidable paradox. Man's plight is of his own choosing and ignorance. He fails to associate the pollution of the waters and the reflected crescent moon upon them with the conquests of nature which have made the moon-probe possible. Man must for his survival, like other biological species, live in balance with nature. Yet as a sentient creator and conditioner of his own environment he is vulnerable to the consequences of ignorance and to an indifference towards understanding the ecology of the human race.

Practical control of the human environment on anything approaching an effective scale requires the sharing of informed opinion, acceptance of common policies and concerted action within and among nations. The human environment congress called by the United Nations for next summer in Stockholm is an act of international confession of the current concern and a recognition of the truth that little can or will be done to better the understanding of human ecological issues and the control of the environment while nations are expected to go it alone.

At the international level the problems are immense. What is beneficial to one nation can be harmful or repugnant to another. There are physical, cultural, and political incompatibilities. Rivers dammed to give power and light to one place are by the very process denied to a neighbour where the desert takes over from the sown. Murrain-breeding cattle abhorrent to most people are protected elsewhere by religious sanction. Architecture, agriculture, the making of landscape,

reflect among the nations political institutions and prejudices. The environment touches human society at every point. International understanding and action are correspondingly at a discount. Anything that binds and plays a common part, be it language, law or a shared history, reduces the problems of communication, understanding and action and offers hope of a better tomorrow.

The Commonwealth, a grouping of nations accountable for a quarter of the world's population and with responsibilities over a quarter of the world's land mass, is uniquely bound together by common ties which if used a right could be of exceptional value in the development of international debate and action towards the control and improvement of the human environment. Of practical significance is a common language, a vehicle of expression by which whole continents can converse with tiny tribes in idiom and ready response. Centuries of history have brought shared experiences; and yet the Commonwealth is not a power bloc with political ends of its own to serve. Above all, among its peoples is a mutual respect and confidence. Moreover the nations of the Commonwealth enjoy a diversity in their unity; different stages of development wide ranges of natural resources and cultural and natural environments of unsurpassed variety. And on the practical level is experience of getting things done in the Commonwealth for the Commonwealth.

That was in 1964. The vision widened. What could be done in Malta could be done elsewhere in the Commonwealth. Events moved quickly to the establishment of the Commonwealth Human Ecology Council with Zena Daysh as Secretary. The Council evoked the interest of the Royal Commonwealth Society in associa-

tion with which it established a headquarters in London. Since then the Council has received the support of the Commonwealth Foundation. And today it is the leading voluntary organisation in the Commonwealth and is recognised by the United Nations Human Environment Secretariat as a formal non-governmental agency ready to speak as such and for opinion in the Commonwealth among the nations to be gathered in conference at Stockholm.

The first Commonwealth conference organised by the Council was held in Malta in the early autumn of 1970. Fifteen countries participated, each bringing its own contribution.

A second international conference was recently held in London, more widely attended than the Malta conference and supported generously by the Commonwealth Foundation. Plans are afoot for a further case study and seminar in Singapore in the spring of 1972. Thereafter the horizons are opening towards great things in Canada and perhaps in Ghana. From unpretentious beginnings, the Commonwealth Human Ecology Council has given the lead to thought and action in the Commonwealth on the vital issue of the human environment.

Les pays du Commonwealth groupent un quart de la population mondiale et le Commonwealth s'estime responsable de l'environnement humain de ce quart du globe. Bien utilisés, les liens communs qui unissent les contrées du Commonwealth peuvent avoir une valeur exceptionnelle pour le développement et l'action internationale du contrôle et de l'utilisation de l'environnement humain.

L'usage d'une langue commune est un outil précieux et un véhicule positif grâce auxquels le dialogue permanent est possible et la diversité même des pays groupés dans le cadre du Commonwealth est d'une richesse inestimable en ressources culturelles et naturelles.

Malte, en 1964, à la suite d'une première conférence sur l'environnement, naissait l'idée d'un conseil du Commonwealth pour l'écologie humaine, et Zena Daysh acceptait d'en être le Secrétaire Général.

Grâce à la Société Royale du Commonwealth le quartier général fut établi à Londres. Depuis lors, le nouveau Conseil reçoit l'appui financier de la Fondation du Commonwealth.

Aujourd'hui le Conseil est reconnu par le Secrétariat des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement Humain. En tant qu'Association Non-Gouvernementale le

Conseil est autorisé à exprimer l'opinion des pays du Commonwealth aux nations qui se réuniront à Stockholm en juin prochain.

Un Séminaire international de préparation à la Conférence des Nations Unies aura lieu à Singapour prochainement.

A call for a world network of environmental research stations :

The call comes from a 27-member specialist committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) in a report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. They warn that present knowledge on the environment is « insufficient ». The watch-dog network advocated in the 66-page report is designed to fill this gap.

Key research stations to watch over the climatic and geographical regions should be established « immediately », says the report. Also outlined are minimum priority monitoring programmes, concentrating on the global climate and pollution, and pilot studies to cover a range of environmental problems. Ten areas are recommended for the priority research stations : northern tundra; northern coniferous forest; northern hemisphere temperate grasslands; arctic or antarctic; high mountain; tropical forests; desert or semi-desert; tropical savanna or grassland; oceanic island; and temperate deciduous forest.

The most critical aspect of monitoring is evaluation of the results, the report points out. It recommends that United Nations ask ICSU to establish permanent arrangements for analysing and interpreting the environmental data. Regional Research Centres are needed to link in with the ten « baseline » monitoring stations, says the report. It suggests that countries nominate sites for the regional effort and that their initial research programme match the priority work being done at the national or baseline level. In addition, two International Research Reference Stations are envisaged in the report, at least one in a tropical area. These stations should be internationally staffed and funded. Monitoring should initially concentrate on assessing changes in the world's climate and surveying the degree of pollution.

(Unesco Features)

27 spécialistes, membres du comité de l'ICSU, ont fait appel au Secrétaire Général de la Conférence des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement afin d'établir un réseau mondial de stations de recherches.

Etant donné l'insuffisance actuelle des connaissances des problèmes de l'environnement mondial il faut installer d'urgence des stations pilotes de recherches pour la surveillance de dix régions climatiques et géographiques. Le

rapport insiste sur l'importance d'un système permanent d'interprétation et d'analyse des données obtenues par ces stations pilotes et il est suggéré de charger l'ICSU de cette mission primordiale.

Il est souhaitable également que tous les pays désignent des points stratégiques d'effort régional dans le cadre des priorités de leur programme national de base.

Religion and Peace

A few months ago the « Kyoto conference » resolve to continue under the rubric of the World conference on religion and peace (WCRP). The new organization involves representatives of the major religions, 250 delegates and observers, coming from ten world religions and 40 nations. Highest priority is inter-religious efforts to help end the war in Vietnam. Toward that end an inter-religious mission from Japan visited South Vietnam. Making several useful contacts, especially among the Buddhists and Catholics. Many individuals who attended the Kyoto Conference and many religious organizations represented have taken actions since then on the Vietnam war. The second priority is to inaugurate an Inter-religious presence at the 26th U.N. General Assembly. For decades Christian, Jewish, and IARF observers have operated at the UN, but seldom Shintoists, Buddhists, Hindus, and Moslems. Thus, with cooperation from the UN Secretariat, the WCRP is bringing together a small group of Eastern religious leaders already at the UN to form an international team of presence. A third priority is disarmament. This was one of the three major themes of the Kyoto Conference- the others being development and human rights. The Secretary General is observing some of the current disarmament negotiations - especially SALT, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, and the First Committee of the UN General Assembly- and will issue periodic memoranda from a religious perspective.

In these and other ways, the World Conference of religion and peace is continuing, in concrete manner, the dream of the Kyoto Conference delegates and observers.

Les Membres. Délégués et Observateurs de la « Conférence de Kyoto » ont résolu de continuer leurs activités sous le titre de Conférence mondiale sur la religion et la paix (WCRP). 250 membres et observateurs, venus de 40 pays et représentant 10 religions ont déterminé les objectifs prioritaires de cette nouvelle organisation.

La plus importante est l'effort inter-religieux pour hâter la fin de la guerre au Vietnam. Une

Mission inter-religieuse a été envoyée à cet effet au Sud-Vietnam et des contacts sérieux ont été pris avec des Bouddhistes et des Catholiques. Une autre importante priorité, est de structurer et d'inaugurer une présence inter-religieuse au sein de la 26e Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies. Depuis fort longtemps Chrétiens, Juifs et Observateurs de l'Association Internationale pour la liberté religieuse (IARF) ont agi auprès des N.U., mais fort rarement les Shintoïstes, Bouddhistes, Hindous, et Musulmans. La troisième priorité est le désarmement. A ce sujet, une information périodique, vue dans une perspective religieuse, sera envoyée aux membres par les soins du Secrétaire Général.

Pour une Europe blanche :

Le Club Européen de la Santé, aux destinées duquel préside l'ancien ministre et actuellement sénateur M. Paul Ribeyre, est une association sans but lucratif qui a pour objet la promotion de la santé dans son acception la plus large, celle que définit par exemple l'O.M.S. lorsqu'elle parle de l'« état de complet bien-être physique, mental et social ». Il réunit dans les divers pays de la Communauté tous ceux, à l'échelon national et même régional, qu'animé cette idée généreuse et qui font siennes une telle doctrine. En premier lieu, certes, les « professionnels de la santé » : médecins, pharmaciens et industriels du médicament, chirurgiens-dentistes, diététiciens, membres des professions para-

médicales; mais aussi les représentants des professions qui se préoccupent de l'environnement, de l'aménagement du cadre de vie et d'une façon plus générale de celles qui participent à l'amélioration du climat et du contexte dans lequel l'homme évolue : économistes, urbanistes, architectes, sociologues, agronomes, responsables sociaux ou politiques, juristes, éducateurs, etc.; enfin — et c'est peut-être en ce sens que le « Club » présente sa plus grande originalité et sa meilleure raison d'être — les dirigeants des principales associations qui représentent le grand public, les consommateurs, les « usagers de la santé », pourrait-on dire, en bref la piétaille, l'ensemble de la population que l'on confine habituellement dans un rôle trop passif, parce qu'elle est généralement privée de moyens d'expression à cet égard. L'Europe blanche a été à l'ordre du jour du premier congrès organisé à Paris par le Club européen de la Santé, avec la participation de médecins, de responsables de l'environnement, des usagers et des représentants des grandes institutions internationales (Communauté européenne, notamment).

M. Albert Coppé, membre de la Commission européenne, a proposé à cette occasion la création d'un conseil supérieur européen de la santé qui pourrait figurer au programme du prochain « sommet » européen. Ce Conseil

comprendrait les représentants des organismes de santé des dix pays du Marché commun élargi. Il devrait :

- évaluer objectivement les risques présentés par l'environnement moderne, risques à peu près homogènes pour la plupart des pays européens;
- fixer en commun les normes de qualité du milieu de l'homme (niveau de pollution de l'air, de l'eau, alimentation, etc.);
- harmoniser les doctrines et les attitudes de chaque nation en matière de santé.

Tout ce gigantesque travail d'enquêtes doit être partagé entre les pays de la Communauté. Le contrôle de la qualité des aliments devrait être renforcé ainsi que les moyens, insuffisants, de répression des fraudes. Tout cela ne pourra se faire efficacement que si les pays européens acceptent des normes et des méthodes d'analyse communes.

On occasion of the first congress of the European Health Club, in Paris. Mr Albert Coppé, member of the European Commission, proposed the establishment of a higher european health council which would include representatives from the major health organization of the ten member nations. Its aim would be :

- to make an objective evaluation of the hazards presented by today's environment on human health;
- to establish acceptable standards of environmental pollution;
- to harmonise the doctrines and positions of each nation on health matters;

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to achieve standard food-quality control. Such a titanic task requires close collaboration between member countries as well as common standards of evaluation and analysis.

Le centre européen de développement de l'éducation.

En matière d'éducation, ce qui manque aux pays d'Europe, c'est l'occasion et le moyen de la concertation, déclarait récemment M. Olivier Guichard. Pour remédier à cette situation, il a proposé de créer un centre de développement de l'éducation qui serait un outil permanent de coopération et qui permettrait aux ministres de l'Education et au monde universitaire de s'informer, de se concerter et enfin de promouvoir des actions communes. L'idée fut bien accueillie en novembre dernier par les Ministres de l'Education de la Communauté. Ce Centre est la proposition politiquement la plus importante qui ait été présentée et autour de laquelle seront axés les débats sur la Communauté éducative ». Il pourrait être l'instrument d'une politique nouvelle de l'éducation à l'échelle européenne. Ses tâches seront principalement les suivantes :

1. Il sera une banque européenne de données sur l'éducation :

Le Centre devrait approfondir la connaissance des systèmes éducatifs des pays européens qui sont généralement étudiés d'une manière éparse. Les domaines les plus négligés sont en général le coût de l'éducation, les innovations pédagogiques, la comparaison des différents cursus scolaires et universitaires, le centre devra en généraliser l'information.

2. Il sera une bourse des échanges intellectuels :

Les échanges d'enseignants et d'étudiants en Europe demeurent très limités (1 % de la population étudiante). Les obstacles administratifs doivent être éliminés afin de faciliter cette mobilité et il faut mettre au point les règles reconnues dans les différents Etats pour permettre à l'enseignant d'aller exercer à titre transitoire ou définitif, dans un autre pays que le sien sans avoir à sacrifier sa carrière. Les Etats membres devraient convenir aussi que les bourses accordées dans l'un des pays puissent être utilisées dans les cinq autres.

3. Il sera un instrument de promotion de la reconnaissance des diplômes : Il s'agirait d'une reconnaissance académique qui faciliterait et développerait la mobilité des universitaires et stimulerait la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes par les Etats pour réaliser la liberté d'établissement conformément aux objectifs des traités.

4. Il sera un outil de coopération : Les universités doivent développer leur coopération afin d'éviter des doubles emplois coûteux et assurer une spécialisation des recherches. Il pourrait

développer la construction de centres interuniversitaires de documentation spécialisée et l'acquisition ou l'utilisation en commun de matériel de recherche.

Tous les pays et tous les responsables de l'éducation se préoccupent aussi d'améliorer l'efficacité de l'enseignement : la recherche pédagogique, l'éducation permanente. Outre sa mission d'information, le Centre aurait pour tâche de favoriser la coopération entre les Etats-membres sur ces techniques pédagogiques nouvelles.

Mr Olivier Guichard has proposed the creation of a European Center for the Development of Education. It has been approved in principle by the Ministers of Education of the Community. It will encourage joint consultation of governmental and university authorities and promote common activities. It will be :

1) a European fund of data on education (to afford greater insight into the educational systems of member countries).

2) a crossroads of international exchange of intellectuals.

3) the instrument of mutual recognition of diplomas.

4) a means of coordination of educational facilities (common use of costly installations, specialization of research).

5) It will also facilitate international cooperation in the application of new educational techniques.

Proposition pour un centre international d'échanges d'enseignants.

Mr Charles Perry, Président de la Floride International University de Miami a déclaré récemment : « il est ridicule, de voir des maîtres en chômage comme c'est le cas actuellement aux Etats-Unis — alors qu'ailleurs dans le monde, il y a une telle pénurie d'enseignants. Mais si beaucoup de pays, à court d'enseignants, offrent des emplois, les professeurs et les maîtres en chômage ne savent pas où s'adresser ni quelle démarche faire pour trouver un poste en dehors de leur pays. »

En sa qualité de membre de la Commission nationale américaine pour l'Unesco, Mr Perry a soumis un certain nombre de recommandations au Secrétaire Général de l'ONU. Il propose notamment que soit institué, avec le concours de l'UNESCO, un centre mondial de documentation pour l'échange international des enseignants. Un tel projet, dit-il n'aurait pas été concevable il y a vingt cinq ans, mais aujourd'hui, grâce à l'ordinateur et au progrès technologique, il est tout à fait réalisable.

A proposition has been submitted to the UN by Mr Charles Perry, President of the International University of Miami, calling for the establishment of a World Information Center for the International Exchange of Teaching Personnel. The Center's main objective would be to afford information regarding teaching opportunities abroad.

Inter american technical service organisation for housing

Officials from five co-operative housing sponsors from Latin America and the United States launched a new multinational organization, the Inter-American Organization of Cooperative Housing Technical Service Organizations (INTERVICO) in June of this year. The new institution, the first of its kind in the Americas, will facilitate co-operation among the co-operative housing organisations and cohesion in the international policies of the co-operative housing movement.

The board of directors will consist of representatives of the member organisations in Columbia, Panama, Venezuela and Chile, and have its seat in Bogota, Colombia. Each member, including the Foundation for Co-operative Housing International, contributed S 1,000 to form the initial capital.

Amongst the long range activities discussed were the exchange of technicians amongst the member organisations, the provision of technical assistance to countries desirous of establishing technical service organisations and to seek a higher priority for co-operative housing in the policies of international organisations which provide financial assistance for housing in Latin America.

Le service technique inter américain pour les coopératives du logement (Intervico) est la première organisation de ce genre pour les deux Amériques. Ce nouvel organisme a pour but de faciliter la coopération entre les diverses associations coopératives du logement et de promouvoir une meilleure cohésion de la politique internationale du Mouvement des Coopératives du Logement. Au nombre des activités envisagées figurent l'échange des techniciens spécialisés entre les organisations membres, l'assistance technique aux pays désireux d'établir une organisation de service technique, tout spécialement à ceux qui donnent une grande priorité aux coopératives du logement dans leur politique.

Working party for future European trade union cooperation

Leaders of sixteen national trade union centres representing more than thirty million members in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, the German Federal Republic, the Netherlands, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, and Great Britain, participated in the European trade union conference held in Oslo on 5-6 November 1971. It was agreed to appoint a working party to prepare concrete proposals for the structure and goals of a united European trade union organisation.

Les représentants de seize syndicats nationaux regroupant plus de trente millions de membres au Danemark, Norvège, Suède, Finlande, République Fédérale Allemande, Pays-Bas, Italie, Autriche, Suisse, Belgique, Luxembourg, France et Grande Bretagne, participaient à la Conférence des Syndicats Européens d'Oslo. Un accord fut établi pour la nomination d'un groupe de travail destiné à préparer les propositions concrètes concernant la structure et les buts d'une organisation syndicale Européenne.

New International Meetings Announced

Information listed in this section supplements details in the Annual International Congress Calendar published in December 1971.

Les informations faisant l'objet de cette rubrique constituent les suppléments au Calendrier Annuel des Congrès Internationaux publié en décembre 1971.

1972 May 20-22 Helsinki (Finland)
Int Hotel Association/Finnish Hotel Association. Seminar on further education for trainees in the hotel industry. (YB n°2110)
IHA, 89 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore, 75 Paris 8e, France.

1972 May 22-25 Jerusalem (Israel)
Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics/Int Union of Crystallography. 2nd int conference on vapour growth and epitaxy. (YB n°2768/2708)
Prof M Schieber, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

1972 May 23-25 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
Int Dairy Federation. Séminaire sur le conditionnement des produits laitiers. (YB n°1724)
Square Vergot 41, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

1972 May 23-26 Ottawa (Canada)
Int Federation for Documentation. Meeting of the council and committee chairman. (YB n°1823)
7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands.

1972 May 23-28 Warsaw (Poland)
League of Red Cross Societies. 7e session de la commission de secourisme du comité consultatif de la santé et des affaires sociales de la ligue. (YB n°2907)
17 Chemin des Crêts, Petit-Saconnex, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland.

1972 May 23-Jun 2 Vienna (Austria)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Industrial Development Board. 6th session. (YB n°3386)
P O Box 707, 1011 Vienna, Austria.

1972 May 26-28 Brussels
(Belgium)
Conférence int pour la Namibie.
ICFTU, 37-39 rue Montagne-aux-Herbes Potagères, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

1972 May 27-Jun 3 Kassel (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Falcon Movement Seminar. (YB n°1821)
MA Martinez, Rauhensteingasse 5, P O B 583, 1011 Vienna, Austria.

1972 May 29-Jun 1 Rome (Italy)
Int Institute for the Unification of Private Law. Governing Council meeting. (YB n°2136)
28 Via Panisperna, 00184 Rome, Italy.

1972 May 29-Jun 2 Chateauf-Malabry (France)
Congrès int sur l'hydrogène dans les métaux.
Secrétariat Général du Congrès « L'hydrogène dans les métaux », Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, 92 Chateauf-Malabry, France.

1972 May 30 Washington (USA)
Int. Federation of Forwarding Agents Associations, Airfreight Institute. Meeting of the Airfreight Institute and its working group, in conjunction with the 6th int forum for air cargo. (YB n°1916)
29 Brauerstrasse, POB 342, 8026 Zurich, Switzerland.

1972 May 30-Jun 1 Paris (France)
European Civil Aviation Conference. Plenary meeting. (YB n°621)
3bis Villa Emile-Gergerat, 92 Neuilly sur Seine, France.

1972 Jun 2-4 Knokke (Belgium)
Diamond congress.
M Nutkewitz, Belgielei 194, 2000 Antwerpen.

1972 Jun 5-10 Budapest (Hungary)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Commission for Protected Cultivation. 5th int congress of plastics in agriculture.
Dr G de Bakker, I° v d Boschstraat 4, The Hague, Netherlands. (YB n°2488)

1972 Jun 7-8 Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
Int Council for Scientific Management, AAMOCIOS. Executive committee meeting.
AAMOCIOS, AIMA, 29 Nizamddin East, New Delhi 13, India.

1972 Jun 7-8 London (UK)
European Federation of Corrosion. Conference on heavy duty coatings for corrosion protection, organised in conjunction with the anti-corrosion and industrial finishing exhibition. (YB n°728)
Institution of Corrosion Technology, 14 Belgrave Square, London SW1, UK.

1972 Jun 8 Paris (France)
European Confederation of Agriculture. 4th meeting of the working group « formation ». (YB n°686)
Case Postale 87, Brougg, Switzerland.

1972 Jun 12-16 Brno
(Czechoslovakia)
Association Tchecoslovaque du Cinéma Scientifique près de l'Académie des Sciences. 3e colloque int du cinéma de recherche et d'enseignement.
3e ICREC, Botanicka 8, Brno, Czechoslovakia.

1972 Jun 13-14 The Hague (Netherlands)
European Confederation of Agriculture, Groupe de Travail « Relations Publiques ». Meeting. (YB n°686)
Case Postale 87, Brougg, Switzerland.

1972 Jun 12-14 Malmo (Sweden)
Permanent Int Association of Road Congresses, Technical Committee for Concrete Roads. Meeting. (YB n°3112)
PIARC, 43 avenue du Président Wilson, 75 Paris 16e, France.

1972 Jun 17-25 Sao Paulo (Brazil)
2e biennale int du livre.
Pavilliao Armando de Arruda Pereira, Parque Ibirapuera, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

1972 Jun 19-23 Paris (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Colloque int (sur invitation) : Investigation et stimulation immunitaire des cancéreux.
Prof G Mathe, Directeur de l'Institut de Cancérologie et d'Immunogénétique, Hôpital Paul Brousse, 75 Paris, France.

1972 Jun 16-28 Rarotonga (Cook Is, New Zealand)
South Pacific Commission. Technical meeting on tropical fruits. (YB n° 3260)
Anse Vata, Post Box 9, Noumea, New Caledonia.

1972 Jun 19-23 St Paul (Minn, USA)
Institute for Ecumenical Research in Strasbourg/Division of Theological Studies of the Lutheran Council in the USA. Academic colloquium : Unity in the context of theological pluralism.
c/o LWF, 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

1972 Jun 20-29 Strasbourg (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Colloque int (sur invitation) : Analyse et topologie différentielles.
M J Cerf, Directeur de Recherche, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 15 Quai Anatole France, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1972 Jun 22-23 Gliwice (Poland)
Ecole Polytechnique de Silésie. Conférence int : Applications du calcul hybride.
Ecole Polytechnique de Silésie, ul. Katowicka 10 p. 200, Gliwice, Poland.

1972 Jun 25 Liège (Belgium)
Journée Int de la coopération 1972. P : 1000.
Mme Servais, Secrétaire du Mouvement Coopératif Féminin, avenue Georges Truffaut 42, 4000 Liège, Belgium.

1972 Jun 26-28 Geneva (Switzerland)
Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. 12th general conference. (YB n° 409)
Miss Marie Ginsberg, IAW, 78 rue Montchoisy, 1207 Geneva, Switzerland.

1972 Jun 26-30 Bucharest (Rumania)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Meeting : Transfert des connaissances techniques relatives à la fabrication et à l'utilisation des catalyseurs dans l'industrie pétrochimique.
P : 15-20. (YB n° 3386)
P O Box 707, 1011 Vienna, Austria.

1972 Jun 26-30 Geneva (Switzerland)
World Council of Churches, Commission on Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service. Meetings. (YB n° 3501)
150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

1972 Jun 26-30 London (UK)
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Legal Committee. 13th session. (YB n° 1117)
101-104 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AF, UK.

1972 Jun 26-Jul 20 Wageningen (Netherlands)
Centre Int Agricole. 20e séminaire int d'études sur la vulgarisation rurale.
Centre Int Agricole, Boîte Postale 38, Wageningen, Netherlands.

1972 Jun 27-30 Brussels (Belgium)
American Dental Society of Europe. Annual meeting. (YB n° 49)
Dr D Derrick, 140 Park Lane, London W1, UK.

1972 Jun 27-30 Ste Maxime (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Colloque int (sur invitation) : La physique des phonons de très haute fréquence.
M Zylbersztein, Maître de Recherche, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 15 Quai Anatole France, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1972 Jun Sopron (Hungary)
Symposium int de gravitation.
Tourist Information Service, Rakoczi ut 52, Budapest VII, Hungary.

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- 1972 Versailles (France)
European Association (or Research on Plant Breeding, Vegeta-
bles Section. Meeting : Peas. (YB n°556)
149 rue de Grenelle, 75 Paris 7e, France.
- 1972 Jul 2-9 Cluny (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Colloque Int (sur
invitation) : Pierre Abelard - Pierre Le Vénéral, aspects de
l'humanisme au 12e siècle.
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 15 Quai
Anatole France, 75 Paris 7e, France.
- 1972 Jul 3-6 Calgary (Canada)
Int Association for Shell Structures. Symposium on shell struc-
tures and climatic influences. (YB n°1207)
P G Glockner, Chairman of the Organizing Committee,
The University of Calgary, Calgary 44, Alberta, Canada.
- 1972 Jul 3-7 St Lucia (Nicaragua)
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Caribbean regional
conference. (YB n°372)
Office of the General Council, Houses of Parliament,
London SW1, UK.
- 1972 Jul 3-7 Strasbourg (France)
European Parliament. Plenary session. (YB n°667)
avenue de l'Europe, 67 Strasbourg, France.
- 1972 Jul 3-7 Surrey (UK)
Chemical Society. 2nd int symposium on nuclear magnetic
resonance spectroscopy.
Burlington House, London W1V 0BN, UK.
- 1972 Jul 3-8 Wiesbaden (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Commission on Glass/German Society of Glass Techno-
logy. Annual meeting : the technology of glass. P : 200. (YB n°1560)
Deutsche Glastechnische Gesellschaft, Bockenheimer
Landstrasse 126, 6 Frankfurt/Main, Germany, Fed Rep.
- 1972 Jul 3-9 Asuncion (Paraguay)
Organization of American States. 2nd Inter-American confer-
ence on the teaching of biology. (YB n°3030)
OAS, Pan American Union, Washington DC 20006, USA.
- 1972 Jul 4 Oxford (UK)
Institute of Physics. Conference on the measurement of radia-
tive lifetimes of atoms and simple molecules.
47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.
- 1972 Jul 4-7 Aarhus (Denmark)
Int Council for the Exploration of the Sea. Symposium on the
physical processes responsible for the dispersal of pollutants
in the sea with special reference to the Nearshore zone.
(YB n°1732)
Mr G Kullenberg, Institut for Fysisk Oceanografi, Haralds-
gade 6, 2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark.
- 1972 Jun 4-9 Dallas (Texas, USA)
American Society for Testing and Materials. Meeting on mass
spectrometry.
1916 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa 19103, USA.
- 1972 Jul 5-7 Herceg Novi (Yugoslavia)
Yugoslav Committee for Electronics and Automation /IEEE
Group on Circuit Theory. 2nd int symposium on network theory.
ETAN, P O Box 356, Beograd, Yugoslavia.
- 1972 Jul 10-12 London (UK)
Associated Country Women of the World. Council meeting.
(YB n°98)
17 Old Court Place, 40 Kensington High Street, London
W8, UK.

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1972 Jul 10-13 Bratislava (Czechoslovakia)
Slovak Medical Society/Slovak Society for Rehabilitation. Int
symposium : testing in rehabilitation of cardiovascular diseases.
*Dr Miroslav Palat, Dept of Rehabilitation, Derer-Hospital,
Bratislava-Kramare, Czechoslovakia.*

1972 Jul 10-14 Geneva (Switzerland)
World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations. Execu-
tive Committee. (YB n°3453)
*John Ft Mott House, 37 Quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva
Switzerland.*

1972 Jul 10-14 New London (New Hamps, USA)
Gordon research conference on the language of scientific
information.
*M M Henderson, Center for Computer Sciences and Tech-
nology, NBS, Washington, DC, 20234, USA.*

1972 Jul 10-14 Rugeley (UK)
World Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth. Liberal forum.
(YB n°3526)
WFLRY, rue de Naples 39, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

1972 Jul 14-17 Barcelona (Spain)
European Broadcasting Union. General assembly. (YB n°598)
1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

1972 Jul 15-Aug 4 Luxembourg (Luxembourg GD)
Int colloquium : Federalism and the integration of legal systems,
with special reference to the rôle of supreme courts.
*Dr Ernest Arendt, President, 13 rue du Rost, Luxembourg,
Luxembourg G D.*

1972 Jul 16-22 Torun (Poland)
World Organization of Young Esperantists. 28th annual int
congress. (YB n°3566)
*TEJO, Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam 3002, Nether-
lands.*

1972 Jul 17-20 Tel Aviv (Israel)
Int symposium on sex education. P : 500.
P O B 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel.

1972 Jul 17-21 Kent (UK)
University of Kent / Institute of Physics. Conference on « *pade* »
approximants and their applications.
*Dr A K Common, School of Mathematics, University of
Kent, Canterbury, Kent, UK.*

1972 Jul 18-22 Reading (UK)
Society for the Study of Fertility. Meeting.
*D Casey, Esq, 141 Newmarket Road, Cambridge CB5
8HA, UK.*

1972 Jul 18-24 Budapest (Hungary)
Int League of Esperantist Teachers. Int teachers conference.
(YB n°
2216)
*Prof Mario Dazzini, Casella Postale 22, 54100 Massa C,
Italy.*

1972 Jul 19-21 Cranfield (UK)
Institute of Physics, Physics in Industry Sub-Committee. Seminar
on strength and microstructure of non-metallic materials. P : 50.
47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.

1972 Jul 19-30 Oxford (UK)
Int Association of Agricultural Students. 16th conference : The
changing role of **agriculture** in the development world. (YB n°
1249)
Paul Howell, St-Edmund's Hall, Oxford, UK.

1972 Jul 20-26 Kiel (Germany, Fed. Rep)
Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics. Int congress on teaching
physics to students in physics, related sciences and enginee-
ring. (YB n°2768)
*Dr C C Butler, Director, The Nuffield Foundation, Nuffield
Lodge, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RS.UK.*

1972 Jul 21-Aug 4 **London (UK)**
World Council Of Churches, Int Christian Maritime Association.
 Conference. (YB n° 3501)
150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

1972 Jul 24-27 **Reading (UK)**
 Chemical Society. Int symposium on organic chemistry of the
 excited state.
*Dr J F Gibson, The Chemical Society, Burlington House,
 London W1V 0BN, UK.*

1972 Jul 24-28 **Noumea (New Caledonia)**
 South Pacific Commission. 5th technical meeting on fisheries.
 (YB n° 3260)
Anse Vata, Noumea (Post Box Nr 9), New Caledonia.

1972 Jul 25-27 **London (UK)**
 Institution of Electrical Engineers/Institute of Navigation/Insti-
 tution of Electronic and Radio Engineers. Conference sur les
 progrès réalisés en matière d'aides à la navigation maritime.
*The Manager, Conference Department, IEE, Savoy Place,
 London WC2R 0BL, UK.*

1972 Jul 25-29 **Warsaw (Poland)**
 Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics. 11th int conference on
 physics of semi-conductors. (YB n° 2768)
*Dr CC Butler, Director, The Nuffield Foundation, Nuffield
 Lodge, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RS, UK..*

1972 Jul 25-Aug 7 **Tokyo (Japan)**
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organi-
 zation. 3rd world conference on adult education. (YB n° 3383)
Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1972 Jul 26-Aug 2 **Melun (France)**
 Int Protestant Esperanto League. 25th annual congress.
Miss T Putto, Weerdestein 43, Ede (Gld), Netherlands.

1972 Jul 23-Aug 4 **Antwerp (Belgium)**
 World Organization of Young Esperantists. 7e séminaire pour
 cadres d'organisations de jeunesse. (YB n° 3566)
*TEJO, Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam 3002, Nether-
 lands.*

1972 Jul 30-Aug 1 **London (UK)**
 Association Int des Bibliothécaires Scolaires. Séminaire : Rap-
 ports entre les enseignants et les bibliothécaires.
*c/o Unesco, Unité pour l'Année Int du livre, Place de
 Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.*

1972 Jul 30-Aug 5 **Salzburg (Austria)**
 European Bureau of Adult Education/Verband Österreichis-
 cher Volkshochschulen. Meeting : Discussions for leaders in
 adult education. (YB n° 601)
Nieuwe Weg 4, P O Box 367, Amersfoort, Netherlands.

1972 Jul 31-Aug 5 **Keszthely (Hungary)**
 Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Int conference on nuclear
 structure study with neutrons. P : 300.
*Dr D Kiss, Dept High Energy Phys, Central Research
 Institute of Physics, Box 49, Budapest 114, Hungary.*

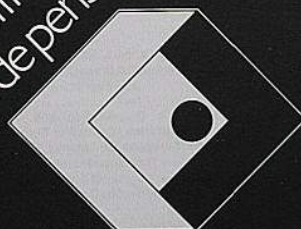
1972 Jul 31-Aug 14 **(Denmark)**
 Int Fed of « Ecole Moderne » Movements (Pedagogy Freinet)
 5th int meeting of Freinet method teachers.. P : 150. Ex.
 (YB n°
 1905)
FIMEM, BP 251, 06 Cannes, France.

1972 Jul (8 days) **Fort Lamy (Tchad)**
 FAO, Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa. 1st Session, and
 symposium on the evaluation of fisheries resources. (YB n° 971)
*FAO, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme
 di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.*

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1972 Jul High-Tatra or Plenins (Czechoslovakia)
Int Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources,
Commission de l'éducation, Comité pour l'Europe de l'Est.
Séminaire int sur la formation écologique appliquée à l'environnement dans les programmes scolaires des pays d'Europe de l'Est. (YB n° 2654)

1110 Marges, Switzerland.

1972 Jul Seattle (Wash, USA)
Int Atomic Energy Agency. Symposium : Radioactivity, rivers, lakes and seas. (YB n° 1383)
11 Kärntnering, 1010 Vienna 1, Austria.

1972 Jul (end) (Sweden)
Int Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation. 17th general assembly. (YB n° 2827)
c/o IUCN, 1110 Marges, Switzerland.

1972 Jul-Aug Madrid (Spain)
Int Council of Educators of Blind Youth. 5th quinquennial conference : New subjects, new methods and new pupils in the education of the visually handicapped. (YB n° 3499)
World Council for the Welfare of the Blind, 58 avenue Bosquet, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1972 Aug 1-8 London (UK)
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. 21st assembly of delegates.
WCOTF, 3 Chemin du Moulin, 1110 Marges, Vaud, Switzerland.

1972 Aug 2-12 Handcross (Sussex, UK)
Int Association of Dental Students. 21 st general assembly. P: 300. (YB n° 1271)
IADS Congress Office, 5 Paget Close, Horsham, Sussex RH13 6HD, UK.

1972 Aug 6-11 South Berwick (Maine, USA)
Conference on research on coal mines safety and survival.
Engineering Foundation, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.

1972 Aug 6-13 San Francisco (Cal, USA)
Universal Esperanto Association. Official Post-congress of the 57th int espéranto congress. (YB n° 3399)
EIC, 410 Darrell Road, Hillsborough, Cal 94010, USA.

1972 Aug 7-11 Boulder (USA)
Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics. 3rd int conference on atomic physics. (YB n° 2768)
Dr C C Butler, The Nuffield Foundation, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, London NWU 4RS, UK.

1972 Aug 7-12 Brasilia (Brazil)
Organization of American States /Inter-American Indian Institute. 7th Inter-American Indian conference. (YB n° 3030/1082)
Pan American Union, Washington DC 20006, USA.

1972 Aug 7-12 Washington (USA)
Int Confederation of Reserve Officers. Congress.
c/o NATO Headquarters, 1110 Brussels, Belgium.

1972 Aug 8-18 Oxford (UK)
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development / North Atlantic Treaty Organization/Council of Europe/European Free Trade Association/European Community/European Atlantic Movement. Conference : The European and Atlantic communities : the new situation. (YB n° 3023/005/435/766)
TEAM, 7 Cathedral Close, Exeter, Devon EX1 1EZ, UK.

1972 Aug 9-12 (London) (UK)
Int symposium on the planning of radiological departments.
Gen Seer. of the Institute of Radiology, 32 Welbeck St., London W1M 7PG, UK.



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- 1972 Aug 13-17 Guelph (Canada)
Int Council for the Exploration of the Sea/Int Commission (or
the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries/Int Biological Programme.
Symposium on seal biology. (YB n° 1732/1537/3262)
Prof K Ronald, Dept of Zoology, Ontario Agricultural
College, Guelph, Canada.
- 1972 Aug 14-18 Madison (Canada)
Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. 6th int symposium on
carbohydrate chemistry. (YB n° 2767)
Bank Court Chambers. 2-3 Pound Way, Cowley Centre,
Oxford OX4 3YF, UK.
- 1972 Aug 15 Monsegur (Ariege, France)
Mouvement STELLA : rassemblement mondial.
M Lagrange, Les Roches, 76 Oissel, France.
- 1972 Aug 15-19 Jerusalem (Israel)
Int Pharmaceutical Students' Federation. 17th congress. P : 200.
(YB n° 2353)
Mr Amman Stutsky, Israel Society of Medical Students,
The School of Medicine, PO B 1172, Jerusalem, Israel.
- 1972 Aug 15-26 Siklos (Hungary)
Symposium int de la céramique.
Tourist Information Service, Rakoczi ut 52, Budapest VII,
Hungary.
- 1972 Aug 21-23 Geneva (Switzerland)
United Nations Institute for Training and Research/Association
for Int Libraries. Int symposium on documentation of the united
nations and other inter-governmental organizations.
The Symposium Secretary, UNITAR Office, Palais des
Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. (YB n° 3387/147)
- 1972 Aug 21-24 Buenos Aires (Argentina)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Meeting :
Promotion du transfert des techniques métallurgiques aux
industries de transformation des métaux d'Amérique Latine.
P : 30-50 (YB n° 3386)
P O Box 707, 1011 Vienna, Austria.
- 1972 Aug 21-24 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. 2nd conference on
macro-molecular matrices and carriers of biological functions.
(YB n° 2767)
Conf Secre., c/o Inst of Macromolecular Chemistry,
1888 Petriny, Prague 616, Czechoslovakia.
- 1972 Aug 21-25 Auckland (New Zealand)
Int Federation of University Women. Regional meeting.
17a King's Road, London SW3, UK. (YB n° 2037)
- 1972 Aug 21-25 Buenos Aires (Argentina)
United Nations, Office of Public Information/UN, Economic
Commission for Latin America. Regional conference. (YB n° 3375)
Chief, Non-Governmental Organizations Section, Office of
Public Information, Room 1037-1, United Nations, New York,
USA.
- 1972 Aug 21-25 Grenoble (France)
European Physical Society. 5th European conference on control-
led fusion and plasma physics. (YB n° 834)
Dr T Concoli, Service Ionique Général, Dentre d'Etudes
Nucléaires, Grenoble, France.
- 1972 Aug 21-25 Kent (Ohio, USA)
4th int liquid crystal conference.
Dr Glenn H Brown, Director Liquid Crystal Institute, Kent
State University, Kent, Ohio 44242, USA.
- 1972 Aug 21-25 Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
Scientific congress.
Franz Lotz, Organization Committee, XX Olympiade,
Saarsrasse 7, Munich 13, Germany, Fed Rep.

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Int Council on Archives. 7th congress : les archives de l'architecture. (YB n°1766)
G Belov, *Directeur, Direction Générale des Archives, 17 Bd Pirogovkaia, Moscow, USSR.*

1972 Aug 22-25 **Szeged (Hungary)**
2e congrès int des linguistes Hongrois.
Tourist Information Service, Rakoczi ut 52, Budapest VII, Hungary.

1972 Aug 23-25 **Melbourne (Australia)**
Australian Federation of Air Pilots. Int symposium. P:400.
Mr B Brooksbank, Australian Federation of Air Pilots 316 Albert Road, South Melbourne 3205, Australia.

1972 Aug 23-31 **Ibadan (Nigeria)**
World University Service. Int assembly.
13 rue Calvin, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

1972 Aug 26-Sep 10 **Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)**
Int Union of Alpine Associations. Rencontre int des jeunes de l'UIAA dans le cadre des jeux olympiques. (YB n°2684)
Albert Egger, Bahnhofplatz, 5, 3000 Berne, Switzerland.

1972 Aug 27-31 **Bossey (Switzerland)**
World Council of Churches, Ecumenical Institute. Consultation for university assistants. (YB n°3501)
150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

1972 Aug 28-30 **Toronto (Canada)**
Canadian Association of Medical Faculties. 4th Pan-American conference on medical education.
Toronto, Canada.

1972 Aug 28-31 **Prague (Czechoslovakia)**
hit Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. 10th microsymposium : Conformational structure of polymers. (YB n°2767)
Inst of Macromolecular Chemistry, 1888 Petrtyn, Prague 6, Czechoslovakia.

1972 Aug 23-Sep 1 **Ede**
(Netherlands)
Int Dairy Federation. Séminaire scientifique sur la physique et la chimie des caséines. (YB n°1724)
Square Vergote 41, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

1972 Aug 28-Sep 1 **Hindas**
(Sweden)
Conference on spectroscopic probes in the study of the biological activity of proteins.
Dr T Vänngard, Dept of Biochemistry, Chalmers Inst of Technology, Fack, 40220 Göteborg 5, Sweden.

1972 Aug 28-Sep 1 **Marienbad**
(Czechoslovakia)
Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Int symposium on microbial engineering. (YB n°2767)
Bank Court Chambers, 2-3 Pound Way, Cowley Centre, Oxford OX4 3YF, UK.

1972 Aug 28-Sep 1 **Melbourne**
(Australia)
44th int congress on human relations. P : 2000.
Mr R Voutier, 151 Flinders Street, Melbourne 3000, Australia.

1972 Aug 28-Sep 1 **Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)**
World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations. 8th world consultation on health and physical education : Christian values in physical education. (YB n°3453)
J H Dunderdale, World Alliance of YMCAs, 37 Quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland.

1972 Aug 28-Sep 1 **Oxford (UK)**
World Organization of General Systems and Cybernetics. Int congress of cybernetics and systems. (YB n°1778)
Dr J Rose, Director General, WOGSC, c/o Blackburn College of Technology, Blackburn BB2 1LH, Lancashire, UK.

1972 Aug 28-Sep 1 **Wageningen (Netherlands)**
FAO. Symposium on food irradiation. (YB n° 971)
 FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Via delle
 Terme di Caracalla. 00100 Rome. Italy.

1972 Aug 28-Sep 2 **Copenhagen (Denmark)**
Int Astronomical Union. Executive Committee meeting.
 (YB n° 1382)
 c/o Space Research Laboratory of The Astronomical
 institute, 21 Beneluxlaan, Utrecht, Netherlands.

1972 Aug 30 **Montreux (Switzerland)**
Int Union of Alpine Association. Executive Committee meeting.
 Albert Eggler. Bahnhofplatz 5, 3000 Berne, Switzerland.

1972 Aug 30-Sep 2 **Athens (Greece)**
Int Committee on Occupational Mental Health. 8th annual meet-
 ing. (YB n° 1634)
 Dr Basil Bazas, 22 Yakinthon Street, Psychico, Athens,
 Greece.

1972 Aug 30-Sep 7 **Seattle (USA)**
Special Committee for the Int Biological Programme. 5th
 general assembly and symposium. (YB n° 3262)
 7 Marylebone Road, London NW1, UK.

1972 Aug 30-Sep 13 **Apia (W. Samoa)**
South Pacific Commission. Regional seminar on pastures and
 cattle under coconuts. (YN n° 3260)
 Anse Vata, Noumea (Post Box Nr 9), New Caledonia.

1972 Aug 31-Sep 2 **Pecs (Hungary)**
Scientific Association of Public Health Administrators. Con-
 gress: Actual problems of modern health provision.
 Dr Jeno Lukacs, Secretary-General, Akademia u. 10,
 Budapest 5, Hungary.

1972 Aug 31-Sep 4 **Knokke (Belgium)**
 10th Biennial int poetry congress.
 5-7 Boulevard de l'Impératrice, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

1972 Sep 4-7 **Uxbridge (Middx, UK)**
 Online 72. Int symposium and exhibition of online interactive
 computing.
 Online, Brunei University, Uxbridge, Middx, UK.

1972 Sep 4-8 **Angers (France)**
Int Society for Horticultural Science. Pear growing symposium.
 (YB n° 2488)
 Dr G de Bakker, 1° v d Boschstraat 4, The Hague, Ne ther-
 lands.

1972 Sep 4-9 **Moscow (USSR)**
Trade Unions Int of Public and Allied Employees. 5th profes-
 sional congress. (YB n° 3324)
 Französische Strasse 47, 108 Berlin W8, Germany.

1972 Sep 5-7 **Ostrava (Czechoslovakia)**
Int Measurement Confederation. 3rd symposium of the Sub-
 Committee on measurement of force and weight: Force and
 mass measurement of controlled systems. (YB n° 2250)
 IMEKO, POB 457, Budapest 5, Hungary.

1972 Sep 11-12 **Hannover (Germany, Fed Rep)**
Int Society for Horticultural Science. Joint meeting Council
 and executive committee. (YB n° 2488)
 Dr G de Bakker, 1 ° v d Boschstraat 4, The Hague, Nether-
 lands.

1972 Sep 12-14 **Southampton (UK)**
Institute of Physics, Nuclear Physics Sub-Committee. Confe-
 rence on elementary particle physics.
 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.

1972 Sep 12-16 **Louvain (Belgium)**
European Group for the Study of Lyosomes. 3rd int research
 conference: Lyosomes in cell pathology. (YB n° 777)
 P J Jacques, Dekenstraat 6, 3000 Leuven, Belgium.

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 Institute of Physics, Education Group and Yorkshire Branch.
 Conference on social responsibility and education in physics.
 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.

1972 Sep 18-22 **Brussels (Belgium)**
 World Touring and Automobile Organisation/Permanent Int
 Association of Road Congresses / Int Prevention of Road Acci-
 dents. 11th int study week in traffic and safety engineering.
 (YB n° 3586/3112/2377)
 OTA, 32 Chesham Place, London SW1X 8HF, UK.

1972 Sep 25-29 **Geneva (Switzerland)**
 Int Peace Bureau, Committee on Disarmament. Int NGO confe-
 rence. (YB n° 2340)
 41 rue de Zurich, 1200 Geneva, Switzerland.

1972 Sep 25-30 **Nice (France)**
 Int Committee on High-Speed Photography. 10th int congress.
 Ex. (YB n° 1631)
 Laboratoire Central de l'armement, 16 bis Avenue de la
 Côte d'or, Arcueil 94, France.

1972 Sep 26-29 **Amiens, Lille, Dunkerque (France)**
 Institut d'Etudes et d'Action Démographiques des Régions Nord
 et Picardie. Journées Européennes d'études : La population des
 pays du marché commun, problèmes économiques et sociaux.
 IDEAD. B P 021, 59204 Tourcoing, France.

1972 Sep 27-29 **Geneva (Switzerland)**
 Int Catholic Migration Commission. Annual meeting. (YB n° 1457)
 ICNC, 65 rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland.

1972 Oct 3-5 **Milan (Italy)**
 Institute for Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy. Int symposium :
 Dietary lipids and postnatal development. P:300.
 Miss H J Prain, Institute Pharmacology and Pharmacog-
 nosy, University of Milan, Via A Del Sarto 21, 20129 Milan,
 Italy.

1972 Oct 4-8 **Delhi (India)**
 Int Abolitionist Federation. 25th congress: prostitution in the
 world to-day and the means to make it decrease. P : 500.
 (YB n°
 1122)
 FAI, 1 rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland.

1972 Oct 8-12 **Genoa (Italy)**
 Int Institute of Communications. 20th int meeting of communi-
 cations and transports. (YB n° 2143)
 Via Pertinace, Villa Piaggio, 16125 Geneva, Italy.

1972 Oct 8-12 **Varna (Bulgaria)**
 Int Medical Association for the Study of Living Conditions and
 Health. 6th congress. P : 300. (YB n° 2251)
 6e Congrès Int de l'AMIEV, ISUL, Chaire d'Hygiène sociale,
 Rue Bialo More 8, Sofia, Bulgaria.

1972 Oct 9-11 **Genoa (Italy)**
 Int Society of Neo-Hippocratic Medicine. 9th int congress.
 Chaire d'Anthropologie de l'Université de Gênes, 5 rue
 Balbi, 16126 Genoa, Italy.

1972 Oct 29-Nov 1 **Vienna (Austria)**
 Int Federation for Hygiene, Preventive Medicine and Social
 Medicine. 1st joint meeting of societies for hygiene, preventive
 and social medicine : Ecological measures and biological
 noxia, ecological damage and stress, gestalting the environ-
 ment and preventive public health measures. (YB n° 1827)
 Frau E Weidenhaus, Wiener Medizinische Akademie, St a-
 diongasse 6-8, 7070 Vienna, Austria.

1972 Oct 29-Nov 4 **Lima (Peru)**
 Pan-American Federation of Engineering Societies. 12th con-
 vention. (YB n° 3059)
 P O Box 1314, Lima, Peru.

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