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RETOUR DE MILAN

Les délais de composition de ce premier numéro d'été ne nous laissent pas le loisir de formuler de pré-conclusions de fond après notre Séminaire de Milan, l'autre mois, et nous croyons que c'est bien ainsi pour prendre le temps de la décantation. La charpente des conclusions surgira tout naturellement des matériaux abondamment accumulés. Bornons-nous donc délibérément pour l'instant à de premières et d'ailleurs importantes impressions.

D'abord le site et l'organisation. Grâce soient tout de suite rendues aux autorités milanaïses, qui avaient bien fait les choses sous l'impulsion et aux frais de la Société italienne pour l'organisation internationale. Le lieu était princier : le Palais Clerici, qui fut jadis le siège d'une Cour d'appel. Ce palais doré du 18ème siècle abrite aujourd'hui l'Institut italien de sciences politiques qui avait mis gracieusement à la disposition du Séminaire la plus belle des salles réputée pour la fresque grandiose de J.B. Tiepolo : - La course victorieuse du Soleil ». Les participants qui levaient les yeux vers ce chef-d'œuvre du dernier des grands maîtres italiens, y trouvaient peut-être valeur de symbole. L'objet principal du Séminaire appelé, faute de meilleurs mots, la philosophie de l'organisation non-gouvernementale, n'était-il pas une course au soleil levant d'une société nouvelle qui devrait être victorieuse d'un passé dont les structures étatiques commencent à se couvrir d'ombre ? Le grand journal français « Le Monde » n'a-t-il pas annoncé le Séminaire par un article du professeur Marcel Merle qui titrait sur six colonnes à sa page des idées et des hommes : • D'une extraordinaire vitalité, les organisations internationales non gouvernementales sont-elles la préfiguration d'une société mondiale ? ».

Un vieux palais peut-il donc dépouiller ses lambris et ses tapisseries pour devenir tout d'un coup fonctionnel au gré du siècle ? Cet autre - miracle à Milan » s'est produit. Une vaste table en losange a permis aux soixante-cinq personnes présentes de se voir et de s'entendre à la faveur d'une excellente installation d'interprétation et d'enregistrement des débats. Les langues française et anglaise ont fait bon ménage de l'esprit, comme souvent.

Les petits troubles résultant des préférences de sémantique et de l'ambiguïté des mots, qui sont la source de tant de malentendus, pouvaient se dissiper aux moments de pauses où les participants se retrouvaient à la tasse de café. Mais un vieux routier des conférences internationales, M. Schussel, Directeur des relations internationales et de la recherche à la Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge, a fait remarquer en propos de séance ce fait sans précédent que toutes les places ont été occupées pendant les trois jours de la réflexion, bien qu'il fût cruellement interdit de fumer à portée d'étincelles de riches tapisseries.

A la colonne des préférences, l'avis a été émis qu'un Séminaire gagne toujours à être résidentiel pour créer et maintenir une ambiance. D'autres, au contraire, ont dit leur satisfaction d'être libérés aux heures de repas et le soir, quitte à se retrouver par petits groupes comme il est arrivé. Le Secrétariat du Séminaire a fonctionné efficacement sous l'œil attentif et expert de Mme Tacchini de la Société italienne pour l'organisation internationale et de Mlle de Coninck de l'UAI. Chacun a eu bonne ration de documents, de tableaux et de renseignements.

Après le lieu et l'organisation, la participation. D'un niveau élevé de personnalités responsables ou mandatées, à l'évidence. Une représentation bien équilibrée aussi entre des OING, des OIG, des maîtres d'université et de fondations, ou d'autres secteurs, on le constatera par la liste que nous publions ci-jointe. M. Perera, Secrétaire Général de la FMWANU, s'est présenté comme le seul représentant géographique du tiers monde. Le Professeur Rifaat, de l'Université d'Alger, lui a gentiment contesté ce monopole. Cette trop maigre représentation du tiers monde tient sans doute, le Séminaire l'a fait remarquer, au fait que l'organisation non gouvernementale est encore en bonne partie un phénomène d'Etats développés, parce que les nouveaux Etats ont repris aux anciens la loi de la souveraineté intégrale. Cette situa-

N.B. :
For the same reasons of time and staff that have limited us to giving only general impressions of the Milan Seminar, we are obliged to defer the English commentary to our

tion impose aux OING d'aller généralement au tiers monde et, à la différence des Etats, inconditionnellement.

L'Europe de l'Est était présente dans la personne de M. Gobolyos, représentant du Conseil Mondial de la Paix, ici encore il n'a pas dépendu du pouvoir organisateur que des organisations non gouvernementales de démocraties populaires fissent défaut. Le regret a été exprimé avec raison de l'absence de porte-parole autorisés d'entreprises multinationales. Ce défaut n'est malheureusement pas notre fait. A notre insistance, les intéressés en viendront sans doute à considérer qu'il vaut mieux se montrer et

Elle a accentué cet intérêt en mandant plusieurs représentants de qualité qui ont chacun apporté leur message : les Nations Unies, la FAO, fidèle de la première heure, l'UNESCO, l'OMS, l'UNICEF, l'UNITAR, l'UNDP et jusqu'à l'organisation régionale du Conseil de l'Europe qui avait délégué son conseiller diplomatique M. Rodrigues. Ce dialogue entre le secteur des Etats et le secteur privé fut très significatif.

La jeunesse était présente dans le chef de ses représentants, de jeunes délégués d'OING et d'assistants de faculté. D'autres avaient répondu à notre invitation, mais comme il arrive, diverses raisons avaient été contraires.



s'expliquer à l'invitation d'un Séminaire comme celui de Milan. On finira bien par discerner dans le monde lucratif le bon et le moins bon, nous voulons dire, les entreprises de profit qui voient leur devoir social comme dirait Maeterlinck, et les autres qui voudraient ajouter les puissantes armes de l'organisation internationale à leur panoplie de chasse.

La fonction intergouvernementale nous avait déjà donné un témoignage exceptionnel de son intérêt pour nos études nécessaires, en nous accordant un ample patronage d'institutions spécialisées.

L'Université était là en nombre et en valeur : le professeur Merle de Paris, au verbe aussi éblouissant que les idées; le professeur Langrod, provocateur et drôle à souhait dans le sujet de la consultation dont il vient encore de traiter dans un récent ouvrage; le professeur Rifaat, de l'Université d'Alger, si dévoué à l'UAI, qu'il a tenté de lui confier des tâches d'études qui dépassent les moyens de notre Institut ou sont déjà entreprises par d'autres; le professeur Galtung de l'International Peace Research Institute, qui verrait de même l'initiative d'une sorte de convention mon-

diale des OING. Disons que ce pourrait être un jour un point d'aboutissement après un long chemin. Citons aussi le professeur Alger et le professeur Smith qui ont apporté, avec d'autres, des points de vue d'écoles de pensée différentes et parfois opposées à celles du continent européen. Les praticiens des OING ont très heureusement tempéré l'imaginaire académique. Qu'il s'agisse de mouvements « bénévoles », d'« organisations opérationnelles », d'œuvres confessionnelles, de cadres scientifiques, de groupements professionnels, de grands syndicats internationaux : tous ont pu faire entendre leur voix et cela a donné une heureuse harmonie.

Venons-en maintenant à la méthode de travail du Séminaire, que nous avons adoptée en considération de ce que nous voulions très précisément : une réflexion générale, un ample échange d'idées et de vues, sans cloisons de matières, en laissant au Président la tâche personnelle difficile d'introduire et de guider les débats en souplesse et à quelques participants préparés le soin de contenir la marée des interventions, le cas échéant. Ce ne fut pas de l'improvisation, loin de là. Une première table ronde tenue à Genève en octobre 1971 nous avait déjà donné le sentiment des OING, confirmé depuis par un abondant courrier : le besoin urgent de dépasser la routine, de ne pas tourner en dedans de la consultation, de ne pas se borner à des aspects fonctionnels courants, mais d'examiner enfin l'évolution de la vie internationale et transnationale dans ses nouvelles perspectives. Pour cerner nos travaux préparatoires, nous avons distribué un premier cadre de sujets, un avant-projet d'ordre du jour en deux points, d'abord la philosophie de l'organisation non gouvernementale et puis le fonctionnement des OING, ce deuxième point en l'occurrence du premier. Somme toute une esquisse des matières que nous avons ensuite remplie de points de repère. Ce procédé a incité nos correspondants à la réflexion et nous a valu d'excellents documents de travail.

Le Séminaire réuni, les participants ont accepté de fort bonne grâce la méthode présidentielle, suggérée à titre exceptionnel. Même la partie proprement fonctionnelle a finalement été laissée, pour porter tout l'effort sur la philosophie du sujet. Les risques sont toujours affaire de circonstances. On n'en prend pas quand on ne peut pas compter sur les talents de la présidence. Le plus dangereux eût été de procéder par petits paquets de questions dont l'unité ne serait apparue que dans la reliure du procès-verbal, comme disait un jour Mendès-France aux premiers tâtonnements de l'assistance technique.

Au contraire, le débat de Milan a été riche de vues pénétrantes, on s'en aperçoit à l'écoute de l'enregistrement. Cet enregistrement était du reste la condition première de la méthode choisie. Il servira à nos travaux ultérieurs et les interventions essentielles prendront forme de textes. Déjà on nous en a demandé la distribution et nous répondrons volontiers à cet appel.

Une table ronde n'est pas une salle de conférences. Nous avions prévu une cinquantaine de personnes, les associations pour une moitié, tous les autres pour l'autre moitié. Nous avons finalement été 65. C'est un maximum à ne pas dépasser. Ici encore, il nous a fallu faire un choix à partir de critères relativement objectifs. Les grands allaient de soi. Les moyens et les petits devaient représenter une variété de raisons sociales, d'intérêts et d'influences. Les excusés nous ont demandé de les instruire des résultats du Séminaire. Nous nous en ferons un devoir. Ainsi le Séminaire de Milan, dans ses aspects visibles et invisibles, aura été un acte de grande curiosité. Aussi un acte de confiance dans l'UAI, auquel notre Institut ne peut qu'être sensible, en salaire de ses efforts au Service des associations internationales.

Et maintenant ? Des suggestions ont été faites. Nous retiendrons déjà l'idée de petits groupes de travail d'une certaine fréquence, consacrés à des sujets mentionnés comme importants : les problèmes de sémantique en général et le concept de transnationalité en particulier; les problèmes de structures des associations, par exemple en fonction des programmes; les problèmes de communications dans leur ensemble et la voie de la consultation; les sauvegardes de l'indépendance des OING, notamment

par le moyen d'un statut juridique. Et d'autres.

Ces travaux répartis, orchestrés et conclus, on imagine périodiquement à intervalles assez espacés de nouveaux séminaires pléniers qui feraient le point avant de nouveaux départs, désormais avec des ordres du jour tracés.

En accueillant le Séminaire, le maire de Milan a bien voulu retenir l'idée d'une sorte d'institutionnalisation de l'événement dans sa Cité, ou dans sa région. Cette perspective est réjouissante à l'horizon des travaux de groupes. Milan 1972 est un départ. On peut rêver de Milan l'an 2000. On se souviendra du thème de la célèbre réalisation de Vittorio de Sica, *Miracolo à Milano*, : l'indifférence des humains aux besoins d'autrui. L'or noir ne sortira pas, comme dans le film; d'une confrontation des pauvres internationales et des riches entreprises. Mais pourquoi l'esprit de solidarité n'aurait-il pas finalement raison de l'école pessimiste ? Les deux états d'âmes, des croyants et des sceptiques, se sont exprimés au Séminaire et cela aussi est une indication utile et une invitation à l'action.

Robert FENALUX.

P.S.

Noire prédécesseur et ami Georges Patrick Speeckaert a été fâcheusement empêché de participer au Séminaire de Milan pour des raisons de santé.

Il a cependant bien voulu ajouter à ses études préparatoires figurant au dossier des partici-

tribué.

D'autre part Madame Jean Meynaud a eu la délicate attention de transmettre un message de sympathie de l'équipe de son mari, réminent professeur récemment décédé à Montréal. L'auteur de tant d'ouvrages qui font autorité.

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UNESCO / B. Herzog

THE POLITICAL FUTURE
OF TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS
— the opportunity
for effective NGO action *

Curtis Roosevelt

Chief, NGO Section, Economic and Social Council.
United Nations

I. Introduction

All politicians know the importance of *timing*. There are times when conditions are propitious for action. The time is now for the international non-governmental organizations. Now is the time to move at the international level for those who have a stake in the future of voluntarism. Now is the time NGOs should move to establish their right to influence the course of events in our world. There is nothing theoretical in this suggestion, for only eminently practical expressions of this right will influence the course of any event. But one wonders whether NGOs see the importance of their exercise of this right.

While this paper is written for a conference of international NGOs (INGOs), it must be understood that only an integrated effort of national and international organizations will be effective in a world still very much dominated by national governments. Nevertheless, these remarks are addressed primarily to the headquarters of INGOs, who have the responsibility for relations with the intergovernmental organizations of the United Nations system. The focus of this paper will be upon that relationship.

II. Why is the time propitious ?

The signals indicating this propitious, timing arise from observing developments in the NGO/UN system liaison. The United Nations system of organizations seems more open to working with NGOs than in the previous decade. Presently, the United Nations Economic and Social Council is reviewing the contribution of NGOs to the International Development Strategy. It is also studying the possibilities for NGO co-operation in the decolonization process. The UN Development Programme (UNDP) is considering how better to co-operate and co-ordinate their work with relevant NGOs. Numerous key figures in the United Nations have commented plainly about the need to develop the relationship between NGOs and the United Nations — among them, Ambassador Rachid Driss of Tunisia, the immediate past-President of the Economic and Social Council, U Thant, and the present UN Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim. Nevertheless, this air of springtime may be lost if NGOs do not respond with political astuteness to the opportunities which may develop in their relationship with organizations in the UN system.

To anyone familiar with this relationship one must immediately acknowledge the frustrations experienced by NGOs who have seriously tried to exercise their consultative status with the UN. My purpose in this paper is to press the NGO leadership to

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The views expressed here are those of the author and not those of the United Nations Secretariat.

think afresh about the possibilities of using the UN arena as an important place to exercise influence. The UN's Economic and Social Council is open to suggestions from NGOs. The recent questionnaire from the ECOSOC's Committee on NGOs on the contribution of the NGOs to the International Development Strategy indicates this. The Chairman of this Committee on NGOs, Mr. K. Sekyiamah (Ghana), has invited a dialogue with NGOs. How will NGOs respond?

III. How relevant is a political approach?

This brings us to the central question — the political astuteness of NGOs. Is it necessary for NGOs to view political awareness as a top priority? My response is this: The United Nations is a political institution and an NGO can be effective only by relating to it politically, by thinking and acting politically. The frustrations that many NGOs have in working with the United Nations comes, at least partially, from a failure to recognize this.

Using the word « political » always raises questions. NGOs are supposed to be non-political. This is an essential characteristic. There is great difference between the organization of a political party (or a liberation movement) and an organization representing the particular interests of its members — vocational, avocational, religious, particular age group, sex, etc. While NGOs are not political organizations, they are expected to represent their constituency, and if this requires relations with governments, they can ill afford to eschew political astuteness. For an NGO to think and act politically in relationship with government means acknowledging that the purpose of the relationship is the exchange of influence.

Being an inter-governmental organization, the United Nations, like other organizations in the UN system, will act in accordance with the will of its members. Do NGOs have a firm grasp of « the possible » when relating to the delegates and the secretariats? Are they aware of the factors that would help them recognize what is possible on a given issue? Can they work as equals, accepted as professionally competent, in a highly complex organizational structure — complex culturally as well as politically? Many NGO representatives do not clearly see the political conditions under which UN bodies, for example the Economic and Social Council work. Is it recognized by NGO representatives that even though the delegates of governments sit collectively as Member States of the United Nations they will most often think and act exclusively in their national interest? Listening to an NGO representative, the individual delegate must ask himself what this intervention means to his government. How does it relate to the instructions he has received on the issue to which the NGO representative is addressing himself? Will the NGO's presentation enable the delegate to recognize the constituency for whom the representative is speaking? Will it enable the delegate to bridge the gap between the international NGO and the national affiliate in the delegate's own country? Most NGOs make their presentations as if they are communicating from one collective body to another collective body. Technically that is correct, but it does not reflect political reality — of either side. Ambassador Driss presented this question very well:

If one speaks of influence one has to think in political terms. One has to raise the question of whom does a particular NGO represent? And the answer must be realistic. There are all types of constituencies, large and small, vertical and horizontal. Each has its validity. But a realistic assessment of whom that organization represents is necessary before one can proceed intelligently to have a productive relationship.

This theoretical situation with the ECOSOC makes a basic point. Are NGOs prepared to identify themselves in political terms? Do NGO positions reflect only the enlightened views of headquarters personnel or of their executive committee? Is there any real political muscle behind their formal position? What does their constituency really think? The delegations representing governments will know the difference. While many INGOs have become genuinely international in form and reflect this within their own political structure, some NGOs retain governing mechanisms that assure control by particular national or economic groups, or express a particular cultural orientation. This may well be necessary to continue the institutional identity desired by the particular NGO's constituency, but let us be open about it and not entertain romantic illusions. Representatives of foreign offices have few illusions.

NGOs may object to a political emphasis by pointing to their substantive contribution as being « non political ». Many NGOs, particularly those whose heritage is in the Western developed countries, are accustomed to working in a situation where their institutional identity is clearly known and usually accepted (although not always liked) as part of the political environment. Aside from legislative contacts, these NGOs usually work with governmental counterparts with whom they share substantive concern. It is different in the United Nations. Governments are normally represented by persons assigned by their foreign office. It is therefore quite understandable that a delegate often may not know of the work of a particular NGO, even in his own country. In the UN Secretariat, the NGO must frequently build his relationship with international civil servants quite unacquainted with NGO work.

IV. Some changes for the NGO world

More elemental than the institutional mechanics described above is our growing recognition that no substantive contribution is without its political significance. We know today that most expertise has some cultural overtones. None of us is a cultural neuter. Therefore NGOs need to be more sensitive to both the political significance of their substantive contributions and to the subtle cultural factors inherent in effecting influence.

This leads to another set of observations. When the world seemed larger and parts of it were more isolated from other parts, some non-governmental organizations were able to dominate their field of concern. But things have changed. Different economic and social patterns are spawning NGOs more suitable to the needs of the new patterns. New ideas, new facts, and new conceptions are forcing creation of their own organizational forms that mean competition for older more established organizations. A functional, pragmatic, organizational approach is clearly emerging. For example, the strict difference between government and non-governmental organizations is often now blurred. Another example are ad hoc groups, coalescing several organizations or formed to focus on a particular occasion. These may give greater opportunity for effective influence.

Finally, there is the problem of estrangement from nearly all existing institutional forms. Particularly among the young people, but certainly not exclusively, one finds the feeling that present non-governmental organizations do not represent the changing interests of people. If people feel alienated, one reason they do so is because they do not feel existing organizational structures express their interests, or feel that these structures are not effective. (This applies of course to governmental as well as to non-governmental organizations.)

Whether it is alienation or just deep frustration, the point is repeatedly raised that the more established NGOs have « frozen out » people with new ideas, motivations and organizational goals. For the « establishments » of the NGO world, this is a sensitive problem. They can expect the United Nations to be equally sensitive to it.

V. A conceptual block ?

To be effective means to be effective politically. Yet when the question of being more aware and astute politically is brought to the attention of non-governmental organization representatives, it often brings a response expressing both doubt and puzzlement. More specifically, it has been my experience that few NGOs in consultative status with the ECOSOC know how to take advantage of existing situations that would allow them to exercise more influence. Why ? Both the doubt and puzzlement as well as the specific ineptness referred to are, I think, the product of a conceptual block. NGOs seem not to conceive of their need to think and to act politically.

This last statement needs very much to be explored. Perhaps some of the major NGOs would accept the task of reviewing my premises. Is it necessary for NGOs to give high priority to conceiving of their organizational goals in political terms and then act accordingly ? Does the United Nations system of organizations provide useful areas for exercising influence ? And how is this integrated with efforts at the national level ?

Those representatives of NGOs who know the UN system well will probably reply to the comments in this paper with a very practical question : « Is it worth the time and money to have a better relationship with the UN ? » While the answer cannot be a simple « yes » or « no » — and it would obviously vary from one NGO to another — the question really misses the point. From my vantage point in the NGOs Section of the ECOSOC Secretariat, I would be the first to acknowledge the limited value most NGOs presently receive from their relationship with the United Nations. In spite of this, no NGO can afford to ignore the work of the United Nations. For within the UN system the major issues of the world are molded and developed. Actions may well be taken elsewhere, but the UN system is an important place for the shaping of major issues. NGOs who have regular relations with governments know that the most propitious time for their influence is when issues are being shaped.

Secondly, it is not realistic to separate national efforts from international efforts when planning to exercise influence. If NGOs know who they are and what they want, they cannot isolate the action of their international organization from the action of their major national affiliates. It is an integrated approach that will be effective.

VI. Summary

In conclusion, one admits that the relationship between governments and interest groups, pressure groups and voluntary associations has always been an uneasy one, especially when aspects of foreign policy are concerned. It should come as no surprise, therefore that the relationship between the inter-governmental organizations of the UN system and the non-governmental organizations is sometimes frustrating and only marginally productive. Unsatisfactory as the relationship may be at present, it is a liaison that both NGOs and the UN system need. (The reasons for the latter point have not been developed in this paper.) The present atmosphere in the UN system leads to the suggestion that the time is right for NGOs to press for a more productive relationship. But do NGOs know what they want from the relationship ? Is the identity of NGOs sufficiently-established to act influentially ? Do NGOs conceive of greater political astuteness as the key to a more effective-relationship ? Are they even willing to explore this concept seriously ? At stake is the future of voluntarism, the right of citizens to have organizational mechanisms to express their interests and aspirations.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL NGOS

— experience of the
Society for Inter-

A.E.Rice

Executive Secretary, Society for International Development.

All of us who read *International Associations* are part of the growing world-wide community of men and women who are concerned with mankind's problems from a planetary perspective. Indeed we readers are more than mere members of this international community; we are among the leaders of it. The urgency of viewing the human condition from a global viewpoint can no longer be seriously disputed. With the advent of weapons of mass destruction, and particularly the unleashing of atomic power a generation ago, firmer bonds of international cooperation became not merely a desirable goal but an essential one if mankind were not to destroy itself violently. Today we have suddenly found that the stakes are even higher; the human race can succumb not only to destructive violence but to an unthinking over-exploitation of our earth's resources. The « limits of growth » are in sight and disaster looms ahead if we overshoot them.

But here a curious paradox appears. Just as it becomes more and more evident that the fundamental problems of our age — preserving our environment, limiting our numbers, equalizing our living standards, etc. — must be approached on a global scale, there is an ever-increasing demand for wider citizen participation in the shaping and execution of public policy. Traditional patterns of decision-making and authority are being challenged — by young people, women, consumers, racial minorities, and many others. No field of human endeavour is immune from this call for greater popular participation. These two factors — our growing awareness that time is running out unless mankind deals on a planetary basis with the threats to civilization, coupled with a demand for wider involvement in problemsolving — pose a special question to those of us engaged in building and leading international non-governmental organizations and institutions. Can we adapt our traditional ways of doing business to the new urgencies ? I am not attempting in these few paragraphs to propose a complete new *modus operandi* for our associations. But I would like to suggest that the time may be at hand for changing from the prevailing pattern of international non-governmental organization — that is, the pattern of an international *federation* of national associations — to a pattern of *direct individual membership* in a world association.

We all know, of course, that the federation pattern is by no means the only structure of modern INGOs and that even within this general pattern there are many variations. Never-

theless. It is clearly the predominant form today and this fact should hardly surprise us. After all, without exception world organization of an « official » nature takes the form of federations of national governments. Thus international federations of NGOs are the logical counterparts of international inter-governmental organizations.

The process of changing the political structure of federations of nations to a form of trans-national government whose powers extend directly to the individual man and woman, no matter in what political jurisdiction he or she resides, will clearly be a stow and tortuous one, despite promising beginnings on a regional basis. But why cannot our own unofficial associations pave the way by giving wider expression to the concept of « world citizenship » by the simple process of inviting individual members to enroll directly in a universal association ? Such an approach need not in any way diminish a member's participation in the activities which his organization carries on either nationally or locally. My own organization, the Society for International Development (a professional association of individuals engaged in work or study related to the economic and social development of the less developed areas of the world), demonstrates this clearly. Although an SID member's primary affiliation is with the world Society, there are flourishing national and local branches or chapters of SID. But no-one can belong only to a chapter of the Society; he must first join the SID as a whole and only then can he, if he so chooses, become a member of the local unit.

Although I have no study of the experiences of other associations which have a similar organizational pattern, I have little doubt that such organizations (except for those so specialized that their entire world-wide membership can never exceed a few hundred) face practical problems similar to those of my own.

Many of the « housekeeping » problems inherent in international associations are intensified when membership lines flow directly from a central headquarters to thousands of individual members around the world. Communication becomes more expensive; linguistic barriers are more troublesome; currency transfers more complicated. There are « family disputes » between the international organization and its component units, particularly when the latter develop institutional personalities of their own.

An especially troubling problem is how to insure a democratic form of organizational government when individual voters are scattered in scores of countries and, despite their common professional interests, are generally poorly informed about potential leaders in other parts of the world. We have found it necessary to provide for geographic areas of representation on our governing body, but with world-wide election of the top officers. All voting is by direct mail ballot.

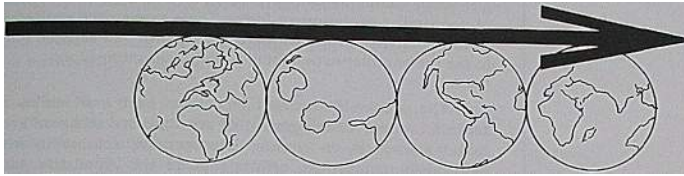
Voting directly for key association officers gives the individual member, in whatever corner of the globe he may reside, a share in the organizational management. This is « participatory democracy » on a world scale. And it is one of the ways through which an association like my own emphasizes the universal quality of the problems with which it is concerned. The linkage of each member with the association's world headquarters is manifested in other ways also — through the direct dispatch of the organization's journal to every member, through the direct invitation to every member to take part in the organization's world congresses, through the publication and distribution to every member of an annual world membership directory, and so forth. Every member is invited, moreover, to place his name and professional qualifications on a world roster of development experts which can be — and is — consulted by those searching for trained manpower. But all of this emphasis on the « one world » nature of SID is not, as I have already indicated, at the expense of ample opportunity for participation by each member in geographically-based organizational units. Indeed, there is no question but that the organization fares best where local chapters exist. The issues with which our members are concerned may be global in significance, but they must normally still be dealt with at community and national levels. Individual participation in face-to-face encounters on matters of organizational importance is essential for any dynamic association.

In sum, therefore, the comparatively rare breed of INGO which has world-wide direct Individual membership can effectively play a part in providing both the means for personal participation in matters of common organizational concern and, at the same time, can emphasize through its very structure the global nature of mankind's destiny. In years past, international non-governmental organizations have been pioneers in new forms of international cooperation. Are they being left behind today when great multi-national industrial enterprises are increasingly treating the globe as a single entity for economic purposes ? Are they lagging behind the innovative forms of regional political organizations which, bit by bit, are changing the age-old patterns of national sovereignty ?

The future clearly demands a world solution to mankind's urgent problems. Our own international non-governmental associations should be leading the way, not only through their focus on issues but through their own internal structure, towards a truly global approach.



Le professeur Jean Meynaud,
membre éminent de notre Institut,
est mort à Montréal
en plein feu de ses travaux universitaires
principalement consacrés aux groupes de pression
dont il était devenu le grand spécialiste.
L'UAI a présenté ses condoléances émues
à Madame Jean Meynaud,
sa collaboratrice.
Notre revue reviendra ultérieurement
aux titres et aux travaux
d'un maître trop tôt disparu.



THE TRANSNATIONAL WORLD

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Historically accustomed to slow change, to geographic remoteness, and to relatively isolated autonomy, our prevailing world views, in general, have been parochially oriented. In terms of social evolution this is not surprising. For the greater part of recorded history—about five thousand years—the city-state was the largest viable social entity. The territorially defined nation-state is barely two hundred years old. Various attempts at local empires have collapsed, again and again—as much from lack of adequate communications, transportation, and administrative technologies as from an inadequacy of conceptual extension.

In the short range, man has viewed his survival as essentially competitive. His striving toward larger social collectivity has been based on a survival model of extended local dominance.

Man's conscious attempts to expand have been through the imposition of locally preferred cultural and ideological patterns on neighboring populations and larger areas of the earth surface. This model fitted the preindustrial era of marginal survival economies in which resources were scarce and energies derived largely from the possession of animal or slave power. Survival on these terms was easily conceived as a zero-sum game in which the winner secured advantage at expense of his opponent. Wealth and power

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as prerequisites for the survival of one's local group clearly resided in the visible domain of land to grow crops, animals and slaves to work, and material property assets to secure the forward long-term survival.

In the long range, however, we may note that man's biological and social continuity has, in reality, been based on the elaboration of cooperative evolutionary forms. These have grown, ecologically from the family-to the tribe-to the regional and national state to the present inter-nation families and cooperating blocs.

The cooperative survival model has been most visibly and recently evident in the growth of scientific and technical knowledge. Science is, in essence, a cooperative venture in which individually competitive efforts subtend the cumulative nature of the overall enterprise. Large-scale technologies are possible only through the conscious collaboration and integrity of large numbers of individual workers. We may note parenthetically that the acceleration of these forces, science and technology, occurs most recently in the first Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century—in the first large-scale application of inanimate machine energies to productive use.

As the period at which man takes off from a marginal survival type of society to one based on possible machine-produced abundance, it is, perhaps, one of the most important turning points in human history. It is the point also, we may note, when there occurred the specific and critical interdependency of the various world regions—through improved communications and transportation and the need for globally available materials and markets. This is a major characteristic of the world industrial process which tends to be ignored, i.e., "the peculiar interrelatedness that makes it impossible for certain countries to talk in terms of national economic growth."¹

This industrial network interdependence also changes the character of the survival game. From this time on, no nation may go it alone in terms of self-sufficiency of materials or know-how. The game is **nonzero** sum—success and gain are predicated on all winning.

A more subtle transformation of the wealth survival model also occurs in that machine-generated wealth is no longer dependent on the old values of land, materials, and property. Information and knowledge are increasingly the only technological wealth generators which have the new characteristic that they do not lose in value by distributive sharing—but rather gain!

These transformative accelerations have confronted us with a new and unprecedented global reality. We live in a world which has been made one—less by political and ideological notions than by scientific and technological facts. Though we still have a sharply divided multiplicity of political and national units—culturally, soc-

William and Helga Woodruff, "Economic Growth: Myth or Reality" in *Technology and Culture* (The International Quarterly of the Society for the History of Technology), Vol. VI, No. 4 (Fall 1966), pp. 453-474.

ially, and, to a degree, economically—world society has never presented such a unified appearance. It is a society which may characterize not only as international but rather more precisely as transnational.

The trends which force us, collectively, into one planetary community are not the old bonds or agreements between nations as international or even regional, but rather more they are forces which operate across national frontiers and with no regard for local territorial sovereignty.

In less than three generations, man's world has shrunk from a vast planet whose surface was still relatively unknown and whose peoples were relatively remote strangers to one another to a continuous neighborhood in which no man is more than a few hours distant from all other men and on which global communications may be almost instantaneous. Man-made satellites circle this neighborhood many times in one day, and the repercussions of major events affecting any part of the human family are swiftly felt throughout the whole world.

It is a closed community now so interdependent that every mistake made can be exaggerated on a world scale and every opportunity seized, in corporate wisdom, can mutually benefit the whole world.²

Where previously we could consider human society as a discrete number of enclaves spread around inside the biosphere, we now need to conceptualize the other spheres of human activity which surround the planet.

1. The noosphere, as de Chardin has called the film of organized intelligence around the earth, now links myriad individuals in cooperative knowledge enterprises.
2. The sociospheres, econospheres, and technospheres—all the complex and interrelated networks of institutions, organizations, and interdependent technological systems—form a remarkably unified network of human service systems around the planet.

²*Science and Technology for Development. Volume I, World of Opportunity. Report on the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas. New York: United Nations, 1963.*

World communications provide commonly shared cultural experiences in a manner unparalleled in human history. Within this network movies, television, radio, magazines, and newspapers are a common cultural environ sharing and transmitting man's symbolic needs and expressions on a world scale.

We may note here how swiftly all major contemporary movements and events move around the world by viewing the student protest linkages-Berkeley, Harvard today/Tokyo tomorrow/Mexico City and Peking the day after. Changes in clothes, music, cosmetics, and chemistry are all as rapidly disseminated.

Swift global transportation carries around the world the diverse products of mass production technology and provides common cultural artifacts which engender, in turn, shared attitudes in their requirement and use.

The inhabitant of any of the world's large cities-London, Tokyo, Paris, New York-is more likely to find himself "at home" in any of them than in the rural parts of his country. The transnational cultural milieu which sustains him will be more evident.

World tourism, as merely part of the increased mobility of man, shows an increase from 22 million inter-nation visitors in 1950 to approximately 100 million inter-nation visitors in 1968.

The volume of such traffic and its influence on new ecological patterns of man may be gauged by the fact that in any 24-hour period in the United States airspace alone there are approximately 25,000 persons aloft. For the world airspace this figure would be about a quarter of a million persons each day off the surface of the earth.

The United Nations has called travel "the largest single item in world trade," and the anticipated increase in such global mobility runs to estimates such that 10 million Americans alone may travel yearly to Europe by 1975.

All advanced technologies are now global, requiring similar institutional forms, attitudes, and organization for their efficient operation. The regulations for landing a plane in Afghanistan are the same as those in London or Rome. The telephone, teletype, or transistor do not work differently in Bangkok or Birmingham.

Accompanying the diffusion of human service networks has been the almost invisible development of international regulatory agencies whose functions and growth have been little interrupted by any of the surface wars and tensions:

1. The international postal union, which we all take for granted as a world public utility.
2. The allocation of wavebands and frequencies for telecommunications.
3. The regulation of air, sea, and other world transport with elaborate codes of transnationally enforced codes and standards.
4. The intricate network of world health agencies which monitor and control plague, smallpox, cholera, etc., on the global scale.

On this network are a host of specialized centers operating in the transnational interest-international influenza units headquartered in Britain and United States with 80 national units around the world, the Enteric Reference Laboratory in England which monitors world enteric disease, the World Health Serum banks in various major countries, etc.

Agencies such as these, apprised of potential epidemic hazards to global health, can, potentially, close a frontier, seal off a city, and even divert passenger and cargo flights in the air.

To these transnational regulatory agencies we may add the extraordinary growth of international meetings, conferences, and working projects. The first international congresses and meetings started only about 100 years ago. Today the annual average of such conferences runs to about 3,000 involving some 2 million active participants. The rise of international, professional, nongovernmental organizations parallels this: from approximately 1,000 in 1950 to 2,000 by 1960 and to almost 3,500 by 1968. These are only some of the growing invisible networks which now link world society in myriad ways.

As the production and consumption aspects of technologies themselves have now gone global, they, in turn, have to be planned and managed on a world scale. We may note this trend most clearly in the more advanced sectors of world networks—airlines, telecommunications, etc. Few countries manufacture aircraft, telephones, or the advanced electronic systems necessary for the maintenance of such services, but all countries share, in varying degree, in such services.

The more advanced the technology or industry, the more pronounced its trend toward global service—telephones, airlines, television satellites are inherently global and minimally require interlinkage and the widest availability of use for their most efficient operation. The more customers, the more economic the service. On the present world telephone systems one may potentially connect with over 250 million persons.

When a new technological product is planned now, it is done on a worldwide basis, e.g., International Business Machine's comment upon the planning of a new computer:

Final specifications . . . reflect inputs from at least 20 countries around the world . . . so that it may meet the needs of virtually every market... handle decimal as well as sterling ... print output not only in Indian, or Japanese Katakana—but in typefaces for any of 22 different languages.³

³*New Scientist* (England), October 26, 1967.

To such specifications we may add the locally trained and internationally exchange technicians, equipment, standard instructions, and programs, plus the fact that the manufacture and assembly of various components may be thousands of miles apart. Large-scale local technological requirements such as a power dam or an energy transmission network increasingly go beyond the capacity of any single nation or consortium of nations to manufacture and maintain. The efficient and continued operation of these large-scale multinational undertakings requires an increasingly shared pool of freely available, and swift, information and knowledge transfer.

This introduces the role of the large transnational or multinational corporations. These are entities which are unprecedented

by virtue of their size, global-diffused production, and relative autonomy from constraining national boundaries. They may typically use the capital of several nations, the territory of another group, and the labor force of many more.

The flexibility and power of (such) large international corporations now challenges the power of many nations. General Motors last year grossed 60 billion. This is larger than the total economy of Italy—and of 73 of the 120 member nations of the United Nations.

. . . (By virtue of their size and economic power) these international corporations play an increasingly dominant role in the world economy. They have international staff, international funding, international communication networks and—in the computer—even an international language.⁴

As another analyst has indicated . . . "of the 50 largest economic entities (in the world) 37 are countries and 13 are corporations. Of the top 100, 51 are corporations."⁵ The growth rate of the top multinational corporations is nearly double that for nation states.

Such major corporations, primarily American in control and orientation, have direct influence over the core industries of even the major nations. Many decisions affecting the global economy now largely occur outside of the local national political system. It is interesting to observe that such entities, formerly conceived as bastions of their separate nation-state economies, now find that their legal confinement within local national boundaries is no longer feasible.

With a curiously Marxian echo, former U.S. Undersecretary of State George W. Ball declared in 1967 that such companies should be allowed to escape the control of individual nations and come under international treaties. "Only thus can global enterprises avoid the stifling restrictions imposed upon commerce by the archaic limits of nation states and realize their potential to use the world's resources with maximal efficiency."⁶ He further added that we may only use the world's resources in the most efficient manner when national boundaries no longer play a critical role in defining economic horizons.

Corporate enterprise rarely has been distinguished by a capacity to act in other than its own defined self interest and so far has been allowed to use up the world's material resources of land, water, and air with little or no regard for the larger social interest or societal costs of its enterprise. The public interest is most usually invoked when public monies are required to redress the environmental damage, pollution, and deterioration by unrestrained corporate initiative. The moral, however, in Ball's remarks does hold.

Arthur Barber, "The Multinational Corporation and the Nation State." Mimeographed. Washington, D.C.: Institute for Politics and Planning, 1968.

Lester R. Brown, "The Nation State, The Multi-National Corporation and the Changing World Order." Mimeographed. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1968.

Remarks by the Honorable George W. Ball at the Annual Dinner of the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, London, England, October 18, 1967.

The national state today is at best a laggard partner in the global community and still retains illusions of earlier physical and sovereign autonomy. In effect, though, we continue to talk and act as though it were indeed possible—no single nation today, however large and powerful, can "go it alone."

Even the Communist Chinese help keep tabs eye on the world weather.

They need the world's data and the world needs theirs. So they broadcast what they have to be sure of getting what they want in return.

Their little-publicized action points up the moral that, when it comes to the weather, no nation can live unto itself.

This simple fact of earthly life makes the program to establish an effective global weather-observing system one of the smoothest-running international ventures ever.⁷

We preserve the illusions and accept the problems as if they were inevitable—that men need to compete by destroying each other and each other's countries. The reverse is actually true—no nation today can actually even wage war unilaterally without access to the cooperative networks of global technologies, materials, and information services which make this possible. And, of course, paradoxically as the latter grow in importance and in complex interdependence, they, in effect, militate against such disturbances.

We may well reflect that, even at this stage, if all access to such internationally sustained services such as telephones, airlines, and health information were shut off, no developed nation today could survive for more than a few days. This is amply illustrated by even local power failures, airline strikes, etc. This web of international services and interlocked organizations represents a trend and commitment whose real power is as yet unrealized.

There is a growing transnational awareness that the path towards more stable global integration lies with the building of world regulatory agencies along functional and associative lines rather than through the presently dysfunctional territorial entities.

We may see, presently, a typical division of interest in local and international policy along professional lines—the scientist takes one position on a new missile system (or other large-scale deployment of resources), the economist takes another side of the argument, the military takes yet another, and the politician tries to satisfy his election promises within the brief term of his local mandate.

With specific relation to science, it is noteworthy that the international scientific community already has begun to realize its capability for transnational initiative.

As science is turned to for public and legislative guidance in both physical and social affairs, its more responsible and eminent practitioners have begun to question the ethical accountability of their professions for the uses to which science may be put.

⁷R. C. Cowen, *Christian Science Monitor*, Science Editorial, August 1967.

Such uses have, hitherto, been determined almost wholly by the attitudes and circumstances of local national societies.

Scientists increasingly recognize that their central allegiance to the larger human system, to the maintenance of the ecological matrix, may take precedence over the more transient, and possibly dangerous, predilections of local national value systems.

The Pugwash Scientific Conference of 1966 reported on the possibility of setting up their own inspection teams and detection clubs for breaking the political deadlock on nuclear testing. This year in conjunction with other scientific meetings, which included Russian agreement, they have proposed "open laboratory" networks to monitor developments in chemical and biological warfare. Local control of such associations would be extremely difficult as it would lead to the cutting off of other key scientific information now vital to national development.

We may note that such directions are no longer those of negative political protest. They are, rather, positively designed strategies and initiatives which increasingly bypass the old and obsolete political institutions which are no longer centrally engaged with the real world.

We increasingly recognize, therefore, that many of our global problems are now transnational problems—for which there are no national or political solutions. They clearly require the assumption of a new range of initiatives—of applied social designing—of social invention at the global level. We may regard all human organization itself as such social design, e.g., the city is a social invention; armies, though based on physical technologies, are vast social designs for destructive rather than constructive purpose; the systems capability which enables us to send astronauts into space is more software than hardware—more social technology than physical.

The idea of international world universities is precisely such a social invention. As a conceptual idea, this is a very old one. In reviewing this recently, Eric Ashby, master of Clare College, Cambridge, notes:

In the year 1500 there were 70 universities in Europe, covering a million square miles and serving a dozen nations.

Teachers and students could move freely from one campus to another.

Wherever they attended classes they heard the same language, knelt before the same altar, they found the same curriculum, read the same book.

Every university was, in fact, an international university.⁸

It has been a long-time dream of many scholars to seek to make knowledge universal and more directly applicable to man's requirements. Comenius, the seventeenth century Czech educator who was instrumental in founding the Royal Society, suggested

Michael Zweig, *The Idea of a World University*, edited with a foreword by Harold-Taylor Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1967.

that this may be best accomplished through a world organization of scholars—great invisible colleges "which would meet regularly to find ways to use their collective knowledge for the benefit to mankind."

This is, in actuality, now under way in a host of different ways. Instead of the single isolated campus, we now come closer to the idea of the invisible transnational network of collaborating institutes which form part of the global university campus. It fully recognizes our present technological capacity for engaging in globally deployed and decentralized educational and research activities, in which individual centers and workers may still be in close contact, physically and electronically, daily, hourly, and even minute by minute through the extended network of transportation, satellite telecommunications, computer linkages, etc.

Through these massive interlinkages of universities, institutes, conferences, and nongovernmental institutions we are swiftly coming to the point where we can assemble the world's greatest bodies of knowledge and expertise to examine the central themes and problems of our planetary enterprise.

Our most pressing problems now occur within a relatively small ecological earth system in which humanity has reached certain critical points in its forward development. Within the now closely knit interdependence of our global community, the continued disparities between nations may be viewed as the gravest threat to the overall maintenance of the human community.

The explosive rises in population, the pressures on food, lands, and other resources, the scale of wastage, disorganization, and pestilence now accompanying our local wars are also linked in due measure to the revolution in human expectations—a further, even if negative, aspect of the increase in global awareness.

This present imbalance in the availability of such material advances to all is the prime aspect of our recurrent global crises. The world is clearly divided into "have" and "have not" peoples—as the geographically unequal distribution of physical resources becomes further sharpened by a correspondingly inequitable distribution of the knowledge, and the technology resulting from that knowledge, which transforms the physical resources of the earth into higher standards of living for man.

The solutions to the major world problems of food, health, education, shelter, etc., lie in this combination of knowledge and material resources, and these are, at present, mainly preoccupied in maintaining less than half of humanity at relatively high standards of living as compared to the majority of the human family. The increasing pressure of the other "have not" peoples to attain such higher standards manifests itself in various local tensions and upheavals around the world...

We need now to set ourselves the task of understanding the basic housekeeping rules for the emergent transnational society. Such an understanding no longer belongs within the realm of naive idealism but is, patently, the most critical and pragmatic concern which merits the largest scale of human investment.

GREATER BOSTON AND WORLD AFFAIRS: A STUDY OF NON-PROFIT

Introduction

In November, 1970, the author of the present document was invited to Boston to meet with the presidents of seven community organizations with programs related to international and intercultural understanding. These organizations are the Boston Council for International Visitors, the International Friendship League, the International Institute of Boston, the International Student Association, the Pan American Society, the United Association of Greater Boston, and the World Affairs Council. Also represented was an eighth institution, the World Peace Foundation.

These presidents had met several times over the proceeding months to consider the common problems of their organizations and to work out more effective collaboration among them. Previous efforts of this sort, the most notable of which had been attempted a decade previously under the chairmanship of Christian A. Herter, Jr., then president of the World Affairs Council of Boston, had achieved only limited results of any continuing significance. By 1970, however, financing had become difficult, the future financial viability of these organizations seemed more dubious than heretofore, and the leaderships of these groups were seriously interested in determining where significant savings and increased efficiency could be gained by combining programs, resources, or facilities, or in other ways. Moreover, the presidents were seeking ways of enhancing the visibility and effectiveness of the programs of their organizations among important segments of the public.

However, it became clear that busy organizational presidents could not devote the time and effort required to look into these problems in the systematic fashion they deserved. Furthermore, the presidents preferred that a specialist in education and communication in world and intercultural affairs familiar with practices throughout the country bring his experience and insights to bear on the local scene. A modest sum of money was therefore raised from the World Peace Foundation, the Cabot Corporation, and each of the participating organizations to finance five man-weeks of professional consultation and study by Educational Development Associates. Educational Development Associates would quickly review the organizations, their clienteles, their programs, and their administrative and financial structures and possibilities in terms of present and prospective community needs and sources of support.

What follows below are the findings and recommendations which have emerged from that investigation. Relevance to action in planning the work or structure of organizations concerned (and others like them) has been the dominant criterion in deciding upon what to focus.

Necessarily, most of the time available went into study of the organizations themselves, including discussion with staff and board members, visits to their headquarters, and review of materials relevant to program and financing. A considerable amount of time

This article is a further exploration of the idea of sharing NGO services to eliminate wasteful overlap in

March 1972 issue of *International Associations*, p. 155-157. "Shared NGO Services" goes into somewhat greater detail on budgetary and financial breakdowns.

This study was made possible by funds given by the World Peace Foundation of Boston; the editors are

ORGANIZATIONS Roger Mastrude

Educational Development Associates

also was devoted to an examination of the situations of foreign students and visitors. A number of interviews were carried out with financing sources and others in the community — whose near-unanimity on key questions related to financial support made it possible for these to be fewer in number than would otherwise have been necessary. Our intention, when this assignment was undertaken, was to offer a variety of alternatives which the organizations concerned might consider with respect to possible future cooperation. However, as the study proceeded, the situation seemed so clear that we decided that it would be more useful to offer a single outright recommendation.

Report and recommendations

Financial Situations of Participating Organizations

The presidents were unanimous in feeling that they faced financial problems. We set out to explore several questions in this connection. Were the organizations actually in or close to real financial difficulty at the present time, or was the problem merely one of the normal difficulties of philanthropic fund-raising? Were there new or special problems confronting these groups due to their primarily international concerns, or did they face general difficulties shared by other voluntary groups? What were the apparent prospects for support from business and foundations, and would these prospects be materially changed if these organizations in some way combined forces for greater efficiency? We observed some significant differences, in the organizations' finances. Three organizations were found to be in what might be called the « normal » philanthropic situation — meaning that they will finish the year in the black if they continue to work hard at fund-raising. If they should let up in their efforts or encounter unexpected snags or delays in their fund-raising, they could easily show deficits of moderate size. Assuming continued hard work, and no major loss of contributors, these three organizations should continue in a viable position for the next several years.

Three other organizations were found to be in financial difficulties. In two cases, this is because the organization as now set up appeals to too narrow a constituency, or does not have a sufficiently appealing program to attract a wider clientele. Though the programs and organizational efforts of these groups could be improved, it is likely that if they continue along present lines they would at best face recurrent difficulties in meeting their budgets. The last of the three organizations seems to face a number of converging problems, including major changes in the needs, interests and habits of its clientele, declining university capacity to provide support, and the need for a basic review and reorientation of its program.

One organization (a small one) was found to be in an excellent budgetary position, but nonetheless judged to be precarious because its fund-raising depends heavily upon one or two individuals for whom it is not clear that replacements could or would be found.

Fund-raising Prospects for Present Programs

The overall situation becomes a little clearer if viewed in terms of the community as a whole. Foundation executives, corporation officers and others were unanimous in the

view that, given the emergence of « new » or newly-perceived needs such as urban and minority problems, there is simply not enough money prospectively available in the community to support all the present non-profit groups. Philanthropically-supported organizations in general are facing a financial pinch. Some well-placed observers feel that familiar community groups dealing with long recognized but seemingly not-emergent tasks are going to face particular difficulties. The groups concerned in this report would seem to fall into that category.

Foundations consulted report a shift of priority to pressing urban problems, and a correspondingly declining capacity in Boston to contribute in other fields, such as international services. Businesses have also made a shift toward race and urban problems, though there is some disagreement as to how enduring a commitment this may represent. With respect to individual givers, a variety of factors seem to be at work, and they once again raise problems. The city's upper middle-class givers — its prosperous business and professional families — have by now largely abandoned the city. In their new suburban environs, they are thought to be less committed to programs in the old center city. (This is generally true in many American cities, and represents a serious threat to their future.) In Boston, as elsewhere, senior members of families of long-established wealth are dying out, to be replaced by younger people of different interests and giving habits. Some also suggest that the newer generation of potential givers is apt to be less interested in familiar non-profit service programs, turning toward « action » programs when they choose to be involved at all.

Post-war idealism about international goodwill and understanding — and sentimental attitudes toward foreign students — seem to have given way to attitudes less favorable to the types of programs currently offered by the organizations which are involved in the present review.

Summing up, the prospects for financial support for continuing the present kinds of international and intercultural programs are not encouraging. The combination of too many needs and rising costs spell continuing difficulties for non-profit organizations which are dependent upon contributions. As presently viewed by the large givers of the community, world affairs and intercultural activities will be given a comparatively low priority.

As discussed below, however, the major givers would look more favorably upon the case for contributions toward an enterprise which would produce greater collaboration in this field.

The Organizations' Programs and Operations

The seven organizations' programs vary considerably in quality as well as in character. As a generalization, it might be said that we found most of them to be in a kind of transitional stage where they need reexamination and revitalization. Those which are membership organizations reach a comparatively small percentage of those in the Boston area potentially interested in international or intercultural programs. Being comparatively small organizations, they have little visibility — and their low visibility tends to keep them small. Being in general poorly publicized beyond their own memberships, they do not usually draw to their programs even those in similar organizations who might have a strong interest in what they offer. None of them has solved the hard problem of how to serve the suburban population effectively; in this, they share the difficulties of countless other organizations in our society, and can scarcely be faulted for it. Where new ethnic groups have come into the community, or foreign student interests and tastes have changed, the organizations have not yet entirely taken account of and adapted to these new needs.

The comments above are offered to buttress the point that change, and indeed constant change, is needed. Simply continuing present programs will not suffice to gain these organizations adequate financial support and recognition in the future as valuable services to the community. When the list of organizations was checked with influential community observers, the general reaction was to identify them as worthy but not exciting — though each person who commented would have ranked them differently, and often spoke with respect of one or another.

Officers of two major local foundations made the point that there is no real coordination or joint planning. The result, one pointed out, is that givers have no guarantee that functions do not duplicate those of other organizations, within or beyond this particular list of seven. « We do not know, » this foundation member said, « whether we can give to such groups with any assurance that we are contributing to effectiveness in the community. » He went on, with some precision, to enumerate a number of potential overlaps.

Another foundation officer pointed out that Boston needs programs which are built upon a genuine overview and assessment of the problems in the community as a whole — rather than a focus upon some fragment in which an organization has a traditional or special interest. He cited a study of the needs of foreign students which was made several years ago, to little effect. Studies such as this one might, he thought, be more effective and get more attention if initiated, sponsored, and finally publicized by a group of world affairs organizations functioning in a coordinated way. There is little doubt that these organizations' lack of real communication, comparison and interrelating of programs and clientele is a distinct liability. Several organizations are interested in a similar program project. There is not enough talking between organizations to make it possible to know what the others are doing or omitting; the givers' sense that serious — and especially new — needs in the community could

easily be missed or allowed to fall between the programs of different organizations seems based on reality. An example discussed in some detail by one foundation executive was the multiplicity of organizations of various kinds which serve foreign visitors ranging from business organizations to university-connected committees. The person interviewed felt strongly that it was extremely inefficient to have so many uncoordinated efforts.

Duplication of services and facilities is substantial. Four organizations pay rental for rooms which can be used for meetings of moderate size. One of these is most active on weekends — which is precisely when another is inactive. A third maintains meeting space which is rarely used, since meetings take place only at long intervals. Each of the two membership organizations with immediate financial problems maintains a separate office, which must be staffed in order to serve its purpose. All organizations must arrange for such basic administrative services as bookkeeping and maintaining fund-raising records; all must maintain or arrange for duplicating and mailing facilities.

Feasibility of a Common Location

Without prejudging the desirability of one or more « mergers, » we set out to make an assessment of the workability of bringing organizations together in a common location.

The problem of compatibility of clienteles, boards, etc., was explored at the outset; there had been some feeling that certain groups might not mix easily with others. This was mainly due to the survival of long-past impressions of unassimilated immigrants of peasant or working-class antecedents. Visits to the various groups soon indicated clearly that differences were superficial and not likely to pose major problems. Whether one deals with the students who are the clients of the International Student Association, the visitors handled by the Boston Council for International Visitors, or the « new Americans » who attend the evening classes of the International Institute, the clientele is basically a middle-class oriented group. Differences are mainly in terms of accents, rather than manners or ideas. The clienteles are compatible enough to mix without serious problems, and with some advantages.

Another question is the possibility of finding a geographic location which would be workable for all. The main issue here is a place which is sufficiently central for foreign students in the various universities, specialized schools, and colleges. Investigation made it plain that the present location of the International Student Association does not meet this criterion; it is convenient primarily for Harvard students. The great bulk of Boston's foreign students are concentrated along or near the two sides of the Charles River from the fringes of Beacon Hill to the westward of Harvard Square. Back Bay itself was described as a kind of « student ghetto » made up in part of many small institutions with few if any attentions to foreign students; on the basis of figures extrapolated from a study of foreign student housing made in 1967 by the International Marketing Institute, there would appear to be over five hundred (500) foreign students enrolled in some twenty small institutions in that section of the city. Certainly these are the least serviced and reached. On that basis, the foreign student population reaching out from Back Bay toward the South and West, North across the Charles, and East toward Beacon Hill, is by far the city majority. It includes :

| Institution | Number of Foreign Students |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Boston University | 640 |
| Harvard University | 1450 |
| M.I.T. | 1328 |
| Northeastern University | 433 |
| 20 Misc. schools in Back Bay | 500 + |

| | |
|-------|--------|
| Total | 4341 + |
|-------|--------|

Other sizable foreign student groups (all in outlying areas) are :

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Boston college | 158 |
| Brandeis University | 178 |
| Tufts University | 303 |

| | |
|-------|-----|
| Total | 539 |
|-------|-----|

On the basis of these figures, it seems clear that Massachusetts Avenue and the Charles River are at the approximate center of the areas in which foreign students are mainly concentrated. Public transportation to that area from the various institutions is generally good and for the most part distances are not great.

It would be desirable to locate a center for services to foreign students in or around the fringes of the Back Bay area, if the goal is to reach as many students as possible — and in particular, those whose institutions provide little themselves. That it is also potentially feasible to locate in that area those organizations which deal primarily with adults is indicated by the fact that the World Affairs Council, the International Institute, and the Pan American Society (as well as the French Center, not included in this overview) are already satisfactorily located there.

Since the issue of compatibility of clienteles is dealt with above it can simply be said here that there would seem to be real advantages in serving both non-student and stu

dent clienteles from the same location or center. Those advantages are suggested below.

Significance and Usefulness of the Organizations

It seems clear that it is Important for a civilized metropolis — and especially one for which foreign trade and communication are important — to be capable of dealing with the outside world in a competent, informed, and welcoming way. Cities which do not offer amenities, understanding and reasonable arrangements for foreigners are apt to decline as major ports of call. Boston's image as a world city is of real importance to its future.

As a great educational center, Boston attracts thousands of students and academic visitors every year. Many of these are or soon will become important personages in their own countries — business leaders, government ministers, top figures in their professions. They are likely to be unusually influential in charting the future courses of their countries — with important implications for the U.S. and for Boston. These considerations make these seven organizations (and some others like them) important to metropolitan Boston; collectively, they very significantly affect the quality of the face this city presents to the world.

It is important to have active and continuing groups of people who are prepared to serve the needs of foreign students and visitors, who assist and encourage our own citizens to be reasonably informed about the larger world outside our borders, and who endeavor to bring those from abroad into close and understanding communication with Americans in the community.

Such organizations constitute a resource for dealing with future needs and problems as they arise — and a look at Boston's history suggests that the future will doubtless hold a great variety of new aspects in the interchange with the world abroad. Such groups and their willingness to work represent a capital asset to the community in their readiness to be called upon in the future : it seems likely to be hard or impossible for the community to create such organizations de novo, should the need arise. Since there is a wide variety of people, needs, countries of origin, and programs called for, the community needs a rather wide range of interests reflected in the form of voluntary groups. To make or keep a large city cosmopolitan requires that it be permeated by a great many people who wish to make it so; it is helpful for them to hold together to carry out needed activities.

Combining organizations and their programs

Given these considerations, it seems axiomatic to us that it is not desirable for organizations to merge wholly their identities, if the effect of that will be to cut down the number of people who are active in internationally-oriented programs (unless, of course, there is a real redundancy, or an organization has simply worn out its lease on life). Where finances make separate existence not viable, it can obviously be useful to merge organizations. It is however a problem to ensure that the merged interest will not simply be forgotten after a time.

The central objective in considering possible mergers or cooperative arrangements is to gain better coordination of services and programs, plus a sharp cut in the operating costs of some groups and probably some cut in the costs of all.

Recommendation : a Boston international house or center building.

The best means of achieving this objective would be to bring these seven separate organizations (and similar ones as well) together in a single building, a Boston International House or World Center. (We are not concerned here with the selection of an actual title or name.) If this could be brought about, it would make possible more effective cooperation, communication and joint planning, and would offer the financial advantages sought through « mergers » without losing the separate identities of groups. Each organization would maintain its separate identity, board, members and programs; each would maintain separate finances and fund-raising for its regular operating budget. Each group would have needed office space, but public rooms would be shared with facilities reserved and scheduled as needed; some small organizations would probably find it unnecessary to maintain separate offices. Reception, telephone switchboard, mimeographing, and perhaps a pool of clerks, could be shared; a common office manager might be useful.

Organizations brought together in the Center — and related organizations outside it — ought to be drawn together by an umbrella International Center corporation, with a board of directors including two officers of each organization, as well as perhaps a number of outside persons with interest and competence in international concerns. The new corporation would replace none of the existing groups, and would have no direct power over them. However, it would hold inter-organizational meetings to review program needs and plans, and would be expected to make recommendations to them. It could also draw attention to new or changing problems in international or intercultural matters, arrange planning meetings, initiate studies or surveys, sponsor overall publicity, and issue statements in the public interest. The overall board of the Center corporation might from time to time find it useful to engage consultants to review various aspects of the work or fund-raising of the organizations, or of the community needs and problems.

It is our view that the new corporation would have a very small budget, made up by

prorata dues from its constituent groups. It would be important for the Center to have a strong elected board chairman; we assume that a paid executive would not be required. The building ought to include office and meeting space, one or more kitchen facilities (more practical by far than a restaurant, given the limited budgets of many students and visitors), wall space usable for exhibits, areas in which films can be shown and if possible an auditorium. It should have one large lounge room available as a permanent "home room" or club space which students can use as their own.

The advantages we foresee from uniting in a single centrally-located building are:

1. Economies in the use of space, facilities (mimeographing and telephones, for example) and staff (reception, bookkeeping, etc.). Multiple use can be made of meeting rooms, display areas, and other space. In some cases it may prove unnecessary for small organizations to maintain separate paid staff. Finally, economies may make possible better facilities — such as an adequate auditorium for all, better office equipment availability of highly-qualified office staff, etc.

2. *Much greater visibility in the community* — vis-à-vis prospective users and participants, givers, and others. A single building with a great deal of diverse activity offers clear advantages; this is particularly the case if publicized as one multi-faceted center, over and above the separate existences of the constituent organizations. For the Boston community as a whole, the existence of such a center would be a significant resource. From the center could be expected coordinated leadership and a continuing overview of needs and problems in Boston vis-à-vis the world. The center could be publicized in descriptive materials designed for abroad, as the place to which those from abroad can turn for various forms of service and assistance.

3. *Vastly improved communication, coordination, and cooperative planning*, with returns in the form of elimination of overlaps and neglected problems.

4. *Greater participation in all organizations, through sharing clienteles*. Those interested in foreign people are usually interested in foreign cultures, and vice versa; educational programs can be enriched by the increased involvement of foreign students and visitors — while persons from abroad can have much easier, wider, and more natural contact with Americans of various ages and interests. People who come to programs on (e.g.) Latin America will probably be interested in offerings about other world areas and peoples — and so on.

5. *Greater public appeal*, because of the diversity of programs, offerings, and interests appealed to in a single convenient place. Such a center should bring about diversified programs, with a variety of interesting offerings at any given time — films, exhibits, discussions, and informal get-togethers with those from abroad. The collective impact should be considerably greater than the sum of its parts.

6. *Increased appeal to sources of financial support*, on the basis of the advantages this coordination of efforts offers to the community.

Financing

The present investigation did not allow for a study of the costs of Boston real estate; various factors could entail wide variation in costs. However, on the basis of comparisons it seems reasonable to assume that to buy an existing building that would be adequate and refurbish it would cost \$ 300,000- \$ 500,000; costs would vary greatly, and these figures are offered only to indicate a rough order of magnitude. The present International Student Association building in Cambridge and the International Institute building in Back Bay have a combined market value which has been estimated at over \$ 200,000. If these resources are pooled in a common fund as part of an effort to make an International Center possible, a substantial amount of matching money would thus be available — very important in launching a successful campaign. We believe that many circumstances are favorable to a one-time campaign to raise the necessary funds for a building. Though the trend in foundations and large corporations seems clearly away from major giving to programs like those of these organizations, the givers are in fact responsive to the idea of a move which could bring greater efficiency, lower costs and closer coordination. In other words, while the *individual* organizations can expect only minor gifts except on rare occasions, the corporate and foundation givers might respond favorably to a request to give to them *jointly* on a one-time basis. Some foundation and corporation officers consulted on the general question of developments of this kind made comments like the following. « Definitely combining would help encourage givers — especially given the overhead costs of real estate used. » « If you can promise more for less, then businesses and foundations may be responsive on a one-time basis. Such a combining of organizations could create an overall group which could from time to time be a catalyst for the city. » - Combining the organizations' use of real estate, and cutting down on administrative expense would increase our interest. Consolidation is always appealing. » « If there were a consolidation and a sharpening of programs, we might consider support for a few years for an umbrella organization. The idea of an International Center could be appealing to business. » A campaign might seek pledges over a five-year period, thereby perhaps increasing the total of foundation and corporation giving by spreading their contributions over a period

The balance of the funds might be sought in the form of substantial « special gifts » from individuals and families in the community. The appeal here could be in the idea that one-time gifts (not to be followed up by further appeals on behalf of the Center; could create for the Boston community a permanent facility of great benefit. Conceiva-

bly, more money might be raised through private gifts than from other sources, if an appropriate committee is set up and the campaign is well conducted in this connection. Funding sources consulted indicated that they believed the core of an excellent group of young leaders for a campaign was to be found in the officers of the organizations concerned. It was suggested that business representatives from larger corporations also be brought into any prospective campaign organization.

Any campaign undertaken ought in our judgment to be completed within a maximum period of one year.

Addendum : comments on two related organizations

The International Center of New England, Inc.

This organization is primarily concerned with improving and increasing international trade. It does offer some educational programs related to that objective, and is not incompatible in general style with the organizations involved in this project. Every effort ought to be made to draw this organization into any new Center — at a minimum, through representation on the board of directors and participation in cooperative planning to meet community needs.

If the International Center of New England, Inc., can be included among the tenants of a Center building, that would seem constructive. There may, however, be a major problem at the present time, since the organization under discussion appears committed to the creation of a World Trade Center. The latter would primarily involve a long list of commercially-oriented groups, which have little in common with the non-profit international organizations here represented. Such limitations in common interest would not necessarily be a barrier; but the thinking about a World Trade Center seems to assume a modern, handsome downtown office building, with normal commercial rents. There is absolutely no prospect that these seven organizations can at any time pay rents which even approach that level; to try to take on such costs would be irresponsible. Any possible cooperation is recommended. We see no reason why a great city like Boston would not profit from having both an educational, cultural and service Center which operates at low cost, and another Center dealing with commerce and trade at normal commercial costs. In the meantime, every effort should be made to bring about the closest possible collaboration with the trade-oriented International Center of New England, Inc.

World Peace Foundation

This small foundation occupies a peculiar place in the configuration of internationally-oriented programs and groups in metropolitan Boston. Its director is active and influential, and played a significant part in bringing together the organizational officers whose meetings brought about the present investigation. A small grant from the Foundation in fact provided the seed money necessary to get this enterprise under way. Yet the overall pattern of the Foundation's activities suggests that its board thinks of it as having little relationship to or responsibility for what takes place on the local scene. The assumption appears to be that a foundation dedicated to « world peace » must be essentially national and international in orientation and program. Thus its board is primarily composed of men oriented toward « national level » thinking, and the Foundation's programs and expenditures suggest that those men expect it to make a significant contribution to the affairs of nation and world.

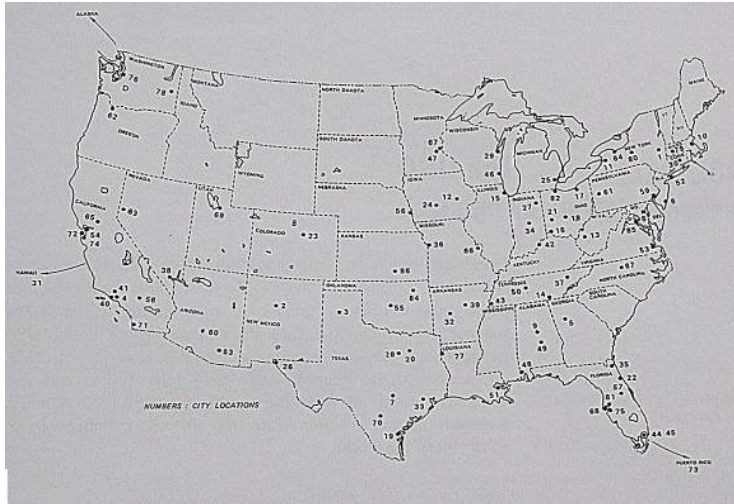
Questions about this orientation might be raised on more than one basis. For instance, it has been suggested that it may in fact be naive for a foundation with so small a budget and staff to expect to have an impact on the world. Nothing in the Foundation's history suggests that such an impact has been made; present programs directed toward Europe and Canada seem interesting, but leave questions as to how their ultimate product is expected to have a significant outcome — and even whether there is such an expectation. A review of the names of the directors suggests that the foundation may suffer from the effects of having too many men who are oriented toward high policy geared up to a minuscule budget and staff, as with a diesel locomotive hitched to a hand-cart.

On the local scene, however, there are tasks potentially to be done which have real national implications and conceivably international ones as well. No major American city is currently doing much that is imaginative with respect to its own relations with the outside world, or in its effort to inform and interest its own citizens in world affairs. On the contrary, there has been a general waning of interest, activity, and budgets devoted to world affairs, even in such important areas as public school curriculum and television broadcasting. Less money, staff and attention are being devoted to foreign students and visitors, even by the universities.

In no great American city is a model being provided of competent and imaginative services and educational programs in world affairs and exchange of persons. The World Peace Foundation might well make a unique and far more demonstrably important contribution by putting its modest funds to work to create a model in Boston. This is not to suggest that the Foundation ought to expend its funds in annual gifts to the continuing operations of the internationally-oriented organizations. Rather, it is suggested that the Foundation might make grants to make possible exploratory experimental programs and to improve the quality of preparation of executive personnel in such organizations. It might provide modest seedcorn grants to local people of demonstrated competence, looking toward improving school programs, broadcasting, efforts to involve or serve the suburbs, and so on. This is a role in which the Foundation would find itself without competition in the nation.

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The USA is the central meeting place

Skyscraper hotels and sprawling resort motels. Private meeting rooms, coliseums, convention halls of unlimited space. Sophisticated audio-visual equipment. Superior communications systems. These are the convention facilities that are at your service in the USA. The geographical center where education, research, finance and international trade interests meet. Served by airlines and steamship companies from all over the world, the USA is the most easily accessible central meeting place for all your members, from every continent of the world.

The USA is pulsating activity

Experience the cadence of American industry at work. Automation in action. The mass production of Detroit. The vast mechanized farms of the Great Plains states. Wall Street, Madison Avenue, Cape Kennedy. Explore, too, the many and varied places where advancements are born—in medical laboratories, industrial research centers and the thousands of universities all across the nation. Consult the USTS booklet, "Plant Tours in the United States", for a complete listing of interesting and educational tours available to visitors.

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By all means combine business and pleasure. Let yourself be caught up in the social whirl of the USA. No place else in the world offers more variety, more glamour, and more adventure. Take in the night life ranging from the lights of Broadway to the glitter of Las Vegas . . . the cosmopolitan gourmet restaurants and intimate country inns . . . the shopping centers, department stores, and supermarkets. . . Indian reservations and restored pioneer towns... baseball, American style football, swimming, skiing and golf.

The USA is four seasons of sunshine

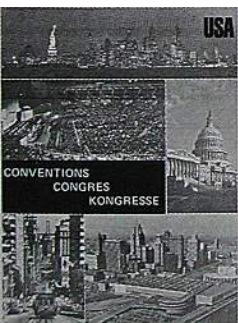
Head for the warm, sunny South during the long winter months. Gentle spring is at its loveliest all across Central USA. Escape the heat of summer in the north country or at a mountain or seaside resort. Autumn in New England is alive with brilliant color. And wherever you go, at whatever time of year, you're promised the very finest facilities to make your convention an outstanding success.

For additional and specific information about conventions
in any region of the USA, kindly contact :

<
A booklet listing fact-sheets
on 87 U.S. Convention cities is
available through us. —>

RICHARD H. HENRY, Director
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS OFFICE
LISTS, c/o U.S. Embassy, Room 211
2 avenue Gabriel. 75 - Paris 8e, FRANCE
Tel.: 265 74-60 ext. 7419

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. 1972 353



USA

Business in the seventies is a far-reaching business. It's grown beyond the concepts of past decades... beyond the boundaries of regional territories and national markets. Now its scope is much broader, much more challenging, much more exciting. Today's business is global business.

Technology, production, marketing and distribution have all gone worldwide. So has the interchange of ideas and methods that keeps industry attuned to progress, to meeting the needs of tomorrow. This internationalism characterizes every key area of business... from automaking to restaurant franchising, from electronic design to pharmaceutical, from heavy construction to cosmetics.

Modern decision-makers have become men of expanded horizons. They're travelling across the oceans... to view a factory assembly line in Detroit, to sit in on a scientific seminar in Boston, to tour retail stores and design studios in Chicago., to inspect a power station in the Tennessee Valley, to attend a trade exposition in San Francisco. They're comparing, exchanging, absorbing, adapting, shopping, selling, articulating. They're at the forefront of a whole new area of communications.

There are additional business aspects of these expanded horizons. Sales performances can be greatly increased by incentive programs built upon the attraction of overseas travel. The exotic atmosphere of a palm-tree resort or the charming surroundings of an American city can be a powerful stimulant for a sales meeting or management conference. Employee unity and *esprit* can be bolstered when similar destinations are made available at economical charter rates for vacation purposes.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS OFFICE
(U.S. Travel Service)

U.S. EMBASSY, PARIS (FRANCE)



USA group travel has many facets and purposes. We invite you to consider :

Post-Convention Tours. If one of the yearly local points of your company or association calendar is an American national convention, you can boost enthusiasm and attendance by offering a group tour in the U.S. immediately following the convention and departing from the city in which the convention is held.

Sales meetings. Too many sales meetings are dull repetitions of the ones held each preceding year - largely because the meeting site itself is dull and repetitious. Enliven this important informational phase of your business by shifting it to the U.S.A. Such a move can generate enthusiasm throughout your sales force.

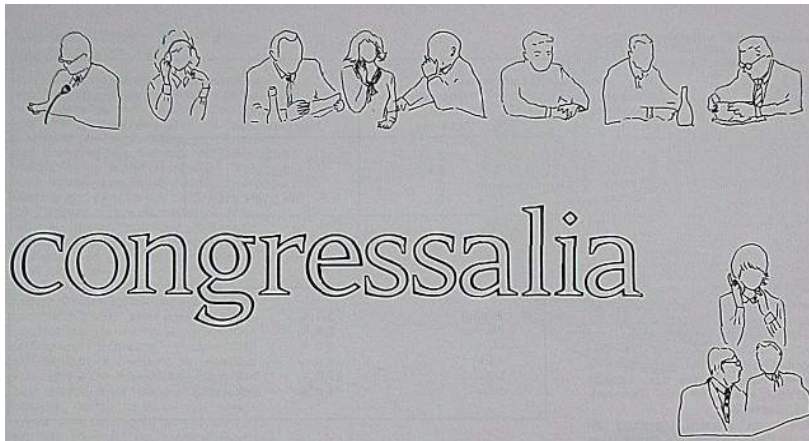
Study Tours. Gain new perspective by visiting American plants, showrooms, shopping centers, building projects, schools, laboratories - whatever is pertinent to your field. Compare notes with your U.S. counterparts. Study tours can follow region-by-region or city-by-city itineraries, or they can focus in depth on a single locale.

Expositions and Trade Shows. Get a first-hand view of new products and applications, gauge industry and consumer reactions, evaluate innovations. The global scope of business is no more dramatically reflected than in the growing international roster of trade show exhibitions and visitors.

Incentive Travel. Salesmen, dealers and distributors -and their wives - respond to incentives... provided those incentives are sufficiently attractive and are structured into a well-planned buildup and follow-through campaign. When it is promoted properly and thoroughly, the incentive of a U.S.A. trip is an unbeatable sales stimulator.

Employee Vacations. When they travel as a group, your employees are eligible for reduced - fare transportation. The resulting savings are so tangible that glamorous locales can be put within their reach. In addition, exciting tour, recreation and social programs can be arranged to ensure unforgettable vacations.

Combinations. The facets of group travel can, of course, be combined in any number of ways. A study tour can, for example, be scheduled to follow an American exposition or an international congress. Similarly, a sales meeting can be run in conjunction with a study tour or an exposition ... or both. Intelligent planning can result in maximum value per travel dollar spent.



Moscou

Sur l'invitation du gouvernement soviétique, l'Unesco organisera à Moscou, du 12 au 15 septembre 1972, un colloque international sur le thème : « Le livre au service de la paix, du progrès et de l'humanisme ». Les débats porteront sur quatre grands thèmes : encouragement des activités des écrivains et des traducteurs; production et distribution; mesures à prendre pour développer l'habitude de la lecture; les livres au service de l'éducation et de la coopération pacifique.

Paris

Du 1er au 15 septembre 1972 vont se tenir à Paris, dans le cadre du nouvel Hôtel P.L.M. Saint-Jacques, quatre congrès dont l'apparement n'est pas immédiatement évident, mais qui cependant, du moins on l'espcombe, devraient donner lieu à de fructueux échanges de vue.

Il s'agit du IVe Congrès International de Médecine du Trafic, du XIIIe Congrès Français de Criminologie, du IIe Congrès International sur les Toxicomanies et de la Réunion Internationale de Toxicologie Clinique. Vingt nations doivent participer à cette réunion internationale, parmi lesquelles de très importantes délégations allemandes, américaines et anglaises. Réunion assez originale en son genre, malgré que, en 1969 à New York, toxicologues et spécialistes de la traumatologie du trafic y étaient déjà réunis. Mais, cette fois-ci, la participation de criminologistes ne pourra, très certainement, qu'en amplifier l'intérêt.

Toronto

13th-23rd June 1972
Canada welcomes the 21st World Conference of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts in the northern part of Metropolitan Toronto, Ontario.



The Trefoil encloses the Canadian Maple Leaf and « Waves of Communication » to form the emblem or "logo" for the Conference, and is used on all Conference documents.

Bruxelles

A l'occasion du 25e congrès international de la Fédération Internationale des Editeurs de Journaux (FIEJ) la Régie des Postes Belges a émis un timbre-poste spécial, illustrant à la fois les cinquante ans d'existence de l'agence de presse Belge, et l'attachement au problème de la liberté de la presse.

Le « Bulletin Technique » de l'UIOOT (Union Internationale des Organismes Officiels de Tourisme) a publié dans

son numéro de mars 1972, une étude assez intéressante sous le titre « Les congrès internationaux et leur importance sur le développement du tourisme ». Cette étude indique notamment que :

« On a estimé que les participants aux congrès et conférences internationales tenus en 1968 ont représenté 1 pour cent du total des arrivées mondiales, soit plus de 1,5 million de personnes. D'une façon générale, les participants aux congrès mettent à profit leurs voyages pour visiter le pays hôte, les pays voisins et même ceux situés sur leur parcours. Il s'agit là donc d'un élément très important et relativement nouveau dans le domaine du tourisme.

« La moyenne des participants à chaque congrès est de 400 délégués auxquels il y a lieu d'ajouter une centaine de personnes qui les accompagnent. Les spécialistes en la matière fixent la durée moyenne de séjour à 5 jours et la dépense moyenne journalière à 30 dollars par participant. Les prévisions réalisées dans ce domaine montrent de très importants accroissements aussi bien du nombre de congrès internationaux que des participants.

« Il résulte de ces prévisions que d'ici 1985, les congrès internationaux pourraient réunir de 17 à 50 millions de personnes. En 1959, la construction des équipements nécessaires aux congrès internationaux a nécessité un investissement estimé à 15 millions de dollars. En 1966, cet investissement a été de l'ordre de 800 millions de dollars et l'on estime qu'il sera nécessaire, d'ici 1980, d'investir plus de 8 milliards de dollars. C'est donc sur la base de ces investissements d'ôqui-

Perspectives des congrès internationaux.

| Année | Accroissement progressif | | Accroissement constant | |
|-------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Nombre de congrès internationaux | Participation millions | Nombre de congrès Internationaux | Participation millions |
| 1975 | 13.000 | 2 | 4.000 | 2 |
| | | 6,5 | 9.500 | 5 |
| 1985 | 98.000 | 16 | 19.000 | 10 |
| | | 49 | 34.000 | 17 |

pement que pourront se vérifier les hypothèses prévisionnelles ci-dessus indiquées. Les hôtels existants qui ne possèdent pas les facilités que nécessitent la réunion de congrès internationaux dans leurs établissements pourront, dans certains cas, adapter leurs équipements en vue d'accueillir ces assemblées.

Il existe un élément important au sujet de l'organisation des congrès et conférences internationaux, c'est celui de leur répartition dans l'année. En effet, ces réunions peuvent constituer un facteur important pour étaler la demande touristique durant les mois de l'année. Le tableau ci-dessous montre la répartition mensuelle des congrès dans le monde en 1968.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Janvier | 3,4 % | Juillet | 8.4 % |
| Février | 3,2 % | Août | 9,1 % |
| Mars | 6,3 % | Septembre | 16,8 % |
| Avril | 9,6 % | Octobre | 10,6 % |
| Mai | 12,8 % | Novembre | 5,4 % |
| Juin | 11,6 % | Décembre | 2,9 % |

Ainsi, l'on remarque que plus de 50 % des congrès et conférences internationaux ont lieu pendant les mois de mai/juin et septembre/octobre, ce qui tend à prouver que ces réunions sont bien un facteur pour allonger la saison touristique. >

Nouvelles écoles pour une nouvelle époque



L'essor technique presque foudroyant dans les pays industrialisés, pendant les années 60, a créé une nouvelle situation pour l'enseignement. Les connaissances et la technique se trouvent périmées et dépassées plus rapidement que jamais. Et c'est pourquoi, le besoin d'un réapprentissage, d'une rééducation de tous ceux qui sont déjà éduqués, va en augmentant. Pour répondre à ce besoin, le Danemark a mis sur pied ces dernières années des centres de rééducation et des bâtiments spéciaux pour cours de réapprentissage.

Citons trois de ces bâtiments de cours, trois immeubles différents d'aspect, mais qui tous trois servent la même cause ou presque. C'est d'abord l'école supérieure populaire des syndicats ouvriers danois à Elseneur, près de Copenhague, puis c'est le centre de l'industrie du bâtiment qui est situé à Middelfart, au centre du Danemark, et enfin le Scanticon, bâtiment pour les cours, qui se dresse non loin de Aarhus, la deuxième ville du Danemark. Ce Scanticon a été construit par deux des organisations syndicales les plus avancées, l'Association des Ingénieurs Danois et l'Association Médicale, et le centre est doté de tous les moyens d'enseignement audio-visuel modernes imaginables. C'est probablement le bâtiment de cours le plus avancé d'Europe.

The Scandinavian Training and Conference Centre

Scanticon was established by the professional societies of Danish academic engineers and medical doctors and other interested groups in order to provide an ideal setting for advanced post-graduate training and communication of expert knowledge. The 6000 square metres of Scandinavian Training and Conference Center are at the disposal of any domestic or international group requiring advanced instructional equipment, a wide range of conference facilities, and comfortable surroundings.

Scanticon is a striking example of modern Danish architecture and craftsmanship. Quality and comfort make for an appropriate environment for training and conference activities. Characterized by a reviewer as sensitive brutalism », the architecture of Scanticon is experienced as aesthetic functionalism during courses and • meetings or intervals spent in the restaurant, the lounges, the reading room, the bar, the sauna or the physical recreation rooms.

Scanticon's equipment is a result of the latest developments in the field of instructional technology. The internal television system comprises equipment for direct transmission, videotape recording, and large screen projection (Eidoprior) as well as tv-receivers in all rooms. This is supplemented by a full range of conventional projection, recording, and reproduction apparatus. Meeting facilities range from an auditorium seating more than 200 persons to instruction laboratories for 40 and meeting rooms for 6-20 persons. A feeling of well-being is essential for working well, and Scanticon does its utmost to create an atmosphere of creativity, friendliness and comfort. Each room has a bathroom, balcony, telephone and radio/tv, and is designed for study as well as for leisure. The many lounges and recreational rooms, as well as the unspoiled nature of Skaade Hills surrounding the Center, offer equally good opportunities for quiet relaxation and informal personal contacts. In the restaurant good food and a magnificent view of Aarhus Bay compete for your attention. Scanticon provides the setting for a multitude of different training and conference activities. Participation ranges from small groups to several hundreds of people, duration from a few hours to a couple of weeks, and subjects from module-construction and music-therapy to instructional technology and management. The only common denominator is the organizer's demand that the effort of every participant is utilized effectively in a creative and comfortable environment. By September 1972 Scanticon will have expanded. Expansion is necessary, if the centre is to meet the ever increasing demand for a conference center

with Scanticon's facilities — a demand that has grown ever since Scanticon's start in 1969. This year some 400 meetings, and conferences, comprising 15-20.000 participants from at home and abroad, will take place at Scanticon.





Du neuf au sujet des Pigeon Holes

Vous avez bien lu : il s'agit bien de trous à pigeons.

Mais « Associations Internationales » ne s'est pas pour autant, subitement transformé en journal colombophile !

Rassurez-vous, comme beaucoup de nos lecteurs le savent : le mot pigeon hole en jargon-congrès s'emploie au sujet du comptoir d'accueil pris dans le sens le plus large.

Le quadrillage des casiers destinés à contenir la documentation personnelle des congressistes fait tout naturellement penser aux « loges » dans lesquelles on enferme les pigeons voyageurs avant un concours.

Un seul vocable couvre toute la diversification des opérations qui doivent être centralisées à ce comptoir.

L'accueil des congressistes revêt, lors d'un congrès, une importance extrême. Il s'agit, en un minimum de temps, généralement avant une séance inaugurale, non seulement de recevoir les congressistes, de leur donner leur documentation, mais aussi de réserver une large place à ceux dont l'inscription, incomplète ou tardive, nécessite une mise au point. Mentionnons aussi, pour mémoire, les inscrits de dernière minute qui surgissent du néant, et qui sont tout étonnés de ne pas voir leurs désirs satisfaits sur le champ.

L'équipe qui anime le Pigeon Hole se trouve donc face à face avec des pro-

blèmes d'ordre différents : psychologiques - administratifs et - comptables


Car pour le congressiste, qui vient de quitter son milieu professionnel et familial, l'accueil reçu acquiert une importance de premier ordre. Il lui permettra de se rassurer — de se détendre, d'avoir « confiance » dans l'organisation et d'aborder de ce fait le congrès dans un état d'esprit favorable au travail et aux contacts humains. Il ne soupçonnera pas l'importance du travail administratif fourni.

Les organisateurs professionnels membres de l'IAPCO savent mieux que personne à quel point une parfaite organisation du pigeon hole est une des clés du succès d'un congrès. Des mois auparavant en diffusant les bulletins d'inscription, ils ont préparé ce succès — mais les techniques administratives et comptables évoluent rapidement, c'est pourquoi ce fut l'un des sujets qui fut abordé au séminaire qui a réuni en mars à Stockholm, les membres de l'IAPCO.

Lors de ce séminaire et lors des réunions futures, ce sujet sera traité plus complètement et chaque membre aura ainsi l'occasion de faire bénéficier ses collègues de l'expérience acquise en cette matière.

Etre membre de l'IAPCO c'est surtout avoir l'occasion de mettre ses expériences en commun, en vue de faire progresser le standard d'organisation des réunions internationales.

**INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION
BUREAU Belgium s. a.**



Direction : Jean Destree

- L'organisation des congrès est, dans le monde entier, du ressort des vrais professionnels.
- En Belgique, l'International Convention Bureau vous apporte l'appui de son expérience. Il centralise pour vous tous les services spécialisés.
- L'I.C.B. est membre fondateur de l'International Association of professional congress organizers.

N'HESITEZ PAS A LE CONSULTER.

I.C.B. - Boulevard de l'Empereur, 15 - 1000 Bruxelles. Tél. 11.62.84

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONS PERFORMED

Nearly all debate on the function of NGO joint consultative status conferences has centered on the depersonalized concerns of the organizations which do or might participate. This emphasis ignores a number of social factors which would be considered highly significant in a business management study of the operations of these conferences and of conferences in general, including NGO meetings. Ironically, these factors are mainly associated with human relations. These are briefly summarized below.

An obvious remark to make is that each NGO representative is concerned with three things :

- his organization
- himself as a representative of his organization
- himself as a private person (i.e., without his « hat » as a representative)

And in terms of each of these three perspectives, the representative participates in the conference and may act on the basis of any of them — whichever is « mis en cause ». In the case of each of them a number of areas of concern may be noted, any of which may or may not be evident in the case of a given representative at a given conference. The following points are given in no special order.

a) Furtherance of interests

The representative is concerned with furthering : (i) the interests of his organization (which may include inter-NGO coordination), (ii) his own as a representative of the organization, (with respect to other members of the organization), and (iii) his personal interests (which may, for example, be centered on the touristic possibilities of the area visited. N.B. This is even considered to be a problem in the case of government delegates to IGO conferences.)

b) Protection of interests, security

The representative is concerned to protect at all costs : (i) the interests of his organization, (ii) his own as a representative, as well as (iii) his personal interests, if they are threatened.

c) Status

It is the responsibility of the representative to maintain and improve (i) the status of his organization with respect to other organizations, (ii) his own status as a representative with res-

pect to others — as well as (iii) his own personal status.

d) Fulfillment

The representative is concerned not only to protect and further the interests of the organization but, in a special sense, also to insure that in doing so a more fulfilling environment for the operation of the organization is created. Similarly, as a representative, he is concerned that his actions should be fulfilling and should result in the creation of a more fulfilling environment for his representational responsibilities. And of course the private person is also concerned that any action should create more fulfilling conditions for himself.

e) Learning

Participation in a joint conference is not a one-way process in which the participants give only. There is also a process of learning : (i) learning which assists the organization to function more effectively, (ii) learning which leads the representative to function more effectively, and (iii) learning which is significant to the growth and orientation of the person. In each case, this learning may lead to a change of understanding of problems and priorities.

f) Identity

All action on the part of social entities modifies, but mainly reinforces, understanding of identities. Thus by participating in joint NGO conferences, the identity of an NGO as part of the NGO community is reinforced — for the NGO is given an opportunity to assert its identity. For the representative it is the same. His identity as a representative is reinforced, given relevance and legitimated, and of course the interaction of the person with others — as in all such situations — reinforces or modifies the individual's conception of his own identity.

g) Information exchange

Underlying all the above is the process of information exchange which is of concern (i) to the organization in assessing, planning, and improving its programmes, (ii) to the representative in assessing his own strategy, and (iii) to the person in assessing the relevance of his own actions.

This schema of functions performed by a joint NGO conference may be summarized as follows.

BY NGO CONFERENCES

| | ORGANIZATION | REPRESENTATIVE | PERSON |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| depersonalized | interest furtherance interest protection information exchange | interest furtherance interest protection information exchange | interest furtherance interest protection information exchange |
| personalized | status fulfillment learning identity | status fulfillment learning identity | status fulfillment learning identity |

Discussion of joint NGO conference usually concentrates on the three boxes of « depersonalized organization, » namely information exchange, furtherance of interests, and protection of interests. The other eighteen boxes are not discussed. Any changes proposed for the NSO conference system which are only made in terms of the depersonalized organization requirements are doomed to frustration. The existence of the other functions which govern the manner in which many aspects of the conferences are organized must be considered. In many cases, it is the real or perceived threat to the « hidden functions » that causes opposition to any change.

YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1970-1971

3RD SUPPLEMENT

- * 99
ASSOCIATED EUROPEAN CONSULTANTS
New address (Administrative Hq) : Jacques Wanty, 74 Boulevard de la Cambre, 1050 Brussels. T. 49.80.90.
- * 100
ASSOCIATION FOR COMMONWEALTH LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE STUDIES
New address : Department of Literature, Makerere University, P O Box 7062, Kampala, Uganda.
- * 135
ASN OF FRENCH-SPEAKING DERMATOLOGISTS AND SYPHILIGRAPHERS
New address : Clinique Dermatologique, Hôpital Cantonal, Geneva.
- * 149
ASN OF LIBRARIES OF JUDAICA AND HEBRAICA IN EUROPE
Additional address : Central Bureau : Jews' College Library, 11 Montagu Place, London W1.
- * 194
BOY SCOUTS WORLD BUREAU
Additional address (Europe Office) : CP 164, 1211 Geneva 4.
- * 199
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH WEIGHTLIFTING FED
New address : Wally Holland, 3 Ilffley Turn, Oxford, UK.
- * 200
BROTHERHOOD OF ASIAN TRADE UNIONISTS
New address : Suite 2 F, Vermont Towers, Julio Nakpil Street, Malate, Manila.
- * 201
BROTHERS TO ALL MEN
Additional address (national secretariat) : Hebelweg 4, 7847 Badenweiler, Germany F R.
- * 268
CHRISTIAN ESPERANTO INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
New address : Miss T Putto, Weerdestein 43, Ede (Gld), Netherlands.
- * 284
COMMISSION ON ASIAN AND FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Address : 150 Rajbopit Road, Bangkok 2, Thailand.
- * 301
COMMITTEE OF CATTLE AND MEAT CO-OPERATIVES IN THE COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES
Name changed : *Specialized Committee for Cattle and Meat in COGECA - Comité spécialisé bétail et viande du COGECA - Fachausschuss für Vieh und Fleisch von COGECA.
- * CMT OF COLLECTIVE NAT PARTICIPATIONS IN INT FAIRS (INTEREXPO)
New name : Committee of Organizers of National Participations in International Economic Displays
- * 329
COMMON MARKET COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF REFRIGERATION ENTERPRISES
New address : Av Cortenberg 172, 1040 Brussels.
- * 331
COMMON MARKET COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS ASSOCIATIONS
New address : 233 rue du Faubourg St-Honoré, 75-Paris 8e. T. 924.78.63.
- * 357
COMMON MARKET WORKING PARTY OF THE INT ASN OF USERS OF YARN OF MAN-MADE FIBRES
New address : 5 rue d'Anjou, 75-Paris 8e.
- * 385
COMMUNITY OF FRENCH-LANGUAGE RADIO PROGRAMMES
Additional address (Administrative Hq) : ORTF, Av du Président Kennedy 116, 75-Paris 16e.
- * 386
COMMUNITY OF FRENCH-LANGUAGE TELEVISION PROGRAMMES
New address (Près) : Jacques Landry, Dir of Television, SRC, BP 6000, Montréal, Quebec, Canada.
- * 392
CONFEDERATION OF EUROPEAN SOFT DRINKS ASSOCIATIONS
New address : Heemraadssingel 167, Rotterdam 6, Netherlands. T. 23.13.48.
- * 396
CONFEDERATION OF TOURIST ORGS OF LATIN AMERICA
New address : 640 Viamonte St, Buenos Aires.
- * 425
CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS
New address : F Locher, Dir général, Entreprise des postes, téléphones et télégraphes suisses, Viktoriastrasse 21, 3000 Berne 33, Switzerland. T. 62.11.11.
- * 445
COUNCIL OF EUROPE RESETTLEMENT FUND
New name : Council of Europe Resettlement Fund for National Refugees and Over-Population in Europe - Fonds de Réétablissement du Conseil de l'Europe pour les réfugiés nationaux et les excédents de population en Europe.
- * 452
COUNCIL OF NORDIC MASTER-CRAFTSMEN
New address : c/o Norske Handverksog Industribedrifters Forbund, Rosenkrantzgaten 7 IV, Oslo 1. T. 33.05.80.
- * 467
DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION FOR EASTERN AFRICA
New address : P O Box 4255, Addis Ababa.

- * 487
EEC COMMITTEE FOR THE CIDER AND FRUIT WINE INDUSTRY
New title : 'Association of Cider and Fruit Wine Industries of the EEC - Association des industries des cidres et vins de fruits de la CEE - Vereinigung der Obst- und Fruchtweinindustrie der EWG - Vereniging van de Cider- en Vruchtenwijnindustrie van de EEG.
- * 493
EEC COMMITTEE OF FORESTRY NURSERYMEN
New address : Helm Astinet, Bundesverband Forstamen Forstpflanzen, Andréas Hermes Haus, 5300 Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Germany FR.
- * 522
EFTA PAINT AND PRINTING INK MAKERS GROUP
New address : Mariendalsvej 8, Copenhagen F 2000.
- * 526
EIRENE — INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN SERVICE FOR PEACE
New address : 533 Königswinter 1, R.mlinghoven, Malteserhof, Germany.
- * 547
EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR CANCER RESEARCH
New address : Prof Dr GJV Swaen, University of Utrecht, Institute of Pathology, Pasteurstraat 2, Utrecht, Netherlands.
- * 548
EUROPEAN ASN FOR CATHOLIC ADULT EDUCATION
New address : Dransdorfer Weg 15/IV, D-53 Bonn. T. 65.59.69.
- * 550
EUROPEAN ASN FOR COOPERATION
New address : 15-21 rue Archimède, 1040 Bruxelles.
- * 568
EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIES ON PRECISION MECHANICS AND OPTICS
New address : 15 rue Beaujon, 75-Paris 8e. T. 924.88.56.
- * 570
EUROPEAN ASN OF MANAGEMENT TRAINING CENTRES
On Oct 1, 1971 the European Association of Management Training Centres, Int University Contact for Management Education and the European Fund for Management Development and Education merged to form : European Foundation for Management Development.
- * 577
EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF POISON CENTRES
New address : Prof Roy Goulding, New Cross Hospital, Avonley Road, London SE14.
- * 582
EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF STEEL PANEL RADIATORS
New address : Ornevej 30, 2400 Copenhagen.
- * 622
EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE FED
New address : 200 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels.
- * 644
EUROPEAN CMT OF MFGS OF AIR HANDLING EQUIPMENT
New title : European Committee of Air Handling and Air Conditioning Equipment Manufacturers - Comité européen des constructeurs de matériel aéraulique.
- * 690
EUROPEAN CONFEDERATION OF NAT UNIONS, ASNS AND PROF SECTIONS OF PEDIATRICIANS
New title : "European Confederation of National Unions and professional Associations of Pediatricians - Confédération européenne des syndicats nationaux et associations professionnelles de pédiatres.
New address : Dr R Petit-Goossens, 10 Sq des Libérateurs, 1020 Brussels. T. 26.56.43.
- * 696
EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADMINISTRATIONS
New address : Netherlands PTT Administration, Kortenaerhade 12. The Hague. T. (70) 759111.
- * 714
EUROPEAN FEDERATION FOR PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION
New address : Dr Emmanuel Rageot, 43 av George V, 75-Paris 8e.
- * 716
EUROPEAN FEDERATION FOR THE WELFARE OF THE ELDERLY
New address (President) : On Dott Roberto Cuzzaniti, Lungotevere Thaon di Revel 76, 1-00196 Rome.
- * 739
EUROPEAN FED OF MASSEURS-KINESITHERAPEUTES
New name : *European Confederation for Physical Therapy - Confédération européenne pour la thérapie physique.
- * 746
EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF PARTICLE BOARD ASSOCIATIONS
New address : Wilhelmstrasse 25, 63 Giessen 1, Germany FR.
- * 758
EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF THE WOOD-SLICING AND WOOD-PEELING INDUSTRY
New address : 2 rue des Francs Bourgeois, 75-Paris 3e.
- * 762
EUROPEAN FED OF YOUNG MANAGERS
New address : Via Casilina 86, 00182 Rome.
- * 765
EUROPEAN FOOD DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION
New address : Mileparken 28, 2730 Herlev, Denmark.
- * 775
EUROPEAN GRASSLAND FEDERATION
New addresses : Secretariat : RS Tayler, Dept of Agriculture, The University, Earley Gate, Reading RG6 2AT, UK.
President : Prof E Aberg, Institute of Plant Husbandry, Royal Agriculture College 75007 Upsala 7, Sweden.
- * 790
EUROPEAN INTER-UNION COMMITTEE FOR DEHYDRATED FOODSTUFFS
New address : Baljeestraat 1, Leeuwarden, Netherlands.
- * 805
EUROPEAN MALACOLOGICAL UNION
New address : Dr Oliver E Paget, Burgring 7, A-1010 Vienna.
- * 815
EUROPEAN MUNICIPAL CREDIT COMMUNITY
New address : Via Gaggini da Bissone, Lugano, Switzerland.
- * 841
EUROPEAN ORG OF THE WCL (AGRICULTURE & FOOD)
New titles : European Federation of Agriculture Workers (EO/WCL); European Federation of Workers in Food and Allied Industries (EO/WCL) New address : 50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels. T. 17.63.87.
- * 852
EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR COMPARATIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY
New address : Dr B T Pickering, Dept of Anatomy, University of Bristol, UK.
- * 854
EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR PAEDIATRIC ENDOCRINOLOGY
New address : Dr M Zachmann, Dept of Paediatrics, University of Zurich, Steinwiesstrasse 75. 8032 Zurich. Switzerland.

- * **855**
EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR PAEDIATRIC NEPHROLOGY
 New address : Prof Harmen A Tiddens. Wilhelmina Children's Hospital, 137 Nieuwe Gracht, Utrecht, Netherlands.
- * **860**
EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY
 New address : Prof G Arnulf, 6 Place des Jacobins, 69-Lyons, France.
- * **869**
EUROPEAN SPACE VEHICLE LAUNCHER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
 New address : 114 av Charles de Gaule, 92-Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
- * **897**
EUROPEAN UNION OF PRACTISING VETERINARIANS
 New address : 28 Rue des Petits-Hôtels, 75-Paris 10e.
- * **898**
EUROPEAN UNION OF PRODUCERS OF POTATO DERIVATIVES
 New address : Oberpleis-Frohnhardt, Aur der Probstbitze 5, 533 Königswinter 21, Germany FR.
- * **902**
EUROPEAN UNION OF WOMEN
 New addresses : Secretariat : Konrad Adenauer-Haus, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 73-75, D 53 Bonn. President : Dr Charlotte Fera, Up de Worth 6, 2 Hamburg 64, Germany FR.
- * **928**
FED OF ASIAN WOMEN'S ASSNS
 New address : NFWC Building, 962 Josefa Lianes Escoda Street, Ermita, Manila.
- * **935**
FED OF EUROPEAN AMERICAN ORGS
 New address : P O Box 4536, Nicosia, Cyprus.
- * **941**
FED OF EUROPEAN SOCIETIES OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY
 New name : *European Federation of Biochemistry Societies - Fédération européenne des sociétés de biochimie
 New address : Prof JP Ebel, Faculté des Sciences, rue Descartes, Esplanade, 67-Strasbourg, France.
- * **943**
FED OF FRENCH LANGUAGE SOCS OF GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS
 New address : Prof agr C Sureau, Clinique Universitaire Baudelocque, 123 Bd de Port Royal, 75-Paris 14e.
- * **967**
FLIGHT SAFETY FOUNDATION
 New address : 1800 N Kent Street, Arlington, Va 22209, USA.
- * **974**
FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC
 New address : 101 W 55th St, New York, N Y 10019, USA.
 Regional Sees : 82 Pitt St, Sydney 2000, NSW, Australia; 1451 S King St, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814, USA; 3 Chem in Claire Vue, Petit Lancy, 1213 Geneva.
- * **1009**
HIBERNATION INFORMATION EXCHANGE
 New address : P O Box 58505, Houston, Texas 77058, USA.
- * **1010**
HISPANO-LUSO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
 New address : Medinaceli 4, Madrid 14.
- * **1044**
INTER-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM
 New address : 20 West 40 th Street, New York, N Y 10018.
- * **1045**
INTER-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIANS
 New address : Ana Maria Pax de Erickson, IICA Centro Interamericano de Documentación e Información Agrícola, Turrialba, Costa Rica.
- * **1056**
INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION COMMISSION
 New address of President : Miguel M Blasquez, Paseo de la Reforma 42, Mexico 1, DF.
- * **1094**
INTER-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION
 New address : 141 NE Third Ave, Miami, Fla 33132, USA.
- * **1106**
INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESS
 New address : OAS, 17 th St and Constitution Ave, N W, Washington, D C 20006.
- * **1142**
INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN INSTITUTE
 Correct address : St Dunstan's Chambers, 10-11 Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1BJ.
- * **1151**
INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR DISTRIBUTION BY WIRE
 New address : c/o EBES, Pres FD Rooseveltlaan 1, B-9000 Gent, Belgium.
- * **1159**
INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO UNION
 New address for Region III Chairman : Peter D Williams, Box 67, East Melbourne, Victoria 3002, Australia.
- * **1192**
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL INFORMATION
 New address : 20 Rue de l'Estrapade, 75-Paris 5e. T. 0331027.
- * **1194**
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LATIN EPIGRAPHY
 New address : Prof Pierre Willeumier, 1 rue Victor-Cousin (Université de Paris, Sorbonne) 75-Paris 5e.
- * **1202**
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PLANT TAXONOMY
 New address : Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, Tweede Transitorium, Uithof, Utrecht, Netherlands.
- * **1211**
INT ASN FOR TEMPERANCE EDUCATION
 New address : Sytze de Bruin, Beethovenplantsoen 6, Leeuwarden, Netherlands. T. 27517.
- * **1245**
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AEROSPACE EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURES
 New address : 88 Bld Malesherbes, 75-Paris 8e. T. 292.25-50.
- * **1257**
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BIOLOGICAL OCEANOGRAPHY
 New addresses (Secretary) : Dr Torben Wolff, Universiteit Zoologische Museum, Universiteitsparke 15, Copenhagen; (Chairman) Prof Dr G Hempel, Institut für Meereskunde, Universität Kiel, 23 Kiel, Niemannsweg 11, Germany.
- * **1276**
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATORS FOR WORLD PEACE
 New addresses : (Registered office and SG) Dr Charles Mercieca, Alabama A and M University, Ala 35762, USA; (President) Dr Hans U Wintsch, University of Zurich, Switzerland.
- * **1286**
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FRENCH-LANGUAGE SOCIOLOGISTS
 New address (President) : c/o CERES, 23 rue d'Espagne, Tunis.
- * **1292**
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GEOMAGNETISM AND AERONOMY
 New address : Dr Leroy R Alldredge, Environmental Research Laboratories, NOAA, Boulder, Colorado 80302, USA.

- * 1301
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LAWYERS
New address : Bureau M 114, Palais de Justice, 1000 Brussels.
- * 1306
INT ASN OF LOGOPEDICS AND PHONiatrics
New address : Dr Björn Fritzell, Geteryggsgatan 22, S-416 78 Göteborg, Sweden.
- * 1313
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN CITY LIBRARIES
New address : K C Harrison, City Librarian of Westminster Public Library, Marylebone Rd, London NW1 5PS.
- * 1319
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETIES
New addresses : (Près and Registered Office) Herengracht 280, Amsterdam, Netherlands; (Perm Secretariat) 114 rue de la Boétie, 75-Paris 8e.
- * 1338
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OR HIGHER INSTITUTES OF PHYSICAL AND SPORTIVE EDUCATION
New name : International Association of Colleges of Physical Education - Association internationale des écoles supérieures d'éducation physique.
- * 1344
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SEISMOLOGY AND PHYSICS OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR
New address : Prof J C De Bremaecker, Geology Dept, Rice University, Houston, Texas 77001, USA.
- * 1368
INT ASN OF USERS OF YARN OF MAN-MADE FIBRES
New address : 5 rue d'Anjou, 75-Paris 8e.
- * 1379
INT ASN ON WATER POLLUTION RESEARCH
New address : Dr GJ Stander, P O Box 395, Pretoria, South Africa.
- * 1393
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
New NY Office : 120 Broadway, 15th fl, New York, N Y 10005. T. 964-6100.
- * 1395
INTERNATIONAL BANKING RESEARCH INSTITUTE
New address : Algemene Bank Nederland NV, Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- * 1400
INT BOARD ON BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
New address : Niilo Visapää, Puistokatu 3, Helsinki.
- * 1413
INT BUREAU FOR EPILEPSY
New postal no : WC1E 7ED.
- * 1444
INTERNATIONAL CARGO HANDLING CO-ORDINATION ASSOCIATION
Correct address : Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LX.
- * 1464
INTERNATIONAL CELLO CENTRE
New address : 42 Ladbrooke Grove, London W11 2PA.
- * 1499
INT CHRISTIAN FED OF FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO AND HOTELWORKERS
New title : World Federation of Workers in Food, Tobacco and Hotel Industries - WCL; Fédération mondiale de travailleurs des industries alimentaires, du tabac et hôtelière - CMT.
- * 1515
INTERNATIONAL COLO(U)R ASSOCIATION
New address : Dr Ernst Ganz, c/o CIBA-GEIGY Ltd, FO 3.2, CH 4002 Basel, Switzerland.
- * 1540
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RHINE AGAINST POLLUTION
New address (President) : MF Vigeveno, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Plein 23, The Hague.
- * 1546
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNIFORM METHODS OF SUGAR ANALYSIS
New address : c/o British Sugar Corporation Ltd, Central Laboratory, P O Box 35, Wharf Road, Peterborough PE2 9PU.
- * 1575
INT COMMITTEE FOR AESTHETICS AND COSMETOLOGY
New address : Forchstrasse 424, BP 124, 8029 Zurich, Switzerland.
- * 1627
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL FATIGUE
New address : J Branger, Libellenstr 65, CH 6004 Lucerne, Switzerland.
- * 1675
INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF TECHNICAL AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS
New address of Regional Secretariat : Piazza San Bernardo 106, 00187 Rome.
- * 1696
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON FRACTURES
Additional address (HQ) : c/o Research Institute for Strength and Fracture of Materials, Tohoku University, Aramaki-Aza-Aoba, Sendai, Japan.
- * 1716
INTERNATIONAL COPPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, INC.
New UK address : Orchard House, Mutton Lane, Potter's Bar, Herts, UK.
- * 1748
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF MONUMENTS AND SITES
New address of Registered Office : Hôtel Saint Aignan, 75 rue du Temple, 75-Paris 3e.
- * 1757
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
New address (Secretariat) : Prof J Falize, Université de Liège au Sart Tilman, 4000 Liège, Belgium.
- * 1763
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN
New address of European Centre : Mrs Ada H Richters-Wolvius, Van Sommerenweg 34, Rotterdam, Netherlands.
- * 1863
INT FED OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS' ASNS
New address : Kohji Kondo, SAEJ, 16-15, Takanawa 1 chôme, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
- * 1967
INT FED OF OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETIES
New address : Dr A Dubois Poulsen, 8 av Daniel Lesueur, 75-Paris 7e.
- * 1970
INT FED OF OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGICAL SOCS
New address : Koji-machi P O Box 40, Tokyo.
- * 1976
INT FED OF PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURES ASSOCIATIONS
New address : P O B 328, Nordstrasse 15, 8035 Zurich, Switzerland.

- * 1980
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PODOLOGY
New addresses : (Headquarters) 163 rue Saint-Honoré, 75-Paris 1er; (President) Karl Heinz Hamme, Homberger Strasse 79, 413 Moers, Germany.
- * 1991
INT FED OF RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANIES
New address : Im Holder, 8634 Hombrechtikon ZH, Switzerland.
- * 1998
INTERNATIONAL FED OF ROOFING CONTRACTORS
New address : Glesenerstrasse 41, Luxembourg.
- * 2007
INTERNATIONAL FED OF SOCIAL WORKERS
New address : Nelson C Jackson, P O Box 101, Pelham, N Y 1 0803, USA.
- * 2032
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THERMALISM AND CLIMATISM
New address : Prof Dr C Kaspar, Haetternweg 5, 9000 St Gallen, Switzerland.
- * 2034
INT FED OF TOURIST CENTRES
New address : Prof Walter Minarz, Fremdenverkehrsverband f Wien, Stadiongasse 6-8, A-1016 Vienna.
- * 2047
INTERNATIONAL FED OF YOUTH AND MUSIC
New address : 10 rue Royale, 1000 Brussels, T. 13.97.73.
- * 2057
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
New NY Office : 120 Broadway, 15th fl, New York, NY 10005.
- * 2141
INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
New address : Postfach 174, CH-8030 Zurich, Switzerland.
- * 2148
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF IBEROAMERICAN LITERATURE
New address : 660 Air Building, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213, USA.
- * 2158
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE
New address of President : Dr Otto Gadó, Arany Janos, utca 6-8, Budapest.
- * 2172
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR PRODUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH
New address : 1 rue Montgolfier, 75-Paris 3e. T. 277.37.75.
- * 2261
INT MICROGRAPHIC CONGRESS
New address : P O Box 484, Del Mar, Calif 92014, USA.
- * 2269
INTERNATIONAL MOSELLE COMPANY
New address : Franz-Ludwig-Str 21, Postfach 2246, 55 Trier, Germany FR.
- * 2312
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MOTOR TRADES AND REPAIRS
New address 126 Eisenhowerlaan, The Hague.
- * 2330
INT ORG OF THE FLAVOR INDUSTRY
Additional address (Scientific Counsellor) : 8 rue Charles Humbert, CH-1200 Geneva.
- * 2349
INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON CANNED FOODS
New address of General Secretariat : 5 rue Paul-Cézanne, 75-Paris 8e.
- * 2353
INT PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' FED
Address (SG) : Peter Sharrott Esq, 240 Whitton Ave East, Greenford, Middlesex, UK.
- * 2357
INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND CINEMATOGRAPHY DEALERS ASN
New address : 32 Neuer Wall, D-2 Hamburg, Germany FR.
- * 2385
INTERNATIONAL PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL ASN
New address of Permanent Office : 49 Craftdown Road, London NW5 1EL.
- * 2401
INTERNATIONAL READING ASSOCIATION
Additional address (European Office) : Elisabeth Bouché-
rant, 54 rue de Varenne, 75-Paris 7e.
- * 2430
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION
New address : c/o BIE, 1211 Geneva 14.
- * 2485
INT SOC FOR FAT RESEARCH
New address : Dr Reinhard Marcuse, c/o SIK, Pack, S-400 21 Göteborg 16, Sweden.
- * 2506
INT SOC FOR SKI TRAUMATOLOGY
New address : Dr Med K Herwig, Chalet Erosen 7050 Arosa, Switzerland.
- * 2555
INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF MEDICO-SURGICAL PODOLOGY
New address : Docteur Valentin Charry, Clinique du Méridien, 93 Av du Dr Picaud, 06-Cannes-la-Bocca, France.
- * 2560
INT SOC OF OBSTETRICAL PSYCHO-PROPHYLAXIS
New address : 31 rue Saint-Guillaume, 75-Paris 7e.
- * 2630
INTERNATIONAL THEATRE INSTITUTE
New address : Annexe de l'Unesco, 1 rue Miollis, 75-Paris 15e.
- * 2660
INT UNION FOR INLAND NAVIGATION
New address (President) : Dr WF Van Gunsteren, Westplein 2, Rotterdam, Netherlands.
- * 2698
INT UNION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
New address : K Faegri, University Botanical Museum, P O Box 12, N 5014 Bergen, Norway.
- * 2709
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CYCLE AND MOTOR-CYCLE TRADE AND REPAIR
New address : Dipl VolkswirtHerm, Föste, VDZ Geschäftsführer, Bahnhofstr 40, 48-Bielefeld, Switzerland.
- * 2731
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LANDED PROPERTY OWNERS
New address (SG) : Via della Serpentara 27, Villino 13/12, 00138 Rome.
- * 2739
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MASTER PAINTERS
New address : Jes Christiansen, Danmarks-gade 8, Vojens, Luxembourg.
- * 2752
INT UNION OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
Additional address (Secretariat) : Dept of Physiology, University of Zurich, Rämistrasse 69, 8001 Zurich. Switzerland.
- * 2783
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF TENANTS
New address : Flemingatan 37, S-112 32 Stockholm.

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 Jul 2-5 London (UK)
Institute of Physics, Acoustics Group/Spanish Acoustical Society/Netherlands Acoustical Society/Netherlands Audiological Society/British Society of Audiology. 2nd symposium on environmental acoustics.
47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.

1972 Jul 2-8 Cologne (Germany, Fed Rep)
Catholic Child Bureau. Experts conference : Leisure time and recreation for mentally handicapped people.
Abbé Henri Bissonier, Catholic Child Bureau, 33 rue de Baby lone, 75 Paris, France.

1972 Jul 2-8 Vienne (Austria)
Association Int des Techniciens de Laboratoires Médicaux. 10e congrès int.
Verband der Dipl. med. techn. Assistentinnen Oesterreichs, Postfach 32, 1097 Vienne, Austria.

1972 Jul 3-7 Paris (France)
Unesco. Réunion int sur les concepts de race, de dignité et d'identité. (YB n° 3383)
Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1972 Jul 4-7 Budapest (Hungary)
Unesco. Meeting of European Science policy experts. (YB n° 3383)
Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1972 Jul 5-7 Brno (Czechoslovakia)
Conférence à participation int sur la psychiatrie des adolescents.
Pr J Hadlik, Clinique de Psychiatrie, Jihlsvska 102, Brno-Bohunice, Czechoslovakia.

1972 Jul &-7 Strasbourg (France)
European Federation of the Wood-Slicing and Wood-Peeling Industry. General assembly. (YB n° 758)
M G Sommer, Président, 17 rue Schweighaeuser, 67 Strasbourg, France.

1972 Jul 6-9 Birmingham (UK)
Int conférence on simulation and gaming.
R H R Armstrong & Margaret Hobson, Institute of Local Government Studies; University of Birmingham, P O Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, UK.

1972 Jul 9-14 San Jose (USA)
Rosicrucian Order. Annual convention. (YB n° 3163)
Rosicrucian Park, San José, California 95114, USA.

1972 Jul 10-14 Sao Paulo (Brazil)
Latin American Free Trade Association /Industrial Associations. 8th Electronics and electrical communications industry meeting, 8th domestic electrical mechanical and thermal appliances meeting. (YB n° 2879)
Cebollati 1461, Casilla de Correo 577. Montevideo. Uruguay.

1972 Jul 10-15 Caracas (Venezuela)
Latin American Free Trade Association. 5th meeting of directors of national customs administrations. (YB n° 2879)
Cebollati 1461, Casilla de Correo 577, Montevideo, Uruguay.

1972 Jul 10-15 London (UK)
Int conference : British new towns.
Programme Director, Alastair Robertson, Centre for Advanced Studies in Environment, The Architectural Association, 36 Belgrave Square, London WC1B 3ES, UK.

1972 Jul 10-20 Pointe-a-Pitre (France)
United Towns Organisation. 10e rassemblement des jeunes des cités unies, volontaires de la coopération : Pour une nouvelle stratégie de la paix et du développement par la coopération int des villes. (YB n° 3391)
13 rue Racine, 75 Paris 6e, France.

1972 Jul 11-20 Varna (Bulgaria)
League of Red Cross Societies. Conférence européenne de la jeunesse. (YB n° 2907)
77 Chemin des Crêts, Petit-Saconnex, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland.

1972 Jul 17-21 Sao Paulo (Brazil)
Latin American Free Trade Association / Industrial Associations. 8th electric generation, transmission and distribution equipment meeting; 5th electric lamps meeting. (YB n° 2879)
Cebollati 1461, Casilla de Correo 577, Montevideo, Uruguay.

1972 Jul 17-24 Minsk (USSR)
Unesco. Colloque sur l'hydrologie des régions marécageuses.
Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1972 Jul 17-24 Strasbourg (France)
Journées int d'études des professeurs de biologie et de géologie. P : 400.
M Pierre Jérôme, Pt de l'Association, 5 Place des Halles, 67 Strasbourg, France.

1972 Jul 20-22 Columbus (Ohio, USA)
American Society of Pharmacognosy. 13th annual meeting : Modern instrument methods in natural product research. (YB n° 93)
Jack Beal, College of Pharmacy, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, USA.

1972 Jul 20-22 Vsetin (Czechoslovakia)
Société Tchecoslovaque des Maladies Infectieuses. Conférence Int.
M Duniewicz, M D., Infection Clinic, Hôpital Brelovka, Prague 8, Czechoslovakia.

1972 Jul 20-30 Fontainebleau (France)
American Schools of Fine Arts of Fontainebleau, landscape section/European Committee of Landscape-architects. Seminar on historical gardens.

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c/o Miss J Rochus, Centro de Estudos de Arquitectura
Paisagista. Tapada da Ajuda, Lisbon, Portugal.

1972 Jul 21-24

Porto (Portugal)

Société Int des Techniques d'Imagerie Mentale. 4e rencontre
int des techniciens de l'imagerie mentale : L'imagerie mentale
et la schizophrénie.

SITIM, à « l'Arbre Vert », 12 rue St Julien-le-Pauvre, 75
Paris 15e, France.

1972 Jul 24-26

Brasilia (Brazil)

Int Road Federation. Regional meeting.

7023 Washington Building, Washington DC 20005, USA.

1972 Jul 24-27

Buenos Aires (Argentina)

World Federation of Hemophilia. 7th congress.

Dr Miguel de Tezanos Pinto, Instituto de Investigaciones
Hematológicas, J P de Melo 3081, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

1972 Jul 25-Aug 6

Helsinki (Finland)

Int Association of Asthomology. 7th congress. P : 500.

(YB n°1256)

Pr Dr Erikson-Lihr, Interasma Congress Secretary, Flyg-
kaptensgränden 1, Helsingfors 20, Finland.

1972 Jul 27-31

Peyrieu (France)

10e rencontre int d'étudiants en médecine pour l'étude de la
médecine de la personne : La personne du malade à l'hôpital.

Dr L Bergouignan, 28 rue Victor-Hugo, 27 Evreux, France.

1972 Jul 28-30

Prague (Czechoslovakia)

Société Européenne d'Ostéo-Arthrologie. 4e symposium int.

S Havelka, M D; Institut de Recherche de Rhumatologie,
Na Slupi 4, Praha 2, Czechoslovakia.

1972 Jul 31-Aug 11

Aarhus (Denmark)

Meeting on experimental aspects of X-ray and neutron single
crystal diffraction methods.

Prof S E Rasmussen, Dept of Inorganic Chemistry, Institute
of Chemistry, Aarhus University, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark.

1972 Jul

Lausanne (Switzerland)

Int College of Experimental Phonology. 16th congress.

(YB n°

1511)

Dr B Vallancien, 16 rue Spontin, 75 Paris 16e, France.

1972 Jul

(Belgium)

Int Union of Social Democratic Teachers. Congress : Les jeunes
de 14 à 19 ans dans la société actuelle. (YB n°277 7)

Councillor John D Hamilton, Channell Road, Fairfield,
Liverpool L6 6DD, UK.

1972 Jul

(Poland)

Int Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Int seminar on environmental education in school curriculum in
East-European countries.

(YB n°2654)

1110 Merges, Switzerland.

1972 Jul

(Zaire)

Unesco. Colloque sur les moyens audio-visuels et la tradition
orale en Afrique.

(YB n°3383)

Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1972 Jul-Aug

Port of Spain (Cariibes)

Unesco. Colloque sur les tendances des relations entre grou-
pes ethniques en Amérique Latine et aux Cariibes.

(YB n°3383)

Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1972 Aug 6-9

Vienna (Austria)

European Association of Veterinary Anatomists. 8e congrès :
Anatomie des animaux domestiques. (YB n°586)

Pr O Schaller, Tierärztliche Hochschule, Linke Bahngasse
11, Vienna 3, Austria.

1972 Aug 6-12 **Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)**
Int Computation Centre-Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics. Symposium on computer education for development.
 (YB n°)

1645)
 Luiz de Castro Martins, CP 38015, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

1972 Aug 6-26 **Lahti (Finland)**
United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Séminaire sur l'industrie du meuble et la menuiserie. (YB n°3386)
 ONUDI, Boîte Postale 707, 1011 Vienna, Austria.

1972 Aug 9-11 **Dipoli (Finland)**
 Int symposium on the planning of radiological departments.
The Secret of the Radiological Symposium, Dipoli, Otanienmi, Finland.

1972 Aug 13-17 **Ottawa (Canada)**
 Canadian Parks and Recreation Association. Annual conference.
 Mrs Margaret Farr, Department of Recreation, City of Ottawa, 214 Hopewell Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

1972 Aug 14-18 **Madison (Wis, USA)**
 6e symposium int sur la chimie des hydrates de carbone.
 Pr L Anderson, Dept of Biochemistry, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA.

1972 Aug 14-18 **Montevideo (Uruguay)**
Latin American Free Trade Association. 3rd meeting of chiefs of national institutions of agricultural marketing and supply.
 (YB n°2879)
 Cebollati 1461, Casilla de Correo 577, Montevideo, Uruguay.

1972 Aug 14-18 **Sandefjord (Norway)**
NATO. Conference : Application of operational research to transport problems. (YB n°3005)
 Dr Murray A Geisler, The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, California 90406, USA.

1972 Aug 16-19 **Glasgow/Stroatian (UK)**
 2nd int conference on strontium metabolism.
 Dr J M A Lenihan, Dept of Clinical Physics and Bio-Engineering, Western Regional Hospital Board, 11 West Graham Street, Glasgow C4, Scotland, UK.

1972 Aug 16-30 **Bologna (Italy)**
Int Federation of Medical Students' Associations. 21st general assembly. (YB n°1956)
 Mr Giovanni Casa, SISM-Commissione Nazionale, Adiacente Biblioteca Centrale, Policlinico S Orosola, Via Masarenti, 40138 Bologna, Italy.

1972 Aug 17-18 **Newcastle (Shortland NSW, Australia)**
 Australian chemical engineering conference : development and innovation in Australian process industry; making new technologies work.
 The Institution of Engineers, Australia, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, NSW, Australia.

1972 Aug 19-20 **Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)**
Int Council of Sport and Physical Education. Executive committee meeting and 61st general assembly. (YB n°1757)
 S G1 Prof J Falize, Université de Liège, Belgium.

1972 Aug 21-25 **Brussels (Belgium)**
European Federation of Corrosion/Centre Belge de l'Etude de la Corrosion. Corrosion week. (YB n°728)
 Centre Belge de l'Etude de la Corrosion, CEBELCOR, Avenue P Héger, Grille 2, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

1972 Aug 21-25 **Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)**
Int Council of Sport and Physical Education. Scientific congress : Sport in the modern world, chances and problems. (YB n°1757)
 Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXth Olympiad, Saarstrasse 7, 8000 Munich 13, Germany, Fed Rep.



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1972 Aug 22 **Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)**
Int Amateur Basketball Federation. Session of central board.

(YB n° 1154)

19 Rugendas. 8 Munchen /Solln. Germany, Fed Rep.

1972 Aug 22-27 **Baton Rouge (USA)**
Committee for Int Cooperation in Rural Sociology /European
Society for Rural Sociology Latin American Rural Sociology
Association. 3rd world congress for rural sociology. Ex.

(YB n° 293/857)

*Mrs Emmy Jacob/us, Director Academia Book Exhibits
(Rural Sociology Congress), 4036 Poplar Street, Fairfax,
Virginia 22030, USA.*

1972 Aug 23-24 **Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)**
Int Amateur Basketball Federation. 19th world congress.

(YB n° 1154)

*19 Rugendas Strasse, 8 Munchen /Solln, Germany, Fed
Rep.*

1972 Aug 23-31 **Ascona (Switzerland)**
Fondazione Eranos. 40th Conference : The realms of colour.

Rudolf Ritsema, Casa Eranos, 6612 Ascona, Switzerland.

1972 Aug 26 Sep 1 **Sydney (Australia)**
Int Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled/Australian Coun-
cil for Rehabilitation of Disabled. 12th world congress. P : 2000.

(YB n° 2501)

White House, 403 George Street Sydney, 2000 Australia.

1972 Aug 27-30 **Halifax (Canada)**
Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. 11th conference
on metallurgists.

*Mr P Tarasoff, Noranda Research Centre, 240 Hymus
Blvd., Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada.*

1972 Aug 28-31 **Yavne (Israel)**
European Society. Int conference on applications of the Möss-
bauer effect. (YB n° 834)

*Mr M Pasternak, Soreq Nuclear Research Center, Yavne,
Israel.*

1972 Aug 28 - Sep 1 **Ljubljana (Yugoslavia)**
4e symposium européen sur la chimie du fluor.

*Dr Boris Frlec, Institut Jozef Stefan, P O B 199, 61001
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.*

1972 Aug 28-Sep 1 **The Hague (Netherlands)**
15th int conference on the biochemistry of lipids.

*Mr B H Tritten, Unilever Research, POB 114, Vlaardingen,
Netherlands.*

1972 Aug 28-Sep 2 **Tunis (Tunisia)**
French-Language Congress of Psychiatry and Neurology. 70th
session. (YB n° 977)

Pr P Warot, 10 rue d'Esquernes, 59 Lille, France.

1972 Aug 28-Sep 3 **Jonkoping (Sweden)**
Exposition int de la conservation de l'eau et conférences int.

ELMIA AB, Box 6066, 55006 Jonkoping 6, Sweden.

1972 Aug 29-31 **Rotterdam (Netherlands)**
Peace Research Society. 9th European conference.

*Inter-Paix, Robert Meyer, 9 Place de la Nation, 75 Paris,
Xle France.*

1972 Aug 30-Sep 2 **Bratislava (Czechoslovakia)**
Société Médicale de Slovaquie. Conférence à participation int
de droit médical.

Dr J Lysician, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

1972 Aug **Berlin (Berlin)**
Int Council of **Sport and** Physical Education, Research Commit-
tee. 3rd int congress of ergometry. (YB n° 1757)
Prof E Jokl, Université de Kentucky, Lexington, USA.



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1972 Aug (7 days) Bridgetown (Barbados)
FAO, Caribbean Plant Protection Commission. 3rd session.
P : 35. (YB n°971)
FAO, Conference Programming Section, Viale delia Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

1972 Aug Mexico City (Mexico)
Panamerican Federation of Architects' Associations. Réunion :
Restauration des monuments et sites historiques. (YB n°3057)
25 De Mayo 444, Montevideo, Uruguay.

1972 Aug Mexico (Mexico)
Unesco. Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico. Colloque
sur la séismologie des secousses de forte intensité. (YB n°3383)
Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e. France.

1972 Aug Tokyo (Japan)
Int Transport Workers' Federation, Asian airline workers' conference.
(YB n°2644)
Maritime House. Old Town. Clapham, London SW4. UK.

1972 Aug (Argentina)
Organization of American States/Inter-American Commission
of Women. Inter-American specialized conference on the integral
education of women. (YB n° 3030/1058)
CIM, Pan American Union, Washington DC 20006, USA.

1972 Aug(one month) (Norway)
FAO, Forestry Department. Int symposium on production, handling
and transport of wood chips. P:80. (YB n°971)
FAO, Viale delia Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

1972 Aug-Sep Bogota (Colombia) (tent.)
FAO, Conference and Council. 12th regional conference for
Latin America. (YB n°971)
*FAO, Chief of the Conference Programming Section,
Viale delia Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.*

1972 Aug/Sep (1 week) Seattle (USA)
FAO/Special Committee for the Int Biological Programme/Int
Union of Forestry Research Organization. Symposium on primary
productivity and economic production of tropical rain forests.
P:60. (YB n° 971/3262/2721)
FAO, Viale delia Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

1972 Sep 1 Montreux (Switzerland)
Int Union of Alpine Associations. Symposium à l'occasion du
40e anniversaire et réunion de la commission pour la protection
de la montagne. (YB n° 2684)
Albert Eggler. Bahnhofplatz 5, 3000 Berne, Switzerland.


1972 Sep 1-2 Balatonfured (Hungary)
Hungarian Society of Neurosurgery. Symposium : Microsurgery.
*Prof Dr F T Mérei, Secretary-General, Clinic of Neurology,
Univ Med School, Pecs, Hungary.*

1972 Sep 1-5 Budapest (Hungary)
Int Statistical Institute. European statistical conference.
(YB n°2590)
*Tourist Information Service, Rakoczi ut 52, Budapest VII,
Hungary.*

1972 Sep 1-6 Budapest (Hungary)
Int Committee for Social Sciences Documentation. Meeting.
(YB n°1588)
Prof J Meyriat, 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1972 Sep 1-6 (Europe)
Int Federation of Adult Rural Catholic Movements. Session :
Croissance économique en Europe, progrès humain, éradication
de l'homme ? (YB n°1845)
*Miss Flore Herrier, rue du Taciturne 27. 1040 Brussels.
Belgium.*

1972 Sep 1-9 Goteborg (Sweden)
Int Society of City and Regional Planners. 8th congress : Visual
qualities of the built-up environment. (YB n°2534)
ISOCARP, Bagijnestraat 46. Delft, Netherlands.



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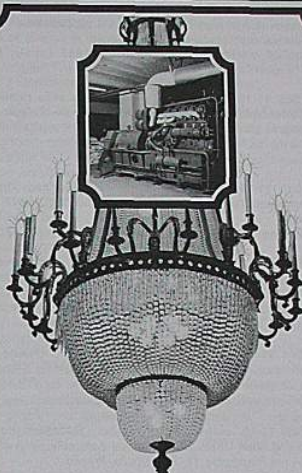
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- 1972 Sep 3-9** **Mexico City (Mexico)**
9e congrès int de nutrition.
Dr A Chavez, PO Box 22112, Mexico DR, Mexico.
- 1972 Sep 4-6** **Caracas (Venezuela)**
Pan American Council of Int Committee of Scientific Management Regional seminar : Tourism in Latin America. (YB n°1730)
c/o INCOLDA, Aptdo Aero 5407, Call, Colombia.
- 1972 Sep 4-6** **Hradec Kralove (Czechoslovakia)**
Transplantation Society. Symposium : Preservation of cells, tissues and organs.
Tkanova ustredna Fakultni nemocnice Kunz, Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia.
- 1972 Sep 4-8** **Douglas (Isle of Man)**
Royal Society of Health. 4th int health conference : Health and social services.
ft S H, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1, UK.
- 1972 Sep 4-8** **London (UK)**
Institution of Electrical Engineers/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.
Int Broadcasting convention and exhibition.
Int Broadcasting Convention, Savoy Place, London WC2, UK.
- 1972 Sep 4-8** **Lyon (France)**
Int Committee on Rheology. 6th congress. (YB n°1637)
Dr C Smadja, BP I, 69 Lyon-Mouche, France.
- 1972 Sep 4-9** **(Isle of Man)**
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. UK and Mediterranean regional conference. (YB n°372)
Office of the General Council, Houses of Parliament, London SW1, UK.
- 1972 Sep 4-10** **Bucharest (Rumania)**
3rd world future research conference.
Prof Apostol, 3rd World Future Research Conference, Calea Victories 125, Bucarest I, Rumania.
- 1972 Sep 4-10** **Budapest (Hungary)**
Int Vine and Wine Office. 3e colloque Européen et Méditerranéen : Contrôle de l'alimentation minérale des plantes cultivées-viticulture, arboriculture et autres plantes méditerranéennes.
(YB n°2803)
M P Kozma, Université d'Horticulture, 35-43 Villanyi u., Budapest XI, Hungary.
- 1972 Sep 5-7** **Villa Monastero (Italy)**
Biological Software Engineering Research Group. 1st int heart and circulation research engineering symposium.
Lab Bionica, Via Ravizza 40, 20149 Milan, Italy.
- 1972 Sep 5-8** **Jerusalem (Israel)**
Int chromosome conférence. P : 200.
Prof Yaakov Varnam, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.
- 1972 Sep 5-18** **Washington (USA)**
Inter-American Commission of Women. 16th assembly.
(YB n°1058)
CIM/Pan American Union, Washington DC 20006 USA.
- 1972 Sep 6-8** **Edinburgh (UK)**
The Institute of Physics, Spectroscopy group and Electronics group. Meeting on tunable lasers.
47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.
- 1972 Sep 6-8** **Madrid**
European Association for the Study of Diabetes. 8th annual meeting. P: 1000 - Ex. (YB n°559)
3/6 Alfred Place, London, WC1E 7EE, UK.


- 1972 Sep 6-8 Melbourne (Australia)
Int gas turbine conference. P-300.
Mr J E R d'Helin, General Manager, Society of Automotive Engineers of Australia, 191 Royal Parade, Parkville 3052, Australia.
- 1972 Sep 6-10 Paris /Montpellier (France)
Biomeca I, colloque int de biomécanique.
2 rue Ecole-dé Médecine, 34 Montpellier, France.
- 1972 Sep 6-12 Ottawa (Canada)
Int Union of Family Organisations. Sessions : L'évolution des mouvements familiaux. (YB n°2717)
M Bernard Lory, UIOF, 28 Place St Georges, 75 Paris 9e, France.
- 1972 Sep 7-9 Budapest (Hungary)
Hungarian Society of Neurology and Psychiatry. General Assembly : Recent problems in social psychiatry; energy circulation disorders of the central nervous system in neuropathy and mental diseases.
Dr Gy Gosztoryi, Secretary-General, Balassa u. 6, Budapest 8, Hungary.
- 1972 Sep 8 Banff (Canada)
Int Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Polar Bear Specialist Group. Special meeting. (YB n°2654)
1110 Morges, Switzerland.
- 1972 Sep 8-10 Le Touquet (France)
Communauté Européenne de l'Accordéon. Réunions. P-3.000.
M Dernaede, 31 Boulevard Jamar, 1070 Brussels, Belgium.
- 1972 Sep 9 Banff (Canada)
Int Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Meetings of all IUCN commissions. (YB n°2654)
1110 Morges, Switzerland.
- 1972 Sep 9-17 Kuwait (Kuwait)
FAO. 11th regional conference for the Near East. P. 130.
(YB n°971)
Viale dell' Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.
- 1972 Sep 10-13 Istanbul (Turkey)
8e journées médicales du Proche et Moyen-Orient : Anémies et nutrition, traumatisme crâno-cérébraux, détection précoce du cancer.
Pr Paul Ponthus, Hôtel Dieu de France, Beyrouth, Liban.
- 1972 Sep 10-16 Innsbruck (Austria)
American Field Service, Int Scholarships. European conference. AFS, 313 East 43 rd Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.
- 1972 Sep 10-16 Versailles (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Colloque int (sur invitation) : Protoplastes et fusion de cellules somatiques végétales.
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 15 Quai Anatole France, 75 Paris 7e, France.
- 1972 Sep 11-13 Paris (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Colloque int de paléographie hébraïque médiévale (sur invitation).
M J Glénisson Directeur de l'Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes du CNRS, 15 Quai Anatole France, 75 Paris 7e, France.
- 1972 Sep 11-14 Beltsville (USA)
Int Society for Horticultural Science. Symposium : Virus diseases of ornamental plants. (YB n°2488)
Dr G de Bakker, 1 v d Boschstraat 4, The Hague, Netherlands.
- 1972 Sep 11-14 Grenoble (France)
Association des Pédiatres de Langue Française. 23e congrès. (YB n°141)
Pr Beaudouin, Clinique de Pédiatrie, Centre Hospitalier de Grenoble, 38 La Tronche, France.



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1972 Sep 11-14 **Prague (Czechoslovakia)**
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. 3rd conference on general principles of rheology.
Inst of Macromolecular Chemistry, 1888 Petřín, Prague 616, Czechoslovakia.

1972 Sep 11-15 **Caracas (Venezuela)**
Int Institute of Administrative Sciences. Table ronde : Préparation du 16e congrès int. P:150 (sur invitation). (YB n°2138)
Rue de la Charité 25, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

1972 Sep 11-15 **Montevideo (Uruguay)**
Latin American Free Trade Association. 4th meeting of fiscal policy directors. (YB n°2879)
Cebollati 1461, Casilla de Correo 577, Montevideo, Uruguay.

1972 Sep 11-15 **Perth (Australia)**
Otolaryngological Society of Australia. 22nd annual general and scientific meeting.
Dr D Bromfield, 254 St George Terrace, Perth, W Australia.

1972 Sep 11-15 **(Puerto Rico)**
Int Committee of Catholic Nurses. Congrès régional : Promotion sociale de l'infirmière. (YB n°1605)
Rue Joseph II, 32, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

1972 Sep 11-16 **Budapest (Hungary)**
Int Vine and Wine Office. 52nd General Assembly. (YB n°2803)
OIV, rue Roquépine 11, 75-Paris 8e, France.

1972 Sep 11-17 **Bologne (Italy)**
Int Association of Music Libraries. General assembly. (YB n°1318)
Deutsches Musikgeschichtliches Archiv, Standplatz 16, 35 Kassel, Germany.

1972 Sep 12-14 **Vienna (Austria)**
Int Union of Local Authorities. Seminar on the consequences of the UN conference on environment for local government. (YB n°2736)
IULA, Wassenaarseweg 45, The Hague, Netherlands.

1972 Sep 12-15 **Lancaster (UK)**
European Physical Society/Institute of Physics/German Physical Society/Dutch Physical Society/Institution of Electrical Engineers/Institution of Electric and Radio Engineers/Institution of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. European solid state device research conference. (YB n°834)
Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.

1972 Sep 12-15 **Moscow (USSR)**
Unesco. Colloque int sur le livre au service de la paix, de l'humanisme et du progrès. (YB n°3383)
Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1972 Sep 12-16 **Long Ashton (UK)**
Int Society for Horticultural Science. Symposium : Growth regulators in fruit production. (YB n°2488)
Dr Ir H Jonkers, Hort Lab, Agr Univ, Haagsteeg 3, Wageningen, Netherlands.

1972 Sep 12-24 **London (UK)**
European Federation of Chemical Engineering. 4th European symposium of the working party on routine calculation and use of computers in chemical engineering. (YB n°725)
Institution of Chemical Engineers, 16 Belgrave Square, London SW1, UK.

1972 Sep 12-28 **Berne (Switzerland)**
Int Cell Research Organization. Meeting. P : 80. (YB n°1463)
Dr P Bally, Institut für Pharmakologie, 3000 Berne, Switzerland.



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1972 Sep 13-15 **Amsterdam (Netherlands)**
World Federation for Mental Health. Regional seminar on strategies of change in mental health and connected fields.

(YB n°3514)

*National Federatie voor de Geestelijke, Volksgezondheid,
J J Viottastraat 42, Amsterdam 7, Netherlands.*

1972 Sep 13-15 **Brussels (Belgium)**

7e symposium sur le chromatographie et l'électrophorèse :
Liquid instrumental chromatography, electrofocusing.

*Secret de la Société Belge des Sciences Pharmaceutiques,
rue Archimède 11, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.*

1972 Sep 13-15 **Garston (UK)**

Symposium on thermal comfort.

CIB, Secrétariat Général, Postbus 299. Weena 700, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

1972 Sep 13-15 **Newport (R.I., USA)**

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, int conference on engineering in the ocean environment. P : 300.

*J J Greichen. Naval Underwater Sys. Ctr.. Newport. R.I.
02840, USA.*

1972 Sep 13-16 **Hannover (Germany, Fed Rep)**

Int Association of Horticultural Producers. Section for Vegetables and Commission for Protected Cultivation. Symposium on basic problems of protected vegetable growing. (YB n°1295)

R Baur, Inst 1 Gemüsebau, Herrenhäuser Str 2, 3 Hannover, Germany, Fed Rep.

1972 Sep 13-20 **Orsay (France)**

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Colloque int (sur invitation) : Les équations aux dérivées partielles linéaires.

*Professeur J L LIONS, Département de Mathématiques,
Université de Paris 6e, 75 Paris 6e, France.*

1972 Sep 14 **Nice (France) and (Monaco)**

Int Association of Lawyers. Congress. P:500-700. (YB n°1301)

Maître G. de Gubernatis, 31 Bd V Hugo, Nice, France.

1972 Sep 14-16 **Trieste (Italy)**

26es journées médicales de Trieste à participation int : Physiopathologie clinique du système nerveux rénal, de l'artériopathie périphérique.

*Pr E Tagliaferro, Ospedale Maggiore, Via Stuparidi 1,
Trieste, Italy.*

1972 Sep 14-16 **Veszprem (Hungary)**

Int seminar on educational problems in information science.

FID/ET, IINTE, Al. Niepodlegosci 188, Warsaw, Poland.

1972 Sep 15-19 **Florence (Italy)**

Congrès int sur l'hygiène rurale.

*Centro Internazionale del congressi, Palazzo dei congressi,
Florence, Italy.*

1972 Sep 15-22 **Paris (France)**

Int Astronomical Union. Colloquium : Ages of stars. (YB n°1382)

Mrs. Dr. R. Herman, Observatoire de Paris, Section d'astrophysique, 92-Meudon, France.

1972 Sep 16-26 **Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)**

Société Int de Psychothérapie non verbale. 2e congrès.

Dr R F Klein von Wenin-Paburg, Villa Marya, 1055 Froideville, Vaud, Switzerland.

1972 Sep 18-19 **Edinburg (UK)**

Société Européenne de Chirurgie Stéréotaxique et de Neurochirurgie Fonctionnelle. 1er réunion : Chirurgie de la glande pituitaire et de l'hypothalamus.

*Neurochirurgische - Universitäts-Klinik, Hugstetier strasse
55, 78 Freiburg, Germany.*

1972 Sep 18-21 **Nice (France)**

20e congrès int de médecine aéronautique et spatiale. P:600-1000.

*Dr Lafontaine, Médecin-Directeur Air France, 1 Square
Max Hymans, 75 Paris 15e, France.*

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1972 Sep 18-22 **Copenhagen (Denmark)**
World Health Organization. Regional committee for Europe.
22nd session. (YB n°3548)
Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

1972 Sep 18-22 **London (UK)**
Inter-Governmental Maritime Organization, Legal Committee.
12th session. (YB n°1117)
101-104 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AE, UK.

1972 Sep 18-22 **Strathclyde (UK)**
3rd int symposium on the chemistry of the organic solid state.
*Dr J N Sherwood, Dept of Pure and Applied Chemistry,
Cathedral Street, Glasgow C1, UK.*

1972 Sep 18-23 **Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)**
FAO. 8th regional conference for Europe. P:200. (YB n° 971)
Viale délie Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

1972 Sep 18-28 **Libourne (France)**
Int Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy. 6e cours int
de perfectionnement pour jeunes médecins militaires. P :100
120. (YB n° 1612)
Rue Saint-Laurent 79, 4000 Liège, Belgium.

1972 Sep 19 **Zurich (Switzerland)**
Association Suisse des Médecins Dentistes. Congrès int de
recherche dentaire.
Hirschengraben 11, Berne, Switzerland.

1972 Sep 19-21 **Swansea (UK)**
6th meeting of the mass spectroscopy group.
*Dr W Kelly, Unilever Research Lab., Colworth House,
Sharnbrook, Beds., UK.*

1972 Sep 19-22 **Frankfort (Germany, Fed Rep)**
Int Federation of Library Associations. Réunion d'experts sur le
problème des réimpressions. (YB n°1945)
*Netherland Congress Building Tower, 3rd plan, 10 Chur-
chillplein The Hague, Netherlands.*

1972 Sep 19-22 **Munster (Germany, Fed Rep)**
Int Co-operative Alliance. 7th int congress of co-operative
science. (YB n°1710)
11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA, UK.

1972 Sep 19-23 **Strasbourg (France)**
Congrès int Decus-Europe. P:400-500.
*DECUS-EUROPE, Digital Equipment Computer - USERS -
Society, 81 route de l'are, 1227 Garouge-Geneva, Switzer-
land.*

1972 Sep 19-29 **Apia (W. Sanao)**
South Pacific Commission. 12th South Pacific conference.
(YB n°
3260)
Anse Vata, Noumea (Post Box Nr 9), New Caledonia.

1972 Sep 19 - Dec 20 **New York (NY, USA)**
United Nations. 27th session of general assembly. (YB n°3375)
United Nations, New York, USA.

1972 Sep 20-21 **Luxembourg (Luxembourg)**
European Parliament. Plenary session.
Avenue de l'Europe, 67 Strasbourg, France.

1972 Sep 20-22 **Delft (Netherlands)**
Int Association for Shell Structures. Int symposium on pneuma-
tic structures. (YB n°1207)
*Stitching P D O B, IASS Symposium, Berlageweg 1,
Delft, Netherlands.*

1972 Sep 20-23 **Berne (Switzerland)**
Int Institute of Cleaning Science. Annual assembly. P:250.
*Werbeagentur Sauter, Mr Degen, 8050 Zurich, Switzer-
land.*

1972 Sep 20-23 **Montreux (Switzerland)**
Association Européenne des Centres d'Audiophonologie. 2e
journée : **Naissance à hauts risques** : leur avenir audiophono-
logique.

Dr J P de Reynier, Place de la Gare 4, WOO Lausanne, Switzerland.

1972 Sep 20-26 Edinburgh (UK)
6e réunion int des sciences et de la médecine légales.

Dr K T Marshall, State Pathologist's Dept, The Queen's University of Belfast, Grosvenor Road, Belfast B 112 6BL, Northern Ireland.

1972 Sep 20-28 (Probably) (Guam, probably)
World Health Organization. Regional committee for the Western Pacific. 23rd session. (YB n°3548)
Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

1972 Sep 21 Rennes (France)
French-Language Society of Nutrition and Dietetics. Journées d'études : Exès de poids et troubles de la glycorégulation; les « bilans de santé ». (YB n° 981)
Dr J Lambert, 13 rue de Trétaigne, 75 Paris 18e, France.

1972 Sep 21-22 Bucharest (Rumania)
Conférence d'ophtalmologie : Diagnostic, prophylaxie et thérapeutique des affections oculaires de sénescence; diagnostic, prophylaxie et thérapeutique des affections oculaires congénitales.
Union des Sociétés des Sciences Médicales, Str Progresului 8-10, Sector 7, Bucarest, Rumania.

1972 Sep 21-23 Milan (Italy)
Int Society of Cardiology, Council Scientific of Hypertension. Meeting. (YB n°2533)
Dr G Bartorelli, Istituto di Recherche Cardiovascolari, Via F Sforza 35, 20122 Milan, Italy.

1972 Sep 21-23 Zurich (Switzerland)
4th int symposium on Parkinson's disease. P:150.
Neurochir. Univ.-Klinik, Dr J Siegfried, Kantonspital, Rämistr 100, 8006 Zurich, Switzerland.

1972 Sep 22-23 Rennes (France)
Association of French-Speaking Dieticians. Journées : L'enfant obèse. (YB n° 138)
S N A C, 42 rue du Louvre, 75 Paris 1er, France.

1972 Sep 23-29 Zurich (Switzerland)
English Institute of Metals. Autumn meeting. P:450.
Prof Dr O H C Messner, Stauffacherquai 40, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland.

1972 Sep 24-27 Sheffield (UK)
Aslib. Annual conference : External information services : their use to improve internal information services and their impact on special libraries and information units.
ASLIB, 3 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PL, UK.

1972 Sep 24-29 San Diego (Calif, USA)
Energy Conversion engineering conference.
Dr B S Baker, Energy Research Corp., 15 Ourant Avenue, Bethel, Conn 06801, USA.

1972 Sep 24-29 Thuringen (Austria)
12e symposium européen sur les peptides : Méthodes de synthèse des peptides et méthodes de Merrifield.
Institut de Biochimie, Laboratoire des Peptides, Bâtiment 432, Université de Paris-Sud, 91 Orsay, France.

1972 Sep 25-26 Southampton (UK)
Institute of Physics. Conference on Electro-optic systems in flow measurement.
Dr C Greated, Department of Mathematics, The University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, UK.

1972 Sep 25-27 Brussels (Belgium)
Union Int des Sociétés d'Aide à la Santé Mentale. 3e conférence : Action médico-sociale préventive et curative de la

détérioration mentale chez les personnes âgées dans chaque pays considéré.

Dr Doussinet, 59 rue de Châteaudun, 63 Clermont-Ferrand France.

1972 Sep 25-28 Vienna (Austria)
Conférence int sur les prostaglandines.
Dr med S Bernhard, Scientific Relations, Schering AG, Müllerstr 170/172, 1 Berlin 65.

1972 Sep 25-29 Copenhagen (Denmark)
World Medical Association. 4e conférence mondiale sur l'enseignement médical : La formation des médecins de demain. (YB n°3554)
Alberto Z Romualdez, M D, The World Medical Association, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, NY 10019, USA.

1972 Sep 25-29 Southampton (UK)
Int conference in variational methods in engineering.
Dr C A Brebbia, Dept of Civil Engineering, Southampton University, Southampton SO9 5NH, UK.

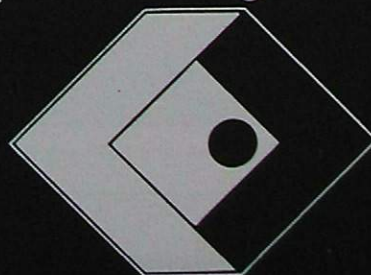
1972 Sep 25-29 Wageningen (Netherlands)
Int Society for Horticultural Science. Commission for Horticultural Economics. 3rd symposium. (YB n°2488)
ICA, POB 88, Wageningen, Netherlands.

1972 Sep 25-29 Zurich (Switzerland)
Institute of Metals. Int Aluminium conference.
Deutsche Gesellsch. für Metallkunde, An der Alteburger Mühle 72.5 Koln 51, Germany. Fed Rep.

1972 Sep 25-30 Rome (Italy)
FAO/WHO, Committee of Government Experts on the Code of Principles concerning Milk and Milk Products. 15th session. P:150. (YB n°871/3548)

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**FAO, Conference Programming Section Viale délie Terme
di Caracalla. Rome, Italy.**

1972 Sep 25-Oct 2 Paris (France)
Int Atomic Energy Agency. General conference. (YB n°1383)
111 Kärntnerring. 1010 Vienna 1, Austria.

1972 Sep 25-Oct 2 Paris (France)
Unesco. Symposium on the passage to systems of life-long
education. (YB n°3383)
Place de Fontenoy. 75 Paris 7e, France.

1972 Sep 26-28 Rennes (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Colloque int (sur
invitation) : La croissance des grandes entreprises internatio-
nales.
M G Bénin, Maître de Recherche au C.N.R.S., 15 Quai
Anatole France, 75 Paris 6e, France.

1972 Sep 26-29 Atlantic City (NJ, USA)
American Society for Microbiology. 12e conférence multi-disci-
plinaire sur les agents antimicrobiens et la chimiothérapie.
R W Sarbern, Executive Secretary, American Society for
Microbiology, 7973 I Street, N W, Washington, DC 20006,
USA.

1972 Sep 27-28 Toulouse (France)
Association Française de Cybernétique Economique et Tech-
nique/Laboratoire d'Automatique et de ses Applications Spa-
tiales du CNRS. Colloque int sur la conception et la mainte-
nance des automatismes logiques.
LAAS-CNRS, BP 4036, 37 Toulouse, France.

1972 Sep 27-29 Bucharest (Rumania)
2e congrès d'endocrinologie : Les dysgénésies gonadales; la
pathologie génétique de la thyroïde.
Union des Sociétés des Sciences Médicales, Str. Pro-
gresului 8-10, Sector 7, Bucarest, Rumania.

1972 Sep 27-29 Geneva (Switzerland)
**League of Red Cross Societies. Executive Committee. 89th ses-
sion.**
77 Chemin des Crêts, Petit-Saconnex, 1277 Geneva 19,
Switzerland.

1972 Sep 27-30 Warsaw (Poland)
Int Co-operative Alliance. Meetings.
11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA, UK.

1972 Sep 28-Oct 1 Paris (France)
Liberal Int. Congress : Europe and the third world. (YB n°2934)
7 Whitehall Place, London SW1, UK.

1972 Sep 29-30 Strasbourg (France)
Journées Européennes de médecine pénitentiaire.
M Durand de Bousingen, 5 rue St Ignace, 67 Strasbourg-
Neuhof, France.

1972 Sep 29-Oct 1 Copenhagen (Denmark)
Association for Pédiatrie Education in Europe. Annual meeting.
Dr S Doxiadis, Institute of Child Health. Athens 608, Greece.

1972 Sep 29-Oct 1 Ottawa (Canada)
Chemical Institute of Canada. 2nd product innovation seminar.
C/C, 757 Slater Street, Ottawa K1P 5H3, Canada.

1972 Sep 30-Oct 10 Geneva (Switzerland)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Com-
mission des Produits de Base. 7e session. (YB n°3381)
Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

1972 Oct 1-8 Tel Aviv (Israel)
Int Study Institution of the Middle Classes. Congrès : Le rôle
des classes moyennes dans l'évolution des sociétés. (YB n°2602)
9 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

1972 Oct 5-7 Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
Int Confederation of Associations of Experts and Consultants.
Congrès : Définition de l'expert agréé et assermenté dans la
Communauté Européenne. (YB n°1658)
Boulevard d'Anvers 13, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

1972 Oct 8-11 Sarrebruck (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Commission for Agricultural and Food Industries. 14th sym-
posium : Quelques additifs naturels et synthétiques dans l'ali-
mentation de l'homme. (YB n°1518)
24 rue de Téhéran, 75 Paris 8e, France.

1972 Oct 9-14 Madrid (Spain)
**Int Union of School and University Health and Medicine. 1 Reu-
nion int de medicina e higiene escolar de paises de lengua
espanola. (YB n°2775)**
Dr Jorge Ricardo Rovere, Hidalgo 1067, Buenos-Aires,
Argentina.

1972 Oct 12-16 Caracas (Venezuela)
Int Confederation of Accordionists. World accordion congress
and the coupe mondiale. (YB n°1652)
CIA, Somerset House, Cranleigh, Surrey, UK.

1972 Nov 6-8 Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enter-
prises. Autumn Symposium : Co-determination. (YB n°1269)
UIAPME, 98 rue de Saint-Jean, 1211 Geneva 11, Switzer-
land.

1972 Dec 17-22 Ein Bokek (Israel)
National Council for Research and Development. Conference :
Plant response and adaptation to environmental stresses.
P : 50.
Unit for Int Scientific Conferences National Council for
Research and Development, Prime Minister's Office, Haki-
rya 3, Jerusalem, Israel.

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GAL. Librairie Fern. 70 rua Nova do Almada 74. Lisbonne. — SUISSE. Libr. Herbert Lang & C°. Münzgraben 2. Berne; Libr. Payot. 6 rue Granus. Genève. — SWEDEN. Librairie de la Cour C.E. Fritze. Fredagatan 2. Stockholm 6: Almqvist & Wiksell. Gamla Bropatan 26. 101 20 Stockholm 1. — UNITED KINGDOM. Blackwell's Foreign Dept. Broad Street. Oxford; Wm Dawson & Sons Ltd., Cannon House. Macklin Street. London W.G.2. — U.S.A. F. W. Faxon Company, Inc. 515 Hyde Park Avenue. Boston, Mass. 02131; International Publications Service. 303 Park Ave. South. New York NY 10010; Stechert Hafner Inc. 31 East 10th Street, New York NY 10003; Ebsco-National Publications Company. P.O. Box 90901, Los Angeles. California 90009.

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