

INTERNATIONAL
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Editorial



La crise actuelle des relations internationales nous paraît comporter une leçon de solidarité que nous voudrions souligner objectivement à cette tribune en dehors de toute intention politique ou idéologique.

Il n'y a plus désormais de guerres purement locales sans effet universel, direct ou indirect ni même de conflits civils bornés à leurs foyers nationaux ou à leur environnement régional. Tout trouble particulier entraîne ou risque d'entraîner des convulsions générales.

Ainsi, en Extrême-Orient, une guerre - pourissante, apparemment inscrite dans le cercle Indochinois, n'a pas fini de déceler des conséquences insoupçonnées et illimitées.

Ainsi, au-delà des Andes, un coup d'Etat, qui naguère encore aurait eu le faible écho de tant de pronunciamientos, a ému le monde entier par la vertu de l'information instantanée et cette information a conduit, entre autres incidences, à de troublantes réflexions sur le pouvoir économique des grandes entreprises multinationales.

Ainsi au Proche-Orient, la reprise "de la guerre civile, israélo-arabe, par ses projections et ses liaisons internationales, a fait apparaître un immense faisceau de solidarités diverses et accolées.

Solidarité de l'ethnie arabe et solidarité de la diaspora juive.

Solidarité des superpuissances, rivales par leurs ambitions et par leurs intérêts, mais unies par leurs responsabilités globales à portée du bouton fatal qui n'est plus hélas ! celui de l'imagination romantique du mandarin de Chateaubriand.

Solidarité encore des alliances, même relâchées. Solidarité des clientèles, même régimbeuses.

Paix aux hommes de bonne volonté

UNE LEÇON DE SOLIDARITE

Et voici maintenant que surgit un autre aspect du destin solidaire de l'humanité : l'interdépendance économique. Il peut sembler paradoxal de parler de solidarité à l'instant même où les pays les plus développés se trouvent menacés dans leurs sources d'énergie et défilés dans leur prospérité par les pays sous-développés détenteurs de matières premières momentanément indispensables. Mais ce paradoxe n'est qu'apparent.

En affaires internationales, il n'est pas de pire infirmité que la myopie. A courte vue on comprend que les Etats producteurs de pétrole, usant d'une arme qui leur semble de bonne guerre, éprouvent tout naturellement la satisfaction d'une revanche de l'Histoire. Mais avec un peu de clairvoyance et de perspicacité, on perçoit tôt qu'en définitive il n'est pas de bonne guerre économique non plus, pour personne.

On connaît le mot attribué à Louis XIV au moment où son petit-fils Philippe d'Anjou allait prendre possession de la couronne d'Espagne en 1700 et qui fut en réalité prononcé par l'Ambassadeur de ce pays : « Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées ». Serait-ce tellement hâter le cours accéléré de l'Histoire que de dire : « Il n'y a plus de Méditerranée » entre l'Afrique et l'Europe ?

Les accords d'association existant entre les Etats africains et le Marché commun européen, les relations des pays du Maghreb avec la Commission économique européenne des Nations-Unies, l'aide au développement qui a suivi la décolonisation, la coopération des Etats francophones et anglophones, sont autant de témoins d'une solidarité eurafricaine. Une solidarité de plus dans le réseau des solidarités.

Pour nous borner à l'exemple du problème pétrolier du jour, imagine-t-on un ébranlement économique de l'Europe avec les troubles sociaux qui pourraient en résulter, une décroissance de la production, un fléchissement de la recherche scientifique, sans que l'Afrique soit le premier continent du monde à en pâtir ?

Imagine-t-on, hypothèse inverse, que l'Europe réagisse courageusement sous

le coup de l'adversité, au prix de sacrifices et de restrictions, et fasse rapidement l'effort de remplacement de ses ressources énergétiques, sans que les Etats fournisseurs de l'Afrique du Nord et du Moyen-Orient en souffrent les lendemains ?

Jusqu'il y "a peu de temps encore les Etats pouvaient réagir à une offense jugée grave ou à un dommage jugé vital en dépêchant une canonnière et les stratèges étaient en quête d'une frontière naturelle, d'une barrière fluviale, voire d'une rocade. Nous sommes maintenant au temps des fusées à longue portée et des satellites stratosphériques. Ce changement a ouvert une ère de solidarité malgré les contradictions et les oppositions qui demeurent le propre du dynamisme humain.

Le réseau des associations internationales peut et doit être le cadre promoteur de cette solidarité. On sait que par une curieuse coïncidence un important congrès de la paix s'est tenu à Moscou au plus fort de la crise actuelle. Ce congrès a été marqué et remarqué par le grand nombre de ses participants de tendances diverses, par l'étendue de ses travaux et aussi, nous assure-t-on, par la franchise de ses débats. Nous y ferons écho dans un de nos prochains numéros sur la base d'informations qui nous sont promises. Notons déjà avec intérêt que le congrès se prolongera par un Comité permanent composé de représentants d'organisations non gouvernementales.

Si cette initiative veut donner les beaux fruits de la paix au verger de la civilisation de l'universel, comme toute âme généreuse ne peut que le souhaiter, elle devra se dépouiller des axiomes idéologiques et se mettre au service de la société ouverte à tous les courants d'idées et d'intérêts. Car il n'y a pas de Mecque de la Paix, ni de grands prêtres, ni de lieux saints, ni de systèmes élus, ni de doctrines supérieures, mais une libre fraternité humaine, franche de dogmes et sans frontières. Disons à la veille du Noël chrétien : *Paix aux hommes de bonne volonté.*

Robert FENAUX

THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF MANKIND

The Role of International Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Relations in Global Change

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International relationships at this stage of history proceed on three concurrent levels: (1) those of states with and among each other, (2) those of organized groups in various societies with similar groups in other societies, and (3) those of individuals, as professionals or private persons, cooperating with one another across the borders of their own nations. While legally-politically, the global human habitat is carved up into some 140 sovereign states and a few colonies, — these vertical politico-diplomatic units now conduct only a minority of the total intersocietal relationships in the world, which are interlarded and woven through by an increasing number of lateral, horizontal activities in which organized public or private groups, and individuals as agents in their own right are the initiators, transactors, and administrators of cooperative projects. Thus, while intergovernmental relationships on the level of diplomacy, treaties, funded programs, and public priorities remain important, a significant segment of the content of international transactions is now composed of actions, activities, and interchanges which, depending on the societies and systems involved, are sub-governmental or non-governmental. This creates a new physiognomy of the international world. In it governments,

whatever their type, now also serve as instigators of trans-boundary relationships for components in their societies, as supporters or tolerators of such relationships, and also — concurrently — as receivers of proposals and targets of pressure from internal groups and individuals involved in them. This has long been evident in the realm of international trade and economic relations. It is only recently that the parallel in the educational, scientific, and cultural fields is being noted.

Nor should this be surprising. With millions of persons traveling each year abroad, with governmental and non-governmental international agencies rapidly increasing in number, and sponsoring a variety of international conference, research, or study and training projects, with national authorities funding a variety of programs of education abroad, with the number of specialized journals much larger than ever before, and with professionals in every field now more numerous in each of the countries of the world than at any prior date, it is only natural that more, persons and organizations in all fields of human endeavor have come to know about their counterpart colleagues in other countries, that they should wish to share with them common professional problems, that they

should seek to assist each other, and, toward that end, establish contacts, projects, and programs of mutually advantageous cooperation. Also, where their own society as yet has no pertinent associations that could carry on such relationships, that they should seek to establish them to whatever extent is possible. What is thus proceeding, particularly in the last twenty-five years, is a world-wide process of the *parallel institutional instrumentation of societies*. Similar evolving structures of professions and interests have tended to create, within an increasing number of societies, a variety of organizations and common interest groups that, when compared, in fact, indicate a growing counterpartness in reciprocal institutional structures. These organizations, whether they be universities, symphonies, publishing houses, ballet groups, or research centers, are of course, in most cases, consistent with the national purpose and culture and, in fact, seek to advance them and benefit them in the particular fields of their endeavor. As is true of all organizations, however, once established, they acquire a vested interest of their own to continue, to be successful and effective, and become in this sense a new element on the national scene — one that, separately or in cooperation with others, participates in the generation of ideas, proposals for international programs, requests for public support, and in some instances even in the articulation of recommendations on policies. In the overwhelming majority of instances, their activities tend to enrich the public process and the quality of the public discourse. Similarly, in the great majority of instances, they represent a

network of constructive influences and of human intelligence which, broadly speaking, further international peace, mutual understanding, trans-national cooperation, and the dismantlement of narrow political and intellectual chauvinisms. As such, thus, lateral horizontal relationships between organizations in the realms of culture, education, and science, tend to have a stabilizing and continuity and identity-creating effect on international relationships in general. Moreover, they contribute to that knowledge about each other and to the mutual recognition of each other's specificities and talents without which, in this modern world, other relationships cannot proceed intelligently and harmoniously. Well, good enough. As of now, however, when looked at globally, the density of mutual cooperation networks varies widely. If one were to draw up a world atlas of international educational, scientific, and cultural relationships — somewhat on the manner of airline travel-route maps, — and chart on it all appropriate transactions, contacts, communications, cooperative projects, exchanges of persons and materials, etc., one would

discover that, side by side with areas of highly intensive contact, there are those where the density of transactions is very low and only sporadic. Thus, our education-science-culture contact map would reveal first, from the world-wide point of view, and second, bilaterally, that is, between specific pairs of countries, stretches of linkage/ areas that, in fact, are new types of "deserts", where little in the international cultural contact realm « grows ». In most instances, this fact is due to not only to international, but also, and primarily, internal domestic underdevelopment. As in most phenomena in the social realm, each is a factor in « affecting » the other, and by the same logic, a change in either could affect developments in the other. Nationally sponsored efforts toward internal cultural and scientific development, and some of the international assistance programs of governmental and private agencies, all aiming at raising the potential of creative reciprocity and at establishing such structures as might support it — strive exactly toward that objective. Nor is this present North-South inequality of mutual exposure and insight

only a matter of Inter-societal audits. It finds reflection also in the personal audits that each of us — as a professional, intellectual, scientist, or artist can make for himself. How many counterpart colleagues, at this time in life, does he or she personally know in the other major civilizational regions of the world? Has he read any of their books or seen any of their creations? Has he met them at any time and discussed reciprocal approaches to common problems? Has he at all realized that, in most of our daily pursuits in education, science and culture, we labor at common problems? Our individual address books, arranged by the countries of the globe, can give each of us a very personal and unequivocal answer.

Much is now occurring that is apt to change the mere aggregate of states, nations, ethnic groups, and individuals on this "spaceship earth" into a more organic and interdependent system where the major units, national and international, could act in much greater awareness of one another. For in this "global village", as somebody called the present world, the ignorance of, and the non-utilization of, the best of mankind's experiences and techniques, whoever may have invented them, represents a waste of human resources which this precarious planet can ill afford. Despite crises and tensions, in macro-perspective we are all growing toward a greater mutual involvement with one another, toward greater participation in one another's lives, and we are building, haltingly, often contradictorily, but on the whole unavoidably, a web of relationships that may issue in a growing sense of « community ».

This growth is facilitated by the tremendous technological breakthroughs of the 20th century. It now takes five hours by commercial airplane to fly from the center of Africa to the center of Europe and just an hour or so more from that center to the shore of North America, to the capital of the Soviet Union, or to the center of the Arab world. The pattern is duplicable in Asia or South America. By means of satellites and television, we now can witness instantaneously in our homes, wherever they be, a speech delivered in Peking, an earthquake in Peru, the tragedies of a war in South East Asia, or the walk of men on the moon. There is now no person in any city on earth who may not, by letter, reach another person *anywhere* in more than one week. And there is no society — with the momentary exception of the few divided states of the world — that has not officially been recognized as part of the encompassing global commonwealth and whose voice and vote, however modest, does not resound in the halls of the United Nations. Even the tiny Maldives Islands, Mauritius, and Tonga are now part of a coalescing world.



Photo: R. B. C.

How can human intelligence and public policy assist this process, understand it, and fill it with mutually enriching content?

Many avenues are open — and some are being taken. All too often, however, what is already *being* done, or what has been done, is not sufficiently known. Thus, for example, not less than some 1300 mutual educational, scientific, and cultural agreements have been concluded between nations since World War II — yet their contributions and effects still await comprehensive study. UNESCO has granted more than one hundred thousand scholarships and fellowships to mature individuals from each of its member countries to further their competence through international internships or specialized sojourns. Each of the major governments sets aside considerable sums of money in its national budget — ranging as high as 53% of the total foreign ministry budget of one country — to further international educational and cultural contacts and cooperation, to advance knowledge of its own heritage and national achievements, and to assist in the development of corresponding strength and proficiencies in newly independent countries of the planet. Some one hundred and sixty thousand foreign students studied last year in the United States alone, with an additional one and a half million studying in other countries. More and more professors, researchers, artists, journalists, scientists, and administrators of cultural programs are spending three months or more in profession-related sojourns in at least one, if not more, foreign countries. As time proceeds, more published articles in national journals are written by authors from abroad, more books from national literatures are translated, published and disseminated in other culture areas, more exhibitions depict the rich visual imagination of other societies and traditions, more international congresses and meetings bring persons from formerly separate and distant areas together as intellectual equals, and more and more international inter-institutional programs, joint research projects, exchanges of university faculties, sports teams, theatre or film presentations, and of publications by the thousand mark the flow-chart of the contemporary international world.

Much more needs to be done ! As mentioned earlier, there still exist vast «deserts». But, equally, it should not go unnoticed that at no time before in history have so many states, societies, groups, and individuals been engaged in such protracted, massive, and all-embracing global contact with each other as *now*, that these proceed with the support or at least the tolerance of their governments, and that this represents one of the cardinal facts of the contemporary world and one of the major social forces in the

ongoing transformation of mankind. It is this vast process of exchanges that has led Professor Frankel of Columbia University to name this stage of mankind's history as « the era of educational and cultural relations », that is, an era in which these intensifying and encompassing relations may in fact be exerting a major impact toward the emergence of a newly-structured, changing world civilization.

All societies are now becoming more involved with all others — unequally to be sure, but more amply than ever before — and many for the first time with each other. What will this require from the future? Difficult — and yet basically challenging and broadly liberating developments. There will be need to evolve a new ethic of international relationships — between states, societies, groups and individuals. There will be need to evolve new *modi operandi* befitting relationships of professional, intellectual, and artistic equals, rather than those characteristic of erstwhile givers and receivers. There will be need to recast inherited conceptions of worldwide history and of the traditional hierarchies of civilizational values. There will be need to seek agreement on many more policies and programs than was the case even a quarter century ago — from the pollution of common oceans or the air to the preservation of common biological and cultural life. And there will be need that each of us speak, comprehend, and empathize in many more « languages » than before — and this not only in the linguistic, but also in the conceptual, ethos-oriented, and « cultural style » senses of the word. All of us will need to learn much more about, and from one, another. About how we differ, and why. Paradoxically, this is the surest way to rediscover the overriding common dimension in the only superficially contradictory behaviors of that ingenious species to which we all belong — « homo sapiens ». Finally, there will be need to alter perspective. In the world as it is emerging, it may soon be obsolete and misleading to think of the total of trans-boundary contacts, relationships, and interchanges as « inter-national relations ». There are afoot *quantitative* changes which, if not now, then soon will transmute into a change of quality, a change of kind. Thus, instead of viewing the multiple transactions on the globe as the interactions between and among units *external* to each other — as relations between - states » and « nations », — it will be helpful, productive, and necessary to conceive of them rather as the *internal relations of mankind*. In the present stage of history, these still will be carried on under the patronage of national governments, but less exclusively so in the future.

since they will be supplemented by a growing realm of regional and global administrations, and, alongside, by an expansion of networks of self-administering transnational organizations, of counterpart professional and creation-oriented groups, and of individuals. It is of such changes of perspective and perceptions that the real revolutions of history are made. We may, in fact, live in the midst of one.

In this light, in this historic perspective, international cooperation in the realms of education, science, and culture is not mere pleasure, luxury, or periphery. Rather, it represents crucial labor in the central vineyard of an emerging, self-transforming world.

Une entreprise de coopération internationale

par J.B. CUYVERS

Idées de base

Notre époque est celle du « spécialiste » et pourtant, depuis plus de vingt ans déjà, c'est un lieu commun d'affirmer qu'il est impossible à un praticien ou à un chercheur de se tenir au courant de ce qui se publie, dans sa propre spécialité uniquement. Pour une opinion assez répandue, une bonne partie de tout ce qui s'écrit aurait pu ne jamais voir le jour, sans inconvénient pour la discipline concernée, au contraire.

Dans une autre optique, cette prolifération, apparaît comme une forme particulière de « brain storming » dont, jusqu'à présent, on n'aurait pas tiré toutes les conséquences bienfaisantes. Pléthore nuisible ou fertile abondance, ce fait irréversible — qui apparaissait comme une simple conséquence — tend de plus en plus à se séparer de ses causes, et, à la limite, risque même de s'y opposer.

En effet, les publications ne sont pas seulement innombrables, elles se spécialisent de plus en plus, témoignant de la fragmentation des disciplines, laquelle caractérise notre époque. Ainsi, cette masse analytique risquerait de retarder, voire de compromettre les indispensables études de synthèse préparatoires à l'éclosion d'un nouvel humanisme nécessairement à l'échelle mondiale.

Les conceptions nouvelles dont l'enfantement se présage dans les outrances et les convulsions de l'art actuel sous toutes ses formes — ces conceptions procéderont d'échanges ou de heurts entre continents, entre races. Le temps n'est plus où l'homme blanc



bâtissait, seul, une morale universelle. A développement matériel égal, l'entreprise présente des difficultés qui sautent aux yeux. Reste-t-elle encore possible si les partenaires se trouvent dans un état d'inégalité criante ? Il serait fort hasardeux de répondre affirmativement à cette question. C'est pourquoi, à défaut d'altruisme, c'est leur intérêt même qui commande aux pays riches de venir en aide aux pays moins favorisés afin que le fossé existant ne s'élargisse pas et ne devienne infranchissable.

Particulièrement, en ce qui concerne l'Afrique, l'évolution politique de ce continent depuis la fin de la seconde guerre mondiale pose, par voie de conséquence, dans les domaines économique et social, des problèmes nombreux pour lesquels les opinions publiques africaines réclament des solutions urgentes. Or, les diverses dialectiques

de jeunes pays ivres d'indépendance précèdent souvent d'assez loin les possibilités de réalisations concrètes. En raison même de l'accélération de son évolution, l'Afrique a suscité un intérêt accru chez de nombreux chercheurs et praticiens de toutes les disciplines. L'augmentation de la production écrite qui en est résultée s'est révélée tellement importante qu'elle est devenue son propre obstacle à son exploitation sur le terrain. Ainsi les études et les expériences profitent-elles trop lentement et à trop peu d'intéressés et les solutions relèvent-elles trop souvent d'une improvisation plus ou moins bien inspirée.

C'est en partant de ces idées de base que le 13 janvier 1961, fut créé le Centre international de documentation économique et sociale africaine, en abrégé « C.I.D.E.S.A. » sous la forme d'une association internationale à but scientifique qui s'est donné pour objet social de réunir et coordonner la documentation en matières économiques et sociales concernant l'Afrique en vue de faciliter et de promouvoir le progrès de ce continent en ces domaines.

Définition du champ d'activité ratione materiae

Afin de ne pas faire double emploi avec des services existants, il fut décidé de ne dépouiller que les publications concernant les matières suivantes : Science économique, Economie appliquée ou politique économique, Economie rurale, Economie industrielle, Economie des entreprises, Economie des transports, Commerce intérieur, Commerce extérieur, Economie fi-

nançière, Finances publiques. Géographie économique, Développement communautaire, Economie sociale, Enseignement, Coopération, Condition des travailleurs. Psychologie sociale, Sociologie.

Voici les matières qui ne furent pas retenues pour le motif donné plus haut : Anthropologie, Ethnologie, Ethnographie, Démographie, Pédagogie, Psychologie, Psychotechnique, Philosophie, Métaphysique, Morale, Religion.

Une indispensable coopération internationale

a) Principe

Par manque de moyens financiers, et par conséquent de personnel, la plupart des institutions scientifiques (en ce compris les bibliothèques et centres de recherches) sont dans l'impossibilité d'avoir le service de documentation qui puisse dépouiller la masse de publications déjà mentionnée. Il résulte généralement de cet état de choses que les dépouillements effectués sont très fragmentaires, et que, vus de l'extérieur, ils peuvent apparaître comme tendancieux et orientés. Il n'est pire écueil, en effet, pour une « documentation » que d'être confondue avec une « propagande » laquelle, engendrant inéluctablement la méfiance et la désaffection, finit par perdre toute utilité. Un organisme unique dépouillant l'entière des publications en matières économiques et sociales échapperait difficilement à cette critique.

Seul, un système rassemblant et coordonnant les participations du plus grand nombre possible d'institutions spécialisées permettrait de donner à la documentation réalisée l'équilibre géographique, l'objectivité et l'exhaustivité sélective qui, à notre avis, en sont les trois qualités indispensables. La situation des institutions scientifiques et les entières exigés par une véritable documentation se conjuguant ainsi pour postuler instantanément une coopération internationale, l'expérience a permis de dégager une

b) méthode de travail

— Surtout pour les périodiques, le dépouillement de la publication doit avoir lieu le plus près possible du lieu d'édition, sans aucune distinction ni discrimination entre pays ou continents. La publication dépouillée doit être — utilisée dans l'institution qui la dépouille. En d'autres termes, l'institution ne doit pas sortir du cadre propre de ses activités pour participer au travail d'équipe orchestré par C.I.D.E.S.A.

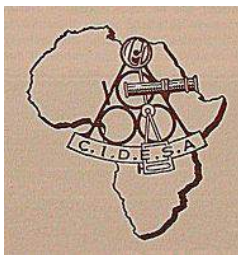
— le dépouillement ne doit pas sortir du champ d'activité du C.I.D.E.S.A. L'objectif à atteindre est le suivant : l'institution — membre qui collabore activement doit recevoir en contrepartie, de 20 à 30 fois le montant de sa participation à l'œuvre commune; — le dépouillement se fait dans la lan-

gue de l'article avec traductions anglaise et française. Il est prévu de remplacer une de ces langues par l'arabe, ou le swahili ou toute autre grande langue véhiculaire africaine à la demande d'un certain nombre d'utilisateurs. Enfin C.I.D.E.S.A. devrait pouvoir se borner à jouer un rôle normalisateur en rendant intelligible pour tous le trésor commun, c'est-à-dire en cotant ou en utilisant un système quelconque de mots-clés.

Réalisation de l'objet social

Le C.I.D.E.S.A. a concrétisé son objet social dans les buts suivants :

- 1) créer une documentation bibliographique internationale concernant les publications, leurs auteurs et les organismes publics ou privés qui s'intéressent directement ou indirectement au développement de l'Afrique; diffuser cette documentation et en faciliter la consultation;
- 2) faciliter l'échange des idées et de la documentation entre les personnes physiques ou morales qui s'occupent des questions faisant l'objet de l'activité du Centre;
- 3) favoriser la création de documentations bibliographiques régionales normalisées;



- 4) contribuer à la coordination des plans d'études par l'organisation de conférences, la création de commissions de travail et la coopération avec les organismes internationaux qui s'occupent de questions connexes.

Après qu'une indispensable priorité a permis le développement des points 1 et 2, le C.I.D.E.S.A. est actuellement à même, intellectuellement, de promouvoir les points 3 et 4. Seule, une question de moyens financiers en retarde la mise en œuvre. Développement des points 1 et 2

a) Elaboration d'un fichier bibliographique recensant les publications de l'année. (Le C.I.D.E.S.A. avait publié au 31 décembre 1972, 22.200 fiches bibliographiques). Il importe de souligner que ce fichier bibliographique n'est pas uniquement un fichier signalétique de bibliothèque. Il a pour but principal d'informer le chercheur sur ce qui se publie dans la plus grande aire géographique possible,

sur des matières déterminées concernant l'Afrique.

Les bibliothécaires ne doivent pas s'attendre par conséquent à ce que la plupart des ouvrages recensés figurent sur les rayons de leur institution. Mais, au contraire, beaucoup plus fréquent et tout à fait logique que la plupart des publications passées en revue ne figurent pas sur les dits rayons ! Les fiches doivent donc comporter un résumé suffisant pour donner une idée générale de la publication qui n'est pas immédiatement consultable et qui n'est pas nécessairement connue du bibliothécaire.

Actuellement le C.I.D.E.S.A. publie 2500 fiches par an avec la collaboration des quelques institutions membres suivantes :

H.W.W.A. — Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung — Hambourg
 Institute Italiano per l'Africa (I.I.A.) — Rome
 Centre des Pays de l'Est — Bruxelles
 Bibliothèque Africaine (B.A.) — Bruxelles
 Bibliothèque Nationale (B.N.C.I.) — Abidjan.

b) *Publication d'un bulletin d'information sur les études et thèses en cours* de Louvain et Abdelfattah Fakhfakh, Tout en facilitant les rapports entre chercheurs, cette publication a pour but d'éviter les pertes d'énergie, de temps et d'argent que provoquent fatalement les doubles emplois. En effet, l'époque des cachotteries et des « travaux-surprises » est révolue et les pays moins favorisés sont immédiatement et concrètement intéressés à ce que le maximum de savoir et d'expérience soit utilisé au mieux pour les aider à améliorer leur situation dans le plus court délai possible. Les informations sont publiées dans la langue de l'étude ou de la thèse et sont accompagnées d'une traduction en anglaise et en français. Sont mentionnés, le nom et l'adresse de l'auteur, le titre de l'ouvrage avec une esquisse de son contenu, le nom de l'institution ou du directeur de thèse, le nombre approximatif de pages et l'époque présumée de la publication. Ici également, les personnes et institutions qui répondent aux questionnaires, reçoivent une appréciable contrepartie de leur collaboration.

c) Elaborations d'enquêtes bibliographiques approfondies sur des questions spécifiques. Chaque enquête comporte toujours un plan analytique et une liste des périodiques consultés et, selon le cas, des index géographique, ethnographique ou onomastique. Le C.I.D.E.S.A. a publié jusqu'à présent les deux enquêtes suivantes : N° 1 — L'emploi des moyens de communication de masse dans les pays en voie de développement. The Use of Mass Media in the Developing Countries, par J.M. Van Bol, maître de conférences à l'Université de Louvain et Abdelfattah Fakhfakh,

bibliothécaire documentaliste.

(L + 751 pages).

Il s'agit d'un ouvrage comptant 2533 références lesquelles ont pu être analysées en anglais et en français grâce à une subvention de la Thomson Foundation à Londres.

N° 2 — Les théories et techniques du développement.
Theories and Techniques of Development.

par v. Darchambeau, professeur à l'Université de Bruxelles (XXII + 375 pages).

L'ouvrage compte 2658 références signalétiques. Il est précédé d'un plan analytique bilingue — anglais, français — et suivi d'une liste des institutions qui y ont collaboré. L'enquête N° 3 est en préparation. Elle est consacrée aux régimes fon-

ciers de certains pays africains qui ont récemment accédé à l'indépendance. Son auteur, André Mallieux, avocat au barreau de Bruxelles a exercé longtemps au barreau de Liège, de Stanleyville et de Usumbura (Bujumbura) au Burundi. Il a rassemblé jusqu'à présent 2474 références bibliographiques toutes analysées dont 1184 références à des textes législatifs.

Dans notre esprit, ces enquêtes bibliographiques doivent non seulement constituer des « banques de données » pour utiliser une expression à la mode mais aussi servir à promouvoir des études de synthèse.

Nous pensons notamment à l'enquête N° 2 qui pourrait servir de base — en tant que source de documentation s'entend — à un concours mondial pour la meilleure synthèse des politiques de

développement. Ce concours serait doté de prix par les banques de développement. Les sujets pourraient être fragmentés, l'essentiel étant qu'ils concourent tous à rechercher, définir et vérifier des principes directeurs communs à tous les pays développés afin que l'assistance aux pays du Tiers Monde soit plus rationnelle du point de vue technique et foncièrement plus humaine.

Ce qui nous ramène à notre point de départ : l'humanisme au niveau mondial, œuvre à laquelle le C.I.D.E.S.A. collabore modestement par des transferts de connaissances, des legs de savoir faire dans lesquels chacun est libre de puiser ce qui lui convient et, en l'adaptant à sa propre situation, de se préparer l'avenir de son choix, a



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FOR RESEARCH AND TEACHING ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In the past two decades there has been a tremendous growth in the number of international organizations, with the number of both international nongovernmental organizations (INGO) and international governmental organizations (IGO) more than doubling during this period. In 1968 the *Yearbook of International Organizations* reported the existence of 2,188 INGOs and 229 IGOs. They also reported that 7,046 business corporations with headquarters in fifteen European and North American countries had an average of 3.5 affiliates outside their home country. INGOs are currently growing approximately 5 per cent each year and IGOs at a rate of approximately 4.5 per cent. The United Nations system, a part of the intergovernmental group, has shown remarkable growth as it has created new components such as the International Development Association, the Capital Development Fund, the UN Industrial Development Organization, the UN Conference for Trade and Development, and the UN Institute for Training and Research. The growth in IGOs and INGOs has not been part of a grand design for integrating the nations of the world. New organizations have been created mainly because people have confronted problems that in their judgment could not be handled by governmental or nongovernmental organizations in single nations. It is tragic that research on international organizations has not kept up with their growth in numbers and scope of activity. There is an increasing gap between the international system as it really is and knowledge about it, even for those who are actively involved in international organization activity. While they may be thoroughly acquainted with certain aspects of their own organiza-

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nization and specific related activities of a few other organizations, those involved in issues such as the seabed, environment, outer space or economic development find it increasingly difficult to understand where they fit in the constellation of organizations working on similar problems. For example, among the organizations concerned with outer space are *Intelstat* (an intergovernmental business corporation for managing satellite telecommunication) created under United States leadership, *Intersputnik*, with similar purposes, created by the Soviet Union; *Committee on Space Research* (COSPAR) formed by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), an international nongovernmental organization; the *International Telecommunications Union*; the *World Meteorological Organization*; the *International Civil Aviation Organization*; the *UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space* (COPUOUS), and the *UN General Assembly*. According to Edward Miles, « COPUOUS, even though this is supposed to be the central coordinator, knows very little of what any one of the other organizations is doing. » (1) It is even more difficult for participants in the growing number of international nongovernmental organizations to understand where they fit in the constellation of both IGOs and INGOs. And the citizen not directly involved in international organizations not only doesn't understand the relevance of international organizations (potential as well as actual) to his daily life, but 'also he is aware of only a minute portion of the spectrum of international organization activity. *This then is the key problem* for those interested in research and teaching on

international organizations to consider : *The inability of virtually all of mankind to see the world as it is, particularly in terms of the human organizations that transcend national boundaries.* This incapacity is caused by the persistence of perspectives of the nation state system that are no longer relevant and by the absence of knowledge and educational programs to replace images of a bygone era. It is very important to emphasize that this diagnosis is simply a statement of fact. The diagnosis can be made independent of any assumptions about whether or not the changing character of the international system is good or bad. Nor is there any assumption that nation states are, or will in the future be, passing out of existence. What is being said is that highly significant changes in the organization of human behavior are taking place and that knowledge is not available that would permit critical evaluation of this activity and informed judgment of the future role of international organizations in solving human problems.

It is ironic that a citizen of the United States is more likely to have a realistic image of the terrain of the moon than of the international system. Indeed, the striking photographs of the earth from the moon have seemingly changed men's perspectives of the earth and seem to have given them a new sense of the unity of the earth-a perspective so adequately described by the concept « spaceship earth. » But this view is a topographical perspective-not a sociological perspective. Man's sociological perspective of the earth is still dominated by the political map with each nation state in a different color.

PROPOSAL 1. We must create better maps (drawn in both words and diagrams) of international governmental and nongovernmental organizations and related processes so that human organizations that transcend nation states can be more easily visualized and understood. This will require both the generation of new knowledge and

utilization of new ways of displaying information about international organizations. Presently knowledge is primarily focused on the UN and a few very prominent regional intergovernmental organizations. While research and teaching about the UN has always been highly concentrated on peacekeeping activities, there is now an increasing interest in issues such as economic development, environment and the seabed. But research and teaching still is focused on a very few organizations, with knowledge on most IGOs limited to data on number of organizations, lists of members and descriptions of functions—primarily obtained from the Yearbook of International Organizations. Very little information is available on networks of organizations involved in the same functional areas. More knowledge is needed on these networks both for the practitioner and the citizen.⁽²⁾

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PROPOSAL 2. Analytic tools that would facilitate understanding and evaluation of international organization networks must be improved and more widely disseminated. Growth in the number of and functions of international organizations is making the international system more complex. It is increasingly difficult to visualize international organization networks and to evaluate their effectiveness. Some conclude that growing complexity itself means that there must be duplication and waste and that more simplified and streamlined organization is required. There is much expression of this kind of sentiment in UN debates on « coordination. » On the other hand, it may be that the relative simplicity of the international system in the past may have prevented problem solving, and that a more complex system will tend to generate transnational communities that are more able to solve common problems. Thus, the problem may not really be the growing complexity of the international system but our inability to understand and effectively use complex systems. Analytic tools, or theories, could be drawn from the international organization and international relations literature, e.g., work on Functionalism and integration. These contributions could be enriched with the insights of other areas of social science, such as organization theory and communications theory. The purpose would be to make those thinking about international organizations more self-conscious of the implicit theories imbedded in the way they think about the problems of complex systems and to give them a wider range of alternatives to select from in developing their own analytic approach.

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PROPOSAL 3. Better knowledge must be developed on the interdependence

of International organization activity in different functional areas. While extending knowledge of functional networks of organizations the interdependencies between these functional networks should not be neglected. One kind of potential interdependence between functional activities is that asserted by Functionalism stating that one road to peace for nations whose relationships include the use of Violence is through the development of cooperative international activity in limited technical areas. This will create trust between specialists in limited functional activities, separate from animosities in more « politicized » relations, that will eventually « spill over » into other functional areas. Eventually a wide range of collaborative activity will produce the basis for peace in all relationships. A second kind of interdependence occurs when problem solving in one functional area directly affects another problem, such as the effect of health programs on population growth and the effect of development on the environment.⁽³⁾ A third kind of interdependence is that which occurs when different groups of nations have different priorities. Under these conditions it may be necessary for the priority interests of all important groups to be satisfied simultaneously. Otherwise it may be impossible to make progress on the priority issue of any group. This suggests that public education on the diverse sets of priorities may be very important. For example, there are many, particularly in the developed nations, who believe that peacekeeping activity of the UN should have priority over all other issues and that other problems can be effectively handled only after this is achieved. Many do not realize that a great number of people, particularly in the less-developed nations, have other priorities. Tradeoffs between groups with different priorities may be a prerequisite for peaceful change in the international system. Might it be possible to facilitate peaceful change through the development and dissemination⁴ of better knowledge about this aspect of politics in international organizations ?

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PROPOSAL 4. Because of increasing polarization between the rich and poor of the world as the gap between them increases, a special effort should be made to investigate the interdependence between this issue and other global problems (e.g., environment, seabed, outer space, violence). It is important to deepen understanding of the reasons for the exceedingly slow response of the UN system to the growing gap between rich and poor countries. How will this affect the ability and willingness of less-developed countries to collaborate in the solution of other global problems ? Particular emphasis should be placed on developing

educational materials, and strategies for disseminating them, that would increase the attentiveness, involvement and responsiveness of citizens and governments in the developed countries to this issue. Investigation of problems of collaboration between rich and poor countries in international organizations must include inquiry into the style of decision-making in multilateral aid programs, including decisions on how much money will be allotted to these programs. Experience in national and local politics indicates that a feeling of full participation in decision making may be as important to groups and their leaders as the actual benefits received from decisions. No matter how great are benefits received, groups may be dissatisfied if they have not had full participation in decision making. Procedures for decision making that exist and are being developed in multilateral aid programs should be examined in the light of this insight. For example, are voting procedures based upon financial contributions (as in the World Bank) facilitating or deterring the achievement of proclaimed objectives of aid programs ? Is the increasing tendency to finance these programs through voluntary contributions, as developed nations insist on making unilateral decisions on how much they will contribute, likely to facilitate these objectives ? Changes in these practices could require the development of voting procedures other than one vote for each nation, in order to satisfy some of the fears of the developed countries that they might be unfairly taxed by an overwhelming majority of small, poor countries. It would seem that scholars from both developed and less-developed countries might be able to jointly spell out some alternatives that would enhance the capacity for growth of UN development programs.

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PROPOSAL 5. Members of international organizations and the public should be supplied with vivid images of alternative future international systems against which they could compare present activities and proposals for reform. The basic configuration of the globe has changed dramatically in the first half of this century. It will certainly continue to do so. Will the international system of the future be a result of the unanticipated consequences of widespread human activity or will it be affected by the acts of men who had a vision of the kind of world they wanted and acted accordingly ? The world of the future will be developed out of the organization, reorganization and tinkering with the international system that takes place every day. Toward what kind of a system will we be led by the Jackson report ? by proposals for a regime for the sea ? by proposals for an environmental agency ? by an

expanded EEC ? by a Latin American Common Market ? Emphasis should be placed on the development of alternative systems of international organizations, with no effort to prescribe one, and on the generation of new alternatives as more experience is acquired.

PROPOSAL 6. The United Nations and other international organizations should be looked upon more explicitly as laboratories in which we experiment with alternative ways for solving problems. For example, rather than viewing the effort to develop peacekeeping capacity as provided by those who wrote the Charter as a failure, it could be viewed as an important experiment. The Charter design proved to be inappropriate in the context for which it was proposed, but efforts to implement the design provided useful feedback. In response, a different kind of peacekeeping activity was produced in the UN laboratory that seems to be more appropriate. The UN system can offer a variety of laboratories in all parts of the globe. Particularly in cases where there is disagreement on which way to proceed, more deliberate experiments, carefully varied and compared, would make it possible to get more benefit from this laboratory. The same would, of course, be true of other international organizations.

PROPOSAL 7. Inventories must be made of international organization research by scholars from all areas of the globe and made accessible, through translation and appropriate distribution, to scholars and practitioners throughout the world. Researchers and data on international organizations are quite unevenly distributed around the globe. If research on international organizations is to increase its relevance and value for both teaching and application, it will be necessary to develop greater interaction and sharing of knowledge between researchers located in different parts of the world. Some kinds of national perspectives, as well as knowledge about some organizations, seem not to be reflected in the total research product. But it is possible that perceived uneven distribution of researchers and data is at least partly caused by poor communication across language, geographic and ideological barriers. For example, United States scholars are almost totally ignorant of international organization in Latin America and in the Soviet Union.⁽¹⁾

PROPOSAL 8. Data on international organizations should be quickly made available to researchers around the globe. It has long been ironic that the UN should perform such a magnifi-

cent service to scholars and practitioners as a provider of data on nation states but offer no similar service on international organizations. For most organizations (both IGO and INGO) outside the UN system the Yearbook of International Organizations is the only source of information. The producer of the Yearbook, the Union of International Associations, has been striving on very limited resources to convert the Yearbook into a data bank that is retrievable without laborious coding of data from the Yearbook. This would tremendously facilitate the mapping of global and functional networks proposed earlier. But the data base would have to be considerably expanded in order to make it really possible for scholars and practitioners to know, e.g., which organizations are providing economic development assistance in a particular part of the world. There is much data buried in UN documents, both published and unpublished, which could be more effectively utilized by the UN itself, and by scholars if it were readily accessible in data banks. Many scholars, and perhaps UN officials as well, are busily at work creating data that already exists (5)

PROPOSAL 9. Transnational teams of scholars, working in their individual capacities, must be created to implement Proposals 1 to 8. The transnational character of these teams would bring to bear a variety of perspectives and methods and would also facilitate access to data from a broad spectrum of sources. An example of a successful endeavor of this kind is the International Organization Study Group of the European Center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This group has been meeting several times a year for a number of years. They have recently completed an ambitious study of permanent missions to international organizations in Brussels, Geneva (the UN and the League), Paris and Strasbourg.⁽²⁾ The group has offered important opportunity for contact between scholars from Eastern Europe, Western Europe and the United States. Unfortunately, not enough resources have been available to include significant participation from Africa, Asia and Latin America. Particular effort should be made to include Third World scholars in these research teams. The teams should not only be viewed as groups that are formed to produce a written product. They should also be perceived as a means for developing a global network of scholars concerned with international organizations and as a means for encouraging a more equitable distribution of knowledge, research competence, and research activity around the world.

It would be expected that these research teams would structure inquiry in such a way that their results would have relevance to the knowledge needs of secretariats and other organs of international organizations as well as the public at large.

PROPOSAL 10. Transnational teams should be created to develop materials and strategy for broadening public education on the activities and potential of international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental. The purpose should not be to develop one set of materials for the globe. Rather the transnational character of the team would insure that those preparing materials for specific purposes in various parts of the globe had the benefit of diverse perspectives. Consideration should be given to the development of materials for all ages and their dissemination through a variety of media and institutions-not only formal courses in schools and universities. Because of present neglect, particular attention should be given to the two ends of the age spectrum-young children and adults. With increasing longevity it is critical that methods be found to enable adults to revise perspectives and improve their knowledge about man's international organizations. As social science training is becoming an increasingly important part of primary and secondary school education, international organization content should become a part of social science curricula. A child that is old enough to understand that he lives in a nation state is old enough to understand that these states, and people in them, collaborate with people in other countries in pursuing objectives that they cannot achieve alone.

Notes

(1) Edward Miles, "International Administration of Space Exploration and Exploitation," Monograph Series in World Affairs, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Denver: University of Denver, 1971), p. 40.

(2) Anthony J. N. Judge, Assistant Secretary General of the Union of International Associations, has been particularly creative in providing networks of international organizations, including the use of computer graphics. See, for

Organizational Space, "The Annals, Vol. 393 (January 1971), pp. 47-64, and "The

works," paper presented to Convention of International Studies Association, Dallas, Texas, March 1972.

(3) Relevant to this issue are M. Ozorio de Almeida, W. Bockerman, I. Sachs, and G. Corea, Environment and Development: The Founex Report, International Conciliation, January 1972; Max Nicholson, International Econo-

Journal of International Affairs, XXIV, No. 2 (Summer 1970), pp. 272-237; and the debates at the UN Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, June 1972.

(continued on p. 634)

A l'invitation du gouvernement d'Argentine, Buenos-Aires a accueilli du 21 au 25 août 1972 une Conférence régionale des organisations non gouvernementales organisée par le Bureau de l'information publique des Nations Unies sur le modèle de celle qui s'est tenue en février 1970 à Addis Ababa. Cette conférence a réuni les représentants de 180 organisations non gouvernementales nationales (11 pays latino-américains) et internationales. Des observateurs de plusieurs institutions des Nations Unies et de six gouvernements d'Amérique Latine y assistaient. L'UAI y était représentée par Mme de Aparicio.

Le programme de la Conférence était divisé en deux parties. La première traitait des problèmes du développement économique et social en Amérique Latine, des objectifs de la Deuxième Décennie et de la participation des ONG dans le processus du développement, y compris la mobilisation de l'opinion publique. La seconde partie était consacrée à l'action des Nations Unies en faveur du triomphe

du droit dans la communauté internationale.

La présidence des sessions plénières était assurée par Genichi Akatani, Sous Secrétaire Général à l'information des Nations Unies, dont le dynamisme et l'esprit compréhensif conquièrent d'emblée la sympathie de tous. Il convient de rendre hommage également au Directeur du Centre d'information des Nations Unies à Buenos-Aires M. Gilberto Rizzo assisté par M. David Exeley.

Il est assez remarquable de constater au travers de telles conférences le désir certain du secrétariat des Nations Unies de favoriser un rapprochement avec les ONG internationales et nationales. S'il est fait appel à elles surtout en fonction de leur capacité d'influencer l'opinion publique, il n'en est pas moins vrai que la recherche d'une collaboration constructive existe. On ne peut cependant entretenir trop d'illusions en ce qui concerne les suites concrètes des recommandations générales adoptées dans l'enthousiasme. Car en fin de compte les résultats dé-

pendront à la fois des programmes mis sur pied individuellement par les gouvernements et de ce que les ONG seront capables et en mesure de réaliser. La maturité sera-t-elle suffisante d'un côté comme de l'autre ?

« Il y a un abîme, nous écrit-on, entre la place de cette manifestation dans la philosophie générale des relations internationales et ce que l'on peut comprendre et faire ici dans notre continent lointain ». Il est certain que si en Europe occidentale et en Amérique du Nord le concept ONG est déjà difficile à suivre dans son évolution, il est plus confus et troublant dans les autres continents : la participation du secteur privé dans les affaires internationales tant au niveau des secrétariats internationaux qu'à celui des branches nationales y est vue dans certaines perspectives.

Nous reproduisons ci-dessous, après en avoir établi la traduction en français, les conclusions et recommandations de cette Conférence (le texte officiel, à distribution limitée, n'existe qu'en espagnol et en anglais).

CONCLUSIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS DES ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES PARTICIPANTES

A. Sensibilisation de l'opinion publique aux objectifs du développement.

1. Dans le cadre de l'étude sur le thème « Sensibilisation de l'opinion publique aux objectifs du développement », les débats de la conférence ont porté sur les concepts de base et ont abouti à la formulation de recommandations visant à la participation plus active et plus engagée des ONG dans le processus du développement en Amérique Latine.

2. La conférence a estimé nécessaire de ratifier le concept selon lequel le développement doit être axé sur l'homme et sur son épanouissement et se traduire par la promotion de la dignité humaine et de la société dans son ensemble, sans discrimination aucune, et ce dans toutes les régions du pays, surtout les régions rurales.

3. Il a également été insisté sur le besoin urgent d'une prise de conscience des peuples latino américains du fait que le développement doit avoir ses racines et trouver sa motivation dans le peuple lui-même, la coopération internationale ne servant qu'à faciliter et à accélérer l'immense tâche qui reste à accomplir dans ce domaine, tout en respectant la souveraineté et les ressources naturelles du pays.

4. Les moyens d'information libres, indépendants et objectifs sont des éléments essentiels pour la mobilisation de l'opinion publique. Les ONG peuvent jouer un rôle transcendantal en tant que moyen de diffusion - de par leur contact avec la communauté - particulièrement en ce qui concerne l'information publique sur les objectifs de la Stratégie Internationale pour le Développement.

5. La femme - en tant que co-responsable du développement - et la jeunesse, en vertu de son importance numérique, ont un rôle actif à jouer dans l'évolution de



l'Amérique Latine. On a également souligné l'importance des classes ouvrières et professionnelles- en particulier des techniciens- dans ce développement.

6. Le succès des campagnes d'information sera conditionné dans une large mesure par l'élaboration rationnelle de programmes coordonnés mobilisant au maximum les possibilités nationales.

7. Ces programmes pourront être mis en œuvre au moyen de commissions nationales et grâce aux facilités et au matériel fourni par les centres d'information des Nations Unies, la Commission Economique pour l'Amérique Latine, le Centre d'information Economique et Sociale, les bureaux des Délégués permanents du PNUD et les bureaux des institutions spécialisés des Nations Unies.

8. Comme suite aux délibérations relatives à la mobilisation de l'opinion publique pour la promotion du développement, la conférence a pris les décisions suivantes :

a) Intervenir auprès des Gouvernements latino américains pour qu'ils offrent aux ONG la possibilité d'apporter leur appui et leur collaboration effective dans la réalisation des tâches visant à assurer la réussite de la Deuxième Décennie du Développement.

b) Participer à la sensibilisation de l'opinion publique pour la promotion des objectifs du développement moyennant la création dans chaque pays de commissions nationales d'ONG à statut consultatif auprès des Nations Unies et sous les auspices de cette organisation.

c) Dans ce but, demander au Secrétaire Général de l'ONU qu'il transmette aux Gouvernements membres, une requête pour qu'ils reconnaissent aux ONG un statut équivalent, au plan national, à celui dont elles jouissent dans le cadre des Nations Unies.

Les Commissions nationales pourront établir des sous-commissions spécialisées, dans le but de contribuer à une diffusion plus complète et plus efficace dans les diverses couches de la population.

d) Obtenir la formation d'un organisme coordonnateur au niveau régional, dont le but serait d'étudier et d'effectuer des campagnes collectives, de promouvoir la réalisation de séminaires et de tables rondes; de faciliter l'identification des diverses organisations non gouvernementales et de favoriser l'échange d'expériences ainsi que l'évaluation réciproque sur les questions d'intérêt particulier. Une telle coordination devra également être assurée au niveau national.

e) Promouvoir l'affiliation des organisations nationales aux institutions internationales, lorsqu'une telle affiliation n'est pas encore réalisée.

f) Solliciter des gouvernements qu'ils orientent les établissements de diffusion verbale et écrite vers les programmes des Nations Unies relatifs, notamment, au "développement, à la santé publique, à l'alphabétisation, et à la non discrimination, dans le but d'assurer une prise de conscience de l'importance de la contribution des Nations Unies au progrès de l'humanité.

g) Demander aux responsables de la programmation de l'enseignement primaire, secondaire et universitaire qu'ils intègrent le thème du développement dans leurs programmes scolaires et académiques et que ceux-ci couvrent les activités des Nations Unies, de organes auxiliaires et de ses institutions spécialisées,

h) Mettre sur pied et lancer, dans les pays d'Amérique Latine, des programmes de diffusion massive par l'intermédiaire des mass media (télévision, radio, cinéma.

presse...) et des associations estudiantines, familiales et syndicales. Dans le cadre de ce programme, stimuler et encourager les responsables des mass media pour qu'ils collaborent avec les ONG dans leur effort d'information publique sur les finalités et réalisations de la Stratégie Internationale pour le Développement.

j) Intervenir auprès de l'Assemblée Générale de l'ONU pour qu'elle trouve une formule permettant un meilleur financement des ONG et qu'elle tâche d'augmenter le budget du Bureau d'Information Publique afin de permettre aux ONG de mobiliser l'opinion publique de manière plus efficace en faveur de la Deuxième Décennie du Développement.

k) Obtenir un contact plus étroit entre les ONG et les Institution spécialisées des Nations Unies, particulièrement en ce qui concerne la fourniture des éléments d'information et l'allocation de budgets appropriés pour la mobilisation de l'opinion publique.

l) Demander au Service de l'Information Publique des Nations Unies que ses centres nationaux latino-américains d'information raffermissent leurs liens avec les ONG et leur fournissent le matériel et les moyens nécessaires à une large diffusion des objectifs de la Stratégie Internationale pour le Développement.

m) Inviter la CEPAL à collaborer avec les ONG latino américaines et internationales travaillant dans son champ d'action pour lui permettre de mieux s'acquitter de la tâche qui lui a été confiée par l'Assemblée Générale de l'ONU dans le cadre de l'évaluation de la Deuxième Décennie du Développement. De même, demander à la CEPAL qu'elle fournisse aux ONG une documentation suffisante au sujet des activités de promotion du développement qui se déroulent dans la région.

n) Soutenir le travail du Centre d'Information Economique et Sociale des Nations Unies et obtenir l'accroissement des moyens dont dispose ce centre pour atteindre ses objectifs de diffusion, d'information et de sensibilisation publique, en collaboration avec les ONG.

o) Proposer aux gouvernements membres des Nations Unies et aux entités non-gouvernementales et universitaires l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre d'un plan d'action permettant la participation des ONG dans les tâches de recherche et de sauvegarde de l'environnement.

p) Lutter pour obtenir la garantie de la liberté publique et des droits individuels dans tous les pays; pour une participation plus effective de la jeunesse; pour que les programmes en faveur de l'enfance et de son éducation reçoivent l'attention qu'ils méritent; pour que le développement soit axé sur des objectifs de justice sociale; pour qu'une attention particulière soit prêtée à l'intégration des autochtones et des populations indiennes dans les économies nationales respectives et pour assurer dans la région l'élimination définitive de toute forme de discrimination envers la femme.

B. Promotion d'une reconnaissance plus effective du rôle du droit international

1. Plusieurs ONG ont considéré qu'il est d'une importance capitale que les ONG diffusent la Déclaration sur l'élimination de la discrimination envers la femme.
2. Il serait souhaitable d'intervenir auprès des associations d'avocats pour qu'ils veillent à la sauvegarde de la morale professionnelle chez leurs membres et divulguent le droit de tout individu à l'assistance juridique.
3. Pour qu'ils proclament le droit de dissension et les droits de l'homme en général et qu'ils assurent la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme dans le domaine du droit international et dans le cadre de la société en général.
4. Les ONG doivent s'engager au respect mutuel et à la défense de l'égalité des chances pour chacun dans une optique de justice humaine et de paix entre les peuples.
5. Une organisation participante a souligné l'importance de sauvegarder pour les handicapés physiques (aveugles, invalides...) le droit à l'éducation, à la réadaptation et à la reconversion dans les divers secteurs de l'emploi (agriculture, industrie, commerce, etc...).
6. On a insisté sur la nécessité de préserver le droit à la vie privée de l'individu et de la famille et de garantir sa protection légale tant sur le plan national que sur le plan international.
7. Plusieurs ONG ont revendiqué la promotion et le respect de la liberté de l'enseignement, qui est l'un des droits consacrés par la Charte des Nations Unies, et ont demandé que l'ONU intervienne dans ce sens auprès des Etats Membres.
8. Plusieurs ONG ont également fait remarquer que les agressions - quel que soit leur caractère - sont une atteinte au droit international et que les ONG doivent - dans la mesure de leurs possibilités - les signaler et les dénoncer auprès des organismes compétents. Dans ce contexte, on a mentionné les foyers d'agitation actuels, la persécution d'intellectuels pour des raisons idéologiques et les lourdes impositions financières qui frappent l'émigration.
9. Il a été préconisé que des traités internationaux soient conclus réglant le travail des animaux, l'abattage euthanasique et, surtout, la préservation des espèces en

vue de maintenir l'équilibre écologique des diverses régions.

10. Il a été recommandé d'intéresser l'opinion publique mondiale aux échanges de personnes, particulièrement d'intellectuels, d'artistes et. afin de les intensifier et do les débarrasser de toute forme de discrimination.

11. Les ONG de la région ont été incitées à élaborer et à éditer régulièrement des cours destinés à accroître la connaissance du droit international dans ses implications.

12. Diverses ONG ont exprimé leur reconnaissance à l'ONU pour la réalisation de cette conférence et on insisté sur la nécessité d'organiser fréquemment de telles réunions qui réunissent les délégués des ONG et sont manifestement fort constructives.

13. Il a été suggéré que les ONG mettent sur pied une importante campagne d'information publique sur le rôle du droit international dans la sauvegarde de la paix et sur les causes qui sont à la base des conflits armés incitant les Gouvernements à développer et à mettre en œuvre une politique axée sur l'élimination de ces causes.

14. Une organisation a proposé de demander aux Nations Unies la rédaction d'une Déclaration Universelle des Devoirs de l'Homme, qui rappellerait à tous les individus leurs devoirs spirituels fondamentaux vis-à-vis non seulement des autres hommes mais de leur environnement physique, pour qu'ils ne détruisent pas ce qui sera indispensable à la survie des générations futures.

15. Plusieurs organisations ont recommandé que les ONG ne ménagent pas leurs efforts en vue d'obtenir l'approbation de la part des Gouvernements qui ne l'ont pas encore fait des pactes et conventions internationales sur les droits de l'homme et en particulier du Protocole Facultatif qui prévoit l'institution d'un Haut Commissariat pour les Droits de l'Homme, auquel le citoyen peut avoir recours pour la sauvegarde de ses droits fondamentaux, sans passer par son gouvernement.

16. Certaines ONG ont préconisé la promotion de la défense et de la protection des réfugiés par l'application stricte dans tous les pays d'Amérique Latine du Statut du réfugié, c'est à dire en assurant à ceux-ci les droits fondamentaux et leurs avantages sociaux au même titre qu'aux nationaux du pays hôte,

17. Il a été proposé que les Nations Unies créent un instrument juridique international destiné à protéger les émigrés et qu'elles établissent des conventions visant à permettre à ceux-ci de bénéficier de la législation du travail dans le pays de destination, conventions qui existent d'ailleurs déjà sous forme bilatérale, notamment entre l'Argentine et l'Espagne et entre l'Argentine et l'Italie. Il a été suggéré par la même occasion que des efforts soient consentis dans les pays de départ pour que les documents nécessaires à rémigration soient obtenus avec plus de facilité.

18. En rapport avec la recommandation précédente, il a été proposé qu'une infrastructure légale adéquate soit élaborée en ce qui concerne la nationalité multiple et ce en partant du principe d'une intégration des peuples américains sur le plan social à la manière de ce qui se réalise progressivement à l'échelle régionale et sous-régionale sur le plan économique. A cet effet, une organisation a proposé la con-



crétisation de cette proposition par la rédaction d'un protocole de citoyenneté mondiale dans lequel seraient notamment inclus les droits de l'individu.

19. Une autre organisation a demandé que le droit international se préoccupe de la pleine application de la liberté syndicale, garantissant le droit des travailleurs urbains et ruraux d'Amérique Latine de s'organiser sans contrainte et de combattre l'exploitation du peuple en faisant prévaloir les principes de la justice sociale.

20. Plusieurs organisations ont souligné la nécessité d'exiger que les Gouvernements des pays d'Amérique Latine où les droits de l'homme ne sont pas entièrement respectés garantissent ceux-ci par l'abolition des lois à caractère répressif. Dans ce contexte, il a été demandé aux pays de cet hémisphère qu'ils ratifient les pactes internationaux et les respectent. En outre, certaines organisations ont recommandé aux ONG d'Amérique Latine qu'elles interviennent de manière plus pressante auprès de la Commission des Droits de l'Homme de l'ONU pour y dénoncer toutes les violations de ces droits.

21. Face à la réalité de la coexistence pacifique de pays de divers systèmes politiques et sur base des principes de l'amitié et de la solidarité internationale, une ONG a recommandé la diffusion desdits principes en Amérique Latine, principalement dans le cadre de l'OEA dont l'un des pays de cet hémisphère a été exclu.

22. Une organisation a incité les ONG - avec l'approbation de la plupart des autres organisations présentes - à entreprendre un travail de motivation publique pour encourager le respect des droits de l'homme dans la vie quotidienne, dans l'espoir que l'application de ces principes fondamentaux par chaque individu soit le point de départ de pratiques semblables entre organisations et entre gouvernements.

23. Dans le cadre de ce qui a été proposé par l'une des organisations, une manière efficace d'assurer la participation des ONG dans la promotion du respect du droit international est que celles-ci capitalisent leurs expériences individuelles par une concertation avec les organisations à caractère similaire et qu'elles organisent, ensemble ou séparément, des réunions d'experts dans le but d'aboutir à une législation commune et uniforme en matière de droit international.

24. Les ONG en général ont préconisé des mesures visant à éliminer la guerre. Certains délégués ont évoqué en particulier la guerre du sud-est asiatique et ont souhaité l'intervention des Nations Unies pour tenter d'y mettre fin. Une autre organisation a demandé aux Nations Unies qu'elle définisse clairement le sens du terme « agression » comme condition nécessaire et suffisante à un état de guerre.

25. Se référant à la fixation de la limite des eaux territoriales à 200 milles, et étant donné la prolifération des flottes étrangères mieux équipées du point de vue technologique et qui portent atteinte aux réserves naturelles de certains pays, plusieurs organisations ont insisté sur le besoin de faire respecter ce droit, comme seul moyen de préserver la faune marine, et ce sous le contrôle et la réglementation du pays propriétaire. Une autre organisation a ajouté que ceci ne devrait en aucun cas engendrer des restrictions quant au libre transit des bateaux de tous pays dans ces eaux territoriales.

26. Une des organisations a mentionné le document intitulé « Bases et points de départ pour une Magna Carta de l'Amérique Latine » et a rendu hommage à son auteur, feu le Dr Carlos Sánchez Viamonte, en proposant que ce document serve de base à une Constitution Latino américaine.

27. Il fut suggéré que les ONG, particulièrement les Associations Pro-Nations Unies, s'occupent de la vente des publications des Nations Unies moyennant le même pourcentage de commission attribué aux firmes distributrices existantes. Ceci s'inscrirait dans le cadre de la campagne de diffusion des ONG de tout ce qui touche à l'organisme mondial. A ce sujet on a attiré l'attention sur le fait que le Bureau d'Information Publique était doté du point de vue personnel et financiers de moyens suffisants pour permettre que les publications mimeographiées soient amplement diffusées et envoyées au moins à toutes les ONG, ce qui comblerait partiellement le manque d'information.

28. Il fut également suggéré de recommander aux Nations Unies l'étude d'une législation internationale octroyant aux citoyens naturalisés les mêmes droits que les natifs du pays, vue qu'ils sont déjà assimilés à ceux-ci dans beaucoup de pays, du point de vue de leurs obligations.

29. Une organisation a proposé que les écoles et universités du continent insèrent dans leurs programmes l'enseignement des droits de l'homme et - dans le cas des universités - du droit international, et ce sur base obligatoire et non facultative.

30. On a formulé le souhait que toutes les ONG célèbrent la Journée des Droits de l'Homme (le 10 Décembre) en utilisant comme thème celui de la protection de ceux qui, dans le monde entier, sont victimes des violations de ces droits.

31. Une organisation a estimé qu'il était indispensable de constituer au sein des Nations Unies une puissante source d'information à ramifications internationales, qui soit à la fois neutre, pondérée et efficace et qui ferait éventuellement un usage plus rationnel des bureaux d'information existants. De cette manière, à l'aide de films, d'imprimés et de communiqués de presse, l'opinion publique disposerait d'une source d'information directe et objective.

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Annual International Coriresi

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VOLINFLO

Information Systems for the Voluntary /NGO Non-profit Sector : Volinflo and the Volun- tarism Information Center Network*

The Independent Voluntary Sector (or Non-governmental, Non-profit Sector) of society — whether we are speaking of national or world society — has an inadequate information and data base. This paper discusses some of the kinds of information that are needed by the voluntary sector, who needs this information, and what kinds of systems might provide this information. Our aim here is primarily to describe some of the information problems and possible solutions relevant to voluntary associations or non-governmental, non-profit organizations (abbreviated as NGOs). Both the problems and the solutions are fairly generic in nature, applying nearly as much in one country as in another and as much to one area or type of NGO/voluntary association as to another. Yet we shall present a concrete example of just one approach to solutions, being tried out experimentally in the United States at present. With appropriate modifications and adaptations, portions of this approach might be applicable to independent attempts at resolving similar information/data base problems for voluntarism in other countries or for the world as a whole.

The problem

People who want to start a volunteer program or found an NGO/voluntary organization focused on a particular task/common interest need to find out whether they are duplicating the activities of existing programs or groups/organizations in their community, metropolitan area, state, or nation. They need to learn both from the accumulated practical experience of people who are successfully operating such programs or organizations elsewhere, as well as from the accumulated research and evaluation studies that have been made on such programs and organizations. They need to know where to turn for possible technical assistance, training courses or programs for key

David Horton Smith

Director of Research
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Washington, D.C.

staff members, training materials for volunteers, funding sources, evaluation methods, possible collaborators, sources of volunteers, etc. The leaders, staff, officers, and coordinators of volunteer programs, NGOs, or voluntary associations need all of these same kinds of information. But — they especially need program management skills, information about how to obtain these skills and information about what these skills can do to improve their program or organization. In order to improve the skills and techniques of present leaders and staff, information is necessary regarding available training materials and accessible courses. Young people and people re-making career decisions in mid-life need to know more about the career possibilities in the voluntary sector and how to prepare for and enter such career roles. Information on specific — exemplary practices » are needed to improve particular aspects of the operation of volunteer/NGO programs — recruitment, supervision, training, budgeting, etc. At all levels of government, from federal to local (even neighborhood) levels, both legislators and administrative governmental officials need to know what sorts of voluntary groups and programs are available, whom they serve, how effective they are, how they can be helped to improve, etc. Only with such information available can the

leaders of the public sector make rational and wise decisions regarding the allocation of scarce public resources so that the activities of the public sector and the voluntary sector of any nation are mutually complementary rather than wastefully competitive and uncoordinated.

Corporate planners and chief executives, public affairs executives, community relations executives and other corporate business officials need information about voluntary action at the international, national and more local levels, especially in the localities where they have their branch plants and offices. Such information is necessary for the business sector to make rational and wise decisions regarding the allocation of scarce corporate resources to the voluntary sector — charitable and philanthropic corporate giving (including contributions of facilities or objects). « pro bono publico » time of executives assigned to participate in voluntary organizations or programs, encouragement of executive and employee participation in local or national voluntary programs, etc. Foundations, major philanthropists, and even the average charitable donor need comprehensive information about the activities of the voluntary sector and its bewildering variety of voluntary groups and programs, all of whom want more contributed money or property. Information is especially necessary on the degree of coverage of different service areas in a given region or locality (lack of certain kinds of volunteer programs versus duplication of certain other kinds) and on the cost-effectiveness of all kinds of voluntary programs. Such cost-effectiveness information should not only compare voluntary programs with similar programs elsewhere, but should also compare voluntary programs with different kinds of voluntary programs and even with public sector or business sector programs. In this way, foundations, philanthropists and the general public can better determine where their chari-

table giving can do the most good, relative to what is being done by government or business. The developing field of voluntary action theory and research, drawing upon scholars from more than 30 disciplines, needs a number of important kinds of information in order to facilitate and foster more and better study and evaluation of voluntary action in its many forms. Researchers require information on which other scholars are working on what topics, what past theory and research have found, where to find funding for research or evaluation studies, what research issues or practical problems are most in need of research attention, what voluntary organizations or programs are most likely to be able to use a given set of new research findings, etc.

By building a concern for the information needs of researchers into our definition of the problem, along with a concern for the information needs of practitioners, the vital two-way linkage and communication flow between knowledge and practice will be assured in the field of voluntary action. If either scholars or practitioners have to develop their own information systems in isolation from the other group, the subsequent links between the two groups will always be less strong than if they develop from the outset a merged information system that serves the needs of both and that fosters easy communication between members of the two groups.

International information centers

In the face of these massive needs for more information, and in particular, the need for more effective dissemination of existing (and expected future) information relevant to voluntary action, a number of important organizations and programs have developed in the past two decades, and especially in the past 10 years. Together with similar efforts at the national level, these activities provide a variety of suggestions for workable solutions to the needs outlined above.

One of the first organizational responses to such needs on a trans-national scale was the Union of International Associations, located in Brussels, Belgium. Over the past two decades especially, the U.I.A. (founded in 1907) has focused intensively on meeting the research and information needs of international NGOs or voluntary organizations. In the course of their work, they publish a Yearbook of International Organizations and the monthly journal International Associations, as well as special studies on various aspects of this important area of voluntarism. They also disseminate relevant information on their chosen aspect of voluntary action by means of conferences, international congresses, and through personal consultation.

The International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) is another major international NGO clearinghouse on voluntary action information. Located in Geneva, Switzerland, ICVA was created in 1962 as a coordinating organization for about 100 internationally oriented NGOs of a humanitarian sort (especially concerned with refugees, disaster relief, and social and economic development). An important example of ICVA clearinghouse activities is the OECD-ICVA Directory on Development Aid of non-governmental, non-profit organizations.

Also located near Geneva is the International Secretariat for Voluntary Service (ISVS), founded in 1962. Unlike the U.I.A. and I.C.V.A., I.S.V.S. is a coordinating body for 55 member governments and a clearinghouse mainly for information about government-related voluntary service programs like the British Voluntary Service Overseas, the U. S. Peace Corps, the Canadian University Service Overseas, etc. Although their publications are going through some name changes and restructuring this year, the key publications in 1971 were the ISVS Directory of Volunteer Sending Organizations and the Statistics on Voluntarism document.

Still another major coordinating body and clearinghouse for information on international NGOs/voluntary action is the Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (called « CoCo »), which is located in Paris. Founded largely at the initiative of UNESCO in 1948, CoCo consists of about 130 member organizations, most of which involve long or medium term full time voluntary service, often in a « work camp » setting. CoCo publishes a variety of research and analysis reports (e.g., Directory of Research Documents on the Training of Long Term Volunteers), action manuals (e.g. Involve; And Now), and work camp lists (Workcamps 1971), as well as their periodical Volunteer World. There are also a number of somewhat more specialized sources of relevant information about particular kinds of branches of voluntary action. One very important example here would be the International Labor Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations. This organization offers relevant information about the whole gamut of trade union activities and problems around the world. Another example would be the International Cooperative Alliance, which serves as a clearinghouse for information regarding the activities and problems of cooperatives all over the world, usually working through national affiliate cooperative alliances or leagues. Still another important example would be the World Council of Churches, which acts as an international clearinghouse for information regarding (mainly Protestant) church activities and problems in various countries.

National and regional information centers

In the United States, to take an example at a territorial level, there have developed and are developing a number of national information centers focused on particular types of voluntary action/NGOs. In some cases these NGOs are simply the national level counterparts of the kind of international NGO clearinghouses mentioned earlier (e.g. the Cooperative League of the U.S. is the national affiliate of the International Cooperative Alliance). But in other cases these clearinghouses are new kinds of NGOs with no current international level counterparts or linkages.

For instance, a National Information Center on Volunteers in Courts (whose name was recently changed to omit the last two words) was begun a few years ago to provide a variety of information services and technical assistance to volunteer programs associated with courts and correctional systems throughout the United States. Similarly, the last few years have seen the emergence of information centers in the U.S. for volunteers in education, environmental NGOs/voluntary groups, and other broad kinds of voluntary organizations/NGOs. Yet in terms of the numerous broad areas of voluntary action or broad conceptual types of NGOs /voluntary organizations, the existing national information centers represent only a small proportion of what is probably required.

The volinfo system

There have been two major problems with such voluntary action-relevant information centers and resource organizations in the U.S. (and to a substantial degree in many other countries) : (1) the lack of a truly comprehensive national information center or system, and (2) the lack of specialized information centers in a number of important areas of voluntary action. To deal mainly with the first of these problems, the Center for a Voluntary Society (VS) and the National Center for Voluntary Action (NCVA) have recently been collaborating informally in a joint venture called the VOLINFLO (Voluntary Action Information Row) System. The VOLINFLO System is an information collection, organization, storage, retrieval and dissemination system for all kinds of U.S. voluntary action, but with a special initial emphasis on service-oriented and issue-oriented volunteer programs and voluntary organizations /NGOs. When fully operational, VOLINFLO will have as its central information base a score of different types of primary information «files», each one dealing with a different type of voluntary action information and designed to meet the needs of one or

more types of users. There are three broad categories of files:

(a) One set of files is specifically oriented toward usage by leaders and members of the several million voluntary groups and programs active in the United States and elsewhere. These files deal with answering practical questions about voluntary action, training and education materials, training courses and programs, funding sources, exemplary practices, and expert human resources available for consultation on the planning and implementation of voluntary action.

(b) Another set of files is oriented more toward usage by researchers and scholars from various disciplines/professions (and various countries) who are interested in the developing field of voluntary action, both for basic research and for applied research and program evaluation. These files will contain information on voluntary action scholars, research problems, research in progress, evaluation methods, research and evaluation funding sources, synthesized knowledge in the form of propositions, and social indicators (primary data) relevant to voluntary action.

(c) A third set of information files is intended for general usage both by voluntary action leaders/practitioners and by scholars, as well as by interested individuals and groups from the government and business sectors. These general files include information on voluntary action programs and projects, voluntary organizations and groups, voluntary action leaders past and present, and references and abstracts of printed materials or documents of all kinds dealing with voluntary action. The need for information systems in the voluntary sector is made clear in the most concrete way by the fact that a number of specialized and often localized information services already exist and serve an expanding body of users. At the national level, CVS and NCVA in combination handle many hundreds of information requests each month. With normal expansion, these requests could number many thousands within a few short years. Other national and local information centers could doubtless cite similar or often larger figures. Yet without some degree of centralization and coordination, these various information sources will continue to grow in a way that leads to unnecessary duplication in some areas and to lack of coverage in other areas. The VOLINFLO System will attempt to provide some of the necessary centralization and coordination, without in any way trying to replace regional or substantive information centers for special kinds of voluntary action/NGOs. It will attempt to serve, through its two principal operational arms (the CVS Research and Documentation Service and the NCVA Clearinghouse), both as a catalytic linking agent with all other existing information centers dealing

with voluntary action, and as a partially centralized primary information source itself, developing further and operating a number of information files.

Fostering/facilitating new information centers

Responding to the second general problem mentioned earlier, the Center for a Voluntary Society is attempting to stimulate and facilitate the development of new, substantively specialized, independent information centers of national scope for particular areas of voluntary action that now lack such centers. Such centers will generally be quite independent of CVS (or NCVA), though usually linked to both through VOLINFLO. It is our firm belief that each substantive area of voluntary action (environmentalism, consumerism, volunteers in education, women's liberation, youth organizations, senior citizens' groups, etc.) must eventually have its own comprehensive special information center (preferably an autonomous NGO), staffed by professionals who know their own field « inside and out ».

Such centers do not, however, eliminate the need for a VOLINFLO System as a

The Network of Voluntarism Information Centers

When the complete information system for the voluntary sector that is envisaged here is in operation, the total system might best be referred to as a loosely coordinated Network of Voluntarism Information Centers (the Network itself being an NGO, perhaps). Each cooperating information center participating in the Network will be an independent entity, in most cases an autonomous NGO/voluntary organization or else a program of a larger NGO. This will be as true of the CVS Research and Documentation Service and the NCVA Clearinghouse as it is of other information centers in the Network. Each participating voluntary action information center will be free to leave the Network at any time, and any relevant new or existing information centers will be free to join. The role of the VOLINFLO System in the Network will not be a dominant one, but rather a catalytic one, insofar as possible. The CVS Research and Documentation Service, in particular, is deeply committed to respecting the continued operation, usefulness, and

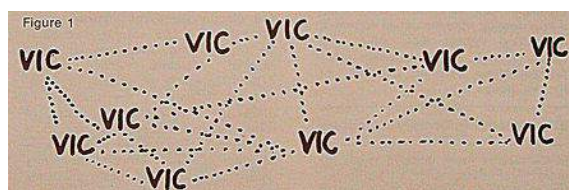


Figure 1
Schematic Representation of the
Voluntarism Information Center Network

VIC = Voluntarism Information Center

catalytic national linking agent to help relate different parts of the total voluntary sector information system to each other. Only with the parallel existence of a broader scope and partially centralized information system like VOLINFLO will the various different areas of voluntarism and their respective information centers be able to share effectively their information and accumulated experience across the major voluntary action/NGO type areas (court volunteers, environment, citizen participation, voluntary health organizations, etc.). Further, only through something like VOLINFLO can the whole realm of applied voluntary action be effectively linked to the full range of voluntary action research and scholarship. In sum, both a central resource system and more specific substantive information centers are needed—though much work remains to bring both aspects to their full potentials of effectiveness and breadth of coverage.

viability of existing (or potential and much needed new) information centers oriented toward one or another specific substantive area of voluntary action. And while the author cannot speak for the NCVA Clearinghouse, Dr. Roth, the Director of the Clearinghouse, generally shares this same philosophy. Above all, the Network should not be perceived as necessarily hierarchical.

The VOLINFLO portion of the Network will in a sense specialize in more generally useful and more abstract information, while the other information centers will continue to specialize in information for their particular substantive areas of voluntarism. Some information centers will also specialize in particular kinds of process or method skills. In any event, the proper diagrammatic or schematic representation of the Network will be a series of interconnected nodes (See Figure 1) rather than anything like a standard organization chart.

Practical payoffs for the USER of volinfo and the « Vic-Network »

As things now stand, the various types of potential user-clients described earlier (see « THE PROBLEM ») face a number of severe problems in getting the voluntary action information they need to pursue their various individual and organizational goals. For many kinds of necessary information on the voluntary sector in the U.S., there is currently no place to go, no really relevant source in existence. For other kinds of information, there are some relevant existing sources but those sources are scattered, incomplete, too specialized or too generalized, understaffed, or simply unknown to those who are most likely to use them. Even where really relevant and appropriate sources are known and accessible, present levels of coordination are inadequate and the user may have to write or call several different sources in order to obtain complete information on his topic of interest. VOLINFLO and the VOLUNTARISM INFORMATION CENTER NETWORK will help change this situation.

When in full operation, VOLINFLO and the VIC-NETWORK will help all types of users in the following ways :

(1) By providing widespread publicity and hence increased awareness at all levels (national and local) of the information related to voluntary action that is available through VOLINFLO and the VOLUNTARISM INFORMATION CENTER NETWORK. If everyone can be made aware of these information centers and how to use them to advantage, then all kinds of users can be effectively provided with the specific, practically useful kinds of information they need.

(2) By providing direct linkage and coordination among all existing voluntary action-relevant information centers. This will greatly reduce the many forms of wasted effort that now face the user who presently must try to sort out for himself what the existing sources are and which ones could help most with particular information needs. Many users are never able or interested in working their way through the maze.

(3) By providing the user with primary information about voluntary action that is directly relevant to his needs. This will centralize user access to many kinds of important information already available, while at the same time filling in a number of important gaps in existing information resources. With a single request to CVS, NOVA, or some other information center in the Network, the user may eventually be able to obtain all of the following kinds of information about his question, topic, or area of interest in voluntary action : Brief descriptions of successful programs or projects on the topic specified, a brief or lengthy list of docu-

ments dealing with research and/or practical experience on the topic, brief descriptions of relevant training materials and/or training courses dealing with the topic specified, brief descriptions of « how to do it » packages dealing with exemplary practices and ways of accomplishing things in the area specified, a list of resource persons or groups in one's locality that can be called on for consultation on the topic of interest, a list of funding sources, a manual of evaluation methods, etc.

(4) By constantly monitoring the information needs and priorities of all types of users and attempting cooperatively to develop and operate the VOLINFLO System and VIC-NETWORK with changing user needs in mind. This central focus on users will require ongoing « test-marketing » of various kinds of information and materials as well as ongoing applied research on what new kinds of information and materials might potentially be most helpful to users. The result will be an information system that is optimally responsive to actual user needs, rather than being merely a tour de force of information handling techniques. In sum, VOLINFLO and the VOLUNTARISM INFORMATION CENTER NETWORK will improve the situation for the potential user by increasing awareness of information resources regarding the voluntary sector, by developing linkages among all relevant information sources, by providing presently missing information that is needed, and by being especially responsive to user needs. In this manner, dissemination of research and information about voluntary action in the United States will become more effective and more comprehensive over the next several years.

Possibilités for a transnational network of voluntarism information centers

The sort of compelling logic and practical necessity that argue for the development of a voluntarism information center network (Vice-Network) at the national level within the U.S. also apply in many ways as strongly across national and cultural boundaries. Admittedly, there are certain special kinds and styles of voluntarism that are likely to characterize one country or another, even one broad cultural area or another. But it is still very likely that there are many aspects of NGOs/voluntary organizations that are relatively constant across such boundaries. And there are many kinds of useful information about program operation and content, recruitment techniques, leadership development, preparing for conferences, etc. that deserve to be shared transnationally. Governments, military organizations, industrial plants, courts of law, hospi-

tals, universities and many other kinds of organizations are all deeply involved in a process of mutual sharing of information about content and process across national boundaries and cultural barriers. Should we not be optimistic and expect that the same is possible and likely to be fruitful in the realm of NGOs and voluntary action ? Will anyone deny that the voluntary sector of world society needs a more comprehensive and effective system of information exchange ? Literally billions of dollars (in cash, goods, and facilities) are spent on voluntary action or contributed to NGOs/voluntary organizations each year in the U.S. alone, and additional billions worth of time are contributed. Many times this amount is spent on or contributed to voluntary action by the rest of the world. Yet only a minute fraction of this money or time is spent gathering, collating, interpreting and disseminating information of broad usefulness to voluntary organizations and the voluntary sector, their leaders, staff, and members or volunteers. As a direct result, the wheel is continually reinvented, while many voluntary groups are figuratively trying to run trains in the dark with square wheels and without tracks.

One answer is to begin to devote more time and money to developing adequate information systems on both a national and international level. In either case, the emphasis should not be on some hierarchical arrangement of information centers (except within particular NGOs/voluntary organization systems). Instead, the network concept should prevail as the model most likely to work and most likely to fit with the pluralist spirit of voluntarism. There is no reason why any one voluntarism information center needs to try being all things to all men and all kinds of NGOs. Competition among information centers (like everywhere else) will doubtless always be with us to some degree. Yet it also makes a good deal of sense to attempt some forms of cooperation and collaboration, perhaps through the kind of loose VOLUNTARISM INFORMATION CENTER NETWORK that we have suggested may work as well at the transnational level as it will at the national level.

This kind of idea certainly deserves a hearing and perhaps a real, try. We have nothing to lose but our mutual ignorance and our inability to answer all of the pressing questions we would like to answer. Above all, let it be remembered that information is more like love than like money ; to share it does not diminish how much of it one has, and instead often leads to receiving more of it in return !

THE WORLD'S TEN WORST WEEDS

Weed Scientists recently issued a list of ten weeds that constitute a serious world problem under the title « The World's Ten Worst Weeds ».

paternalism :	will grow in any outlet. Unobtrusive but vigorous, this rank weed is deceptive because of its pleasant appearance, and can be confused with more harmless species like « responsibility ». It can be detected by its faint malevolent odour. Often found growing in the same position as DISTRUST.
Technique :	this hardy vegetable, often regarded as the most nourishing of food stuffs, has the alarming feature of being able to feed off itself. It will therefore grow in any conditions anywhere on the globe. It will stifle the roots of any existing plants.
Linear weed :	Heavy chain of development covers the landscape; no known herbicide; grows one link at a time, long lengths of such chains being described as « arguments ». Can be very susceptible to a change of climate.
Distrust :	Grows in service systems causing severe blockages.
Rationalism :	Always a useful addition to an herbaceous border and helps direct the upward growth of surrounding plants. Owing to its great height there is always a tendency for it to take over. When this happens it will cut off the light from other foliage. When it dies it remains standing and must be cut out to allow new growth. It is neglect of this task which has given rise to the present crippling extent of this plant.
Productivity :	A variety of the technique family, originally grown as a rarity in the gardens of the wealthy and favoured for its plentiful flowers. Its prodigious growth has earned it the label of « dangerous weed ». The main difficulty is that many gardeners still cultivate it, regardless of warnings that it is running rampant. In unfavourable dry spells it will maintain its blooms at the expense of its leaves, by sucking them dry.
Centrality :	It has very few flowers, in spite of its sprawling growth. It is sometimes regarded as a fungus, since it derives most of its nourishment from other plants, which it often destroys in the process, and which become festooned with its drab foliage. It puts out tendrils known as, « bureaucrats ».
Goal fixity : (also known as planning)	Seeds lie in the soil many years before germinating. A longer time still elapses before coming to fruition. It is unusual, for the exact predictability of its shape, which endears it to tidy minded gardeners. So slow is its growth that the leaves and roots of the plant are often dead before the fruit has time to develop. Unfortunately, this plant so poisons the soil, that all other growth is inhibited.
Time pressure :	Fast growing... destroys other, more delicate, plants by its capacity to absorb available energy. Threatens to cover the globe with the oppressive sameness of its stifling growth. It never flowers. Plants grow very close together, its thick, woody stems, called «schedules», being divided into small segments called «deadlines».
Structural violence :	This subtle variety of the violence family establishes itself in cultivated land in which it bears a striking resemblance to a good crop of, for instance, tradition or peacefulness. It may easily be picked out, however, by its firmness in a wind, the stem being inflexible. It prevents the real crops from growing and has to be forcibly uprooted, hence its name.

THE CHARACTER OF WORLD FUTURES RESEARCH CONFERENCES

Guy Streatfeild

**Executive Secretary,
The Mankind 2000
Association, Brussels.**

There has now been a series of world futures research conferences. The first was in Oslo in 1967. The second was held in Kyoto, Japan, during the Expo year there. The third took place in Bucharest. And the latest was held in September of this year, in Frascati, Italy.

Any comments on this development should be preceded by mention of two background considerations : firstly, the increasing activity in the field of futures research; and secondly (and distinctively) the growth of an international futures movement, rich in mythology, commitment to the cause and calls to action.

The subject title « futures research » is too ambiguous for simple definition. Its advocates tell us that it is a new way of looking at society, that it provides a new approach to social planning. But this emphasis on the innovativeness of the subject does not really ring true, because we are well aware that every age had images of the future which reflected the values and tensions of the times. Nor is it very easy to accept the role of self-selected experts — futurists as they tend to be called — when it is quite clear that there are few people around who are not in some way futurists. However, for simplicity's sake we can accept the argument that what is new in futures research is that the approach is constrained and disciplined by an increasingly sophisticated methodology. Even so, it is quite clear that, particularly where social forecasting is concerned, futurists are disinclined to apply rigorous techniques, and methodologists are wary of making substantive remarks about the future.

Robert Jungk has written in his introduction to the book on the first of these conferences, *Mankind 2000*, that futures studies began in the « think factories » of the United States in the early 1940's. These were financed, he says, directly or indirectly by the armament effort and their work essentially served military and related goals. However, the message brought down from the first conference in 1967, held in a beautiful meeting place high above Oslo fjord, was that questions to be tackled had turned from armaments to - could the new intellectual tools of information technology, systems analysis, operational research, forecasting, anticipating, scenario-writing, and futures creation be used on civilian

problems... What, then, were the most important needs, what the resources, the human implications, and the goals of such future-shaping strategies ? » these questions — unanswerable as they are — provided the fertile seedbed for the succeeding conferences. The Oslo conference was put together as a work of dedication by « three relatively young, small and not too well-endowed institutions », *Mankind 2000*, The International Peace Research Institute, Oslo, and the Institut für Zukunftsfragen, Vienna. A tenuous thread ran through the conferences that took the shape of a Continuing Committee of World Futures Research Conferences. But in fact these conferences were entirely financially dependent on their host countries, and were supported by them for a mixture of not always obvious reasons. The Japanese conference, for example, was richly endowed and lavishly staged: One might suppose that it was an appropriately prestigious subject for the Japanese on the occasion of their Expo 1970, but it might also be worth bearing in mind the thoroughness of the « no-expenses-or-effort-barred » approach that the Japanese have when confronted with new areas of study that might be useful to their advancement.

The Romanian conference probably had similar prestige motivations. However, the lasting impression of this third gathering was that it resembled a familiar but diluted cocktail. At Kyoto, the conference was an intoxicating affair with effervescence and glitter; but the splendid ceremonial of the proceedings disguised much that was unoriginal and insubstantial. That the Bucharest conference was not so effective at the disguise is not to say that its cocktail mix was totally unsatisfying. Somehow the dull and muddled proceedings reflected more accurately

the state of the art, and more genuinely the inherent discrepancies between the long range planning efforts that follow the deterministic thinking of Marxism, and the more varied and flamboyant efforts of Western thinkers. Both of these conference, it was said, preceded increased interest and effort in the consideration of long term matters in the respective countries. It was certainly one of the motivations of IRADES, the research institute organised the world futures research conference in Frascati this year, that Italian activity in this direction should be inspired.

At Frascati, the missionary orientation of the movement was probably more apparent than at any of the previous conferences. It occurred, after all, after a period of intense propaganda and genuine international concern with global, long-term problems. These are apparent in on-going debates about the limits to growth and the energy crisis, for example. It also came at a time when second order effects of progress are the subject of parallel movements. Technology assessment, the social responsibility of science and of industry, quality of life indicators, consumerism, are titles which attract increasing international concern in industry, government and academic circles. In evaluating the latest of these futures research conferences, therefore, one would be doing it injustice by merely concentrating on the papers and contributions. In futures research it is not so much what people say that is significant, but why they say it and how. If one takes the « how » first, it soon becomes quite clear at these conferences that it takes the same sort of character attributes to talk persuasively about the future as it does about the past and present. A good raconteur or orator is always persuasive. The conference organisers in Italy were particularly concerned that the participants should present action programmes as a positive outcome of the meeting. A susceptible attendee would have found himself following a dozen reasonable calls to action based on as many totally reasonable interpretations of what needs to be done — all mutually contradictory.

If one assumes that the conferences reflect a movement and the movement is based on nothing less vague than a commitment to a social attitude, a different critical approach should prob-

ably be applied. Much of the work that goes on under the futures research emblem reflects the prejudices, desires — even, the artistic ability — of the practitioners.

Global models, for instance, are consistently justified as being simply rational communicable constructions of what the model builder is thinking. So also, to a certain extent, is the output of a painter. A totally reasonable apology for a world model is that it encourages appreciation of the world while not detracting from the trees. The world can be presented at a stroke, Picassoesque, or in intricate detail, à la Constable. Either way the audience judges its meaning at an artistic level. In much the same way one can judge the futures movement, and its personification, the futures conferences. In appreciating a painting, or a film, one is led to an awareness of the motivations of the artist, his circumstances, passions, influences, etc. The circumstances, passions, influences of the futures researcher are no less significant when it comes to evaluating his output; most particularly because his output is likely to reflect our present condition, values, aspirations at a very broad level and are, in addition, quite likely to effect political decisions. If one were to start treating conferences as artistic endeavours, a futures research meeting such as the one at Frascati would be a tempting starting

point for the budding critic to show his mettle.

The conference was set in a seminary in the hills above the eternal city; organised by an institute which at one and the same time reflected aristocratic concern with peoples' well-being, and Catholic ministerial diligence in shouldering the sins of the world; attended by disciples to the cause who almost in spite of themselves found they were playing out roles which would not be out of character in the books of the Old Testament. It also had an artistic tradition in the futures movement and the previous conferences, backed up by a growing literature of established texts which reflect different schools of thought and their followers. Indeed, Oslo, Kyoto, Bucharest, Rome were referred to repeatedly in terms not unlike those that might be applied to a pilgrimage. The few that could boast medals for each of the ports of call in this almost sacrosanct journey were the honoured participants. Seen in this light, history may not be so unkind to the pretensions of the futures movement as its contemporaries so often are. Even though there are few whose involvement in the cause is not qualified by some degree of reticence, a critic can judge through them the nature of the movement, in much the same way that one might examine a chameleon on a kilt, so as to depict more clearly the pattern of that kilt.

The personalities involved represent much more than academic preferences; they reflect political tensions and deeply felt personal responses, all of which add new dimensions to a conference while making its significance more difficult to summarise in conventional

The organisers of the Frascati Conference went out of their way to achieve representation from many cultures. It was thereby a genuinely world conference. By reflecting as it did so many of the preoccupations of current world problems we might say that it was more a conference that could be used as information input for futures research than one about futures research. But that is no quarrel. One quarrel that an outsider might pick, however, is over the exclusiveness and apparent contentment of a self-perpetuating body of experts whose chief preoccupation is the impending world crisis. They may be likened to a few of the Gadarene Swine moaning about the inevitability of their fate as they cheerfully gallop with the rest of us on towards disaster. It may be that it would concentrate the mind wonderfully if the next world futures research conference was denoted the last. The effect might be similar to asking a preacher to preach his last sermon. If you could not leave until next Sunday what you really wanted to say, what would you say now? D

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THE COLLECTIVE STAKE IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

Address introducing a discussion on

The Liberty of the Individual

Wilfred Jenks*

In 1873 personal freedom and civil liberties, as such, were no concern of international law. There were, of course, some special contexts in which the violation of civil liberties might involve the infringement of a rule in international law; but these were exceptional and hardly went beyond the right of states to protect their nationals against outrageous discrimination in which the violation of civil liberties was an element, or to protect communities which enjoyed some special treaty protection by reason of the political interests affected by their status.

In 1973 the full range of civil liberties, including the right to life, freedom from slavery, servitude and forced labour, freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, fair trial, freedom of movement, freedom from retroactive legislation or penalties, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of assembly and association, and freedom from discrimination, are provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and the American Convention on Human Rights. Freedom from forced labour, freedom of association and freedom from discrimination in respect to employment are embodied in international labour Conventions each of which has received from 80 to 106 ratifications and the application of which is subject to methodical and continuous supervision by organised international procedures combining thorough staff work, impartial judgment, and the representation of the parties in interest. There could hardly be a more dramatic example of the manner in which we have been gradually but persistently transforming a law among states into a common law of mankind.

Yet the contrast is much sharper in the conceptual world than in that of everyday reality. Some have been so contemptuous of these bold initiatives as to call them « exercises in futility ». So does academic futility sometimes dismiss the still infant potentialities of human destiny. The predecessors of this school of thought upheld trial by battle and ordeal, general warrants and *lettres de cachets*; they warned earlier generations that individual lia-

bility for crime and presumption of innocence until proof of guilt, remedies against the state and administrative jurisprudence, social legislation and the legal recognition of collective bargaining, were wholly impracticable. The issue is rejoined in every generation. Scepticism of innovation can be as formidable an obstacle to the effectiveness of legal and institutional innovation as any impediment to innovation inherent in the problem or the social context. If the Conventions fail to become a reality, much of the responsibility for the failure will be with those who scoff at the first comprehensive effort of organised mankind to proclaim and establish civil liberties as inalienable human rights of all members of the human family.

We all know that over much of the world these civil liberties, solemnly asserted as fundamental rights of man and embodied in international standards and obligations, are far from effective. The reasons for this are manifold. They involve many elements of contemporary social organisation : political, economic, cultural and ideological. There is one reason among them which has a special

bearing on the extent to which new initiatives in international law and the procedures of international organisations may be able to help matters. The civil liberties were, in their origin, and are still conceived of as being essentially personal and individual in their nature; their personal and individual nature is indeed their purpose and rationale. We live in an essentially and increasingly collectivist age. There are all too many countries in every continent in which only the boldest and bravest of men can assert for themselves, on their individual responsibility, the civil liberties essential for their personal freedom. Individual identity is so merged in collective life that it cannot assert itself. The political system, the economic structure, and the conditions of the society may all conspire against it. This may be the traditional mould in which the society has developed throughout its history; it may be the outcome of historical accidents which have shaped its modern fate. The problem is, of course, partly procedural; where there is no recognised *habeas corpus* procedure, or equivalent thereof, there may be no effective procedural device whereby the individual can assert his right to freedom of expression, to freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, or to fair trial; but the inadequacy of the remedies available will often be the expression of more fundamental factors. The essence of the problem is political, social, or moral; freedom is not a reality because the whole climate of the society inhibits instead of stimulates it. Where this is so, what remedy can the progress of international law, international institutions, and international procedures afford?

It may appear paradoxical, but is profoundly true, that the law of nations is now called upon to review its relationship to corporate and other forms of collective life and action from two contrasted angles, that of their place in protecting man against the state, which has an age-long history, and that of the problems, new in our time, posed by the development of certain forms of collective action, and notably the multinational enterprise, on a scale which places them beyond any known form of effective

The editors much regret that Wilfred Jenks, Director General of the International Labour Organisation, died shortly after this address was

national Law Association (Brussels? Fall 1973). His initiative on this topic is of special interest to the Union of International Associations because of its own efforts to promote the idea of

isolation (see also page 621 and page 623).

political or legal control permitting states or the community of states to exercise their proper authority as custodians of the public good. Our concern at the moment is with the first aspect of this apparent paradox. The restraint of the state by the collective action of the people is no less important for freedom than the restraint of corporate powers by the state. How can we give effective international expression to this broad concept ?

Offset the weakness of the individual

Can we not learn something from the part played by collective action in the progress of social policy and labour-management relations ? The economic, social and cultural rights which are now regarded as the essential counterpart of civil liberties have developed as expressions of collective interests and a sense of collective responsibility. Their whole rationale and purpose has been to offset the weakness of the individual in relation to society, and of the worker in relation to his employer, by creating rights designed to be enforced by collective action. Does not the weakness of the citizen in relation to the state call for a similar approach and protection ? Men band themselves together in protest movements against the violation of civil liberties. Why should they not have a recognised legal right to act collectively for the protection of civil liberties by established legal procedures ? There are already countries where civil liberties movements act in this way, less because of any inhibition on individual action than because legal proceedings are costly. Why should we not make it an object of concerted international effort to give a powerful stimulus to the more widespread recognition by municipal legal systems of the right of such collectivities as churches, universities and other bodies representing learning and the arts, bodies representative of the legal profession and other professional bodies, trade unions and employers' associations, co-operatives, women's and youth movements, and political parties, to initiate legal proceedings for the protection of the civil liberties of their officers and members ? Is not such a right a necessary counterpoise to the power of the establishment and weight of the mass in societies where personal freedom is all too apt to be the sport of mass movements ? Should it not be given international expression by allowing it to be asserted by appropriate international procedures ? Does not the logic of having given the inalienable rights of the human person a central place in the law of nations now require such a thrust ? The last century has been one of bold innova-

tion in the law of nations which has taken within its compass a wide range of vital matters of policy previously beyond its scope : the proscription of the threat or use of force; the inalienable rights of all members of the human family; the common interest in the common welfare measured by economic stability and growth; the régime of world public services; the social discipline of scientific and technological innovation. Has the time not come for a comparable boldness in devising the practical procedures necessary to make a living reality of personal freedom in this brave new world ?

Should we not attempt to give a new international stimulus to the recognition by municipal legal systems in effective procedural terms of the collective stake in civil liberties ? Should we not attempt to develop more effective international procedures which, recognising the collective stake in civil liberties, permit it to be collectively invoked, both by collectivities within nations for the protection of the civil liberties of their members and by those whose only interest in the particular case is the collective interest of all mankind in civil liberties for all ? Do we not, that is to say, need on the international plane both an *actio commuais* and an *actio popularis* to make civil liberties a reality ? This is not a new suggestion. I have, before the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe in 1968, and before the International Labour Conference in 1970, advanced the idea that the recognition of a collective stake in civil liberties might become one of the great seminal ideas in the long history of the development of human freedom, no less important than the concept of civil liberties themselves or the concept that it is important to supplement individual civil liberties by the collective rights of organisations. The development of social legislation in the course of the last century added a new dimension to the protection of human freedom by adding to the personal liberties which became prominent at an earlier stage the collective rights and discipline embodied in labour legislation. Should we not now envisage adding to the personal liberties embodied in the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the collective rights embodied in the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, a third category of rights which would greatly reinforce both of the other categories, namely rights and procedures to invoke and enforce personal liberties by collective procedures ? Should we not envisage a Third Covenant for this purpose ? Some will, of course, perfunctorily dismiss this suggestion as an aspiration too insubstantial for serious

legal analysis and sustained political effort. Others, less peremptorily, may argue that it implies a pluralist view of society which misconceives the realities of a multicultural world in which authority outranks freedom in a wide range of cultural patterns. The criticism misconceives the rationale of the suggestion. Its whole basis is that in many societies the group has always mattered so much more than the individual that the individual can be protected only through the group and achieve his individuality only through membership of the group. In this respect traditional and technological societies have much in common. In many societies the group has always been, at the most varied stages of its development, and seems likely to remain, a more significant social reality than the rights of the individual. Personal freedom has become a reality when, and in so far as, the freedom of its members has become important to the group. In societies unarticulated through organised social groups, each protecting the rights and freedom of its members and mutually respecting each other, man is at the mercy of the mass and the mass at the mercy of a master. Freedom has found its most congenial soil in complex structures of society in which the richness of corporate and other forms of collective life has toned down the antithesis of man versus the state and the tension of that antithesis. Gierke's studies of *Genossenschaftsrecht*, and what they, Mailand, Duguit and others have taught us of the contribution to the freedom of Europe of the richness of its corporate life, have a direct bearing on the problem now confronting the world community of giving political and institutional reality on the world scale to the civil liberties which it has proclaimed to be an inalienable right of all members of the human family. History is one long story of the interpenetration of cultures, ideas and moral and social values and forces. The process has not run its course. Why then should we assume that we cannot anticipate a further expansion and more effective impact for the most dynamic of legal defeatism has no place in creative thought. No society is so inherently and unalterably monolithic that it provides no scope for a new birth of freedom as its economic and social life develops. How can we provide the most fertile bed for the seeds of freedom to germinate ? How can we provide the most fertile planting ground for its saplings to become sturdy oaks ? We must also consider a more reasoned and more reasonable objection. Is it not premature, and perhaps unwise, to envisage launching a third Covenant until the existing Covenants have been more widely accep-

ted ? In so far-reaching and novel an enterprise as giving a new status in the law of nations to the inalienable rights of all members of the human family, is not concentration of effort the first condition of success ? This would be a valid objection if the launching of the Third Covenant, were likely to deflect attention from or prejudice in any other way the acceptance of the existing Covenants, but the action required for the two purposes would be on such different planes that neither would greatly affect the other. A new momentum of international action going beyond the existing Covenants would not remove resistance of principle to their acceptance, but any danger that it might harden such resistance would be offset by its other advantages and where the problem has been inertia rather than resistance of principle such a new momentum might well have the effect of generating wider support for their acceptance. There is already significant precedent for the idea that collectivities should be entitled to invoke international procedures to protect the personal freedom and civil liberties of their members. The petition procedures of the League of Nations under the mandates and the minorities treaties and declarations permitted petitions by collectivities. The petition procedures of the United Nations, which are less circumscribed by fixed rules, provide substantial opportunities for such petitions when the political climate is favourable for their consideration: this is, for instance, the position under the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and a 1970 resolution of the Economic and Social Council (1503 XLVII) extending the powers of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Under the freedom of association procedures of the ILO trade unions regularly, and employers' associations to a much lesser extent in practice, complain of interference with the personal freedom and civil liberties of their officers and members. The Rules of the European Commission on Human Rights permit petitions from a non governmental organisation or group of individuals claiming to be the victim of a violation of a right and thus, while not specifically contemplating, do not in any way exclude such a body acting. The Regulations of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights provide that it shall examine communications addressed to it by any person or group of persons or by associations that are legally established in which there is a denunciation of the violation of human rights. Always excluding the International Court of Justice and some other judicial bo-

dies, it is somewhat unusual for international procedures to define the eligibility and standing of the parties who may invoke them so restrictively as to preclude further developments along these lines. We might not unreasonably conclude that the only barrier to a more effective recognition in international procedures of the collective stake in civil liberties is the absence of a more vigorous habit of asserting it, and that all that is necessary for a breakthrough in the matter is for collectivities to invoke by existing procedures the personal rights of their members, and for those administering such procedures to uphold such rights when invoked before them.

A much bolder approach

These latent possibilities of existing procedures are not to be despised; they should be exploited to the full, but they are not sufficient for a breakthrough towards making a full-blooded reality of a personal freedom which still remains in far too many places all too conjectural and precarious. Should we not envisage a much bolder approach ? The invocation by collectivities of the civil liberties of their officers and members before international procedures will tend to be regarded as anomalous and highly exceptional until the collective stake in civil liberties is clearly established by formal international instruments which provide for its explicit recognition in national law and by international procedures. How far it may be possible, under the present law of particular countries, for collectivities to invoke existing procedures and rules for the protection of the civil liberties of their officers and members is a matter which may well be worth thorough study by comparative lawyers. *Habeas corpus* proceedings in common law countries and *amparo* and similar proceedings in a number of Latin-American countries permit of such action. There have also been some interesting recent developments in the matter. In the United States, for instance, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission permits charges on behalf of an aggrieved person to be made by an organisation or institution. Recent French legislation on racial and religious discrimination permits court proceedings to be instituted by any duly constituted association bound by its statutes to combat racialism. What is necessary is not, therefore, to create something wholly new but to make the exceptional the normal. Ingenuity may disclose or develop a wider range of possibilities of action under the exist-

ing law which have passed unnoticed or been little used, but exceptional ingenuity in exceptional cases will not change the general pattern. Only when collective action for the protection of civil liberties becomes a common place of national law and practice will it become the natural and generally accepted form of international action for the purpose; only then will the potentialities of collective action for the protection of civil liberties be released from the constraints of conformity in societies where tradition, ideology, or the established power structure, deny any right of dissent from the discipline of authority. This is the case for a Third Covenant. If we envisage a Third Covenant on Human Rights, supplementing the Covenants on civil liberties and collective rights with a clear recognition of the collective stake in civil liberties and embodying effective procedural arrangements, it becomes necessary to consider what its form and content should be. Such a Covenant might be expressed in broad and simple terms. It might perhaps consist of three provisions. The first would recognise the stake of collectivities in the civil liberties of their officers and members and their rights to invoke and protect them in national and international proceedings.

The second, which would need careful drafting, would require parties to the Covenant to permit collectivities to initiate as parties to the Covenant to permit collectivities to initiate as parties on behalf of their officers and members proceedings for the protection of civil liberties before their national tribunals. It would be necessary to cover two quite different types of case. Where a remedy is already available in law, though not necessarily effective in practice, for the individual, all that would be necessary would be to place it beyond doubt that the collectivity of which he is an officer or member can invoke it on his behalf; this would, we may reasonably hope, make it less invidious to work the remedy and more likely that recourse to it would be effective. Where there is no such remedy for the individual under the present law it would not suffice to extend the scope of an existing remedy and would be necessary to create one; it would be important to specify in some detail the nature of the remedy to be provided in such cases and to make it supple and direct. Perhaps the wisest course would be to require the parties to make provision for a remedy specified with some precision in the Covenant unless they can show that their existing case already pro-

(continued on p. 622)

IN BRUSSELS 50 YEARS AGO

The legal conditions of international associations

tion concerning the legal condition of international associations.

DRAFT CONVENTION RELATING TO THE LEGAL POSITION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

WHEREAS

find in those countries where they exercise their activity such legal protection and capacity and freely to pursue their activity;

Powers to an extent which is compatible in each of the same with the

NOW:

The following provisions have been agreed upon:

or by recognising the legal status acquired by them in one of the said under the conditions laid down by their Articles of Association to subjects and joint bodies of several countries and which pursue, without any profit

deprive it of the opportunity of enjoying to such extent as may be necessary the system laid down in favour of international associations providing

2) Their purpose;

3) Their temporary or permanent registered office should they adopt one;

4) Their composition and method of recruitment;

5) The rights, obligations and responsibilities of their members;

6) Their organization, the method of election or appointment, the powers and responsibility of their representatives;

7) The administration and the purpose for which are allotted their financial holdings;

8) The manner in which they operate, the place and frequency of their meetings, the number and nature of their publications and in general the various manifestations of their activity;

9) The procedure for revising their Articles of Association;

10) The conditions, forms and effects of their dissolution.

An 4. — The Articles of Association of international associations shall be officially registered and notified.

possible for fulfilling the functions specified in the present Convention.

The Commission shall be made up of special delegates or diplomatic representatives of the Contracting Powers accredited to the Belgian Government's Chairman.

Powers in such proportion as shall provisionally be laid down for the Executive of the World Postal Union.

the day on which their membership takes effect.

an official or public notary belonging to one of the Contracting Powers

and with as many copies as shall be specified by the rules of the Executive

originals and copies, with the list of their successive representatives, with them in legal proceedings, as soon as they take up their office, giving their

names, titles and domicile and, at the close of each of their financial years,

icated copies of these documents and shall forward, via the permanent Commission

The permanent Commission shall not be empowered to refuse registration and notification except in the event of the inadequacy or irregularity of

documents. It shall advise the association concerned thereof through the Executive in order that the said association may, if it so wishes, prepare

fresh documents.

drawn up by the permanent Commission, must be strictly limited to the expenses which the Executive shall be required to formulate on this count.

Art. 6. — The permanent Executive shall, subject to payment of the charges laid down under its rules, issue to any applicant a certified copy of the

Articles of Association and of the list of existing representatives of the

Art. 7. — On the expiry of a period of four months with effect from the notification specified in Article 5, the international association concerned

shall enjoy in all the contracting countries the benefits attaching to the legal status acquired unless the Contracting Powers avail themselves of the

concerned, to recognise the legal status of its aim or the attributes of its members to the public order of their countries.

notified by the permanent Commission within four months following such on the grounds of action ultra vires

Once it becomes effective, the refusal shall result in depriving the association of the right to maintain establishments within the said country: This notwithstanding, rights acquired and documents validly drawn up by it abroad shall be respected in the said country provided that they are not contrary to public order.

For the purpose of vindicating the same, the association concerned shall be able to bring a civil action in the said country.

Art. 8. - Subject to the following conditions, the legal status confers on those international associations which are granted the same the enjoyment in all the contracting States of such rights as are granted by local legislation to national associations of a non profit-making nature or to limited liability companies.

It is however open to each of the Contracting Powers to grant them more extensive rights.

Art. 9. - International associations may, without any special permission, bring actions at law, acquire against payment, and in general enter into contracts for the requirements of their mission if they comply, as far as the form of their acts is concerned, with the laws of the country in which they are entered into.

Art. 10. - International associations may possess movable property and

They may likewise possess such real estate as is required for their administration and the fulfilment of their aim and, with such permission as may be required by the law of the place of residence, real estate intended for the

Art. 11. - They may receive gifts and legacies subject, where necessary, to the permission of the Government of the country of the author of the gift and of that of the country in which the property is situated if it involves real

within the category of that which, under the terms of Article 10, international association within the time-limits and in the form laid down by

benefit of his heirs or residuary legatees the right to resume possession of the property given or bequeathed, in the event of the winding up of the association, in cash or in kind.

Art. 12. - The name, mark and emblem of international associations enjoy

Art. 13. - International associations shall enjoy on the territory of the

Art. 14. - International associations may only pursue, on the territory of the Contracting Powers the aims for which they were created within the limits laid down by local legislation.

Art. 15. - International associations shall have free access to the Courts of the Contracting Powers for the protection of their legitimate rights and interests in accordance with the rules relating to competence as laid down by common law.

Art. 16. - Subject to the special conditions contained in the present Convention, international associations shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Courts established in the contracting States in accordance with the following rules:

In matters of real estate, the Court where the property disputable at law is located;

In matters of personal and movable estate, the Court of the domicile of one of their agents specially commissioned to represent them at law, or of such agent at the registered Office where it is a question of an association established in a given country or of the representative in the country where the

donor or testator that of the place where the estate was admitted to probate.

Art. 17. - Any difference which may arise between two or more international associations regarding their respective business activities shall be

Commission in Brussels which shall pronounce judgment as adjudicator and

Art. 18. - In addition to the assumption that an international association may enter into voluntary liquidation, its loss of its legal status may be

flicting with the provisions of its Articles of Association; 2) if it becomes manifestly insolvent; 3) if it deliberately fails to comply with the regulations in Article 5, paragraph 2; 4) if, deviating from its purpose, it pursues in one or more countries any activity contrary to public order or morality

request of any of the contracting parties, by the permanent Commission in Brussels. The association concerned shall be entitled, within a period of four months, to lodge an appeal before the judicial body specified in Art. 7.

it shall be immediately notified by the permanent Commission to the Governments of the contracting parties. The disqualification shall be effective in all the contracting countries. This notwithstanding, the disqualification shall not be retrospective. Acts performed by the association prior to the notification shall remain valid.

In the fourth instance, the disqualification may be pronounced by the Courts of the country concerned. The association on whom the punishment by the local legislation, submit an appeal within a period of four months to the judicial body specified in Article 7. If the decision is upheld, it shall be communicated for all necessary purposes to the permanent Commission in Brussels. It shall at once bring about in the country concerned the effects specified in Article 7, paragraphs 3 to 5.

Where however the association concerned had its head office in the coun-

The collective stake in civil liberties

(Continued from p. 620).

vide a remedy at least as effective. The third would recognise the standing of collectivities to represent their officers and members in international proceedings for the purpose of asserting and protecting their civil liberties and personal freedom.

Would not the exploration of the possibility of a third covenant on Human Rights, recognising the collective stake in civil liberties and seeking to make it procedurally effective, nationally and internationally, be a worthy subject for further consideration by the International Law Association as it enters its second century with a much broader view of the scope of the law of nations and of the importance of its potential contribution to personal freedom. No doubt it would take, on the most optimistic estimate, a full generation to achieve a worthwhile result, but centenaries are occasions for thinking at least a generation ahead.

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF HUMAN ORGANIZATIONS

— an experimental extension of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (*)

A. Introduction

The term « human organization » — not the singular, but the generic — in the Declaration of the Rights of Human Organization is intended to cover all psycho-social organization which is based upon any direct expression or extension of the "reason and conscience" of man — namely all organized non-material emanations of man. Such organization therefore ceases to exist when the people in question cease to exist. The term therefore covers human rights in the accepted sense (under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights — paragraphs preceded by (a)). It also covers the rights of active groups, movements, organizations and other such social structures, however formal or informal, since they are a socially organized expression of the reason and conscience of human beings (paragraphs preceded by (b)). Similarly it covers the rights of all actively held modes of thought and activity, particularly as characterized by disciplines, since these are all the intellectually or behaviourally organized expression of the reason and conscience of human beings (paragraphs (c), pages 13-26).

These three sets of rights represent those which the State and society give to and protect for members of society, whether explicitly or implicitly.

There is an important relationship between the rights given to

members of society by the State and the rights and freedoms which a person is prepared to give, within himself, to his own particular modes of thought and activity — namely the degree of freedom and interaction which he permits the roles which make up his personality. (This is explored further in an article in the next issue.) This fourth set of personal rights has therefore been added to the series in the same way (paragraphs (d)). The three additional sets of rights which extend the Universal Declaration of Human Rights could not be credibly elaborated ab initio by any one person or group. The experimental approach used was therefore simply to replace « human being » by « group » in the first set to give the second (b), by « modes of thought and activity » to give the third (c), and by « role » to give the fourth (d). Clearly related modifications had to be made to the remainder of each article to conserve the sense in the new context implied. Such modifications were kept to a minimum, except in the Preamble. In one sense, therefore, the three additional sets of rights were simply « generated », without intellectual manipulation, within the perspective or framework of the first set on the basis of the additional assumptions. This is an important guarantee of balance and freedom from the bias which those who worked on the Declaration spent so many essential months to eliminate.

B. Experimental version of the proposed Universal Declaration of the Rights of Human Organization.

PREAMBLE

Whereas

- (a) Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world;
- (b) recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all human groups and organs of society, evolved within each and every social process, is the organizational foundation for balanced and adequate progress towards a free, just and peaceful world;
- (c) recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all human modes of thought and activity, evolved in each and every sector of the social process, is the conceptual foundation for and adequate progress towards a free, just, peaceful and fulfilling world;
- (d) recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all one's modes of thought and activity, evolved in the course of all aspects of one's life, is the psychological foundation for balanced and adequate progress towards a free, peaceful and fulfilling personal life.

Research (see review page 614) and the recent initiative of the late Wilfred Jenks, Director General Of the ILO concerning rights of collectivities (see p. 61B). The attention of readers is also drawn to an earlier initiative in the area by the International Law Association (see p. 621). (reprinted from : International Associations, January 1971, Full text contained in this article.)

Whereas

(a) Disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people;

(b) disregard and contempt for the rights and significance of all human groups and collective social entities have resulted in ignominious and irresponsible acts which have : destroyed or eroded vital social structures, processes and cultures; opposed full participation of all concerned groups in the solution of social problems and the compensation for inadequacies in each group's activities; caused the creation of an impenetrable maze of non-interacting social organs; thus : wasting human and material resources; frustrating and alienating the individual; critically reducing the efficacy with which man's increasingly complex problems are detected and resolved; and increasing the probability of global disaster — the advent of a world in which groups shall enjoy freedom of expression and belief, and freedom from oppression and inability to interact effectively or respond to the consequences their own activity has been proclaimed as a vital means of fulfillment for the common people embedded in complex social processes;

Paragraphs preceded by :

- (a) represent human rights. These are indicated in bold text in the left hand column. This is the authorized text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as contained in the Official Records of the Third Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Doc. A/810. Minor changes have been made to paragraph punctuation and use of capitals;
- (b) represent organizational rights and the rights of groups;
- (c) represent the rights of disciplines and other modes of thought and activity;
- (d) represent personal rights, namely the rights a person should permit his own roles and all his own modes of thought and activity.

(c) disregard and contempt for the rights and significance of all human modes of thought and activity have resulted in ignominious and irresponsible acts, which have : destroyed, eroded or threatened the natural and social environmental processes; opposed full or balanced use of all relevant disciplines in the solution of social problems and the compensation for inadequacies in the perspective of each such discipline; caused the creation of an impenetrable maze of unintegrated specialized modes of thought and activity each unable to detect the wider consequences of its own use or to define satisfactorily the limits of its own relevance; thus : wasting human and material resources; frustrating and alienating the individual; critically reducing the efficacy with which man's increasingly complex problems are detected and resolved; and increasing the probability of global disaster — the advent of a world in which all desired modes of thought and activity shall be freely expressed, and freedom from oppression and inability to interact effectively or respond to the consequences of their own use has been proclaimed as a vital means of fulfillment for the common people embedded in complex social processes;

(d) disregard and contempt for the rights and significance of all one's modes of thought and activity tend to result in harsh and unbalanced acts which destroy, erode or threaten one's physical, emotional and mental health; oppose full or balanced use of all one's physical and psychological resources in the solution of personal and family problems and in the compensation for inadequacies in the perspective of each of one's roles; cause the creation of a complex maze of partially or totally unintegrated roles each unable to detect the wider consequences of its own activity or to define satisfactorily the limits of its own relevance; thus : diminishing one's physical and psychological resources; frustrating and isolating the roles in question; critically reducing the efficacy with which one's increasingly complex problems are detected and resolved; increasing the probability of physical or mental breakdown — the possibility of a personal life in which all one's desired modes of thought and activity can be freely expressed, and freedom from fear and the inability of roles to interact effectively or respond to the consequences of their own activity has been proclaimed as a vital means of self-fulfillment and role development.

Whereas

(a) It is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law;

(b) it is essential, if a group is not to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that the rights of groups should be protected by the rule of law, the community of organizations and an adequate availability of information;

(c) it is essential, if a mode of thought or activity is not to be protected, as a last resort, by rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that the rights of disciplines should be protected by the rule of law, the community of disciplines and an adequate availability of information;

(d) it is essential, if one of one's modes of thought or activity is not to be compelled, as a last resort, to protect itself by rebelling against one's rigidity and oppression, that the rights of roles should be protected by the rule of one's conscience.

Whereas

(a) it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations;

(b) it is essential to promote the development of cooperation between groups;

(c) it is essential to promote the development of interaction between disciplines;

- (d) It is essential to promote the development of interaction between one's roles,

Whereas

- (a) The peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom;
- (b) the peoples of the United Nations reaffirm their faith in fundamental rights of human organizations and in the dignity and worth of each such group within its own context;
- (c) the peoples of the United Nations reaffirm their faith in fundamental rights of human behavioural patterns and the dignity and worth of each such organization of activity within its own context;
- (d) one reaffirms one's faith in fundamental rights of each of one's roles and the dignity and worth of each such organization of one's activity within its behavioural context.

Whereas

- (a) Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- (b) Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of the rights and fundamental freedoms of human groups;
- (c) Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of the rights of all modes of human thought and activity;
- (d) individuals have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with one another, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of the rights of all modes of human thought and activity.

Whereas

A common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge;

Now, Therefore,

The General Assembly

Proclaims this Universal Declaration of the Rights of Human Organization as a common standard of achievement for all peoples, groups, nations and disciplines, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping, this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national, international and interdisciplinary, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1

- (3) All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood;
- (b) all human groups are created or evolved free and equal in dignity, rights and significance within their own context. They are the organized expression and extension of the reason and conscience of human beings and should act towards one another in a spirit of cooperation;
- (c) all human modes of thought and activity are conceived or evolved free and equal in dignity, rights and significance within their own context. They are the philosophical, intellectual, emotional or behavioural expression of the reason and conscience of human beings and should be related to one another in a spirit of synthesis;
- (d) all one's modes of thought and activity are conceived or evolved free and equal in dignity, rights and significance within their own behavioural context. They are the philosophical, intellectual emotional or behavioural expression and response of one's conscience and should be related to one another in a spirit of integration.

Article 2

- (a) Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty;
- (b) every group is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration without distinction of any kind, such as might be based upon race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, purpose or activity, national or social origin, method or degree of organization, property, patronage, governmental or professional standing, or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of political, jurisdictional inter-organizational or international status of the organizational, functional or geographical territory with which the group is associated, whether it be independent, autonomous, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of self-control;
- (c) every mode of thought and activity is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration without distinction of any kind, such as might be based upon disciplinary or behavioural context, method of expression, belief or philosophical foundation, political or other context, purpose, social or intellectual origin, method of defining or ordering facts, patronage, academic or other status.
Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of political, jurisdictional, interdisciplinary or international status of the organizational, functional or geographical territory with which the mode of thought or activity is associated, whether it be independent, autonomous, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of self-control;

Article 27

- (a) 1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits;
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author;
- (b) 1. every group has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community and in related social processes and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. every group has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which it is the author.
- (c) 1. every discipline has the right to be freely represented in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy artistic representation of its preoccupations and to share in advancement in other disciplines and in its benefits.
2. every discipline has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any of its activity.

Article 28

- (a) Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized;
- (b) Every group is entitled to a social, international, cultural, inter-organizational order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.
- (c) Every discipline is entitled to a psycho-social order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized;
- (d) each of one's roles should be entitled to a psycho-social order and degree of personality integration in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

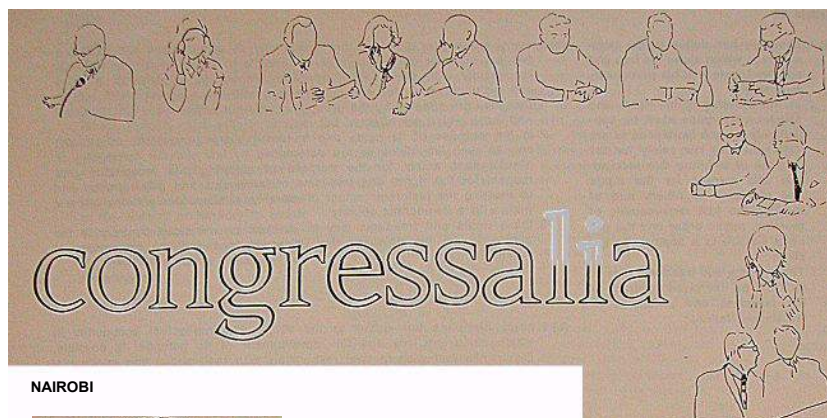
- (a) 1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible;
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society;
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations;
- (b) 1. every group has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of its potential is possible. Groups that wish to deal responsibly with their social surrounds should be capable of eliciting and evaluating responses and collaborating with those bodies which realize that they are affected by the group's activity but which are ordinarily silent and those which are affected but may not realize it;
2. in the exercise of its rights and freedoms every group shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law and the community of organizations solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of individuals and other groups and of meeting the just requirement of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society;
3. these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the community of organizations;

Article 30

(3) Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

- (c) 1. every discipline has duties to the social and intellectual community in which alone the free and full development of its potential is possible. Disciplines that wish to deal responsibly with their social and intellectual surrounds should be capable of eliciting and evaluating responses from and collaborating with those disciplines which realize that they are affected by the discipline's activity but which are ordinarily silent and those which are affected but may not realize it;
2. in the exercise of its rights and freedoms every discipline shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law and the community of disciplines solely for the purpose of securing due recognition for the rights and freedoms of individuals, and other disciplines and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society;
3. these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the community of disciplines;
- (d) 1. each of one's modes of thought and activity has duties to the network of one's roles in which alone the free and full development of its potential is possible. Roles that wish to deal responsibly and sensitively with their psycho-social surrounds should be capable of eliciting and evaluating responses from, and collaborating with, those roles which realize that they are affected by the role's activity, but which are ordinarily silent, and from those which are affected but may not realize it.
2. in the exercise of its rights and freedoms each of one's modes of thought and activity should be subject only to such limitations as are determined by one's conscience and the network of one's roles for the purpose of securing due recognition for rights and freedoms and of meeting the just requirements of morality, a balanced personality and the general welfare in a democratic society;
3. these, rights and freedoms should in no case be exercised contrary to one's conscience or principles.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS 1973 627



NAIROBI



A fanfare of trumpets and a colour guard of game wardens and forest rangers helped Kenyan President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta inaugurate the Headquarters of the first global intergovernmental organization to be located in the developing world. The flag of the United Nations was unfurled by the President on the dais of the Kenyatta International Conference Centre where the newly established United Nations Environment Programme opens its offices this week.

In the vast forecourt below the 29 story circular tower of the Kenyatta Centre, the flags of all the United Nations' one hundred and thirty five Member States fluttered brilliantly in the African sun as Maurice F. Strong, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme thanked the Kenyan President and people for «this jewel of architecture that you have so proudly and preciously created as a centrepiece for this city in the sun».

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was created by the United Nations General Assembly late last year on the recommendation of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment in June 1972. The General Assembly also voted unanimously to locate the headquarters of the new secretariat in Nairobi making

it the first of the UN family of organizations to be located outside of Europe and North America. UNEP has a fifty eight Member State Governing Council which met in Geneva this past June to establish policy objectives and programme priorities of the new organisation. The secretariat now takes up its offices in the newly completed Kenyatta tower building in Downtown Nairobi. The Kenyatta Conference Centre, of which the tower building is only one part, was recently the site of the World Bank (IBRD-IMF) joint annual meeting and will be the site for the meeting next March of UNEP's Governing Council. President Kenyatta who called last week for the holding of the United Nations General Assembly in the new Conference Centre, today supported his claim, by suggesting that the various United Nations bodies be spread across the

world to reflect the universal membership of the United Nations.

550 délégués et observateurs se sont réunis à Nairobi dans le nouveau Centre de Conférence, à l'occasion de la 24e Conférence mondiale du scoutisme. Son Excellence Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, président de la République et patron de l'association des scouts du Kenya, a officiellement ouvert la 24e Conférence mondiale, le 16 juillet 1973.



HAMBURG

The XXVII ESOMAR Congress will be held in Hamburg from 1st-5th September 1974. The facilities for presentation, translation and for listening are superb, both in the main and subsidiary halls, and give us the foundation for an outstanding Congress. As declared by A.G. Fabris, Chairman of ESOMAR, we live in an age of challenge — to existing institutions, methods and ideas. This is healthy and stimulating. Challenge and debate are necessary stages in the process of change. Society today is questioning many business and marketing practices, including the marketing concept — and so are marketers themselves. Marketing Research cannot escape this process. We therefore think it appropriate this year to adopt the theme :

« THE CHALLENGES FACING
MARKETING RESEARCH :
HOW DO WE MEET THEM ? »



BUCHAREST

World population conference « To promote human welfare and development »

The Conference

The World Population Conference will be an unprecedented event. It will be the first occasion on which the international community has convened a world-wide political gathering to address itself to the question of population. At the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the World Population Conference will be held in Bucharest from 19-30 August 1974.

As such it will be intergovernmental and political in contrast to various meetings of specialists and representatives of private groups on population in the past. It is also likely to have the widest representation of United Nations conferences, with invitations being sent to a larger number of Governments than to any in the past.

Preparations
In addition to the Advisory Committee of experts on the World Plan of Action, four symposia, each bringing together approximately 25 specialists, are being held between June 1973 and January 1974. The symposia, which will be concerned with population and development, population and the family, population and the environment and population and human rights are being held in Cairo in June, Honolulu in August, Stockholm in September-October and Amsterdam in January, respectively. The symposia are designed to enable the principal issues which are likely to be considered at what will be an intergovernmental meeting to be placed in a scientific focus. The results of the symposia will be used in preparing the five official documents of the Conference, which correspond

to the substantive items on its agenda. Regional meetings have been held in Tokyo and Accra and will be held in Beirut, San Jose (Costa Rica), Addis Ababa, and possibly elsewhere. They contribute to a definition of the particular situation and needs of each region and help ensure that they will be known at the World Population Conference.

Consultations with Governments will complement the work of the regional meetings.

The Conference Site

The Conference itself will be held at the Congress Centre in the Sala Palatului Republici and at the Conservatorul Ciprian Borumbescu.

Parallel activities

A group of non-governmental organizations is arranging a population tribune in Bucharest at the time of the Conference but independent of it. The tribune, to be housed in the Faculty of Law, five minutes walk from the Congress Centre, will provide the opportunity for any representative of a private group or individual with a legitimate interest in demographic, religious, moral, cultural, sociological or other aspects of the question of population to express himself. A series of scientific lectures is also planned as part of the event. "



Other parallel activities in Bucharest may include several cultural events, among them exhibits. The Population Commission expressed a firm wish that youth groups should be involved to the greatest degree possible and plans are being made for young people to participate in parallel activities, so their views may be expressed.

If you are interested in further information about the Conference, write :
Office of the Secretary General
World Population Conference
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

Further information about the Population Tribune may be obtained from :

The President
Conference of Non-Governmental
Organizations in Consultative Status
with
the United Nations

c/o International Social Service

345 East 46th Street

New York, N.Y. 10017

World Population Year

The United Nations has designated 1974 as World Population Year. Mr. Rafael Salas, Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, is responsible for devising and carrying out programmes aimed at increasing awareness everywhere of the character, complexity and magnitude of population questions and their bearing on human affairs.

The Conference is being prepared with the cooperation and support of the Fund. It will be the focal point of the Year, under which, throughout the world and over its full 12 months, a number of educational, technical and informational projects will be undertaken.

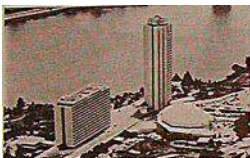
The World Population Year Secretariat

ONE WORLD FOR ALL

welcomes news of initiatives by everyone pursuing the objectives of World Population Year. Such information should be addressed to :
World Population Year Secretariat
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

COCODY

A new palace designed for international conventions.
Hours away from Europe, hours away from America : a new international meeting palace has been inaugurated : the Ivory, an oasis of work and idea exchanging in the middle of a holiday oasis.



The Ivory is located, at Cocody in the Abidjan laguna, Ivory Coast, land of conventions.

The Ivory is an ultra-modern convention palace, its conference rooms equipped to cope with audio-visual shows and simultaneous translations. The Ivory is also a dream palace with its 750 rooms, five restaurants, casino, 800 seat movie theater, swimming pool, sport center with bowling, golf (18 holes soon), yacht club... and Africa all around.
20, 100, 2000 participants
The Ivory modulates its space facilities at will in order to be host to : an important assembly (500 people) or a private meeting (10 people); a convention (2000 participants) or a seminar (50 people).

BRUXELLES

Nous reproduisons ci-dessous quelques passages du rapport établi à la suite d'un congrès scientifique qui s'est réuni à Bruxelles en septembre 1973.

— Participants (voir tableaux ci-contre)

Plus de 400 propositions de communications ont été examinées par des spécialistes, qui en ont retenu environ 200; ces 200 communications ont été réparties en 3 'séances simultanées pendant les 4 jours de la conférence.

— Montant de l'inscription au congrès : FB 4.000 donnant droit à : participation aux séances, résumés des communications (abstracts) proceedings, lunch' durant les 4 jours au restaurant du congrès, 8 consommations à la cafétéria, une réception officielle, transport gratuit en autobus des hôtels au siège de la conférence, dossier de congressiste, etc.

— sur base des indications fournies par les participants on a estimé que
50 % ont voyagé en avion
32 % ont voyagé par chemin de fer
18 % ont voyagé en voiture privée
— Le comité organisateur avait pris un accord avec 4 hôtels de catégories différentes, les réservations faites par l'intermédiaire du secrétariat du congrès ont donné :

	Chambres single	Chambres doubles
1er catégorie	211	69
2e catégorie	14	39
3e catégorie	22	26
	247	134

Sur un total de 865 personnes, dont les Belges ont été exclus, 562 (dont 29 étudiants logés à la Cité Universitaire) ont été logés par l'intermédiaire du secrétariat, soit 62 % des réservations. Les autres participants ont réservés l'hôtel directement ou par l'intermédiaire d'agences de voyages. La moyenne de durée du séjour a été estimée à 4 nuits par participant soit 3.300 nuitées.

Cadence de rentrée des inscriptions :

A la date fixée comme délai : 70 % du total
un mois avant l'ouverture : 85 % du total

les paiements ont suivis assez régulièrement : un mois avant le congrès 500 congressistes sur 625 inscrits étaient en règle. A la fin du congrès les sommes restant à percevoir étaient minimes.

Participation aux manifestations organisées en marge du congrès moyennant paiement supplémentaire.

Banquet : 325 participants.

Soirée culturelle : 175 participants.

Programme des dames :

Tour de ville : 45 participants

Visite de musée : 30 participants

Visite Gand/Bruges : 35 personnes.

Dépenses : il a été estimé que les dépenses faites par les participants pendant la durée du congrès (4 jours, hôtels, restaurant, shopping) ont rapporté au commerce de la ville une somme de FB 6.000.000 ou \$ 15.300.

A noter que le congrès ne disposait d'aucun subsidy, ni officiel, ni privé, les recettes étant constituées uniquement par le montant des inscriptions.

Répartition, par nationalité, des auteurs de Communication

Allemagne RFA	20	Nederland	12	Canada	5
Belgique	7	Pologne	3	USA	31
Danemark	6	Suède	8	Iran	1
Finlande	5	Suisse	4	Israël	1
France	29	Tchécoslovaquie	1	Japon	8
Grande-Bretagne	63	Turquie	1	Pakistan	1.
Hongrie	2	URSS	2	Australie	2
Italie	8				
				Total :	
				Europe181	
				Autres 49= 220	

Répartition par nationalité, des Congressistes

Allemagne RDA	1	Nederland	55	Canada	9
Allemagne RFA	130	Norvège	6	USA	46
Belgique	44	Pologne	12		
Danemark	20	Suède	38	India	1
Espagne	4	Suisse	15	Iran	3
Finlande	8	Tchécoslovaquie	12	Israël	5
France	91	Turquie	1	Japon	10
Grande-Bretagne	154	URSS	3	Jordanie	1
Hongrie	13	Yougoslavie	6	Pakistan	1
Irlande (Eire)	3			Nigeria	1
Italie	42				
			Australie	2	

Total : Europe : 658 Autres : 78 = 736

Les épouses des congressistes étaient invitées, une épouse était présente.

En outre, des étudiants ont pu, à des conditions spéciales, participer aux séances.

Répartition :

Allemagne 7 — Espagne 1 — France 3 — Nederland 2 — Pologne 1 — Grande-Bretagne 8 — Portugal 1 — Suède 2 — Suisse 4 — USA 1.

Total 29

Résumé : total des participants : 765.

Europe 21 pays

Amérique 7 pays

Asie 6 pays

Océanie 1 pays

Afrique 1 pays

Timbre émis à l'occasion de la Conférence de plénipotentiaires de l'Union Internationale des Télécommunications qui s'est ouverte à Torremolinos (Malaga, Espagne) le 14 septembre 1973. Ses travaux ont duré jusqu'au 26 octobre.



A comprehensive insurance policy for conference delegates to cover every contingency has been arranged with Lloyds by Conference Service's Limited.

In addition to the usual benefits for accidents, medical expenses, loss of baggage, money, etc., the policy offers for the first time for conference delegates, insurance against loss of deposit if, under certain circumstances, the delegate is prevented from attending the conference.

This is a big advantage both to the delegate and also to the conference organisers for, if the delegate fails to turn up the cost of his hotel rooms, travel and other expenses may have to be paid by the conference organisers. Many delegates do not pay their deposits until the last possible moment for fear that they may have to cancel and then lose their money. This, of course, poses grave problems for the organisers who have to make bookings

months ahead of the actual conference. Mrs. Fay Pannell, Managing Director of Conferences Services of London, estimates that 10% of intending delegates fail to arrive and lose their deposits. Up to 25 % delay registering until the day of the conference for fear of losing their money. Under the new insurance scheme which she has negotiated with the Lloyds brokers Horncastle Crawford and West Limited, delegates will be able to insure against this and will therefore be encouraged to register early and thus make the task of the conference organiser easier. For further information contact : Mrs. Fay Pannell
Conference Services Limited
Conference Centre
43 Charles Street
London W.1. Tel 499-1101
OR
Mr. Peter H. West
Horncastle Crawford and West Ltd
14/17 st, John's Square
London EC1M 4HE Tel. 253-9980

CONFERENCE SERVICES LIMITED MEMORANDUM OF INSURANCE FOR YOU AND THOSE PERSONS DECLARED ON YOUR REGISTRATION FORM AS ACCOMPANYING YOU

Upon receipt of your Registration Form and fee you will be included as insured persons under the terms of a Master Certificate of Insurance issued at Lloyds to Conference Services Limited as Agents providing the undernoted benefits subject to the age limits, terms, conditions and exclusions set out overleaf. (The Master Certificate is available for inspection at the offices of Conference Services Limited, 43, Charles Street, London, W.1.)

SECTION 1. Personal Accident

To pay according to the following Scale of Benefits if at any time during the Period of Insurance the Insured Person shall sustain accidental bodily injury caused by external violent and visible means or by exposure resulting from a mishap to an aircraft or vessel in which he is travelling, which shall solely and independently of any other cause within twelve calendar months from the date of the accident causing such injury result in his death or disablement as follows:—

Scale of Benefits

Death or loss of one or more limbs or one or both eyes or Permanent Total Disablement ... to pay £1,000

Temporary Total Disablement... .. to pay £10 per week

Temporary Partial Disablement to pay £2.50 per week

Weekly benefit will be paid for so long as Temporary Total or Temporary Partial Disablement continues up to but not beyond 104 weeks from the date on which the Insured Person first becomes disabled, and in addition the Underwriters will pay the cost of medical expenses incurred by the Insured Person up to but not exceeding 15 per cent of the total amount of any claim admitted for such weekly benefit.

SECTION 2. Loss of Deposits

To pay up to £100 in respect of irrecoverable travel and accommodation expenses which the Insured Person has paid or is contractually liable to pay consequent upon the cancellation of, or proportionately for the curtailment of the pre-arranged period of travel caused by:

- (i) The Insured Person sustaining accidental bodily injury or becoming ill, or
- (ii) the death, injury or illness of any of the following persons, provided that they are under 71 years of age at the time of the death, injury or illness of any of the following: wife, parent, parent-in-law, child, brother, sister, close business colleague or person with whom the Insured Person had arranged to travel.

In the event of cancellation (but not curtailment) of the pre-arranged period of travel by the above causes, the underwriters will admit the non-returnable part of the Insured Person's Conference registration fee as a

expected commencement date of the insured period of travel.

SECTION 3. Medical and Other Expenses

- (a) To pay medical hospital and treatment expenses and additional hotel and reparation expenses necessarily incurred as the result of the Insured Person becoming ill or sustaining bodily injury during the Period of Insurance.
- (b) To pay reasonable *travel* and hotel expenses of a relative or friend (not necessarily on Insured Person) who is required on written medical advice to travel to. remain with or escort an insured Person who becomes severely incapacitated during the Period of Insurance.
- (c) To pay additional repatriation expenses necessarily incurred by the Insured Person consequent upon the death, sudden illness or injury during the Period of Insurance of any of the following persons who *are* resident in the Insured Person's normal country of residence and are under 71 years of age at the time of such death, illness or injury: the Insured Person's husband, wife, parent, parent-in-law, child, brother, sister or close business colleague.
- (d) To pay the cost of funeral expenses incurred *in* respect of an Insured Person *who* dies during the Period of Insurance.

The Underwriters' overall liability under subsections (a) to (d) above shall not exceed £500 and each Insured Person shall be deemed a separate insurance.

SECTION 4. Baggage and Personal Effects

To indemnify the Insured Person in respect of loss of or damage to baggage and personal effects which are his property occurring during the Period of Insurance up to the intrinsic value of the property so lost or damaged and not exceeding in all £300. Underwriters liability for any single item is limited to £75,

SECTION 5. Money and Travellers' Cheques

To Indemnify the Insured Person for loss of money, travellers' cheques, passports and travel tickets during the

Period of Insurance up to but not exceeding in all £100.

Travellers' cheques shall be covered from time of collection from bank or other issuing agency or from 72 hours prior

to commencement of the period of travel, whichever is the later.

Minors not gainfully employed are not included as Insured Persons under this Section and any loss by such a Child

is deemed to be a loss by the adult Insured Person in charge of the child.

Period of Insurance

- fi) In respect of persons travelling directly between their permanent domicile and Conference in the shortest practicable time for transport chosen, the insurance will commence at time of leaving home or place of business (whichever occurs the later) for the purpose of travel to Conference and will continue until return to home or place of business (whichever occurs the earlier) but for a period not exceeding 21 consecutive days in all.
- (ii) In respect of all other persons: Insurance will commence at time of leaving "Last place of Temporary Residence" (as defined overleaf) during travel to Conference and will continue until arrival at "First place of Temporary Residence" (as defined overleaf) during travel away from Conference but for a period not exceeding 21 consecutive days in all.

WARRANTIES

It is warranted that at the time of acceptance of your registration form and fee:

- The Insured Person and those other persons on whose state of health the Insured period of travel depends are in good health and free from physical defect and infirmity and have suffered no chronic or recurring conditions.
- The Insured Person is not aware of any reason why the period of travel for which this insurance is effective might be cancelled or abandoned.

CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY

Condition» applying to all Sections

- Immediate notice shall be given to Horncastle Crawford and West Ltd. 14/17 St. John's Square. London EC1M 4H E of any accident, occurrence, loss or damage which causes or may cause claim to be made,
- All certificates, information and evidence required by the Underwriters shall be furnished free of expense to them and in such form as they may require,
- This Insurance shall be governed by the law of the United Kingdom.

Conditions applying to Section 1—Personal Accident

- In no case shall the Underwriter's liability in respect of any Insured Person exceed the sum payable hereunder in respect of his death or the total of the amount payable hereunder in respect of his temporary disablement with the addition of the amount payable under this Section for medical expenses.
- For minors undergoing full time education, the death benefit is limited to £250 (or its equivalent) and the weekly benefits excluded.
- Weekly compensation for Temporary Total Disablement and Temporary Partial Disablement shall not be payable cumulatively in respect of the same period of disablement.
- No weekly benefit shall become payable until the total amount thereof has been ascertained and agreed. If, nevertheless payment be made for weekly benefit the amount so paid shall be deducted from any lump sum becoming payable in respect of the same accident,
- In the event of claim a medical adviser or advisers appointed by the Underwriters shall be allowed as often as may be deemed necessary to examine the Insured Person.

Conditions applying to Section 4—Baggage and Personal Effects

- For the purpose of this insurance a pair or set of articles shall be deemed a separate article.
- If the value of articles covered by this insurance shall at the time of any loss be of greater value than the sum insured in respect of such articles, the Insured Person shall only be entitled to recover hereunder such proportion of the said loss as the sum insured in respect of the unsold articles bears to the actual value of such articles.

Conditions apply to Section 5—Money and Travellers' Cheques

Any theft or loss covered under this Section shall be notified to the Police within 24 hours of its discovery and a written report obtained.

EXCLUSIONS

Age Limit applying to Sections 1, 2 and 3
No liability shall attach in respect of Insured Persons under 6 or over 70 years of age.

Except applying to Section 3, 4 and 6

The Underwriters shall not be liable for the first £2 50 (or its equivalent) of each and every loss submitted for compensation under these Sections.

Exclusions applying to Sections 1, 2, and 3

The Underwriters shall not be liable for death, disablement, loss or expenses consequent upon:—

- suicide or attempted suicide or the Insured Person's own/criminal act or wilful self-exposure to needless peril (except in an attempt to save human life).
- the effects or influence of drugs or intoxicants of any kind.
- participation in winter sports, mountaineering, rock climbing, caving or pot holing, racing, any form of operational duties with the armed forces, aviation except when travelling by air as a passenger.

Further Exclusion applying to Section 1 — Personal Accident

The Underwriters shall not be liable for death, disablement or medical expenses directly or indirectly resulting from disease or natural causes or surgical treatment (unless rendered necessary by an accident covered hereunder).

Further Exclusions applying to Section 2—Lost of Deposits and Section 3—Medical and Other Expenses

The Underwriters shall not be liable for loss or expenses arising from:—

- Any illness from which the Insured Person is known to be suffering at the commencement of the Period of Insurance or from any pre-existing defect or infirmity or from any infectious disease with which the Insured Person is known to have been in contact within 21 days prior to the commencement of the Period of Insurance (unless the Insurance became effective prior to the said 21 day period).
- pregnancy or childbirth.

Further Exclusions applying to Section 3—Medical and Other Expenses

The Underwriters shall not be liable for expenses—

- recoverable from any governmental or private organisation.
- incurred in the Insured Person's normal Country of residence after a period of 6 months has elapsed from the date on which the insured accident occurred or the insured illness first manifested itself.

Exclusions applying to Section 4—Baggage and Personal Effects and Section 5—Money

The Underwriters shall not be liable for:—

- loss damage or liability directly or indirectly occasioned by, happening through or in consequence of war invasion, acts of foreign enemies, hostilities (whether war be declared or not) civil war, rebellion revolution, insurrection, military or usurped power,
- loss or destruction of or damage to any property whatsoever or any loss or expense whatsoever resulting or arising there from or any consequential loss or any legal liability of whatsoever nature directly or indirectly caused by or contributed to by or arising from ionising radiations of contamination by radioactivity from any nuclear fuel or from any nuclear waste from the combustion of nuclear fuel or the radioactive, toxic explosive or other hazardous properties of any explosive nuclear assembly or its component thereof.
- loss of securities and documents,

Further Exclusions applying to Section 4—Baggage and Personal Effects

- damage due to moth, wear and tear and gradual deterioration.
- loss of cash, currency, bank notes, travellers' cheques, passports and tickets
- loss arising from confiscation or detention by Customs or other authority.
- loss or damage which at the time of happening is insured or would but for the existence of this insurance be insured by any other existing insurance except in respect of any excess beyond the amount payable under such other existing insurance.

Further Exclusions applying to Section 6—Money

The Underwriters shall not be liable for money lost in exchange or for errors or omissions, confiscation at detention by Customs or other authority.

(continued from p. 599)

(4) A very useful contribution that helped to alleviate this problem/ Is Wojciech Morawiecki, State of the Art of Studies on International Organizations in Poland and Other East-European Countries, paper presented at Annual Convention of International Studies Association. Dallas, Texas, March 1972

(5) At the annual meetings of the International Studies Association scholars from a few countries have been attempting to develop procedures for wider sharing of data and for the extension of the volume of data. (See, for example, Chadwick F. Alger, - A Partial Inventory of International Organization Data. - presented to a workshop on International Organization Data at Annual Convention of International Studies Association, San Juan Puerto Rico. March 1971.) But this kind of effort must be accelerated on a global basis,

(5) M. Virally, P. Gerbet, J. Salmon and V.Y. Ghebali, Les Missions Permanentes auprès des Organisations Internationales Sises à Genève, Paris, Strasbourg et Bruxelles, Volume 1. (Brussels : Etablissements Emile Bruylant, 1971).

SPECIAL WAR INCLUSION

Special War Inclusion Clause relating to Sections 4 and 5

It is agreed that Exclusion 1 of the Exclusions applying to Sections 4 and 5 shall be inoperative whilst the insured property is in any ship or aircraft, except that as regards transit by sea or air this extension of cover shall not apply in my port or place of transhipment Of final discharge after the ship or aircraft has been in such port or place for 15 days,

DEFINITIONS

Definitions applying to all Sections

- Temporary Residence - In respect of persons travelling between Conference and temporary or permanent domicile within the United Kingdom shall mean a residence or intended residence in excess of 16 hours duration occurring within the United Kingdom,
- "Temporary Residence" in respect of all other persons shall mean a residence or intended residence in excess of 36 hours duration Occurring outside of the United Kingdom.
- "Last piece of Temporary Residence - shall mean the Temporary Residence immediately preceding the period of Conference,
- "First place of Temporary Residence shall mean the Temporary Residence immediately following the period of Conference,

Definitions Applying to Section 1—Personal Accident

- Loss of a limb shall mean loss by physical separation of a hand at above the wrist or of a foot as or above the ankle and shall include total and irrecoverable loss of use of hand arm or leg.
- Loss of an eye shall mean total and irrecoverable loss of sight of the eye.
- Total Disablement shall mean the disablement of the Insured Person which prevents him from engaging in any part of his usual occupation.
- Permanent shall mean lasting for 12 consecutive months and at the end of that time being without hope of improvement in the opinion of two medical referees, one to be appointed by the Insured Person and one by the Underwriters. If the said referees shall disagree they shall appoint a third medical referee whose opinion shall be binding on all parties.
- Partial Disablement shall mean the disablement of the Insured Person which prevents him from engaging in substantial part of his usual occupation.
- For female Insured Persons the words "he" and "his" appearing herein shall be deemed to be replaced by "she" and "her".

CLAIMS REQUIREMENTS

CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 1—Personal Accident

Details of the accident injuries received, dates, and medical evidence.

CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 2—Loss of Deposits

Medical certificate showing date and reason for cancellation, Approaches should first be made to ascertain whether any amounts are refundable, as the claim is limited to the irrecoverable amounts.

CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 3—Medical and Other Expenses
Details of the accident or illness with dates, details of any previous history of similar illness and the receipted bills,

CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 4—Baggage and Personal Effects
Details of the occurrence, description, age and cost-price of articles lost or damaged and estimate for repair: also Police Report where given. IF ARTICLES ARE LOST IN TRANSIT A CLAIM SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BE MADE ON THE CARRIER:

CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 6—Money

Details of the occurrence and Police Report.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

Sent Claims shall be payable to the Insured Person or his legal personal representatives

New International Meetings Announced

This calendar is a monthly supplement to information listed
in the Annual International Congress Calendar.

1974

JANUARY 1974

- 1974 Jan (early) London (UK)
Modern Humanistics Research Association. Annual meeting.
(YB n° 3851)
Dr D A Wells, Bedford College, London NW1, UK.
- 1974 Jan 4-8 Varanasi (India)
Int Peace Research Association. Biennial conference.
(YB n° 2341)
*Asbjorn Eide Int Peace Research Institute, Oslo, P O
Box 5052, Oslo 3, Norway.*
- 1974 Jan 6-11 Manila (Philippines)
Medical Women's Int Association. Regional conference
on family planning for Asian women physicians.
(YB n° 2947)
Weihburggasse 10-12, A-1010 Vienna, Austria.
- 1974 Jan 6-11 Tel Aviv (Israel)
The Léon Recanati Grad. School of Business Administration / Israel Marketing Association / Int Marketing Federation. Int conference on marketing systems for developing countries. P : 500-600. (YB n° 2244)
INCOMAS, P O Box 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel.
- 1974 Jan 7-8 Brighton (UK)
The Materials Testing, Optical and Quantum Electronics Groups of the Institute of Physics. Joint conference on the application of lasers to the processing and examination of materials.
*Meetings' Officer, The Institute of Physics, London
SW1X 8QX, UK.*
- 1974 Jan 7-10 New York (USA)
UN Economic and Social Council. Organizational session 1974. (YB n° 3377)
UN, ECOSOC, New York, USA.
- 1974 Jan 7-11 Swansea (UK)
Int symposium on finite elements methods in flow problems.
c/o Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.
- 1974 Jan 7-11 (Hawaii, USA)
American Meteorological Society. Convention. P : 350.
*Mrs Evelyn Mazur, Associate Director, 45 Beacon
Street, Boston, Mass. 02108, USA.*
- 1974 Jan 8-11 Badgastein (Austria)
11th Int conference on « Radioactive isotopes in clinical medicine and research ». P : 400. C : 8.
*Prof Dr R Holer, dir., Centre de Médecine Nucléaire,
2e Clinique Médicale Universitaire, A-1090 Vienna,
Garnisonsgasse 13, Austria.*
- 1974 Jan 9-11 Tucson (Ariz, USA)
Optical Society of America / Optical Sciences Center / University of Arizona / Int Commission for Optics. Colloque : L'imagerie en radiographie, en thermographie, en médecine nucléaire, holographie médicale, microscopie visible, enregistrement des images, traitement des images et extraction de l'information. (YB n° 1525)
Optical Sciences Center, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, USA.
- 1974 Jan 11-13 Oberstdorf (Germany, Fed Rep)
Deutscher Alpenverein, München. Congress. P : 500.
*Herrn Geiger, Kurdirektor, Kurverwaltung Oberstdorf,
D-898 Oberstdorf.*
- 1974 Jan 12-15 Vienna (Austria)
Int Falcon Movement - Socialist Educational Int Study Group I : Experience and proposals aiming at Integrating children of migrant workers into out-of-school activities. P : 20. C : 10. (YB n° 1821)
IFM-SEI, A-1011 Vienna, Austria.
- 1974 Jan 13-18 Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
Int dental meeting. «Rio dental seminar».
*Rio Dental Seminar, American Organizing Committee,
11 S. La Salle Street, Room 933, Chicago, Ill 60603,
USA.*
- 1974 Jan 13-20 Bagdad (Iraq)
Association of Arab Universities. 2nd seminar of the deans of colleges of veterinary medicine in Arab countries : The role of veterinary medicine in Arab society. P : 18. C : 9.
(YB n° 3342)
*Scientific Computation Center, Tharwat Str, Orman
Post Office-Giza, Cairo, Egypt.*
- 1974 Jan 14-15 New York (USA)
Institutional Investors Systems, Inc. Convention.
*Richard I Cotabella, Conference Director, 140 Cedar
Street, - Ste 915, New York, NY 10006, USA.*
- 1974 Jan 14-18 Bombay (India)
5th int symposium on magnetic resonance.
*Dr D Fiat, Chairman, Int Society of Magnetic Reso-
nance, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot,
Israel.*
- 1974 Jan 14-18 Cairo (UAR)
Int Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries. General assembly : Review of world fibre situation. P : 250. C : 25. (YB n° 1898)
*Chamber of Spinning and Weaving Industry, 43 Chérif
Street, Cairo, UAR.*
- 1974 Jan 14-18
Int Potato Center. In-house program review with program committee of the board of trustees. (YB n° 4103)
Apartado 5969, Lima, Peru.
- 1974 Jan 14-23 Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Labour Office. 2nd European regional conference : Economic and social policy in Europe. (YB n° 2183)
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.
- 1974 Jan 14-25 Melbourne (Australia)
Int Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics / Int Association of the Physical Sciences of the Ocean. Congress : Air-Sea interaction for joint sessions of the two associations and sessions on meteorology for IAMAP and on the physical oceanography for IAPSO.
(YB n° 1312/1223)
*IAMAP/IAPSO Assemblies Organizing Committee, c/o
Commonwealth Meteorology Research Center, G P O
Box 5089 AA, Melbourne, Victoria 3001, Australia.*
- 1974 Jan 14-Feb 1 New York (USA)
UN Economic and Social Council, Commission on the Status of Women, 25th session. (YB n° 3377)
UN ECOSOC, New York, USA.
- 1974 Jan 15-17 Budapest (Hungary)
Int Association for Hydraulic Research / Permanent-Int Association of Navigation Congresses, int symposium on river and ice. (YB n° 1193/3111)
*Prof If H J Schoemaker, Raam 61, P O Box 17, Delft,
Netherlands.*

Jan 74

1974 Jan 15-18 Lyon (France)
European Centre of Dermopharmacology. 8e semaine de
dermopharmacologie : Le cheveu et le cuir chevelu. P :
150-200. C : 6. (YB n° 3639)
33 cours Eugénie, F-69003 Lyon, France.

1974 Jan 16 London (UK)
Institution of Environmental Sciences / Environmental Economics Study Group of the University of Southampton (UK). Conference on the economics of natural resource depletion. (YB n° 4007)
Dr D W Pearce, Dept of Economics, University of Southampton, SO9 5NH, UK.

1974 Jan 16 London (UK)
Int Political Economy Group / University Association for Contemporary European Studies. Seminar : Transnational government - industry linkages in high technology and aerospace industries.
Dr Michael. Hodges, Rutherford College, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, UK.

1974 Jan 16-18 New York (USA)
Super ocean carrier conference. Ex.
SOCC, P O Box 269, San Pedro, Ca 90733, USA.

1974 Jan 17 London (UK)
Institution of Environmental Sciences. 2nd Conference on environmental education. P : 200 (UK and British Commonwealth. (YB n° 4007)
14 Princes Gate, Hyde Park, London SW7 1PU, UK.

1974 Jan 17-18 Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Council of Voluntary Agencies, Population Group. Enlarged meeting for world population year exchange of INGO activities. (YB n° 1762)
7 avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland.

1974 Jan 17-18 London (UK)
IEE. Conference : Lightning and the distribution system. IEE Conference Department, Savoy Place, London WC2R 0BL, UK.

1974 Jan 17-21 (Hungary)
Christian Peace Conference. Meeting of the study commission dealing with int questions. P : 60. C : 28. (YB n° 272)
Jungmannova 9, 111 21 Praha 1, Czechoslovakia.

1974 Jan 19-21 Brighton (UK)
J Sainsbury Ltd. Conference. P : 400-500.
Mrs B M Lawrence, Central Training Section, J Sainsbury Ltd., Stamford House, Stamford Street, London SW1E 9LL, UK.

1974 Jan 19-23 Christchurch (New Zealand)
Commonwealth Secretariat Commonwealth and int conference on health, physical education and recreation. (YB n° 376)
Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX, UK.

1974 Jan 20-25 Caracas (Venezuela)
Int Hospital Federation. 4th Regional conference. (YB n° 2109)
IHF, 24 Nutford Place, London W1H 6AN, UK.

1974 Jan 21-23 New Orleans (La, USA)
Optical Society of America / Int Commission for Optics. Colloque : L'optique intégrée (phénomènes optiques, structures, systèmes, matériaux). (YB n° 1525)
Commission Int d'Optique, Prof Vienot, Laboratoire d'Optique, Faculté des Sciences, Université, La Baule, 25 Besançon, France.

1974 Jan 21-24 Cape Town (South Africa)
Int Union of Credit Insurers (Berne) / Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation of Africa Ltd. General meeting (closed meeting) : Export credit insurance. P : 75. C : 24. (YB n° 2707)
31, rue de Bassano, Paris 8e, France.



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75002 Paris**

1974 Jan 21-25 Geneva (Switzerland)
Central Office for Int Railway Transport, RID / UN, ADR /
European Economic Community, Division Transport. Joint
meeting. P : 70. (YB n° 248/3375/665)
30 Gryphenhubelweg, 3006 Berne, Switzerland.

1974 Jan 21-26 Berlin (West)
8th Int agricultural film-competition with conference.
Ministeriatrat Dr. Richnow, Vorsitzender Des Ltd. Aus-
schusses des VIII. Int Agrarfilmwettbewers, Bundes-
allee 216, 1 Berlin 15.

1974 Jan 21-26 Berne (Switzerland)
Central Office for Int Railway Transport. RIP and RICO
Commissions. P : 50-60. C : 30. (YB n° 248)
30 Gryphenhubelweg, 3006 Berne-Switzerland.

1974 Jan 21-26 Bratislava (Czechoslovakia)
Int Music Council. 3rd session : Int Rostrom of Young
Interpreters (Part 1 - Selection). (YB n° 2277)
Maison de l'Unesco, 1 rue Molit, F 75015 Paris,
France.

1974 Jan 21-29 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
United Nations. Symposium on population and human
rights. (YB n° 3375)
UN Fund for Population Activities, 485 Lexington Ave-
nue, New York, NY 10017, USA.

1974 Jan 21-30 Dakar (Senegal)
Unesco. Conférence des Etats membres africains : CAS-
TAFR1CA : La Science et la Technologie en Afrique.
(YB n° 3383)

Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1974 Jan 21-Feb 9 (Nigeria)
Int Children's Centre. Séminaire régional interafricain sur
la promotion familiale et la formation du personnel, pour
directeurs et moniteurs d'écoles d'infirmiers, de sages-
femmes et d'auxiliaires. (YB n° 1496)
Château de Longchamp - Carrefour de Longchamp,
Bois de Boulogne, 75 Paris 16e, France.

1974 Jan 21-Feb 15 Montréal (Canada)
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Committee Phase. 81 st
session. - (YB n° 1505)
ICAO, Int Aviation Building, 1080 University Street,
Montréal 101, P.Q. Canada.

1974 Jan 22-25 (Germany, Dem Rep) *
Christian Peace Conference, Study Department. Meeting.
P : 23. C : 15. (YB n° 272)
Jungmannova 9, 111 21 Praha 7, Czechoslovakia.

1974 Jan 22-26 Montréal (Canada)
Int Federation of Surgical Colleges. Annual meeting : Res-
ponsibility for the evaluation of the scientific advances at
the clinical level. C : 30-50. (YB n° 2019)
do Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields,
London WC2A 3PN, UK.

1974 Jan 23-25 Bangkok (Thailand)
Int Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering /
American Society of Civil Engineers. Asian Institute of
Technology. Regional conference on tall buildings.

(YB n° 1177)
Regional Conference on Tall Buildings, Asian Institute
of Technology, P O Box 2754, Bangkok, Thailand.

1974 Jan 24 Manchester (UK)
The Institute of Physics, Solid State Physics Sub-Com-
mittee. 11th annual solid state physics conference.
Meetings Office, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave
Square, London SW1 8QX, UK.

Jan 74

1974 Jan 24-26 Montreal (Canada)
Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.
Scientific meetings.

Dr James H. Graham, FRCP (C), Secretary, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, 74 Stanley Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1M 1P4, Canada.

1974 Jan 27-28 Berlin (West)
Int conference « Possible methods of increasing beef production ».

Deutscher Bauernverband und AMK Berlin, Mr Schütze, Messedam 22, 1 Berlin 19.

1974 Jan 27-Feb 1 New York (USA)
The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc. Winter power meeting. P : 2000.

Mr. Julius Derse, General Chairman, 1030 Country Club Road, Somerville, New Jersey 08876, USA.

1974 Jan 27-Feb 2 Singapore (Singapore)
Associated Business Programmes Limited. 3rd Int tax conference.

Associated Business Programmes Limited, 17 Buckingham Gate, London SW1, UK.

1974 Jan 23-30 Copenhagen (Denmark)
Int congress of chemical engineering.

KEMTEK 3, Int., c/o Bella Centret AS, Hvidkilevej 64, 2400 Copenhagen, Denmark.

1974 Jan 28-30 San Francisco (Cal, USA)
American Vacuum Soc. Conference on structure property relationships in thick film and bulk coatings.

Mr R.F. Bunshah, 6532 Boelter Hall, Univ. of California Los Angeles, Calif. 90024, USA.

1974 Jan 28-Feb 1 Chandigarh (India)
5th Asian and Oceanian endocrinological congress.

Dr G K Rastogi, Endocrinol sect., Postgraduate Institute of Medical Educ. and Research, Chandigarh 11, India.

1974 Jan 28-Feb 1 Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Federation of Building and Woodworkers. Conferences of the wood-, building and Europe-Committee. P : 150.

(YB n° 1871)
27-29 rue de la Coulouvrenière, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

1974 Jan 28-Feb 1 Geneva (Switzerland)
UN, Economic Commission for Europe, Comité des transports intérieurs. (YB n° 3375)

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

1974 Jan 28-Feb 1 Jullouville-les-Pins (France)
Int Union for Child Welfare. Colloque sur la prévention et le dépistage précoces du retard mental d'origine socio-culturelle : L'incidence des facteurs socio-culturels sur le développement mental. P : 60. C : 20. (YB n° 2653)

1 rue de Varembe, CH 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

1974 Jan 28-Feb 2 Brussels (Belgium)
Customs Co-operation Council, Committee of Chemists. Meeting. (YB n° 462)

Chevalier G Annez de Taboada, rue Washington 40, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

1974 Jan 29-30 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
INCA-FIEJ Research Association (Int Research Association for Newspaper Technology). Symposium : Focus on the mailroom. P: 120. C: 12. (YB n° 2282)

61 Darmstadt, Washingtonplatz 1, Germany. Fed. Rep.

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1974 Jan 29-31 Copenhagen (Denmark)
European Federation of Corrosion. 73th event : Corrosion day in the Trame of the KEM-TEK III : Instrumentation for corrosion monitoring and corrosion research ; materials for the chemical industry. (YB n° 728)
Bella Centret, Hvidkildevej 64, DK - 2400 Copenhagen NV, Denmark.

1974 Jan 29-31 Los Angeles (Cal, USA)
Reliability and maintainability symposium. P : 550.
J H Simm, Beckman Instruments, Inc., 2200 Wright Avenue, Richmond, Cal 94804, USA.

1974 Jan 30-31 Brussels (Belgium)
Economic and Social Committee. Plenary session. P : 136.
(YB n° 669)
rue Ravenstein 2, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

1974 Jan 30-Feb 1 Winnipeg (Canada)
Western Retail Lumbermen's Association. Convention. P: 150.
J Wright, Exec Director, 1000-228 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 1N7, Canada.

1974 Jan 30-Feb 2 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research. Forecasting in Marketing. (YB n° 853)
Raadhuisstraat 15, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

1974 Jan 31 Davos (Switzerland)
European Management Forum. Symposium : New opportunities in a changing world. P : 500. C : 35. (YB n° 2413)
19 Chemin des Hauts-Crêts, 1223 Cologny, Geneva, Switzerland.

1974 Jan Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
UN, Economic Commission for Africa. 2nd session of the conference of African demographers. (YB n° 3377)
ECA, P O Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

1974 Jan Brussels (Belgium)
Int Institute for Music, Dance and Theatre In the Audio-visual Media. Workshop: «The technology or light-video equipment in relation to cultural development». (YB n° 3911)
Metternichgasse 12, A-1030 Vienna, Austria.

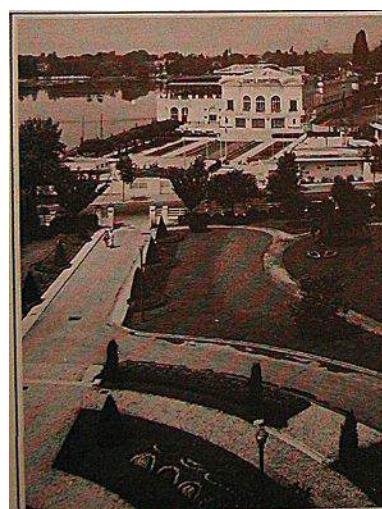
1974 Jan Cairo (UAR)
Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers and Reinsurers. Conference : Crop insurance, livestock insurance. P : 100-150. Ex. (YB n° 927)
14 Gawad Hosny Street, Cairo, UAR.

1974 Jan Christchurch (New Zealand)
British Commonwealth Weightlifting Federation. Congress. (YB n° 199)
Wally Holland, 3 Ilfley Turn, Oxford, UK.

1974 Jan Colombo (Ceylon)
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-Operation in South and South-East Asia. Quarterly meeting of council : Consideration and implementation of recommendations of consultative C'tee. P : 40-60. (YB n° 281)
Colombo Plan Bureau, 12 Melbourne Avenue, Colombo 4, Ceylon.

1974 Jan Geneva (Switzerland)
World Health Organization, Executive Board, 33rd session. (YB n° 3548)
1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

1974 Jan Jerusalem (Israel)
Lion's interfaith convention. P : 1000.
Kenes, Organizers of Congresses and special events, Ltd., 30 Dizengoff Street, Tel Aviv, Israel.



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- 1974 Jan Manchester (UK)
University Association for Contemporary European Studies,
Annual conference.
*Mrs Helen Wallace, do Department of Government,
University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, UK.*
- 1974 Jan Nainital (Saatal, India)
Int Christian ashram convention. P : 1500.
7 C / Bombay, India.
- 1974 Jan New Delhi (India)
Int Association for Hydraulic Research / Unesco. Sympo-
sium pour l'éducation dans le domaine de la conception
et de la gestion des systèmes pour le développement des
ressources en eau. (YB n° 1193/3383)
*Prof Ir H J Schoemaker, Raam 61, P O Box 177, Delft,
Netherlands.*
- 1974 Jan New Delhi (India)
World Association of World Federalists. Congress.
(YB n° 3477)
*Andrew A D Clarke, 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5A6, Canada.*
- 1974 Jan Paris (France)
Int Union for Child Welfare. Seminar on early prevention
of socio-cultural mental retardation. (YB n° 2653)
1 rue de Varembe, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
- 1974 Jan Paris (France)
7e congrès int du film médical : Programmes et équipe-
ments audiovisuels pour l'enseignement.
*Télécongrès, 10 rue Frédéric Sauton, 75 Paris 5e,
France.*
- 1974 Jan Punta del Este (Uruguay)
Consultera Centroamericana. II Caribbean, Central and
South American marketing congress.
*Ing Alfonso Gonzalez-Davison, Apartado 1178, Guate-
mala, Guatemala.*
- 1974 Jan Tel Aviv (Israel)
Int congress of artisans and small manufacturers. P : 350.
*Kenes, Organizers of Congresses and special events,
Ltd., 30 Dizengoff Street, Tel Aviv, Israel.*
- 1974 Jan Tripoli (Lybia)
Pan African Youth Movement. 4th conference. P : 300. C :
50. (YB n° 3925)
*Secrétariat Général, BP. 72 Plateau Saulière, Alger,
Algeria.*
- 1974 Jan (America)
Chamber of Commerce of the Americas. Board of Direc-
tors meeting. P : 15-20. C : 8. (YB n° 4280)
P O Box 420, Tampa, Florida 33601, USA.
- 1974 Jan
Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons In Latin
America. Working Group on the promotion of peaceful
uses of nuclear energy. (YB n° 31)
Avenida Morelos 110, Desp. 506, Mexico, 6 DF-Mexico.
- 1974 Jan
Int Academic Union. Meeting.
*Mr J Valleje, Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale,
1000 Brussels, Belgium.*
- 1974 Jan or Feb Manila (Philippines)
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-Operation In South
and South-East Asia, Colombo Plan Bureau / Government
of Philippines. Country workshop : Vocational guidance.
P: 25. (YB n° 281)
PB 596, Colombo, Ceylon.

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