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## L'ONU et L'UAI

M. Kurt Waldheim, Secrétairegénéral des Nations-Unies, a reçu en audience à Genève le Secrétaire général de l'UAI.

On sait la tendance actuelle de la diplomatie des Etats, ou du moins des grandes puissances, à préférer la bonne vieille méthode des négociations bilatérales à l'action multilatérale de l'organisation internationale. En s'interdisant de prendre parti sur le plan politique, on peut craindre que ce retour au passé n'éloigne de la Charte des Nations-Unies et puisse aller, de fait en fait, jusqu'à en trahir l'esprit et la lettre.

On comprend dès lors que les serviteurs responsables de l'organisation internationale ainsi désertée cherchent du renfort dans « la mobilisation de l'opinion publique » et de ses cadres : le réseau des associations internationales et de leurs sections nationales.

Parlant en avril dernier à Paris, à l'Académie des Sciences morales et politiques, au sujet des « Droits de l'homme et la politique internationale », M. Kurt Waldheim déclarait : « Malgré les progrès considérables de la coopération régionale et internationale, c'est parmi les pays développés que se manifeste le plus clairement la menace d'une régression vers le nationalisme. Nous discernons également une autre évolution extrêmement dangereuse — la renaissance de l'idée qu'il est préférable que les affaires de l'humanité tout entière soient réglées par voie d'accords entre quelques grandes puissances. C'est là un défi à l'histoire de notre siècle, en même temps qu'un défi aux réalités de la politique internationale contemporaine ».

Et tout récemment, en ouvrant à Genève la session du Conseil économique et social, le Secrétaire général exprimait le même souci aux délégués des gouvernements après avoir fait un tour d'horizon de l'actualité économique et sociale.

« Ce tour d'horizon, si bref soit-il, suffit à faire apparaître à la fois l'ampleur impressionnante des tâches qui nous attendent, et les écueils que nous rencontrerons si nous ne nous donnons pas les moyens d'agir avec intelligence et compétence, et avec le sens des responsabilités et le souci de modération qui sont ceux de la communauté internationale à ses meilleurs moments. Le premier obstacle — et le plus manifeste — à une action efficace, serait de renoncer à toute volonté politique de chercher à résoudre ces problèmes mondiaux dans un contexte *international*. Certes, l'intérêt national demeurera une préoccupation légitime, mais il nous faudra redoubler d'efforts pour établir un équilibre adéquat entre cet intérêt et le bien de l'humanité tout entière. C'est ainsi que, sans renoncer à vos responsabilités nationales, vous participez à l'effort commun et vous vous faites les porte-parole de l'ensemble de la communauté internationale. L'importance des intérêts en jeu mettra notre cohésion à l'épreuve. Je le répète, il ne tiendra qu'à nous de faire la preuve que la volonté de conciliation et de concertation active en faveur d'une cause *internationale supérieure* est devenue l'un des piliers de la vie internationale, au même titre que la défense des intérêts nationaux ».

C'est dans ce contexte que s'est inscrit l'entretien que M. Waldheim a accordé le 6 juillet à M. Robert Fenaux en sa qualité de Secrétaire général de l'UAI. Le Secrétaire général des Nations-Unies a bien voulu autoriser son interlocuteur à faire part de sa conviction que les forces non gouvernementales étaient appelées à jouer un rôle important dans la société ouverte en devenant et que ses vœux allaient à la recherche de meilleurs modes de consultation des ONG dans la voie d'une véritable participation à l'action internationale.

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On a pu constater à de nombreux signes que la fonction internationale, universelle et régionale, marquait un regain d'intérêt pour les organisations non gouvernementales. Les divers documents que nous publions dans ce numéro de notre Revue en portent témoignage.

# Inter-Organizational Relationships

## in search of a new style

In this issue of International Associations we record : the sterile failure of the first «World Assembly of NGO's concerned with the Global Environment » (page 414); the evident weakness in the United Nations attempt to communicate outside its own private world (page 407); and the contradictory developments toward a new UN-NGO relationship (page 421). These pages make depressing reading and recall our attempt to summarize the current state of affairs in 1971 (1). What options for fruitful future inter-organizational action remain open ? Is there any hope for a « new style » at the international level ?

(') This article is an abridged and modified version of the *Jaspán of the final report of the Union of International Associations' Seminar on the Philosophy and Functioning of International Nongovernmental Organization*. (Milan, May 1972). (Forthcoming in the *UAI documents series*.)

(') A more extensive set of guidelines is given in : « *Principles of transnational action; an attempt at a set of guidelines* ». *International Associations*, 1973, 3, p. 138-144.

### Guidelines (\*\*)

Our failures in the past suggest the following criteria or guidelines for the future :

1. Major restructuring of existing inter-organizational relations will apparently not be feasible until catalyzed by the next major social crisis (so proposals for change should concentrate on relations *between* organizations and not on changes *to* organizations).

2. Concentration of organizational resources is desirable but cannot be achieved by centralized coordination of organization (unless the alienation of many potential collaborators is acceptable).

Informational links should be substituted wherever possible for organizational links (since the latter tend to become clogged by personality, procedural and status problems).

4. Participative involvement in programme formulation should replace mobilized support for programme execution (to avoid the alienation noted on page 407-412).

5. Organizational flexibility should replace organizational rigidity (to permit more rapid response to new action opportunities and to permit new organizational configurations to emerge quickly wherever required).

6. Social realities should be considered more important than legal and administration fictions (to permit greater response to action-oriented commitment as opposed to status oriented procedures).

7. Meetings of NGO representatives should not be structured to favour consensus formation in plenary, since it is only very rarely that delegates come with a mandate to commit the NGO to any course of *action* (and most of the other reasons for voting are purely *symbolic* and a waste of meeting time).

### Selected Options

Some of the following are fairly straightforward; others are more complex. Some could be rapidly elaborated in detail, others would require detailed discussion and possibly experiment. What we need now however is a pool of ideas from which to select options to get us out of the inter-organizational swamp into which we are sinking more rapidly every day. The following represents one organization's offering to this pool.

#### 1. Meeting Style

When representatives of NGO's meet collectively today, they choose a standard set of procedures and a setting which has proved basically unfruitful for the past 20 years. For the pattern has not changed over that time — despite a multitude of imaginative changes in other spheres. The pattern is unfruitful in that it only gives rise to resolutions, declarations and committees and only in a small number of cases to action — and then only between bodies with strongly overlapping interests which would have probably worked together anyway.

In an earlier issue of International Associations we put forward a proposal for a new style of meeting which would be more flexible, creative and dynamic (2). Briefly the proposal was to arrange for regular meetings of *independent* series of NGO Conferences (which have strongly overlapping memberships) to be held at the *same place* (although possibly in different countries each year) during the *same time period*, instead of being held at different places at different times (3). In other words, without in any way linking them together *procedurally*, it would be quite possible to hold the

sessions and group meetings of different Conferences in the same *physical* complex of buildings, in the same way that group meetings for one Conference are currently arranged (e.g. in neighbouring rooms with *common* reception and refreshment areas). The resulting « multi-meeting » maximizes the amount of informal contact which is now recognized to be the principal advantage of large Conferences, whilst providing the occasion for a very wide variety of conventional (and if necessary, highly formal), informational and action-oriented sessions. It also provides the setting for new groups to be formed as clusters of NGOs find they have a common interest. Such sessions may be either formal groups of one conference (possibly with participants from another), joint sessions of several Conferences, or private independent sessions of groups of NGOs which feel they have interests in common.

The disastrous experience of the UNEP-supported first World Assembly of NGOs concerned with the Global Environment suggests the need for some dramatic changes if it is to be worthwhile attending the second Assembly in Nairobi (Spring 1974) — and if the « Spirit of Stockholm » is to survive. To give precision to a proposal for a (new style meeting (4) we are printing here (page 400) an open letter addressed by us to Maurice Strong, Executive Director of UNEP, as being one of the few people with the influence and openness to be able to catalyze its conception — and with the opportunity of Nairobi (Spring 1974) to catalyze its implementation in a manner which could launch such a new approach with some hope of influencing other NGO Conferences to follow suit, perhaps together, in some such multi-meeting format as outlined above.

2. *Shared Facilities* (5)  
Whether in capital cities of developing or developed countries, the offices of international non-governmental organizations are usually scattered so that face-to-face contact between organization staff members is infrequent. Organizations are often poorly housed and equipped. A « critical mass » is not built up.

In some cities, notably New York, Geneva and Paris, some organizations are grouped together within the same office building. They may or may not share facilities such as a conference room, restaurant, receptionist, library, etc. This formula is however very suggestive as a model for the future. There seems to be a strong case for encouraging the construction of such « transnational centres » and for developing the administrative techniques for sharing certain facilities and equipment in an economically viable manner.

It is interesting to note that a five page

« Proposal concerning the establishment of a non-governmental organizations service centre » in Nairobi was made at the NGO Geneva Assembly, although it was not debated. The range of formulae for such transnational centres needs examination to determine the conditions under which each is most appropriate. Their great advantage is that such centres ensure that there is a concentration of internationally oriented expertise in major cities — a « critical mass » of people whose interaction generates new programme concepts and acts as a magnet for uncommitted resources. As in the case of multi-meetings, no *formal relationship is imposed on organizations sharing office facilities*. Informal contact is however maximized so that fruitful working relationships can emerge as and when appropriate. They offer a means of bringing together in the physical environment, without formal organizational links, an exciting variety of other organizations, from UN Information Offices, through institutes of international relations, to temporary bodies required to focus or mobilize resources in time of disaster. They permit the shared use by all of a much wider variety of services, from sophisticated office machinery, through professional services (translation, accountants, etc.), to letter boxes for organizations without need of a permanent office.

3. *Information and Communication*  
The needs, possibilities and dangers in this area have been discussed a number of times in earlier issues of International Associations. Suffice it to say that computer systems should be participative that is, those NGOs registered in the systems, particularly if governmental, should also be permitted to use them to facilitate their own programme activity.

4. *New Styles of Organization*  
The fragmentation, suspicion, duplication, unnecessary competition for limited resources and conscious or unconscious opposition to change and new patterns of activity which are increasingly characteristic of interorganizational relations, suggest the need for a new type of social entity. Federations of organizations or even groupings of individuals — as the current solution to this malaise — are considered a potential threat to the autonomy and freedom of action of the proposed members, unless the grouping has a highly specific function (in which case its coordinative power is limited). Members do not want to have things said in their name except on very specific issues with their approval.

Is it not time for a re-examination of the assumption that « organizations » as now known — and they do not differ fundamentally from the first associations and limited liability companies

that were created centuries ago — are the only possible form of organizing social activity. This is an incredible absence of development in a society characterized by change in all domains.

A proposal along these lines was made in an earlier issue of International Associations (6). Briefly the suggestion is to use computer systems to facilitate the rapid formation and dissolution of new configurations of organizations in the light of immediate needs — a form of institutionalized « ad hocery ». The justification for this is clarified in the two tables (pages 402-403) which show the evolution of organizational characteristics from the traditional to the network style required by complex, turbulent, problem networks (7). The challenge is to give greater operational meaning to the network mode of operation.

## 5. Changes in Intergovernmental Secretariats

At the present time there is insufficient consensus for any major interorganizational structural change to be implemented to facilitate nongovernmental action. This applies particularly to the relations between bodies within the United Nations system, whether:

- within different divisions of a particular Secretariat (e.g. Office of Public Information or NGO Liaison Section)
- between bodies reporting to the UN General Assembly (e.g. ECOSOC and UNDP)
- between bodies reporting to different plenary bodies, despite ECOSOC's mandate to review such relationships (e.g. FAO and UNESCO). The probability of implementing any of the following suggestions within an intergovernmental secretariat is therefore inversely proportional to the number of bodies from which approval must be sought. It is useful to list some of them, even if they cannot be implemented, as a possible guide to thinking for the none-too-distant future when international complacency will be severely challenged by economic and social realities:

### 1. Facilitation of NGO Action

- perform a switchboard function for incoming programme proposals from NGOs
- assist NGOs in matching their projects to responsibilities of agency divisions (particularly for cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary projects)

### 2. Programme Information

- arrange for inclusion of NGOs on all (of the many) appropriate agency mailing lists for document distribution and periodically review the distribution profile for each NGO. Suggest document « formulae » and « packages » to be purchased by NGOs

- receive and file a periodic report from NGOs on their activities particularly as they relate to UN programmes
  - operate information system to facilitate inter-NGO and NGO-UN section contact on specific programme interests in common (see previous sections)
  - provide briefing papers for staff and delegates (especially for newly elected delegates on committees), new delegates on NGOs and for new NGO representatives on UN procedures
  - ensure involvement of NGOs both as data and as users of that data (particularly in systems formulated by the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities)
3. Facilitation of Inter-NGO Contact
- formulate models of international centres to house the offices of a wide variety of UN and NGO bodies having programmes in a particular (developing) country (see earlier section) with the object of building up a « critical mass » of competence in each country.
4. Public Relations Activities on Behalf of NGOs
- undertake public relations function about NGO possible role in relation to the UN (not only to international NGOs, but also to governments, agency secretariats, informed publics (e.g. via Unesco Courier) and national NGOs)
  - publication of one single NGO newsletter for UN family
  - ensure NGOs figure in public relations concerning UN (e.g. UN and agency tours: UN bookshop, etc.)
  - arrange for meetings in developing countries to introduce and explain the role of NGOs and examine their possible function and style in given circumstances
  - help to build recognition of voluntary and NGO groups as constituting a « Third World » in organizational terms when related to the governmental and business organization worlds — a Third World which needs to be developed for balanced social change.
5. Studies
- further, whenever possible and appropriate, the moves to create an international legal status for NGOs as examined by UNESCO and Council of Europe (see bibliography in 14th edition of Yearbook of International Organizations)
  - arrange for specialist meetings and studies to clarify questions such as
    - definitions of range of NGOs
    - nature of « NGO » in non-Western cultures
    - new types of organization possible
    - the existence of NGOs as an indicator of social development

## Open letter to: 1973

July,

Mr Maurice Strong  
Executive Director  
United Nations Environment Programme:  
Palais des Nations  
CH-1211-GENEVA

Dear Sir

### Proposal for a Significant Assembly of NGO's

*I am writing to you on behalf of a small group of international NGO executives who have just returned from a meeting of two hundred persons from all parts of the world - namely, the first Assembly of NGO's concerned with the Global Environment. On the way back home we began talking about the effectiveness of such events. Some of us attend NGO meetings like this regularly and we are questioning their value. This last conference on the environmental issue was just as sterile as previous ones in spite of hopes that we could start afresh. One sees the same, faces, only at different meeting sites; one hears the same positions defended and one sits, in the same hotel or conference room. Somehow we must find another process for such international gatherings.*

*As we talked on the way home we agreed that such meetings of 100-200 NGO representatives (assembled at costs estimated up to \$ 100,000) are like eight cylinder engines running on only two cylinders. We estimated that 85 % of the group listened while 15 % spoke. Not only is this an extremely inefficient use of human resources, it means that many travelled all this way without ever having the opportunity to express their needs and ideas. The more aggressive persons, those speaking the conference language fluently, the « conference pro's », still dominate these events. Frankly, we feel such meetings are often oppressive.*

*It occurred to us that most advanced techniques were used to bring this Assembly together (jet planes, telex messages, computerized hotel reservation systems, etc.) but very, archaic methods were used in the meetings themselves. There were still the speeches, plenary sessions and poorly organized smaller work groups. As we discussed what could be done it occurred to us that the solutions may already exist because there are some moments in such conferences when things suddenly begin to happen. We noted a few of these :*

1. *When people begin to talk about specific situations and bring the discussion down to earth you can literally see the group wake up.*
  2. *Toward the end, of one conference people discovered by accident others sharing their same interests and used the coffee breaks or even boycotted the sessions to meet together. (This of course frustrated the chairman who considered them traitors.)*
  3. *Late one night in another conference a small group listened to some tapes one of the participants had brought along on a grass-roots project sponsored by his NGO to catalyze small discussion-action, groups. It turned out to be the high point of the entire conference — even though this item was nowhere on the prepared agenda.*
  4. *On those occasions when the discussion shifted from existing obstacles to future action possibilities it generated a quite different mood.*
  5. *In small groups we noted that at the end we were somewhat frustrated in making concrete plans because we were not viable action groups, i.e. we did not as a group represent a specific organization, region or local situation in which some specific plans could be formulated. All we could do was propose generalities — and such generalities don't help anyone anymore.*
- Therefore, on the basis of these observations we would like to make a proposal to you for the second Assembly of NGO's concerned with the Global Environment. Since you have expressed interest in innovative ideas to catalyze NGO activity we would like you to consider the following plan. Why not stimulate the organization of a conference that facilitates those things which occur by accident and in spite of the set agenda? In other words, why not approach the planning with the major priority on how to help the NGO participants share their particular concerns and find specific resources for their needs? Is it possible for the Assembly to have no agenda except to enable the participants to deal with their diverse agendas?*
- Now, we realize that our proposal is a disaster for those NGO's representatives who want a rigid, controlled and inflexible programme. Our plan turns things upside down — but we believe this proposal fulfills, far better than anything we have seen till now, the basic purpose of unleashing the resources of the NGOs for action oriented environmental programmes. How can we help NGO's find what they are looking for so that they leave the Assembly excited and hopeful in returning to their respective tasks? That is our challenge.*



Our idea would be for a similar pre-environmental Assembly to set their specific needs. But to be specific, let Nairobi. First of all the delegate, Leye set tables or rigid rows of chairs but b (see Fig. 1)

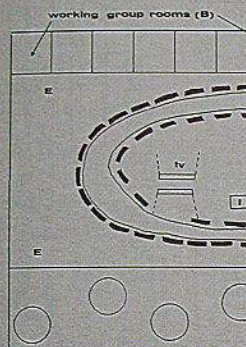


Figure 1

Ndaro has the following options :

1. He can take a stroll along the path ment projects are shown (A) and projects. (For example : small, social issue programmes, acaden programmes, extension education leadership training, film making, NGOs might have a display to la Ndaro may find seven or eight ite shops, briefing or resolution form meeting rooms (B). Clearly differ wish to use this approach to info and techniques).
  2. He may also choose to attend ce view on one of the four TV serec UNEP resource person) are carried so that in the background one can l
  3. Ndaro may also raise questions w Park > corners (E).
  4. He may also choose to watch cer are repeated again and again from
  5. Ndaro may want to visit more i delegates in the side walk cafe (G)
  6. He may want to meet with a part bered) by going to the informatio over the loud speaker and project
  7. Auxiliary rooms outside the hall, types of meetings to supplement (Note, this does not prevent those formal group session or using the a
- You may wonder at this arrangement, similar has already been organ in 1971 and 1972 after much analys been told that on these occasions peo discover resources back in their ow linkage of these local resources with

#### 6. Liaison with National Governments to Facilitate NGO Action

- assist NGOs with specific problems with national governments
- encourage the formulation of model laws relating to the establishment and functioning of NGO offices and programmes in a particular country; give consideration to the legal status of NGO staff in a given country (c.f. special status of journalists
- encourage formulation of models of ways NGOs can relate to national governments within different social systems (including national level consultative status)

#### 7. Liaison with other Intergovernmental Bodies to Facilitate NGO action

- liaise with consultative status offices in all bodies of the United Nations system
- undertake Ombudsman function for suggestions and complaints
- provide a « counsel for the defence » in any review of a given NGO's status
- defend NGO subventions when these are threatened in budget revisions; propose and negotiate new subventions where these seem appropriate
- act as funding agency for special NGO projects which cannot be handled by other parts of the UN system
- perform a watchdog function to ensure that NGOs are drawn into programme and information system planning in time whenever possible and that NGOs are « called upon » in resolutions whenever appropriate
- negotiate provision for NGO facilities in each agency on a basis similar to those of press correspondents
- liaise with regional UN bodies concerning their contacts with NGOs
- standardize NGO consultative status categories and review procedure between agencies. Introduce the concept of third and fourth level categories of a « contact but non-consultative » variety in order to bring more bodies into relationship with the UK

#### 6. Legal Recognition

It is important to keep drawing attention to the fact that international non-governmental organizations have no existence in the eyes of international law (whether they are profit or non-profit organizations). Legally such organizations are « out-laws » subject in their operations to the whims of the legislation of the country in which they are based or in which they attempt to undertake programmes. An early important step taken by The Hague Conference on Private International Law resulted in the adoption





in 1956 of a Convention concerning the legal recognition of societies, associations and foreign foundations. This has only been ratified by five of the Conference's Member States. In addition • it only covers the recognition, not the activity of such bodies. The Union of International Associations, after consultation with appropriate experts, submitted to the Director General of Unesco in May 1959 a text for a « Draft Convention aiming at facilitating the work of International Nongovernmental Organizations ». This only resulted in some changes to customs regulations governing the movement of NGO goods. Some studies have since been undertaken by FAO resulting in an investigation in 1969 by the Council of Europe with a view to the preparation of a European convention, since abandoned. Recent parallel events include work within the European community to formulate legislation for a « European (profit-making) corporation ». Although a convention for NGOs would have many positive consequences, it is not clear whether the negative consequences of an overly rigid or discriminating convention would not cause more harm than benefit. The experience of Belgium should be studied. It is still the only country to have special legislation giving favourable recognition and facilities to *international scientific* bodies (law of 25 October 1919) later expanded (law

of 6 December 1954) to benefit philanthropic, religious, educational and other bodies.

A related important problem is that of the legal rights and obligations of staff of international nongovernmental bodies — particularly with respect to travel documents, residential requirements, taxation, social security and pension rights. Until adequate job security can be provided to NGO staff, they will not be able to attract and select the most appropriate personnel.

#### 7. Social Recognition

Perhaps most important is to establish the social significance, at all levels of society, of groups and organizations which are neither of governmental or business origin.

In the U.N. system context this could take the form of ensuring that data is collected and published, in the various statistical yearbooks, on the number and variety of social groups at the local and national levels in each country — as is done for data on individuals (Demographic Yearbook), although in much greater detail, museums, schools, newspapers, cinemas, etc. (Unesco Statistical Yearbook), diseases (WHO and FAO Yearbooks), etc. This would help focus attention on the function of this vast network of groups as a major unexplored resource in support of social and cultural development.

#### Footnotes :

(1) Discrimination and Fragmentation in the 1970's. International Associations, 1971, 1, p. 28-48; 2, p. 89-108.

(2) The Use of Multi-meetings: proposal for an improvement to NGO/UN relationships International Associations, 1971. 6, p. 354

(3) For the responsibility of the United Nations system on this point. see footnote

(4) We are indebted to Loren Halvorsen, Lutheran World Federation, for the concept and arguments.

(5) See : International Associations, 24, 1972, 3, p. 151-154, p. 155-157.

(6) Wanted — New Types of Social Entity, the role of the potential association, international Associations, 1971, 3.

(7) These tables, reproduced from John McHale. Management, the larger perspective (In : Challenge to Leadership: managing in a changing world. New York, Free Press, 1973), are the result of the integration of two different earlier efforts : in John McHale.

(In : Information Technology; some critical implications \* for decision makers. New York, The Conference Board, 1972), and in A.J.N. Judge. The World Network of Organizations (In : International Associations, 1972, 1, p. 18-22). The latter is an expansion of a table by Peter F. Rudge. Ministry and Management. London, Tavistock, 1968.

(continued from page 401)

a very productive aspect of the whole occasion. Also, we were told, participants often put up an unplanned display after they have arrived, once they have seen the other displays. People tend to forget what they already know and the exhibits remind them of what they could contribute.

' Frankly, we are very excited about the possibilities for such a process at the international level. It can be a truly enabling experience for all. We think that it would be particularly valuable for teams to come from each NGO so that as a team they could cover as many events and exhibits as possible. Then the team could arrange for its own workshop using one of the meeting rooms and some of the resource persons there (from other NGOs, UNEP or other UN secretariats with environmental programmes) to develop their own plans for their own programmes.

Incidentally, we think that the reduction in formal-procedures would permit government delegates to the UNEP Governing Council, held on the same occasion, to inspect the different NGO (and secretariat) projects without feeling that they have necessarily to interact with the NGOs. This could greatly improve delegates understanding of the NGO role on the environment issue — it might even give rise to dialogue between a particular delegation and a group of NGOs interested in a project in that country.

We believe that this process will maximize the use of resource persons (governmental and nongovernmental), establish personal contacts between NGO groups, link up regional and international resources, save months of planning, and make it possible for the NGO delegates to leave the convention singing the praises of UNEP-NGO relations instead of condemning the whole concept as a total waste of resources. One delegate, Leyo Ndaro, at least might return to his NGO regenerated with both hope, information, contacts, and a practical project outline. We don't have a name yet for this new process. The old words « Convention », ' Assembly », . Conference do not work. Perhaps « Multi-meeting », « Market », « Fair » or « Action Catalysis Session ». (Other suggestions are « Educational Environment » or « Human Thermonuclear Reactor Pile » ; )

The more we have talked about this plan the clearer it seems to us that it is, particularly suited for enabling NGOs to interact better amongst themselves, with U.N. secretariats, and with government delegates. We would therefore appreciate it very much if you could consider means by which the organization of some such NGO occasion might be stimulated at the time of the next UNEP Governing Council meeting.

# Le Conseil de l'Europe et les OING

par Yves Rodrigues



Les progrès mêmes de l'intégration ou de la coopération entre Etats européens ne pouvaient manquer de donner aux OING une raison supplémentaire de se développer, on le voit à Bruxelles, et un désir d'être associées aux travaux des organisations gouvernementales. Le Conseil de l'Europe pour sa part a toujours recherché à multiplier ses relations avec des organismes non gouvernementaux qui constituent tout à la fois des courroies de transmission, des leviers pour l'action des informateurs et des conseillers dont l'importance ne cesse de croître. Il est peut-être aléatoire d'émettre des opinions qui soient valables pour des organisations très diverses par leur structure, leur but et leurs moyens d'action. Elles ont en commun cependant leur caractère non lucratif et volontaire et leur portée transnationale qui leur confère un rôle particulier pour contribuer à l'objectif du Conseil : une union plus étroite entre les Etats qui en font partie. Aussi bien est-ce dans la mesure où elles peuvent aider à renforcer cette union qu'elles peuvent être admises au Statut Consultatif. Depuis le 1er janvier 1973, la procédure d'octroi de ce statut a été simplifiée et accélérée en donnant au Secrétaire Général

du Conseil un pouvoir de décision qui

Conseiller Diplomatique

du Secrétaire Général

du Conseil de l'Europe

prend effet après un délai de six mois « durant lequel un membre du Comité des Ministres ou trois membres de l'Assemblée d'au moins deux nationalités différentes peuvent demander l'examen du dossier de chaque Organisation dont le nom a été communiqué ».

Les Organisations admises au Statut Consultatif, elles sont présentement au nombre de 135, s'engagent à informer le Secrétaire Général de leurs activités, à faire connaître le Conseil et à donner sur les questions de leur compétence les avis qui leur sont demandés par les Commissions de l'Assemblée, les Comités d'experts et le Secrétariat. Leurs représentants peuvent aussi présenter des mémoires au Secrétariat qui les communique aux organes ci-dessus. Ils assistent aux sessions de l'Assemblée Consultative et peuvent être entendus par ses Commissions.

A vrai dire, il serait inexact de penser que le Conseil limite ses relations aux seules OING ayant le Statut Consultatif, et qu'il entretient des rapports suivis avec toutes celles qui l'ont obtenu. Certaines OING ne souhaitent pas formaliser leur intérêt pour le Conseil, par exemple parce qu'elles ont une vocation mondiale. D'autres l'ont fait pour être associées à des activités très précises qui peuvent cesser après avoir été menées à bonne fin. De son côté, le Conseil peut entrer en rapport avec une organisation non gouvernementale qui n'a pas le Statut, comme il l'a fait par exemple avec l'Armée du Salut pour le problème de la recherche des disparus. Les rapports fonctionnels correspondent ainsi à une réalité plus vivante que l'octroi d'un statut parfois demandé pour des raisons de prestige. Ces rapports revêtent des aspects très divers. Ils peuvent se concrétiser par des réunions sectorielles des organisations de jeunesse ou d'éducation entre autres, à l'occasion d'une session de

l'Assemblée. Ces réunions permettent un échange d'informations, une concertation sur certaines activités du Conseil. Elles ont aussi le mérite de rapprocher des OING et de favoriser entre elles une communication qui n'est pas toujours suffisante. Ce rôle de catalyseur a pris parfois un aspect plus actif lorsque le Conseil a contribué à créer des liens permanents comme ceux qui existent entre les organismes de jeunesse affiliés au CENYC. On peut souhaiter que cette influence fédératrice s'étende à d'autres secteurs comme celui de l'environnement et de la protection de la nature ou celui des Fondations. De la sorte, le Conseil pourrait entrer en contact avec les mandataires d'organismes qui n'ont pas la possibilité de participer directement à ses réunions. Dans certains cas, c'est à la création d'un organisme qui n'existait pas et dont le besoin se faisait sentir que le Conseil de l'Europe s'est employé. Un bon exemple est celui de la création de la Ligue des Bibliothèques européennes de Recherche (LIBER) et l'Association européenne de Photochimie.

Au delà de l'information et de la consultation, le Conseil s'est aussi engagé dans la voie d'une participation active des OING à ses activités de jeunesse. La gestion du Centre de la Jeunesse et celle du Fonds de la Jeunesse, tous deux de création récente, sont assurées sur une base paritaire par les représentants des Gouvernements et ceux des OING. Les Conseils de Direction de ces organismes comprennent huit représentants de chaque catégorie, les représentants des organisations de jeunesse étant désignés par le Comité Consultatif. Il est intéressant de noter que l'accès aux Comités Consultatifs peut être ouvert même aux représentants d'OING qui n'ont pas le Statut Consultatif. Au sein du Comité Consultatif du Fonds, ils partagent leurs sièges avec les représentants de Comités Nationaux de jeunesse, tandis

qu'ils occupent la totalité des sièges du Comité Consultatif du Centre. Il est trop tôt pour dire si cette gestion sera efficace et harmonieuse. Ses débuts au Centre de la Jeunesse, après les inévitables tâtonnements, laissent bien augurer de cette nouvelle expérience.

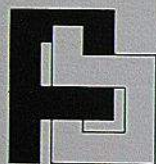
Elle est d'une grande importance puisqu'elle permet aux OING d'entrer dans les mécanismes de décisions, non plus comme groupe de pression ou comme consultant, mais comme administrateur responsable. L'Assemblée Consultative avait eu à débattre indirectement de l'opportunité d'une telle politique à propos des exonérations fiscales dont pourraient bénéficier, dans les Etats membres et sur une base de réciprocité, des organisations privées à finalité culturelle ou sociale. Certains parlementaires ne voyaient pas la nécessité d'un tel avantage car à leurs yeux c'est à l'Etat qu'il incombe d'assurer les tâches d'utilité publique. Cependant la majorité d'entre eux émit l'opinion que les Fonds privés et le volontariat pouvaient s'engager dans des tâches utiles à la communauté et devaient y être

encouragés. La Recommandation de l'Assemblée souligne la nécessité d'améliorer la coopération entre services volontaires et services publics et donna en exemple l'œuvre sociale privée en faveur des travailleurs migrants.

Les OING se trouvent également associées aux activités du Conseil qui se rattachent à son Programme de Travail intergouvernemental. Il s'agit d'environ 250 projets qui dans les différentes disciplines aboutissent après les études nécessaires aux Recommandations et Conventions qui forment la trame de l'œuvre unificatrice du Conseil. La participation peut intervenir au moment où s'élabore le projet qui peut avoir son origine dans une proposition d'une OING, ou au stade même de sa réalisation. Il y a là un vaste champ de collaboration qui peut s'élargir encore au point que l'on pourrait concevoir que des études sur un sujet précis soient confiées à une organisation privée ayant acquis une grande expérience et une grande compétence.

Le règlement intérieur des Comités d'experts prévoit la possibilité d'asso-

cier à leurs travaux les représentants d'OING en qualité d'observateurs. Il leur est même donné de suivre de très près les travaux de ces Comités. On peut citer en exemple la participation de l'Union Internationale des Consommateurs au Comité d'experts sur la responsabilité des Producteurs celle de la Fédération Mondiale pour la Protection des Animaux, celle des organisations spécialisées dans les questions de brevets aux travaux des Comités compétents. On voit ainsi la diversité des rapports du Conseil avec les OING, de l'information à la consultation et à la participation aux responsabilités de gestion. Cette collaboration doit se développer avec pragmatisme, en tenant compte de la grande diversité des intérêts représentés par les OING et des orientations des activités du Conseil. Son moindre mérite n'est pas de mettre en contact des hommes animés par un même idéal de rapprochement entre les peuples européens dans tous les secteurs où des solidarités nouvelles peuvent s'établir, s'affirmer et trouver leur consécration dans la coopération interétatique.



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# Mobilization for Alienation vs. Catalysis for Participation

the critical choice  
for the United  
Nations system

## The Problem

The United Nations often appear to be rapidly destroying itself (1). Disillusionment concerning the capacity of international organization to solve world problems is now widespread. This is particularly true of the United Nations system of organizations (and extends corrosively to staff members of each secretariat).

« The 'image' of the system has rightly  
attempts and hopes have been disappointed,  
and a feeling of uncertainty and doubt  
defenders of its ideals » (2).

This disillusionment, and the realization that we may have to live with the problems and adapt to them, has led to severe cuts in United Nations and. Agency programme budgets now viewed as increasingly symbolic in value. The U.N. has even had difficulties in meeting its payroll and other day-to-day obligations. The situation has been considerably aggravated by the recent dollar devaluations (3). - All available facts and figures indicate that a major crisis cannot be much longer postponed » says one UN General Assembly document. « Clearly, if a full, final and viable settlement of the Organization's urgent financial difficulties is to stand any chance of success, substantial voluntary contributions (or their equivalent) additional to those already paid or pledged must be assured. Whether they will be forthcoming in sufficient amount will be very much dependent on the response made, in the first instance, by the major Powers of the United Nations >. They have not been forthcoming. Politically the major Powers no longer have any great need for the United Nations (4).

On the whole the United Nations system  
of intergovernmental organizations have

become less and less effective as matrices  
for international cooperation, particularly  
in regard to problems where substantial  
interests of the great powers and generally  
the developed countries are directly or  
indirectly involved » (5).

With the exception of some specialized technical agencies, it has become an arena in which developing countries are placated and contained by encouraging them to spend endless hours in formulating toothless resolutions with little hope of implementation (6).

## The UN Response

Faced with this situation the United Nations has only two responses, one internal, the other external. The internal response is to devote « an entirely disproportionate part of the energy of delegates and secretariats » to the matter of « coordination » — a « large scale escape » into these issues has been used by great powers to curtail the organizations' effectiveness, according to Gunnar Myrdal (7). (This matter will be considered in a later issue). The external response is to considerably accelerate the persuasion of public opinion and the creation of « political will ». This was stressed by the Secretary General of UNCTAD as being of the highest priority « in order to avoid a second Development Decade of even deeper frustration than the first one » (TD/96). To meet this challenge ECOSOC's Centre for Economic and Social Information (now incorporated into the office of Public Information) prepared a report (A/AC. 141 /L.71) which was submitted to the fourth session (meeting from 29 September 1969) of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The report concerned mobilization of public opinion for the Decade. Extracts were published in International Associations (1970, No. 3, p. 154-156) and a critique appeared in the following issue (1970,

No. 4, p. 221-224). The report was used as a guideline in terms of which CESI and, to some extent, OPI have been functioning since 1970. The UN Secretary General has just produced a Review and Appraisal of the « Dissemination of Information and Mobilization of Public Opinion Relative to Problems of Development » (E/5358, 21 May 1973). This is the follow-up to the CESI report of 1969 and records progress made on the mobilization front. The information for the Secretary General's review « is drawn from replies submitted by member States... But in view of the, limited number of replies received to the three questions raised about public attitudes, it was necessary to draw on other sources of information as well. Of the 12 replies received, 10 were from industrial countries... » (paras 3-4). This is indicative of member States' interest in the matter. However, « While some of the submissions discussed the impact of such activities on the public mind, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that, in spite of governmental efforts and similar programmes by nongovernmental organizations (8), the state of public opinion on matters of development, particularly in the industrialized countries, is generally less favourable today than it has been in the past. This tends to be borne out by empiric observation » (paras 5-6). The review notes that « It would probably be unfair to conclude that a sudden callousness had overcome public opinion in the developed countries. It is more like a closing of the gates to a pattern of generalizations perceived as outworn by over-use » (para. 20).

## An Analysis

Now the question is who within the UN system is responsible for the over-use of this pattern of generalizations ? How predictable was the « closing of

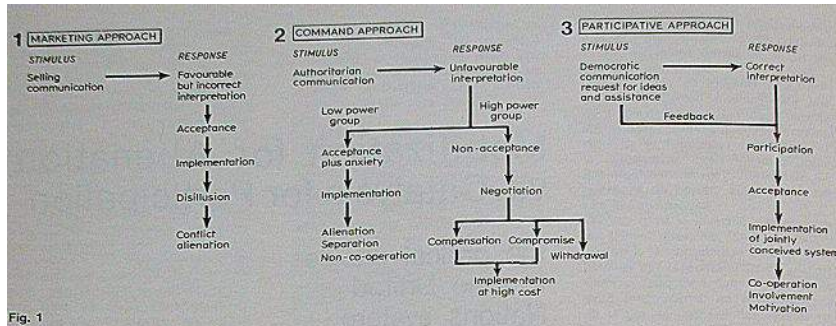


Fig. 1

the gates ? Why has the « political will » been further eroded ? (9). In our 1970 critique of the CESI approach we attempted to draw attention to its defects (see extract in insert). The out-of-date mentality which characterizes U.N. thinking on these matters can be illustrated by a modified version of the classic World War 1 - mobilization \* poster (p. 410). It can be use-

fully, if ironically and regretfully, contrasted with the current U.S. Army conscription poster whose new mentality theme and style we illustrate on page 411 (10). Analysis and evidence is of course available in support of the need for this changed approach, and what else would convince U.S. Army generals to change their traditional « tough » stance to such an extent.

And yet no equivalent analysis penetrates through to the UN Public Information sections. The most succinct version of this analysis that we have encountered may be given in diagrammatic form in Fig. 1 (11). Under the heading « Avoiding disillusionment », the author notes that « Approach 1 », which is the standard UN/OPI approach, may lead to a favour-

Presentation by  
Dr. Margaret Mead,  
World Society  
of Ekistics\*

« I am speaking against the background of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm, June 1972. There was an enormous interest in this Conference and many non-governmental organizations were very anxious to participate, but there were many hurdles to be overcome...

The fact that a great number of non-governmental organizations were finally represented at Stockholm and succeeded in making a tremendous contribution to the climate of opinion within which the Conference succeeded, only emphasizes the fact that much better arrangements will need to be made in the future for open and free access to the secretariat of the Environmental Programme and for all parts of the United Nations. Experience has shown that what we need is a network within which non-governmental organizations can communicate with each other, reinforce each other's

programmes and plans and provide the expertise and citizen support needed by the United Nations. The organization of the Environment secretariat with headquarters in Nairobi and offices in New York and Geneva, gives us a new opportunity to revivify the whole relationship between the Secretariat of the United Nations, in all its aspects, and public opinion and scientific expertise all over the world. Unless the conflicts and structural competition within the United Nations can be resolved, the non-governmental organizations will be left frustrated and divided, and the United Nations will lose its constituency without which its many projects cannot survive. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that these discussions will lead to the development of a new network style, multi-access set-up, in which the dangers of bottlenecks, take-over by small groups, and monopolies of input and output will disappear ».

(\*) at February 1973 meeting of the ECOSOC Council Committee.

The word « mobilization » has special associations and was clearly chosen for that reason. Just as in the past, people have been mobilized for war, the UN is now proposing to take the lead in mobilizing people for the war on want. From a governmental point of view, there is perhaps little difference. It is (as one dictionary puts it) a case of making the people mobile and readily available, and calling into active service in readiness for a course of action decided by government. The question could however be raised as to whether there were not some attitudes deriving from war psychology which are not directly associated with the mobilization of the public — such as artificially generating a crisis mentality. Given that it is in the process of mobilization that the people's freedom of action is bent to that of this leaders associated with the government apparatus, once the process of mobilization is completed, a war machine is in being and individual will can no longer be taken into account. It is the psychology of the various stages in this process which form one topic of peace research. The question raised here is therefore whether in a free society, and under what conditions, public will can or should be mobilized by government. In addition there is the

nature, and the rights of man, in the supposition that his will can be bent to suit the government strategy, however benign its intentions. Is

able reaction by the \* target > body (e.g. man-in-the-street, NGO, or a national government agency) receiving the « message », but often this reaction is incorrect due to the tendency, admitted by many producing the messages, to over-sell their product (in this case the UN development programme) to give the impression that it will solve every problem about which the target body is concerned. This approach often leads to disillusionment when recommendations become realities, and the target body realizes that the UN programmes do not cure problems but may even bring additional problems in their wake. This discovery tends to lead to conflict and alienation from the UN *programmes* and by association, from the programme *objectives*. A second option « Approach 2 », often taken when the previous approach does not work, may be described as the « command » approach. This involves arranging for a directive from a body (possibly a United Nations Association or a Unesco National Commission) on which the target body is dependent or which he or it respects, announcing that a positive response is required to

the will which can be so induced or manipulated to be considered no different in quality, desirability and durability from self-generated will ? These are old questions. The space devoted to these issues in the Report does not correspond to the number of problems raised by some of their implications. There is a radical difference, as is intended, between informing those members of the public who desire information, and scientifically designing a campaign to influence individuals via the leaders whom they respect. This is very similar to the problem posed by corporations trading in their own shares to control artificially their value in the market. How democratic is the selection of the cause for which people should be mobilized ? There is a total lack, of awareness that will should be formed by mature reflection on the part of the individual and not by artificially manipulating his environment. In a democratic society each organized group has the right to attempt to influence the individual. It is from his interaction with these groups — his total social environment — his own experiences, that his freely chosen course of action — his will — germinates. The UN, according to the Report, should intervene in these processes without, as might be considered its responsibility, revealing any understanding of the complexity of the processes involved.

(Extract from a review of UN « mobilization » in *International Associations*, 1970, no. 4)

the message (e.g. the UN programme). If the body has little independence then, as shown in Approach 2 (left-hand side), resentment of the approach will result in action but with alienation of those involved and a hostile attitude toward future messages. If the body is more powerful, it may be able to implement it in a counter-productive manner or ensure that it is ignored (Approach 2, right-hand side). Approach 2 probably occurs in all national government bureaucracies which have to respond to the frequent and seemingly frenetic calls for UN Days, Years, and other symbolic programmes and questionnaires. The United Nations has still to learn how to implement « Approach 3 », which is a minimum response to its resource problem and the achievement of its objectives. Approach 3 is much less authoritarian. The responsible body (in this case the appropriate unit of the U.N. system) approaches the external contact (the « target body » in OPI /CESI parlance) with an offer of help, pointing out what might be achieved by the external contact's information programme in a collaborative and participative

enterprise and asking for ideas and assistance from that body. This approach helps the external contact (e.g. an NGO or a national government agency) to gain a correct impression of the proposed programme and to participate in its elaboration (see feedback loop). The programme finally implemented has much greater chance of motivating the external contact and of ensuring its involvement and cooperation.

Of course UN officials regularly ask for « assistance and ideas » in such arenas as NGO briefing sessions. On closer inspection however, this is either a completely ritual gesture, or is interpreted to mean publicizing the UN programme to a wider audience. No participation or feedback is involved. Nor could it be « received » by the secretariat in many cases — there is no procedural provision for such feedback messages.

Whilst Approach 3 would represent a major step forward if meaningfully implemented, it is nevertheless excessively directive (12), if maximum support is to be obtained for « programmes on world problems ». The wording is deliberate here. The UN seeks maximum support for action in terms of « UN programme objectives ». These programme objectives however presumably represent the desires of « we the peoples... ». They do not belong in some mysterious, exclusive and copyrighted manner to the United Nations system as a set of institutions, as the wording would seem to imply. The UN system therefore loses nothing, and gains much, by encouraging and facilitating external bodies in the pursuit of their own programme objectives. It is really a question of whether the UN system is interested solely in its own *programmes* as symbols of departmental and institutional glory, or rather in the accomplishment of their *objectives*, by whatever channels are available. Unfortunately it usually seems to be the former, even when (as is often the case) the « programme » has only sufficient resources for one staff member plus shared secretariat.

An - Approach 4 » could therefore be conceived which goes beyond marketing, even of the subtlest « stimulus-response » type as ably analyzed above by Rigby. In Approach 4 the « stimulus » would not come from only one group of bodies, namely the UN Agencies, implying that only they have seen « the truth ». And the stimulus would not only be received by external bodies, implying that they are all and always « retarded » in their thinking, compared to that of the U.N. system. In Approach 4 the « stimuli » would come from any active and concerned body and the « responses » would come from as many bodies as perceived the stimuli to be valid options for their own programmes. This network-oriented approach is the





basis for a synergistic multiplication of resources directed toward world problems. The challenge to the U.N. system is to help give operational reality to such an approach. Studies are required to clarify it. They could well be combined in a sort of « mini-Jackson Report » to provide the missing component in the thinking of the original Jackson Report (13).

#### The NGO Role

Let us see how the U.N. is meeting this challenge and moving toward a more up-to-date approach to mobilizing public opinion by involving NGO's. In December 1972 in Geneva, ECOSOC convened a - Meeting of experts on the particular role of the nongovernmental organizations on the mobilizing of public opinion and political will ». Some versions of the title add « in support of the International Development Strategy ». The experts were mainly from key NGO's with some participants from key national devel-

opment information programmes. The meeting was chaired by Mrs Helvi Sipilä; UN Assistant Secretary-General for Social and Humanitarian Matters, in the presence of Curtis Roosevelt, Chief of the ECOSOC NGO Section and W. Gibson Parker, Director of CESI/UN.

The experts came forth with exciting references to a « new style of relationship », for which a Canadian example was given, in which a much less directive approach was used. This involved going beyond existing NGO's, shifting emphasis to the participation of people and communities rather than building up membership of particular organizational empires. « Mobilization » was even condemned in favour of involving people where they can participate and where they can learn in « learning centres » — a « people approach » rather than an « institutional approach ». The counter-current however was to stress the letter by letter interpretation

of the UN's International Development Strategy and only to examine NGO's possible relevance to it. Opinions were divided in a somewhat similar manner over whether « NGO » should only mean the select few which have passed all their political examinations by one means or another and achieved consultative status, or whether it should also mean non-recognized or non-international bodies. (It really is quite extraordinary that in this time of increasing social crisis there should still be this U.N. impulse to say « that body is not good enough to help »). Some experts stressed the consequent increasing isolation of the U.N. and its seeming irrelevance to international conditions and issues. The Chairman agreed that the U.N. had lost contact with the people to whom (not with whom ?) it should be talking. There were frequent references to the impression that NGO's were « used » by the U.N. rather than being in partnership with it.

After an exciting start the meeting decayed considerably. A quite incredible procedure was adopted of asking participants to hastily note down on scraps of paper their recommendations which were then typed up in a report examined word by word in plenary. No working documents were prepared beforehand to improve the quality of the final result. The report resulting from this lengthy process was fortunately not circulated; instead, a completely different version was later produced (as an internal document only). This is excellent in many ways. It seems to have been based on an inspired interpretation of the sense of the meeting rather than on the abortive procedure mentioned. The introduction is reproduced here (on page 413). Now the report itself contains some very exciting paragraphs. A rough analysis groups them, according to the « approaches » above, as follows : Approach 1, no paragraphs; Approach 2, 5 paragraphs; Approach 3, 8 paragraphs; Approach 4, 6 paragraphs; unclassified, 5 paragraphs.

### The Current Reality

The above report was produced on 24 January 1973. The Secretary-General's Review (cited above) appeared on 21 May 1973. It does *not* mention the meeting or the report. Its recommendations (none of which suggest any new departures at this critical time) contain only one reference to NGOs : « It would undoubtedly be helpful to the nongovernmental organizations in enlisting public support for *United Nations* development objectives » (para. 26). In practice this sort of statement works out to Approach 1 again. It would seem that the meeting was one more ritualistic session to contain criticism.

To be meaningful and credible, • partnership - talk on the part of the U.N. system should extend visibly into the documents of CESI and the Office of Public Information. In the vast mountain of U.N. system reports, documents and brochures, why has only ILO produced a brochure on the NGO role? Why are there no imaginative reports and suggestions ? Why has the Unesco *Courier* never had an issue on NGO action ? Why is no mention made of NGOs in the basic literature on the U.N. system which is available to the thousands of visitors to secretariat buildings, information centres and regional offices, and which is the basic ammunition of the national and local United Nations Associations? Why is the «partnership » role not stressed in the standard secretariat guided-tour speech ? Why not tell the people of the channels via which *they* can work in partnership with the U.N. system ? By stressing the « mighty institutional » image, people have no means of res-

ponding to the U.N. other than by purchasing pretty postcards and stamps, or selling the U.N. line in their home community. The latter is the traditional Approach 1 which has led to the alienation which is now all too evident, often because of the stultifying effect of the local U.N.A.'s UN-centred programmes (Approach 2).

### The Critical Choice

The public information material of the U.N. must show nongovernmental (14) action, voluntary action, people's movements, etc., are related to, facilitated and reinforced by, U.N. action, and how both contribute in *partnership* to common objectives. Objectives which are those of « We the peoples... » and not of an anxious system of institutions trying to monopolize every iota of credit. This is *not* to say that the United Nations should stress the importance of the existing NGOs, which in quite a number of cases may be as institutionally distant from the people as is the United Nations (partly for similar reasons and partly in imitation of sterile, status-boosting UN procedures). Rather the stress should be placed on the ability of (and need for) people to act in the light of their own understanding through their own styles of organization, whether they exist as traditional NGOs or need to be created using new formulae in their own communities. It is the importance of this complementary creative mode of action which should be stressed, for at the moment NGOs constitute the underdeveloped « third world » of the organizational system (15).

It is only by achieving this form of « self-mobilization », catalyzed (not organized) in part by United Nations efforts, that the progressive alienation of people from all forms of organized action can be retarded. The United Nations must trust that a massive growth in this « people action » would result in a very worthwhile percentage of it being directly of value to the specific U.N. concerns (although even the remainder constitutes a valuable, but unrecognized, component of social development). That this is likely to be the case is fairly evident from the amount of independent grass-roots concern with peace, environment, racial discrimination and other such issues. « Catalysis » is the key to the needed United Nations public information effort, not « mobilization ». Catalysis leads to participation, mobilization leads to alienation.

A.J.

(1) Books now appear with titles such as *The Defeat of an Ideal: the self-destruction of the United Nations*, by Shirley Hazzard. London, Macmillan, 1973.

(2) Mahdi Elmandjra. *The United Nations System; an analysis*. London, Faber and Faber 1973.

(3) The pensions of retired United Nations civil servants have been effectively reduced by 30-40 % with no possibility of compensation under present circumstances.

(4) For example : the European Security Conference, the Middle East, Vietnam the hijacking issue, etc.

(5) Gunnar Myrdal. In : Mahdi Elmandjra Op cit. p. 13.

(6) Chadwick Alger. *International Associations* 1972. p. 461-464 : « The analysis has shown that only 53 of some 2000 (less than 3 %) decisions in the assemblies and executive bodies of the UN, ILO and WHO created new activities in the years 1955, 1960 and 1965... »

(7) Gunnar Myrdal. In : Mahdi Elmandjra. Op.

(8) It is rather ironical to note that « NGOs » are mentioned here for the first time (they were not mentioned in the 1969 report) in a manner which effectively sours the blame for the inadequacies of the CESI/OPI approach which has not attempted to involve NGOs in a common participative approach but to « brief » them on its own approach.

(9) W. Gibson Parker, Director, CESI/UN at expert meeting on Mobilization of Public Opinion. (Geneva, December 1972)

(10) The first represents « Approach 1 » and the second, « Approach 3 » as defined in Fig. 1.

(11) Reproduced from an article on marketing in the computer business by J. Malcolm Rigby. *Tempering the revolution* New Scientist, 4 June 1970, p. 4 (The commentary is an adaptation of that in the article).

(12) An analysis of the weakness of this directivization. *International Associations*. 1971.3.) eness is given in Donald Schon, *Beyond the Stable State : public and private learning in a changing society*. London, Temple Smith, 1971 (reviewed in : *Wanted: new types of social organization*. *International Associations*. 1971. 3).

(13) United Nations. *Capacity Study of the United Nations Development System*. New York, United Nations, 1969. 2 vols. (reviewed in *International Associations*, 1970, under the title « Planning for the 1960s in the 1970s »).

(14) « Nongovernmental » is an extremely unhelpful and negative term of U.N. origin. It is as conducive to positive effective partnership on the part of voluntary bodies, as calling the United Nations the « Non National Organization » would be facilitative of nation state collaboration.

(15) This « third world » parallel is very sygetic. NGO action potential is underdeveloped, it does have equivalent critical internal problems (lack of needed facilities, skills, financial resources, infra-structures, information). It does have a poor relationship to the other components, the expanding growth of its frustrate expectations does represent a critical problem for the future — but there are a lot of people and groups out there who could organize themselves further against world problems. And, as opposed to the socio-economic counterpart, the process could be self-generating if it could be appropriately catalyzed.

*Extract from the report and recommendations of the U.N. experts meeting in Geneva 13-15 December 1972 on (the particular role of the NGOs in mobilizing public opinion and political will*

A theme that was repeated over and over again throughout this meeting was the need for a new set of relationships between the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the people of the world. The UN's present attitude towards NGOs reflects a situation where not only are people unaware and often uninterested in the work of the United Nations, but also where the United Nations is unaware and apparently uninterested in the views and concerns of people throughout the world. For « we the people » the United Nations is becoming increasingly irrelevant and it is essential that the United Nations generally, and the Economic and Social Council in particular, understand the implications of this situation and respond to it.

In this regard, there was a strong feeling that NGOs will no longer tolerate being used by the United Nations — told what the United Nations wants them to promote without being consulted during the formulation stages of the programme. A change in the present process is imperative if the United Nations is to regain the interest and support of the world population, and engage the constituencies of the NGOs in furthering the work of the United Nations. This change must lead to a partnership between the United Nations and NGOs from which each can mutually benefit. NGOs with their different constituencies, particularly at the national level, can offer a great variety of resources to the United Nations if the United Nations is willing to listen and be influenced by these resources (constituencies). The United Nations must be willing to involve those NGOs with specific capabilities in programme planning, formulation, and implementation. Other wise, the United Nations cannot expect NGOs to mobilize public opinion for a strategy which they had no hand in drafting. Having described this underlying theme of the meeting, the need for a new relationship, the participants emphasized that this relationship must involve all the bodies and channels of the United Nations system in a co-ordinated manner, international, regional and national. It must involve a broader range of voluntary agencies than those NGOs presently having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The emphasis is not on numbers but on relevance and the quality of the potential

contribution of the NGOs. The development and implementation of such a relationship must be a long-term policy of the United Nations, rather than the present fragmented and occasional approach. It will involve acquainting Member States and United Nations Secretariat members with the considerable contributions which have and can be made by NGOs. Equally, it will involve educating NGOs about the possibilities of working with inter-governmental organizations, and about what can and has been done by Member States and the United Nations, while making each aware of the limitations of the other.

Specifically, there was a strong feeling that the United Nations and governments must recognize that many NGOs are most effective at the national and local level. Technical co-operation and assistance materialize at the field level. Creating political will for the goals of the International Development Strategy must be approached differently in each country. The relationship between the UN and NGOs must be adjusted to take this into account. As an integral part of this the international NGO headquarters must be helped to facilitate liaison if the NGO contribution at all levels is to be maximized. Underlying the discussion of the group was an urgency to bridge a gap of ignorance and misunderstanding between the governmental and non-governmental sectors. Implicit here is the idea of engaging NGOs as a means of reaching the peoples of the world in order to involve them in the international community's effort to work, through an International Development Strategy, towards a universal society where social justice, with its political and economic consequences, appears as a realistic possibility. To accomplish this the group felt that the United Nations would have to take the lead in establishing a relationship with NGOs and their constituencies where a style leading to trust and confidence was clearly evident.

1. The United Nations should include the participation of NGOs, selected on the basis of their special expertise, in the planning and drafting of programmes and reports to be submitted to the United Nations governing bodies. This should be done 1) by direct representation of NGOs in preparatory meetings, 2) by use of information collected by NGOs concerning the issue under study. This means involving NGOs in all aspects of policy making — preplanning, planning and implementation. It will not only provide the United Nations with a valuable pool of expertise and information, but will also increase its awareness of public opinion.

(Secretariat Note : This might be accomplished without violating paragraph 12 of resolution 1296 (XLIV).)

2. Co-ordination (non-duplication) within the UN system, maximizing on existing experience, programmes and relationships, is essential, as is the need to streamline and co-ordinate channels of communications with NGOs, and to coordinate NGO programmes with those of the total UN family. (Secretariat Note : The Secretary of the Council's Committee on NGOs has reported to the Committee that lack of coordination within the UN system — rivalries and duplication — is the main reason for inhibiting more engagement from NGOs).

5. UN should develop channels for a continuous, genuine UN-NGO dialogue with a cross-section of NGOs to insure a two-way communication with NGOs. In this regard, provision should be made for the collection of data on action taken by NGOs on issues of development. (Data on their technical assistance efforts as well as their educational, informational and political efforts)...

7. Provisions should be made for • developing relations with a broader range of organizations than those presently granted consultative status, including national NGOs, academic and research institutions and foundations. A review of policies and procedures for groups obtaining consultative status should be undertaken in consultation with voluntary associations and NGOs. A thorough study and analysis of NGOs and voluntary associations, their interests, activities and resource capabilities should be authorized, taking into account those studies already undertaken or planned...

10. ECOSOC should consider making appropriate arrangements to enable the public to express its view on development issues, such as holding a « public » session, and that more meetings between the ECOSOC NGO Committee and NGOs be held, with summary records. The summary records, or their equivalent, were stressed because of the need to communicate the details of such proceedings to interested parties not able to be present.

11. That CESI be encouraged to develop further, in other countries, the initiative it took in convening the public meetings in Boston and St. Louis...

13. The facilities available to NGOs directly affect their ability to fulfill their communication and other functions. The ECOSOC should look into the facilities available at Headquarters, Geneva, and other UN Offices for the purpose of improving these. D

# UN Environment Programme Wastes NGO Resources

## how to butcher the « Spirit of Stockholm »

*There are many ways to report on an international meeting. In this case the meeting was the first World Assembly of Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO's) concerned with the Global Environment (Geneva, June 1973) - the follow up to NGO meetings in Stockholm (June 1972) and Geneva/New York (October 1972). The approach we have chosen is to identify the actors on the scene in Geneva, whether groups of NGO's or individuals in key positions, and to show below for each actor at the meeting, in three parallel columns :*

(a)

*Left-hand column :  
What they wanted*

(b)

*Middle column :  
What they got*

(c)

*Right-hand Column :  
What this did to  
the « inter-organizational ecosystem », (a term to which environmentalists will probably subscribe).*

### NGO Liaison Committee

*This analysis is followed by a general comment.*

This group received a mandate from the NGO's at Stockholm in 1972. They organized NGO meetings in Geneva and New York in October 1972 at which the mandate was extended. As a result of interaction with the UNEP Secretariat, they became partly responsible for the convocation and organization of the World Assembly.

a) The organizations and people involved have many other responsibilities and were most anxious to discharge their extended mandate as soon as it was possible to ensure continuity of the « Spirit of Stockholm » through some properly constituted body. The Committee was most anxious not to pre-determine or pre-judge any matter beyond the simple mandate.

b) Because of the other tasks and the geographical separation of the Committee members, coordination in preparation for the Assembly was difficult. The Committee therefore relied heavily on the good offices of UNEP within which the responsible unit was the Public Information Section, by whom arrangements had been made to service the needs of the Assembly's Organizing Secretary.

c) Since the Committee lacked both a detailed mandate and special funding, only minimal arrangements could be made for the Assembly agenda and documentation. No detailed directives on these points could be given to the Organizing Secretary who therefore was left open to other pressures to structure the agenda. The inadequacies of the Committee were the inadequacies in the NGO consensus both at Stockholm and in Geneva/New York.

### « Old guard » NGO's

These are the NGO's which have had consultative status with ECOSOC, UNESCO, and possibly other UN Specialized Agencies, for many years. They are the well-established « genuinely international » NGO's, who have in many cases developed a regular procedure and policy for relating to the institutions of the UN system often via permanent representatives. They have for many years controlled the operations of the ECOSOC, UNESCO and other institution-oriented NGO conferences. Few of these organizations are either principally or specifically concerned with the environment but rather with the response of their (often very large) membership to each new major issue.

a) Lacking a specific competence with respect to the environment issue, these bodies were more concerned with procedural niceties which have been the subject of debate in other settings. An important concern was to ensure that « normal » UN-NGO procedures were not jeopardized by the institution of exceptional procedures on the part of UNEP or the Assembly of « NGO's » which would open the door to a

b) The old guard was successful in nullifying the impetus of the North American NGO's which were excluded from the new Liaison Board and in many cases discouraged from further attempts to involve themselves in UNEP-NGO action. They were also successful in ensuring that the old question of geographical representation triumphed wherever possible over « ability to act » or « control of resources », as is

c) The main consequences were the turning of the debate onto non-action-oriented procedural matters and the election of a committee with characteristics similar to those of the NGO Committees of the ECOSOC and UNESCO NGO Conferences. These bodies are not noted for their ability to act on matters of substance, other than through the generation of resolutions. This is totally unsatisfactory for those

multitude of NGO's without any • genuine international standing >. Another concern was to ensure that no particular old guard NGO used the environment issue and the occasion of the Assembly to obtain a special advantage over other members of the old guard.

characteristic of the U.N. system.

bodies which want to «act», but very satisfactory for those bodies which see recommendation as «action».

#### New International NGO's

The environment issue has favoured the creation of new NGO's on a variety of often highly specialized matters. These bodies are still finding their feet and battling for recognition in international meetings.

a) The main concern of these bodies was to ensure that their particular view, as represented by their NGO, obtained the most favourable status possible in any UNEP-NGO system. Such status would then reinforce their credibility to the constituency they hope to service.

b) The only possibilities for status boosting were speeches from the floor (advocating special structuring of the environment topics to favour a particular specialist interest), leadership of working groups, and membership in the new committee. Some of the new NGO's achieved success in these arenas.

c) The pressure of these special thrusts helped further to confuse the Assembly and undermine any moves toward action-oriented consensus.

#### Developing Country NGO's

These bodies, many of whom were only represented as a result of a last minute Ford Foundation grant, are mostly of very recent creation. Their presence, and sensitivity to their views, is politically very important to increase the relevance of the environment issue to developing countries whose views are important to UNEP policy formulation.

a) Ensure that the Assembly draw attention to their perspective, special difficulties and problems in formulating any resolution, programme or coordinating structure.

b) Wherever appropriate the wording of the NGO statement incorporated references to their special difficulties. They were systematically voted onto the Nomination Committee. The need to represent developing country views effectively was a strong argument for those who wished only «universal» NGO's to be represented on the liaison committee. No developing country NGO's were elected onto the final Committee. No solution to their problems was obtained.

c) The presence of these bodies and the special development problems of their countries was one factor which hindered the Assembly in achieving any consensus on an action oriented environment focus.

#### Socialist Country NGO's

Sensitivity to the views of this group of bodies is important to ensure that the Assembly does not appear to become merely another vehicle for the Western perspective. As it is - NGO's » are considered to be primarily a Western phenomenon. This group was only represented by «international» NGO's.

a) Ensure that the Assembly recognize «national» NGO's for what they were, particularly national NGO's from the USA. Ensure that only UN «recognized» NGO's could participate fully. Ensure that the Liaison Board was made up of organizations and not specific, known individuals. Ensure that nothing was put to a formal vote in which national and international bodies voted equally. Ensure that the socialist country perspective was represented on any continuing committee.

b) These bodies were entirely successful in their aims.

c) For lack of any alternative mechanism or rules of procedure, the Assembly was obliged to make use of the procedural precedents in other UN-oriented NGO conferences. This helped to push the Assembly into an all-too-well established pattern which in 20 years has not resulted in any concerted action other than the formulation of well-intentioned resolutions.

#### Youth NGO's

This group had been extremely active in Stockholm. Their views led at that time to the Declaration of Youth NGO's as a much more critical supplement to the Declaration of NGO's.

a) Youth NGO's, although represented at the Assembly, seem to have decided amongst themselves to take no special stand. It could be that the preponderance of < middle age

b) Their passive strategy had no direct consequences.

c) The absence of the youth «critique» permitted the debate to drift on to procedural non-essentials. No pressure for action oriented decisions emerged.

establishment organizations » made them conclude that no special effort was worth while, or that no common strategy could be agreed, or that it seemed sensible to join with the majority on this occasion.

#### North American NGO's

a) Primarily interested in getting action programmes organized immediately in support of UNEP. Wanted to see results of their action and not have their effort diluted by a maze of ineffectual paper committees.

These are the national bodies at the fric U.S.A. and Canada. They have, or ca enthusiasm, community and political action.

b) Were maneuvered out of direct representation as a result of a - ruling » of unclear origin and validity that only - international » NGO's in consultative status with ECOSOC be permitted on the Liaison Board. Their participation in the meeting was strangled by an anti-American sentiment which made their interventions appear inappropriate. Felt obliged to form a North American NGO Environment Committee to help interrelate their efforts for UNEP. Were obliged to meet on the Palais des Nations lawn to form the committee because of obstructionism over room allocations.

ont of the environment movement in the n mobilize, a vast reservoir of funds

c) Participants believe that a large percentage of these enthusiastic organizations are disillusioned and have now been alienated from the Assembly as represented by the Liaison Board, and from direct support for UNEP through the channels currently available to them. It is known that some at least are already planning alternative forms of action independent of any UNEP relationship. The new blood has been lost to the international NGO system, at least in part.

#### Technical / Specialist NGO's

a) This group was intent on ensuring that, where possible, lines of communication with UNEP could be opened in relation to their special field of interest. In some cases there was also an interest in establishing lines of communication and collaboration with other NGO's with related interests.

Many NGO's are concerned with technical or scientific matters in relation to specific aspects of the environment. This group is generally only slightly interested in the « environment issue » in its broadest sense and rather suspicious of « NGO Conferences ». A number of these bodies are new international NGO's (see page 415) who have no experience of the dynamics of such conferences.

b) Since the UNEP Governing Council postponed any decision on UNEP-NGO relations, this group only obtained verbal assurances that it would be possible for them to interact individually with the UNEP Secretariat on specific UNEP programme sub-divisions. This group was frustrated by the lack of time available for inter-NGO interaction in technical groups for specific topics. As a result groupings of NGO's on such topics could not effectively form or plan much action, although in some exceptional cases the groupings were so powerful that they decided to act independently in the future whether or not the UNEP-NGO system resulted in anything. The two most important NGO's in relation to the environment issue played almost no part in the proceedings partly out of frustration at the plethora of NGO's present and partly because they had already established strong links to UNEP.

c) The concerns of this group clashed with those of the broad-spectrum, « environment-issue » NGO's to complicate the debates and reduce the ability to achieve any consensus.

#### NGO's for « Rationalization and Organization »

a) Hoped to get international NGO's to constitute and mandate a committee, create and fund a secretariat, and decide on a programme of action.

This group of NGO's was composed mainly of new NGO's and North American NGO's, both with little feel for the dynamics and history of international NGO meetings implicitly oriented around a U.N. institution. This group represented the new blood, enthusiasm and new funding available to international, inter-organizational activity.

b) This group achieved none of the things it set out to achieve and was stalled by the creation of yet another « temporary » Liaison Board. They assumed that there was a simple, rational way of organizing the NGO's on the basis of particular national experiences. They were

c) Their strengths were lost or turned into other channels (some had even come with large cheques to fund an NGO Secretariat). Their failure turned the NGO-environment system into a duplicate of ECOSOC and UNESCO NGO Conferences whose inadequacies have frequently emerged over the past 20 years.



	<p>Insensitive to the history of such meetings, to the universal fear of « coordination » and « umbrella bodies », and to the fact that many of the NGO's present had met together in similar sessions over many years so that the Assembly was merely another occasion for re-constituting the same pre-set, inter-group dynamic. As a result this group was contained and out-manoeuvred.</p>	
NGO's for « Openness and Flexibility »	<p>This group of NGO's was composed of those bodies who for different reasons perceived the need to avoid the existing, inadequate, inter-organizational formulae.</p>	
a) Wanted to create some open, dynamic, creative setting in which new activities and patterns of organization could emerge as appropriate, whether in relation to, or independently of, UNEP. The concern was to avoid excessive organization, and « committification » and facilitate inter-organization interaction.	b) The group (appears to have) successfully blocked a manoeuvre to legitimate only four working groups (which would have pre-structured all inter-NGO approaches to the environment issue in relation to UNEP), in favour of an open formula which permitted the constitution of such groups whenever sufficient common interest emerged on a given topic.	c) The group failed to catalyze the emergence of any pattern of organization which could prevent the ossification of the UNEP-NGO system and ensure the continuing emergence of new initiatives. The attempt was even counter-productive in that it further confused the debate and took up valuable time.
Organizing Secretary of the Assembly	<p>The Organizing Secretary was the only person concerned on a full-time basis with the World Assembly. His salary was paid by a « national » NGO in the U.S.A. as a short-term experiment in placing at the disposal of UNEP a person who could act on UNEP instructions within the Public Information Section to facilitate UNEP action, particularly in relation to NGO's. (The experiment has since terminated and the person has become a fully-fledged member of the UNEP Secretariat).</p>	
a) The Organizing Secretary was a person who sought very enthusiastically to make the whole Assembly « go », and to make it possible for an action-oriented consensus to emerge. In the absence of prior experience of the international NGO scene, he sought information from all immediately available sources which could help in this task.	b) In the absence of firm directives from NGO Liaison Committee, the Organizing Secretary was forced to depend mainly upon the UNEP Public Information Section's perspective on how the Assembly should be organized - particularly since all Assembly facilities were provided through its good offices. There was an excellent attendance of 153 NGO's and many (contrary to this writer's expectation) were not part of the « old guard » of regular participants, the stage was well set for an exciting meeting. Unfortunately the same cannot be said for the agenda (excessively devoted to UNEP PR), the documentation (odd items of uncertain origin not directed to the immediate problems of the meeting), the meeting room (underground in the new UN building without ventilation on a very hot weekend), the facilities (coffee and food were 100 yards away on the first day and 500 yards away on the second day).	c) The lack of indépendance and firm directives effectively placed the Organizing Secretary under the control of the UNEP Public Information Section whilst making the NGO Liaison Committee responsible for all the consequences.
Assembly Consultant : Lady Jackson	<p>Lady Jackson is seen to personify, notably because of her dedication, the « Spirit of Stockholm » As such her actions and views are held by consensus to be beyond criticism Various procedural devices, such as the « consultant » formula, are used to associate her with critical phases of the Assembly's action. The Assembly gave her responsibility for orchestrating the work of its Declaration Drafting Committee.</p>	
a) Lady Jackson's main goal was to ensure a wording for the Declaration which would satisfactorily reflect the views of the consensus in order that	b) The Drafting Committee produced a text which was duly corrected and approved by the Assembly. It was read to the UNEP Governing	c) The Declaration exercise consumed further valuable time during the two day meeting. It is questionable whether the new NGO Decla-

these might be conveyed to the UNEP Governing Council to show governmental delegates the extent to which NGO's felt a commitment in support of UNEP.

Council but gave rise to no further comment or discussion. UNEP produced a press release containing the Declaration.

ration contributed anything that the Stockholm NGO Declaration had not already confirmed a year previously. (One participant said it was unfit to send to the New York Times). As with the Stockholm NGO Declaration it could not be signed or voted by « NGO's » but only by « representatives of NGO's in their personal capacity », since representatives do not have mandates to commit their own NGO's members to any particular wording. This weakness is glossed over in the Declaration.

A number of NGO representatives appear to have direct and personal contact with Maurice Strong. This gives them the impression that their NGO's may have some special advantages in the future UNEP-NGO system.

## Maurice Strong's friends

a) These people felt a duty to move the NGO Assembly to produce results directly useful to Maurice Strong and to avoid issues which he felt should be considered on some other occasion or could be satisfactorily dealt with on a bilateral basis.

b) The aims of this group were largely achieved.

c) To the extent that these key people represent the potential leadership of an independent, critical NGO stance in relation to UNEP, the personal loyalty they felt to Maurice Strong effectively nullified any moves to adopt such a critical stance. Their passivity on this point ensured that the Assembly as a whole reflected the rather minimal and incoherent desires of the UNEP Secretariat for an indication of « NGO support ».

## Environment Committee (Conference of ECOSOC NGO's)

This group, in existence before Stockholm (June 1972), is responsible for focusing the environmental issue for the Conference of NGO's in consultative status with ECOSOC.

) The committee's views were not represented so it is unclear what it wanted.

b) The possible relation of the new NGO Environment Liaison Board to it was not discussed.

c) This development is symptomatic of the breakdown between the ECOSOC oriented NGO's and the UNEP oriented NGO's over the environment issue - it reflects a similar breakdown, evident at Stockholm, between the NGO Section of ECOSOC and the NGO liaison office of UNEP. The same is true in the case of UNESCO and UNESCO oriented NGO's, who have had a working group on the Man and Biosphere environmental programme.

It is the Governing Council of the UN Environment Programme which will set and formalize the style of UNEP-NGO relations for the future.

## UNEP Governing Council

a) It is completely unclear whether the Governing Council delegates have the slightest concern or interest in NGO's in general. All pronouncements have come from the Executive Director. A new information programme is expected to use them to « mobilize public opinion » (see accompanying article on Mobilization vs. Alienation, page 407). Other than this, there is no basis for expecting that UNEP will perform any differently from other Specialized Agencies, or that the government delegates expect more of NGO's or that UNEP should be more open to them.

b) Spurred on by Maurice Strong, the Governing Council duly received a « Draft Statement of the NGO Assembly » as a product of the two day Assembly. It was heard in silence and without comment. Presumably the Council felt (to the extent that it collectively had any feelings on the matter) that it had provided the Assembly with a *raison d'être* and was content with the tribute offered in the form of a declaration of support.

c) The postponement of a decision on UNEP-NGO relations may be either a poor precedent or a healthy pause for consideration. It would be a poor precedent if the Council did so because NGO's were a low priority matter. It would be a healthy sign if it had been done on the suggestion of Bradford Morse, U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs. His office is currently investigating the general problem of UN-NGO relations and will report on the matter when this issue is at press (see page 422).

#### UNEP Executive Director : Maurice Strong

Maurice Strong is the key figure, since he has attempted to set a style for UNEP-NGO relationships before any directives could be provided by the UNEP Governing Council.

- a) He has repeatedly talked of the need for a « dynamic, creative NGO network » complementing UNEP activity. The Assembly was an attempt to provide the occasion to give some operational reality to this concept.
- b) Despite his expressed wishes, the UNEP Secretariat failed to give anything but the conventional sterile meaning to the UNEP-NGO system possibilities. No Secretariat document was produced outlining the possibilities in the light of past failures. In addition, the question of the relation of NGO's to UNEP was postponed until the 1974 Governing Council meeting, thus suspending and freezing many possibilities for action initiatives.
- c) The contrast between the glowing pep talks and the sterile administrative reality placed NGO's at a disadvantage — not knowing whether to wait patiently for the golden future or to react vigorously to the all-too-well-known existing relationship. This introduced a further block to action and consensus.

#### UNEP Secretariat

It is the responsibility of the individuals within the Secretariat to give operational meaning to the participative style of NGO-UNEP relations, so frequently formulated by Maurice Strong, and to seek out and make use of NGO inputs and capabilities.

It would appear that members of the UNEP Secretariat were uninterested in the NGO Assembly and low expectations of it as contrasted with their independent contacts with ICSU and IUCN. There appears to be no ability to give meaning to the participative, flexible style apparently favoured by Maurice Strong (why were no exciting new NGO-UN interaction possibilities given an airing in a Secretariat « think-piece » ?).

- b) The meagre results of the Assembly, namely one Liaison Board, several working groups (with no immediate output) and one statement, probably reinforced satisfactorily the existing views of Secretariat members.

Indifference and apathy with respect to NGO's on the part of the Secretariat is built into the wording of documents and consequently into the thinking of government delegates to UNEP. It smothers NGO creativity and enthusiasm and reduces meaningful participation to a minimal administrative response.

#### UNEP Secretariat Public Information Section

This unit is responsible for mobilizing public opinion in support of the environment issue and UNEP programmes in particular. At the time of organizing the Assembly it was the unit responsible for liaison with NGO's.

- a) Wanted a « World Assembly » of NGO's to focus attention on the environment issue and generate NGO support for UNEP.
- b) Appears to have influenced the elaboration of the Assembly agenda to the extent that the first day (of a two-day meeting) was entirely devoted to « broadcasting » the UNEP message in what amounted to an extended press conference. Most of the information had been supplied (often by the same speakers) at the preceding session in October 1972. All useful information was available in UNEP reports. The Public Information unit seems to have sought to justify its effort on the Assembly by this PR activity — without being concerned that preaching to the converted was counter-productive. (The approach corresponds to that criticized in an accompanying article on « Mobilization for Alienation », see page 407).
- c) The strategy used completely wasted one whole day. In itself this would not necessarily be serious but it placed the agenda of the second day under great pressure without in any useful way preparing for it. It also started the process by which many participants who came to discuss action were alienated from the UNEP-NGO approach. The selfish desire to repeat a known message was completely unjustified and irresponsible under the circumstances. It has certainly built up an image of what the future UNEP-NGO relation style may well be. Since it was the UNEP potential which attracted NGOs to the Assembly, it is on UNEP that blame for the results should be placed.

The above interpretation conveys a note of despair - for the inter-organizational dynamics seen in Geneva are typical of inter-organizational interactions in any conference of NGO's — and yet no conscious effort could be made to avoid such sterility. The question is, how objective is this despair ?

What did other NGO representatives think ? Some private comments reflected the above view, some in plenary were even tougher : « set back Spirit of Stockholm », « intellectually barren », « economically wasteful », « spiritually depressing », « all

#### General Comment

*A UNEP Consultative Status ?*  
The UNEP Governing Council has not yet pronounced on the form of UNEP-NGO relations. The Assembly produced nothing to guide it in its deliberations. However, the Secretariat did try out in a briefing session the notion of a « special » status for the major environmental NGOs, ICSU and IUCN. This was not pursued, however, after some protest.

The Assembly accepted without discussion a distinction between NGOs, those with ECOSOC consultative status and those without. This distinction, reinforced for no apparent reason by the UNEP Secretariat, gave rise to the concept of « collaborating » NGOs and « supporting » NGOs (i.e., the « national » NGOs). In effect we have here the tentative outlines of a fully fledged, three level consultative status system according to the ECOSOC and UNESCO formulae. e.g., ICSU and IUCN, Category I ; collaborating, Category M ; supporting. Register.

For an equally critical evaluation of the Assembly, see : Marion Parks and C.C. Le Maistre. A critique of the World Assembly of Non-governmental Organizations concerned with the Global Environment (Washington, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 1973, 20 p., mimeo).

For a scholarly review of the involvement of NGOs in the environment question, see :

Anne Thompson Feraru. Transnational political interests (Paper at the annual meeting of the U.S. Western Political Science Association, San Diego, April 1973), 39 p., mimeo.

speaking well but to different problems ». « did not have key element to bring NGOs together », etc. The same people swore not to go to Nairobi in 1974, and then later willed on this resolve with a « maybe we will try once more — we won't give up yet », Others were already making plans for independent, parallel activities, rating the emerging UNEP-NGO system as « worthless ». The blind resolve of others, to support UNEP at all costs, remained undimmed despite disappointment at the Assembly results. And yet others felt « reasonably satisfied » at the results. The representative of one major NGO noted that it did not matter what was achieved ; it was only important that a significant number of NGOs came together and were seen to shout « Hurrah for Environment ».

For those who were « reasonably satisfied » with the performance we note the following :

1. The first day (of the two day meeting) was devoted entirely to a form of extended press briefing by UNEP Secretariat officials and others — information supplied was either almost entirely irrelevant or existed already in printed documents.
2. The declaration (only a « draft - declaration) is merely supportive of UNEP, recommending a few emphases which can be safely ignored by UNEP if any delegation objects. It goes the way of all such texts.
3. An NGO Environment Liaison Board was set up by distinctly peculiar procedures. (1) A Nominating Committee of eleven was arbitrarily selected (two of its members came from the same organization which did not have consultative status with ECOSOC, and one became the chairman of the committee). (2) The time for the Committee's deliberations was severely limited. (3) The Committee took it upon itself to define what consultative status qualifications an NGO should have to be a member of the Board. (4) The Committee took it upon itself to define the functioning of the Liaison Board (including that the Board should hold office for the next two Assemblies). (5) Of the eleven organizations it nominated for the Board, six were represented on the Committee in one way or another. (6) Only two of the eleven bodies proposed had any extensive world-wide record of activity and technical expertise on the environment issue, and one of those played no part in the Assembly's proceedings. (7) A motion from the Assembly floor to reject the Committee's report for many of the above reasons was rejected with arguments such as there was no time to reconsider the matter, and that any continuing structure was better than none. (8) Two extra names were added from the floor to the end of the list, making thirteen, from which the Assembly was asked to select eleven. (9) The Assembly's voting procedure was undefined and by show of hands (some NGOs were represented by four people ; no control was made on the number voting). (10) When it was objected that the last two bodies were discriminated against by the voting procedure they were co-opted onto the Board without debate to save time. (11) The Assembly had no time to debate the functions or programme of the Liaison Board which had materialized from the last ten minutes of the deliberations of the Nominating Committee. (12) The question of how the activities of the Liaison Board or the second Assembly (Nairobi, March 1974) would be funded was carefully avoided to save time. (13) The Assembly agreed that Working Groups could be considered constituted if a sufficient number (undefined) of NGOs had a desire to work together (\*) and that the chairman of such Groups should have the right to sit on the Liaison Board (with undefined voting rights) — in the Liaison Board's final report five un-named Groups are considered to have been « established » by the Assembly, although the final press release named ten.
4. A representative of at least one of the Working Groups planned to function irrespective of the future of Assembly or Board.
5. Some North American NGOs excluded from effective participation in the Assembly, or from representation on the Board, were obliged to create a North American Environment Committee to contribute to UNEP and, to the extent possible, to the work of the Board in preparation for the Nairobi Assembly.
6. No time was available to discuss three possibilities for action (as opposed to the formulation of declarations and the creation of yet another « liaison » body to arrange for yet another future meeting) : the action plan resulting from the reports of the previous meetings (document distributed), the establishment of a Nairobi secretariat (document distributed) ; and the form of UNEP-NGO relationships (on agenda, but no document).

How low must be our expectation of inter-organizational effectiveness if the above results are considered to be worth the costs estimated by us to be in the region of(\*\*): S 108,600 (or 293,400 SF ; 3,521,000 BF; £ 37,000). How many lives in developing countries could be saved with that amount ? What style of meeting and agenda will justify spending, with the same UNEP encouragement, an amount estimated (on the same basis) at \$ 226,400 (or 514,000 SF ; 6,853,000 BF ; £ 72.00) on the second Assembly in Nairobi (Spring 1974) ? A.J.

(\*) The distinction between groups . constituting themselves, and being established by the Assembly (by some undefined process) had been debated at great length in plenary.

(\*\*) Made up of : travel costs 204,600 SF (assuming each person had a normal price economy class air ticket from his stated address on the participant list) ; hotel costs 24,100 SF (assuming three nights at 55 SF per day (or non-Geneva area addressees) ; four days salary, etc., 57,300 SF (on basis of 75 SF per day average) ; 4 interpreters and technicians 2,300 SF (current rates) ; salaries of organizing secretaries, etc., in preparation 5400 SF (estimate) ; mailing documents (estimate).

# UN - NGO Relations : A New Departure ?

There are signs that a movement of opinion amongst high officials in the United Nations Secretariat may lead to a breakthrough in UN-NGO relations. Let us look at some of the evidence as it appeared in chronological order.

Event 1

During the course of 1972, an effort was made to use the occasion of meetings of the UN Inter-Agency Coordination Board in London and Geneva to arrange a confrontation between IACB delegates and a number of invited NGO representatives. Matters discussed were restricted to the role of NGO's in « development » and « mobilization of public opinion ». These occasions were brought about through the good offices of Stephan Hessel, UNDP and Curtis Roosevelt, Chief of the ECOSOC NGO Section. Follow up on these rather unique meetings, for which internal reports were circulated, seems, however, to have been negligible.

Event 2

The ECOSOC Council Committee on Nongovernmental Organizations agreed to hold, for the first time, a set of « hearings » in July 1972 in Geneva — to allow NGO's to express their views on their difficulties in responding to calls to action on the part of ECOSOC. This attempt at « dialogue » did not really succeed — but it was a brave attempt on the part of the Committee and set the stage for later developments.

Event 3

Then came the October 1972 meetings of NGO's concerned with the environment at which NGO's were given to understand by Maurice Strong, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, that an exciting new style of relationship was to be brought into being as a result of the forthcoming UNEP Governing Council in June 1973. This matter has now been postponed to 1974 however (see article on page 414).

Event 4

In December 1972, in Geneva, a « Meeting of experts on the particular role of the nongovernmental organizations on the mobilization of public opinion and political will » (in support of the International Development Strategy) was convened. Those invited were asked to reply to the ECOSOC NGO Section, although the provisional agenda was under the letterhead of the Centre for Economic and Social Information. The final agenda seems to have been the result of a battle between these two sections, which the NGO Section seems to have narrowly won on points. Most surprising however, was the attendance at the meeting of Mrs Helvi Sipilä, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Social and Humanitarian Matters, who took the chair and a very active role. In addition, the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs (Bradford Morse) was represented by Miss Joan Ebert. The meeting and its mysterious report are discussed elsewhere (see page before). The introduction to the report is reproduced here as well as selected paragraphs (see insert, page 413). In the original invitation, the report was intended to be « for the guidance of the ECOSOC Committee on Nongovernmental Organizations in its preparation of recommendations to ECOSOC at its Spring session, 1973 ». We have noted that the contents of the report were however ignored in the Secretary General's review of CESI/OPI activity (see page 411). Such is the price of interdepartmental victories.

Event 5

We then come to the February 1973 session in New York of the ECOSOC Committee on Nongovernmental Organizations. The session is described in a separate article (see page 424). There are three surprising things about this particular meeting. which normally is as open to new approaches as the proverbial eye of the needle is

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to a camel. Firstly the massive attendance by key members of the UN Secretariat, who made extremely supportive presentations to the (somewhat bewildered ?) Committee. Those making presentations included (in order of speaking).

- \_ Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs
- \_ Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information
- \_ Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
- \_ Director, Office for Science and Technology, Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- \_ Director, Centre for Economic and Social Information
- \_ Assistant Director, Social Development, Division, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
- \_ Deputy Director, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
- \_ Deputy Director, Research and Development Branch, Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, Department of Economics and Social Affairs
- \_ Director, Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development, FAO
- \_ Deputy Administrator, UNDP
- \_ Director, Development Support Information Service, UNDP
- \_ Secretary, UNICEF Executive Board, NGO Liaison Office
- \_ Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs.

Presentations were also made by various nongovernmental organizations. The low-status ECOSOC Committee has never seen anything like it before.

The second surprising thing was that the texts of the presentation were actually reproduced in an ECOSOC document (E/5257/Add. 1, 9 April 1973), for its 54th session. (The status of the Committee is indicated by the fact that no Summary Records have been produced for several years now). Extracts from some of the presentations are reproduced with this article (see page 425).

The third surprising thing is that the Committee actually managed to go beyond its narrow concern with beating NGO's over the head for not avidly toeing the UN line on a few currently fashionable issues. Some of the NGO's difficulties and the need for changes on the UN side actually appear in print in an ECOSOC document (see page 424). Signs of a breakthrough ?

We then come to the UNEP-launched « World Assembly of NGO's concerned with the global environment » (Geneva, June 1973). This was a very exciting test case, since the Environment Programme must develop a system of relationships with NGO's and is not bound by the rigid procedures and precedents developed by other UN bodies. The Assembly was deliberately arranged during the first meeting of the UNEP Governing Council to permit « dialogue » between NGO's and government delegates on the Council. The result is described in a separate article (see page 414). The Council postponed the UNEP issue for a year (because of a current review of - such procedures in ECOSOC ?). UNEP Secretariat members let fall a few ideas for essentially elitist, authoritarian schemes for UNEP-NGO relationships, but generally wasted NGO time. The credibility of any « breakthrough » is considerably decreased.

But by chance Bradford Morse, Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs is able to address the Assembly. It emerges that his Office is now the key place within the UN system from which change may be initiated on the NGO question. (Was he responsible for the dramatic events in New York ?) He promises « dramatic changes » within three months (i.e. for August/September 1973) but is unable to elaborate. He implies that he has been establishing contact with NGO liaison units throughout the UN system and that the coordination of the « UN response » to NGO's is under review. Hopes for a breakthrough rise again. But the UN is so bedevilled with « coordination » problems that probably the only changes possibly are within the ECOSOC Secretariat (see page 429).

The next item arose from the opening speeches to ECOSOC's 55th session (Geneva, July 1973). Both the President of ECOSOC and the UN Secretary-General devoted significant portions of their speeches to a matter which has hitherto been quietly forgotten. (Not the NGO question unfortunately). The point raised was the role of ECOSOC as defined in the *Charter of the United Nations* to oversee the programmes of the specialized agencies. « The fact is that in spite of the accepted over-seeing powers of ECOSOC in all subjects explicitly mentioned in Chapter IX of the Charter, a kind of loose interaction has developed between the Council and those organs. It could be said that a satrapy minded attitude was spurred by the incapacity of the Council to act as the central organ from which policy decisions should emerge... I hope that my successors in this Chair will take every possible advantage of Resolution 1768, on the Rationalization of the work of the Economic and Social Council, and act as catalyzers for integrated programmes within the system. » The



Secretary General asserted on this point that existing obstacles • can no longer stand in the way of a reassertion of ECOSOC's constitutional authority within the system... » Why is this change of attitude relevant to the future of UN-NGO relations ?

A major difficulty for NGO's with concerns relating to programmes of several UN bodies, is that from the UN system side the relationships with each such body are quite distinct and independent. An NGO may be " interrogated " by several UN bodies on related points because the NGO liaison units within the UN system do not liaise amongst themselves — to the point that an « NGO » to one part of the system may not " exist » or be « persona non grata » to another part of the system. (Still worse, however, *within* a particular UN body, the NGO liaison section may engage in interdepartmental battle with the section of the office of public information charged with relating to NGO's, and so on for each department with substantive interests calling for relations with an NGO).

Therefore, if operational meaning is given by ECOSOC to the Charter provisions noted above, the procedure by which all units of the UN-system relate to NGO's may well come under review. This could lead to considerable rationalization to the advantage of all parties. It could also lead to a review of the peculiar procedures by which UNESCO and ECOSOC (and now UNEP) encourage the myth that the respective Conferences of NGO's are in some way « bound » to the respective secretariats to the greater glory of all the individuals concerned on both the NGO and on the UN system side (1).

#### Event 9

The last event in the chronological sequence to date, was the meeting of the ECOSOC Committee on Nongovernmental Organizations (Geneva, July 1973) — the follow up to the exciting New York meeting. What a disaster the Geneva meeting was in contrast.

It was supposed to be a two day meeting (July 4-5) and the issues raised by the previous session certainly warranted the time. At the last minute all the work was transferred to the second day because the government delegates wanted to be present at the opening session of ECOSOC (on July 4th) — which might have been expected. The revised agenda concentrated on NGO action on the questions of racism, colonialism and development. A spokesman of the Committee on Human Rights of the Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC was permitted to present a proposal under the first point (2). Delegates debated this paper endlessly so that whatever its merit it effectively rendered it impossible to give adequate time to the broader issues raised at the previous session. To cap it all, after arranging for a working group to review the text (which chopped a further hour off the afternoon session), delegates discovered that they had « reservations » which required further debate with many procedural obscurities.

A number of NGO representatives with prepared statements wasted hours waiting for the snail-like debate to move on to later points of the agenda. It became apparent in the late afternoon that the question of UN-NGO relations and the «hearing» of NGO's would be examined hastily and impatiently into the last few minutes of the session. Having been exposed to this ridiculous procedure in the past, it did not seem worth waiting for a repeat performance.

If there is any inclination towards an improvement to UN-NGO relations initiated from the UN side, it would require a considerable feat of imagination to determine a means by which it could be accomplished via this Committee. The whole procedural style and approach of the Committee is designed to alienate all but the most sycophantic NGO's from any attempt to relate more effectively to the UN system. Is it so utterly impossible to elaborate a more creative and imaginative procedure ? But maybe the absence of the February impetus behind the Committee was a means of delaying matters which are being debated elsewhere within the ECOSOC system. But even if Bradford Morse can come up with some new formula, how can he expect to upgrade the ECOSOC Committee in the eyes of government delegates ? Maybe his - dramatic changes » will only amount to an interdepartmental shuffle ? Maybe he really can find a way to set a new style of relationship to the advantage of every whether they work until 1975. Meanwhile, whilst organizations tinker with procedural party. We will hear his proposals when this issue comes off the press — we will not know whether they can be implemented for some time. We will probably not know pleasures, the peoples they purport to represent, suffer increasingly from famine, war, pestilence and a variety of no less painful, if less physical, constraints upon their well-being.

(1) The Conferences are serviced through the kind offices of the UN bodies and meet in their secretariat conference rooms. This gives the uninformed the impression that the Conferences must report to these bodies and must avoid adopting any independent stance. It also prevents the many NGO's

ization of their overlapping activities. The multiplicity of such conferences and their effectiveness needs to be sharply questioned from the UN side in any general review of UN-NGO relations.

(2) E/C.2/CAP. 1. The document was not available to other NGO's present, which made it somewhat difficult to follow the debate.

# ECOSOC RESOLUTION 1580 (L)

## Follow-up

Results of the February 1973  
meeting of the  
Council Committee

## Suites

Résultats de la réunion tenue  
en février 1973 de la Comité  
du Conseil

### Council resolution 1580 (L)

Under Council resolution 1580 (L), the Committee was requested to submit to the Council, at its fifty-fourth session, recommendations on ways of improving the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the implementation of the goals of the International Development Strategy. In a conference room paper, the Committee had before it the replies to the questionnaire from non-governmental organizations in consultative status « active primarily in the field of economic and social development ». The questionnaire consisted of three questions as follows :

- (1) Give brief examples of your organization's programmes already made and being planned that might be considered a contribution to the United Nations International Development Strategy.
- (2) What practical suggestions do you have for developing more meaningful and productive relationships with the Economic and Social Council to enable your organization to contribute more effectively towards the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade ?
- (3) Does your organization have any activities for mobilizing public opinion and political will on behalf of the United Nations development efforts, including dissemination of information ?

The Committee also had before it, in a conference room paper, the report by the Secretary of the Committee who, at the Committee's instructions, had visited the headquarters of non-governmental organizations in a number of European cities to discuss with non-governmental organizations their replies to the questionnaire.

As indicated in the three questions of the questionnaire, the Committee had divided its work into three parts : the mobilization of public opinion and political will, the substantive contributions of non-governmental organizations through the consultative process and relations at the field level in technical co-operation and material assistance activities. After hearing an opening statement from the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, the Committee then heard from other members of the United Nations system. In order of appearance, the Committee heard from the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information; the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; the Director, Office for Science and Technology, Department of Economic and Social Affairs; the Director, Centre for Economic and Social Information, Office of Public Information; the Assistant Director, Social Development Division, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; the Deputy Director, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; the Deputy Director, Research and Development Branch, Centre for Housing, Building and Plan-

ning, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat. Also, the Director, Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the Deputy Administrator for Programmes, UNDP; the Director, Development Support Information, UNDP; the Secretary, UNICEF Executive Board and Chief, NGO Liaison Office; the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, United Nations Secretariat.

Regarding the work of the Committee, the following recommendations are made :

- (1) As the Standing Committee of the Economic and Social Council on non-governmental organizations' matters, the Committee should maintain and broaden its dialogue with non-governmental organizations for the mutual benefit of both;
- (2) As part of this process, the Council Committee might review with non-governmental organizations the work programme of the Economic and Social Council in order to ensure that non-governmental organizations are informed about meetings which might be of particular interest to them.

1. Regarding co-ordination and liaison  
The Committee recommends that the Economic and Social Council request the Secretary-General, within the framework of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), to consider various ways of improving co-ordination with non-governmental organizations within the United Nations and the United Nations system, so that, in their relationship with the United Nations, non-governmental organizations may most effectively contribute to its goals and objectives.

Attention should be paid in particular to :  
(1) Developing the various forms of relations with non-governmental organizations at the regional and national levels through the regional economic commissions, the United information centres and the UNDP resident representatives' offices;  
(2) Facilitating liaison with non-governmental organizations by organizations in the United Nations system through :  
(a) Improving co-ordination within the United Nations Secretariat,  
(b) Simplifying the separate relations maintained by different parts of the United Nations system with non-governmental organizations so that their service and productivity can be improved, and  
(c) Continuing the exploration of relations with UNDP at the field level in technical co-operation and material assistance;  
(3) Exploring ways to rationalize and co-ordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to mobilize public opinion and political will. Better use should be made of national commissions and co-ordinating committees of non-governmental organizations;

- (4) Making appropriate arrangements for the Economic and Social Council, through the Committee on Review and Appraisal, to receive the substantive contributions which certain non-governmental organizations can make to the development process;
- (5) Obtaining the views and co-operation of those non-governmental organizations in the technical, professional and vocational areas, which may be able to make a pertinent contribution to the International Development Strategy;
- (6) Exploring with non-governmental organizations in consultative status ways in which their national affiliates may be more closely involved with the implementation of the International Development Strategy.

The Secretary-General is requested to report on the progress made in these efforts to improve co-ordination and liaison at the next regular session of the Council's Committee early in 1974 and, if possible, to submit a progress report when the Committee meets during the fifty-fifth session of the Council to be held in Geneva.

2. Regarding field level operations : Recommendations Member Governments, when drawing up their country programmes for economic and social development and their project proposals for United Nations system assistance, should take into account the practical contributions, experiences and expertise of their national non-governmental organizations. Where appropriate, professionally qualified non-governmental organizations should be consulted or invited to participate in planning sessions.

Assigned regional and country officers of the United Nations system should take initiatives to develop closer relationships with both technical and operational non-governmental organizations as well as those non-governmental organizations primarily involved in public information activities. Non-governmental organizations likewise should seek new ways to improve and develop their relationship with representatives of the United Nations system in the areas in which they operate. These relationships, which can be mutually beneficial, should include new channels of communication, informal consultations and greater collaboration at the fieldwork level. Within each country, representatives of the United Nations system should co-ordinate their non-governmental organizations' activities with each other to avoid confusion and duplication of effort. By the same token, non-governmental organizations are called upon also to co-ordinate more closely their own efforts where this is practicable and feasible. United Nations system representatives should make special approaches to existing co-ordinating structures as, for example, national councils of non-governmental organizations or the co-operative networks of official and non-governmental bodies established for the purpose of disaster relief activities. The latter emergency structures should be maintained and used for longer-term development objectives, within the country programme plans.

Déclaration de M. Ph. de Seynes

Secrétaire général adjoint  
aux affaires économiques et sociales  
des Nations Unies

La participation des organisations non gouvernementales aux travaux des Nations Unies est sûrement une des innovations les plus originales et les plus pleines de promesses de la Charte des Nations Unies. Nous voyons que par une certaine anticipation presque divinatorie, les pères-fondateurs des Nations Unies ont su reconnaître l'importance de ce mot qui est devenu très à la mode depuis quelques années — le mot de participa-

tion. Et, en réalité, cette participation des organisations non gouvernementales a été organisée dans le cadre des Nations Unies d'une manière très spéciale et très particulière puisqu'elle est organisée dans le cadre de l'organe principal chargé, naturellement sous l'autorité de l'Assemblée générale, de s'occuper des problèmes de coopération économique et sociale. Je pense que cela est très important car dans le cadre national — là où nous voyons que parfois des schémas de participation des organisations non gouvernementales ont été organisés, ils l'ont été non pas au sein du parlement, mais au sein de comités ou d'organes subsidiaires de ce parlement et je pense que quand il a été décidé que, en ce qui concerne les Nations Unies, il s'agirait de relations directes avec le Conseil économique et social, cela, avait une valeur tout à fait particulière. Mais bien entendu, ceci pose aussi des problèmes pratiques extrêmement complexes et ce sont ces problèmes pratiques que nous n'avons pas toujours su résoudre. Comment, dans un système qui est déjà extraordinairement lourd pour toutes espèces de raisons et démultiplié, et qui se caractérise par le nombre considérable de ses séances et de ses réunions — et aussi par la quantité — le volume énorme des papiers qu'il produit — comment pouvoir organiser une participation effective d'un très grand nombre d'organisations qui toutes ont un intérêt plus ou moins direct à la poursuite des objectifs des Nations Unies. L'une des modalités qui a été envisagée, c'est la création de ce Comité — son élargissement récent — qui était destiné à lui donner plus de vitalité et plus de résonnance, et d'en faire en quelque sorte un point focal pour l'organisation de ces relations entre les organisations non gouvernementales et le Conseil économique et social. De sorte qu'au point où nous en sommes il y a un travail d'imagination constructive qui semble incomber à ce comité de trouver des formules qui, sans être trop encombrantes, permettent néanmoins de donner plus de substance et plus d'efficacité à ces relations qu'elles n'en ont eu jusqu'au présent. Ceci est la première remarque que je voulais faire...

Je pense aussi que, sur ce plan de la mobilisation de la volonté politique, les organisations non gouvernementales ont, dans chacun des pays où elles opèrent, des possibilités d'accès aux autorités publiques qui ne sont pas négligeables; mais peut-être, à l'occasion de cette Décennie du développement et à l'occasion de cet exercice de revue et d'évaluation, devraient-elles songer aussi aux méthodes qui leur permettraient d'organiser une sorte de campagne pour ces objectifs, et par conséquent multiplier ou augmenter considérablement l'efficacité dont elles disposent elles-mêmes souvent...

Finalement, Monsieur le Président, ce que je voudrais vous dire, c'est que je crois qu'il y a certainement une revitalisation de l'intérêt à l'égard de cet instrument de coopération que constitue le statut consultatif. Les organisations non gouvernementales ont un regain d'intérêt au sein du Secrétariat lui-même. Ceci nous le devons peut-être d'abord aux circonstances, qui encore une fois nous forcent à réfléchir aux problèmes de participation, aux problèmes de mobilisation de l'opinion publique, aux raisons de l'impuissance des organes gouvernementaux des Nations Unies à convaincre les gouvernements, et il y a là peut-être une évolution chez nous qui se serait produite de toute façon, mais elle est aussi considérablement stimulée par la présence dans l'équipe du Secrétariat de nouvelles personnalités qui sont elles-mêmes extrêmement persuadées et convaincues de l'importance de cette participation avec les organisations non gouvernementales et qui ont dans le passé beaucoup travaillé avec les organisations non gouvernementales. La présence à mes côtés de Mme Sipilä est je crois le meilleur témoignage de ce sang nouveau que M. Waldheim a voulu introduire dans le cadre du Secrétariat lorsqu'il a pris ses fonctions et je sais que vous aurez l'occasion d'entendre Mme Sipilä à une séance ultérieure.

Je voudrais aussi signaler tout l'intérêt que mon collègue Bradford Morse prend à ces questions de relations avec les organisations non gouvernementales et tout le dynamisme qu'il y apporte, de sorte que je pense que nous avons un faisceau conjoncturel en matière d'organisations non gouvernementales à l'heure actuelle qui devrait nous permettre de faire quelques progrès et en particulier d'orienter ces progrès immédiats cette année-ci vers la Stratégie du développement...

## Presentation by the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information

The Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information said he regarded the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as one of the principal channels to inform and educate public opinion about international development efforts. Many organizations had the scope and resources to reach a world-wide audience running into the millions.

The Assistant Secretary-General added that he was requesting OPI's 52 Information Centre Directors to give a higher priority to their relations with non-governmental organizations, « and to take a more active and vigorous approach ». He went on to say that there was a growing interest in the United Nations system in more direct contacts with national non-governmental organizations. He intended to request Centre Directors in selected developing countries to develop a co-ordinated programme to strengthen the co-operation and involvement of influential national non-governmental groups. This initiative would be taken in close co-operation with the resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other field offices.

He emphasized the importance of co-operation with non-governmental organizations at the regional level. He said he was in favour of a proposal to appoint non-governmental organization liaison officers to the major regional offices of the United Nations.

## Presentation made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.(Mrs Helvi Sipilä)

The Assistant Secretary-General stated that non-governmental organizations were an enormous asset in the promotion of the goals and objectives of the United Nations, i.e., those adopted by the Governments of Member States.

She said co-operation and partnership between the United Nations family of organizations and international non-governmental organizations was not of itself enough and stressed that the implementation of the International Development Strategy has to take place mainly at the national level. The contribution of national affiliates of international non-governmental organizations and of other national organizations is of utmost importance and co-operation between the Government of the Member State, the local United Nations bodies and the national non-governmental organizations is imperative. Co-operation between the Governments at the regional level could also improve their co-operation with non-governmental organizations, if there were more participation by non-governmental organizations in intergovernmental co-operation in connexion with the regional economic commissions and other intergovernmental bodies. The expert meeting in Geneva, the Assistant Secretary-General said, called for more partnership at every level between the United Nations, Member Governments and the non-governmental organizations, including planning and decision-making. Certain provisions and restrictions for this request exist in the Charter and the terms of reference of the various United Nations bodies.

Co-operation at the national level between Governments and non-governmental organizations could best take place if Governments would keep non-governmental organizations informed of their needs for voluntary contributions of various kinds in the development effort and would ask their co-operation. This kind of co-operation is actually called for in paragraph 84 of the International Development Strategy both in the developed and the developing countries.

Effective partnership and dialogue between the United Nations, Governments and non-governmental organizations calls for more co-operation among non-governmental organizations themselves, especially at the national level, where a great

deal of expertise would be available from the voluntary community to serve the needs of the Governments and society as a whole. If there were better channels for communications between the Governments and the non-governmental organizations and more awareness of the benefits of such co-operations would strengthen their possibilities in the promotion of the aims and objectives of the United Nations, especially in the field of development and prevent needless overlapping and possibly less efficient, isolated efforts.

## Presentation by the Director, Centre for Economic and Social Information (CESI)

The Director of CESI public information channels, in addition to the media, was the network of non-governmental organizations — not only the non-governmental organizations who had traditionally supported United Nations activities in so many spheres, but the other influential ones in their national context who could so powerfully affect the implementation of the Strategy.

The Director said that in his view the two kinds of non-governmental organizations should be brought closer together. He mentioned that the national commissions for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which had grown out of General Assembly resolution 2567 (XXIV), and towards which CESI was extending a greater effort, should be composed of just such a mixture of non-governmental organizations and should also include government participation.

## Presentation by the Deputy Administrator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The Deputy Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme referred to UNDP's growing concern for establishing better relationships with non-governmental organizations. The UNDP's Administrator has stressed this in addressing regional meetings of the Programme's resident representatives as well as of inter-agency bodies and groups of non-governmental organizations.

## Presentation by the Secretary, UNICEF Executive Board and Chief, Non-Governmental Organization Liaison Office

Like other United Nations operating agencies UNICEF works primarily with Governments in its programme aid. UNICEF recognizes that government efforts can never be enough and that it is essential to involve voluntary action and non-governmental organizations, not only in extending coverage but in finding new ways to deliver services benefiting children and adolescents which are economical and simple, and give developing countries experience in approaches which can reach more children, more effectively and more quickly. Non-governmental organizations can play a key pioneering role in this, if they are willing to be innovative and assume risks, less likely to be assumed by government agencies, of experimentation and pilot projects. Non-governmental organization enthusiasm, concern and activities at the grass roots can be an important factor in preparing family and communities to use available government services and also develop their own intrinsic resources, capacities and common purpose.

(continued p. 430)

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Open Letter to  
the President of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations  
United Nations Economic and Social Council (1)

*L'UAI a adressé la lettre ouverte suivante en versions française et anglaise au Président du Comité du Conseil économique et social des Nations-Unies chargé des O.N.G.*

Dear Sir,

Our Institute, the UIA, has taken great interest in the latest report of the Economic and Social Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Doc. E/5237 and annexes). We feel that this document is as equally instructive in its opinions as it is in its recommendations. We do not think we are mistaken in recognizing the intention and resolve of international action to give weight to the value of relations between governmental institutions and non-governmental associations as evidenced by the presence of a pleiad of senior officials at the Committee session, by the preliminary declaration of the Assistant-Secretary General of economic and social affairs, and by the nomination of Mme. Sipila to a particularly responsible position in respect of cooperation with the NGOs. Our Institute is delighted to hear, in the remarks and suggestions made at the meeting of the Committee, an echo of its own preoccupations expressed in the note of the 19th September 1972 responding to the enquiry instigated by resolution 1580 L of the Council, even if this echo appears rather faintly in the recommendations addressed to the Council.

What in fact is the problem? We think it useful and part of our function- to attempt to clarify this question. Taking the Council resolution-by the letter, it was necessary to respond to an enquiry which emphasized contributions already made to development or planned by the non-govern-

with economic and social development. But in the spirit of the resolution, clarified by the extensive interpretation • given to it by Ambassador Driss, President of the Council at the time, it was necessary to go further and aim broadly at the promotion of relations between the United Nations Organization and

Mr. Philippe de Seyn l has found a successful formula in presenting the provisions of the Charter relating to the non-governmental organizations as one of the « most promising » of innovations. But all evidence indicates that international relations-have evolved considerably - since San Francisco. Despite the egotism and violence of which we see too much evidence, the idea-of solidarity progresses to the extent that it is identified with the instinct of self-preservation of men and nations.- This solidarity suggests a closer continuous participation of the non-governmental organizations in the work of the Organization, in the elaboration and execution of Programmes, from the alpha of studies ;to the omega of decisions. within the entirety of the universal system provided by the United Nations and regional institutions.

From the viewpoint of our Institute of research and service for the common interests of non-governmental organizations, we 'discover, day after day, that not one international programme of governmental - initiative or action can any longer be successfully-realized without the support of non-governmental forces; that they represent and mobilize not only public opinion but also social interests, scientific values and financial resources. Recent events have been particularly enlightening in this respect. The Stockholm Conference, the creation of the United Nations Environment Fund, also the nomination of a coordinator for measures taken in the-struggle against natural or man-made disasters, have revealed the real- need for participation of non-governmental organizations in the actions of the member States.

The UIA for its part, has contributed its experience to two non-governmental organization conferences which took place in-Geneva partly on the initiative of the Red Cross. The result -of these contacts, a liaison Committee, has the task of creating the means of cooperation between the non-governmental organizations and UNEP; a task which, with a little inventiveness, could prove a very useful lesson for any international organization.

(1) Original: French

However, to judge-from the conclusions the Geneva meeting as well as from the recommendations of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, our Institute has difficulty

to break through the barrier- of present practices, of a view of cooperation with the NGOs which is too limited to development strategy, of a certain unloading of the central functions of international organization onto the peripheral network of national NGOs, and, to be brief and frank, of a lack of boldness and imagination.

The recommendations of the Council Committee appear to be a toning down of the idea and impulse of international action if one considers Mr. de Seyn s' invitation to the recently enlarged Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to make \* an effort of constructive imagination... to find formulas which, without being cumbersome, will nevertheless-allow for greater substance and efficiency in these relations than they have had until-now ».

The UIA believes it is fulfilling its mission, honouring its consultative status and assisting you in your task by asking you to take our opinions into account during your efforts to inform and persuade the member States of the Economic and Social •Council, and finally of the General Assembly, to strengthen the credibility and efficiency of the United Nations Organization by facilitating dialogue with the network of non-governmental organizations.

Experiments in collaboration- are taking place in the direction of very real participation of the private-sector in governmental and intergovernmental action. We are-thinking firstly of the initiatives taken by institutions such as the FAO and UNICEF or again of the activities of the International Chamber of Commerce in association with the United Nations Organization. But other experiments have been attempted on the regional level, and also deserve attention. The Council of Europe practices consultative and participation methods which are both

without consultative status about problems with which they are concerned. It stimulates sectoral meetings of various associations, which provide useful exchanges of information, contributing also to the desire for concerted action expressed by the NGO Committee. With regard-to youth activities, the administration of the European Youth Centre and Fund is accomplished on the basis of parity between the representatives of the governments and those of the INGOs. This attempt in co-management, the sharing of responsibility in decision-making, is a remarkable innovation. The NGOs of the Council of Europe can participate in various ways on all the projects of its Work -Programme, from the exchange of ideas to that of carrying them into effect.

These current experiments demonstrate that non-governmental participation can take very varied forms at all stages of international construction from the base to the summit. But the necessary preliminary for this is that the governmental and intergovernmental mechanisms realise the exact importance • of non-governmental resources and support. It is regrettable that .the Jackson Report was silent on this point, but is has been suggested that a kind of mini-Jackson report could redress this unfortunate omission.

Our Institute, informed by its studies and investigations, strives to convince States and intergovernmental organization authorities that the future world society will impose increasingly closely linked relations of inter-dependence between the public and private sectors of international and transnational action. We feel that this effort of persuasion, which must progressively encourage • States to associate non-governmental forces and values to their tasks and responsibilities, follows in the same direction as your own wishes. This is the reason why we are sending you this open letter with the assurance of our high esteem and of our dedicated collaboration.

Robert Fenaux  
Secretary-General  
Juno 1973



# Time for a mini-Jackson Report ? (\*)

*Extracts from a talk (followed by questions) given by Bradford Morse, U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, on the occasion of the first World Assembly of NGO's concerned with the Global Environment (Geneva, June 1973).*

We have in the United Nations today a revived emphasis on the NGO community. We have a Secretary-General who is an experienced man who knows full well the importance of the contribution that you can make in *real* terms, not in sham terms. He has assigned to me a particular responsibility to serve as a point of contact on the 38th floor of the United Nations, with the NGO community and I would be privileged to meet any of you in my office. The door is open to all of you if you are in New York. I have a background which gives me a very real understanding of the importance of the sub-structure of any dynamic mechanism like the United Nations system, and I know full well that it is only working through the substructure that the real results can be achieved. In a very real sense you are the *sub-structure of the United Nations* without which the United Nations could not long endure. We hope in the months ahead to tighten the role of the NGO's throughout the United Nations system. New structures may be necessary. New arrangements certainly will be necessary if you are to be, as you *must* be, full *participants* as well as petitioners. As I said, there is a new day before us in the United Nations.

## Questions

S. Waqar Ahmed Husaini, Asian Environmental Society (also asked by : Mian Fazali-Hannan, Family Planning Association of Pakistan) I think there is one question which is probably bothering all of us : what are the institutional constraints on the United Nations system in helping, putting on their feet, and seeking out on your initiative the cooperation of NGO's in developing countries. How much can you do and what is it that you cannot do?

Morse. I think there are two kinds of restraint : one institutional, the other financial. I think one of the problems has been that *there has never been effective communication and coordination among the various elements of*

*the United Nations, each of which has a responsibility to have meaningful communication with the nongovernmental community.* They have failed to have effective communication among themselves. That's one of the problems. And I am working very hard to overcome that. We have instituted within the last six months a regular programme of communication among the various elements of the U.N. which do have the responsibility to listen to and heed the NGO community. Second is the financial inhibition, and that is the relatively small level of resources that have gone in the U.N. budget to support such U.N. activities and this is something that hopefully will be addressed by the NGO Committee of ECOSOC at its next meeting (see page 423).

Glen Leet, Community Development Foundation. One question we have often been asking is whether it is possible or not for an NGO which is exclusively concerned with environment, although it may not be international, to acquire status with the U.N. ECOSOC.

Morse. I don't pretend to have any expert knowledge of the legalistic requirements, so I can't give you a pat answer. I can tell you that it would seem to me that any organization which does have the vitality and the vigour and the interest to associate itself with one programme ought to be received by the system as a whole.

A.J.N. Judge, Union of International Associations. Mr Morse, can I ask you a very blunt question. Can we expect any dramatic changes in the relationship, firstly between NGO's in consultative status with ECOSOC, and secondly of NGO's in general in consultative status with different parts of the U.N. system and, if so, can you give us some indication as to when such dramatic changes might be coming along ? That's the first question. (Morse : Yes, within 3 months). Thank you. And the second question — isn't there a case for a sort of mini-Jackson Report on the relationship between the NGO's and the UN system. The Jackson Report on the Capacity Study of the U.N. Development System very much missed out any mention of NGO's and how they related to the U.N. system (\*). And yet much has been built on the Capacity Study thinking in different ways including, I mention specifically, the U.N. Information systems.

Morse. I haven't heard the proposal made in those terms earlier, for a sort of a Jackson study of NGO relationships — a mini-Jackson Report. But I certainly think there's merit to it and I'll think about it. Now what I have done, after meeting with the NGO Bureau (for ECOSOC NGO's) here and talking to representatives of the NGO Conference (for ECOSOC NGO's) in New York, is talk to one foundation so far in order to obtain foundation support for the two NGO leadership communities here in Geneva and in New York in order that the two groups can start having better communication relations. But this doesn't at all go to the larger question which you raise — it's a good idea I think, and I'll certainly explore it.

## Comment in retrospect

Mr Morse later clarified his answer to the problem of activating developing country NGO's by stating that the matter should be put *by the NGO community* before the ECOSOC Committee on NGO's. Given the ability of this Committee to work imaginatively however (see page 423), it is extremely unlikely that this approach would produce more than token recommendations. Appreciation of his positive response on the question of national NGO's is similarly much diluted by the knowledge that it is very much the political/y-governed interpretation (in the above Committee) of the legalistic requirements that prevents many national bodies from associating their programmes more closely with those of the U.N.

Whilst welcoming Mr Morse's confirmation that « dramatic changes » would be made shortly, one wonders on the basis of what information and analysis they will have been made. Surely it would have been an advantage, and a useful precedent for the « new era », to have consulted NGO's before the change rather than after the proposal had been finalized, if at all. His commendably rapid action to seek financial support for two *potentially* very important units within the inter-NGO system, also raises the question as

(\*) The first major internal study of the functioning of all elements of the United Nations system in support of the development programme was made by a team headed by Sir Robert Jackson (hence « Jackson Report ») and published under the title : Capacity Study of the United Nations Development System. New York. United Nations. 1969. 2 vols.

to whether objective study by external consultants would reveal such action to be the most appropriate. All the people and organizational units (both U.N. and NGO) who are connected with the inter-NGO/UN-NGO question (including this observer) are currently part of the *problem* — not part of the *solution* — because of the way they are obliged to behave in the existing inter-organizational system. Mr. Morse has been misinformed (by whom?) : there is no « leadership of the NGO community » because that community is *fragmented* (see article on page 414) and has no desire for umbrella, coordinating bodies. The consultative status system perpetuates and reinforces that fragmentation around each of the UN Specialized Agencies (UNEP is the latest example). In fact each Agency has its own « NGO » community which, although unacknowledged, considerably

overlaps the others (1) and naturally generates a separatist mentality to the advantage of those who have the time for such activities. However, even with respect to a given UN body, many major NGO's have a policy of « token participation » in existing NGO consultative status Conferences, where at most (possibly for fear of UN censorship on the occasion of some « Review ») the representatives ensure their presence on the list of participants before departing the meeting for more direct and fruitful discussions with secretariat officials (2). Under these circumstances, perhaps a « mini-Jackson » study should have been commissioned, and commented upon by NGO's in draft form, before tinkering with the system, rather than ' at a later stage. At least it would help to identify those units and procedures through which effective change could

be made and those which, although apparently well-placed, constituted obstacles to effective change in their present form or gave excessive emphasis to certain features of the UN-NGO system. Such a study should suggest organizational structures which remove the currently damaging stress placed on personalities, organizational status and variously motivated, inter-organizational discrimination. A.J.

(1) See analysis in tabular form : International Associations, 1971, p. 358.  
(2) Such assertions should of course be substantiated by a systematic, external analysis of the membership, participant and voting lists of NGO Conferences and their working groups. This should be accompanied by an analysis of the percentage of plenary resolutions and working group reports which give rise to new UN or NGO programmes or activities. (An equivalent scholarly analysis of the UN system showed that 3 % of resolutions of UN bodies gave rise to new activities. See footnote 6, page 412).

(continued from p. 426)

Presentation by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs (Bradford Morse)

The Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs emphasized the critical importance of a close relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, and the increasing requirement (or more active

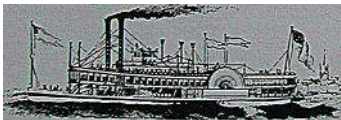
complex problems facing the global community. Recognizing that many productive relationships already exist with non-governmental organizations, the Under-Secretary-illities for the United Nations and for these organizations require new and more (legible relations. Opportunities must be provided, he continues, to more effectively involve a larger num-

bar of organizations international, regional and nations, in the United Nations system, and to achieve better collaboration, both within the United Nations and within the non-governmental organizations. Only by joining forces, he said, can both groups effectively make use of their limited resources and hope to attain their shared objectives. In conclusion, the Under-Secretary-General stressed the need to give people a real role in the work of the United Nations and to develop a truly effective global dialogue. He expressed his hope that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would provide a forum for the exchange of viewpoints and the development of specific recommendations for increasing this involvement.

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# LA POLITIQUE GENERALE DE L'UAI

*Le Comité directeur de l'UAI a tenu sa session annuelle à Bruxelles le 22 juin 1973. Entre autres points à l'ordre du jour figurait un rapport du Secrétaire général sur la politique générale de notre Institut. Le Comité a émis unanimement le vœu que ce rapport fût publié à l'intention des membres de l'UAI et plus généralement des lecteurs de notre Revue.*

Avec votre permission, Monsieur le Président, je voudrais tirer prétexte de ce rapport moral pour inviter les membres de notre Comité à ouvrir ensemble une réflexion sur l'objet des activités de l'UAI et sur l'avenir que nous pouvons et devons envisager pour notre Institut.

Je dirais volontiers, en usant d'une expression en vogue, que nous devons avoir « une certaine idée » de notre Union, de sa raison d'être et de devenir.

Nous ne serions que de médiocres conservateurs d'une vieille maison si nous étions sans imagination et sans ambition. Et pour vous dire le fond de ma pensée, je crois que la transformation des relations humaines à tous les niveaux de notre univers, depuis les Etats avec leurs sous-régions et les Communautés régionales d'Etat jusqu'aux premiers essais d'organisation mondiale, nous confère une responsabilité intellectuelle que nous devons assumer faute de manquer à notre propre vocation.

L'UAI jouit d'un capital enviable de considération qu'elle doit à la lignée de ses dirigeants. Nous en avons de fréquents témoignages et il arrive souvent qu'on nous dise que nous jouons un rôle fort utile pour tout le monde et que si notre Institut n'existait pas il faudrait l'inventer.

Tout cela est fort bien, mais les meilleures, réputations doivent être soutenues et j'ajouterais rajournées dans un monde en mouvement.

## **Nos statuts et la nouvelle société ouverte**

Nous avons un code d'action : nos statuts. Ils sont rédigés en termes assez généraux et assez souples pour nous permettre de nous adapter aux circonstances et aux situations, je crois. Je crois aussi que nous serons amenés, une année ou l'autre, à penser à une révision de ces statuts et même de notre propre dénomination. Les concepts vont vite et les mots ne suivent

pas aussi vite. Nous vivons encore sur la notion d'internationalité du 19ème siècle. Des mots devenus courants comme transnational, multinational, supranational datent d'hier et déjà ils ne saisissent plus toute la réalité d'une société ouverte qui compose un nouveau réseau de solidarités. Aussi me semble-t-il sage de commencer par le commencement : le vocabulaire, la terminologie. Ce fut l'une des suggestions de notre Séminaire de Milan. Notre intention est d'y donner suite en organisant un colloque sur le langage.

## **Solidarité**

Cependant, en attendant cette mise à jour, nous devons prouver notre mouvement en marchant résolument. Or, comme toute marche suppose un sol sur lequel s'appuyer, pour ne pas renier déjà l'hypothèse de l'apesanteur des relations supraterrrestres et interplanétaires, je propose comme point d'appui mental l'idée de solidarité humaine, un concept qui a l'avantage de s'identifier au même mot et d'être assez universellement compris, même s'il est diversement appliqué.

En partant de l'idée et du mot de solidarité, on peut se tracer tout à la fois une morale, une philosophie, une politique, une discipline et un programme. Mais nous devons nous garder de l'abstrait et répondre aux besoins concrets de notre époque caractérisée par son réalisme. Il y a toujours eu des âmes généreuses pour faire appel à la solidarité, qui est une vertu à la base de toutes les religions. Les promoteurs du mouvement pour la paix s'en réclament depuis longtemps, comme aujourd'hui encore les militants d'un gouvernement mondial. Mais on risque de n'avoir que la faible audience des idéalistes si on met l'accent sur de bons et beaux sentiments. Mieux vaut faire appel de nos jours au sens commun et à l'intérêt bien compris de tous. C'est-à-dire à une solidarité réaliste.

Notre rôle me paraît être de faire appel à la solidarité intéressée et rentable des personnes, des groupes, des institutions. A moins d'être un anarchiste de conviction ou un irresponsable de nature, chacun sait aujourd'hui qu'il ne peut plus vivre de soi, ni vivre pour soi. Il faut le dire aux Etats. Il faut le dire aux organisations intergouvernementales. Il faut le dire aux associations internationales qui dissé-

minent leurs solidarités, soit qu'elles s'estiment suffisamment puissantes pour se passer des autres, soit qu'elles ne mesurent pas leur insignifiance, en ne cherchant pas à se grouper, soit encore qu'elles ne voient que l'horizon immédiat de leurs raisons sociales, de leurs intérêts scientifiques, ou de leur action humanitaire.

Il faut le dire aussi à ce nouvel acteur de la scène mondiale qui apparaît sous les traits des entreprises multinationales dont les capacités et les ressources financières sont virtuellement d'intérêt général.

## **Dissuasion et persuasion**

Le rôle d'un Institut comme le nôtre à cet égard me paraît d'information et de propagande. La stratégie des Etats a inventé le concept et le mot de dissuasion. La stratégie des Associations doit tendre à la persuasion. Nous devons saisir toutes les occasions de nos études, de nos conférences, de nos écrits pour montrer au secteur gouvernemental qu'il a besoin du secteur non gouvernemental avec toutes les implications et les conséquences de cette nécessité.

Il nous est aisé d'établir dans notre campagne d'information et de persuasion qu'aucun programme d'initiative officielle n'est réalisable sans l'appui, soit des forces de l'opinion, soit des experts scientifiques et techniques, soit encore des ressources financières du secteur privé.

## **Considération mutuelle**

Pour s'assurer cet appui, un climat de confiance et de considération mutuelles doit exister. Or il s'est trouvé des délégations gouvernementales qui, pour des motifs divers, allant d'un simple manque d'information à un orgueil d'Etat ou d'un parti-pris de système, ont maltraité et blessé des organisations non gouvernementales dans leur dignité et leur indépendance. Cela a donné les incidents de l'Unesco que vous connaissez. Quarante associations ont été suspendues de leur statut consultatif. Des associations de l'importance de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale. Et cela à la suite de procédés lamentables. La CCI a reçu deux avertissements sous forme

de papiers chiffonnés sans signatures. La fonction internationale en a éprouvé de la gêne, comprenant que l'organisation intergouvernementale se frappait elle-même dans son action, et elle a fait de louables efforts pour réparer une faute.

Notre Institut a pris position dans cet incident en insistant pour qu'il ne se reproduisît plus à l'avenir. Cette position a été publiée et citée, et il est intéressant de noter qu'elle ne nous a attiré aucune contestation, de nulle part.

### Les intérêts communs des ONG

Ce genre d'intervention doit constituer pour nous un point de doctrine : la défense des intérêts communs aux ONG. Il en est un autre, en corrélation avec le premier. Beaucoup de délégations gouvernementales ont tendance à exiger des ONG qu'elles les suivent dans leurs décisions ou leurs recommandations politiques. Dans le cas de l'Unesco il s'agissait de la politique d'apartheid. Dans une recommandation plus récente des Nations-Unies, il s'agit plus généralement de l'antisémitisme. Des injonctions ou des remontrances sont faites aux ONG comme si elles étaient censées bénéficier de la faveur d'un statut consultatif et tenues à l'honorer en passant par les exigences des Etats. Je crois qu'il faut ici faire un distinguo formel. En acceptant de devenir le consultant d'une organisation universelle, spécialisée ou régionale, on en admet évidemment les principes. Ainsi l'UAI, pour sa part, admet les principes de la Charte qui est à la base du système des Nations-Unies, tels le but de la paix ou le respect des droits de l'Homme. On voit mal que nous manquions à ces principes ou que nous les renions. Mais autre chose est de prétendre forcer les ONG à s'engager dans des résolutions de portée politique, quelles qu'elles soient. Des associations nous ont écrit pour nous dire : « nous n'avons pas d'objectif politique, notre objet est apolitique, professionnel, scientifique ou humanitaire. Nous ne voulons pas être entraînés dans la lutte des idées, des partis, des intérêts ». Pour ma part, je trouverais dangereux qu'on s'engageât dans de subtiles distinctions entre la politique en général et certains aspects politiques en particulier.

### Les limites de la souveraineté

Un troisième point, qui touche encore aux prétentions des Etats, ce sont les limites de la souveraineté nationale dans l'intervention des Nations-Unies, dans l'exercice de leur fonction, dans l'application de leurs programmes et, par voie de conséquence, dans l'action humanitaire des ONG. La question est à l'ordre du jour, M. Hambro, Président de l'Assemblée, l'a nettement

posée il y a deux ans : « Je n'ai pas l'intention de porter atteinte à la souveraineté des nations et je ne veux pas les priver de leur indépendance. Mais lorsque la souveraineté et l'indépendance font obstacle à une coopération constructive dans des domaines vitaux, il faut modifier ces concepts dans l'intérêt commun, afin de protéger l'environnement et d'assurer de ce fait la survie de la race humaine sur terre. Parler d'indépendance nationale absolue ne sert à rien, il n'existe rien de tel ». M. Kurt Wadheim a repris l'argument à son compte dans son dernier rapport à l'Assemblée. Il a été appuyé en séance plénière et à notre connaissance, sans soulever d'objection.

Il y a des Etats qui ont fermé leurs frontières, ou quasiment, à de hauts fonctionnaires internationaux ou à des représentants d'associations humanitaires venus pour leur porter secours. Ce n'est pas défendable du point de vue des principes mêmes des Nations-Unies. Un colloque se tiendra prochainement à San Remo sur le thème : Souveraineté nationale et action humanitaire. Une importante association internationale, le Bureau international catholique de l'Enfance, a déjà alerté l'opinion et la presse à ce sujet. Je tiens pour ma part qu'un effort de persuasion et de pression doit être fait pour amener les Etats à ouvrir leurs frontières à l'action humanitaire en faveur de leurs populations en détresse. Notre Institut doit aider les associations à revendiquer ce droit de solidarité.

J'en arrive maintenant à une tâche essentielle de l'UAI : les moyens de communication et de collaboration entre les organisations intergouvernementales et les organisations non gouvernementales. Nous nous interdisons d'entrer dans le fond, dans la substance des problèmes propres à l'objet de chacun. Mais nous avons le souci de la méthode des relations dans le réseau des relations humaines. A cet égard une certaine évolution semble se produire dans les esprits sinon encore dans les faits.

### De la consultation à la participation

Nous avons évoqué ici même, il y a deux ans, la résolution de l'Ecosoc qui a prescrit au Secrétaire Général des Nations-Unies une enquête sur la contribution des ONG à la stratégie au développement. Une interprétation extensive de la résolution avait alors été donnée par le Président de l'Ecosoc, à l'époque l'ambassadeur tunisien Driss, tendant à reviser le mécanisme de la consultation. Dans sa réponse au questionnaire de l'Ecosoc, notre Institut s'était prononcé pour une amélioration

de la procédure de la consultation dans le sens d'une véritable participation nous avions suggéré que l'Ecosoc confiat à un groupe de travail l'étude de ces nouvelles formes de participation. Nos démarches et nos écrits ont été dans ce sens. Et les événements nous ont servis.

La Conférence de Stockholm a fait apparaître les ONG comme un auxiliaire indispensable de la protection de l'environnement humain. Il en a été de même de la lutte contre les catastrophes naturelles ou imputables à l'homme. Un des premiers soucis des chefs du nouveau service de l'environnement et de la coordination des mesures en cas de catastrophes a été d'établir les contacts avec les ONG. En ce qui concerne l'environnement, une conférence des ONG a été réunie à Genève sur l'initiative de la Croix-Rouge et nous y avons pris part.

### Le rapport du Comité des ONG

Et voici qu'à l'échéance de l'enquête prescrite au Secrétaire Général par l'Ecosoc vient de nous parvenir le compte-rendu de la dernière réunion du Comité de l'Ecosoc chargé des ONG, qui a annoncé un rapport intermédiaire. Ce compte-rendu et ses annexes sont de première importance. Le document comporte de fort intéressantes recommandations centrées sur l'objectif de la stratégie au développement pour une part, mais pour une autre part visant plus généralement à améliorer fondamentalement sinon à revoir complètement la procédure de consultation. En langage administratif, prudemment soucieux de ménager des Etats-membres parfois ombrageux, cela s'appelle des mesures à prendre dans un sens de coordination et de liaison.

En fait, le principe est posé, comme il ne l'avait jamais été jusqu'ici, du dialogue d'intérêt mutuel nécessaire entre le secteur public et le secteur privé et — le mot est lâché — d'une participation des ONG au programme de travail du Conseil économique et social. L'événement est important, il répond à nos vœux et à nos efforts. Mais j'attire votre attention sur l'annexe au Rapport du Comité qui reproduit les interventions des hauts fonctionnaires des Nations-Unies (senior officers) qui fait nouveau, ont assisté en grand nombre à la réunion du Comité.

### L'association des ONG

M. Philippe de Seynes, Secrétaire général adjoint aux affaires économiques et sociales, a fait appel à l'imagination des membres du Comité pour « trouver des formules qui permettent de donner plus de substance et plus d'efficacité aux relations avec les ONG que ce ne fut le cas jusqu'à présent ».

Il y a lieu, dit-il, « d'associer les ONG aux exercices de revue et d'évaluation de la stratégie » mais il est pour cela désirable que les associations intéressées tassent un effort de concertation pour impressionner davantage les gouvernements et les autorités publiques. Et M. de Seynes d'ajouter que l'enjeu dépasse singulièrement le cadre des Nations-Unies en cette année 1973 de négociations commerciales et monétaires qui auront lieu les unes au sein du Gatt, les autres au sein du Fonds monétaire international. Ici encore les associations sont « dépositaires d'un savoir et d'un volume de connaissances qui peut être extrêmement utiles ».

En conclusion de la déclaration de M. de Seynes, les circonstances « forcent à réfléchir aux problèmes de participation, aux problèmes de mobilisation de l'opinion publique, aux raisons de l'impuissance des organes gouvernementaux des Nations-Unies à convaincre ».

Cette dernière déclaration mérite d'être épinglée. C'est un aveu. La fonction internationale reconnaît que l'organisation intergouvernementale n'est pas convaincante. Et pour le devenir, elle se tourne vers les forces non gouvernementales.

Je livre ce fait nouveau à vos réflexions. De notre point de vue il est encourageant et justifie une certaine satisfaction (1).

#### Autres initiatives

L'actualité nous apporte d'ailleurs l'indication que les autorités gouvernementales et la diplomatie de ces autorités commencent à se référer aux ONG. Je suppose que vous avez lu comme moi les propositions qui ont été faites à la conférence paneuropéenne des ambassadeurs d'Helsinki, préparatoire à la « conférence des Ministres des Affaires étrangères sur la coopération et la sécurité. Onze principes ont été arrêtés et l'un d'eux concerne la contribution des ONG. C'est la première fois, à ma connaissance, qu'une conférence diplomatique fait une telle référence. Je viens de recevoir du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg un article destiné à notre Revue et signé par le Conseiller Diplomatique du Secrétaire Général de cette institution M. Rodrigues, qui expose les différentes formes de relations existant entre le Conseil de l'Europe et les ONG. Ces relations vont bien au delà de la consultation. Il s'agit dans certains cas d'une participation organisée avec une responsabilité de gestion partagée. Il en est ainsi des rapports avec les organisations de jeunesse.

M. Rodrigues n'hésite pas à écrire que la cogestion permet aux ONG, je cite,

« d'entrer dans les mécanismes de décisions, non plus comme groupe de pression ou comme consultant, mais comme administrateur responsable ». M. Rodrigues, qui est venu s'instruire des problèmes des ONG à notre Séminaire de Milan, conclut avec raison ; la collaboration avec les ONG « doit se développer avec pragmatisme en tenant compte de la grande diversité des intérêts représentés par les ONG et des orientations des activités du Conseil de l'Europe » (1). Cette conclusion me paraît valable pour toutes les institutions internationales.

Nous voyons ainsi se profiler la nouvelle société de demain qui associera étroitement les associations du secteur privé aux tâches d'utilité publique. Il est caractéristique à cet égard — et c'est encore M. Rodrigues qui nous l'apprend — que certains parlementaires d'esprit borné à la notion d'Etat ont fait valoir à l'assemblée de Strasbourg, à propos d'une proposition d'exonération fiscale au profit d'organisations privées à finalité culturelle ou sociale, que seuls les Etats devaient avoir le privilège d'assumer des tâches d'utilité publique. Mais la majorité des parlementaires a été d'un autre avis, considérant que les Fonds privés et le volontariat pouvaient s'engager dans des tâches utiles à la communauté et devaient y être encouragés. Voilà me semble-t-il un signe de temps nouveaux.

Je dirai en conclusion à cette introduction à vos propres réflexions que nos prédécesseurs seraient sans doute bien aisés de voir se réaliser leurs espérances et que la tâche de notre Institut est d'activer le processus mental et organique d'un monde désormais solidaire.

(1) On lira d'autre part le texte intégral de la Déclaration de M. de Seynes.

(1) On lira d'autre part l'article de Monsieur Rodrigues.



### Sao Paulo

Is now into the roster of World Congress Centres with its revolutionary design conference building at the Anhembi Park.

The main auditorium can seat 3,500 people. Smaller rooms can be used for 370, 150, 100 etc... people. All rooms are equipped with translation facilities. An all-round service is provided that includes internal TV, a world wide telex and telephone system, restaurants, banks, tourist and airlines agencies, secretaries, translators, interpreters, medical assistance, and parking...

### Turquie

Istanbul, Ismir, Ankara, ces trois mers de la Turquie d'hier et d'aujourd'hui font un effort particulier afin de doter ces villes d'une infrastructure hôtelière à même d'accueillir et de donner aux congrès internationaux tous les équipements et services nécessaires à leur réussite.

### Japan

The Customs Co-operation Council held its annual meeting in May, 1973, Kyoto, Japan. The holding of the meeting in Japan continues an experiment, first conducted in Vienna in 1971, of alternating the place of meeting between the Council's Brussels headquarters and a site in one of its other Member countries.

The Council now has a membership of 69 countries, and the delegates at the meeting were for the most part the Heads of their countries' Customs Administrations.

### Monte Carlo

Des programmes de séjours à des conditions particulièrement étudiées ont été mis au point par la Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès de la Principauté de Monaco. Notamment, dans le domaine du tourisme d'affaires des

prix spéciaux sont appliqués par les hôteliers en faveur des congressistes et des « carnets de séjour » sont remis à chacun d'eux qui donnent droit à des conditions spéciales chez les commerçants, dans les restaurants de la Principauté, ou à des entrées gratuites dans les piscines, au casino, etc...

### IULA

More than 1,300 mayors, councillors and local administrators from all over the world gathered in Lausanne, Switzerland, in the last week of June 1973 for the XXist World Congress of the International Union of Local Authorities. Delegates from more than 40 countries debated 'The Age of Leisure' and adopted a final resolution calling on local authorities to be prepared, now and in their planning for the future, for the challenge and opportunities of a society in which leisure was bound to play a much larger role than before.

The Congress was split up in no less than eight working groups so as to make it possible for participants to have a profound discussion of the various aspects of the congress subject: Leisure time infrastructure near home and work, for the week-ends and for the holiday, cultural activities, the financing of leisure time facilities, the relationship with education, special measures for senior citizens and handicapped persons, and planning aspects in ancient and modern cities. Fifteen papers on these various aspects were presented by experts from various parts of the world.

### Cataloguing

The Inter-national Film and Television Council has organised a world conference on the cataloguing of audiovisual materials. It will be held in London from 30 October to 2 November this year. Christopher Roads, chairman of

the IFTC's International Commission for Cataloguing Audiovisual Materials, gives the reasons below.

What is so special about film cataloguing? Why are we calling an international conference on this subject?

Anyone using films or audiovisual media for educational, entertainment, cultural or any purposes can commission someone to make the film. Within limits he can draw upon his own or someone else's memory to locate the footage he requires; or can turn to some form of catalogue or index. That is the basic need — some kind of catalogue, list or finding aid. Good cataloguing basically underlies good communication and smooth movement of audiovisual materials. Such materials are comparatively expensive to prepare and present, so economies that can be made in new production are very attractive.

We are therefore organising this Conference in an area of expertise basic to virtually all audiovisual activity anywhere. There is now a danger that the differences between specialists — educationalists, television and cinema producers, film archivists and even documentalists in the more general sense — will widen to the virtual exclusion of any worthwhile dialogue or the exchange of materials. The Conference will explore the positions at present occupied by all major users of audiovisual media in an endeavor: -

- a) to ensure that all are aware of comparable developments in situations parallel to their own;
- b) to afford the opportunity of finding areas of common ground;
- c) to investigate the chances of adopting common solutions to common problems or, at least, clarifying the

reasons behind differing solutions  
as similar problems; and  
d) to work towards real international

are of equal importance with con-  
ventional print media as education-  
al, cultural and scientific resour-  
ces.

The Conference is exceptionally timely.  
We appear to be on the threshold of a  
great leap forward in applied technolo-  
gy, with ever-increasing exploration of  
the new area of cassetted audiovisual  
materials — and their dissemination  
for the first time into every part of  
society, like books. In audiovisual me-

dia too, increasing use is being made  
of the computer which has a role to  
play in film cataloguing and related  
problems.

### Congrès Internationaux au Japon

Le Japan Convention Bureau qui établit  
chaque année des statistiques très  
détaillées sur les congrès internatio-  
naux tenus au Japon depuis sa créa-  
tion en 1965, a publié récemment les  
statistiques pour 1972.  
Selon celles-ci, le Japon a tenu en  
1972 214 congrès internationaux et a  
accueilli 16814 participants. Le nom-

bre des congrès est passé de 165 à  
214, tandis que le nombre des partici-  
pants a diminué de 23 166 à 16814.  
Cette diminution est expliquée par le  
fait qu'il n'y a pas eu de très grandes  
réunions comme le Jamboree, l'Assem-  
blée du Lions Club etc... qui s'étaient  
tenus à raison d'au moins une chaque  
année.

Tokyo a accueilli 154 de ces congrès  
soit 72 % du total, et Kyoto 33 congrès  
soit 15,4 %.

Selon les mois 33 congrès furent orga-  
nisés en octobre, 26 en novembre, 23  
en août, 22 en mars et septembre, 18  
en mai etc...

Information processing by computer

### Information processing for congresses

by Donald M Helsted, Managing Director of the Stockholm Convention Bureau

for the administrative routines of  
Congresses ? Isn't that overdoing  
things ? Technique for technique's  
own sake ? And the cost !!! Not to  
speak about all the incorrect data one  
gets from computers !!

Well, those are some of the current  
arguments against the use of modern  
information processing in the Congress  
field. A few years ago one could but  
agree with the critical views held by  
many an organizer of Congresses on  
these matters.

However, after having thoroughly pen-  
etrated the problems surrounding data  
processing applied to the administrat-  
ion of a Congress I personally have  
had to give in and realize the advan-  
tages of the computer.  
Basically it all boils down to two items.  
The first is the need of a relevant data  
program and the second is to bring  
down the cost below that of manual  
processing.

In order to attain a cost structure  
which is competitive with the current  
usually applied manual processing,  
filing and registration one needs a  
flexible program which with small  
changes can be used for several con-  
secutive Congresses. In addition there  
is need for administratively adapted  
registration forms which must be coded  
and handed on to the punched card  
operators, preferably a firm specializ-  
ing in this field.

The secretariat personnel has the res-  
ponsibility for coding the returned  
registration forms and also for check-  
ing the lists which are produced after  
the computer has processed the pun-  
ched cards. Once this is done, about  
30 seconds for a normal registration  
form and 15 seconds for checking the

first list, any combination of lists and  
information can be ordered out of the  
computer in only a few minutes time.  
The modern computers operate at an  
almost incredible speed and the cost  
per minute running time must be  
compared with the speed of producing  
information.

One of the greatest advantages is the  
possibility to let the computer write  
out confirmations in presealed envel-  
opes with all the additional informat-  
ion already in the envelopes before  
running them through the computer.  
Data-mail as this technique is called  
is a real time saver for the busy se-  
cretariat and eliminates the tedious  
business of manually written individual  
confirmations. Cost wise, once you  
control, a program (2-3.000 US \$),  
the cost per person at a Congress with  
appr 500 participants will be 2-3 US  
\$. This cost should be related to the  
volume of information made avail-  
able and the smaller number of staff  
needed to run the secretariat. Another  
important argument is the possibility  
of running several parallel Congresses  
without having to increase staff.  
For programs don't contact the giants  
in the data industry. Try to find a  
free lance programmer (possibly work-  
ing for a giant) and specify your needs  
in detail. The time spent on specifi-  
cations before meeting the programmer  
is well spent time, which eliminates  
many time consuming alterations in  
the program.

In the coming ten year period data  
processing will achieve a break through  
in many new fields. I strongly believe  
that the field of professional congress  
organization should prepare itself to  
follow the development and not risk  
being left behind.



# New International Meeting Announced

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

1973 Sep (early) Int Economic Association. Conference on economics of population growth. IEA, L Fauvet, 54 Bld Raspail, 75 Paris 6e, France.	St Raphael (France) (YB n° 1794)	1973 Sep 12-15 Int Planned Parenthood Federation. Indian Ocean regional conference : Population planning for national welfare and development. IPPF, Indian Ocean Region, N°6 Alwis Terrace, Colombo 3, Sri Lanka.	Islamabad (Pakistan) (YB n° 2361)
1973 Sep 3-7 Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Legal Committee. 20th session. 101-104 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AE. UK.	London (UK) (YB n° 1117)	1973 Sep 13-15 Int Association for the Advancement of Science and Technology of Aquatic and Bathing Facilities, Inc (International Aquatic Board). Int kongreb bader-sport- und freizeitbauten. (v.n° 1213) Int Akademie der Bäder, Sport- und Freizeitbau, 28 Bremen, Waller Heers- trabe 154 A, Germany, Fed Rep.	Heidelberg (Germany, Fed Rep)
1973 Sep 3-7 Int Federation of Children's Communities. Meeting : Formation et perfection- d'adolescents! ANCE, 145 Boulevard Magenta, 75010 Paris, France.	Paris (France) (YB n° 1830)	1973 Sep 13-15 Journées de chirurgie de la main de l'hôpital de Nanterre : Chirurgie réparatrice de l'appareil extenseur; traitement des brûlures de la main et de leurs séquelles; amputation des doigts. Mlle M Adjuri, Secrétaire de Chirurgie, Hôpital de Nanterre, 403 avenue de la République, 92104 Nanterre Cedex, France.	Nanterre (France)
1973 Sep 3-12 FAO. Seminar on the safe effective and efficient use of pesticides in agriculture and public health in Asia and the Far East. (YB n° 971) Chief. Conference Programming Section, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Bangkok (Thailand) (YB n° 971)	1973 Sep 16-17 Caritas Internationalis (Int Confederation of Catholic Charities). Meeting : L'inadaptation des jeunes est-elle le coût social inévitable du système socio-économique de l'Europe. Caritas Int, 16 Piazza S Calisto, 00153 Rome, Italy.	Strasbourg (France) (YB n° 216)
1973 Sep 4-6 Int Union of Railways. Commission « Finances ». 14-16 rue Jean Rey, 75 Paris 15e, France.	Helsinki (Finland) (YB n° 2772)	1973 Sep 16-20 Int Federation of European Contractors of Building and Public Works. General assembly. (Members only). 33 avenue Kleber, 75 Paris 16e, France.	Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
1973 Sep 4-15 Int Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Int workshop on environmental education related to mountain environments. 1110 Merges, Switzerland.	Aosta (Italy) (YB n° 2654)	1973 Sep 17-19 Comité pour l'Etude des Bauxites, Oxydes & Hydroxydes d'Aluminium (ICSOPA). 3e congrès int. P : 1000. Université de Paris, Dept de Géologie Appliquée, 11 quai Saint Bernard, Tour 16, 75005 Paris, France.	Nice (France)
1973 Sep 5-7 Int Working Party of Co-operative Librarians and Documentation Officers. Meeting. Miss A Lanning, Librarian, 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, Lonon W1X 9PA, UK.	Warsaw (Poland) (YB n° 3748)	1973 Sep 17-20 British Library Association. Conference and int book and periodical exhibition. The A.P. Wales Organization, 18 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0HR, UK.	Douglas (Isle of Mann, UK)
1973 Sep 5-12 Int Union of Biological Sciences. 2nd Int Congress of plant pathology. Dr P H Bonnel, 51 Bd de Montmorency, 75 Paris 16e, France.	Minneapolis (USA) (YB n° 2698)	1973 Sep 17-20 World Health Organisation. Meeting of pharmacological models to assess toxic : Side effects of fertility regulating agents. Via Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.	Geneva (Switzerland) (YB n° 3548)
1973 Sep 5-12 American Field Service Europa. AFS European conference. c/o Int Scholarships, rue des Palais 110, 1030 Brussels, Belgium.	(France)	1973 Sep 17-21 -FAO. Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres. 6th session. Chief. Conference Programming Section. FAO. Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy) (YB n° 971)
1973 Sep 6-7 European Society for Engineering Education. 1st annual congress. Société Européenne pour la Formation des ingénieurs, rue de Trèves 47, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.	Chaleny-Malabry ( France) (YB n° 1040)	1973 Sep 17-22 Int Union of Architects. Séminaire. (YB n° 2689) UIA, 1 rue d'Ulm, 75005 Paris, France.	Lome (Togo)
1973 Sep 9-13 The Geological Society, Engineering Group. Regional meeting : The engineering geology of reclamation and redevelopment. Dr R x Taylor, Engineering Geology Laboratories, Dept of Geological Sciences, University of Durham, South Road, Durham City, UK.	Durham (UK) (YB n° 1339)	1973 Sep 17-Oct 12 Unesco. Executive Board. 93rd session. Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.	Paris (France) (YB n° 3363)
1973 Sep 9-15 Int Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism. General assembly. (YB n° 1339) Prof Dr C Kaspar, Weissenbühlweg 6, Case Postale 2597, 3001 Berne, Switzerland.	Villach (Austria) (YB n° 1339)	1973 Sep 19-Oct 2 FAO. Finance Committee. 30th session. P. 20. (YB n° 971) FAO. Conference Programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)
1973 Sep 9-17 Int Union of Biological Sciences. 13th Int congress of genetics. Dr P H Bonnel, 51 Bd de Montmorency, 75 Paris 16e, France.	Berkeley (UK) (YB n° 2698)	1973 Sep 20-28 FAO. Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission, 9th session. (YB n° 971) Chief. Conference Programming Section, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Canberra (Australia)
1973 Sep 11-13 Int Association of Hydrological Sciences. Commission on Sedimentation and Erosion. (YB n° 1340) G Kovacs, Research Institute of Water Resources Development, Rakoczi Ut 41, Budapest 8, Hungary.	Paris (France) (YB n° 1340)	1973 Sep 23-27 Int conference on hydrogen embrittlement effect on metal properties selection and design. Prof I M Bernstein, Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science, Carnegie-Hellon University, Pittsburg, Pa 15213, USA.	Seven Springs (USA)
1973 Sep 11-23 African Medical Students' Association. 5th annual conference : Medical education in Africa. (YB n° 3871) Secretary General, FAMSA, c/o College of Medicine, University of Lagos, P M B 12003, Lagos, Nigeria.	Nairobi (Kenya) (YB n° 3871)	1973 Sep 24-26 FAO. Intergovernmental Group on Jute. Kenaf and Allied Fibre. (YB n° 971) Chief. Conference Programming Section, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)
1973 Sep 12-14 Int symposium on rehabilitation in psychiatry. Dr S Rost, Psychiatrie Rehabilitation Clinic, Reiongs sjukhuset i Örebro, Mellringe-Minikerma, Box 4026, 700 04, Örebro 4, Sweden.	Örebro (Sweden) (YB n° 3546)	1973 Sep 24-28 World Health Organisation. Infant mortality study : 2nd project collaborators meeting. Via Appia. 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.	Geneva (Switzerland)



1973 Sep 24-30 Bucharest (Rumania)

Union des Architectes de la République Socialiste de Roumanie, 9 rue Episcopiel, Bucharest, Rumania.

1973 Sep 24-Oct 5 Rome (Italy)

FAO, Conference Programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

1973 Sep 24-Oct 5 Stockholm (Sweden)

United Nations. Symposium on population, resources and environment. (YB n° 3375)

New York, NY 10017, USA.

1973 Sep 26-28 Lyon (France)

Journée int d'étude sur la scoliose, P 300.

Centre de Massues, Docteur Stagnara, 92 rue Locard, 69005 Lyon, France.

1973 Sep 26-30 Portofino (Yugoslavia)

6e symposium int d'océanographie médicale.

Pr J Slim, Station de Biologie Marine, Portofino, Yugoslavia.

1973 Sep 26-Oct 6 Rome (Italy)

FAO, Desert Locust Control Committee, 17th session, (YB n° 971)

Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

1973 Sep 27-Oct 2 Bergen (Norway)

Int Union of Biological Sciences. 13th general assembly. (YB n° 2698)

University Botanical Museum, P O Box 12, 5014 Bergen, Norway.

1973 Sep (end) Athens (Greece)

Conférence Balkanique sur la protection végétale : Echange de points de vue sur l'apparition et la dissémination des dégâts, ainsi que sur les mesures préventives.

M Papadogeorgopoulos, rue Aharnon 2, Athens, Greece.

1973 Sep Athens (Greece)

Association Hellénique d'Administration d'Entreprise. 3è congrès int de marketing : Collaboration dans les subventions à l'exportation; possibilité et problèmes. P : 100.

Directeur Général, M J Hastas, rue Philellinon 6, Athens, Greece.

1973 Sep Cairo (UAR)

States. (YB n° 3383)

Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1973 Sep Lagos (Nigeria)

(YB n° 3548)

WHO, Dr A A Quenum, Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

1973 Sep Liblice Castle (Czechoslovakia)

Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Conference on isoprenoids.

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Flemingovo nám 2, Prague 6, Czechoslovakia.

1973 Sep Liblice Castle (Czechoslovakia)

Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Symposium Toxic products of bacteria.

Czechoslovak Society for Microbiology of the CSAV, Vinicna 5, Prague 2, Czechoslovakia.

1973 Sep Prague (Czechoslovakia)

Botanical Institute CSAV, Pruhonice u Prahy, Czechoslovakia.

1973 Sep New Delhi (India)

World Health Organization, Regional Committee for South-East Asia. 26th session. (YB n° 3543)

WHO, Dr V T Herst Gunaratne, Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

1973 Sep Ostend (Belgium)

Int Bridge Press Association. Congress.

Eric Jannersten, Stockholm-Enskede, Sweden.

1973 Sep Paris (France)

Association de Psychologie Scientifique de Langue Française. 15es journées d'études. (YB n° 976)

Pr M Richelle, 32 Bid de la Constitution, B-4000 Liège, Belgium.

1973 Sep Paris (France)

Int Social Science Council. General assembly. (YB n° 2466)

S Friedman, Unesco, 1 rue Lullis, 75015 Paris, France.

1973 Sep (Cyprus)

Cyprus Astronautical Society. Seminar : Information on the current development in the field of astronautics by lectures, newspaper articles, TV inter-

The Secretary, Cyprus Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hicosa, Cyprus.

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1973 Sep-Oct (10 days)	Beirut (Lebanon)
FAO, Agricultural Services Division, Seminar on cereal and brand technology in the Near East. P : 40. (YB n° 971)	
FAO, Conference Programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	
1973 Sep-Oct (10 days)	(Yugoslavia)
European Coordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences, FORM-Diplômés de l'Université : Leur formation et leur conception da la vie. Séminaire.	(= n° 614)
Riccardo Petrella. Franz-Josefs Kai 3-4, BP 974, A-Vienna 1.	
1973 Sep or Oct	Vienna (prob)
Int Union of Local Authorities, Committee on Urban Development. 1st seminar on land policy.	(= n° 2736)
1973 Oct 1-2	Liege (Belgium)
5e congrès Int des agents rayons X de la S.A. Balteau.	
Usines Balteau, M Masson, rue Magnee, 54, 4610 Beyne Heusay.	
1973 Oct 1-2	Ostend (Belgium)
Int Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Building and Wood Workers. Congress.	(YB n° 1885)
22 Kromme Nieuwe Gracht, Utrecht, Netherlands.	
1973 Oct 1-5	Brussels (Belgium)
Int Institute of Differing Civilisations. 35th study session. P : 100. (YB n° 2144)	
11, boulevard de Waterloo, 1000. Brussels, Belgium.	
1973 Oct 1-5	Rome (Italy)
FAO, Intergovernmental Group on Grains. 16th session. P : 80. (YB n° 971)	
FAO, Conference Programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla Rome Italy.	
1973 Oct 1-5-	Rome (Italy)
Int Catholic Child Bureau. Medico-Pedagogical and Psycho-Social Commission. Symposium on Spiritual care of handicapped children - P : 50. Ex.	(YB n° 1451)
53, rue de Babylone, 75 Paris 7e, France.	
1973 Oct 1-6	Vienna (Austria)
FAO, Plant Production and Protection Division. Int seed symposium (in conjunction with the executive committee). (YB n° 971)	
FAO, Conference Programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.	
1973 Oct 3-10	Thessaloniki (Greece)
lages abandonnés.	(YB n° 1748)
Comité National Grec de l'ICOMOS, c/o Chambre Technique de Grèce, Karageorgi Servias 4, Athens, Greece.	
1973 Oct 7-13	Liege (Belgium)
International du Personnel des Postes, Télégraphes, Telephones. Réunion du Comité Syndical, réunion du Comité Européen et 2e conférence européenne.	
M J H Aubry, IPTT, 36 avenue du Lignon, Le Lignon, Genève 1211, Switzerland.	
1973 Oct 8	Athens (Greece)
Int Savings Banks Institute, Executive Committee. 13th meeting. (YB n° 2428)	
IICE, rue Albert Gros 1-3, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland.	
1973 Oct 8-10	Palma de Mallorca (Spain)
Int Association of Hail Insurers. 12th congress.	(YB n° 1294)
Case Postale, CH-8023 Zurich, Switzerland.	
1973 Oct 8-12	Johannesburg (South Africa)
Int plastics, printing and packaging conference.	
Int Correspondents and allied Services, P O Box 61055, Marshalltown, Johannesburg, Rep of South Africa.	
1973 Oct 8-13	Storkow (Germany, Dem. Rep.)
Ecumenical Youth Council in Europe. 6th general meeting. P : 60. (YB n° 483)	
P. Bouman, Leuvensesteenweg 135, 2980 Boortmeerbeek, Belgium.	
1973 Oct 8-16	Budapest (Hungary)
Int Co-operative Alliance. Central Committee and meetings. (YB n° 1710)	
11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA, UK.	
1973 Oct 8-19	Rome (Italy)
FAO, Committee on Commodity Problems. 48th session. P : 200. (YB n° 971)	
FAO, Conference Programming Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.	
1973 Oct 9-13	Dublin (Ireland)
Education and Training Association, 74 Northumberland Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, Ireland.	
1973 Oct 9-13	Grenoble (France)
Congrès Int de planning familial. P : 1000.	
Chambre d'Industrie Hôtelière de l'Isère. 4 bis Bd Cambetta. 38 Grenoble.	
1973 Oct 12	Ostend (Belgium)
Int congress Feprabel-Bipar.	
Casino-Kursaal d'Ostende, 8400 Ostend, Belgium.	

1973 Oct 14-18 Montreux (Switzerland)  
Secrétariat, rue de la Paix 11, P O Box 236, 1820 Montreux, Switzerland.

1973 Oct 15-18 Paris (France)  
Unesco. Forum sur la paix et les convictions. (YB n° 3383)  
Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1973 Oct 15-26 Geneva (Switzerland)  
UN, Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. 8th session. (YB n° 3375)  
Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

1973 Oct 15-27 Nicosia (Cyprus)  
Int Co-opera live Alliance. Seminar : - Self-help and state-help in financing on-operative activities. P : 40-70. (YB n° 1710)  
11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9SP, UK.

1973 Oct 15-Nov 9 Vienna (Austria)  
responsible for industrial development planning and technical assistance programming for English speaking participants. P : 15. (YB n° 3386)  
P O BOX 707, A-1011 Vienna, Austria.

1973 Oct 16-18 Geneva (Switzerland)  
los trabajadores de la panadería, pastelería y ramas conexas. (YB n° 2719)  
Dan Gallin, 15 rue Neckar, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland.

1973 Oct 16-24 Johannesburg (South Africa)  
Sout African Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Int conference : Holsting -  
The South African Institution of Mechanical Engineers. P O Box 61019, Marshalltown, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.

1973 Oct 16-26 Geneva (Switzerland)  
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Committee on Shipping, 6th session. (YB n° 3581)  
Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

1973 Oct 17-19 Brussels (Belgium)  
Federation of Int Furniture Removers. Assembly of delegates. (YB n° 947)  
J Hennard, rue de la Loi 81 A, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

1973 Oct 17-23 Schloss Segenbergl (Austria)  
(YB n° 1634)  
Dr R K Jech, Luegerring 12/4, A-1010 Vienna, Austria.

1973 Oct 22-23 Versailles (France)  
Institut Français de libre Service (IFIS), 27 Rue d'Athènes, 75009 Paris.

1973 Oct 22-25 Madrid (Spain)  
ture and reliability of supply of electricity generating systems in the ECE re-  
Energy Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

1973 Oct 22-26 Geneva (Switzerland)  
FAO/World Health Organization. 3rd conference on food additives and contaminants. (YB n° 971/3548)  
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

1973 Oct 22-26 Ostend (Belgium)  
European Federation for Physical Therapy. 15th congress. P: 600. (YB n° 739)  
Asn des Kinésithérapeutes de Belgique, rue d'Albanie 15, 1060 Brussels, Belgium.

1973 Oct 23-26 Prague (Czechoslovakia)  
contribute toward a just peace Between the Arab nations and Israel ? (YB n° 272)  
Jungmannova 9, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.

1973 Oct 22-27 Beirut (Lebanon)  
Int Hotel Association. 53rd Council meeting. P: 300. (YB n° 2110)  
Faubourg St-Honore 89, 75008 Paris, France.

1973 Oct 23-24 Katowice (Poland)  
Int Society for Rock Mechanics, Polish National Committee. Int symposium on prelection against rock-fall. (YB n° 2505)  
Polish National Committee of the Int Society for Rock Mechanics, Główny Instytut Górnictwa, Katowice, Plac Gwarków 1, Poland.

1973 Oct 23-24 Tbilisi (USSR)  
Int Union of Alpine Associations. General assembly. P : 50. (YB n° 2684)  
The Mountaineering Federation of the USSR, Skatertnyipereoulók 4, Moscow 69, USSR.

1973 Oct 23-25 Gatlinburg (Tenn. USA)  
17th conference on analytical chemistry in nuclear technology.  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory, P.O.B X, Oak Ridge, Tenn 37830, USA.



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- 1973 Oct 23-Nov 5 Suva (Fiji)  
World Health Organisation. Seminar on family life education. (YB n° 3548)  
Via Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.
- 1973 Oct 24-25 Brussels (Belgium)  
Int Business Contact Club Symposium : La chimie de l'environnement :  
technologie et produits en 1973-1978. C : 20.  
Int Business Contact Club i-b./c.c., Nieuwelaan 65, 1820 Strombeek, Belgium.
- 1973 Oct 24-26 Montreal (Canada)  
Dr Raymond Prince, 3690 Peel St., Montreal, Canada.
- 1973 Oct 24-26 Paris (France)  
Unesco. Round table of institutions supporting anthropology and language  
science in educational development. (YB n° 3383)  
Place de Fontenay, 75 Paris 7e, France.
- 1973 Oct 25-27 Kingston (Canada)  
Colloque : Le monde français en 1973.  
Centre d'études françaises, a/s M Pierre Gobin, Queen's University, King-  
ston, Canada.
- 1973 Oct 25-29 Paris (France)  
Int Committee on Occupational Health. Seminar : The temporary migrant  
manager : technologists. (YB n° 1634)  
Drs J D A Doeglas, Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, Willemstraat 22 A, Eind-  
hoven, Netherlands.
- 1973 Oct 27 Abidjan (Ivory Coast)  
Int Social Security Association, Commission Permanente de la Mutualité. 11e  
réunion. (YB n° 2468)  
Mr Léo Wildmann. 154 rue de Lausanne. CH-1211 Geneva 22.
- 1973 Oct 29-31 St Vincent (Italy)  
4° congresso « Scienza e tecnologia del vuoto ».  
10133 Torino, Italy.
- 1973 Oct 29-Nov 4 Grenada (Spain)  
Int Council of Monuments and Sites/Int Federation of Landscape Architects.  
2e colloque. Int sur la protection et la restauration des jardins anciens. (YB n° 1748/1942)  
Secrétariat Général de l'ICOMOS, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris, France.
- 1973 Oct 29-Nov 9 Geneva (Switzerland)  
United Nations, Population Commission. 17th session. (YB n° 3375)  
UN, New York, NY 10017, USA.
- 1973 Oct 30-Nov 5 Geneva (Switzerland)  
World Health Organisation. Scientific Group on operational research into the  
delivery of family planning care in health services. (YB n° 3548)  
Via Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.
- 1973 Oct Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)  
Unesco /Unicef. Regional seminar on the development of science and mathe-  
matics concepts in young children. (YB n° 3383/3380)  
Place de Fontenay, 75 Paris 7e, France.
- 1973 Oct Bakou (USSR)  
Int Institute of Space Law. 16th int. colloquium. (YB n° 2163)  
250 rue Saint-Jacques. 75005 Paris, France.
- 1973 Oct Bari (Italy)  
Int Society for Horticultural Science. 2nd int meeting on the artichoke. (YB n° 2488)  
Prof Vittorio Marzi, Istituto di Agronomia Generale e Coltivazione erbacee,  
Facoltà di Agraria, Via Amendola, 165/A, 70126 Bari, Italy.
- 1973 Oct Bonn (Germany, Fed Rep)  
Mouvement Socialiste Européen (Gauche Européenne). Séminaire : Régiona-  
lisme et Europe. (YB n° 3889)  
Jacque Enock, 113 avenue Mozart, 75016 Paris, France.
- 1973 Oct (5 days) Geneva (Switzerland)  
FAO/World Health Organization. 3rd Conference on food additives and  
contaminants P : 76. (YB n° 871/3548)  
FAO, Conference Programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100  
Rome, Italy.
- 1973 Oct Geneva (Switzerland)  
Lutheran World Federation. Conference of secretaries of world confessional  
families. (YB n° 2937)  
150 route de Fernay, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
- 1973 Oct (5 days) Padova-Venice (Italy)  
European Physical Society. Conference : Advanced problems in particle  
physics. P : 200-300. (YB n° 834)  
Mrs M Baldo-Cedin, Istituto di Fisica, Galileo Galilei -, Via Marzolo 8,  
I-35100 Padova.
- 1973 Oct Paris (France)  
Société de Nutrition et de Diététique de Langue Française. Assemblée gé-  
nérale annuelle : Etude de quelques pollutions alimentaires. (YB n° 981)  
Dr J Lambert, 52 avenue de Saxe, F-75015 Paris.
- 1975 Oct Paris (France)  
Société de Langue Française de Broncho-Oesophagologie. Congres.  
Pr J P Haguenauer, Clinique O R L, Hôpital de la Croix Rousse. F-69004  
Lyon.

1973 Oct Prague (Czechoslovakia)  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Int symposium : Capitalist economic  
crises and their signification ». Institute of the Czechoslovak and World History CSAV, Jirská 3, Prague 1,  
Czechoslovakia.

1973 Oct Szeged (Hungary)  
European Castro Club- Symposium : Gastroenterology.  
Hungarian Society of Gastroenterology. Dr Istvan Wittman. Secretary-General  
Diosorok 1. Budapest XII, Hungary.

1973 Oct (Colombia)  
Int Federation for Documentation, Latin American Regional Commission. Con-  
gress. (YB n° 1823)  
7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands.

1973 Oct (Czechoslovakia)  
European Coordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social  
Sciences. TOUR- Les Problèmes économiques et sociologiques du tourisme  
en Europe. Réunion générale. (YB n° 614)  
Riccardo Petrella, Franz-Josefs Kai 3-4, BP 974, A-Vienna T.

1973 Oct (end) (Italy)  
European Coordination Centre (or Research and Documentation in Social Sci-  
ences. PLAN / CONS-Critère de choix entre modes marchands et non-mar-  
chands en vue de satisfaire les besoins de la population. Réunion générale.  
(YB n° 614)  
Riccardo Petrella, Franz-Josefs Kai 3-4, BF 974, A-Vienna 1.

1973 Oct (Jamaica)  
Caribbean Employers' Confederation. Conference. (YB n° 211)  
9 Dere Street, P O Box 911, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

1973 Nov 1-3 Monte-Carlo (Monaco)  
Congrès « Marketing meeting ».  
Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès, Maison de Monaco, Monte-Carlo, Prin-  
cipauté de Monaco.

1973 Nov 1-4 Bangkok (Thailand)  
3rd Asia-Pacific congress on diseases of the chest.  
Or N Sriabhaya, Central Clinic. Tuberculosis Control Div., Yosse, Hamrung  
Muang Rd., Bangkok, Thailand.

1973 Nov 2-9 New Delhi (India)  
FAO. Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia Pacific Region. 9th  
session. P : 40. (YB n° 971)  
FAO, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome,  
Italy.

1973 Nov 4-7 Mexico City (Mexico)  
Int Federation of Catholic Pharmacists. 12e congrès : Le pharmacien aux  
prises avec le monde moderne. (YB n° 1875)  
Mr Parât, 60 avenue des Pages, 78110 Le Vesinet, France.

1973 Nov 4-10 Mainz (Germany, Fed Rep)  
European meeting « Jugend forscht » 1973.  
Mr S Pabst, Bundeswettbewerbseleiter « Jugend Forscht », Pressehaus, D- 2  
Hamburg 1, Germany, Fed Rep.

1973 Nov 4-10 Sydney (Australia)  
3rd Pacific Rim architectural conference. P : 700.  
Royal Australian Institute of Architects, 30 Howe Crescent, South Melbourne.  
Vic 3205, Australia.

1973 Nov 5-7 Geneva (Switzerland)  
Int Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized enterprises. Autumn  
symposium. Town and country planning. (YB n° 1269)  
98 rue de St Jean, 1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland.

1973 Nov 5-7 Mainz (Germany, Fed Re-)  
13th int conference on thermal conductivity.  
Dr H J Sauer, Jr., Dept of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, university  
Of Missouri-Rolla Rolla, Mo 65401, USA

1973 Nov 5-8 Rome (Italy)  
FAO. 61St session of the Council. P : 200. (YB n° 971)  
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

1973 Nov 5-9 Paris (France)  
Unesco / Unilar. Symposium on study project on int organizations. (YB n° 3383/3387)  
Unesco, Mrs A Raidi, SSPASS, Place de Fontenay, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1973 Nov 5-9 Warsaw (Poland)  
Int Atomic Energy Agency. Symposium on environmental monitoring at  
nuclear facilities - instruments, methods and programme. (YB n° 1383)  
IAEA, POB 590, A-1011 Vienna, Austria.

1973 Nov 5-16 Geneva (Switzerland)  
Int Labour Organisation. 191st session of the Governing Body and its Com-  
mittees. (YB n° 2183)  
ILO, 1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

1973 Nov 6-7 Liblice Casltle (Czechoslovakia)  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. 3rd int symposium Modelling of di-  
mate effect on electrical and mechanical engineering equipment..  
Commission for Complex Studies of the Development Countries, Presidium of  
the CSAV, Narodni 7, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia,



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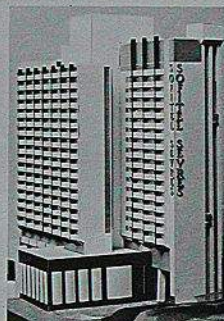
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1973 Nov 6-9 Brussels (Belgium)  
Institut Européen de Cancérologie. Symposium Int sur la cancer et l'en-

Dr G E Peeters, Institut Européen de Cancérologie, me des Fripiers 24 bis,  
B 1000 Brussels.

1973 Nov 6-9 Princeton (NJ, USA)  
American Nuclear Society. 5th symposium on engineering problems of fusion

Mr G Melese d'Hospital, Gull General Atomic, POB 608, San Diego, Calif  
92112, USA.

1973 Nov 6-11 Prague (Czechoslovakia)  
Meeting of the scientific and medical societies of the socialist countries  
Czechoslovak Medical Society, J E Purkyně, Sokolsha 31, Prague 2, Czechos-

1973 Nov 6-12 Saint-Denis (Reunion Island)  
Int Children's Centre. Séminaire régionale sur l'hygiène, assainissement et  
santé de l'enfant, pour les cadres et responsables de la santé publique des  
îles Maurice, de Madagascar, et de la Réunion. (YB n° 1496)

Château de Longcham, Carrefour de Longchamp, Bois de Boulogne, 75 Paris  
16e, France.

1973 Nov 7-9 Liege (Belgium)  
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, Conference on logistics. (YB n° 3005)  
Major Stalcup, Quartier Général de l'OTAN, Brunsum, Netherlands.

1973 Nov 7-9 Rennes (France)  
Congrès : Information et télécommunications.  
AFCET, Université de Paris IX, Dauphiné, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.

1973 Nov 8-9 Paris (France)  
Int Federation of Newspaper Publishers. 1st marketing conference. (YB n° 1965)  
FIEJ, 6 bis rue Gabriel Laumain, 75010 Paris, France.

1973 Nov 8-10 Milwaukee (USA)  
Middle East Studies Association of North America. Annual meeting.  
Prof Abbas Hamdani, Dept of History, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee,  
Wisconsin 53201, USA.

1973 Nov 8-10 Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)  
European Fédération of National Associations of Engineers. Seminar : The  
qualifications needed by engineers to meet the requirements of the functions  
they perform in the course of their career in a society undergoing rapid  
change, methodology and illustrative cases. P : 100.  
c/o Deutscher Verband technisch-wissenschaftlicher Vereine, Postfach  
1130, D 4 • Düsseldorf 1, Germany, Fed Rep.

1973 Nov 8-Dec 8 Montevideo (Uruguay)  
Latin American Free Trade Association. 12th conference, regular session. (YB n° 2879)  
Gustavo Magarinos, Cebollati 1461, Casilla de Correo 577, Montevideo,  
Uruguay.

1973 Nov 9-11 Berlin (West)  
Berufsverband der Heilpädagogen. Fachtagung.  
2067 Rheinfeld /Hosteln, Bolande 26, Germany, Fed Rep.

1973 Nov 9-11 Bombay (India)  
Int College of Surgeons. 5th Asian Federation congress. (YB n° 1513)  
Dr P P Karnik, 753 Parsi Colony, Dr Ghantli Road, Dadar, Bombay, 14, India.

1973 Nov 10-12 Monte Carlo (Monaco)  
Congrès mondial d'acupuncture.  
Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès, Maison de Monaco, Monte-Carlo, Prin-  
cipauté de Monaco.

1973 Nov 10-13 Geneva (Switzerland)  
Groupe International . Laciati et Communauté de Vie Chrétienne -. 9e ren-  
c/o OCIC, Jean-Jacques Masquelin, 248 avenue Molière, 1060 Brussels. Bel-  
gium.

1973 Nov 10-29 Rome (Italy)  
FAO, 17th session of the conference. P : 900. (YB n° 971)  
FAO, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.  
Italy.

1973 Nov 11-15 Washington (USA)  
Int Center of Social Gerontology. Int colloquium : Housing and environmental  
design for older adults. Ex. (YB n° 3855)  
CIGS Exhibition, AIA, 1735 New York Avenue NW, Washington DC 20006, USA.

1973 Nov 11-16 Melbourne (Australia)  
Int Society of Parenteral Nutrition. Symposium. P : 400.  
Dr D A Coats, 1 Thomas Court, Eaglemont 3084, Australia.

1973 Nov 12-13 Cologne (Germany, Fed Rep)  
9th meeting on safety evaluation of emergency core cooling systems.  
Mr Franzen, Inst für Reaktorserbeit der TÜV e.V., Glockengasse 2,  
S Cologne, German Fed Rep.



1973 Nov 13-14 Los Angeles (Calif. USA)  
7th space simulation conference.  
McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., 5301 Bolsa Avenue, Huntington Beach, Calif 92647, USA.

1973 Nov 12-14 Brussels (Belgium)  
Belgian Ministry of Transport/Conseil Supérieur de la Sécurité Routière. Int days of road safety. Ex. fonds d'Etudes pour la Sécurité Routière, Journées Internationales 1973, T4 rue du Gouvernement Provisoire, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

1973 Nov 12-14 Liege (Belgium)  
Symposium sur l'intelligibilité de la parole. P : 200.  
M le Professeur Frenhel, Faculté des Sciences Appliquées de l'Université de Liège, rue St Gilles 33, 4000 Liège, Belgium.

1973 Nov 12-14 Stockholm (Sweden)  
Idea 73. Marketing conference and exhibition.  
AB ST Erks-Massan, Massvägen 1.S- 106 80 Stockholm, Sweden.

1973 Nov 12-15 Tokyo(Japan)  
Int symposium on marine engineering. P : 300. C : 80.  
Organizing Committee for ISME, c/o Ship Research Institute, 6-38-1, Shin-kawa, Mitaka, Tokyo, Japan.

1973 Nov 12-16 San Juan (Puerto Rico)  
Int Council on Alcohol and Addiction. Conference on alcoholism and drug dependence. (YB n° 1765)  
CP UO. 1001 Lausanne, Switzerland.

1973 Nov 12-16 Tokyo (Japan)  
Organizing Committee for SPSE Tokyo Symposium. Institute of Industrial Science, Tokyo University, 7-22-1, Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

1973 Nov 12-17 Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)  
FAO, African Commission on Agricultural Statistics, 6th session. (YB n° 971)  
Chief, Conference Programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

1973-Nov 12-17 Papeete (Tahiti)  
South Pacific Commission. Regional technical meeting on medicinal plants. BP D5, Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia. (YB n°3280)

1973 Nov 12-17 Strasbourg (France)  
European Parliament. Session. (YB n° 667)  
Centre Européen, Plateau du Kirchberg, Luxembourg.

1973 Nov 12-23 Beirut (Lebanon)  
Unesco. Office in Beirut. 1st regional population conference. (YB n° 3383)  
P O Box 4656, Beirut, Lebanon.

1973 Nov 12-23 London (UK)  
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. Assembly, 8th session. (YB n° 1117)  
101-104 Piccadilly, London W1V0AE, UK.

1973 Nov 13-14 Liege (Belgium)  
Association des Ingénieurs Electriciens sortis de l'Electrotechnique Montefior/Comité Belge de l'Electrothermie et de l'Electrochimie. Journées int d'étude sur les fours à arc. P. 200 300.  
Secrétariat de l'AIM, rue Saint-Gilles 31, 4000 Liège, Belgium.

1973 Nov 13-16 Budapest (Hungary)  
Scientific Society for Telecommunication. 3rd symposium on reliability in electronics.  
Scientific Society for Telecommunication, 1372 Budapest, Kossuth L ter 6-8, Hungary.

1973 Nov 13-18 Dusseldorf (Germany, Fed Rep)  
Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research. Council meeting. (YB n° 3210)  
Dr Klaus Voigt, Institut für Meereskunde, Warnemünde 253, Germany.

1973 Nov 13-18 Versailles (France)  
Association Dentaire Française. Congrès int. Ex. Jacques Charon, Secrétariat Général, 22 avenue de Villiers, 75017 Paris.

1973 Nov 14-15 Brighton (UK)  
Int. Institute of Refrigeration, Commission A3 (Gas Liquefaction and Separation). Conference on : the reliability and safety to large air separation plant (YB n°2159)  
Mr Maurice Grenier, Vice-Président of Commission A3, L'air liquide- DCVM, 57 avenue Carot, 34500 Champigny/Marne, France.

1973 Nov 14-16 Geneva (Switzerland)  
Paris Union Committee for Int Co-operation In Information Retrieval Among Examining Patent Offices. Plenary committee. (YB n°292)  
WIPO/OMPI, 32 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

1973 Nov 14-16 San Francisco (USA)  
The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Nuclear and Plasma Sciences Society /Atomic Energy Commission / NASA. 1973 Nuclear science symposium. Ex.  
Mr Paul L Phelps, Program Chairman, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory L-523 P O Box 808, Livermore, Cal 94550, USA.

1975 Nov 14-18 Dublin (Ireland)  
Hotel Sales Managers Association. Congress. P : 600.  
Mr R CTFaherty, Sales Manager, Costelloe Hotels Group, South County Hotel, Dublin 4, Ireland.



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1973 Nov 15 London (UK)  
The Institute of Physics, The Materials and Testing Group. Symposium on  
lattice behaviour of composite materials.  
Meetings Office of The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London  
SW1X 8DX, UK

1973 Nov 15-16 Antwerp (Belgium)  
European Federation of Chemical Engineering, 2nd symposium : Large che-  
« Large Chemical Plants », Design and Operation. Koninklijke Vlaamse In-  
genieursvereniging, J Van Rijswijklaan 58, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium.

1973 Nov 15-17 Paris (France)  
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Colloque Int (sur Invitation) :  
La recherche administrative en Europe Orientale et Occidentale.  
Prof M Lesage, Sous-Directeur du Service de Recherches juridiques compa-  
ratives du CNRS, 15 Quai Anatole France, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1973 Nov 16-18 London (UK)  
Int Union of Architects. Commission Exercice de la Profession. Meeting.  
(YB n° 2689)  
Michael Welli, 4 Impasse d'Antin, 75 Paris 8e, France.

1973 Nov 17 Liege (Belgium)  
Association Chrétienne des Invalides et Handicapés. Congrès, P : 300  
M Hardy, rue de Beyne 176, 4030 Grivegnée, Belgium.

1973 Nov 17-20 Rome (Italy)  
Conference of Int Catholic Organizations. Consultation annuelle du Conseil  
des Laïcs et conférence des O.I.C. (YB n° 406)  
Jean-Jacques Masquelin, 248 Avenue Molière, 1060 Brussels, Belgium.

1973 Nov 19-21 Eastbourne (UK)  
Meeting on powder metal alloys and properties.  
The Secretary, Powder Metallurgy Joint Group, 17 Belgrave Square, London  
SW1X 8PU, UK

1973 Nov 19-23 Paris (France)  
Unesco. 2nd int free forum on the role of university in society. (YB n° 3383)  
Unesco, T Lemaesquier, EDI youth, Place de Fontenay, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1973 Nov 19-29 New Delhi (India)  
Int Alliance of Women. Regional seminar : Demographic implications of  
women's participation in society. (YB n° 1152)  
3rd Floor, 47 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0EQ, UK.

1973 Nov 19-30 Versailles (France)  
World Meteorological Organization. Int conference. P : 100. (YB n° 3556)  
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Service des Affaires Scientifiques), Quai  
d'Orsay, F-75007 Paris, France.

1973 Nov 20-22 London (UK)  
The Welding Institute, Abington Hall, Abington, Cambridge CB8 6AL, UK.

1973 Nov 20-22 Melbourne (Australia)  
Int Secretariat of Entertainment Trade Unions. Asia-Pacific conference.  
(YB n° 2443)  
rue Montagne-aux-Herbes-Potageres, 37-41, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

1973 Nov 20-22 Paris (France)  
Aslib. European Conference on research into the management of information  
services and libraries. P : 200.  
Conference Organiser, ASLIB, 3 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PL, UK.

1973 Nov 20-25 Milan (Italy)  
Secondo convegno mostra di bioingegneria.  
FAST, Piazzale R Morandi, 2, 20121 Milan, Italy.

1973 Nov 20-26 Geneva (Switzerland)  
World Health Organisation. Scientific Group on assessment of the relative  
effectiveness, safety and acceptability of different methods of birth control.  
Via Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

1973 Nov 21-23 Lyon (France)  
Association lyonnaise d'ingénieurs conseils. Congrès int. Transformation des  
conditions de travail - transformation des relations humaines - la Post-  
Taylorisation.  
JF Schalburg Algee-Congres BP 25 Ecully - France.

1973 Nov 21-24 Berlin (West)  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Unfallheilkunde. Jahrestagung.  
c/o Frau Vopel, D-1 Berlin 20, Ruhlebener Strabe 149.

1973 Nov 22-23 Geneva (Switzerland)  
European Free Trade Association. Réunion ministérielle des conseils.  
9-11 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

1973 Nov 22-24 Ankara (Turkey)  
Int Union of Architects, Commission Formation de l'Architecte. Réunion.  
(YB n° 2689)  
Michael Welli, 4 Impasse d'Antin, 75 Paris 8e, France.



1973 Nov 26-29 Madras (India)  
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Int symposium on development  
c/o Unesco, Hydrological Decade, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1973 Nov 26-Dec 7 Nairobi (Kenya)  
Int Labour Organisation. 4th African regional conference. (YB n° 2183)  
I.L.O. 1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

1973 Nov 26-30 Paris (France)  
World Veterans Federation. 14th general assembly. (YB n° 3605)

1973 Nov 27-28 Tokyo (Japan)  
Dr F T Onodera Chairman of Fourth Symposium of Rock Mechanics. The Japanese Society Of Soil Mechanics & Foundation Engineering. 13-51-chome, Nishi Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan.

1973 Nov 27-29 Barcelona (Spain)  
Int Institute of Refrigeration. Commission D 1, D 2 and D 3. Meeting : Storage and transport. (YB n° 2159)  
Mr M Estada, Director, Centre Experimental del Frio, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid, Spain.

1973 Nov 27-30 Washington (USA)  
Int Academy of Astronautics, Comité d'Etudes sur l'Homme dans l'Espace/  
Int Astronautical Federation, Comité de Bio-astronautique. 5e symposium int  
tres par l'homme dans . (YB n° 1125/1381)  
250 rue Saint-Jacques, 75005 Paris, France.

1973 Nov 28-30 Arequipa (Peru)  
Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-American Travel Congresses. Division of Tourism Development (OAS). 7th meeting of the technical committee ou re- search and planning. (YB n° 1106)

1973 Nov 28-30 Brussels (Belgium)  
Conference on marketing and behavioral sciences.  
Management Centre Europe, avenue des Arts 4, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

1973 Nov 28-Dec 1 Lisbon (Portugal)  
European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research. 20th seminar :  
• from market research to advertising strategy (and vice-versa) •. (YB n° 853)  
Raadhuisstraat 15, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

1973 Nov 28-Dec 2 Berlin (West)  
Kongress für Perinatale Medizin.  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Perinatale Medizin, D-1 Berlin 44, Mariendorfer Weg 28-38.

1973 Nov 29-30 Vienne (Austria)  
Symposium int sur les problèmes de l'abus de la phénacétine.  
Pr Dr H Haschek, c/o Wiener Medizinische Akademie. Alserstrasse 4, A-1090 Vienne.

1973 Nov 29-Dec 5 Geneva (Switzerland)  
Intergovernmental Committee tor European Migration. Executive Committee and Council. (YB n° 1112)  
9 rue du Valais, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland.

1973 Nov 30 Rome (Italy)  
FAO, Council. 62nd session, P : 200. (YB n° 971)  
FAO, Conference Programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome, Italy.

1973 nov Dar es Salam (Tanzania)  
Unesco. Symposium on social science research in Africa. (YB n° 3383)  
Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1973 Nov Djakarta (Indonesia)  
Unesco. Regional seminar on science policy in South Asia. (YB n° 3383)  
Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1973 Nov Mexico (Mexico)  
Unesco. Symposium on the conditions, concepts, organization and achieve-  
ments of the regeneration of school and out-of-school education in rural educa-  
tion in rural areas. (YB n° 3363)  
Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1973 Nov New Delhi (India)  
Unesco/Int Biological Programme. Seminar on noxious aquatic vegetation in  
tropical and sub-tropical regions. (YB n° 3383)  
Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1973 Fourth quarter Montreal (Canada)  
Int Civil Aviation Organization. 8th air navigation conference. (YB n° 1505)  
ICAO, Int Aviation Building, 1080 University Street, Montreal 101, P.Q. Canada.

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1973 Winter  
Council of the Professional Photographers of Europe. Séminaire pour photographes industriels.  
Europhot, rue Lincoln 67, 1180 Brussels, Belgium.

Chalon-sur-Saône (France)  
(YB n° 456)

1973 Winter  
Council of the Professional Photographers of Europe. Séminaire pour photographes publicitaires et photographes de mode.  
EUROPHOT, rue Lincoln 67, 1180 Brussels, Belgium.

Chalon-sur-Saône (France)  
(YB n° 456)

1973 Nov  
Unesco, Int. Hydrological Decade. Sub-regional meeting of Committees in North-West Africa.  
Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

Rabat (Morocco)  
IHD National  
(YB n° 3383)

1973 Nov  
FAO. European Commission on Agriculture. Executive Committee. 53rd session.  
P : 10. (YB n° 971)  
FAO, Conference Programming Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Rome (Italy)

1973 Nov or Dec  
World Council for the Welfare of the Blind, Committee on Asian Affairs/Indian National Association for the Blind/Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind /American Foundation for Overseas Blind. 4th Asian conference on work for the blind : Employment of the blind in Asia. P : 50. C : 25.  
(YB n° 3499)

Bombay (India)

M Suresh C Ahuja, Vice-Chairman of WCWB Committee on Asian Affairs, c/o National Association for the Blind, 51 Mahatma Gandhi Road. Bombay-1, India.

1973 Dec 1-10  
Economic Commission for Africa. 2nd session of the conference of African demographers.  
ECA, PO Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Addis Abeba (Ethiopia)  
(YB n° 3377)

1973 Dec 2-5  
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association. Congress.  
CSMA, 50 East 41st Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.

Washington (USA)

1973 Dec 3-7  
FAO/Int. Union of Forestry Research Organizations. Symposium on fertilizers in forestry. P: 80. (YB n° 971/2721)  
FAO, Conference Programming Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

Paris (France)

1973 Dec 3-8  
FAO. Regional seminar on reclamation of sandy soils. (YB n° 971)  
Chief, Conference Programming Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.


Nicosia (Cyprus)

1973 Dec 3-10  
ning (YB n° 3548)  
Via Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Geneva (Switzerland)

1973 Dec 4-6  
Mr E F Godwin, US Army Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703, USA.

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FB 200,— FF 23,— FS 18,—
- Guide pratique à l'usage des utilisateurs de services, d'interprétation de conférence, par l'Association internationale des Interprètes de conférence. Français, anglais, espagnol  
FB 50,— FF 6,— FS 5,—
- Les divers types de réunions internationales, l'aménagement des salles, l'équipement et les services, par G.P. Speckaert  
FB 200,— FF 23,— FS 18,—
- Le 4e Congrès international sur l'organisation des congrès, Copenhague 1966. Compte rendu. Les divers types de réunions internationales et leur aménagement matériel. Les participants et les orateurs. Les investissements financiers consacrés aux congrès et leur rentabilité  
FB 200,— FF 23,— FS 18,—
- L'organisation des réunions médicales internationales, par le Conseil des Organisations internationales des Sciences médicales  
FB 250,— FF 28,— FS 22,—
- Les organisations internationales face à l'aspect budgétaire et économique de leurs congrès. Compte rendu du 5e Congrès international sur l'Organisation des Congrès, Barcelone 1970  
FB 350,— FF 40,— FS 32,—

- Guide pratique des services linguistiques (traduction, comptes rendus analytiques, édition) à l'exclusion de l'interprétation, par l'Association internationale des traducteurs de conférences  
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- Comment participer aux réunions internationales : 82 conseils. Petite brochure de 12 pages, format poche pour tous les participants de congrès internationaux.  
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- Bibliographie sélective sur l'organisation internationale (1885-1964) par G.P. Speckaert, 2e édition. 1965. 350 titres relatifs à l'organisation internationale en général et 730 titres relatifs à 214 organisations différentes.
- Répertoire des Périodiques publiés par les organisations internationales, 3e édition, complète les informations de l'Annuaire des Organisations internationales - 1734 périodiques décrits dont 1475 publiés par 1.071 organisations internationales non gouvernementales (sciences, médecine, éducation, jeunesse, arts, religion, technologie, économie, etc...).
- Bibliographie des ouvrages et documents reçus par l'UAI, trimestriellement dans «Associations Internationales».
- Bibliographie des comptes rendus des réunions internationales  
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tenues en 1958 (1964)  
tenues en 1959 (1966) 3 volumes
- Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings, 1 re édition (épuisée) (congrès tenus de 1960 à 1967).
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