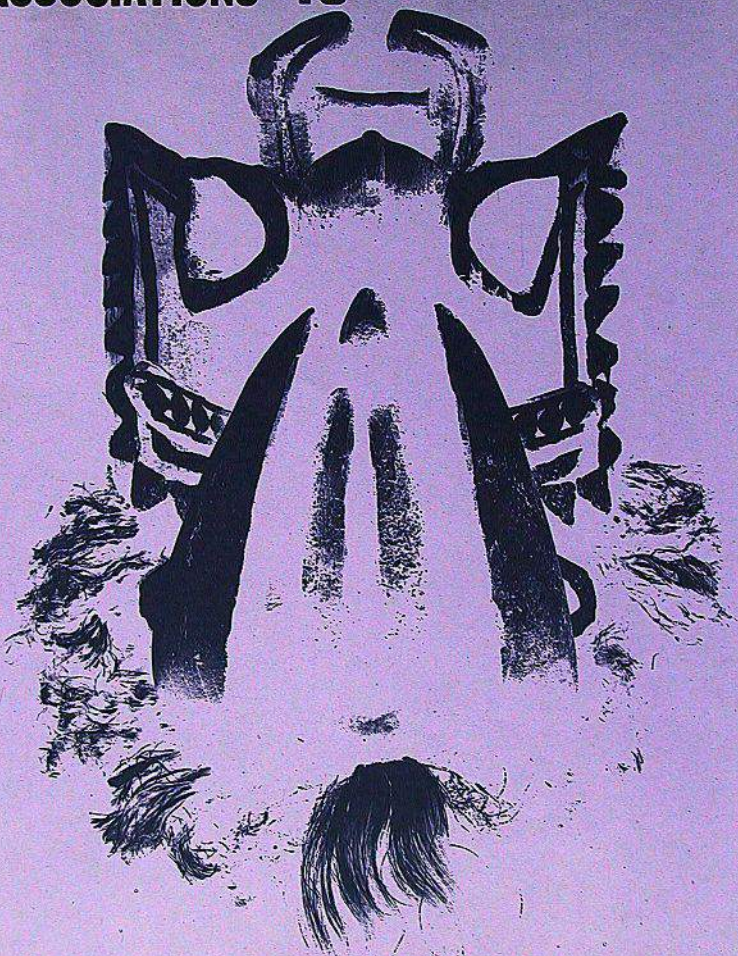


**INTERNATIONAL
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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES

1974- n ° 10

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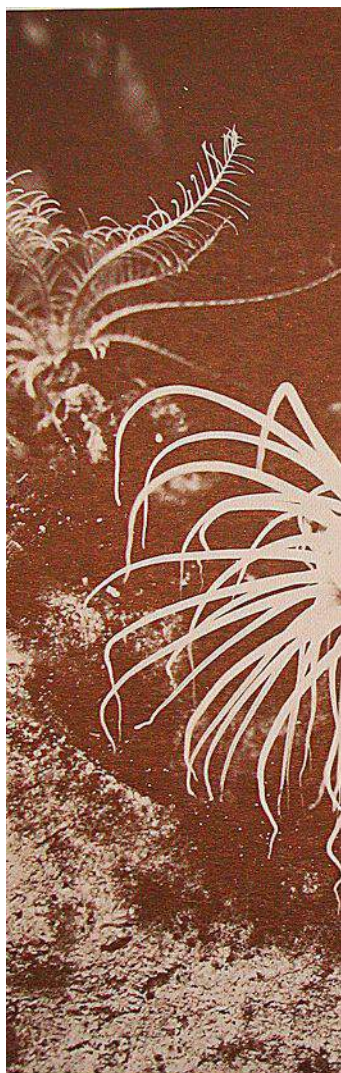
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Published MONTHLY by
Union of International Associations (founded 1910)
Editor, Administration : 1, rue aux Laines, 1000 Brussels (Belgium)
Tel. (02)11.83.96.
Advertising : Roger Ranson, Advertising Manager. 35 Boulevard de la Ré-
publique, Saint Cloud 92210 France
Tel. 605.39.78

International Associations, rue aux Laines 1, Bruxelles 1000 Belgium
Tel. (02) 11.83.96 — 12.54.42.

MENSUEL publié par
Union des Associations Internationales - UAI (fondée en 1910)
Rédaction, Administration: 1, rue aux Laines. 1000 Bruxelles (Belgique)
Tél. (02)11.83.96
Publicité: Roger Ranson Délégué-Directeur de Publicité, 35 boulevard de
la République, Saint Cloud 92210 France
Tél. 605.39.78

Associations Internationales, rue aux Laines 1. Bruxelles 1000 Belgique
Tél. (02)11.83.96 — 12.54.42.



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PHOTO PIO-CERN



L'Afrique s'éveille rapidement à la vie internationale. Addis-Abeba est le siège de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine et de la Commission économique régionale des Nations-Unies, Nairobi le lieu du Programme des Nations-Unies pour l'environnement (P.N.U.E.). La Francophonie universelle a trouvé ses meilleurs points d'appui à Dakar, à Tunis, à Niamey. Yaounde a donné son nom à une convention de coopération eurafricaine. L'Algérie, qui a pris l'initiative d'une assemblée extraordinaire des Nations-Unies consacrée au grand problème des matières premières, s'attache à l'idée d'un ordre économique international. Le tiers monde des puissances non alignées, qui trouva un instant son point de ralliement à Bandung, au temps passé et dépassé de Nehru, de Nasser et de Soekarno, a pris depuis lors des orientations plus spécifiquement régionales, comme le souhaitait à l'époque Dag Hammarskjöld, mort en terre d'Afrique dans l'accomplissement de sa mission de Secrétaire général.

Beaucoup de chemin a été parcouru depuis la conférence afroasiatique de 1955 qui avait la décolonisation pour objet. Voici qu'avec l'accession des colonies portugaises à une indépendance imminente, l'émancipation des peuples d'Afrique est largement en voie d'achèvement. Il ne reste des anciens empires européens d'outre-mer que des vestiges et, hors des anciennes métropoles, les cas de l'Afrique du Sud et de la Rhodesia.

Les tutelles et les influences ont pris d'autres visages, d'autres couleurs. La République africaine était belle sous l'Empire européen. L'Afrique libre découvre d'autres contraintes et d'autres pressions extérieures, aussi d'autres égoïsmes. On pense généralement à la force des courants capitalistes ou révolutionnaires, en oubliant les nouveaux conflits de famille entre parents riches et pauvres. La possession des matières premières essentielles, le pétrole et le phosphate notamment, sont comme la langue d'Esopé, la meilleure et la pire des choses. La meilleure comme arme d'un développement plus équitablement réparti, la

pire comme source de cupidité. Un quart monde déshérité et souvent misérable se détache d'un tiers monde privilégié et souvent opulent. Des millions d'Africains meurent de faim ou végètent dans l'aridité de leurs déserts et de leurs steppes, cependant que des Princes amassent encore des trésors fabuleux. Cette situation n'est certainement pas dans l'esprit de la Charte des Nations-Unies ni de la démocratie libérale ou sociale. Beaucoup de nouveaux Etats croient se mieux défendre en s'enfermant farouchement dans les frontières d'une souveraineté intégrale. Acquis quant à nous à l'idée de transnationalité, nous pensons qu'une société ouverte aux solidarités de notre temps servirait beaucoup mieux et leurs intérêts et leur bonheur. Et que

cette solidarité n'a pas de meilleur véhicule que le réseau des associations qui sont les cadres de l'opinion et de la société.

Les congrès des associations sont une manifestation de plus en plus répandue de ces cadres sociaux actuellement en pleine expansion. Ils supposent une organisation d'accueil qui n'est possible qu'à un certain niveau de développement. C'est bien pourquoi l'Afrique y est venue tardivement mais sûrement.

La Côte d'Ivoire s'inscrit dans le mouvement. Cet événement justifie ce numéro que nous sommes heureux de lui consacrer spécialement pour une large part.

L'ONU ET L'ARTICLE 71

Associations et entreprises

Les impératifs de l'actualité veulent que ce numéro de notre Revue, consacré à une initiative africaine, soit introduit par quelques articles traitant d'un grand sujet à l'ordre du jour, les rapports entre le secteur public et le secteur privé de l'organisation internationale et cela sous deux aspects : les associations transnationales bénévoles et les entreprises multinationales lucratives. Un grand sujet, une matière dont le Conseil économique et social des Nations-Unies vient de reconnaître l'importance, en incorporant à ses programmes l'action des entreprises multinationales jusqu'à lui donner un accent de priorité. Ainsi le Conseil a-t-il décidé la création, au sein du Secrétariat général, d'un Centre d'information et de recherches sur les multinationales, en attendant l'institution d'un « mécanisme approprié » chargé de s'occuper de la question. Il s'agit là, sauf erreur, d'une nouvelle application de l'Article 71 de la Charte qui semble étendre le concept de la coopération non gouvernementale, des associations sans but lucratif aux entreprises de profit.

Cette extension peut être un événement bénéfique pour l'organisation internationale. Mais on comprendrait mal qu'en conséquence, les ONG bénévoles d'un réseau social soient paradoxalement négligées ou déshéritées à l'avantage de nouvelle ONG de profit d'un réseau économique. Nous reviendrons à ce sujet essentiel qui pose tout le problème de la consultation et de la participation du secteur privé au secteur public de l'organisation internationale, non sans rappeler déjà la proposition de l'UAI suggérant formellement au Conseil économique et social, à travers son Comité des ONG, d'envisager la création d'un groupe d'études mixte qui aurait à tâche le réexamen complet des méthodes de la consultation et de la participation des associations.

On notera enfin notre vive réaction aux exigences d'une résolution réitérée de l'Unesco incompatible avec l'indépendance des ONG.

Robert FENAUX

NGO INTERVENTIONS AT THE ECOSOC COMMITTEE ON NGOS - 1

by Dwain C. Epps



Commission of the Churches on International
Affairs of the World Council of Churches,
Vice-Président of the Conference of NGOs in
Consultative Statuts with ECOSOC, and
Chairman of the Geneva Bureau

Mr. Chairman,
Your opening remarks and the comments made by members of your Committee during the discussion this morning were very important and represent a new kind of awareness of and approach by Governments to the consultative relationship. We, in the non-governmental sector, welcome this because our perspectives and actions have changed significantly over the years and we have earnestly sought a dialogue with you at much more substantial levels than has been the case up until very recently. With your permission, Sir, I would like to continue the line of dialogue opened in the discussion during this morning's informal session with my remarks on behalf of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC.

The changing nature of non-governmental organizations

Much could be said in descriptive terms about the work of our Conference, but since we gave you full reports on this during your meeting here last July, and again during your February meeting in New York, I will pass quickly on to other matters, assuming that my colleagues' comments this morning were sufficiently

clear regarding some of our current activities. You have seen, for example, the way in which non-governmental organizations have been grouping together in recent years to deal with the substantive matters on the agenda of the United Nations. We have done so because these are UN agenda items and this is our responsibility as organizations who enjoy consultative status with ECOSOC. But we have also done so because these are matters of real concern for non-governmental organizations preoccupied with the problems confronting people today. Over lunch, we were talking with some colleagues about the ways the consultative relationship has changed since 1945. In the earliest years, many organizations sought and were granted consultative status primarily because of their interest in promoting the ideas and the ideals of the United Nations. Having experienced the frustrations of previous attempts to establish an international system, a forum where pressing international conflicts could be discussed and resolved by peaceful means, NGOs and many governments were concerned that the very ideals of the United Nations be promoted and gain the force of international public opinion.

NGOs continue to do this today, but now, more than ever before, even NGOs created specifically to perform

this promotion and support function are becoming concerned about issues because they are objectively urgent, and not necessarily because they are raised by the United Nations. Many non-governmental organizations are therefore beginning to see their relationship to the United Nations much less in terms of secondary support, and much more in terms of the expertise, experience and information they can contribute to a common enterprise; in terms of giving expression to the voice of the peoples of the United Nations at the United Nations. NGOs are becoming more and more at all levels mass organizations with mass concerns. It is this direction in which most of us are clear that we must go further.

Thus NGOs remain firm in their commitment to promote the ideals of the United Nations. But we have become aware that, if we are to be effective in this, our approach must be adjusted qualitatively. As the distinguished delegate from Egypt said this morning that this is essential because world problems are qualitatively different today, requiring qualitatively new responses, if indeed we are to make any progress in resolving them. Both in the United Nations and in the non-governmental organizations' as well, discussion must become more substantive and action-oriented. NGOs

are seeking to do this in the understanding that this is what the United Nations expects of us today. In so doing we are fully aware that our actions must respect the terms of the Charter of the United Nations.

The changing role of the ECOSOC Committee on NGOs

Against this background, Mr. Chairman, I would like to address the agenda item regarding the Role of the ECOSOC Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. This morning's discussion highlighted how much the very nature of the consultative relationship has changed since 1945 when this Committee was established as a Standing Committee of ECOSOC. Simply to repeat some of the points you and members of the Committee made: In recent years, successive ECOSOC resolutions have spelled out in detail a number of responsibilities this Committee has for the maintenance of the consultative relationship which go far beyond its original, more restricted formal mandate. When it was established, this Committee was basically responsible for determining which NGOs ought to be granted consultative status, and to look after matters of procedure. In the years since, and particularly during the last decade, various ECOSOC and General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 1939 and resolution 1940, mentioned this morning, have in a de facto way greatly broadened the responsibility of this Committee in maintaining relationships with non-governmental organizations. The key words most often repeated have been: « communication », « liaison », « information », and « coordination ». This Committee has gone so far as to make recommendations through ECOSOC to the Secretary-General and has asked him for reports regarding substantive aspects of the consultative relationship. ECOSOC has asked you, on the other hand, to explore ways of engaging NGOs more fully in support of the various substantive UN action resolutions. Thus it seems that though the formal terms of reference of this Committee have not essentially changed since it was formed, in fact the responsibility of this Committee has been significantly augmented. In a new world situation, your task to provide the link for the UN with non-governmental organizations has become much more important in the eyes of the UN than ever before.

The Committee's problems

As you yourself said this morning, Mr. Chairman, NGOs have often been frustrated, as I am sure the members of this Committee have been, by the

problems created by this tension between the de jure mandate of the Committee and its de facto mandate. Putting ourselves for a moment on your side of the consultative relationship, we can see how in several areas this tension has made it very difficult for you to carry out the responsibilities you have been given. In the first place, you have not had the benefit of any real continuity of membership in this Committee. Since you meet only once per year in formal session always in New York, and then once per year in Geneva, always in informal session, you are in fact two separate Committees. One of them, the Committee in New York, is more or less permanent although with a very short term membership. The other, which meets in Geneva, is more ad hoc in which some, but by no means all, the governments on the Committee send someone to cover the informal session. Because there is no formal summary record of the meeting, or even a substantial report on the informal meeting, it has been very difficult for the Chairman of this Committee and for the members of this Committee to maintain a regular coordination between the « New York Committee » and the « Geneva Committee ». Therefore, delegate? must necessarily come to meetings only very partially briefed. This is no fault of their own. It is simply an objective difficulty. A second difficulty you must feel, is the weakness of the Secretariat which serves you. This is no reflection on the personnel. The few people engaged in the Secretariat which serves this Committee do what could be humanly expected to make your work effective. Nonetheless, in New York your Secretariat is so small as to serve you only imperfectly in the fields of communication, promotion of NGO engagement in certain fields, liaison between the United Nations, and the non-governmental sector, etc. The situation in Geneva is even worse. Here, you do not even have a formal representative. Mrs. Guiriat is attached to an office of the European UN headquarters and only seconded for work with your Secretariat. But her restrictions are enormous. For example she has only a part-time secretary. So here again, you are very restricted in fulfilling your mandates to maintain a new kind of relationship. With the transfer of the Human Rights Division to Geneva, it is difficult to see how your Secretariat will be able to provide the kinds of liaison which your comments of this morning showed to be essential. A third difficulty is the frequency of your meetings which we raised already in the last meeting of this Committee. Mr. Chairman, when the recommendation was made that you meet only bi-annually. This would seem to us to put your Committee in an extremely difficult position vis-à-vis your responsibility to the United Nations. If you

meet only once every two years, you will probably be forced into a working style more like that expected of you in the late 1940s than that required in the mid-1970s. You will be restricted to mere procedural questions, the responsibility which you have to promote relationships with NGOs, to encourage them to contribute more to UN programs and to utilize the force that they represent will almost necessarily go unfulfilled.

Some immediate steps needed

For that reason the Geneva Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations requests that you review this decision which we feel would seriously damage your already very tenuous relationships. No matter how frequently you hold informal meetings, this would be true. While informal meetings provide us with an opportunity to exchange views, it does not provide a channel through which the adjustments in the consultative relationship can be made to keep it apace with the needs of the world and the United Nations.

Another problem mentioned in the Secretary-General's interim report to you at your last meeting relates to the term of membership on this Committee. Both the Geneva and New York Boards of the NGO Conference support the suggestion made during your last formal meeting regarding opening the membership on this Committee to governments, not members of ECOSOC. In any case the members of this Committee should be elected for terms longer than just one year, to meet the problem of continuity I raised earlier.

The NGO's contribution

It is in this context, Mr. Chairman, the responsibility of this Committee to ECOSOC and the whole United Nations system, that we would like to approach the question of the consultative relationship. During your last informal meeting here in Geneva, we made three substantial reports to you on the work of the NGO Conference. There we spoke of the new forms of NGO cooperation. We are seeking to strengthen our contributions to the United Nations. We pointed out that without the work of the NGO Conference, much of the present liaison between the non-governmental sector and the United Nations simply would not exist. As we tried to point out last year that, in addition to the substantive contributions non-governmental organizations make to support UN initiatives, NGOs in the Conference are making a significant financial contribution to the UN by performing tasks which the UN NGO Secretariat, because of its limitations, has not been able to handle. I would go so far as

to say that if the NGO Conference had not taken steps over the past three years to fill these gaps, the whole consultative relationship would be in an even greater state of crisis than it is now. To take a few examples in just one field, that of grouping NGOs interested in substantive areas : this Fall we will be holding an international NGO Conference on racism, apartheid and decolonization. This is a direct response to several UN resolutions asking for NGO contributions, and this comes from the NGOs. The ECOSOC NGO Secretariat is thus relieved of one burden. The Conference will be held despite the fact that the UN itself has been much less cooperative than might have been expected in providing meeting space and minimum services. Nevertheless, we are sure it will make a significant contribution to the work of the United Nations in this field. Just yesterday, in the ILO, NGOs sponsored an important international conference in preparation for International Women's Year. More than 60 international NGO representatives met to discuss our role in promoting the full program and aims of the International Women's Year. Again this was an initiative which was taken by the non-governmental organizations, not by the UN. All of the arrangements made and the costs related to this meeting (other than room space generously provided by the ILO) were borne by nongovernmental organizations. These and other NGO initiatives represent a substantial saving to the United Nations in promoting its programs in the non-governmental sector. One could include in addition a number of similar NGO activities like last year's important international disarmament conference, in the field of development, on World Food Program, etc.

The nature of the dialogue we Seek

Through our work in these substantive areas, we have become more than ever convinced of the need for dialogue with the UN, but of a very different sort than we have very frequently with this Committee. We have sought to raise the level of that dialogue and intensify it. We have been pushing this Committee to give us more help in entering the substantive areas where the United Nations asks us to be more active. Now we would like you to be in a position to pursue that dialogue with us. Our dialogue must be carried on within the new world context described by the Special Emergency General Assembly this Spring. This new context obliges us all, NGOs and this Committee alike, to seek out new strategies — strategies which take into account the inter-relationships of problems, and the inter-dependence both of nations and of various sectors of socie-

ty. Unless we are able to do this together, we are destined to fall one another and those who look to us for help. On the NGO side, we are conscious of our responsibilities. To the limits of our financial and personnel capacities, we have engaged in activities to strengthen our relationship with the UN. We have made, in so doing, a significant financial contribution to the United Nations, providing services which the UN was unable or unwilling to offer. But we have reached the limits of our possibilities to expand further this kind of cooperation. Our Committees are working together, more actively and effectively than ever. We have developed a new degree of understanding among NGOs. We have experimented with new working styles. And now, when objective world needs require this kind of relationship to be strengthened, we find that our resources do not allow it.

Some recommendations for strengthening a qualitatively new relationship

It was for this reason that last year we recommended to you several measures which would strengthen both sides of our relationship and therefore allow progress. Those recommendations have now been intensely discussed in both Boards of the NGO Conference, and I would like to repeat them now in hope that they can be discussed and acted upon concretely when this Committee next meets. They fall into three areas and like the world's greater problems are inter-related.

1. The first is the imperative necessity for this Committee and for ECOSOC to strengthen its Secretariat, so that it can cope with the tasks of communication, liaison and promotion mentioned earlier. Unless this is done we can hardly see how the UN side of our relationship can proceed. The most urgent need is to formally establish and strengthen your Secretariat in Geneva. The problem has long been serious, and the transfer of the Human Rights Division to Geneva has made it impossible.

2. The second has to do with essential services from the United Nations to the non-governmental community. In the first place these are conferences services. The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations will hold its next triennial assembly in 1975. On this occasion approximately 250 NGO representatives will gather to discuss the consultative relationship, to fix Conference policy for the next three years, and to elect a new Board. For that assembly, the NGO Conference will require room space, interpretation services, and documentation services from the UN. Under present circumstances, without this assistance, this assembly probably cannot be held and it is important not only for the NGOs, but for the United Nations as well.

3. Finally, Mr. Chairman, there is the need for United Nations assistance to the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations to facilitate the work of its Committees and allow them to grow in effectiveness. At present the NGOs provide from their own limited staffs all the secretarial and administrative support for no less than six Committees in Geneva and a similar number in New York. A considerable amount of what they do would under normal circumstances be expected of your own Secretariat. To cite just some examples : informing NGOs regarding points on UN meeting agendas where their contribution could be important (most NGOs receive these agendas through normal document distribution after meetings have begun); pointing out certain ECOSOC and General Assembly resolutions which speak to NGOs but of which they are unaware; bringing NGOs together on specific subjects of interest to the UN, etc. By now, this work has become so broad that we find we are unable to move into new areas, or be as effective as we would like in old ones, often for the lack of adequate secretarial services. There would of course, be alternatives to our approaching you for help. We could, for example, approach charitable foundations, or seek bi-lateral assistance from individual governments. But we exist as an NGO Conference because of our common commitment to the United Nations and that is why we turn to you. We feel that is natural, and there are multiple precedents in the UN system.

We are seeking two alternative possibilities, which might be somehow combined. The first is to provide one additional secretary in the NGO Secretariat in Geneva and another in New York, who could be put at the disposal of the NGO Conference to service its Boards and its special and ad hoc committees. This would perhaps be the more expensive alternative, given UN overhead costs. The second alternative would be for the UN to provide financial assistance directly to the NGO Conference so that we could employ the two persons required. The amount of money involved would be minimal, and would amount to the UN purchasing NGO services in essential areas on a basis of cost-sharing with us. We would like, Mr. Chairman, for this matter to be put on the agenda of your next formal meeting for fuller discussion.

Towards a réévaluation of the relationship

I would like to conclude, Mr. Chairman with some very brief remarks on how your Committee and NGOs might proceed to reevaluate the whole issue of consultative relations in a new era of international cooperation. We are

Continued on page 459

LES INTERVENTIONS ONG-2



par Alice Paquier

World YWCA

Tout comme le Comité du Conseil chargé des Organisations non-gouvernementales, les ONG souhaitent que s'établissent entre les Nations Unies et les ONG une communication et une collaboration aussi fructueuses que possible, et qu'en particulier les ONG puissent apporter aux Nations Unies leur pleine contribution. Or, il est évident qu'actuellement les Nations Unies ne reçoivent pas des ONG tout l'apport qu'elles pourraient en attendre. Par ailleurs, les ONG regrettent que leur collaboration avec les Nations Unies ne soit pas aussi féconde qu'elles le souhaiteraient. Il faut bien le reconnaître, les relations actuelles des ONG avec les Nations Unies ne sont pas entièrement satisfaisantes. Cette insatisfaction, ressentie face à l'ensemble de la situation, se retrouve de manière spécifique — et cela est normal — au sujet des critères pour l'octroi du statut consultatif et la classification des ONG. On peut trouver à cela plusieurs raisons.

Premièrement, au cours de ces dernières années les Nations Unies ont évolué et se sont beaucoup développées; de leur côté, les ONG ont également subi de grands changements. Il est donc normal que les directives et dispositions qui régissent les relations entre ECOSOC et ONG ne correspondent plus entièrement à la réalité et doivent étre revues.

Ensuite, le nombre des ONG jouissant du statut consultatif auprès de l'ECOSOC grandit d'année en année, fait encourageant car il démontre l'intérêt que les ONG portent au travail des Nations Unies. Mais au nombre croissant des ONG il fut ajouter la très grande diversité de leurs buts, de leurs méthodes de travail et de leur programme. Le monde des ONG devient ainsi toujours plus vaste, varié et complexe, ce qui ne rend pas la tâche du Comité aisée. Comme l'a souligné le Comité dans sa session de février, il existe aussi un danger de double représentation, certaines ONG pouvant avoir à la fois le statut consultatif en tant qu'associations indépendantes, et à travers leur affiliation à une organisation regroupant plusieurs ONG.

Un autre aspect du problème concerne la relation entre les ONG internationales et les ONG nationales. En principe, seules les ONG internationales peuvent recevoir le statut consultatif auprès de l'ECOSOC, mais il existe certaines exceptions et, comme on a pu le remarquer lors de la dernière session du Comité, le nombre de ces exceptions va en augmentant. On ne s'en étonnera pas, sachant que l'accent est mis par les Nations Unies aussi bien que par les ONG sur le travail au plan régional et national. Par ailleurs, un travail important et efficace est accompli par certaines ONG nationales sans affiliation internationale. Il serait donc souhaitable que l'on trouve une formule leur permettant de contribuer plus directement aux travaux des Nations Unies.

En outre, le Comité du Conseil chargé des ONG ne peut échapper à la réalité politique du monde dans lequel nous vivons. Les facteurs politiques, il faut bien le reconnaître, exercent une influence sur ses travaux, en particulier sur ses décisions concernant l'octroi du statut consultatif et la classification des ONG. Ainsi, par exemple, le pays dans lequel une ONG a son secrétariat général, la nationalité et la personnalité de son représentant à la session du Comité, ne sont pas sans importance. Ce sont là quelques faits qui, parmi d'autres, paraissent expliquer pourquoi les relations entre l'ECOSOC et les ONG ne sont pas aussi satisfaisantes qu'on le voudrait. Peut-être l'examen du procédé réglant l'octroi du statut consultatif et la classification des ONG aiderait-il à améliorer ces relations. C'est la raison pour laquelle nous nous permettons de suggérer que le Secrétaire général soit prié d'établir un groupe de travail mixte, c'est-à-dire formé de délégués gouvernementaux et d'experts ONG.

Ce groupe de travail aurait pour tâche d'étudier la situation actuelle et de présenter au Secrétaire général un rapport avec une recommandation concernant l'octroi du statut consultatif et la classification des ONG.

Les membres gouvernementaux de ce groupe de travail pourraient étre désignés par le Secrétaire général, et les experts ONG par la Conférence des ONG.

NGO INTERVENTIONS - 3:

Liaison between the United Nations system and NGOs at the regional and national levels

by Jon Alexander

Secretary General, ISMUN

I represent here, Mr. Chairman, the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (more commonly known as ISMUN), but today I speak on behalf of the Conference of Non-governmental Organisations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC, in my capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Geneva Bureau of the Conference. I wish to make a few remarks about the increasing liaison between the United Nations system and international Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) at the regional and national levels.

As all Delegates on this Committee are well aware, I am sure, there has been in recent years a growing contribution by INGOs to substantive areas of United Nations work. In this connection it was encouraging to hear the emphasis — which we as NGOs would share — placed by the USA Delegate on the need for this Committee to facilitate the substantive work of INGOs rather than to exhaust its energies on procedural matters.

If I may, I will quote a few concrete examples of the contribution made by INGOs. In the area of economic development, a priority area for action by INGOs, it is currently estimated that the total annual amount contributed by a wide range of INGOs is around \$10m. Equally as important as the provision of technical assistance, in the INGO view, would be their role as the mobilisers of public opinion, particularly within industrialised nations, in support of effective development programmes in poor countries. In Geneva, for instance, a large and representative group of INGOs (who

are members of the Conference of NGOs) have been working together for a number of years through three functional ad hoc committees on Development, Disarmament and Human Rights, the latter having important sub-committees on the Status of Women and on Racism.

Initially, I think it can rightly be said, the relationship between the United Nations system and INGOs was conducted almost exclusively at the directly international level. — if you like, between the headquarters of the United Nations organ involved and the headquarters of the particular INGO. This situation reflected both the traditional mode of communication and co-operation used by each party, and the limitations which each faced — primarily a lack of resources to extend the relationship beyond the headquarters level.

Recently however, there has been a growing recognition within Governments, within the United Nations system and among INGOs that the existing co-operation between them in substantive areas of the United Nations work can usefully be developed by a closer liaison at the national and regional levels. Among, other things, such a development would considerably strengthen the sense in which the United Nations system can be said to be working in the name of « We, the Peoples ».

This extended liaison is especially relevant in the area of development, where INGOs would wish, and have been asked by UN Resolutions, to contribute to the maximum to the success of the Second Development

Decade. In the programme area, we would welcome the recent UNDP initiative in undertaking a field survey of UNDP/NGO liaison on the national level. This was motivated by a realisation of the potential contribution that INGOs and some national NGOs can make to the total development process. On the basis of the findings of the survey, guidelines are now being formulated by the UNDP for the guidance of their Resident Representatives, so that this concrete collaboration can develop further. Some pilot projects are planned and at this stage, I would say, NGOs are optimistic that these will be successful and will lead to wider and even more substantial involvement of NGOs in the development process, both those with international constituencies and those of a purely national character. INGOs also have a major role in the dissemination of information on development issues, and there are useful opportunities for practical collaboration between the United Nations system and the INGOs at the national level in industrialised as well as in non-industrialised countries. FAO, for example, through its FFHC Unit (which I might say is far too small), have for a number of years been doing some creative and useful work in the area of development education with national NGOs in industrialised nations, as well as with indigenous organisations in non-industrialised nations. There is considerable need and scope for an expansion of this sort of collaboration. Additionally, at the regional level, there are indications that concrete programmes of co-operation can be developed,

especially between INGOs and the Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations. If I may speak for a moment as the representative of a youth organisation, the appointment of Youth Liaison Officers by the Economic Commissions in accordance with ECOSOC Resolution 1086J(39), is a welcome step toward realising the potential contribution which young people around the world can make towards the achievement of the goals of the United Nations. In general therefore, Mr. Chairman, we in the INGO world welcome the current trend to increase the collaboration between the United Nations system and NGOs at the national and regional levels. We believe that those trends result from a realisation of the contributions already made in material and other ways by a wide range of NGOs, and of the further potential available if viable modes of collaboration are established within regions and within individual nations. But, I would want to end with a practical note, to introduce an edge of caution to what I have already said, not least because I feel that there is (as has often been the case in the History of the United Nations) a real danger of excessive expectations on the part of both the United Nations and the NGO community.

Increased collaboration between the United Nations system and INGOs at any level cannot take place in a vacuum. It must have manpower and financial implications, and in the INGO world as well as within the United Nations system there are very real limitations on available resources. For INGOs to operate effectively at the national and regional level in collaboration with the United Nations system as well as maintain their international work, does mean a need for greater resources at a time when many INGOs find it increasingly difficult to fund their current operations. INGOs, perhaps even more than the United Nations system and Governments, are critically affected by phenomena like inflation. Therefore while the interest and support shown by different parts of the United Nations system for the development of such further collaboration to realise the potential of INGO contributions to development and other substantive areas of United Nations work is indeed welcome, that interest in its turn necessitates that the appropriate United Nations organ and the relevant INGOs examine together the practical modalities, including financial and other assistance to INGOs, so that these new forms of collaboration may take concrete shape. We are aware of some of the difficulties — for instance, that it is not possible for UNDP to allocate finance directly to an NGO, however much it might wish to work with that NGO on a particular project, unless the project and the financial assistance are approved by the

Government of the country, and the money is available from the country programme allocation. But we are convinced that ways can and must be found to overcome such practical hurdles.

I have no mandate, Mr. Chairman, to make specific proposals at this time, primarily because the NGO Conference (through its Development Committees in Geneva and New York) is in the middle of giving detailed consideration to these issues, in the light of the UNDP survey, the results of which were available too recently for us to have specific proposals for discussion by this Committee today. I fully expect, however, that by the next time that this Committee meets formally in New York in February next year, some precise proposals will be submitted for consideration and action. In the meantime I would be happy to answer any questions which may arise from what I have said, or to clarify any points. Thank you.

Continued from page 456

sensitive to the points you made this morning about the limitations of « joint » or « mixed » working groups composed of government and NGO experts. The problem is indeed much greater than criteria for classification of NGOs, and we agree with you that it is the role of this Committee to reassess its function and responsibility in this qualitatively new stage of UN-NGO relations. Obviously, we are willing to contribute in whatever way you would deem useful to such a discussion. We have ideas and some useful experience, but we very much agree that this is primarily a responsibility of this Committee. When this work begins, and it must be soon, or there will no longer be a need for it, two issues might serve as starting point: (1) the need for a consistent policy on NGO relations to United Nations Conferences, each of which presently develops its own procedures through hours of useless debate which often produce more confusion than light; (2) the need for a new, more substantive approach to consultative relations. At a time when non-governmental organizations are working with many sectors of the United Nations, several of which do not report directly to ECOSOC, we should discuss the whole relationship between NGOs and the UN system rather than looking at its individual parts separately.

Those are concrete areas, Mr. Chairman, where it seems to us a new kind of discussion might begin. We are as little interested, as are the members of this Committee, in wasting time in bureaucratic debate. But we feel the time has come for some thorough-going reassessment and some adjustments which will make possible, perhaps for the first time, the dialogue between this Committee and NGOs, about which so much has been said in the past three years. Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to make these background remarks for your Committee's discussion on these agenda items.

by Anthony J. Judge

Assistant Secretary-General,
Union of International Associations

(*) Revised and clarified for distribution purposes

Firstly, I should like to support the statement made by Mr. Epps, Vice-President of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with ECOSOC. Secondly, the manner and form of presentation of the forthcoming Secretary-General's report on NGOs could be very critical. By choosing an appropriate form, much useful attention of a new and positive kind could be drawn to the role of NGOs in world development.

The Secretary-General has given considerable attention in 1973 and 1974 to one new variety of « nongovernmental » organization, namely multinational corporations. In 1973 this took the form of a 200 page report entitled Multinational Corporations in World Development (ST/ECA/190), followed, in 1974, by the Report of a Group of Eminent Persons to Study the Role of Multinational Corporations on Development and on International Relations (E/5500/Add. 1). This attention has been given because of their possible negative impact on world development and United Nations programme objectives. The report and the topic have as a result received wide attention in the world press and in governmental debate.

It is to be hoped that the Secretary-General's report on a long-established variety of « nongovernmental » organization, the « NGOs », would be prepared with similar care, in view of their recognized positive impact on world development and United Nations programme objectives. In the absence of such equivalent care, there is great danger that the negative characteristics of the new type of « nongovernmental » organizations may be deliberately or inadvertently associated with the long-established NGOs.(1)

It was suggested in proposals discussed earlier by the Committee (and expanded by the representative of Egypt), that it would be useful to have a joint government/NGO working group to investigate methods of improving some aspects of NGO/UN relationships. The mandate of this group bears some resemblance to that of the Group of Eminent Persons to Study the Role of Multinational Corporations which proposed (in E/5500/Add. I, Part II, page 40-1) the creation of an ECOSOC

Commission on Multinational Corporations with 9 specified functions many of which, if applied to NGOs, would represent facilitative advances which NGOs have long given up hope of obtaining through ECOSOC. (2) It would be regrettable if both the reports on the multinationals, and the sophistication of the ECOSOC procedures to cater for them, were indicative of (a) greater United Nations interest in multinationals than in NGOs and of (b) greater ability to set up negative control mechanisms rather than positive facilitative mechanisms. The Secretary-General's report on NGOs (also translated and distributed as a publication) could bring together material from a number of documents produced by UN bodies over the past few years, notably

- Report of Dec 1973 meeting on role of NGOs in mobilizing public opinion
- Secretariat interventions at the February 1973 meeting of the ECOSOC NGO Committee
- Reports of informal inter-agency meetings on NGOs (1973))
- UNDP 1974 report on a field enquiry on NGOs.
- Reports on youth NGOs.

It is desirable that the Secretary-General's report include (as annexes) material on similar questions already produced by the Specialized Agencies faced with the same problem.

The advantage of such a report is that

- governments
- delegates
- secretariats
- press

— public all come to appreciate the problems and possibilities of working with and through NGOs.

Publication of major UN reports (such as the Jackson Capacity Study of the UN Development System, or the recent Hill Study on Coordination) which do not consider the role and problems of NGOs, can only be a disservice to the international community. There is a vast network of organizations and groups in our society, extending from the community level to the international level. They are of all kinds and have all sorts of concerns and links between them. We know almost nothing about this network as a network. We

have only the vaguest notion of the number of bodies in it. (For example, a recent study estimated that there were some 30,000 environmental groups and 360,000 churches in the USA alone). We do not know what this network could do for development if its processes were facilitated — it is an almost totally unexplored resource at a time when the world is running out of resources.

We do not even know how to « facilitate » the processes of this network, because no attention has been given to its problems (3).

It is regrettable that the United Nations persists in treating the existence of nongovernmental bodies as a legal or administrative problem rather than as a social phenomenon characteristic of the development process. This restricts official attention to the limited number of international bodies which have sufficient resources, interest or political weight to obtain consultative status. The fact that no statistical series (4), maintained or proposed by the United Nations or its Specialized Agencies, supplies information on the extent of this untapped organizational resource within each country, is an indication of the United Nations inability to galvanize nongovernmental grass-roots activity against world problems. It is an important contributory factor to the current lack of political will to change.

An important document appropriately translated and distributed (both as a document and as a publication) could do much to remedy the current situation.

(1) The Secretary-General's own words at

the opening of the 57th session of ECOSOC lend themselves to misinterpretation unfavourable to NGOs; « The problems which confront

the international community are made more complex by the existence and expansion of non-governmental powerful transnational agents who have come to play an increasing role in the world economic situation. Of these,

the multinational corporation is the most conspicuous » (Press Release SG/SM/255: ECOSOC/647, 2 July 1974).

(2) See inset page 466.

(3) See articles in : The Open Society of the Future; Report of a seminar to reflect on the network of international associations. Brussels, Union of International Associations.

(4) Such as are published in the various statistical yearbooks. The ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, for example, has no data on numbers of national trade unions in each country.

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION NETWORKS

The various United Nations reports on the multinational corporation show a sophisticated awareness of the « network » concept in contrast to previous United Nations reports on organizations of any kind in which the stress is placed on organizations as isolated entities. The UN has never made any reference to the *network* of international NGOs.

Below are some of the sentences from these reports (*) which make use of « network »:

Definitions (page 4, I) : « While the terms « corporation », « firm » and « company » are generally used interchangeably, the term « enterprise » is sometimes preferred as clearly including a *network* of corporate and non-corporate entities in different countries joined together by ties of ownership. »

Geographical distribution (page 8, I) : « Although the *network* of multinational corporations is world-wide, the bulk of their activities is located in developed market economies. »

(page 9, I) : « The more balanced distribution of the *network* of affiliates and stock of investment of the United Kingdom parallels to a large extent the geographical spread of the Commonwealth. »

Organization structure (page 33, I) : « During the late 1960s, many (multinational corporations) developed structures that resemble the United States type. The resemblance is closest among those with integrated *networks* of specialized production abroad because it is there that managerial tasks are most similar... »

Profit management (page 36, I) : « Some strategies (of expansion) require such tight, centralized control that conflicts with local partners would be intolerable to the parent company. For example, strategies dependent on cost-reduction through the building of specialized *networks* rely on the ability of the firm to subordinate the affiliates' interest to that of the whole. »

The nation-state and the multinational corporation (page 45, I) : « By contrast, kets of the global *network* of the multi-most developed host countries belong to a *network* of advanced economic, and even political, relationships which allow for more successful economic and political bargaining. »

Impact on development : some problems (page 17, II) : « It is not only what is brought into the host country that counts; the potential access to

the capital, technology, skills and markets of the global *network* of the multinational corporations (which feel they can count on the support of a powerful home country or on the cooperation of a broad service *network* might behave differently from others. »

Improving the impact: general policies (page 24, II) : « Here we would simply emphasize that a proper policy by host countries towards multinational corporations cannot be evolved in a vacuum, but must form part of a *network* of policies which is based upon a well-conceived development strategy with adequate support from national institutions. »

Improving the impact : the international economic system (page 26-27, II) : « The organizational, productive and distributive *networks* created by multinational corporations often assign a peripheral and dependent role to affiliates in many host countries, while the centres of top decision and scientific research remain in a few highly industrialized countries... unless a serious and united effort is made to formulate policies and programmes in respect of multinational corporations, which are most directly related to the actual international division of labour, considerations of money and trade reform appear to be somewhat empty and the world economic order lacks any firm foundation. There is no substitute for consideration of the various parts of the system in the context of the entire independent *network*. »

Ownership and control (page 45, II) : « At the initial stage of the negotiations, the multinational corporation could explain its general decision-making *network* and the manner in which the affiliate would be affected by it. »

- Competition and intracorporate practices (page 68, II) : « A *network* of parent and affiliate companies differs in an essential respect from an independent company : the latter disregards the losses which its actions may provoke for its competitors; a multiplant company, seeking to maximize its over-all profit, has an interest in limiting the negative impact of one of its subsidiaries on another or on the parent company itself and will normally tend to suppress competition within its *network*. »

(*) I refers to the report *Multinational Corporations in World Development*.

II refers to the Report of the Group of Eminent Persons.



What UN/ECOSOC has done for profit-making international non-governmental organisations (ie the multinational corporations « NGOs »)

- A. Preparation of a report by the Secretary-General
Title : The Impact of Multinational Corporations on the Development Process and on International Relations; progress report of the Secretary-General (E/5334 and E/5381).
- B. Preparation of a report by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to facilitate the deliberations of a Group of Eminent Persons, published in several languages as
 — a document ST/ECA/190
 — a sales publication E.73.IIA.11 (195 pages)
Title : Multinational Corporations in World Development
Contents : —
Introduction
 1. Concepts and Dimensions
 Definitions
 Size, patterns and trends :
 • Size and concentration
 • Geographical distribution
 • Distribution by sector
 • **Ownership patterns**
 Dimensions in the world spectrum :
 • Dimensions in developed market economies
 • Dimensions in developing countries
 • Dimensions in centrally planned economies
2. **The Nature of Multinational Corporations**
 Development of raw materials and manufacturing :
 • Raw materials
 • Manufacturing
Organization and control :
 • Organizational structure
 • Control procedures
 Profit and ownership policies :
 • Profit management
 • Ownership policies
 Summary
3. **Impact and Tensions**
 The multinational corporation in international relations
 The nation-state and the multinational corporation
 The multinational corporation and the host country :
 • Sovereignty
 • National objectives and planning
 • Pattern and process of development
 • Technology and skills
 • Employment and labour
 • Balance of payments
 • Socio-cultural considerations
 The multinational corporation and the home country
 Implications for the international monetary and trade regimes
 • Implications for the international monetary system
 • Implications for the international trade regime
 Taxation and related jurisdictional issues
 Summary
4. Towards a Programme of Action
 Recent trends in policies
 Programmes of multinational corporations
 Programmes of organized labour
 Home country programmes

What UN/ECOSOC should do for non-profit-making international nongovernmental organizations (ie the international « NGOs »)

- A. Preparation of a report by the Secretary-General
Title : The Impact of Transnational Associations on the Development Process and on International Relations; progress report of the Secretary-General.
- B. Preparation of a report by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations to facilitate the deliberations of a Group of Eminent Persons, to be published in several languages as
 — a document
 — a sales publication (about 200 pages)
Title : Transnational Associations in World Development
Contents : —
Introduction
 1. **Concepts and Dimensions**
 Definitions
 Size, patterns and trends :
 • Size and concentration
 • Geographical distribution
 • Distribution by field of activity
 • Membership patterns
 Dimensions in the world spectrum :
 • Dimensions in developed non-socialist societies
 • Dimensions in developing countries
 • Dimensions in centrally planned societies
 Summary
2. The Nature of Transnational Associations (NGOs)
 Development of values and aids to social change :
 • Values
 • Aids to social change
 Organization and control :
 • Organizational structure
 • **Control** procedures
 Internal information redistribution and membership voting policies :
 • Information redistribution management
 • Membership voting policies
 Summary
3. **Impact and Tensions**
 The transnational association in international relations
 The nation-state and the transnational association
 The transnational association and the host country :
 • Sovereignty
 • National objectives and planning
 • Pattern and process of development
 • Expertise and skills
 • Project participation and participant action
 • Net transfers of knowledge and understanding
 • Sociocultural considerations
 The transnational association and the headquarters country
 ; Implications for the international systems for the transfer of social change aids :
 • Implications for the international information transfer system
 • Implications for the international skills transfer system
 • Implications for the spread of international understanding
 Taxation and related jurisdictional issues
 Summary
4. Towards a Programme of Action
 Recent trends in policies
 Programmes of transnational associations
 Programmes of grass-roots social action groups
 Home country programmes

Host country programmes Regional programmes : International programmes : • An internal forum • A multinational corporation information centre • Technical co-operation • Harmonization of national policies • A general agreement on multinational corporations • A supranational corporation • International machinery for the settlement of disputes Summary Annexes 1. Excerpts from resolutions of United Nations bodies relating to the issue of multinational corporations. 2. Selected definitions 3. Statistical tables C. Constitution of a Group of Eminent Persons. « to study the role of multinational corporations and their impact on the process of development, especially that of the developing countries, and also their implications for international relations, to formulate conclusions which may possibly be used by Governments in making their sovereign decisions regarding national policy in this respect, and to submit recommendations for appropriate international action » (ECOSOC Res 1721 (LUI)). The Group held 3 plenary sessions totalling some 7 weeks. In addition, a drafting committee met for 10 days. The Group heard testimony « From some 50 leading personalities from Governments, business, trade unions, special and public interest groups and universities. This novel approach for the United Nations proved to be a most useful source of information, as well as a valuable occasion to test ideas... An extensive summary of each of the statements and answers to questions is being published by the United Nations Secretariat ». (E/5500/Add. 1, page 2). D. Publication of the report of the Group of Eminent Persons in several languages as — a document (E/5500/Add. 1 (Part I and II)). — a sales publication (ST/ESA/6). Title : The Impact of Multinational Corporations on the Development Process and on International Relations; report of a Group of Eminent Persons Contents : — Preface List of members of the Group and of participants from United Nations Organizations (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNITAR, ILO, FAO, IBRO, IMF). List of personalities who testified before the Group 1. General Report - Introduction a. Impact on development b. Impact on international relations c. International machinery and action 2. Some Specific Issues d. Ownership and control e. Financial flows and balance of payments f. Technology g. Employment and labour h. Consumer protection i. Competition and market structure j. Transfer pricing k. Taxation l. Information disclosure and evaluation 3. Comments by individual members of the Group	Host country programmes Regional programmes International programmes : • An international forum • A transnational association information centre • Technical cooperation • Harmonization of national policies • A general agreement on transnational associations • A transnational association network • International machinery for the settlement of disputes Summary Annexes 1. Excerpts from resolutions of United Nations bodies relating to the issue of transnational associations (NGOs) 2. Selected definitions 3. Statistical tables C. Constitution of a Group of Eminent Persons « to study the role of transnational associations, the network of transnational associations and its impact on the process of development, especially that of developing countries, and also its implications for international relations, to formulate conclusions which may possibly be used by Governments in making their sovereign decisions regarding national policy in this respect, and to submit recommendations for appropriate international action ». (ECOSOC Res...) The Group will hear testimony from some 50 leading personalities from Governments, international institutes, peace research institutes, professional societies, voluntary action groups, trade unions, special and public interest groups, business and universities. An extensive summary of each of the statements and answers to questions will be published by the United Nations Secretariat. D. Publication of the report of the Group of Eminent Persons in several languages as : — a document (about 150 pages) — a sales publication Title : The Impact of Transnational Associations (NGOs) on the Development Process and on International Relations; report of a Group of Eminent Persons Contents : — Preface List of members of the Group and of participants from Nations Organizations (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ICAO, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IAEA) List of personalities who testified before the Group 1. General Report - Introduction a. Impact on development b. Impact on international relations c. International machinery and action 2. Some Specific Issues d. Membership and control e. Information flows and net transfers of knowledge and understanding f. Expertise and skills g. Project participation and participant action h. Protection of individuals and cultures influenced i. Cooperation and social structure - j. k. Taxation l. Information disclosure and evaluation 3. Comments by individual members of the Group
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ECOSOC COMMISSION ON MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Consultation
dossier

as proposed by the Group of Eminent Persons to study the role of multinational corporations on development and on international relations (*)

In this report (*) we have analysed broad as well as specific issues and problems related to the activities of multinational corporations. On the basis of this analysis, we have made a number of recommendations. While the primary responsibility for taking action rests with individual Governments, we have pointed out on numerous occasions that many of the measures that we think necessary will be ineffective and frustrated unless they are accompanied by action at the international level which promotes co-operation and harmonization. Furthermore, on a number of issues, effective action can only be taken at the international level.

While multinational corporations are subject to the jurisdiction of individual Governments in respect of their activities within specific countries, the global character of these corporations has not been matched by corresponding co-ordination of actions by Governments or by an internationally recognized set of rules or a system of information disclosure. *(The same is true for NGOs.)*

Even though international production has become as important a fact of life as international trade, there exist today no international institutions dealing with the activities of multinational corporations comparable with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which are concerned with international trade. The absence of an international forum makes it very difficult to work towards the international arrangements and agreements which would harmonize relevant national policies and laws and provide a framework within which the global strategies of multinational corporations should operate. *(Also true for NGOs.)* The need to begin work promptly towards these goals has been recognized not only by the members of the Group, but also by the overwhelming majority of those who appeared before us at the hearings. It is widely felt that more information and analysis, as

well as the gradual elaboration of internationally accepted « rules of the game », will not only help to remove misunderstandings and frustrations but will be of benefit to all concerned. *(Such frustrations have frequently been reported by NGOs.)*

We have also repeatedly brought out the need to analyse this subject in a comprehensive framework and the necessity of viewing it within the context of the development process as a whole. It is only in this way that the role of the multinational corporations and alternatives to the resources provided by them can be properly appreciated, and that appropriate measures can be devised to maximize the positive effects of the presence of these corporations and to bring under control its undesirable consequences. *(The UJA has repeatedly called for an analysis within a comprehensive framework.)* To fulfil these functions at the international level it is not necessary to create new institutions. The existing institutions can be geared and strengthened to respond to the requirements. Given the functions and responsibilities vested in the United Nations in Chapters IX and X of the Charter, and the methods of conceptualization and negotiation that it has developed over the years, we believe that the Economic and Social Council itself, being fully representative of the membership of the United Nations, is the intergovernmental body in which, on the basis of adequate support, the subject of multinational corporations in all its ramifications should be considered and negotiated on a regular basis. *(Chapter x of the Charter includes Article 71 which regulates the relationship with nongovernmental organizations for which there is an ECOSOC Committee.)* *(See inset, page 465.)* We are convinced that the deliberations and decision-making process of the Economic and Social Council would be greatly facilitated and enhanced if the Council were supported in its work in this field by a body specifically designed for this purpose. The complexity and breadth of the issues

involved are such that effective action by the Council must flow out of a continuing elucidation and analysis of the problems involved, based on more information, professional studies and consultations with the various parties concerned. This is a formidable task that requires continuous and systematic attention. *(This is also true of NGOs.)*

We have carefully considered the kind of body which could best assist the Council in fulfilling its responsibility in this field, including the respective advantages of an intergovernmental body and one composed of persons acting in their individual capacity. We have come to the conclusion that the functions which need to be performed can best be carried out by a group of persons acting in their individual capacity. Our reasons are the following. First, the complexity of the subject requires that the members be selected on such a basis that together they possess a broad and varied experience and deep knowledge and understanding of the many aspects of the subject so that the question of multinational corporations can be covered in a comprehensive manner. Secondly, experience indicates that members of a group selected in their individual capacity are able to devote more time and attention on a continuing basis to the questions under consideration by the group. Thirdly, experience also suggests that a group constituted in this way may facilitate the consultation process which is necessary for it to discharge effectively its responsibilities to the Council. *(This is precisely the approach required for the ECOSOC relationship to NGOs as contrasted with the existing ECOSOC Committee on NGOs.)*

Under the direction of the intergovernmental body (namely, the Economic and Social Council) the commission on multinational corporations proposed here would provide a forum for airing views and discussing issues, would guide and co-ordinate the programme of work and action that is required at the international level, and would provide

a basis for further measures and the evolution of institutions. The Group recommends that a full discussion on the issues related to multinational corporations should take place in the Economic and Social Council at least once a year, in particular to consider the report of the commission on multinational corporations. *(The ECOSOC Committee on NGOs is now to meet every two years.)* The Group recommends that a commission on multinational corporations should be established under the Economic and Social Council, composed of individuals with a profound understanding of the issues and problems involved. The terms of reference, composition and working arrangements of the commission are suggested at the end of this chapter (see *inset on page 466*). The Group regards this report as being the first step in a comprehensive programme of study, discussion, negotiation and practical action which will unfold in the years to come. It remains for the commission on multinational corporations, under the Economic and Social Council, to consider and give expression to the recommendations made by the Group.

Information and research centre on multinational corporations

Just as we believe that a specifically designed body is required" to assist the Council, so too at the secretariat level special arrangements are required to provide the necessary and continuous support. *(Also true in the case of UN/NGO consultation support.)* Throughout its work, the Group was struck by the lack of useful, reliable and comparable information on many aspects of this subject. Making available the right kind of information could well be a most important first step in assisting developing countries in their dealings with multinational corporations. Broad areas in which information should be gathered, analysed and disseminated to all interested parties should include legislation and policies of home and host countries; geographical and industrial distribution of activities of multinational corporations; transmission of technology and financial flows; organization, structure, ownership and global strategies of multinational corporations; the effects of the activities of multinational corporations on national and international development. In carrying out the work, the centre would have to devote considerable attention to reporting procedures (see the subsection entitled «Programme of work» below), in addition, the centre would carry out research as requested by the commission on multinational corporations. *(Also true in the case of NGOs: why does the UN not provide statistics on national NGOs in each country.)*

A REINTERPRETATION OF ARTICLE 71 OF THE UN CHARTER FOR THE BENEFIT OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS?

The recommendations of the Group of Eminent Persons with regard to the creation of an ECOSOC Commission, on Multinational Corporations, given « the functions and responsibilities vested in the United Nations in Chapters IX and X of the Charter », do not make clear whether such a Commission would identify, « recognize » and « consult » with multinational corporations during the course of its work. This could be implied in the use of the word « consultation » in the report; but it is not clear.

If consultation is intended however, it would seem that it could only take place under Article 71 (in Chapter X of the Charter), which reads :

« The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned. »

The Secretary-General specifically identifies multinational corporations as non-governmental organizations.

The existing mechanism for consultation with « nongovernmental organizations » under Article 71, is the ECOSOC Committee on NGOs.

Will the activities of this Committee be absorbed into those of the proposed ECOSOC Commission on Multinational Corporations ?

This could not be done under ECOSOC Resolution 1296 (XLIV) entitled «Arrangements for consultation with nongovernmental organizations » (which in effect interprets the application of Article 71) for although no mention of « profit-making » is made, the resolution does require that the nongovernmental organization should be democratically constituted. Perhaps it could be argued that multinationals are — given the manner in which the Board of Directors is elected by the stockholders. But even if this was not the case, a new resolution could be voted. Resolution 1296 was only produced in May 1968, replacing Resolution 288 of February 1950.

There is nothing to prevent ECOSOC from revising the whole procedure to permit it to relate more meaningfully to multinational corporations.

Technical co-operation

While the work of the Commission itself should contribute significantly to improving the possibilities of host countries, particularly developing countries, the Group believes that direct technical co-operation with Governments requesting it is an important component of the total effort. Particular attention should be given to providing assistance to requesting Governments for strengthening their relevant machinery and for training local personnel through national or regional training programmes in negotiation and administration of governmental policies on foreign direct investments. Increasing their capacity to use information is another area where assistance should be provided, in addition, advisory terms (including economists, engineers, lawyers, social scientists and others) should be made available to requesting Governments to assist them in evaluating investment proposals, and in analysing proposed contracts, and arrangements and, if desired, to provide technical advisory support to Governments in connexion with their negotiations with multinational corporations. (NGOs have *exactly equivalent problems in attempting to interact fruitfully with the various govern-*

ment agencies of the country in which they would like to initiate some development programme; it is only with great difficulty that they can find a suitable interlocuteur.)

In view of the mutually reinforcing characteristics of the informational, research and technical co-operation functions, the Group considers it advisable to incorporate the technical co-operation function within the information and research centre on multinational corporations.

The Group recommends that an information and research centre on multinational corporations should be established in the United Nations Secretariat or closely linked with it, which, under the general guidance of the commission on multinational corporations, would perform the following functions :

- (a) Provide substantive and administrative services for the commission on multinational corporations;
 - (b) Collect, analyse and disseminate information, and undertake research along the lines recommended above.
- The Group recommends that the technical co-operation capacity of the United Nations in matters related to multinational corporations should be significantly strengthened and expanded in the areas of training and advisory services.

Programme of work

The Group considers an appropriate longer term objective to be the conclusion of a general agreement on multinational corporations having the force of an international treaty and containing provisions for machinery and sanctions. The need for such an agreement was perceived as early as 1948 in the drafting of the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization, which contained elements still being sought today. *(A Convention relating to the legal condition of international associations was first drafted in 1923, revised in 1950 by the Institute of International Law; further efforts were made in 1959. No results.)* We recognize that it is premature to propose serious negotiations on such an agreement and the machinery necessary for its enforcement. This requires careful and extended preparation and discussion. However, the world community should not have to wait until such a general agreement is finally concluded; in the meantime, many specific issues can be tackled and resolved. On certain specific aspects such as technology, competition and market structure, taxation and labour, the work going on in various United Nations bodies should be encouraged and intensified in line with the recommendations below.

Code of conduct

The Group has discussed extensively the now widespread notion of a code of conduct which would be addressed to both multinational corporations and Governments. It is recognized, however, that the term « code » itself is full of ambiguity. A code may be the assembling in one document of laws, decrees and rules which are already adopted and being enforced. A comparable attempt would be the drafting of an international agreement which, as mentioned above, we hope can be ultimately negotiated and ratified. The same term is also used for a set of rules established by negotiations in international organizations such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), all or only some of which each country chooses to accept and apply. This apparently strong, but, in effect, loose notion does not represent what we are aiming at. Finally, a code of conduct may be a consistent set of recommendations which are gradually evolved and which may be revised as experience or circumstances require. Although they are not compulsory in character, they act as an instrument of moral persuasion, strengthened by the authority of international organizations and the support of public opinion.

ECOSOC Commission on Multinational Corporations Proposed terms of reference

(UIA editorial comments in parenthesis on the parallel situation with regard to the existing ECOSOC Committee on NGOs)

The commission on multinational corporations, acting as a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council, should assist the Council in fulfilling its functions with regard to multinational corporations within the United Nations system. In order to do so, the commission should :

- (a) Act as the focal point within the United Nations system for the comprehensive consideration of issues relating to multinational corporations *(Each Specialized Agency has its own system of dealing with NGOs);*
- (b) Receive reports through the Council from other bodies of the United Nations system on related matters *(The ECOSOC Committee on NGOs never considers the NGO problems and policies of the Specialized Agencies);*
- (c) Provide a forum for the presentation and exchange of views by Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, including multinational corporations, labour, consumer and other interest groups *(The existing fora for exchange of views on NGOs are acknowledged to be completely inadequate. The system advocated here is precisely what is required for NGOs);*
- (d) Undertake work leading to the adoption of specific arrangements or agreements in selected areas pertaining to activities of multinational corporations *(The existing administrative facilities and budgets do not permit this type of approach to NGO-related problems);*
- (e) Evolve a set of recommendations which, taken together, would represent a code of conduct for Governments and multinational corporations to be considered and adopted by the Council, and review in the light of experience the effective application and continuing applicability of such recommendations *(This has been suggested many times for NGOs);*
- (f) Explore the possibility of concluding a general agreement on multinational corporations, enforceable by appropriate machinery, to which participating countries would adhere by means of an international treaty *(This has also been advocated for NGOs; a feeble agreement has been open for signature since the 1950s);*
- (g) Conduct inquiries, make studies, prepare reports and organize panels for facilitating a dialogue among the parties concerned *(The few efforts in this direction have not resulted in published reports);*
- (h) Organize the collection, analysis and dissemination of information to all parties concerned *(The existing UN services on NGOs lack the facilities and budget to do these things);*
- (i) Promote a programme of technical co-operation, including training and advisory services, aimed in particular at strengthening the capacity of host, particularly developing, countries in their relations with multinational corporations *(This has been suggested on many occasions to help developing country officials gain some understanding of the nature of NGOs and the manner in which they operate. No progress has been made).*

Composition

The commission should consist of 25 members, serving in their individual capacity, nominated by the Secretary-General and approved by the Economic and Social Council for a renewable three-year term. In the selection of the commission, due regard should be given to geographical distribution, as well as to the respective backgrounds of its members, including politics, public service, business, labour and consumer interests and the academic professions. There should be equal representation of business and labour interests. *(Frequent reference has been made to the lack of continuity and learning within the ECOSOC Committee on NGOs. Membres serving in an individual capacity would constitute a considerable improvement).*

Working arrangements

The commission should hold one session a year; it may hold special sessions or establish working groups to deal with specific questions *(The existing ECOSOC Committee on NGOs does not have this flexibility and will meet every second year).*

The commission should submit an annual report to the Economic and Social Council and issue reports on specific subjects *(The reporting procedure of the existing ECOSOC Committee on NGOs is extremely inadequate; no summary records are kept. The meeting reports are very brief so that Committee members at succeeding sessions are unable to improve their grasp of the issues at stake or the options which are open).*

It is the last-mentioned form of code of conduct that the Group has in mind namely, a set of recommendations which could be prepared by the commission, and considered and approved by the Economic and Social Council. They should be addressed to both Governments and multinational corporations. The Economic and Social Council may wish to consider, with the assistance of the commission, the desirability of preparing a series of recommendations attuned to particular sectors or categories. The commission could keep under review not only how far Governments and multinational corporations abide by them, but also whether changing circumstances may render some of them obsolete or call for additional or revised recommendations to be devised. (Why not de the same for NGOs to clarify their relationships with developing countries ?)

Information and reporting procedures

We have noted in chapter XII the serious lack of both financial and non-financial information, in usable form, and the desirability of working out agreed international reporting standards in this connexion. To achieve this goal, the commission on multinational corporations should give consideration to the convening of an expert group on international accounting standards. The task of the expert group would be to identify the information needed, determine how and in what form it should be collected, and decide how it could best be used by all concerned. The proposed information and research centre on multinational corporations would provide the supporting work for the expert group and would subsequently be responsible, under the direction of the commission on multinational corporations, for collecting, analysing and disseminating information in the agreed form. (An NGO was created in 1959 to encourage formulation of just such a set of international accounting standards.)

(*) E/5500/Add 1; text reproduced with some deletions from section dealing with «International Machinery and Action», pages 34-41. added by the editors of «International Associations»

The Irony of International Action

How NGOs can benefit from establishing themselves as

:
MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS
 for (international) purposes related to the United Nations, whilst remaining
NON-PROFIT NGOs
 for (national) tax-related purposes

The accompanying proposals by a Group of Eminent Persons, set up to prepare a report for the United Nations on multinational corporations, suggest that the machinery which should be established to assist the United Nations in relating to multinational corporations will be much more comprehensive and effective than that which exists for NGOs.

Many of the recommendations concern facilitative administrative machinery which NGOs have striven for many years to obtain from the United Nations.

No response has been forthcoming; and the responses rumoured to be in the pipeline are nowhere near as comprehensive as those suggested for the multinationals.

It is interesting to note that multinational corporations, just like NGOs, have no legal existence as international entities. The only tentative legal existence which NGOs can have is that deriving from United Nations recognition under the consultative status arrangements governed by Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations. But if multinational corporations are to receive more effective recognition (also under Article 71 ?), then it would be in the interest of NGOs to reconstitute themselves as multinationals, for the purposes of such arrangements.

How would this work? Since each country (with the exception of Belgium) deals with NGOs either under the legislation for national organizations (if the organization has its main roots in that country) or as a foreign organization (if it does not), the NGO can declare itself as a non-profit NGO to its headquarters country; and to the countries in which it operates. On the other hand, for purposes of relating to the United Nations, the NGO can declare itself to be a multinational corporation (which happens never to make a profit, although this is irrelevant from the UN viewpoint anyway). For those countries which offered better facilities for multinational corporation affiliates, the NGO could also declare itself to be a multinational.

Ironically, the whole United Nations debate on the multinational corporations was initiated as a result of the intervention of ITT in Chile. And yet ITT European Regional Office (in Brussels) operates as a non-profit organization. This is possible because as a legal entity it has no manufacturing or sales operations in Belgium and only performs an administrative function for all European operations. (It is financed by direct fund transfers from ITT Headquarters in New York.) There are other ITT subsidiaries in Belgium but they are not legally related to the Regional Office, only administratively.

Why cannot NGOs benefit from such legal quibbles in order to get better treatment internationally ?

Which are the non-conspicuous non-governmental agents ?

« The problems which confront the international community are made more complex by the existence and expansion of non-governmental powerful transnational agents who have come to play an increasing role in the world economic situation. Of these, multinational corporations are the most conspicuous. »

Extract from the speech by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (Press Release SG/SM/255; ECOSOC/647, 2 July 1974).

L'UNESCO ET LES ONG

Le dossier de
consultation

Le Conseil exécutif de l'Unesco, lors de sa 93ème session de Paris à l'automne 1973, a adopté une résolution priant instamment les organisations internationales non-gouvernementales maintenant des relations avec l'Unesco, auxquelles participent des organisations ou des éléments liés à Tchang Kai-Chek, « de prendre des mesures pour les en exclure sans délai et de rompre tous les liens avec

Cette méthode de contrainte, réitérée de la procédure d'enquête prescrite en 1970 par la Conférence générale de l'Unesco sur les activités des ONG dans les territoires de l'Afrique australe, semble annoncer de nouvelles mesures de sanctions, inadmissibles dans leur principe même et, en fait préjudiciables à l'Institution. On se souviendra de la position que notre Institut avait arrêtée à l'époque dans le simple accomplissement de ses devoirs et qu'il n'a cessé de défendre depuis dans l'espoir déçu que l'Unesco ne persisterait pas dans une erreur fondamentale de jugement à l'égard des associations non-gouvernementales. Dès lors, notre réponse aux instances de l'Unesco, en cas de récidive, ne pouvait être que celle qu'on lira dans la lettre ci-dessous. La publication de cette lettre est un appel à la solidarité des ONG.

A Monsieur René MAHEU
Directeur Général de l'UNESCO
7, place de Fontenoy F-75700 PARIS France.

Bruxelles, le 19 août 1974.

Monsieur le Directeur Général,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de la lettre par laquelle vous portez à la connaissance de notre association la « décision » adoptée par le Conseil exécutif de l'Unesco à sa 93ème session en ce qui concerne « la question des organisations non-gouvernementales maintenant des relations avec l'Unesco et ayant des branches, sections ou membres liés à la clique de Tchang Kai-Chek » (*).

Il nous serait aisé de bomer notre réponse à vous dire, comme naguère à propos de la résolution 8 adoptée par la Conférence générale à sa 16ème session, que notre Institut n'a ni sections, ni branches, ni adhérents, ni éléments d'activité d'aucune sorte dans la région de Formose.

Comme devant cependant, nous croirions, d'une part, négliger la cause de l'Union des Associations Internationales, à laquelle vous avez bien voulu rendre hommage lors de son 60ème anniversaire en 1970, en ne défendant pas, cette fois encore, la personnalité morale des associations non-gouvernementales touchées dans leur dignité et leur indépendance, et, d'autre part, manquer à notre statut consultatif en ne mettant pas l'Unesco en garde contre toute mesure inconsiderée susceptible d'altérer les bonnes relations obligées entre le secteur public et le secteur privé de l'organisation internationale. D'autant plus que nous sommes devant un cas de récidive où l'ingérence et l'injonction persistent à prévaloir sur la recommandation, sous peine de sanctions.

Déjà la résolution 8 de 1970 avait obligé notre Institut, par sa lettre du 12 mars 1971 (dont la copie est jointe en annexe) à arrêter une position de principe à laquelle vous avez bien voulu faire écho à l'époque, Monsieur le Directeur Général. Cette position de principe, loin d'avoir perdu de sa pertinence et de sa force de conviction, emprunte une actualité accrue au développement du réseau des solidarités transnationales. Nous craignons un grave malentendu résultant de l'idée fausse qu'un certain nombre de délégations gouvernementales, mal informées, se font des associations privées indépendantes des Etats et du statut consultatif qui les relie à l'organisation inter-gouvernementale.

Les organisations internationales non-gouvernementales le voulaient-elles d'ailleurs, la structure même de leurs organes les rend incapables d'en imposer à leurs membres librement associés. La question a été soulevée au dernier colloque sur « le langage international » que notre Institut a tenu à Paris ce printemps. Nous nous référons ici à l'avis autorisé du représentant d'une organisation consultante de l'Unesco, qui mériterait de figurer dans le rapport du Conseil exécutif. Quand on dit que les associations ont des « branches nationales » (peut-être au sens anglais de succursales), on semble ignorer que la conception et la pratique de la libre association réunissent des membres disposant pleinement d'eux-mêmes, dans les limites de leur statut d'association seulement. Nous citons notre auteur : « Le fait qu'une association est régie par des statuts internes, démocratiquement adoptés, ne permet pas, par exemple, d'exclure des membres régulièrement affiliés sans que cela soit MOTIVE PAR UN MANQUEMENT AUX STATUTS EN NON PAS EN RAISON D'UNE INTERVENTION EXTERNE ». N'est-ce pas assez clair ?

Au moment où le système des Nations-Unies et des Institutions spécialisées cherche à renforcer son autorité et son efficacité, nous ne saurions assez recommander de prendre appui Sur le réseau des forces non-gouvernementales, cette « Unesco des peuples », comme vous dites un jour si heureusement, Monsieur le Directeur Général, cette Unesco des peuples qui apparaît de plus en plus comme la réalité sociale de notre temps de solidarités.

Cette dimension nouvelle de l'action internationale et transnationale étend considérablement la portée de l'article 71 de la Charte des Nations-Unies qui est à l'origine du statut consultatif, en ouvrant les amplies perspectives d'une véritable participation des organisations non-gouvernementales à l'organisation internationale.

C'est la raison pourquoi notre Institut a honoré son statut consultatif auprès du Conseil économique et social des Nations-Unies en proposant formellement à son Comité chargé des organisations non-gouvernementales la réunion d'un GROUPE D'ETUDES composé par exemple de représentants d'Etats, de fonctionnaires internationaux, d'experts et de représentants d'ONG, qui aurait à tâche de repenser à fond le problème de la consultation et de la participation des ONG à l'organisation internationale.

Cette reconsideration nous paraît s'indiquer d'autant plus que le Conseil économique et social a chargé un autre groupe d'experts d'un rapport relatif aux effets des entreprises multinationales. On admettra qu'il y aurait une certaine ironie à voir l'Organisation des Nations-Unies et les Institutions spécialisées, par leurs documents et leurs publications, accorder plus d'attention et d'intérêt au réseau économique des entreprises de profit qu'au réseau social des associations sans but lucratif dotées d'un statut consultatif.

L'Unesco, de part ses objectifs sociaux et culturels, est des mieux placée, nous semble-t-il, pour inciter à une telle étude et y apporter une contribution de poids qui ajouterait aux initiatives déjà prises par le Secrétariat général des Nations-Unies dans le sens d'une amélioration de la consultation. L'évolution en cours vers une société internationale et transnationale ouverte ne devrait-elle pas disposer les Etats membres de l'Unesco à plus d'égards pour les associations consultantes, que leur souci légitime d'indépendance n'empêche nullement d'apporter leur concours dévoué à restitution ? A notre jugement, c'est pour une bonne part une question d'information. Si la fonction internationale voulait s'appliquer à cette information nécessaire, notre Institut l'y aiderait volontiers de toute sa raison d'être : l'établissement des meilleures relations possibles entre le secteur public et le secteur privé de l'organisation internationale.

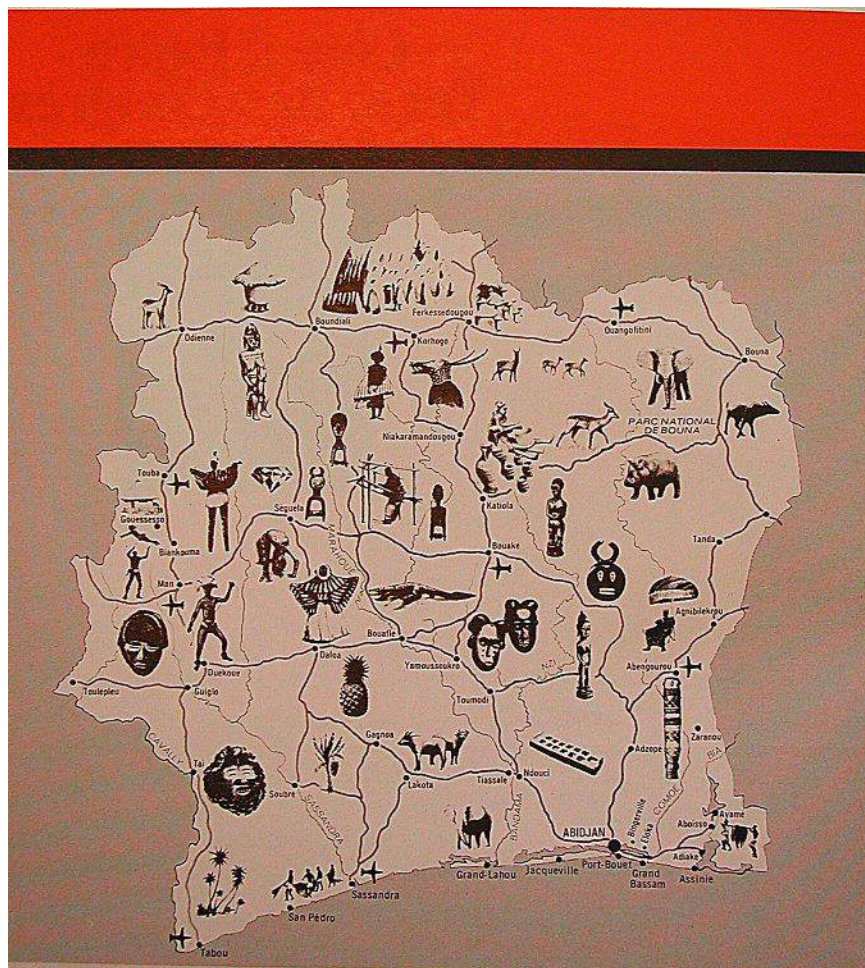
Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Directeur Général, l'assurance de mes sentiments de haute considération.

Robert FENALUX.

(*) Cette communication appelle une remarque de forme propre à aider l'administration internationale dans le maintien d'un usage immémorial de courtoisie. Il s'agit de l'emploi malaisant de mot « clique », qui a suscité des protestations parmi nos membres et nos correspondants. Nous avons cependant constaté avec satisfaction que la libellé du point 13.3 de l'ordre du jour provisoire de la Conférence générale ayant trait à la question avait supprimé cette incongruité. Les rédacteurs de la résolution se sont-ils avisés Qu'on pourrait tout aussi bien parler de « clique » dans le cas de tous les mouvements de libération qui n'ont pas été consacrés comme Etats ?

Côte d'Ivoire
Terre des Congrès





Le Tourisme d'affaires en Côte d'Ivoire

Business Tourism in the Ivory Coast

Le Tourisme — et notamment le tourisme d'affaires — tient une place de plus en plus importante dans le dispositif de développement économique de la Côte d'Ivoire. A Abidjan, comme dans les principales villes de l'intérieur, généralement à l'initiative du Gouvernement, on a vu naître, s'agrandir ou se rénover de nombreux Etablissements destinés à recevoir, pour tourisme ou affaires, les visiteurs étrangers et nationaux. Après un temps d'observation, le secteur privé se lance maintenant à la suite du Gouvernement dans des projets de réalisations hôtelières destinées à offrir aux touristes un large éventail d'hébergements.

La facilité de l'entrée en Côte d'Ivoire et la gentillesse de l'accueil dans les Hôtels, Restaurants, Agences de Voyages et Compagnies aériennes, le confort et la qualité du service des Etablissements, la liberté et la sécurité de circulation sur l'ensemble du territoire de jour comme de nuit, sont des éléments essentiels qui assurent et maintiennent la bonne renommée de la Côte d'Ivoire, et offrent aux touristes l'image d'un peuple amical et souriant.

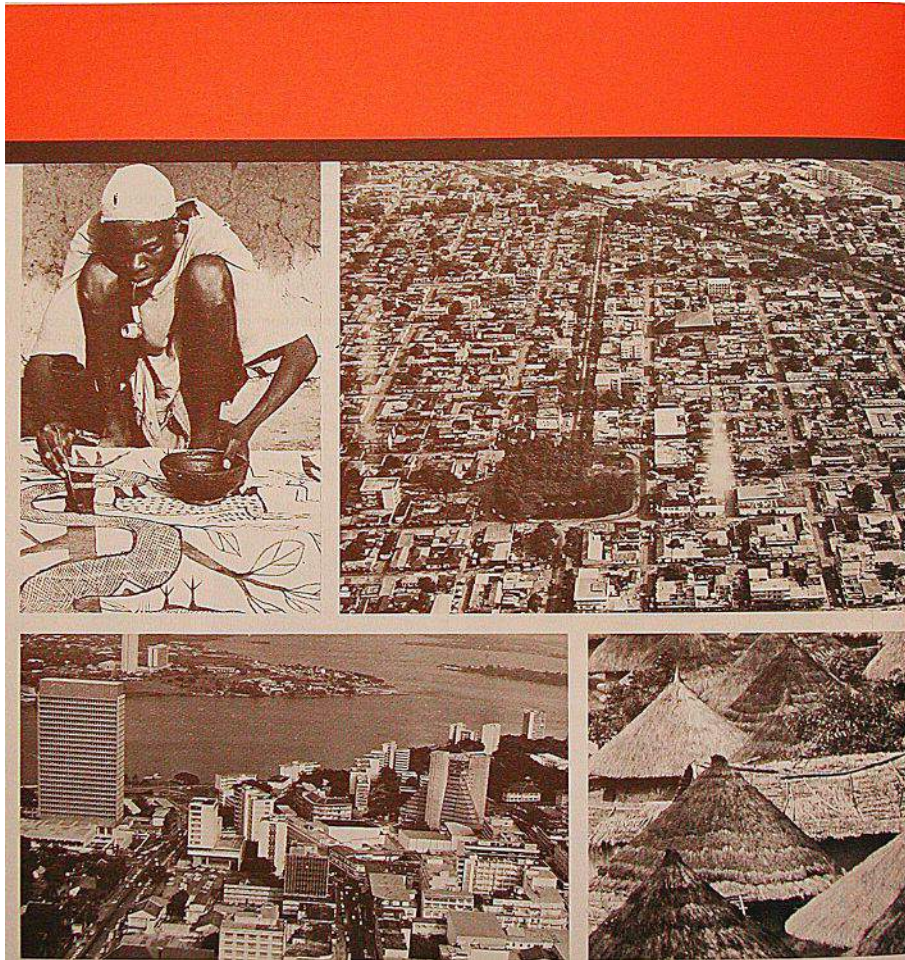
Biaise N'DIA KOFFI
Ministre d'Etat
chargé du Tourisme

Tourism, and especially business tourism, holds a growing position in the economic development of the Ivory Coast. In Abidjan, as in the major cities in the interior, and generally on the government's initiative, many establishments have been constructed, enlarged or renovated to house foreign and national tourists or businessmen. After an observation period, the private sector is now following the government's lead in hotel construction destined to offer tourists a wide range of lodging.

The ease of entering the Ivory Coast and the warmth of the welcome in hotels, restaurants, travel agencies and air companies, the comfort and quality of the establishment's services, the freedom and security of travel over the entire country both by day and night are essential elements which ensure and maintain the good reputation of the Ivory Coast and offer tourists a friendly image of a smiling people.



for Tourism



Côte d'Ivoire

modernisme et tradition!

Entre la Côte d'Ivoire d'hier et la Côte d'Ivoire d'aujourd'hui, il n'y a presque aucune différence. Parce que les aéroports, les autoroutes, les hôtels air conditionnés, les Clubs de vacances... ne font pas forcément la différence. C'est surtout une question d'ambiance.

On travaille dans une salle de Congrès unique au monde, mais on observe les couleurs, les éclats de rire, les senteurs d'un marché de faubourg. On dîne en tenue de soirée au 24ème étage d'un palace, mais on déguste en jeans un poisson pêché et cuit devant ses yeux. On danse dans un night-club, mais on découvre en même temps les rythmes envoûtants des rites millénaires de la Côte d'Ivoire.

On joue au Tennis, au Golf, au Curling, mais on marche dix heures, ou deux jours, pour voir et photographier des éléphants, des buffles, des lions. On loue une voiture sans chauffeur, mais on se laisse glisser sur les eaux calmes d'un fleuve, sous l'œil amusé des singes et des ibis. On enregistre la conférence d'un Prix Nobel traduite simultanément en cinq langues, mais on

écoute le chef traditionnel, racontant l'histoire de ses ancêtres descendants des Akans, ou le griot infatigable expliquant, au rythme de sa Cora, les hauts faits de la tribu.

On achète les dernières créations de Paris avec des cartes de crédit, mais on donne des pièces de monnaie locale pour emporter des statuettes sculptées, des cotonnades tissées, des poteries tournées depuis des siècles selon les mêmes techniques artisanales.

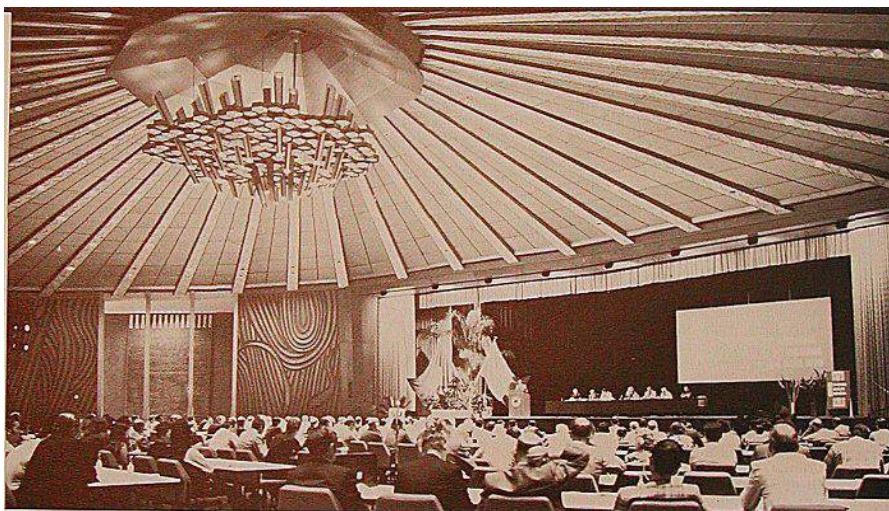
En Abidjan comme partout ailleurs dans le pays, à Yamoussoukro, à Bouafé, à Man, à San Pedro, ou en Abengourou, la Côte d'Ivoire, naturelle, gaie, sensible vous invite au contraste entre la modernité de ses équipements et les traditions de ses peuples.

There is almost no difference between the Ivory Coast of yesterday and the Ivory Coast of today. Because the airports, highways, air-conditioned hotels, and vacation clubs... don't necessarily make a great difference. It's a question of atmosphere. You work in a Convention Hall which is unique in the entire world, but you observe the colors, natural laughter and smells of a suburban market. You eat in evening dress on the 24th floor of a palace, or dressed only in blue jeans, you can taste a fish freshly caught and cooked in front of you. You dance in a

night club, but discover at the same time the enchanting rhythms of the age-old rites of the Ivory Coast.

You play tennis, golf, curling, or walk ten hours or two days to see and photograph the elephants, buffalos, and lions. You rent a car without driver, or float across the calm waters of a river, as the monkeys and ibis watch you with interest. You can record the conference given by a Nobel Prize winner translated simultaneously into five languages, or listen to a traditional chief telling the story of his ancestors, descended from the Akans, or the tireless griot explaining in the rhythm of his Cora the exploits of the tribe. You can buy the latest Paris creations with credit cards or pay in local coin to carry off sculptured statuettes, woven cottons, or pottery made by the same artisan techniques used for many centuries.

In Abidjan, as elsewhere all over the country, in Yamoussoukro, Bouafé, Man, San Pedro or Abengourou, the Ivory Coast, natural, gay, sensitive, invites you to enjoy the contrast between the modern equipment and the traditions of its people.



GRAND HALL OU PALAIS DES CONGRES.



PALAIS DES CONGRES HOUPOUET BOIGNY.



SALLE SAN PEDRO.

Les Congrès en Côte d'Ivoire

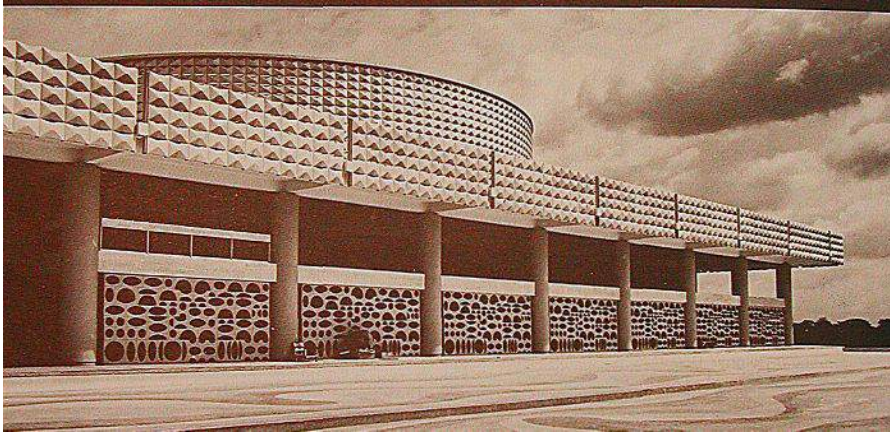
Conventions in the Ivory Coast

Abidjan, Yamoussoukro. Deux villes qui doivent être désormais citées en bonne place lorsque l'on veut organiser convention, colloque, séminaire ou exposition d'envergure. Deux villes qui expriment bien la vocation nouvelle de la Côte d'Ivoire : Terre des Congrès. A l'instar des capitales occidentales les mieux équipées, Abidjan dispose de Centres de Congrès spécialement édifiés, ces dernières années, pour recevoir le tourisme d'affaires le plus important. Et en premier lieu, le Palais des Congrès Houphouët-Boigny. Construit à Cocody dans le complexe de l'Hôtel Ivoire Inter-Continental, le Palais des Congrès Houphouët-Boigny a déjà accueilli, depuis son inauguration en août 1973, plus de 10.000 congressistes venus du monde entier. Et notamment, trois conventions internationales d'envergure : le congrès Mondial de la Paix par le Droit (1800 juristes venus des 5 continents), les Assises annuelles de la Fédération Universelle des Associations d'Agences de Voyage (1500 professionnels qui ont choisi la Côte d'Ivoire parmi 20 destinations possibles — fait significatif) et le Colloque International des Caisses de Sécurité Sociale dans le Monde. Ces conventions se sont tenues dans le Grand Hall du Palais

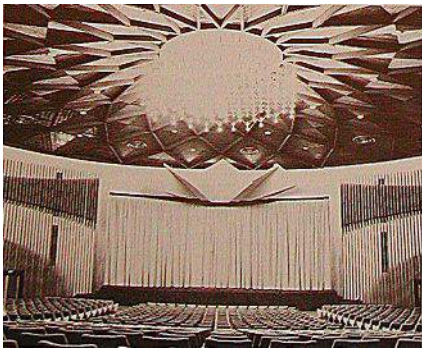
des Congrès, où 2100 personnes peuvent prendre place dans les meilleures conditions de confort et de service. Et dans ce grand hall à scène mobile et cuisines attenantes, ont été organisés, outre les sessions de travail, des shows de 2000 spectateurs et des banquets de 1200 couverts. En dessous du Hall, se trouve un niveau de 5 salles modulables, qui a permis de recevoir des colloques et séminaires de 50 à 200 personnes, notamment les Brasseries Splügen, le staff Européen de Général Motors, les dirigeants de la Banque Africaine de Développement, les principaux distributeurs de la Sté Arthur Martin-France, la Semaine Européenne du Textile et de la Confection.

Abidjan and Yamoussoukro. Two cities which should be cited in priority from now on when talking about organizing a convention, colloquium, seminar or exposition on a large scale. Two cities that well express the new vocation of the Ivory Coast : Land of Conventions. As for the best-equipped Western capitals, Abidjan has especially built Convention Centers, completed in the last few years in order to handle the largest possible business tourism. First of all, the Houphouët-Boigny Convention Hall. Constructed in Cocody in the Hôtel Ivoire Inter-Continental complex, the Houphouët-Boigny Convention

Center has already welcomed over 10.000 convention members from all over the world since its inauguration in August '73. And particularly three large international conventions : the World Peace through Law Congress (1800 jurists from 5 continents), the annual meeting of the Universal Federation of Travel Agency Associations (1500 professionals who chose the Ivory Coast from among 20 possible destinations—which is significant) and the Society of International Development. These conventions are held in the Grand Hall of the Convention Center where there is room for 2100 guests with the best comfort and service. In this great hall with moving stage and adjacent kitchens, not only working sessions have been held, but also 2000 spectator shows and banquets for 1200 persons. Below the Hall is a group of 5 modular rooms which can hold colloquiums and seminars of 50 to 200 persons. Some of them have already included Splügen Brasseries, General Motors, directors of the African Development Bank, major distributors of the Arthur Martin-France Corporation and European Textile and Clothing Manufacturers.



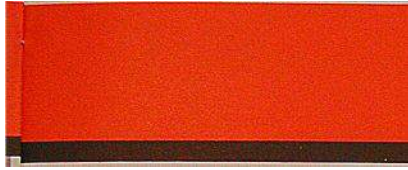
CENTRE DES CONGRES PRESIDENT.



SALLE DU CENTRE PRESIDENT.



IMMEUBLE DE LA CAISSE DE STABILISATION.



Les Congrès en Côte d'Ivoire

Conventions in the Ivory Coast

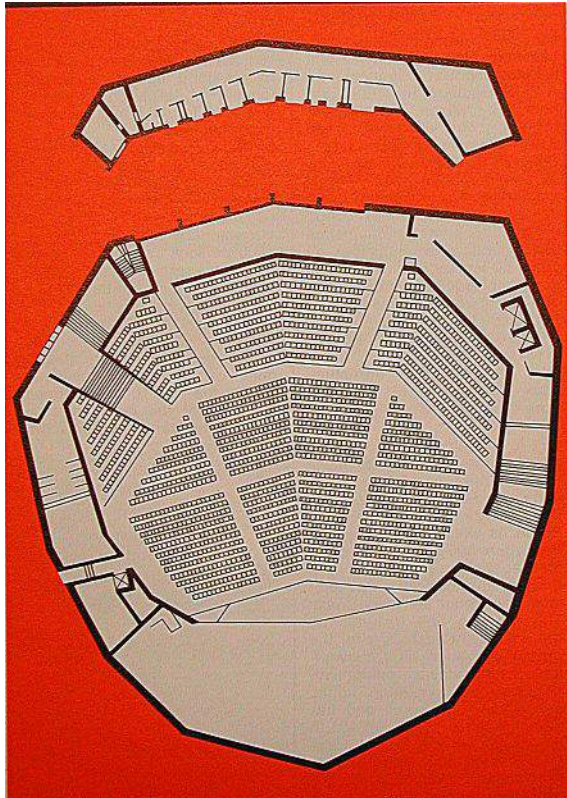
A Abidjan toujours, dans le quartier d'affaires du Plateau, face à Cocody, se d'ressent les 10 étages du building de la Caisse Nationale de Stabilisation. Et dans ses flancs une salle de Congrès où 300 personnes peuvent être réunies pour des meetings entre des visites de la capitale ou des excursions à travers la Côte d'Ivoire. La salle comporte tous les aménagements nécessaires au bon fonctionnement d'un congrès : Moyens audio-visuels, traduction simultanée, jeux de lumières, décors, vestiaire et bar. Yamoussoukro. A 280 km au nord d'Abidjan, au cœur de la Côte d'Ivoire, la ville natale du Président Houphouët-Boigny accueille les congressistes avec sympathie et amitié. On y accède, en voiture, par une route agréable qui se termine en autoroute, ou par avion en atterris-

sant sur l'aérodrome équipé récemment pour recevoir les jets les plus imposants du moment. A Yamoussoukro, un peu en dehors du village typiquement ivoirien, on découvre avec émerveillement le centre des Congrès du Président, bâtiment ultra-moderne où 1000 personnes peuvent être réunies pour des sessions de plusieurs jours, entrecoupées de promenades dans la ville présidentielle avec visite du lac sacré aux caïmans et de la Mosquée, shopping typique au marché, et séances de farniente dans les magnifiques jardins tropicaux de l'Hôtel Président, dont l'U.T.H. a su faire l'un des plus agréables lieux de détente de toute la Côte d'Ivoire.

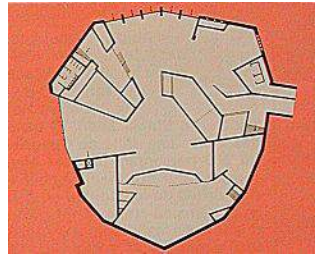
Again in Abidjan, in the Plateau business area across from Cocody, stands the 10 storey National Stabilization Office building. Inside its walls is a Convention Hall where 300 persons can meet for sessions between visits through the capital or excursions throughout the Ivory Coast. The meeting hall includes all the equipment necessary for the proper operation of a convention : audio-visual equipment, simultaneous translation, lights, decoration, cloakroom and bar Yamoussoukro. 280 km north of Abidjan, in the heart of the Ivory Coast, the hometown of President Houphouët-Boigny welcomes conventioners with

warmth and friendliness. You can reach Yamoussoukro by car over a good highway, or by air, landing at its airport recently equipped for the largest jets now manufactured.

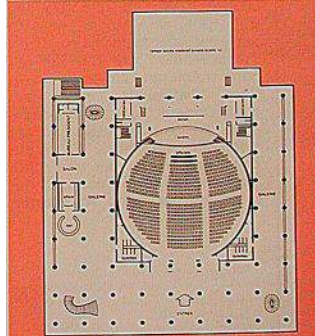
In Yamoussoukro, a little way outside of this typically Ivory Coast village, you will discover with astonishment the Presidential Conventional Center, an ultra-modern building where 1000 persons can meet for several day sessions, mixed with walks in the presidential city and visits to the sacred lake of the caymans and the Mosque, typical market shopping and relaxing in the magnificent tropical gardens of the Hôtel Président, which the U.T.H. transformed into one of the most pleasant sites of relaxation in the entire Ivory Coast.



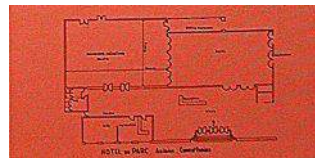
GRAND HALL DU PALAIS DES CONGRES.



NIVEAU 1 DU PALAIS DES CONGRES.



SALLE OU CENTRE PRESIDENT.



SALLE DE REUNION OU PARC.

Les Congrès en Côte d'Ivoire

Conventions in the Ivory Coast



Mais il faut savoir juger « sur plans » des possibilités « techniques » de Palais et Centres où de nombreuses personnes vont être rassemblées.

1. Le Palais des Congrès Houphouët-Boigny à Abidjan.

Entièrement climatisé, il comporte deux niveaux :

- Le grand Hall peut accueillir de 1200 à 2100 personnes. Une partie de la scène est mobile, permettant des changements de décors à vue. Les aménagements des cabines techniques et de sonorisation rendent possible la projection de films 16 et 35 mm et de vues fixes avec synchronisation son-image. Traduction simultanée en 5 langues, chaque congressiste disposant d'un récepteur individuel. En cas de discussion publique, micro balladeurs disponibles.
- Le niveau du dessous est composé de 4 salles de réunion de différentes capacités : 80 personnes pour les salles « Petit et Grand Bassam » réunies; 30 personnes autour d'une table ronde salle Kossou; 100 personnes salle San Pedro. Aux deux niveaux sont installés vestiaires, bars et foyers. En outre une salle de presse, un télex et 10 cabines téléphoniques assurent des liaisons avec tous les pays.

2. Le Centre des Congrès de Yamoussoukro

Il est bâti autour d'une grande salle ronde où 1000 personnes peuvent prendre place. Les équipements techniques les plus modernes du monde ont une acoustique exceptionnelle. Projections fixes et animées avec son-image synchrone, traduction simultanée en 4 langues avec écouteurs individuels, jeux de lumière. Plusieurs salles pour réunions de 10 à 50 personnes. Un foyer, un bar, le bureau des Présidents de séance et une galerie complètent les aménagements de ce centre, entièrement climatisé.

But it is also necessary to see « from the blueprint » the « technical » possibilities of the Halls and Centers where numerous persons will meet.

1. Houphouët-Boigny Convention Hall in Abidjan.

Entirely air-conditioned, it includes two levels :

- The large Hall can welcome 1200 to 2100 persons.

Part of the stage is mobile, allowing scenery changes. The technical cabin and sound wiring layout allow the projection of 16 and 35 mm films and slides with sound-picture synchronization. Simultaneous translation into five languages, with an individual receiver for each participant. For

public discussions, roving microphones are available.

- The lower level is made up of four meeting rooms of different capacities : 80 persons for the « Petit and Grand Bassam » rooms together; 30 persons around a round table in the Kossou Room ; 100 persons in San Pedro Room. Both levels have cloakrooms, bars, reception rooms and all required conveniences. In addition, there is a press-room, a telex and ten telephone booths to ensure direct links with all countries*

2. Yamoussoukro Convention Center.

The focal point is a large round room with a 1000 person capacity. The most modern technical equipment in the world supplies exceptional acoustics. Stationary and animated projections with synchronized soundtrack, simultaneous translation in four languages with individual headphones and lighting. Different rooms for 10 to 50 person meetings. A reception hall, a bar, the office of the meeting President and a gallery complete the equipment of this center, entirely air-conditioned.



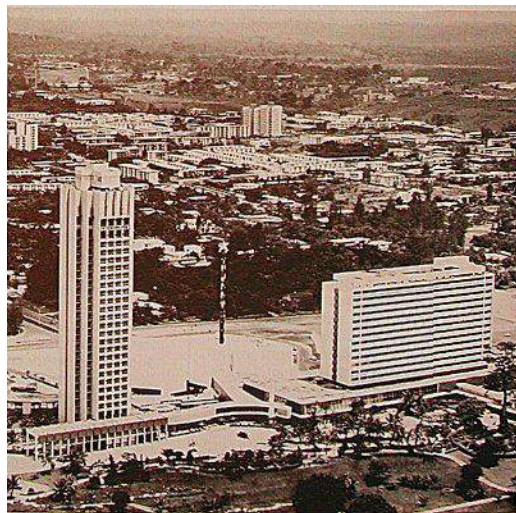
HOTEL « LE PRESIDENT » A YAMOOUSSOUKRO.



HOTEL « TIAMA » — ABIDJAN.



HOTEL DU PARC — ABIDJAN



HOTEL IVOIRE INTER-CONTINENTAL — ABIDJAN.

Les possibilités hôtelières

Hotel possibilities

Ce n'est pas tout d'organiser des Congrès. Encore faut-il loger et distraire les congressistes dans de bonnes conditions. Et pour accueillir plusieurs dizaines de milliers de touristes d'affaires chaque année, la Côte d'Ivoire vient de se doter d'un réseau hôtelier impressionnant. Abidjan donne le ton.

L'HOTEL IVOIRE. Les plus célèbres chroniqueurs touristiques du monde sont unanimes à lui accorder la médaille d'or de l'Hôtellerie. Les spécialistes français Gault et Millau, par exemple, écrivent à son sujet : « Vous vous devez de passer quelques heures à Abidjan. Ne serait-ce que pour découvrir l'un des complexes hôteliers les plus modernes du monde, celui de l'Hôtel Ivoire. Il possède 750 chambres climatisées et ses parties communes en font une vraie ville dans la ville (ou plutôt près de la ville, car il élève ses deux tours sur les hauteurs de Cocody, face à la lagune Ebrié). Restaurants, boutiques, Casino de jeu, cinéma, bars, night club, piscine et bassin

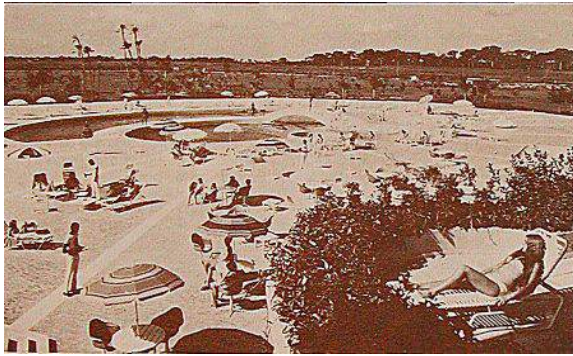
nautique avec canots, halle de sports comprenant un bowling et une patinoire à glace, tennis, golf... on se croirait en Amérique du Nord ou au Japon ». « Certains touristes ne sortent guère de cette réserve cosmopolite et climatisée. Ils ont tort. Car s'il est vrai que l'Hôtel Ivoire abrite quelques uns des meilleurs restaurants de la ville (le « toit d'Abidjan » au 24^e étage, luxueux, orchestre — les « 4 Coins du Monde », bonne cuisine classique — le « Pili-Pili », d'inspiration africaine — ainsi que le « Zippo », l'une des deux vraies discothèques européennes du Pays avec le « Scoth » dans le quartier du Plateau) le reste d'Abidjan ne manque pas non plus de bonnes adresses ».

Organizing a Convention is not the end of it all. It is necessary to lodge and entertain the conventioners to the best possible extent. In order to welcome several tens of thousands of business tourists each year, the Ivory Coast has just completed an impressive hotel chain. Abidjan provides an example.

The HOTEL IVOIRE. The best known tourist writers in the world unanimously awarded it the Hostelry gold medal. French specialists Gault and Millau, for example, wrote : « You owe it to yourself to spend a few hours in Abidjan. Even if it's only to discover one of the most mo-

dern hotel complexes in the world : the Hôtel Ivoire. It has 750 air-conditioned rooms and public areas to make up a real city within a city for rather near the city, as its two towers are built on the heights of Cocody across from the Ebrié lagoon). Restaurants, boutiques, gaming casino, cinema, bars, night club, swimming pool and marina with boats, sports center with a bowling alley and an ice-skating rink, tennis, golf... you would think you were in North America or Japan ».

« Some tourists rarely leave this cosmopolitan and air-conditioned reserve. The Hôtel Ivoire houses some of the best restaurants in the city (the « Toit d'Abidjan » on the 24th floor, luxurious, with orchestra — the «4 Corners of the World», good classical food — the « Pili-Pili » of African inspiration — and the « Zippo », one of the European discothèques in the country along with the « Scoth » in the Plateau area), the rest of Abidjan has its own good spots».



PISCINE DU « PRESIDENT » — YAMOUSSOUKRO.



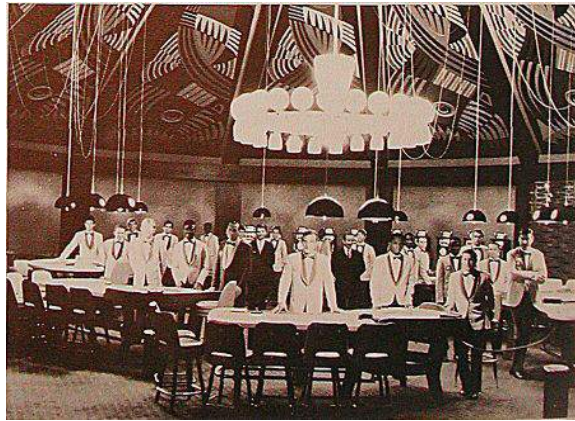
PATINOIRE — HOTEL IVOIRE.



CHAMBRE DU PRESIDENT.



COFFEE-SHOP HOTEL DU PARC.



CASINO DE L'HOTEL IVOIRE.

Les possibilités hôtelières

Hotel possibilities

le TIAMA, par exemple, est situé sur le Plateau, véritable centre ville d'Abidjan, quartier des affaires à 20 minutes de l'Aéroport. Dominant la baie de Cocody, comprenant 145 chambres sur 10 étages, 2 restaurants (le Manguier, le Dimbo Pub) un bar (l'Akwaba), des salons et des boutiques, le Tiama est un Hôtel de grand confort, très agréable, spécialement indiqué pour les hommes d'affaires et les touristes de passage.

le PARC, lieu de rendez-vous des abidjanais, se trouve également sur le Plateau. C'est un Hôtel de 75 chambres sur 3 étages, avec 2 restaurants (le Parc, le Calao), un bar renommé pour son ambiance et ses cocktails, des salles de réception, des boutiques et l'accès gratuit à la piscine toute proche de l'« Aquarium ».

On trouve encore à Abidjan une dizaine d'autres excellents hôtels et une vingtaine d'établissements de bon standing. Avec eux, une centaine de restaurants représentant toutes les cuisines du monde, autant de bonnes adresses de shopping, de distractions variées, expliquent l'attrait sans cesse croissant de la capitale ivoirienne. Mais Abidjan n'est pas toute la Côte d'Ivoire. Chacune des 14 grandes agglomérations du

pays compte un hôtel de confort et classe internationale. A Yamoussoukro par exemple, un luxueux Hôtel séduit les visiteurs :

le PRESIDENT. Dans un magnifique jardin tropical de plusieurs hectares, il offre 142 chambres sur 2 étages, 8 suites, 2 restaurants (les 4 Masques, le Soko) un bar (le Concorde) un night club de classe (l'Agban), l'une des plus somptueuses piscines de tout le pays, des boutiques et tous les services indispensables à un séjour touristique ou à un Congrès. Ainsi, où qu'ils se trouvent en Côte d'Ivoire, les congressistes peuvent toujours être assurés d'un accueil complet dans un pays souriant et amical.

The TIAMA, for example is located in the real center of Abidjan, the Plateau business area only 20 minutes from the airport. Looking out over the Bay of Cocody, including 145 rooms and 10 floors, 2 restaurants (the Manguier and the Dimbo Pub), a bar (the Akwaba) salons and boutiques, the Tiam is a deluxe hotel, very pleasant, especially recommended for businessmen and tourists in transit.

The PARC, meeting place for the residents of Abidjan, is also on the Plateau. It is a 75 room, 3 storey hotel with two restaurants

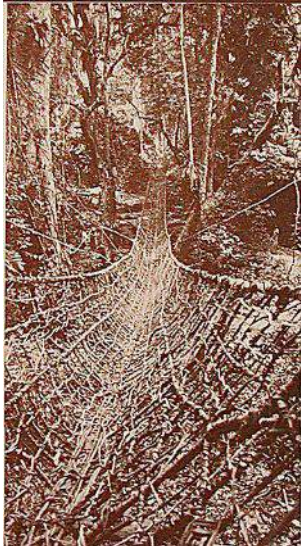
(the Parc and the Calao), a bar known for its atmosphere and cocktails, reception rooms, boutiques and free entry to the swimming pool near the « Aquarium ».

There are still another dozen excellent hotels in Abidjan and about 20 very good establishments. In addition, one hundred restaurants representing all the national foods of the world, just as many good shopping areas, varied entertainment, explain the ever-growing attraction of the Ivory Coast capital. But Abidjan is not the entire Ivory Coast. Each of the 14 large cities in the country boasts a comfortable, international category hotel. In Yamoussoukro, for example, there is a luxurious hotel to seduce visitors :»

The PRESIDENT. Located in a magnificent tropical garden of several hectares, it offers 142 rooms on 2 floors, 8 suites, 2 restaurants (the 4 Masks and the Soko), a bar (the Concorde), a first-class night club (the Agban), one of the most sumptuous swimming pools in the entire country, boutiques and all the services necessary for a touristic stay or a convention. Thus, no matter where you are in the Ivory Coast, conventioners can always be assured of a complete welcome in a smiling and friendly country.



LES PALETUVIERS — ASSOUIINDE



PONT DE LIANES A MAN.



MASQUES DIANFLA.



DANSE BAOULE.



HOTEL DES CASCADES A MAN.

Les possibilités touristiques

Excursion possibilities

Le Ministère d'Etat chargé du Tourisme a encouragé le développement de visites et excursions permettant aux congressistes de se détendre avant, pendant ou après les Congrès. Et de découvrir l'Afrique millénaire. Les 11 Agences de voyages établies en Côte d'Ivoire proposent des programmes plus ou moins longs, selon les temps libres des congressistes. En voici quelques uns.

- Abidjan et ses environs : Les 20.000 pièces uniques du Musée de l'Art Ivoirien. Le quartier typique de Treichville et son marché. L'Ile Boulay, où l'on va en pinasse. La forêt du Banco et, non loin, le jardin Botanique de Bingerville.
- Grand-Bassam et Assinie : une journée sous les cocotiers, entre lagune et mer.
- Le Royaume Agni, à l'Est. A Abengourou, la Cour du Roi et ses notables. A Zaranou, maison de Binger, danses rituelles.

- Man et le Mont Tonkoui, à l'Ouest. C'est la région des danseurs acrobatiques. La forêt alterne avec les savanes au milieu de montagnes coupées de grottes et de cascades. Et un pont de lianes célèbre dans toute l'Afrique.
- Yamoussoukro - Bouaflé, au Centre. Lacs artificiels - caymans sacrés. Barrage de Kossou. Célèbre danses gourou de Dianfla.
- Le Pays Senuou, au Nord. Les danses rituelles les plus envoûtantes et les fameuses toiles tissées de Korhogo. Avec une possible extension jusqu'à la réserve d'animaux de Bouna.

The Minister of State for Tourism has encouraged the development of visits and excursions allowing conventioners to relax before, during or after the Congresses. And discover age-old Africa.

The 11 travel agencies set up in the Ivory Coast propose long or short trips, according to the free time of the conventionner. Here are a few examples.

- * Abidjan and the surrounding area : The 20,000 unique museum pieces of the Ivory Coast Art Museum. The typical area of Treichville and its market. The Ile Boulay, which you can visit by boat.

The Banco forest and nearby Botanical Gardens of Bingerville.

- Grand-Bassam and Assinie : A day beneath the coconut trees, between the lagoon and the sea.
- The Agni Kingdom in the East : In Abengourou, the King's Court and its nobles. In Zaranou, the Binger house, ritual dances.
- Man and the Mont Tonkoui in the West : This is the region of the acrobatic dancers. The forest and savana alternate in the mountains cut by caves and waterfalls. And a vine bridge which is known throughout Africa..
- Yamoussoukro - Bouaflé in the Center : Artificial lakes — sacred caymans. Kossou Dam. Famous gourou dances of Dianfla.
- The Senuou Country in the North : The most enchanting ritual dances and the famous woven cloth of Korhogo. With an extension to the game reserve of Bouna (optional).



Air Afrique/ UTA et la Côte d'Ivoire.

Air Afrique/ UTA and the Ivory Coast

UTA et Air Afrique, ont commencé à contribuer dès 1965 au lancement du tourisme vers l'Afrique de l'Ouest et notamment la Côte d'Ivoire. Suivant en cela les données du Code des investissements fixées par le Président Houphouët-Boigny, qui préconisait le développement du tourisme de loisir ou d'affaires.

A partir de 1967, par des campagnes d'information et de publicité toujours plus intensives, par la définition de « produits »

touristiques nouveaux et surtout par un vaste effort de participation aux investissements hôteliers et aux aménagements en « réceptifs », Air Afrique et UTA ont amené de plus en plus de visiteurs, francophones pour commencer, vers les pays africains dont la Côte d'Ivoire. Dans cette République accueillante et pacifique, touristes et hommes d'affaires ont trouvé les meilleures conditions de détente et de travail. De sorte qu'entre 1970 et aujourd'hui le trafic aérien a quasiment triplé. Et l'on peut dire que l'appui promotionnel apporté sans réserve par Air Afrique et UTA à la cause du tourisme africain d'affaires ou de loisir recueille aujourd'hui des fruits mérités qui autorisent un grand optimisme pour l'avenir.

UTA and Air Afrique began to contribute to the launching of tourism in West Africa and especially the Ivory Coast in 1965. They followed the data in the Code of Investments set up by President Houphouët-Boigny which recommended the development of leisure or business tourism. As of 1967, through increasing information and publicity campaigns, through the definition of new tourist « products » and especially through a vast participation effort in hotel investment and «receptive» facilities, Air Afrique and UTA have brought more and more visitors, French-

speaking at first, to the African countries and the Ivory Coast. In this welcoming and peaceful Republic, tourists and businessmen found the best conditions -for work and relaxation. This led to a tripling of air traffic between 1970 and the present time. And we can say that the promotional support given without restriction by Air Afrique and UTA to African business or pleasure tourism is now harvesting the merited fruit of its efforts, which justifies the greatest optimism for the future.



HOTESSES ET SERVICE A BORD D'AIR AFRIQUE ET UTA.



Les "Jets du Soleil" d'abord des jets d'affaires

The « sun jets » : business jets first

De New York, Paris, Bruxelles, Genève ou Rome partent chaque jour à destination d'Abidjan les « jets du soleil » d'Air Afrique, la compagnie multinationale africaine chargée des liaisons aériennes entre le continent africain francophone et le reste du monde. Et aussi ceux d'U.T.A. (Union des Transports Aériens), de Pan Am, de Sabena, de Swissair et d'Alitalia.

Toutes ensemble, ces compagnies aériennes ont transporté en 1973 vers la Côte d'Ivoire, 350.000 passagers, dont 40 % d'hommes d'affaires ou de congressistes.

Ainsi la clientèle d'affaires apparaît-elle bien comme la plus importante sur les jets du soleil qui relient l'Amérique et l'Europe à la Côte d'Ivoire, Terre des Congrès.

Pour faire face à la demande touristique sans cesse croissante, UTA et Air Afrique ont augmenté leurs capacités de transport en acquérant ces derniers temps de nouveaux avions gros porteurs. Et la flotte actuelle de chacune des deux compagnies est la suivante :

Flotte Air Afrique : 3 Caravelle

- 1 DC3 - 1 DC8.33 - 1 DC8.55 - 2 DC8.53 - 1 DC8.63 - 1 DC10.30 - 1 DC10.30 en juillet 75 + 1 option pour 76.

Flotte U.T.A. : 2 DC8.55 - 1 DC8.53 - 1 DC8.63 (LM) - 1 DC8.63 (PF) - 4 DC8.62 - 4 DC10.30 - 2 DC10 + 1 option. C'est dire qu'il est possible, aujourd'hui, d'organiser dans les meilleures conditions d'horaires et de services le transport des congressistes vers Abidjan au départ de chacune des villes qui figurent sur les cartes de la page suivante.

Dans le monde entier UTA et Air Afrique sont représentés et sont à votre disposition pour vous documenter et examiner avec vous les meilleures solutions pour un voyage de groupe confortable et rapide.

From New York, Paris, Brussels, Geneva or Rome there are daily departures for Abidjan on the « sun jets » of Air Afrique, the multinational African company with air links between the French-speaking African continent and the rest of the world. There are also U.T.A. (Union des Transports Aériens), Pan Am, Sabena, Swissair and Alitalia flights.

Together these airlines carried 350,000 passengers to the Ivory Coast in 1973, 40% of whom were businessmen or conventioners.

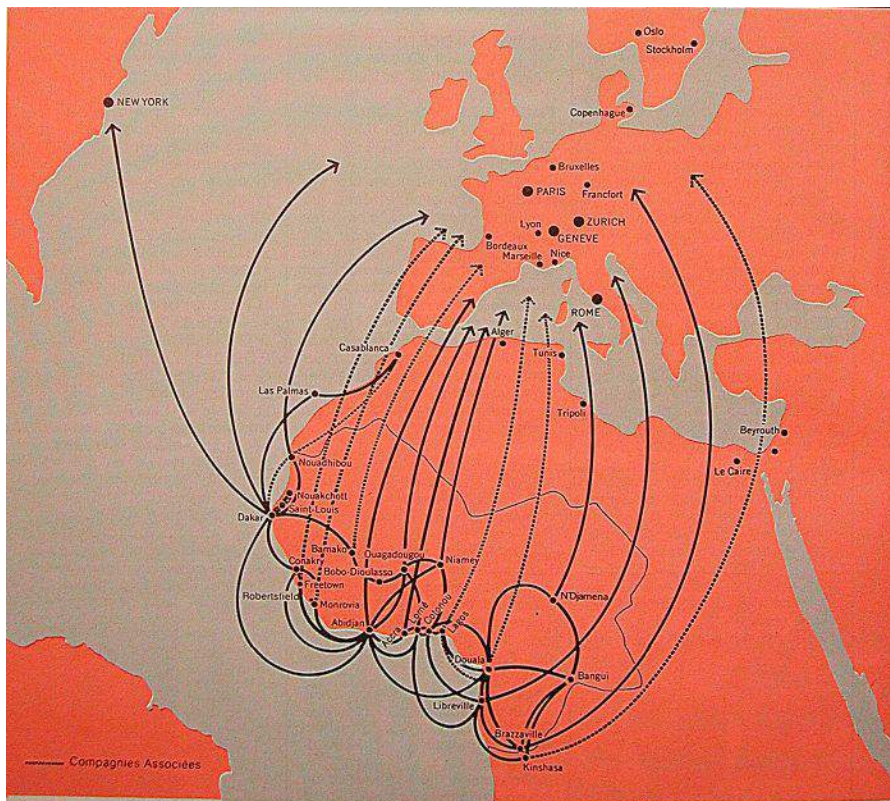
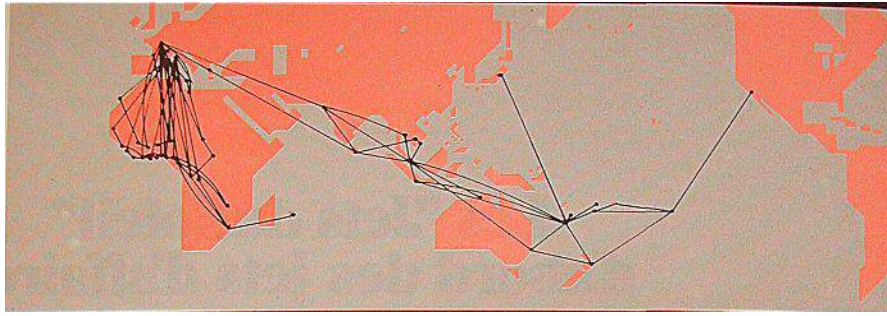
Businessmen thus appear to be the most important clientele of

the sun jets which link America and Europe with the Ivory Coast, land of conventions. To meet the ever increasing tourist demand, UTA and Air Afrique have increased their transport capacity lately by buying new air buses. The present fleets of these two companies are as follows :

Air Afrique : 3 Caravelles - 1 DCS - 1 DC8.33 - 1 DC8.55 - 2 DC8.53 - 1 DC8.63 - 1 DC10.30 - 1 DC10.30 in July of 1975, + 1 option for 1976.

U.T.A. : 2 DC8.55 - 1 DC8.53 - 1 DC8.63 (LM) - 1 DC8.63 (PF) - 4 DC8.62 - 4 DC10.30 - 2 DC10 + 1 option.

It is therefore possible today to organize under the best time schedule and service conditions transportation for conventioners to Abidjan from each of the cities shown on the maps on the following page. There are one or more UTA and Air Afrique offices in each country. They are at your disposal for documentation or for proposing the best means for a comfortable and rapid group trip.



La valise du Congressiste

The Conventioneer's suitcase

Formalités douanières

- ressortissants français, andorrans, monégasques : séjour illimité avec un passeport, même périmé, ou une carte nationale d'identité.
- ressortissants de la République Fédérale Allemande, du Danemark, de Gambie, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Nigeria, de Norvège, de Tunisie, de Suède : séjour de trois mois avec un passeport valide, sans visa.
- ressortissants de tous les autres pays : séjour avec passeport et visa délivré par les représentants diplomatiques de Côte d'Ivoire.

Renseignements généraux

- Heure locale : GMT
Change : 1 Franc CFA = 0,02 Francs Français (100 Francs CFA = 2,00 Francs Français).
- Langue : le français est la langue officielle. L'anglais est compris et parlé par la majorité du personnel des Hôtels.
- Vaccinations Santé
Certificats de vaccination antivaricelle (— de 3 ans) anti-amarille (— de 10 ans). Prendre chaque jour un compri-

mé à base de quinine 10 jours avant le départ, pendant le séjour et 15 jours après le retour.

La Valise du congressiste

A Abidjan les écarts de température sont faibles : température moyenne pour l'année : 27° C. Prendre des vêtements légers et un imperméable selon la saison. Il y a 4 saisons :

- Grande saison sèche : décembre à mai.
 - Grande saison des pluies : juin et juillet.
 - Petite saison sèche : août et septembre.
 - Petite saison des pluies : octobre et novembre.
- Ne pas oublier lunettes de soleil, maillots de bain et filtres réduisant de lumière pour des appareils photo (notamment un filtre UV pour les photos couleurs).

Customs formalities

- French, Andorran or Monégasque citizens : unlimited stay with passport, even expired, or national identity card.
- West German, Danish, Gambian, British, Italian, Nigerian, Norwegian, Tunisian or Swedish citizens : three month stay with valid passport, no visa required.
- Citizens of all other countries : stay with passport and visa delivered by the diplomatic representatives of the Ivory Coast.

General information

- Local time : GMT
Exchange rate : 1 Franc CFA = 0.02 French francs (100 Francs CFA = 2.00 French francs).
- Language : French is the official language. English is understood and spoken by most of the hotel personnel.
- Vaccinations - Health
Smallpox vaccination certificate (less than 3 years) Yellow fever vaccination (less than 10 years). Take a quinine-base tablet each day 10 days before departure, during the stay and 2 weeks after return.

Conventioneer's suitcase

Temperature changes in Abidjan are minimal : mean annual temperature : 27° C.

Take lightweight clothes and a raincoat according to the season. There are four seasons :

- Extreme dry season : December to May.
- Extreme rainy season : June and July.
- Light dry season : August and September.
- Light rainy season : October and November.

Don't forget sunglasses, swim wear and light-reducing filters for cameras (especially ultraviolet filter for color photos).

Côte d'Ivoire Terre des Congrès

Ce document a été

LE MINISTRE D'ETAT
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La Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale en Côte d'Ivoire

Lorsqu'on remonte dans les temps pour rechercher les causes premières du magnifique développement de la Côte d'Ivoire, on ne saurait négliger les institutions monétaires et de crédit. Dès le début de ce siècle, en 1905, à l'époque où les agriculteurs Ivoiriens étaient invités à cultiver les produits riches, le café et le cacao, éléments essentiels de leur prospérité, la Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale, Banque d'Emission et Banque Commerciale, avait ouvert ses guichets à Gand Bassam, pour faciliter les transactions commerciales internes et externes.

Jusqu'à la deuxième guerre mondiale, elle fut presque seule à assurer toutes les opérations de crédit bancaire sur ce territoire, comme ailleurs en Afrique francophone de l'Ouest. Le pôle d'attraction de la Côte d'Ivoire étant devenu Abidjan, la B.A.O. y construisit en 1935 un immeuble qui abrite une grande agence. A la veille de l'indépendance, la B.A.O. s'était implantée à Bouaké, après avoir ouverte en 1957 son bureau de Treichville, en zone industrielle de la capitale. En 1965, la B.A.O. qui, n'ayant pas vu renouveler son privilège d'émission, était depuis 10 ans banque privée, s'est transformée en Banque internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, avec l'appui de plusieurs grandes banques françaises et de la F.B.C.B. Cette nouvelle structure correspondait, pour la plus ancienne banque africaine et la seule banque étrangère à être engagée en Afrique Noire Française pour plus des 2 / 3 de ses activités, au besoin d'ouvrir les économies des Etats sur l'extérieur, en facilitant leurs relations de voisinage, le placement des produits ivoiriens sur les marchés mondiaux, et le financement des investissements ainsi que des importations de biens indispensables au développement.

Aujourd'hui, la B.I.A.O. possède 13 agences et bureaux en Côte d'Ivoire dont 7 à Abidjan et sa périphérie et 6 à l'intérieur. Elle s'est ainsi rapprochée des populations rurales pour assurer une meilleure collecte de l'épargne monétaire, un service de caisse répondant davantage aux besoins exprimés et une distribution rationnelle du crédit adaptée aux nécessités d'une économie en pleine expansion.

En 1973, la B.I.A.O. est intervenue en Côte d'Ivoire par un volume de crédits à l'économie dont la moyenne annuelle se situe à 29 milliards de F. Cfa, soit 22,5 % de l'ensemble du système bancaire, et plus de 25 % du total réalisé par les banques commerciales. La même année, elle a drainé 12 milliards Cfa environ de dépôts à vue et à terme, non compris ceux des banques et des organismes financiers. Elle participe activement à la création d'infrastructures telles que routes, port de San Pedro, et elle organise des financements internationaux pour les grandes opérations initiées sous l'égide du gouvernement. Sa vocation traditionnelle la conduit également à assurer le bon déroulement des campagnes de café et de cacao, du stade du producteur à celui de l'importateur étranger, et chacun sait à quel



point il est essentiel pour la Côte d'Ivoire que le paysan perçoive le revenu de son travail agricole et que les produits soient embarqués et vendus selon toutes les normes de qualité et de prix, dans le respect des droits de l'Etat et des contrats.

Mais de plus en plus la Côte d'Ivoire s'industrialise et la banque, qui suit le rythme du développement économique du pays, est appelée à diversifier ses interventions et à aider le secteur industriel, celui du bâtiment, et des travaux publics, les pétroliers et les transitaires. En 1973, le volume des crédits consentis par la B.I.A.O. pour le commerce des produits, atteint à peine le 1/3 du volume global des crédits dispensés, et il est sensiblement inférieur à celui des crédits que la B.I.A.O. accorde à court terme à l'ensemble des autres catégories socio-professionnelles.

En effet, la B.I.A.O. prend un pan considérable dans le financement du commerce général, puisque ses opérations de cette nature représentent le tiers du volume global des crédits bancaires dans cette catégorie. Le pourcentage de ses crédits à l'industrie est d'environ le 1 / 4 du total dispensé par les banques en Côte d'Ivoire, et ses engagements sur le secteur pétrolier ont connu une sensible progression depuis la fin de 1972.

Dans le domaine des travaux publics et du bâtiment et celui des transports la B.I.A.O. a accru sensiblement son pourcentage de financement qui était passé fin 1972 à 35%.

La place de la B.I.A.O. est d'autant plus importante que cet établissement est implanté dans tous les Etats de l'Entente et dans ceux de l'U.M.O.A. de même que dans l'UDEAC. Ainsi met-il sa longue expérience au service d'économies qu'unissent une monnaie commune et des organismes de solidarité interafricaine. Abidjan est d'ailleurs un lieu géométrique une plaque tournante de l'Afrique médiane, et il était normal que la B.I.A.O. y édifie en 1972 un immeuble de 17 niveaux et une nouvelle banque, qui contribuent à l'élégante « modernité » de la ville.

Dans un climat de libéralisme et d'ouverture aux investisseurs extérieurs, dans un pays sagement dirigé par des pouvoirs publics conscients des réalités, la saine compétition des banques entre elles ne peut que profiter à l'économie nationale, et la B.I.A.O. depuis 70 ans bientôt, contribue, pour sa part et avec ses moyens spécifiques, à l'essor Ivoirien, dont les plus sceptiques reconnaissent le caractère spectaculaire.

Jacques ALIBERT
Directeur de la B.I.A.O.

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE-D'IVOIRE :

ABIDJAN; 8-10 Avenue Barte — Tél. 22.27.71. à 75.
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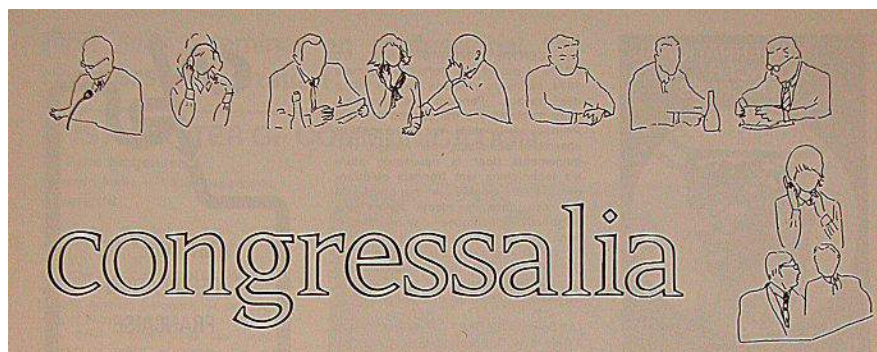
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BOUAFLE



Open letter to
non-governmental organizations

from
S.A. Marei
Secretary-General
World Food Conference

July 1974
The World Food Conference under the auspices of the United Nations and hosted by the Government of Italy will take place in Rome from 5 to 15 November 1974.

The Conference is an intergovernmental meeting on ministerial level, but as Secretary-General of the Conference I have from the outset stressed the important role which Non-Governmental Organizations can and should play before, during and after the Conference to ensure its success. This view is shared by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations which at its 56th session on 15 May 1974 passed resolution 1840 which i.a. reads:

«The Economic and Social Council,...

2. Requests the Secretary-General to invite:

(e) Non-Governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council or with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to send observers to the Conference;

(f) Other Non-Governmental Organizations which might have a specific

contribution to make to the work of the Conference to send observers to the Conference,...

Many international and national NGOs are already involved in programmes relevant to the World Food Conference. The U.N. and related and specialised agencies have met on three occasions in Rome and Geneva to discuss possibilities for NGO involvement in the World Food Conference.

In order to bring all these activities together into a meaningful programme I have, on the recommendation of the U.N. Interagency Working Group on Information and Public Relations which met in Geneva on 7 June 1974, asked Mr. Hans A.H. Dall, Coordinator, FFHC/AD, FAO to provide liaison between the World Food Conference Secretariat and interested NGOs. I have further asked Mr. Dali to initiate immediate consultations with groups of NGOs to receive their suggestions for how NGOs may best contribute to the success of the World Food Conference. I should appreciate it if NGOs interested in the World Food Conference would contact Mr. Dall informing him of action taken or planned and if your Organization would be interested in sending an observer to the World Food Conference.

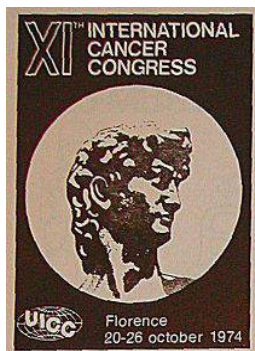
Attached please find more detailed background information on the World Food Conference preparations. Invitations to NGOs to observe the World Food Conference will be sent in due course. However, in view of the limited time before the Conference it is essential that serious thought be given to how NGOs can best support the aims of the World Food Conference and how the U.N. system and NGOs can best cooperate with each other. As I see it, NGOs could play an important role prior to the Conference by assisting their governments in preparing positions for the World Food Conference. In the same way I hope that NGOs will cooperate with governments in a constructive follow-up to the World Food Conference recommendations for action.



FRANCE-CONGRES créée il y a 10 ans est, au printemps 1974, l'Association de quatorze Villes répondant à des caractères précis de capacité d'accueil des Congrès, d'environnement de distractions. En la personne de leurs Maires et du Président de l'Office de Tourisme de Paris, elles représentent les principales régions. Non seulement chaque ville a ses caractères et ses attraits particuliers, mais la gamme des équipements permet un choix en fonction de l'importance des réunions, allant du petit Séminaire au grand Congrès international. Ce sont 900 salles qui sont disponibles avec une capacité de 170.000 places et une capacité hôtelière, à ce jour, de 77.000 lits en catégories 3- et 4- étoiles. L'Association s'est donné pour but de :

- coordonner l'action des différentes Villes et Stations françaises cherchant à recevoir des Congrès;
- organiser en leur faveur une publicité et une prospection communes en FRANCE et à l'ETRANGER;
- renseigner en permanence les organisateurs de Congrès sur les possibilités offertes par les adhérents et promouvoir toute action susceptible d'entraîner un accroissement du nombre et de l'importance des Congrès.

En outre, le Bureau Central se propose de réunir le maximum d'informations statistiques et économiques sur l'évolution du phénomène « Congrès », en France en particulier.



After 24 years, the International Cancer Congress returns to a European country of Latin culture. Eight hundred delegates met in Paris in 1950. Eight thousand — or even more — are expected to gather in Florence in 1974.

Glossary of conference terms

As Arabic is being used more in international conferences, the importance of an authoritative terminology list is accentuated. UNESCO, ILO and FAO therefore thought that a Glossary of Conference Terms would meet a real need.

The volume is, in reality, three complete glossaries classified under key words and arranged alphabetically for Arabic, English and French respectively (each section may be purchased separately). A large number of terms are given in context in order to illustrate current usage.

The Glossary is designed to serve as a practical working tool for interpreters and translators alike, both from and into Arabic, and contains organization charts of the United Nations, the ILO, FAO and UNESCO.

Liège

Du 4 au 7 novembre 1974, se tiendra à Liège un Colloque sur l'« Ionisation et Plasma en Haute Tension ». Ces journées d'études permettront de faire le point des connaissances actuelles sur les phénomènes physiques et les conséquences des arcs et des décharges qui apparaissent respectivement dans les appareillages de coupure et les réseaux HT. Les première et deuxième journées seront axées sur le comportement de l'arc et son influence sur la défaillance des disjoncteurs.

La troisième journée traitera des effluves partiels produits par les conducteurs aériens.

La quatrième journée envisagera les problèmes posés par la disruption de l'air dans les grands espaces.

Paris

Le CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE PARIS a ouvert ses portes le 10 mars 1974, moins de trois ans après le début des travaux. Pendant ces premiers mois, l'activité y a été particulièrement intense : à la mise en route de cet ensemble complexe, au rodage d'équipements dont la nouveauté attire les techniciens tant français qu'étrangers, s'est ajoutée la nécessité de répondre dans le même temps aux exigences spécifiques des manifestations qui n'ont cessé de se succéder ou de se dérouler simultanément au CIP. Citons-en quelques-unes qui mettent parfaitement en évidence la polyvalence du Palais des Congrès.

Le Salon READAPT et les Journées d'Aide à la Réadaptation, le Xle CONGRES D'AUDIOLOGIE, les Iles JOURNEES FRANÇAISES DE PARODONTOLOGIE, le CONGRES de la CEGITE, le CONGRES des ORTHOPISTES, le XXle CONGRES MONDIAL D'OPHTHALMOLOGIE.

Moins spectaculaires mais d'une importance primordiale quant au rôle d'établissement d'intérêt public qu'entend jouer le CIP: les congrès natio-

colloques, séminaires, tables-rondes, conférences de presse, etc... naux français, assemblées générales. Si les statistiques sur les trois premiers mois d'exploitation du " palais des Congrès indiquent une fréquentation de 60 % d'étrangers et 40 % de français, c'est qu'aux congrès internationaux il faut ajouter les congrès nationaux étrangers.

Le prestige du Palais des Congrès, la notoriété de ses équipements audiovisuels ultra-modernes, la proximité de grands hôtels les facilités d'accès apportées par l'aérogare, sont pour beaucoup dans ce choix. Mais un congrès est un tout; si la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris en concevant ce projet était soucieuse d'offrir aux congressistes de bonnes conditions de travail, elle ne l'était pas moins de les accueillir dans un ensemble qui soit aussi un centre d'animation. « Les Boutiques de Paris » qui ceignent les salles de conférence, un drugstore, une brasserie, quatre cinémas, un nightclub font de la galerie marchande « une ville dans la ville ».

Les étrangers y trouvent un reflet de Paris et les parisiens une atmosphère cosmopolite.

Le CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE PARIS apporte ainsi sa contribution à l'image que la France souhaite donner, aujourd'hui, de sa capitale. A la vocation d'accueil international de Paris s'ajoute la volonté de moderniser son équipement culturel : les spectacles constituent une activité prépondérante de l'auditorium dont l'acoustique remarquable convient aux grands concerts.



ANNUAIRE DE
LEGISLATION
FRANÇAISE
ET ETRANGERE
(tome 21/1972)

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16 X 24 /
664 pages 148,00 F
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B 22

First seminar on professional congress organization -

IT IS A MATTER OF COMMUNICATION

by Palle Mogensen
Manager, Audio — Visual Department
SCANTICON

IAPCO has decided to hold its first course of Professional Congress Organization in the world. The seminar will take place at SCANTICON, Scandinavian Management and Conference Centre, Aarhus, Denmark, at the beginning of February, 1975. This brief article does not merely contain a piece of news, but also represents a good deal of new thinking, a recognition of the fact that organization of congresses and conferences is a job for professionals and that this trade — like all other trades — has become faced with a need for training as well as in-service training. And there will no doubt be a job for everybody trained and educated within this trade which is apparently seeing an explosive growth. This appears very clearly from a prognosis prepared by IUOTO (International Union of Official Travel Organizations). In 1970, 4.000 international conferences with a total of 2 million participants were held. In this connection an international conference is defined as a conference with delegates from more than 3 countries. In 1975 the number of conferences will increase to 13.000 with 6.5 million participants, in 1980 to 19.000 with 10 million participants, and finally the prognosis says that no less than 98.000 international conferences with 50 million participants will be held in 1985. Add to this national congresses and conferences. In 1970, 30.000 such national congresses and conferences with more than 100 participants each were held in the United States alone. The figures are enormous, even if one takes a pessimistic view and reduces the IUOTO prognosis by e.g. 50 %. (Editor's note : UAI est estimates are different.)

The Talk Business

Consequently there is no doubt that the talk business is becoming big business — there is a need, but can that need still be satisfied with the « articles » offered today ? The talk business is not only a jovial name for the conference market but unfortunately also a very precise definition of what is actually taking place. The increasing number of conferences reflects the fact that more and more people have an ever rising need for additional information. And how is this problem generally solved ? With words, words, words. It seems as if the conference world has not realized yet that a good deal of progress has been made within the

field of communication since the time of Gutenberg. Modern mass communication is based not only on the spoken and written word. Ordinarily we are all surrounded by radio, film, TV, cassette recorders, records and graphic media, all of which are familiar means of communication of a very high professional standard. For how long then will you tolerate being carried back a couple of centuries as far as communication is concerned when entering the conference room ?

Conferences are a Matter of Communication

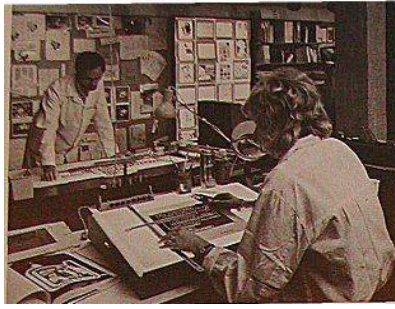
After all it is remarkable that conference organizers have not long ago realized that they are serving the same purpose as the world of communication, i.e. to communicate information, and that consequently a co-operation would be of great benefit to any conference. Perhaps this will not happen until the conference participants start making the organizers think along new lines. When people invest time and money in participating in a conference they naturally expect to gain profit from their investment, and the rising number of conferences will result in an ever increasing demand for efficiency. In this case it won't help much that the social side of a conference is in order, that excursions and cocktail parties go without a hitch, that the hotel rooms are comfortable and the food excellent. In future the success of a conference will to a far greater extent depend on the fact whether the message gets through, and the conference can be doomed to failure after only 20 minutes if the communication tools fail.



Audio-Visual Aids are the Tools of the Conference

Therefore it should be taken for granted that the ordinary information carrying media are used at the conferences, and there is a trend, although a slow one, in this direction. Incidentally such information carriers are seldom referred to as media in this connection, but as audio-visual aids, i.e. media which pass on information through eye or ear or through both senses at the same time.

Today there is a wide choice of audio-visual aids ranging from different types of boards via overhead projectors and slide projectors to film projectors and TV-cassettes, and it is obvious that the use of these media is underlying a number of requirements in order to gain profit from them and prevent misuse. Above all the equipment and the physical details must be in order. In case of projection of film or slides e.g., it must be possible to darken the room, there must be a screen of a sufficient size which can be tilted forward for use in connection with an overhead projector. The optical equipment of the projection apparatus must correspond to the size of the room in order that the projected picture is so large that everybody can see it, and the sound transmission system must function perfectly so that everybody can hear clearly and distinctly, etc. This is not the place to delve deeply in examples. However, it should be underlined that all details concerning correct use of the audio-visual aids must be carefully examined in advance in order to make sure that everything functions perfectly when the speaker



A glimpse of the work in an AV-work shop. The customer hands in a draft for and description of the tasks to be performed at the workshop. Layout and design are made in accordance with these instructions but on the basis



Not only at large meetings, but also during the work in small groups the efficiency depends on the use of AV-aids. Far too often the organizers concentrate their efforts on the plenary meetings, whereas the group meetings are left to their own devices.

takes the platform. And this is the responsibility of the organizers. Only very few conference hotels have the necessary facilities for satisfying these requirements, and therefore the organizers should at an early stage examine where and how the problems can be solved in co-operation with the staff at the place where the conference is to be held. If the problems are deferred and solved by improvising whenever they occur there is a risk not only of the audio-visual aids being misused, but also of the conference becoming a failure. In this connection it should be taken for granted that the organizers provide a technician and an operator during the conference. In addition the organizers must be able to advise the individual speakers on the choice of medium and the production of the relevant software.

The Organizers must be AV-Consultants

Incidentally it goes without saying that the media are well integrated to form a completely natural part of the presentation. The media must never appear as isolated islands during the presentation. If this is the case, the presentation is derailed as the attention is attracted to something subordinate, i.e. the medium, and the message never reaches the recipients. In return the speakers generally need assistance in connection with the production of software in order that their presentation will appear as a whole, and this consultancy service should be a natural part of the services rendered by the organizers of the conference. The selection of media is a chapter by itself. Far too often it is the medium which controls the planning where the opposite should be the case. The main target or objective of the presentation should be the key element in determining what kind of audio-visual aid is used. This means partly that the organizers must be able to make available a wide range of media, partly that the consultancy service must be extended to include the selection of media. In other words the organizers must take

part in the detail planning at a very early stage and be in touch with the individual speakers in order to ensure a careful preparation of the individual elements of the conference. A consultancy service of this kind is to a high degree a piece of pedagogical work which seems to require a staff of a type slightly different from / those normally employed by the organizers. However developments will necessitate services of this kind.

Software must be Professionally Produced

However, the work of the organizers is not finished yet. After careful preparation of the physical details, selection of media and co-ordination of the presentation as a whole, one more job remains to be done, i.e. the professional production of software. Far too often slides, overhead transparencies, etc. are produced in such a way that they actually add to the confusion instead of supporting the speaker. The main objective of the AV-aids is to attract and keep attention and intensify the information effect. At the same time, when correctly used, they vary the communication of information and thereby motivate the participants. This makes heavy demands, especially in connection with visualization — and this is unfortunately where the worst kind of misuse takes place. The most important demand is clarity — there must never be so much information that the visualization cannot be distinctly seen, and layout, composition, line thickness, etc. must be subordinate to this demand. Under favourable circumstances the best viewing distance is 6 times the diagonal of the projected picture, which means that it is necessary to have not only a projection surface of a sufficient size but also software of a quality which ensures that all details of the visualization can be seen at this distance. Heavy demands are made on the professional skill of the software producer, and consequently it is only natural for conference organizers to assist in the production of the right software.

The Speaker is the Weak Spot

In spite of the fact that all the above-mentioned possibilities of assistance and advice are available, it must unfortunately be admitted that it may be difficult to ensure that efficient communication of information is obtained at a conference as the speaker will often turn out to be the weak spot. Therefore the organizers must be responsible not only for advising, but also for persuading the individual speakers to contribute to presenting their subjects as professional wholes. Speakers will often be scared of becoming involved in too many technical details, and therefore they need a gentle and helping hand to support and carry them through so that the fear of the media has disappeared in advance. In return there is no limit to their gratitude when they have tried to deliver a thoroughly prepared and professional presentation — and the delegates are equally grateful.

The Results are Commensurate with the Efforts

It is obvious that a thoroughly planned conference at which the audio-visual aids are efficiently utilized makes heavy demands on organizers and speakers. Of course it is easier to run a conventional talk-show, but the extra efforts will give correspondingly good results. The use of the media of communication ensures:

- committed and varied communication of ideas and know-how
- thoroughly prepared communication performed according to programme
- intensified effect of information and increased motivation of the participants.

Everybody who has taken part in conferences has most likely now and then sighed over too much idle time and looked for the effective conference. This is primarily obtained when professional communication becomes an integrated part of professional conference planning.

New International Meetings Announced

Les informations faisant l'objet de cette rubrique constituent les suppléments au « Annual international congress calendar » 14e édition.

This calendar is a monthly supplement to information listed in the « Annual International Congress Calendar » 14th edition.

1974 Oct 28-30 Int conference on problems concerning production and distribution of films for children. Iranian Center for Int Conferences, 10 Bahar Ave I Shah Reza, Teheran, Iran.	Teheran (Iran)	1975 1st half FAO. Intergovernmental Group on Meat, 5th session. P : 100. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, via le delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)
1974 Oct Association for Quality Research on Food Plants, Congress. Prof Dr W Schuphan, Postfach 1248. 6222 Geisenheim/Rheingau, Germany, Fed Rep.	Zurich (Switzerland)	1975 1st half FAO. Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres, 9th session. P : 100. Conference Programming Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy) (YB n° 971)
1974 Nov 13-14 GASTECH 74 - Int LNG and LPG congress. Ex. Gastech Congress. Europort Exhibition Ltd, 6-7 New Bridge Street, London EC1V 6AQ, UK.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1975 1st half FAO. Intergovernmental Group on Oilseed, Oils and Pats, 9th session, and Sub-Group on Statistics, 8th session. P : 100. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)
1974 Nov 18-22 III Int seminar zum thema ernahrung und bewegung. P: 60. Weltgesundheitsorganisation - und Bundesministerium für Jugend, Familie und	Cologne (Germany, Fed Rep)	1975 1st half FAO. Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenal and Allied Fibres, 10th session. P : 80. Conference Programming Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)
1974 Nov (1-2 days) FAO. European Commission on Agriculture. Executive Committee. 56th session. FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy) (YB n° 971)	1975 1st half FAO. Coordinating Committee for Europe, 10th session. P: 70. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Vienna (Austria)
1974 Nov (1 day) FAO. Meeting with donor countries contributing to the associate expert scheme and observers from other agencies. (YB n° 971) FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)	1975 Feb 2-8 Marine parks symposium. Iranian Centre for Int Conferences, 10 Bahar Ave I Shah Reza, Tehran, Iran.	Bandar Abbas (Iran)
1974 Nov Int Union of Local Authorities. Colloque sur les assurances communales en Europe. 45 Wassenaerseweg, The Hague, Netherlands.	The Hague (Netherlands) (YB n° 2736)	1975 Feb 25-Mar 1 FAO/SIDA Meeting. P : 20. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)
1974 Nov-Dec FAO. Codex Committee on Meat Hygiene. 3rd session. (YB n° 971) FAO, CHIEF, Conference Programming Section, Viale Delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	London (UK)	1975 Feb 40 FAO. Sub-regional seminar on evaluation of soil resources in East Africa. P : Conference Programming Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Nairobi (Kenya) (YB n° 971)
1974 Dec (1 week) FAO, Codex Committee on Cocoa Products and Chocolate, 8th session. FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	(Switzerland) (YB n° 971)	1975 Feb FAO. Committee on Wood-Based Panel Products. 4th session. P : 40. Conference Programming Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 0100 Rome, Italy.	New Delhi (India) (YB n° 971)
1974 Dec 9-14 2e semaine mondiale de l'innovation : 24 sessions de conferences techniques et premières assises Européenne de la Licensing Executive Society. OIP, 62 rue de Miromesnil. 75008 Paris, France.	Paris (France)	1975 Feb FAO Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues. 8th session. P : 70. Conference Programming Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	(Netherlands) (YB n° 971)
1974 Dec 15-22 Seminar on arid lands ecology. Iranian Centre for Int Conferences, 10 Bahar Ave I Shah Reza, Tehran, Iran.	Teheran (Iran)	1975 Mar FAO Technical conference on development of food marketing for large urban areas in Asia. P : 30. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Colombo (Sri Lanka)
1974 Dec Int Committee of Plastics in Agriculture. 6th congress. CIPA, 21 rue Pinel, 75 Paris 13e, France.	Buenos Aires (Argentina) (YB n° 3976)	1975 Mar FAO. Codex Committee on Processed Meat Products. 8th session. P : 70. Conference Programming Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Copenhagen (Denmark) (YB n° 971)
1974 late (1 week) FAO, Int Popular Commission. 15th session. FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	(Spain) (YB n° 971)	1975 Mar Int Union of Radio Science, Board of Officers. (YB n° 2770) 7 Place Emile Banco, 1180 Brussels, Belgium.	Brussels (Belgium)
1975 Jan FAO. African Commission on Agricultural Statistics, 7th session. P : 30. Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome Italy.	Abidjan (Ivory Coast) (YB n° 971)	1975 Mar FAO. Codex Committee on Meat. 8th session. P : 70. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Kulmbach (Germany, Fed Rep)
1975 1st half FAO. Intergovernmental Group on Rice, 19th session. Conference Programming Section, via le delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy	Bangkok (Thailand)	1975 Mar FAO. Committee for Inland fisheries of Africa, 2nd session, and related, symposium P:100 (YB n°971) Conference Programming Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	(Malawi)
1975 1st half FAO. Codex Alimentarius Commission, Executive Committee, 21st session. P: 15. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Geneva (Switzerland)		

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1975 Jun-Jul P Moresby (Papua)
FAO. Far East regional seminar on the economy and utilization of secondary
(YB n° 971)
Species in the tropics through wood preservation. P : 25.
Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome,
Italy.

1975 Jun or Oct Rome (Italy)
FAO. Committee on Commodity Problems, 50th session. P : 250.
Conference Programming Section, viale della Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome.
Italy.

1975 Middle
Intergovernmental Océanographie Commission. WG on Training Education
and Mutual Assistance. 2nd session. (YB n° 1118)
c/o Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France.

1975 (2nd half) Ibadan (Nigeria)
FAO. Technical conference for Africa on food supply to large urban areas.
P. 100 (YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome.
Italy.

1975 (2nd half) Montreal (Canada) (prob)
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Statistics Division, 6th session. (YB n° 1505)
ICAO, Int Aviation Building, 1080 University Street. Montreal 101, P.O. Canada.

1975 2nd half Rome (Italy)
FAO Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres. 11th session.
P. 90. (YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome,
Italy.

1975 2nd half Rome (Italy)
FAO Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres. 10th session. P: 100.
(YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome.
Italy.

1975 2nd half Rome (Italy)
FAO Intergovernmental Group on Grains. 19th session. P : 90. (YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome.
Italy.

1975 2nd half (Germany, Fed Rep)
FAO. Codex Committee on Foods for Special Dietary Uses. 9th session. p : 70.
(YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome.
Italy.

1975 Jul 13-18 Quebec (Canada)
World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace. 1st World con-
gress. (YB
n°3464)
27 rue des Eaux-Vives, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

1975 Jul 20-26 Oxford (UK)
Society of Chemical Industries, 14 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PS, UK.

1975 Jul 22-25 Kingston (Canada)
Cryogenic Engineering Conference Board. USA. 1975 Cryogenic Engineering
L Kenneth Armstrong, Administrator, National Bureau of Standards, Boulder.
Col 803027 USA.

1975 Jul 22-Aug 2 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
Int Union of Crystallography. Commission on Crystallographic Apparatus. Int
summer school of cristallographie computing. (YB n° 2708)
13 White Friars, Chester CH1 1NZ, UK.

1975 Jul 29-Aug 6 Edinburgh (UK)
Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics/Unesco. Int conference on physics
education (YB n° 2709/3383)
Dr R M Sillitto, University of Edinburgh, The Department of Physics, Mayfield
Road, Edinburgh, Scotland, UK.

1975 Jul Rome (Italy)
FAO. Technical conference on agricultural credit. P : 120.
(YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome.
Italy.

1975 Jul (Netherlands)
FAO. Codex Committee on Food Additives. 10th session. P : 70.
(YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome
Italy.

1975 Jul-Aug Salonique (Greece)
World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology. 7th sym-
posium. P : 250- (YB - 3463)
Pr. C. Himonas, Faculté de Médecine Vétérinaire Salonique, Greece.

1975 Aug 25-29 Berne (Switzerland)
Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. 4th int symposium on chemistry of
carotenoids other than, vitamin A. (YB n° 2767)
Pr. C. Himonas, Faculté de Médecine Vétérinaire. Salonique, Greece.

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1975 Aug 27-Sep 3 London (Canada)
Int Union of the History and Philosophy of Science, 5th Int congress of logic,
methodology and philosophy of science. (YB n° 2786)
Science Museum, South Kensington, London SW7, UK.

1975 Aug Vancouver (Canada)
Int Council of Scientific Unions, Scientific Committee on Problems or the
Environment, General assembly. (YB n° 1752)
SCOPE, Box 192 Holcomb Research Institute, Butler University, Indianapolis,
Indiana 46207, USA.

1975 Aug (Ghana)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Commission Tropical and Subtropical
Horticulture, 1st West African symposium. (YB n° 2488)
J C Norman, Dept of Horticulture, University of Science and Technology,
Kumasi, Ghana.

1975 Sep 14-20 Wurzburg (Germany Fed Rep)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Commission for Hortic. Economics. 4th
symposium on economics. (YB n° 2488)
Dr G de Bakker, le v d Boschstraat 4, The Hague, Netherlands.

1975 Sep 30-Oct 2 Florence (Italy)
Incontro dell'Associazione Internazionale di assicurazione tecnica IMA.
Palazzo dei Congressi, Prato Orsini 1, 50123 Florence, Italy.

1975 Sep Bangkok (Thailand)
FAO, Food standards conference for Asia. P : 75. (YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome,
Italy.

1975 Sep Budapest (Hungary)
FAO, Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling, 10th session.
P : 70. (YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome,
Italy.

1975 Sep (prob) Edinburgh (UK)
Int Cardiovascular Society, 12th Int congress. (YB n° 1443)
Dr A D Callow, Sec Gen of Int Cardiovascular Society, New England Medical
Center Hospitals, 171 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass 02111, USA.

1975 Sep Florence (Italy)
Palazzo dei Congressi, Prato Orsini 1, 50123 Florence, Italy.

1975 Sep Grenoble (France)
Int Union of Biological Sciences, Commission Int de Botanique Apicole, Gene-
ral assembly. (YB n° 2698)
J Louveaux, INRA, F-91440 Bures-sur-Yvette, France.

1975 Sep Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
Int Council on Social Welfare, Regional Asian and Western Pacific seminar.
P : 50-100. (YB n° 1771)
Miss Shirley Lan, Hong Kong Committee ICSW, Anne Black Red Cross Building,
2nd Floor, Harcourt Road, P O Box 474, Hong Kong.

1975 Sep Nottingham (UK)
European Association for Cancer Research, 3rd meeting. (Closed) (YB n° 547)
Dr Kieler, Sec of European Association for Cancer Research, Fibiger Lab.,
Lundtoftevej 5, 2800 Lyngby, Denmark.

1975 Sep Nuremberg (Germany, Fed Rep)
European Federation of Chemical Engineering, 4th European symposium : Zer-
kleinern. (YB n° 725)
Prof Dr Ing H Rumpf, Institut für Mechanische Verfahrenstechnik der Univer-
sität Karlsruhe, 75 Karlsruhe, Richard Willstätter Allee, Germany, Fed Rep.

1975 Sep Nuremberg (Germany, Fed Rep)
European Federation of Chemical Engineering, Symposium : Partikel-Mess-
technik. (YB n° 725)
Prof Dr Ing H Rumpf, Institut für Mechanische Verfahrenstechnik der Univer-
sität Karlsruhe, 75 Karlsruhe, Richard Willstätter Allee, Germany, Fed Rep.

1975 Sep Opatija (Yugoslavia)
Int Council on Social Welfare, 8th European colloquium. (YB n° 1771)
9 rue Chardin, 75016 Paris, France.

1975 Sep Oslo (Norway)
Société Européenne de Neuroradiologie. Réunion.
Pragr A Wackenheim, C H U, 1 place de l'Hôpital, F-67000 Strasbourg.

1975 Sep Paris (France)
Int Society of Mathematical Biology, 5e congrès int : Les d'entropie, d'orga-
nisation, et de régulation des systèmes biologiques. (YB n° 2553)
Dr Collet, Société Int de Biologie Mathématique, 11 bis avenue de la Provi-
dence, F-92150 Antony.

1975 Sep Rome (Italy)
Int Federation of Catholic Chemists, Int congress. (YB n° 1875)
M Parat, 60 avenue des Pages, F-78110 Le Vesinet.

1975 Sep Rome (Italy)
FAO, FFHC « Action for Development, 6th conference. P: 300. (YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome,
Italy.



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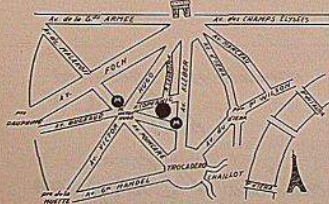
1975 Oct 20-23 Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
Office du tourisme, Rindermarkt 5, D-8000 Munich 2

1975 Oct 21-23 Obs Foundation. Symposium on Infantile diarrhoea.	London (UK)	1975 Oct Intergovernmental Océanographie Commission, Executive Council 6th session.	Paris (France)
		IOC, Unesco, Place de Fontenay, 75007 Paris, France.	(YB n° 1118)
1975 Oct 22-24	Amsterdam (Netherlands)		
architectural heritage year. Avenue de l'Europe, 67 Strasbourg, France.	(YB n° 435)	1975 Oct South American Association of Athletic Referees. Congress.	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
1975 Oct 27-31	Sydney (Australia)	Rue Assis Buena N°34. ZC 82, Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	(YB n° 3931)
259, Roseville, NSW, 2069, Australia.		1975 Oct South American Athletic Confederation. Congress. Calle 22 N° 160, URB. Corpac, Lima, 27, Peru.	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) (YB n° 3932)
1975 Oct 28-31	Berne (Switzerland)	1975 Oct FAO/DANIDA. Meeting. P: 20. Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome Italy.	Rome (Italy) (YB n° 971)
Int conference on special trains of travel agents. P : 300. Convention Bureau of the City of Berne, Postfach 2700. CH-3001 Berne, Switzerland.		1975 Oct FAO/FINLAND. Meeting. P : 20. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)
,1975 Oct FAO. Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products, 10th session. P: 70. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Bergen (Norway)	1975 Oct	Seoul (South Korea)
1975 Oct Int Society for the History of Pharmacy. Congress : Metansie. Dr G Ströder, Graf Molkstrasse 46, Brème, Germany, Fed Hep.	Brème (Germany, Fed Rep) (YB n° 2514)	et du cœur. Human factors Society, Box 1369, Santa-Monica, Calif 90406, USA.	
1975 Oct	Madrid (Spain)	1975 Oct Asian-Pacific Weed Science Society. Congress. Prof S Matsunaka, National Institute of Agricultural Science, 1227, Konosu-shi, Saitama Pref, Japan.	(Japan) (YB n° 86)
Int Union of Official Travel Organizations. Congress. (YB n° 2745) Centre International, Place des Nations, Case Postale 7, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.		1975 Oct UN Economic Commission for Europe. Symposium on the planning and development of the tourist industry. Palais des Nations, Ch - 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.	Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia) (YB n° 4176)
1975 Oct Int Union of School and University Health and Medicine. 7th congress. (YB n° 2775) Dr R viera Llamas, Universidad Nacional Antenoma de Mexico, Cuidad Universitaria, Mexico 21 DF, Mexico.	Mexico (Mexico) (YB n° 2775)	1975 Oct The Institute of Actuaries of Australia and New Zealand. 10th biennial convention. P: 315. The Institute of Actuaries of Australia and New Zealand, Mr R V Carey, Box 7040, G P O, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia.	(Australia)
1975 Oct Association des Ingénieurs de Montéfiore. Congrès int sur les cours à induction. P : 300. A.I.M., rue St Gilles 31, 4000 Liege, Belgium.	Liege (Belgium)	1975 Oct Int Peat Society Commission VI. Symposium. Bulevardi 3.1. 00180 Helsinki, Finland.	(Hungary)

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1975 Oct-Nov Paris (France)
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Assembly. 9th session.
IOC. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris. France. (YB n° 1118)

1975 Nov 2-6 Chicago (Ill, USA)
American college of chest physicians, 41st annual meeting. P: 3200 C: 10 Ex.
Dr Alfred Softer, Executive Director, 9 11 Busse Highway, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068, USA.

1975 Nov 3-7 Rome (Italy)
FAO. Council. 65th session. (YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section. Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome. Italy.

1975 Nov 8-27 Rome
(Italy)
FAO. Conference. 18th session.
Conference programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome. Italy.

1975 Nov 10-14 Manila (Philippines)
Int Society of Radiology. 2nd Asian and Oceanian congress of radiology.
Prof F Principe, 2 161 Taft Avenue, Malate, Manila, Philippines.
2nd Asian and Oceanian Congress of Radiology, Box 1284, Commercial Center, Makati, Rizal D-708, Philippines.

1975 Nov 11-14 Munich (Germany. Fed Rep)
Kongresszentrum der Munchen Messe - und Ausstellungsgesellschaft mbH, D - 8000 Munich 12, Postfach 121009.

1975 Nov 17-19 Las Vegas (USA)
Institute of Management Sciences/Operations Research Society of America-Meeting. (YB n° 1033)
TIMS, 146 Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02903, USA.

1975 Nov 28 Rome (Italy)
FAO. Council. 66th session.
Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome. Italy.

1975 Nov 28-Dec 3 San Salvador (El Salvador)
Ibero Latin-american College of Dermatology. 8th congress. P : 500. (YB n° 1018)
Dr Oswaldo Ramirez, Apart. Postal 1577, San Salvador, et Salvador.

1975 Nov Manila (Philippines)
FAO. Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region. 10th session. P : 40. (YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla. 00100 Rome. Italy.

1975 Nov Liege (Belgique)
Association des Ingénieurs de Montefiore. Congrès int. sur le chaulage électrique. P : 300.
A.I.M., rue St Gilles 31. 4000 Liège, Belgium.

1975 Nov Paris (France)
Unesco. NGO (Unesco) Standing Committee, general conference. (YB n° 3383)
Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1975 Nov Rome (Italy)
FAO. European Commission on Agriculture. Executive Committee. 59th session. (YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome. Italy.

1975 Nov Tokyo and Kyoto (Japan)
Int congress of Scientists on the human environment.
Int Congress of Scientists on the Human Environment, co Science Council of Japan, 7-22-34, Roppongi, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

1975 Nov- Dec Rome (Italy),
FAO/NORAD. Meeting. P: 20. (YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome. Italy.

1975 Dec 28-30 San Francisco (USA)
Econometric Society. Conference. (YB n° 481)
Box 1264, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn 06520, USA.

1975 Dec Lome (Togo)
Association of Partially or Wholly French-Language Universities. General Assembly. 5th triennial conference. (YB n° 156)
BP 5128, Montreal, Canada H5C3J7.

1975 Dec (Japan)
Int symposium on the result of research on representatives and experimental
Prof S Inoguchi, Institute of Industrial Science, Tokyo University, 7-22-1, Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

1975 (sala) Geneva (Switzerland)
FAO. European Forestry Commission. 17th session. P: 60. (YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome. Italy.

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