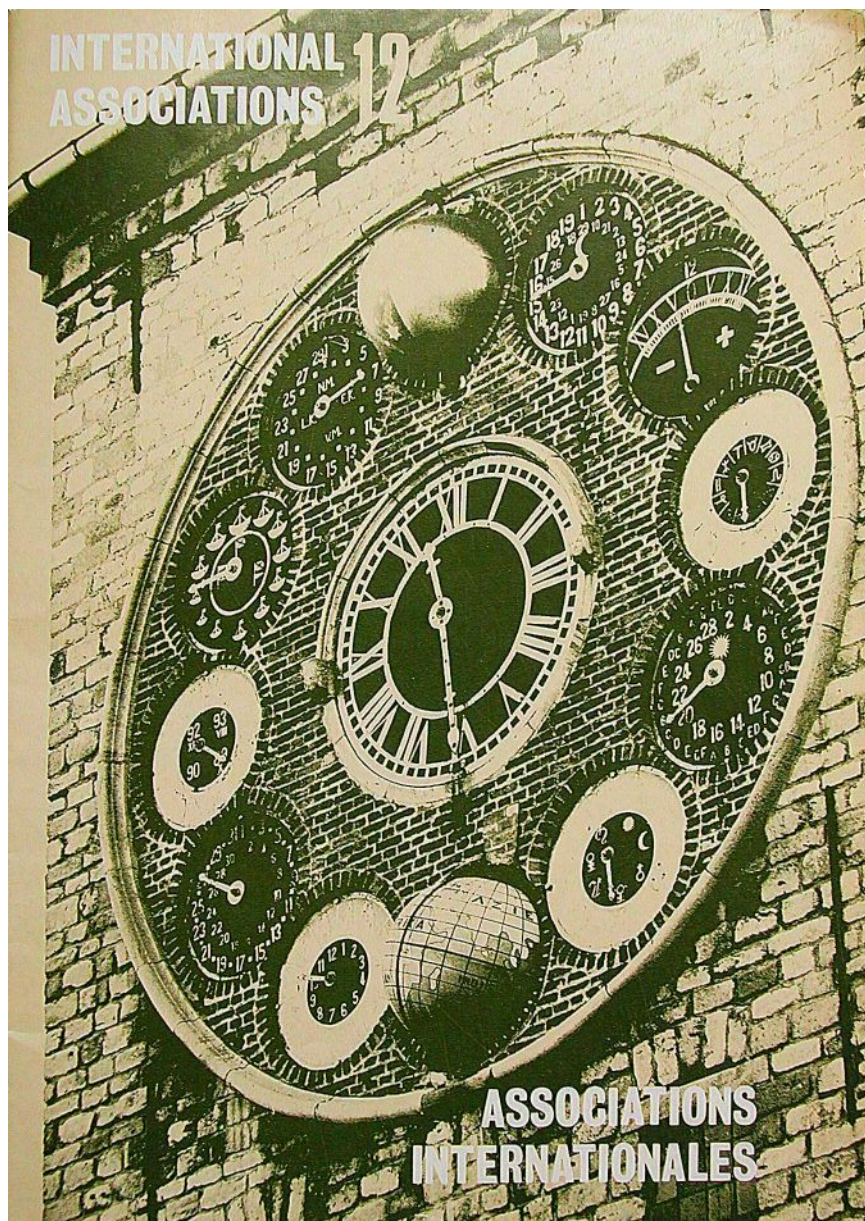


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1974-n°12

26th year

26e année

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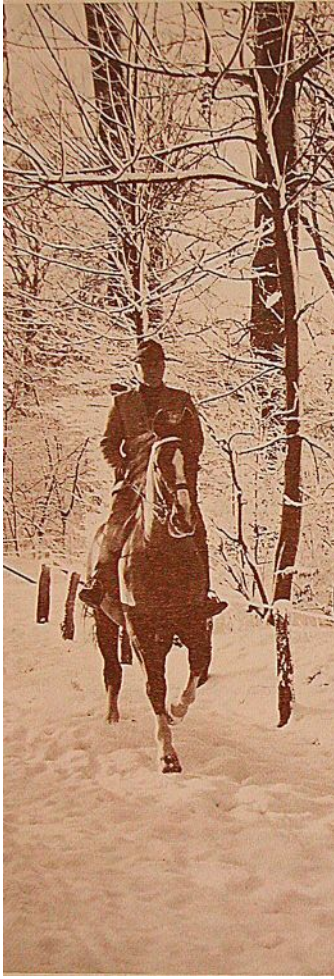
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Voici revenu le moment des vœux de Noël, à l'origine fête religieuse de la Nativité pour les chrétiens, maintenant symbole de bonne volonté et de paix pour tous les hommes. Il ne s'agit pas ici de vœux pieux au double sens du mot, respectueux ou ironique. On ne peut plus aujourd'hui, à l'âge nucléaire, traiter le sujet des relations humaines avec l'aimable disinvolture des temps courtois. Les problèmes sont là, brûlants d'intérêt commun, avec leurs impératifs de solidarité. Qui ne le comprendra pas sera destitué, disait un homme d'Etat clairvoyant au seuil de ce siècle déjà.

L'indépendance des nations a été la grande idée de l'histoire contemporaine d'après la Révolution française. Idée force, qui a trouvé son prolongement, de nos jours, dans le mouvement d'émancipation des empires coloniaux. Un moment de l'Histoire s'achève avec la décolonisation politique qui a été marquée cette année d'une dernière étape. Un autre moment de l'Histoire commence avec la décolonisation économique — qui ne vise plus seulement les anciennes puissances coloniales, tant s'en faut — mais avec aussi et surtout la révélation de l'interdépendance nécessaire. Car la souveraineté nationale intégrale, il faut le dire, est à la fois une illusion et un méfait, à l'ère de la transnationalité. L'étonnant à ce propos, c'est que les humains découvrent si tard, à trente ans de la révolution nucléaire et à l'occasion d'une crise subite de l'énergie, la morale d'une coopération transnationale désormais vitale.

La paix des peuples par la coopération et dans la tolérance de leurs différences fut jusqu'ici l'expression de nobles sentiments et l'on concédait aux idéalistes un peu du respect saint réservé aux prêtres des différents cultes. Aujourd'hui le cœur y est encore, certes, et l'on n'en voit pas de meilleur exemple que le succès de l'Unicef, œuvre du cœur par excellence, mais c'est d'avantage l'esprit qui prescrit la solidarité.

A l'approche d'un nouveau millénaire, la Nativité doit être la naissance d'une autre mentalité des hommes, orientée

NOEL POUR TOUT LE MONDE

vers un bien commun de sécurité et de coopération. Une mentalité de frontières ouvertes, une mentalité de relations transnationales.

Noël Noël était autrefois un cri de réjouissance que le peuple poussait à n'importe quel moment de l'année pour saluer un événement heureux, la naissance d'un héritier du trône, l'arrivée d'un grand personnage. Dans le même sens un vieux proverbe populaire disait: « On a tant crié Noël qu'à la fin il est venu » : avènement d'une chose longtemps et impatiemment attendue.

Avec le temps, le mot et la chose ont élargi leur sens et leur portée. Le symbole optimiste de Noël n'est plus le propre d'un évangile, d'une foi, d'un culte. Le message de paix dont il est porteur s'adresse à l'humanité tout entière — sans distinction de race, de sexe, de langue ou de religion — pour reprendre les termes mêmes de l'Article 1 de la Charte des Nations Unies à propos de la coopération internationale et du respect des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales.

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

Au delà des indépendances l'interdépendance

Lors du dixième anniversaire de la Déclaration universelle des Droits de l'Homme, nous avons entendu, à New York, le grand acteur Laurence Olivier, interprète prestigieux de Shakespeare déclarer le texte de la déclaration avec le talent que l'on sait. Ce fut un effet magique de l'art, car ce texte était médiocre, nous ne le savions que trop pour avoir participé à sa toilette à l'assemblée de Paris en 1948 (1). Peu importe cependant, c'est le ton qui fait la chanson.

Sir Laurence n'est plus, mais si demain, en une grande occasion, un de ses émules était appelé à déclamer le fameux préambule de la Charte • Nous peuples des Nations Unies », que nous reproduisons, à dessin ci-dessous, on voudrait qu'une belle voix trouvât un accent d'émotion assez pénétrant pour entraîner, enfin, tous les hommes de bonne volonté vers une paix globale de tolérance et de solidarité, deux concepts désormais complémentaires.

Robert FENAU

(1) Des suggestions tendant à polir la forme de la Déclaration s'étaient heurtées à la crainte d'en modifier le fond.

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Preamble

together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of méthode, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples...

LA CONFEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS LIBRES



Otto Kersten

Otto Kersten, marié, deux enfants, est né le 24 novembre 1928 à Alt-Jessnitz en Thuringe (Allemagne). Il devint membre du syndicat et du Parti social-démocrate allemand déjà avant son baccalauréat en 1946. Il étudia pendant quatre ans, à Rostock et à Berlin, les sciences économiques et sociales, études qu'il termina par l'examen d'Etat et l'accès au travail de doctorat. C'est à Berlin également qu'il travailla à sa thèse de doctorat sur les questions de politique monétaire tout en occupant simultanément le poste de chef de section d'une banque à Berlin-Est.

Il fut arrêté peu de temps avant le soulèvement populaire du 17 juin 1953, à cause de son adhésion à un groupe social-démocrate d'opposition et fut forcé à travailler dans les mines soviétiques, entre autres à Workuta, jusqu'en 1956. Il fut libéré et expulsé en République fédérale allemande où il travailla d'abord à la Bank Deutscher Länder, qui devint par la suite la Zentrale der Deutschen Bundesbank, à Francfort sur le Main. En 1960, il fut nommé Secrétaire syndical du Secrétariat syndical européen à Bruxelles, où il fut en même temps Secrétaire général du Comité de liaison des consommateurs dans la C.E.E. En 1965, à la suite des connaissances qu'il accumula dans ces fonctions et de son expérience du travail syndical européen, ainsi que de la politique de développement, surtout en Afrique, le Président de la D.G.B. à l'époque, Ludwig Rosenberg, l'appela à Dusseldorf pour y réorganiser le Département international de la Confédération des Syndicats allemands (D.G.B.). Le champ d'activités de Kersten s'étendit alors du domaine européen au domaine international; il devint membre de nombreux comités de la Confédération internationale des Syndicats libres, entre autres du « Comité sur les relations avec des organisations syndicales sous contrôle communiste » et du « Comité de coordination des activités économiques et sociales des organisations syndicales ». Et sa qualité de membre de plusieurs fondations et commissions nationales, telles que la « Deutsche Stiftung für Entwicklungshilfe » (Fondation allemande pour l'aide au développement), le « Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik » (Institut allemand de politique du développement) et de la fondation Friedrich-Ebert, pour n'en citer que quelques-unes, ainsi qu'en sa qualité de Vice-Président du Comité international et européen de la Confédération des Syndicats allemands, il acquit de nombreuses expériences dans différents pays, il apprit à connaître les problèmes de développement, les mentalités et les syndicats les plus divers. Ainsi il participa avec le Président de la D.G.B., Heinz Vetter, aux entrevues avec l'AFL-CIO à Washington, en juin 1971, à l'occasion du voyage du Chancelier fédéral Willy Brandt aux Etats-Unis. Comme représentant des travailleurs au Conseil de surveillance d'une des plus grandes entreprises sidérurgiques d'Europe (Hoesch-Hüttenwerke AG), Kersten a accumulé une grande expérience pratique pour la défense des intérêts des travailleurs dans les sociétés multinationales.

Pendant la période de 1960 à 1971, Kersten s'est rendu dans 50 pays des 5 continents et il a ainsi pu établir des contacts étroits avec les dirigeants syndicalistes du monde entier.

Otto Kersten est Secrétaire général de la C I S L depuis janvier 1972.

Une devise plus qu

Secrétaire Général

L'internationalisation de plus en plus large et de plus en plus fréquente des problèmes économiques et sociaux,

organisations syndicales internationales. Alors qu'elles existent depuis plusieurs décades — la Confédération internationale des Syndicats libres fête en décembre 1974 le vingt-cinquième anniversaire de sa fondation — elles sont de manière plus visible qu'auparavant mêlées à l'actualité mondiale. C'est que le rôle joué par le syndicalisme international dans la solution des problèmes de notre époque évolue précisément dans le même temps où la dimension des préoccupations économiques et sociales se déplace de l'échelon national à celui de la grande région, témoins la Communauté économiques et sociales se déplace de Les sociétés multinationales qui personnifient cette dimension nouvelle de la préoccupation syndicale d'aujourd'hui ne sont pas étrangères à cette évolution du rôle du mouvement syndical international. Il en découle au niveau de la stratégie syndicale et des clivages hérités du passé, des questions qui, si elles ne se sont pas encore traduites en modifications fondamentales, entraînent par leur existence-même des mutations impensables il y a un quart de siècle.

La Confédération internationale des Syndicats libres, C I S L, fut fondée en décembre 1949 à Londres, à l'issue d'un congrès qui concrétisait la scission entre communistes et tenants d'un syndicalisme libre et démocratique, entre représentants du monde libre et tenants de la politique stalinienne. Aujourd'hui encore, ce congrès historique du mouvement syndical libre marque l'attitude générale des centrales et fédérations syndicales affiliées à la C I S L.

Nous avons demandé aux trois grandes Internationales syndicales de présenter à nos lecteurs la physionomie actuelle de leur association. Nous avons déjà publié l'article, premier arrivé, de M. Jean Brück, Secrétaire Général de la Confédération Mondiale du Travail. Voici que nous sont parvenus les portraits de la Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Libres et de la Fédération Syndicale Mondiale. Il va sans dire que les opinions politiques parfois tranchantes n'engagent que leur auteur. Nous renvoyons ici aux réflexions que nous avons faites lors du Congrès mondial des forces de Paix. (1) Le respect dû aux jugements de valeur ne nous empêche pas de penser, en toute liberté propre, à l'essence même du mouvement des associations, que le bien et le mal sont, comme le bon sens de Descartes, la chose au monde la mieux partagée.



que jamais d'actualité : pain, paix et liberté

Syndicats authentiques

En 1949 à Londres, les syndicats de 53 pays participaient au congrès constitutif de la C.I.S.L., englobant ainsi pour la première fois des affiliées de la plupart des pays en voie de développement qui rejoignaient leurs homologues d'Europe occidentale et d'Amérique du Nord. En 1972, au moment de son dixième congrès mondial qui se tenait également à Londres, la C.I.S.L. comptait 113 organisations affiliées dans 89 pays des cinq continents et son effectif s'élevait à quelque 51.500.000 membres. Depuis lors, plusieurs nouveaux membres sont venus renforcer les rangs de l'Internationale, et notamment la fédération syndicale du Bangladesh et la seconde fédération suédoise TCO. La C.I.S.L. est, indiscutablement, une véritable organisation mondiale. Les affiliées de la C.I.S.L., sont des centrales ou fédérations nationales, telles le TUC en Grande-Bretagne, la DGB en Allemagne, la F.G.T.B. en Belgique, le CTC au Canada, l'UGTT en Tunisie, etc. Il ne s'agit donc pas de centrales professionnelles qui elles sont groupées au sein de « Secrétariats professionnels internationaux », mais d'interprofessionnelles. Dans certains cas particuliers, la C.I.S.L. accepte cependant des syndicats professionnels, tel que le syndicat américain des mineurs « United Mine Workers of America », qui est resté affilié à la C.I.S.L. malgré le départ de la fédération syndicale américaine AFL-CIO en 1969. Celle-ci reprochait entre autres à plusieurs affiliés de la C.I.S.L., d'entretenir des contacts bilatéraux avec des syndicats des pays de l'Est. Malgré cela, la C.I.S.L. a maintenu de nombreux contacts avec le mouvement syndical américain.

Objectifs

L'affiliation à la C.I.S.L. est ouverte aux organisations syndicales authentiques, indépendantes de toute ingérence extérieure au mouvement syndical et détenant leur autorité uniquement de leurs membres. Il faut aussi que ces organisations aient une direction librement et démocratiquement élue, acceptant volontairement les objectifs et les statuts de la C.I.S.L.

Ces objectifs peuvent être résumés de la manière suivante :

- promouvoir les intérêts des travailleurs dans le monde entier,
 - œuvrer pour une hausse constante des niveaux de vie, pour le plein emploi, la sécurité sociale;
 - réduire l'écart entre riches et pauvres, à la fois au sein des nations et entre elles;
 - travailler **en faveur de la compréhension internationale, du désarmement et de la paix**;
 - aider les travailleurs de partout à s'organiser et à faire reconnaître leurs organisations comme partenaires dans la libre négociation;
 - obtenir pour tous les individus le droit de disposer de moyens démocratiques pour changer de gouvernement;
 - lutter contre l'oppression et la dictature, où qu'elles se manifestent, et contre la discrimination de toute sorte basée sur la race, la couleur, la religion ou le sexe;
 - défendre les droits de l'Homme et les droits syndicaux.
- Ces objectifs se résument par ces trois mots à la base de l'action syndicale internationale libre : pain, paix, liberté.

De manière plus pratique, l'action de la Confédération internationale des

Syndicats libres se déroule plus précisément sur trois plans : l'action régionale, essentiellement éducative et formative, l'action au niveau des institutions internationales, l'action politique et de solidarité concrète avec les travailleurs vivant sous régime dictatorial. Pour son action régionale, principalement celle visant à aider au développement des syndicats dans le Tiers monde, la C.I.S.L. a créé des organisations régionales dans chaque continent, organisations auxquelles sont affiliées les fédérations syndicales nationales de la région. Ces organisations régionales jouissent d'une large autonomie, disposant de leurs propres Exécutifs, secrétaires, présidents et bureaux. L'O.R.A. est l'Organisation régionale asienne de la C.I.S.L. et a son siège à la Nouvelle-Delhi, en Inde. L'O.R.Af est l'Organisation régionale africaine dont le centre de recherches est à Addis-Abéba tandis que les publications sont éditées à Lagos, au Nigeria. L'O.R.I.T. est l'Organisation régionale interaméricaine des Travailleurs, dont le siège est à Mexico.

Au niveau de l'Europe, la situation est quelque peu différente. Les centrales affiliées à la C.I.S.L. ont créé en 1973 la Confédération européenne des Syndicats, regroupant ainsi les syndicats de la « Confédération européenne des Syndicats libres dans la Communauté » et ceux du Comité syndical de l'Association européenne de libre échange. Un an plus tard, en mai 1974, la Confédération européenne des Syndicats s'ouvrait aux syndicats membres de l'Organisation européenne de la Confédération mondiale du Travail (OE/CMT). En juillet 1974, c'était au tour

(1) «Associations Internationales » La coopération des OIG et des ONG, (Rapport de la Commission 13 du Congrès), Janvier 1974, n° 1, p. 16.

de la fédération syndicale italienne C G I L , jusqu'alors affiliée à la Fédération syndicale mondiale, d'adhérer à la Confédération européenne des Syndicats, rejoignant ainsi les deux autres organisations italiennes, la U I L et la C I S L.

Spécialisation des tâches

Si les syndicats européens ont, pour des raisons de pragmatisme — affronter plus efficacement les problèmes spécifiques de l'Europe occidentale face aux répercussions de l'activité des sociétés multinationales et face aux institutions de la Communauté européenne — acquis un caractère original au sein de la C I S L, l'activité de celle-ci et de ses régionales d'Asie, d'Afrique et d'Amérique acquiert de ce fait un relief non négligeable. La spécialisation dans les tâches permet ainsi à la Confédération internationale des Syndicats libres d'être le véritable symbole de la solidarité entre les pays industrialisés et le Tiers monde, entre syndicats de régions riches et de syndicats de pays en voie de développement. A la C I S L aussi revient la lourde tâche d'apporter aux travailleurs des pays encore sous régime dictatorial l'appui politique et financier du mouvement syndical international libre. Appui politique auprès de l'opinion publique et auprès des institutions internationales telles que le Bureau international du Travail et l'Organisation des Nations Unies; appui financier par l'aide directe aux organisations clandestines et aux organisations en exil. Ces deux volets d'une activité internationale importante ont été illustrés par l'actualité de ces derniers mois. Au Chili, l'aide des organisations syndicales affiliées à la C I S L s'est concentrée au siège de celle-ci pour être ensuite mise à la disposition de la CUT (Centrale unique des Travailleurs du Chili) tant à l'intérieur du pays que pour les activités du comité extérieur mis sur pied au lendemain du coup d'Etat fasciste du 11 septembre 1973. Parallèlement à cette action concrète, la C I S L obtenait l'aide des Nations Unies pour faire accorder aux réfugiés politiques et syndicaux chiliens dans les ambassades amies de Santiago, les sauf-conduits qui allaient leur permettre de quitter le pays.

Les droits fondamentaux

Au Portugal et en Grèce, l'ivresse des premiers moments de l'après-fascisme a cédé la place aux énormes problèmes économiques et à la remise en selle de structures syndicales susceptibles de faire face à la situation nouvelle et de consolider les droits syndicaux récupérés. La vigilance du mouvement syndical international à cet égard va de pair avec le désir profond des affiliés de la C I S L de contribuer à la

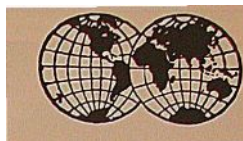
mise en place des conditions d'un fonctionnement optimal de la démocratie.

Quoi qu'il en soit, deux événements heureux comme le Portugal et la Grèce ne font pas oublier à la C I S L les milliers d'autres travailleurs pour qui le droit fondamental de s'associer et d'user de l'arme de la grève pour obtenir raison sont encore autant d'interdits qu'ils bravent au risque de perdre la liberté, voire la vie. L'Espagne, mais aussi nombre de pays d'Afrique, l'Afrique du Sud, l'Amérique latine, le continent asiatique, tous les pays d'est ou de l'ouest où les droits fondamentaux sont brimés, continuent d'être au centre des préoccupations de la Confédération internationale des Syndicats libres. C'est à force d'interventions, inlassables, d'actions de solidarité comme ce fut le cas lors du premier anniversaire du renversement du régime démocratique de Salvador Allende au Chili, de rappels incessants de ces vérités fondamentales en lesquelles nous croyons, que la C I S L peut aider ceux qui souffrent encore à se libérer.

Se libérer. Programme immense qui va bien au-delà des libertés politiques. Il n'y a, pour la Confédération internationale des Syndicats libres, pas de véritable démocratie sans qu'il y ait, à côté de la démocratie politique, une réelle démocratie économique. L'action entreprise par la C I S L pour amener les sociétés multinationales sous contrôle de l'O.N.U., grâce à la création d'une commission d'experts où siègeraient en nombre suffisant les représentants des travailleurs, est partie intégrante de cette volonté de réunir les facteurs indispensables au fonctionnement de la démocratie économique. C'est dans cette perspective que se situent de même, les interventions de la C I S L aux Nations Unies, au Fonds monétaire international, à la Banque mondiale, appelant à un ordre économique mondial nouveau basé notamment sur une plus grande solidarité économique entre pays riches et pays pauvres. La C I S L, pour la plupart de ces actions, travaille en étroite collaboration avec les Secrétariats professionnels internationaux. Ceux-ci regroupent les travailleurs par secteur professionnel (métallurgie, alimentation, enseignement, transport, services publics, etc.) et ont la possibilité d'agir « sur le terrain », ce qui complète les possibilités d'intervention au niveau international interprofessionnel qui est celui de la C I S L.

De cette action multiforme, dans les régions, au niveau des institutions internationales et en faveur des travailleurs brimés par le régime politique de leur pays, on peut conclure vingt-cinq ans après la fondation de la Confédération internationale des Syndicats libres que le cri de ralliement des syndicats libres et de leur internationale reste toujours — hélas peut-être — d'actualité : pain, paix, liberté.





LA FEDERATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE - F.S.M.

par Pierre Gensous

Secrétaire Général

La FSM est une forme d'organisation internationale de syndicats large et souple, qui s'appuie sur les centrales nationales affiliées et les Unions Internationales des syndicats (organisations syndicales par branches professionnelles). Elle permet de coordonner leurs activités et leurs actions, de confronter les expériences des uns et des autres, d'élaborer, par la libre confrontation, des plateformes d'actions unitaires. La FSM conserve le trait original qui, dès sa création, la différencie des organisations syndicales internationales existant auparavant: elle est une organisation vraiment universelle, dans ce sens qu'elle groupe des syndicats et travailleurs de tous les continents et des pays à régime social, économique et politique différent. Ceci permet le développement et le renforcement de la solidarité et du soutien mutuel entre les travailleurs des pays industrialisés et ceux qui se trouvent sous l'emprise du colonialisme et du néo-colonialisme ainsi que les relations, l'échange d'expériences et le travail commun entre les syndicats de pays socialistes, pays capitalistes ou en voie de développement. L'analyse collective lui permet de dégager des orientations communes et les formes et moyens concertés de les faire triompher. C'est dans cet esprit que font partie de la FSM des syndicats dont les conceptions, les méthodes d'organisation, les orientations sont différentes, qui évoluent dans des conditions différentes, mais qui sont unis sur la base des principes de la solidarité ouvrière, de l'internationalisme prolétarien, de la communauté d'intérêts.

148,5 millions d'adhérents groupés dans 70 organisations nationales de 64 pays. Auxquels il faut ajouter des fédérations d'industries affiliées aux Unions Internationales.

Elle décide donc, de façon indépendante et en dehors de toute ingérence extérieure, de son programme et de ses actions, étant un rassemblement volontaire d'organisations syndicales, unies pour défendre en commun les intérêts de la classe ouvrière, par des méthodes et des formes d'action ou d'organisation décidées d'un commun accord.

Chaque centrale participe, à égalité de droit, à l'élaboration collective de l'orientation et de toutes actions importantes. Dans le cas où une décision est prise à la majorité chaque organisation nationale garde la faculté de ne pas se sentir concernée par une décision qu'elle n'a pas approuvée. La garantie démocratique et unitaire est observée qui favorise l'association morale et statutaire à la vie et aux activités de l'organisation, des centrales ayant exprimé une position ou une orientation différente.

La FSM se définit, sur cette base comme une organisation de masse et de classe et par conséquent démocratique.

Conception du syndicalisme

La vie et l'activité de la FSM sont liées à une conception du syndicalisme qui s'affirme chaque jour plus conforme aux réalités de notre époque: Une conception basée sur la lutte de classes. Elle s'oppose résolument à l'idée et à la pratique de collaboration de classes, quels que soient le nom et les modalités que puisse adopter cette pratique.

L'aggravation des contradictions fondamentales entre le capitalisme et la

classe ouvrière, entre l'impérialisme et les peuples opprimés, et l'aiguïssement des conflits de classe qui en résultent, confirment aujourd'hui plus que jamais le bien fondé de cette option de classe. Le capitalisme s'avère incapable de surmonter les difficultés de la société moderne, bien au contraire, les contradictions économiques et sociales inhérentes à sa nature se sont considérablement aggravées à notre époque, provoquant une poussée revendicative des travailleurs à laquelle peu de pays capitalistes échappent, tant en Europe qu'en Amérique, en Asie ou en Afrique. L'enjeu réel de ces heurts puissants ne se limite pas toujours aux seules revendications économiques et sociales, sont mis en cause d'une façon ou d'une autre les fondements de la société capitaliste.

Il apparaît, de plus en plus, aux yeux des grandes masses de travailleurs, que l'obstacle fondamental au développement de la société et au progrès social est la propriété privée des moyens de production et l'appropriation privée du produit du travail par des groupes de plus en plus restreints de monopoles capitalistes.

La FSM proclame comme but final de son action l'établissement d'un ordre mondial d'où seront bannies l'injustice sociale et toute forme d'exploitation de l'homme.

En accord avec sa conception de classe, la FSM est donc sur des positions résolument anticapitalistes et par voie de conséquence nettement anti-impérialistes. Elle s'élève contre le colonialisme, le néo-colonialisme et le racisme, ce qui conduit la FSM à développer



une activité visant à aider particulièrement les travailleurs et les peuples qui subissent le plus fortement l'exploitation et l'oppression impérialistes, au nom des principes de la solidarité ouvrière et de la communauté d'intérêts des travailleurs.

Objectifs de l'activité de la FSM

Ces principes et cette conception de classe conditionnent toute l'activité de la FSM et les buts concrets qui en découlent.

— Elle se place résolument aux côtés des travailleurs et de leurs organisations syndicales en lutte pour les revendications économiques, sociales et politiques, contre le patronat, les monopoles et l'Etat capitaliste, pour la conquête ou l'extension des libertés et droits syndicaux et démocratiques.

— Dans cet ordre d'idées elle accorde une attention croissante à l'organisation de la lutte des syndicats contre l'activité des sociétés multinationales dont la politique de surexploitation, s'exerçant à l'échelle de toute la partie capitaliste du monde, a des répercussions graves sur le niveau d'emploi et les salaires et sur les conditions de travail; porte atteinte aux libertés et droits syndicaux; s'attaque à la souveraineté nationale et à l'indépendance nationale dans nombre de pays en voie de développement dans lesquels elle introduit des formes nouvelles et plus aiguës d'exploitation des travailleurs et d'oppression néo-colonialiste.

— La FSM agit pour impulser l'action des masses visant à abolir définitivement le colonialisme, le néo-colonialisme et le racisme, pour le droit des peuples à l'indépendance nationale et à l'autodétermination :

- pour aider les travailleurs en lutte contre des régimes fascistes;
- la mobilisation des syndicats et travailleurs contre la guerre, pour la défense de la paix et la coexistence pacifique, ce qui comporte en tout premier lieu l'élimination des foyers de guerre qui subsistent dans le monde, reste un des buts les plus importants de la politique de la FSM.

Ce sont là quelques uns des objectifs principaux de la FSM, problèmes et objectifs qui sont communs à tous les travailleurs et correspondent aux préoccupations du mouvement syndical dans son ensemble.

La politique unitaire de la FSM

La politique de la FSM dans tous les domaines se caractérise fondamentalement par son contenu unitaire. Il s'agit d'une ligne constante répondant aux orientations définies par le Congrès Constitutif en 1945, renouvelées par toutes les réunions statutaires successives de la FSM.

La FSM a maintenu et réitéré toujours cette option unitaire en dépit des longues années de guerre froide qui ont accumulé méfiances et incompréhensions entre les organisations syndicales divisées.

Elle pense — et agit en conséquence — que le moment est venu de tout faire, les uns et les autres, pour surmonter les difficultés, les incompréhensions, la méfiance qui s'opposent encore à rétablissement de la coopération syndicale, nécessaire dans la défense des intérêts et des aspirations des travailleurs, que les organisations syndicales sont censées représenter dans leur ensemble.

Les propositions unitaires de la FSM prennent en considération les réalités de la situation syndicale mondiale, telle qu'elle se présente actuellement. L'action des syndicats prend, de nos jours, des dimensions nouvelles sur le plan national et à plus forte raison sur le plan international. Des problèmes autrefois circonscrits au domaine national se transposent aujourd'hui à l'échelle internationale; débordant les frontières, ils concernent les travailleurs d'un ensemble de pays, de toute une région, d'un continent et se posent même au niveau mondial. C'est une situation qui exige impérieusement l'unité d'action du mouvement syndical international.

Il en est ainsi des problèmes posés par l'internationalisation de la production et la politique d'intégration économique, dans les pays capitalistes et aussi dans les pays en voie de développement, et en particulier la nécessité de l'activité des sociétés multinationales et aux retombées de la crise économique et monétaire sur les conditions de vie et de travail de la classe ouvrière. D'autres problèmes communs se posent à l'échelle mondiale qui ne peuvent être résolus de manière durable que par l'action commune des syndicats. C'est parce que les travailleurs prennent de plus en plus conscience de ces réalités, qu'ils expriment, avec plus de force, leur désir d'unité et que des progrès sensibles dans ce domaine marquent la période actuelle, en particulier sur le plan national. On peut constater également une amélioration des échanges syndicaux internationaux, qu'il s'agisse des rapports entre organisations syndicales des pays socialistes et pays capitalistes, entre centrales nationales des pays capitalistes, développés ou non, et aux autres échelons du mouvement syndical mondial. Sur ce plan mondial, la FSM a accru le nombre de ses relations avec des organisations nationales non-affiliées; renforcé les rapports et la coopération avec des organisations régionales telles que l'USPA, la CISA et le CPU-STAL; établi des contacts avec la CMT et la CISL dans le cadre de l'ONU et ses organisations spécialisées, tels que l'OIT, qui se manifestent par un début de concertation, voire de coopération sur certains problèmes.

Appréciés de manière absolue il y a donc des progrès. Mais relativement, le mouvement syndical international prend du retard, ce qui va à l'encontre des intérêts des travailleurs. Le mouvement syndical international reste en retrait sur des évolutions positives que l'on perçoit ailleurs notamment sur le plan des Etats, des échanges commerciaux, de la coopération économique, culturelle, scientifique et autres.

La FSM, les UIS, les organisations affiliées sont conscientes que dans un monde syndical divisé, elles ne peuvent, à elles seules, résoudre de façon durable les problèmes urgents qui se posent à la classe ouvrière à l'échelle mondiale. Mais pas plus, sans la FSM et ses organisations, personne ne peut prétendre seul ou en écartant volontairement des partenaires, apporter une solution valable et complète à ces problèmes.

Le rapprochement et l'unité d'action notamment entre la FSM, la CISL et la CMT, donneraient une dynamique nouvelle et sans égale au mouvement syndical mondial.

La FSM part, dans l'élaboration de sa politique unitaire, de la reconnaissance de la situation du mouvement syndical mondial tel qu'il est, avec sa diversité, ses conceptions différentes sur divers problèmes, mais aussi avec des opinions similaires sur d'autres.

Activités de la FSM à l'ONU et aux Institutions spécialisées

Se basant sur le statut consultatif la FSM agit activement aussi au sein de l'ONU, notamment à l'ECOSOC, à l'OIT à l'UNESCO et à la FAO. Elle porte devant ces instances les revendications des travailleurs, les défend en insistant pour que les intérêts des travailleurs se reflètent dans les documents et décisions prises par l'ONU et par les Institutions spécialisées. C'est ainsi que la FSM a pris une part active lors de l'élaboration et de l'adoption d'importants documents adoptés par ces organisations. Ces derniers temps, la FSM a réussi, en dehors des activités traditionnelles, à réaliser d'importantes actions syndicales unitaires avec la GMT et aussi avec la CISL, avec l'aide et la coopération de l'ONU et des Institutions spécialisées.

Après la Conférence contre l'Apartheid en juin 1973, une rencontre au sommet des dirigeants syndicaux de toute l'Europe a eu lieu à Genève, en janvier dernier à l'occasion de la 2ème Conférence Régionale Européenne de l'OIT. En juillet dernier, une rencontre FSM-CMT-CISL a eu lieu avec les représentants du Secrétariat de l'ONU sur les sociétés multinationales. Au sein de l'UNESCO de telles entrevues ont été organisées par rapport aux problèmes qui concernent l'éducation permanente

et l'accès des travailleurs à la culture. A la FAO depuis trois ans, les représentants des trois Internationales syndicales se rencontrent pour discuter des problèmes de la réforme agraire et des conditions de travail et de vie des larges masses de la population rurale. La FSM apprécie l'aide et la contribution de l'ONU et des Institutions spécialisées qui renforcent les actions unitaires du mouvement syndical en faveur des revendications légitimes des travailleurs du monde entier. D

The Centenary of Nicholas Roerich

Nicholas K. Roerich

Born in St. Petersburg, Russia on 9th October, 1874
Died in Naggar, India on 13th December, 1947

An artist, scientist, philosopher, writer, explorer, poet, designer, educator, humanitarian, ... Nicholas Roerich was one of the most interesting men of this or any other century. His life and creative work spanned three continents — Europe, America and Asia — and earned him an international reputation in several fields.

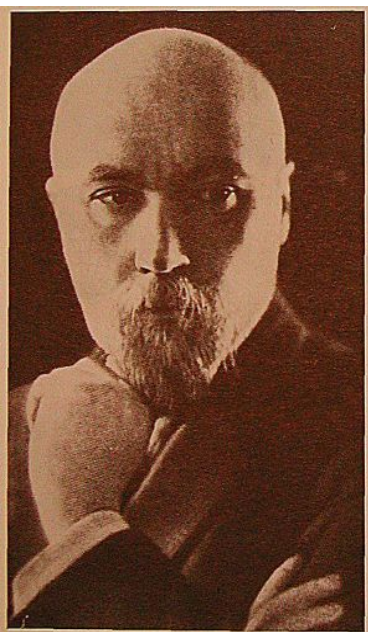
A prolific painter — the creator of over 7000 major canvases — his paintings hang in leading museums and galleries throughout the world. In America in 1929, a 27 storey museum was built in his honour and dedicated to his work, and in India his beautiful paintings of the Himalayas made him known as the « Master of the Mountains ». His work is very well known in the Soviet Union, and it is reported that first cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, looking through the window of Vostok 1 as he circled the Earth, described the colour of the sky as « Roerich Blue ».

A profound writer, he was the author of some 30 published volumes, and his cultural and philosophical writings and poetry have been translated into many languages. A remarkable scholar — he studied at several faculties simultaneously — he became a Professor of Archaeology at the age of 23 and went on to become one of the foremost archaeologists in Russia. As an educator, his progressive ideas were actively expressed in Russia and America and made an impact in many other countries.

An outstanding mural painter, he designed the monumental murals for the Kazan Railway in Moscow. A designer for opera drama and ballet, his designs for Diaghilev became classics of the stage. Stravinsky dedicated the ballet, Rite of Spring, to him in tribute to his joint collaboration in its creation.

As an explorer and scientist, he led a 5-year expedition through the mountainous regions of Central Asia. It was the first to cross the Tibetan highlands from North to South, from Northern China to India. In 1928, he founded the Himalayan Research Institute, which included cancer research and the study of cosmic rays in its varied programme.

An active forerunner of Unesco, he was the founder and inspirer of cultural institutions and societies in many countries. In 1931, he founded the World League of Culture, and his Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace — inaugurated in 1935 and approved by 34 nations — did much to promote peace and safeguard the world's cultural heritage.



The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace

Great New Ideas

There are periods in the history of the world when great new ideas are introduced, beneficial for the whole of mankind, and they always mark the beginning of a new era with far-reaching effects. The ordinary man in the street is not always aware of the importance of such turning points in history; but as human consciousness expands, and as man finds himself more and more a conscious co-worker in the great fields of world constructiveness, it becomes imperative that he pays attention to and supports these great movements which improve life as a whole.

There are numerous such turning points in the history of mankind : the abolition of slavery; the protection of child labour in factories; the right of women to parliamentary franchise and equality; international agreements regarding law, labour, posts and telegraphs, commerce and airways; and the great idea of founding the International Red Cross. There are many other such international treaties, and one dreads to think of the chaos which would befall the world if these agreements were suddenly abolished.

The Roerich Pact

The most important new contribution to this improvement of world conditions is the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace for safe-guarding the world's cultural treasures from annihilation through warfare and vandalism or, in times of so-called peace, from destruction through neglect, lack of understanding, internal calamities, etc. Under this Treaty the signing parties bind themselves to honour, promote and protect the cultural achievements of human genius, just as the Red Cross protects mankind from physical sufferings.

Professor Nicolas Roerich conceived this great idea as far back as 1904; proposing it then to the Society of Architects in Russia and again in 1914 during the Great War to the Russian Government. Though received with great interest, warfare delayed the international adoption, but in 1929 the Pact, drafted according to the codes of international law, was formally promulgated in New York.

the Past, Present and Future achievements of mankind within the circle of Eternity.

A Committee of the Banner of Peace was founded in 1929 in New York, and in 1930 two committees were inaugurated in Paris and Bruges respectively. The First International Conference was held in 1931 and it resulted in a most enthusiastic response from all the different fields of world cultural activities. In 1932 the Second International Conference in Bruges met still greater response.

A great step forward was accomplished in November, 1933, when in Washington the Third International Convention of the Roerich Pact convened, with the participation of diplomatic representatives of 36 nations. The Convention passed the unanimous resolution to adopt the Pact and to - recommend the adoption of this humanitarian measure to the Governments of all Nations -.

The Banner of Peace

The pact provides that : « Educational, artistic and scientific missions, the personnel, the property and collections of such institutions and missions shall be deemed neutral and shall be protected and respected by belligerents... The Institutions, Collections, and Missions thus registered display a distinctive flag which will entitle them to special protection and respect...» This Banner, designed by Prof. Roerich, is a white flag on which in magenta are shown three spheres in a circle. To mention but a few of the interpretations : it may be taken to represent Religion, Art and Science as expressions of Culture, or

Signed at the White House .

In December, 1933, the Seventh Conference of the Pan-American Union at Montevideo, also passed the unanimous resolution to accept the Roerich Pact and to urge its members to sign the Pact. Thus on April 15th, 1935, in the office of the President of the United States, at the White House in Washington, the Treaty of the Roerich Pact was signed by all the twenty-one countries of the Pan-American Union. The great importance of the Roerich Pact, besides the actual protection of world cultural treasures, lies in its enormous educative value and the subsequent raising of the general cultural level. To make people understand the real value of their own national and other nations' contribution to Culture, means to uplift the very outlook on the purpose of human existence — it means to stimulate them to create such cultural treasures themselves, to turn their efforts towards higher ideals.

(*) An abridgement of an historical sketch which Vladimir Shibayev — Prof. Roerich's former Secretary and the Society's Honorary Chairman — wrote for the magazine, Flamma, in

1938. (The full text is available from : The Nicholas Roerich Society, 91 Fitzjohn's Avenue, London, NW3 6NX, UK.

**Formal draft of Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace,
Prepared by Dr. Georges Chklaver, August 1928**

International Pact for the Protection of Artistic and Scientific Institutions, Historic

Monuments, Missions and Collections Originated by Nicholas Roerich

BETWEEN THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES

The President of the United States of America.
The President of the German Republic.
His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India.
The President of the French Republic.
His Majesty, the King of Italy.
His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Whereas their high offices impart on them the sacred obligation to promote the moral welfare of their respective Nations and the advancement of Arts and Sciences in the common interest of Humanity.

Whereas the Institutions dedicated to the education of youth, to Arts and Sciences, constitute a common treasure of all the Nations of the World.

Recalling the ideas sponsored by a wise and generous foresight which have guided the High Contracting Parties in framing the Geneva Convention of August 22nd, 1864, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded,

The General Act of the Conference of Berlin of February 26th, 1885, which provides for a special protection to be accorded to scientific Expeditions,

The Final Acts of the Hague Conference of July 29th, 1899, and of October 18th, 1907, and especially Article 27 of the Annex of the IVth Convention of the Second Conference relative to the safety of buildings consecrated to Religion, to Arts, to Sciences and, to Charity as well as to historic Monuments, in case of siege and bombardment,

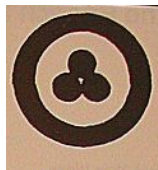
Article II of the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye of September 10th, 1919, confirming the above mentioned provisions of the General Act of Berlin of 1885, concerning the special soltitude to be granted by the High Contracting Parties to scientific Missions, to their equipment and to their Collections, The Pact for the renunciation of War as an instrument of national policy signed at Paris on the 28th of August 1928; Adopting the propositions of Professor Nicholas Roerich tending to create an efficient protection for all centers of Culture, Have resolved to conclude a solemn Pact with the aim of perfecting the protection enjoyed by all civilized countries by Institution and Missions dedicated to Arts and Sciences, as well as by artistic and scientific Collections, and historic Monuments,

And have nominated for this purpose their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

who, after having respectively presented their full powers in due and proper form, have agreed as follows :

Article I

The historic Monuments, educational, artistic and scientific Institutions, artistic and scientific Missions, the personnel, the property and collections of such Institutions and Missions above mentioned shall be deemed neutral and, as such, shall be protected and respected by belligerents. Protection and respect shall be due to the aforesaid Institutions and Missions in the entire expanse of territories subject to the sovereignty of the High Contracting Parties, without any discrimination as to the State allegiance of any particular Institution or Mission.



Article II

Each of the High Contracting Parties may furnish to the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, to the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation at Paris or to the Educational Department of the Pan-American Union of the City of Washington, as it may choose, a list of Monuments, Institutions, Collections and Missions, either public or private, which it desires to place under the special protection provided for by the present Pact. The Monuments, Institutions, Collections and Missions thus registered may display a distinctive flag (red circle with a triple red sphere in the circle on a white background) which will entitle them to the special protection and respect on the part of the belligerents, of Governments and Peoples of all the High Contracting Parties.

The aforesaid Monuments, Institutions, Collections and Missions shall cease to enjoy the privileges of neutrality in case they are made use of for military purposes.

Article III

In case of any act alleged to be in contradiction to the protection and respect due to artistic and scientific Institutions, Monuments, Collections and Missions, as stipulated in the present Pact, the complaining Institutions or Missions shall have the right to appeal, through the intermediary of its Government, to the International Institution with which it has been registered. The International Institution concerned shall then bring the complaint to the cognizance of all the High Contracting Parties who may decide to constitute an International Committee of Inquiry on the case. The findings of such an International Committee of Inquiry may be rendered public. The details regarding the constitution and functioning of the above mentioned Committee of Inquiry shall be regulated by a special agreement.

Article IV

The High Contracting Parties declare that it is their intention to provide by appropriated measures of internal legislation the enforcement of the protection enjoyed in their respective territories by artistic and scientific Institutions, Monuments, Collections and Missions, either National or Foreign. The present Pact shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional methods.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the State Department of the United States of America.

The present Pact shall go into force as soon as it has been ratified by the majority of the original signatories thereof.

The Powers who are not signatories to the present Pact shall have the right to join it, by means of a notification addressed to the Government of the United States of America.

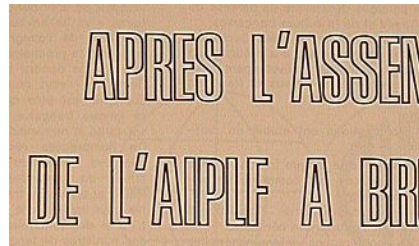
In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Pact and affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate (one copy in the English language and the other in the French language) both of which to be regarded as being equally authentic in the city of Washington, on the day of of the year ...

Signatures.



L'Association Internationale des Parlementaires de Langue Française



par Xavier Deniau

Secrétaire général parlementaire

L'Association internationale des Parlementaires de Langue Française est née d'une suggestion du Président Senghor qui déclarait en 1966: « Ce sont les peuples qui, par l'intermédiaire de leurs élus, pousseront les gouvernements à aller de l'avant ». Il manifestait ainsi son désir de voir mener à bien le projet d'une communauté francophone conçue comme une coopération culturelle, pratiquée dans un élan de solidarité et de fraternité. C'est dans cet esprit, que s'est tenue à Luxembourg le 17 et 18 mai 1967 l'Assemblée constitutive de l'Association, sous la présidence de M. Bodson, Président de la Chambre des Députés du Grand Duché tandis que M. Xavier Deniau, député du Loiret était nommé secrétaire général parlementaire. Les délégués des 23 pays représentés, — pays d'Europe, d'Afrique, d'Amérique et même d'Asie — précisaient les buts de l'Association et Déterminaient ses statuts :

- L'Association Internationale des Parlementaires de Langue Française a pour but de favoriser les initiatives de toute nature pour le rayonnement de la langue française.

Elle n'a pas d'objectif politique. Elle entend participer à toute initiative ayant pour dessein de défendre et d'illustrer la culture française dans les pays entièrement ou partiellement francophones.

Elle se propose de participer également à toute action visant à développer et à faire connaître, par la langue française, les cultures et les civilisations des peuples qui font un usage habituel du français, sans être de culture et de civilisation françaises. L'Association Internationale des Parlementaires de Langue Française entend constituer entre les parlementaires qui la composent, une étroite coopération pour renforcer la solidarité que l'usage de la langue française crée entre eux et contribuer ainsi à la définition d'une culture commune. Elle émet à cette fin des vœux transmis aux autorités compétentes. L'A.I.P.L.F. se compose de parlementaires groupés en sections nationales formées au sein des Parlements des Etats où la langue française est langue officielle ou véhiculaire ou bien langue fréquemment parlée. Les Parlementaires ou représentants d'Assemblées législatives régionales de quelque pays que ce soit, appartenant à un Etat dans lequel n'existe aucune section nationale, peuvent être admis à titre de membres associés. Peuvent être admis également à titre de membres associés, les parlementaires de quelque pays que ce soit, faisant un usage habituel de la langue française dans les assemblées internationales ».

Les organes essentiels sont l'Assemblée générale et le Bureau, assistés d'un secrétariat général fixé à Paris (54 avenue de Saxe - PARIS 15e -) alors que le siège social se trouve à Luxembourg.

Depuis sa fondation, l'Association, a vu se réunir cinq Assemblées générales : en 1968 à Versailles, en 1970 à Abidjan, en 1971 à Montréal-Ottawa-Québec, à Dakar en 1973 et enfin à Bruxelles du 16 au 22 septembre 1974. Au cours de ces assemblées, les parlementaires réunis en différentes commissions - commission générale, commission culturelle et commission de coopération - adoptent des résolutions concernant les activités projetées. L'Association compte déjà de nombreuses et fructueuses réalisations. Elle a joué un rôle déterminant dans la création de l'Agence culturelle et technique dont la mise en place avait été préconisée lors de la 1ère Assemblée générale de Versailles. L'Agence rassemble des pays francophones à des fins de coopération, et de développement et entretient donc avec l'A.I.P.L.F. des relations privilégiées. Par ailleurs, l'association a été officiellement reconnue par des instances internationales comme les Nations Unies et le Conseil de l'Europe qui lui ont accordé un statut consultatif et par l'UNESCO qui lui a attribué un statut

d'observateur. En outre, les rapports de l'association avec le Parlement Européen et la Communauté économique européenne, sont des plus étroits. Ces relations assurent le rayonnement de la langue française et permettent de faire entendre la voix de la solidarité francophone au sein de ces organismes. Mais la meilleure preuve du dynamisme de l'association est encore l'accroissement du nombre de ses sections nationales (1).

Lors de la Ve Assemblée générale, des délégués de 32 pays ont participé aux travaux et de nombreuses organisations internationales. L'Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique, l'Organisation des Nations Unies, le Haut Comité de la langue française, la Commonwealth Parliamentary Association... étaient représentées. La séance inaugurale a été marquée par les allocutions, notamment, de M. Pierre Harmel, président du Sénat belge, de M. Charles Hélou, ancien président de la République libanaise et président de l'Association, de M. Cissé Dia, président de l'Assemblée nationale du Sénégal et vice-président de l'Association

et par celles des ministres belges du commerce extérieur, M. Toussaint et de la culture française, M. J.P. Grafé. Le Président Edgar Faure, président de la section française a pour sa part suggéré la création d'un organisme central permanent, au sein duquel parlemen-

taires, universitaires, écrivains et scientifiques de tous les pays francophones uniraient leurs efforts pour promouvoir une politique dynamique de défense de la langue et de la culture françaises. Quant à M. Xavier Deniau, Secrétaire général parlementaire, il a présenté un rapport d'activité développant les thèmes évoqués ci-dessus et tracé les perspectives d'avenir.

Les commissions ont étudié en particulier :

- l'usage de la langue française dans les services des communautés européennes
- les comportements linguistiques dans les entreprises aériennes
- les conférences interministérielles de la francophonie
- la langue française en Extrême Orient

- la télévision éducative en Côte d'Ivoire
- les communautés de radio et télévision francophones
- et le problème de la sécheresse au Sahel que le président Hélou avait déjà évoqué à la tribune du conseil économique et social à Genève en juillet dernier.

Ce dernier aspect des problèmes sur lesquels se sont penchés les parlementaires - et ils envisagent d'aborder le problème de l'émigration des francophones à la prochaine assemblée générale qui se tiendra à l'île Maurice en Sept '75 - veut prouver que la francophonie est plus qu'une défense de la langue française, qu'elle est aussi solidarité et Humanisme. De nombreuses résolutions ont été adoptées souhaitant notamment l'extension du réseau des communautés de Radio et télévision francophones à tous les pays représentés au sein de l'A.I.P. L.F., et des rencontres plus fréquentes des ministres de langue française; elles prévoient aussi plusieurs missions, dont l'une en Extrême Orient afin d'envisager les moyens d'y étendre l'usage de la

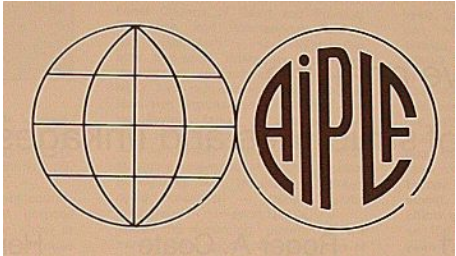
L'assemblée générale de l'A.I.P.L.F. tenue à la tribune du Sénat Belge : le président Charles HELOU, à sa droite M. André BAUDSON, président de la section belge, à sa gauche M. Xavier DENIAU, Secrétaire général parlementaire et M. Pierre MUTTER, Secrétaire général. L'orateur est un député tunisien M. GLENZA.



langue française, l'autre en Haute Volta Pour s'informer davantage des moyens de lutte contre la sécheresse et pour y porter le message de solidarité de l'Association.

Mais la qualité la plus prestigieuse qui revient aux parlementaires est encore celle que le président Hélou a définie dans un récent discours: . celle de représentants d'une francophonie ou-

verte sur tous les horizons de l'âme et du monde ».... celle de pouvoir affirmer et prouver « la nécessité, les bienfaits de l'humanisme qui a nom francophonie ».



DELEGATIONS PRESENTES A LA Ve ASSEMBLEE GENERALE DE L'A.I.P.L.F.

SECTIONS NATIONALES	SECTIONS ASSOCIEES	PRESIDENTS D'ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE
Belgique	Jersey	M. Edgar FAURE (France)
Cameroun	Louisiane	M. Georges DAMAS ALEKA (Gabon)
Canada	Monaco	M. Michel AUGUSTE (Haiti)
Canada Québec	Iles Seychelles	M. Harilal VAGHJEE (Ile Maurice)
Canada Nouveau Brunswick	Val d'Aoste	M. Jean-Noël LAVOIE (Québec)
Côte d'Ivoire		M. Amadou CISSE DIA (Sénégal)
France		M. César DUJANY (Val d'Aoste)
Gabon		M. James MANCHAM Premier Minister des Iles Seychelles.
Haiti		
Iran		
Laos		
Liban		
Ile Maurice		
Sénégal		
Suisse		
Tunisie		
Zaire		
		ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES REPRESENTEES
PAYS OBSERVATEURS	Maroc	Académie Royale de langue et de littérature françaises
Burundi	Niger	Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique
Congo	Rwanda	Comité de la Francophonie
Grèce	Togo	Comité des Télévisions francophones
Haute Volta	Vietnam	Haut Comité de la Langue Française
Mali		Commission des Communautés Européennes
Madagascar		Commission française de la culture
		Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
		Conseil international de la langue française
		Organisation des Nations Unies
		Union Internationale des Journalistes et de la Presse de langue française.

TRANS-SOCIETAL SPORT ASSOCIATIONS

a descriptive analysis

of structures and linkages

James E. Harf

Roger A. Coate

Henry S. Marsh

The Ohio State University

Introduction

The purpose of this article is to describe those formal trans-societal associations whose primary activities relate to sport and recreation. The fact that such associations are formed is taken for granted. Individuals from nearly every society are acquainted with the activities of the International Olympic Committee. However, it is doubtful that the extent and complexity of the network of trans-societal sports associations is perceived by more than a handful of concerned individuals. These associations will be examined along several dimensions: (1) generalizations about these organizations themselves — the number and nature of specific sports types, their geographic breadth, the specificity of their functions; (2) the network of formal inter-organizational links; (3) the nature of each membership — the number and types of countries of membership origin, the transnational interlocking bonds suggested by common membership patterns, and the like; and (4) the applicability to sports associations of some basic theories about the nature of membership in all types of trans-societal associations. All data in this article are drawn from the *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 14th edition (1972-73), the definitive work for scholars of international political, social, and economic organizations. Published by the Union

of International Associations in Brussels, the *Yearbook* enjoys universal reputation as the most comprehensive source of information about transnational associations. It should be emphasized, however, that all conclusions drawn in this article are subject to the limitations of the information collection and verification procedures of the *Yearbook*.

Trans-societal organizations

Since the advent of the nation-state 500 years ago, interaction among peoples of substantial geographic distance has usually occurred at the governmental level rather than at individual or group levels. To a great extent only national governments had the need, the resources, and the inclination to communicate with one another. However, the 20th Century, and particularly the post-World War II era, has seen the rapid development of non-governmental bodies whose community of activity minimizes the absoluteness of nation-state boundaries. These trans-societal groups — be they individuals such as an internationally popular recording group or a multi-national corporation such as I.T.T. — represent a phenomenon with far-reaching implications for the future international political, economic, and social system. One prominent international actor is the trans-societal non-governmental association, an organization type whose principal activity focuses upon such

diverse topics as religion, trade unions, the arts, social welfare, or sports and recreation. These trans-societal associations differ from other supranational bodies across several dimensions. First, unlike governmental organizations, a trans-societal non-governmental association (NGO) is not established by inter-governmental agreement; rather, individuals and groups constitute its membership. Second, unlike multinational corporations no one national group usually controls the operation of the organization (an American corporation with overseas operations, for example). Third, the aims of the body must be truly trans-societal in character, encompassing members which reside in at least three countries. And finally, there are a number of less critical criteria such as a formal structure, budget contributions from members within three different countries, officers from various nationalities, and evidence of activity during the past year.

Characteristics of sport NGO's

According to the *Yearbook* there are 2470 associations that fulfill these criteria for trans-societal non-governmental status. Of this group 115 are categorized as sport and recreation associations. These are given in Appendix 1. This number has increased at a fairly consistent rate in this century, as Table 1 demonstrates. This list represents 45 different specific sports;

TABLE 1	
GROWTH OF SPORTS NGO'S	
pre-1900	4
1900-1909	2
1910-1919	3
1920-1929	17
1930-1939	8
1940-1949	13
1950-1959	25
1960-1969	16
Total	99
No Date Given	16
Grand Total	115

foremost among these include football/soccer (7 associations), billiards (6), table tennis (6), chess (4), cycling (4), ice hockey (3), skiing (3), swimming (3), and Weightlifting (3). Associations are not limited, of course, to specific sports. General purpose groups include 32 in number, either to meet the needs of a specific clientele (such as university student, worker, or disabled person) or to perform functions which are applicable across many sports (such as medical research). Among these topics represented by more than one association, seven are devoted specifically to health and physical education, four to sports for the handicapped, four to women's organizations and two each to university and workers' groups. Trans-societal sports associations may also be classified according to the breadth of their membership. One definition of breadth is the extent to which an organization is global, i.e. contains members from at least two of the five major geographic regions (Africa, America, Asia, Oceania, and Europe). Of the 115 organizations in our sample, 84 are global, with 54 of these represented by members from all five regions. By contrast, Asia and Latin America head the rest of the 31 remaining single-region organizations with seven each, followed by Europe with six members.

Inter-organizational links

We turn now to a discussion of the formal links among trans-societal sports associations. Of the 115 associations, 73 were involved in the interlocking sports network. These bonds are, for the most part, centralized. For example, 53 NGO's (73 %) were linked either directly or indirectly with the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.). Figure 1 illustrates this formal relationship structure of the I.O.C. Two additional organizations — International Table Tennis Federation and World Billiards Union — and their regional affiliates account for 13 of the

remaining 19 links. Thus, three NGO's through their direct and indirect networks, account for over 90 % of the formal links within the sport and recreation network.

Although this network is relatively simple, there does exist substantial interaction. However, the pattern is different when we examine the bonds between trans-societal sports/recreation associations and other kinds of international (governmental and non-governmental) organizations. Only three of the sports NGO's — International Federation of Sportive Medicine, International Council of Sport and Physical Education, and International Recreation Association — have formal ties with non-sport intergovernmental organizations. In each case, the sports NGO has consultative status with at least two organizations within the United Nations family. In addition, only three trans-societal sports associations — International Federation of Sportive Medicine, International Council Against Bullying, and International Motorcycle Federation — maintain formal relations with non-sport NGO's. Thus, the emerging picture of the trans-societal sports network is one of internal centralization but external isolation.

Characteristics of the membership

The previous section focused on the formal linkage network of the sports and recreation NGO's. We turn now to a discussion of the memberships within these organizations themselves. A caveat is in order. Although these associations are non-governmental in the sense that they are not established by inter-governmental agreement, most trans-societal sport and recreation organizations are composed of federations with national affiliations. Therefore, when we identify « nations » in our analysis, we are speaking of federations (and in some cases, individuals) which are located within these nations.

Table 2 rank orders the top 50 nations according to the number of organizational memberships. The intense membership patterns from the European region clearly stands out. France occupies first place by virtue of 73 memberships, followed by Belgium and West Germany with 71 each. It is interesting to note that the first 11 positions and 20 of the first 25 are occupied by European nations. The predominance of European representatives can also be seen by examining the average number of sports organizations for each country within a region. The average European nation is represented in 47 organizations, more than double that of any other region (23 for the Americas, 19 for Asia, and 11 for both Africa and Oceania) and 10 more than the average for all nations (37).

More Informative than the regional differences, perhaps, is the distinction between the so-called rich and the relatively poorer nations. When the European nations are joined with the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, their average number of memberships is over three times greater than the average for the poorer nations (48 vs. 15).

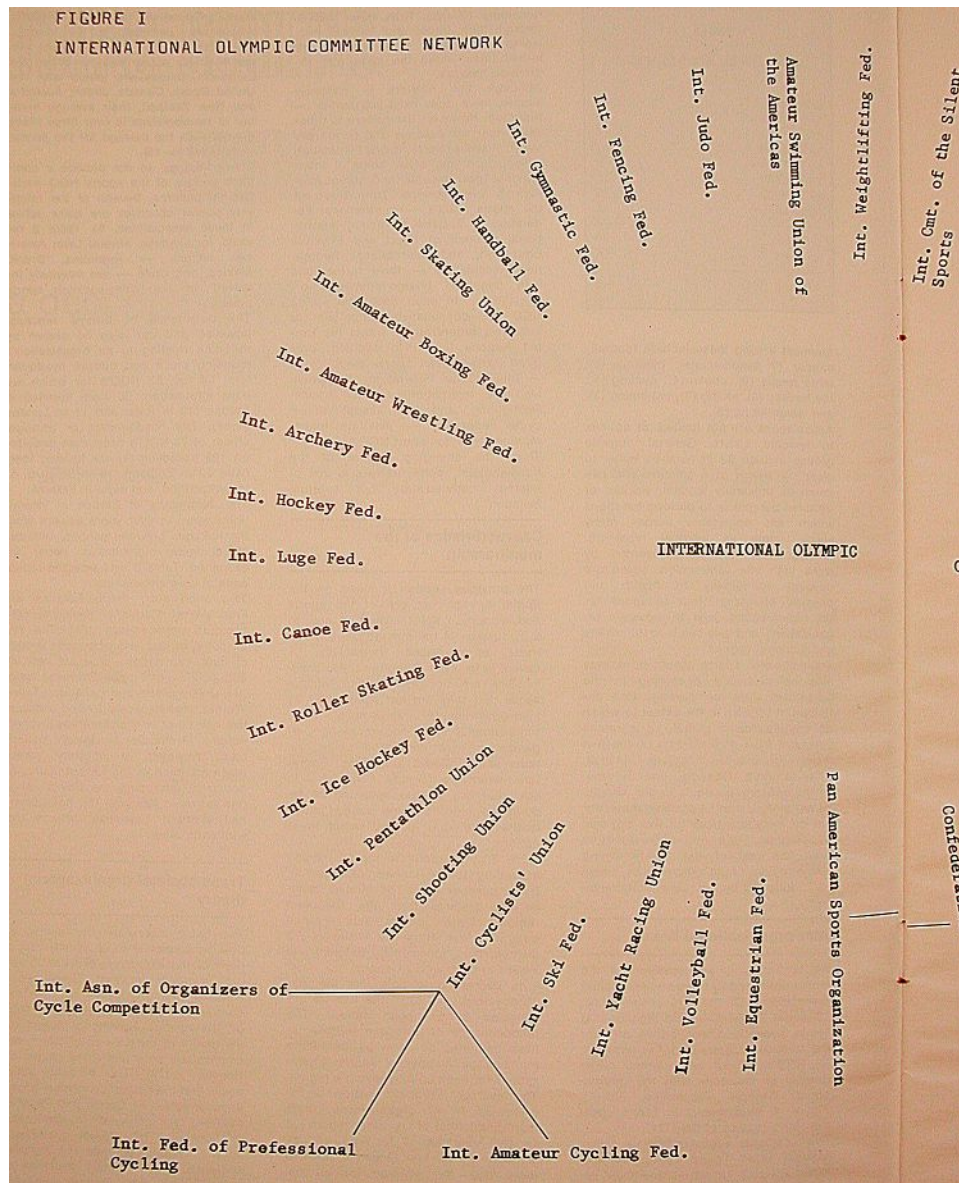
These findings do not provide a complete picture of the sports NGO membership patterns. Several of the relatively poorer countries are quite active in these associations. As Table 2 reveals, for example, several Latin American nations — Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Chile — are intensely involved in the trans-societal sports system.

The dominance of Europe remains, however, and can also be shown by the data relating to an organization's founding place and current headquarters. Of the 82 NGO's for which we have information, 66 were founded in Europe (19 in Paris and 11 in London alone). The headquarters or principal officer of 78 NGO's (from data available on 108 associations) are located there (with 22 in England, 16 in Belgium, 12 in Switzerland, and eight in France). The dominance of Europe in international sport is even more evident when the linkages between nations, reflected in common membership pairs, are examined. Table 3 lists selected ranked pairs of co-memberships. Two such sets, France-Belgium and France-West Germany, have the most common memberships (71). The first 65 pairs, in fact, are composed entirely of European nations. It is not until the 66th position that a non-European nation (the United States and Canada) is found. We had also expected to find a distinctive pattern of co-memberships involving nations of the Soviet Union's political bloc. However, a contrary pattern emerged; each of the Eastern European countries (including the Soviet Union) had far more ties with "the non-communist Western European nations than with each other.

Trans-societal organizational theory

Two basic theoretical frameworks will now be employed to study the implications of the expansion of trans-societal organizational activities. These two — feudalism and entropy — are basically contradictory. Although they both focus on the relative equality of actors and the nature of the division of labor, each emphasizes polar extremes (Alger and Hoover, 1974). The feudality model posits that the system "consists of grossly unequal actors — Center and Periphery societies — involved in asymmetric relationships. The Center societies in such a system dominate the Periphery societies. The Periphery societies are thus isolated into vertical interactive

FIGURE I
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE NETWORK



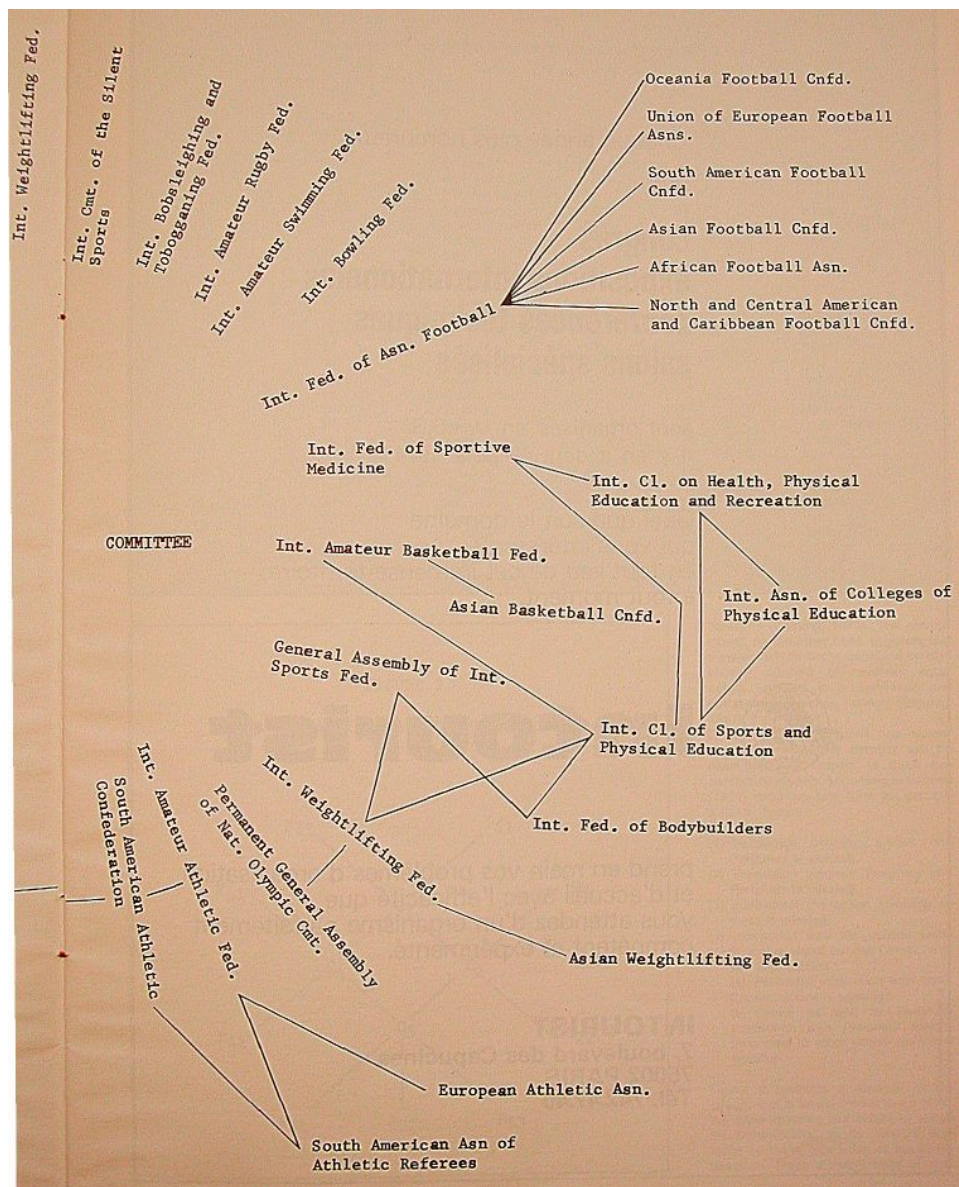
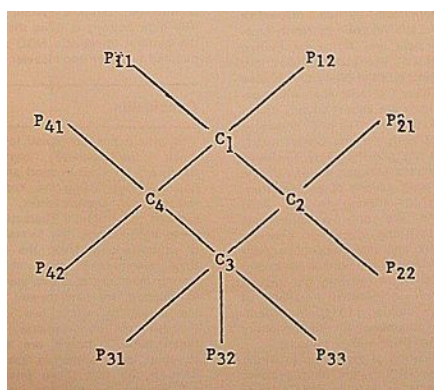


TABLE 2					
RANK ORDERING OF COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF N.G.O. MEMBERS					
Rank	No. of I.O. Memberships	Country	Rank	No. of I.O. Memberships	Country
1	73	France	26	9	Ireland
2	71	Belgium	27	8	Mexico
2	71	F.R. Germany	27	8	D. R. Germany
4	69	Switzerland	27	8	Greece
5	68	United Kingdom	27	8	Luxembourg
6	67	Netherlands	31	7	U.S.S.R.
6	67	Italy	31	7	Chile
8	66	Spain	33	6	Turkey
9	65	Sweden	33	6	Israel
10	64	Austria	33	6	U.A.R.
11	62	Poland	36	5	Bulgaria
11	62	U.S.A.	37	4	Rumania
13	61	Canada	37	4	India
14	60	Denmark	39	43	Peru
15	59	Japan	40	41	Venezuela
15	59	Czechoslovakia	41	40	Columbia
15	59	Finland	42	39	Morocco
15	59	Norway	42	39	South Africa
19	58	Yugoslavia	42	39	Uruguay
20	55	Argentina	42	39	South Korea
20	55	Portugal	46	37	Cuba
22	54	Brazil	46	37	Philippines
23	53	Australia	48	36	Ecuador
24	50	New Zealand	49	35	Iran
24	50	Hungary	50	34	Pakistan

Source : *Yearbook of International Organizations, 1972-1973. (14th Edition).*

FIGURE 2.
A FEUDAL INTERACTION SYSTEM



networks (Galtung, 1971). The entropy model, on the other hand, suggests that a system which is characterized by high entropy consists of relatively equal actors involved in a symmetric and horizontal interaction network (Galtung, 1967).

In this section the sports and recreation NGO interactive network will be examined with respect to these two conflicting models. According to Galtung (1971) there are four rules for defining a feudal system :

- (1) interaction between Center and Periphery is vertical;
- (2) interaction between Periphery and Periphery is missing;
- (3) multilateral interaction involving all three is missing;
- (4) interaction with the outside world is monopolized by the Center, with two implications :
 - (a) Periphery interaction with other Center nations is missing;
 - (b) Center as well as Periphery interaction with Periphery nations belonging to other center nations is missing.

Figure 2 presents a diagram of the structure of a feudal interaction system. We shall examine the extent to which the trans-societal sports network conforms to these four rules of feudal interaction. Three different units of ana-

lysis — national co-membership patterns, regional linkage patterns, inter-associational linkage patterns — will be employed in the examination. Hopefully, we will be able to compare our findings with the Alger and Hoover (1974) analysis of the entire NGO membership system. This latter study examined the NGO membership systems of specified centers (Europe and North America) and peripheries (Africa, Asia and Latin America).

In general, the Center-Periphery interaction pattern of sports NGO's is not characterized by a pattern of verticality. In fact, just the opposite pattern emerges; the Center and Periphery areas, as specified, are involved in a large percentage of multilateral interactions. Table 4 indicates that 45.7 % of all trans-societal sports associations are organized multilaterally to include members from each of the six areas specified. The percentage of organizations having maximum multilateral interactions jumps to over 50 % when Oceania is omitted from consideration as a separate area (as in the Alger and Hoover study). This figure (50%) is much higher than the 29.3 % reported for all NGO's in the Alger and Hoover (1974) study. Not only do the data not support the rule of vertical interaction (what Alger and Hoover term marginalization), they lend evidence to the position that the sports NGO system follows the entropy pattern. In short, a horizontal interaction network does appear to exist.

The only evidence which might question such a conclusion is the inter-associational linkage patterns. Such hesitancy grows out of the fact that the three major sports NGO's which have regional affiliates — International Federation of Association Football; World Billiards Union, and International Table Tennis Federation — are all located in Europe. Their affiliates comprise 17 of the 31 single region associations. However, the dominance of multilateral associational interaction remains fairly unobserved.

The data, however, support Galtung's second rule. For the most part, interaction between Periphery and Periphery is infrequent. Table 5 presents the intra-regional and bi-regional sports NGO membership patterns.

The only exclusively bi-regional links between Periphery areas exist between Asia and Africa. It seems in error to label these links as bi-regional, however. Both of these links represent Arab regional organizations. Thus, the Periphery areas do not tend to link themselves in the absence of the specified Center nations. Too much emphasis should not be placed on such an observation, however, because the Centers themselves are exclusively linked by only a single association. The third rule — multilateral interaction involving Center and Periphery, and Periphery and Periphery is missing

	Rank	Countries Linked	No of Co-memberships
1	France	Belgium	71
1	France	F.R. Germany	71
3	France	Switzerland	69
3	Belgium	F.R. Germany	69
5	France	Italy	67
5	Belgium	Switzerland	67
5	Switzerland	F.R. Germany	67
8	France	Spain	66
8	France	Netherlands	66
8	Italy	F.R. Germany	66
66	France	U.S.A.	57
66	Belgium	U.S.A.	57
66	Canada	U.S.A.	57
81	France	Canada	56
81	Belgium	Canada	56
81	F.R. Germany	U.S.A.	56
92	F.R. Germany	Canada	55
92	Belgium	Japan	55
92	France	Japan	55
155	Argentina	Brazil	51
155	Argentina	U.S.A.	51
309	Belgium	U.A.R.	44
309	France	U.A.R.	44
309	F.R. Germany	U.A.R.	44
309	France	Israel	44
309	F.R. Germany	Israel	44
309	Switzerland	Israel	44

Source : *Yearbook of International Organizations, 1972-1973, (14th Edition).*

— has been examined earlier. Thus, further discussion will be foregone here.

The extent to which the interactions of any of the specified Periphery areas are monopolized by its respective Center — Latin America by North America, and Asia and Africa by Europe

— is minimal. For instance, the four countries in each Periphery area whose residents have the most links with non-region entities are almost equally linked with both Centers. Table 6 illustrates this fact. Clearly no one Center totally dominates any one Periphery. Similarly, the interactions between nations of one Periphery with nations of another Periphery are not missing. In fact, such interactions are only a little less frequent than the interaction between the Centers and their respective Peripheries. Although the nations illustrated in Table 6 might fall into the special category of « go-between » nations as defined by Galtung (1971), in general the other nations within the periphery areas demonstrate similar patterns. Our examination of the extent to which the sports NGO system follows either a feudalist or an entropy pattern leads to the conclusion that the system is not

feudalistic. The dominance of organizations with worldwide (i.e., at least one member from each region) membership enables the interactions to flow in a relatively symmetric and, horizontal manner. Such a system of relatively high entropy is quite distinct from the general feudalistic NGO system as outlined by Alger and Hoover.

Conclusion

This article has attempted to describe those trans-societal organizations which are involved in sport and recreation activities. Using the yearbook of *International Organizations*, we have focused on structural characteristics of these associations, the formal network of organizational links, the nature of their membership, and the bonds among members of these associations. In addition, we have briefly examined the extent to which two competing theories of trans-societal organizational network bonds are applicable to sport and recreation associations. It is hoped that these brief surveys will provide insights into international sport.

D

TABLE 4 THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF VARIOUS REGIONAL MEMBERSHIP COMPOSITIONS OF NGO'S, 1972*									
Region		Number					% of Sports NGO's	% of All NGO's	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	48	45.7	23.4	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	- 2	1.9	3.5	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	3	2.86	2.1	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	1	.95	0.0	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	6	5.7	5.9	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	1	.95	1.4	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	1	.95	2.7	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	1	.95	.2	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	2	1.9	1.3	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	4	3.8	3.7	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	1	.95	2.7	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	4	3.8	1.6	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	4	3.8	.8	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	2	1.9	.2	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	6	5.7	33.2	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	7	6.7	.8	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	7	6.7	2.2	
Africa	L. America	N. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	3	2.86	.7	
Other							0.0	13.5	
N/A						10			

Sources : Yearbook of International Organizations, 1972-1973 (14th Edition); Alger and Hoovler, 1974.

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TABLE 5
SPORT NGO MEMBERSHIP PATTERNS : NUMBER OF
INTRA-REGIONAL AND BI-REGIONAL LINKS, 1972

	North America	Latin America	Europe	Africa	Asia
North America	0*				
Latin America	4	7			
Europe	1	0	6		
Africa	0	0	4	3	
Asia	0	0	4	2	7

* Since the customary definition of an international organization requires three notions as members, a region with only 2 nations (Canada and U.S.) cannot have regional organizations.

TABLE 6 CO-MEMBERSHIP MATRIX OF SELECTED CENTER AND PERIPHERY COUNTRIES, 1972*													
	France	U.S.A.	Morocco	South Africa	Tunisia	U.A.R.	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Mexico	Israel	South Korea	India
France	57												
U.S.A.	38	35											
Morocco	36	37	10										
South Africa	32	30	30	18									
Tunisia	44	42	33	29	30								
U.A.R.	49	51	33	31	29	39							
Argentina	48	49	36	30	30	41	51						
Brazil	40	42	28	27	25	34	45	45					
Chile	45	47	31	32	27	38	43	43	41				
Mexico	44	39	30	25	26	34	37	39	36	36			
Israel	36	36	30	25	24	31	31	33	27	30	30		
South Korea	36	37	26	26	23	32	34	33	31	34	33	30	
India	33	32	26	22	23	30	30	30	27	30	30	29	32
Philippines													

*The matrix represents the four most frequently occurring Periphery - Center co-membership dyads from

*The matrix represents the four most frequently occurring Periphery - Center co-membership dyads from

Appendix 1 TRANS-SOCIETAL NGO SPORT AND RECREATION ASSOCIATIONS

African and Near East Billiards Cnfd.	Int. Fencing Fed.
African Football Cnfd.	Int. Gymnastic Fed.
African Table Tennis Cnfd.	Int. Handball Fed.
Amateur Swimming Union of the Americas	Int. Hockey Fed.
	Int. Hockey Rules Board
	Int. Hunting and Shooting Cl.
	Int. Ice Hockey Fed.
	Int. Judo Fed.
	Int. Lawn Tennis Fed.
	Int. Luge Fed.
	Int. Military Sports Cl.
	Int. Motorcycle Fed.
	Int. Olympic Cmt.
	Int. Playground Asn.
	Int. Recreation Asn.
	Int. Roller Skating Fed.
	Int. Rowing Fed.
	Int. Shooting Union
	Int. Skating Union
	Int. Ski Fed.
	Int. Sporting Press Asn.
	Int. Sports Organization for the Disabled
	Int. Sports Union of Post, Telephone and Telecommunications Services
	Int. Squash Rackets Fed.
	Int. Stoke Mandeville Games Cmt.
	Int. Technical and Scientific Org. for Soaring Flight
	Int. Track and Field Coaches Asn.
	Int. Union of Alpine Asns.
	Int. University Sports Fed.
	Int. Volleyball Fed.
	Int. Weightlifting Fed.
	Int. Women's Cricket Cl.
	Int. Workers Swimming Cmsn.
	Int. Yacht Racing Union
	Maccabi World Union
	North American Billiards Cnfd.
	North and Central American and Caribbean Football Cnfd.
	Oceania Football Cnfd.
	Pan American Sports Org.
	South American Asn. of Athletic Referees
	South American Athletic Cnfd.
	South American Billiards Cnfd.
	South American Football Cnfd.
	South American Roller Skating Cnfd.
	Supreme Cl. for Sport in Africa
	Table Tennis Cnfd. of South America
	Table Tennis Fed. of Asia
	Union of European Football Asns.
	Union of Int. Motorboating
	Women's Int. Hockey Rules Board
	World Billiards Union
	World Bridge Fed.
	World Chess Fed.
	World Underwater Fed.
Int. Archery Fed.	
Int. Asn. of Colleges of Physical Education	
Int. Asn. of Organizers of Cycle Competitions	
Int. Asn. of Physical Education and Sports for Girls and Women	
Int. Asn. of Skat Clubs	
Int. Asn. of Sport Research	
Int. Badminton Fed.	
Int. Bobsleighbing and Tobogganing Fed.	
Int. Bowling Board	
Int. Bowling Fed.	
Int. Braille Chess Asn.	
Int. Canoe Fed.	
Int. Cmt. of the Silent Sports	
Int. Cl. Against Bullfighting	
Int. Cl. of Sport and Physical Education	
Int. Cl. on Health, Physical Education, and Recreation	
Int. Cricket Cnfd.	
Int. Cross-Country Union	
Int. Cyclists' Union	
Int. Equestrian Fed.	
Int. Esperantist Chess League	
Int. Fed. of Body Builders	
Int. Fed. of Orienteering	
Int. Fed. of Physical Education	
Int. Fed. of Sportive Medicine	
Int. Fed. of Women's Hockey Asns.	

UN YEARS AND NGO ACTION

The UN Population Conference (Bucharest, 19-30 August, 1974) — climax to the UN Population Year — has come and gone and follow-up reports and information are beginning to flow. The main NGO counterpart was the Population Tribune held concurrently with the Conference (18-30 August). Youth NGOs held their International Youth Population Conference from 11-15 August also in Bucharest, and an Encounter for Journalists on Population took place from 15-17 August.

In the following pages we are publishing a report of the Population Tribune and two different views of NGO action to the Stockholm Conference on the Environment. At the same time it seems worth giving a brief exposure to the phenomenon of recent and forthcoming UN Years, Conferences, their organization, progression and prospects for an effective NGO role.



The search for « Spirits » and Unity

The Population Tribune, was the NGO response to the UN's World Population Conference. NGOs like the various UN agencies-concerned, held conferences beforehand and prepared papers and other presentations to effectuate a fruitful interchange of ideas and views at the Tribune. Many who felt that the decisions and debates of the Conference were overloaded with political considerations and ideology, considered the atmosphere of the Tribune to be much freer and the airing of views a better reflection of the problems that exist regarding population. Perhaps above all the Tribune freely expressed the social values which play such a key role in this issue. As Rafael M. Salas, Director of the UN Fund for Population, said at the opening of the Tribune: « It is not governments which have babies. It is men and women ».

However, it remains to be seen how well NGOs, IGOs and national governments will interact as the « Spirit of Bucharest » evolves or does not evolve into concrete action and achievement. So far — and perhaps this is a good sign — no one has in fact mentioned a « Spirit of Bucharest », unlike the « Spirit of Stockholm » which hovered vividly in the air and in people's minds at the time, which is still hovering and shows little sign of descending in one piece.

A progression of Years and Conferences

Nevertheless, Stockholm and Bucharest share much in common, quite apart from the fact that the topics covered are closely interrelated. It is likely that Vancouver and the UN Conference/Exposition on Human Settlements will be added to their ranks in 1976. The International Year of the Woman (1975), with the UN Conference planned for Bogota, provides another dimension, one especially angled on the human rights aspect, although it will surely be a waste of time if women are not considered as currently being an underutilized resource for the shaping and

stabilizing of the world system. This Conference has unfortunately had much less funding provided for it (approximately US\$800,000 as opposed to US\$2.5 million allocated for the Population Conference), which separates it from the other three. This gives a measure of the actual importance accorded by the UN to human rights, which after all form a fundamental element in the consideration of other problems such as the environment, population and human settlements. It was on the basis of human rights that the Third World countries made such a formidable impact on the Population Conference, at which they carried extensive amendments to the Draft Plan for Action. These amendments were perhaps one of the main achievements of the Conference insofar as they exposed hitherto neglected factors and indicated new directions for policy, particularly with an aim to redress the balance between « developed » and « underdeveloped » countries.

These three mammoth conferences can be seen as a progression of human values topics drawing closer and closer to a human rights focus. Environment — vast umbrella covering a wide range of disciplines — lays emphasis on the material resource and conservation aspect of the human condition, a challenge to divert the world from disaster and make it a pleasanter place to live in. Population — another copious umbrella — emphasises the human resource factor, the human consumer of resources, disastrously multiplying. However, the control of population is a sensitive area touching human rights and national sovereignty and particularly the just redistribution of material resources. The question of human settlements will focus the debate on a close examination and comparison of the way in which communities live.

The disparities between shanty-town dwellers and smooth suburbanites among others will be unavoidably sharp. The question of migration and employment, which was raised during the Population Conference and which

plays a significant role in the definition of « overpopulation », will demand even more time and more debate.

Organization and the NGO role

As each of these « Years » and conferences draws in closer from the more general to the more particular, so the organization of each appears to be becoming more structured particularly with regard to the NGO role. At Stockholm, the NGO Forum was informal, the UN hesitated to invite NGO observers, and it formed an alternative to the Conference rather than meshing with it. The Population Tribune was different. It was envisaged from the start by the UN planners and a contribution funding set aside for it. An organizing committee was selected by the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC. As such it formed an integrative complement and emerged as a clearly defined counterpart, not the « shadow » of so many newspaper reports or merely an NGO « habit ». Participants felt it to have been very successful and were pressing UN organizers to provide the same facilities for a Bogota Tribune. If this is accepted, a precedent will be set for developing NGO involvement even further in the Conference/Exposition on Human Settlements. The NGO role should become clearer with each new effort of participation, not only to « generate the political will to reach decisions » (1), but also to help tailor political decisions to meet social needs and to help implement these decisions. Such contact between governments and NGOs is vital for successful policy. The resources available among NGOs and individuals to aid in the formulation of governmental policy are being wasted, like so many other resources. They can find expression in an Environment Forum or a Population Tribune, but until their value is fully recognized, they can never achieve maximum effect, and follow-up action is likely to be difficult to coordinate.

Susan TRAILL

The Population Tribune

(Bucharest, 18-30 August, 1974)

Tribune/Conference interaction

The UN World Population Conference was the first conference held on the subject involving governmental delegations. However, there have been two precedents sponsored by the UN, where experts took part in an individual capacity. World Population Conferences held at Rome in 1954 and in Belgrade in 1965. In the 1973 and 1974 preparations for the Bucharest Conference, certain NGOs such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population took part. At four main preparatory symposia : Symposium on Population and Development (Cairo, 4-14 June 1974); Symposium on Population and the Family (Honolulu, 6-15 August 1973); Symposium on Population, Resources and Environment (Stockholm, 26 September - 5 October 1973); Symposium on Human Rights (Amsterdam, 21-29 January 1974), all participants took part in an individual capacity. Cooperation between NGOs, individuals and the UN has played a significant part throughout.

The Population Tribune, already envisaged by the UN planners, and with an organizing committee selected by the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC, was the distinct NGO counterpart in a new system of world conferences. The facility of interchange between participants of each forum was well used and proved productive. The comment from many individual governmental delegation members attending the Tribune in a personal capacity : it was here that the full diversity of population views could be expressed without restraint, rather than at the Conference itself where politics took priority. A measure of its success lies in the fact that many Third World Tribune participants were added to their governmental delegations as advisers during the course of the two weeks.

Organisation and programme

The Tribune planning and management committee comprised the following representatives and organizations : Bernard Berelson, The Population Council; Carlos Carrasco, World Assembly of Youth; Richard Fagley, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs; Miheea Gheorghiu,

Romanihan Academy of Social and Political Sciences; Arpad Hargita, World Federation of Democratic Youth; Rosalind W. Harris, Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations; Leslie Kirkley, OXFAM; Brian Johnson, International Planned Parenthood Federation; Carmen A. Miro, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population; Canon J. Moerman, International Catholic Child Bureau; Princess Prem Purachatra, International Council of Women.

1,400 people registered to take part in the debates, 300 as official observers of NGOs in Consultative status with the UN, 1,100 as individuals, of whom about 200 were Romanian. Roughly half of the participants were women.

The formal Tribune programme comprised 32 concurrent sessions, 6 plenary sessions and a series of 5 IUSSP lectures. Over 80 people presented their views in the Contributed Papers sessions. More than 80 films were shown to over 1,000 viewers. Displays abounded in the Faculty of Law of the University of Bucharest, where the Tribune was held, and many unofficial discussions and side meetings took place, two of the most important being the « dialogue centre » set up after the first week of activity, and the NGO meetings. A letter box was provided for suggestions and ideas. Bulletin boards and the *Planet*, the Conference and Tribune newspaper run under Tribune auspices, kept participants informed of newly planned events and those just past, and gave a complete overall picture of both the Conference and the Tribune.

Each day of the formal programme began with a UN briefing giving information of the Conference debates. Tribune participants could attend these, but without voting capacity. The Tribune programme, after the « Introduction to Population Issues », included a wide variety of debates covering basic topics such as family planning, abortion, and ethical issues; population and food, resource depletion and environmental disruption; population as a social and human resource, migration, and urbanization; social justice and development, status of women, youth views, and cultural aspects; management of population programmes, internal politics of population programmes, national sovereignty and international policy; case studies : social groups, national policies, families, and professional debates. The debate on youth views included a report on the Interna-

tional Youth Population Conference and a summary of the Youth Plan for Action. One of the many debates on cultural aspects included, a report on the Seminar on the Cultural Consequences of Population Change, held from 14-17 August by the Population Commission of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences and the Center for the Study of Man of the Smithsonian Institution, in which Dr. Margaret Mead took a prominent part.

The Statement

It was not originally planned that the Tribune should debate and decide on a World Plan for Action as the International Youth Population Conference had done (although this omission would have seriously weakened its impact). Without a plan or statement of any kind, there would be no basis for any concerted NGO action «apart from the Youth Plan for Action which was very dynamic like its earlier Stockholm counterpart). Many participants felt the need to issue a statement and to present this to the Conference as an expression of views and in order to exert pressure on governments. This idea was welcomed by the Conference organizers, and following an appeal by the 27 August UN briefing Chain-nan, Hiro Shibuyo, it was decided to issue a statement of views covering human rights, the need for development, and the status of women. Three working documents were collated by Dr. Margaret Mead to form an unofficial statement to which individuals adhered in a personal capacity. The three documents consisted of a draft paper from the « dialogue centre », another draft which emerged from the NGO meeting held under the auspices of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, and a summary of 100 ideas and suggestions submitted to the Tribune letter box over the two-week period. Participants had divided themselves into Malthusians (pessimists) and non-Malthusians (optimists in favour of growth). Since the non-Malthusians felt the idea of a statement to be « pointless », it was mainly the Malthusians who signed the statement which was then presented to the Conference. The statement was published in the 29 August edition of the *Planet* under the title «Don't ignore the crisis», the text of which we are reproducing on the next page.

Most participants felt the Tribune to have been a success. Whether this success continues or whether it remains just an impression will depend on the action and cooperation, both non-governmental and governmental, which this statement elicits. In effect it summarises the work of the Tribune and outlines the points of agreement which were reached among a huge diversity of views and interests. - S.F.T,

The NGO Statement



The signatories of this declaration, having attended the World Population Conference and Population Tribune, August 1974, in Bucharest, Romania, believe the following principles should guide the formulation and implementation of policies to achieve a beneficial balance between the world's population and the resources of the earth.

1. The world situation is potentially disastrous. Hundreds of millions are suffering from hunger, poverty, persecution, disease, and illiteracy. The unprecedented rate of population growth, doubling population from 3 to 6 billion in a generation will strain the environment and man's social, political, and economic institutions to the breaking point. Action to meet this challenge is imperative.

2. The basis for tackling these problems must be in terms of biological systems, environmental imperatives, justice, equality, and the recognition of the dignity of the individual. Radical changes in the world's social, political, and economic structure, long overdue on moral grounds, have now become necessary on ecological grounds.

3. In the distribution and consumption of world resources, the needs of all social and ethnic groups must be considered, and we reject as destructive, all policies that are purely nationalistic.

Each nation should take the responsibility of meeting its particular population problems in the interest of the health and well-being of its own people, but having regard to the needs of the people of other countries.

Some countries consume and waste the earth's resources at a rate that cannot be maintained. Others have densely settled regions with population growth rates of 2 per cent or 3 per cent a year that will exert demands on the international community which may not be met. The urgency of the global resource and population crisis must not be ignored nor submerged beneath national ambitions.

4. All countries should practise rigorous conservation measures to prevent pollution and waste of both non-renewable and renewable resources, especially food. Among other things, this must imply a curtailment in the consumption of luxury and expendable items and a greater emphasis on life styles which stress social rather than material values.

5. Population policies aim to enhance the quality of life of all people. These policies should be integrated into the framework of overall economic and social development policies designed to attack social and economic injustice between and within countries as the world moves toward a new economic order. In population policies, the needs of all social and ethnic groups must be considered with special reference to the rights of indigenous and minority groups to take part in such policy formation. Population problems cannot be solved in isolation from social and economic development. On the one hand economic development cannot be relied upon by itself to prevent those population problems.

6. Governments should respect the basic rights of all individuals to have access to information and means of determining the number and spacing of their children. By the year

1985, governments should provide free information and services to ensure this right and adequate education on population dynamics to all.

7. We call upon the highly industrialized nations, and other nations that have the capacity, to work with developing countries towards terms of international trade that are just and realistic, and to give suitable aid without strings attached. Food and fertilizers should not be used as economic and political instruments in world trade and international relations.

8. The success of population policies depends on the full participation of women. Women should have the opportunities to obtain full human dignity necessary for them to exercise responsible choice as persons.

Governments should take particular steps to achieve integration of women into every stage of the development process of the 2nd development decade. The economic contribution of women as mothers and providers of food both in rural and urban areas should be fully recognized.

9. Every child born should be assured the conditions within which its full potentialities can be realized. Today millions of children suffer from malnutrition, deprivation and disease. Without assurance that their children will survive, parents lack the first condition of hope and security to freely participate in family planning. Agricultural and health resources must be developed to assure adequate pre- and post-natal health for all children.

10. The non-productive commitment of wealth, knowledge, and skill to large military programmes is an offense against humanity and an obstinate barrier to meeting the human needs set forth in the World Population Plan of Action. We call on citizens to work in their respective countries for a reallocation of public funds from the means of destruction to the support of life.

11. We fear that the World Population Plan of Action will remain impotent in the absence of the necessary changes in the political structures. Large-scale political and social changes will be forced upon humankind. Rather than walking blindly we must prepare for them responsibly. We urge our fellow participants at these meetings to insist upon realistic discussion of population problems in political terms, and to reject, actively oppose and to beyond official declaration on population matters whose generality makes them vacuous.

12. We accept personal and organizational responsibility to press these values and decisions on governments and agencies (both governmental and non-governmental), political parties, religious groups, educationalists and other citizens. We appeal to all non-government organizations to urge their affiliates to work for these ends in their own countries and with their own governments, in whatever ways are open to them and jointly and severally to co-operate with the UN Fund for Population Activities and other relevant UN agencies.

We believe that striving for these goals will assure a better life for generations to come.

Spirit of Harambee at UNEP's Nairobi Meeting

As Maurice Strong, Executive Director of UNEP said at the opening of the Governing Council meeting in Nairobi on March 11, it was the first time that an international organization of the United Nations was holding its meeting at its headquarters in a developing nation. As this event was enthusiastically received by the developing countries, so was the announcement coming out of the preceding NGO meeting, that an international NGO Environment Center would open soon in Nairobi. Hopeful that all countries could achieve a world perspective on world problems such as environment, this new focus on Africa as a site where international decisions could be made, was welcomed.

Non-governmental organizations (NGO's) played an important role at the 2nd Annual Meeting of the UNEP Governing Council which was held in Nairobi from March 11-22. Over 120 representatives of national and international NGO's, meeting for four and a half days prior to the UNEP meeting, discussed the substantive matters on UNEP's agenda through 8 working groups. These included : natural resources; population, health and biology; economic and social aspects of development and environment; information and education; human settlements; general systems approaches to the environment, marine environment; and laws and treaties. As a result of these meetings NGO's were well prepared to meet and discuss agenda items with UNEP officials and governmental delegates.

An Ad hoc committee called « ZED » was formed to deal with the future form and structure of the Environment Liaison Meeting. This committee was phased out of existence upon the unanimous decision of the NGO's to create an NGO Environment Center in Nairobi. The Center is to serve as the information link between NGO's and UNEP, bringing relevant actions and concerns to each others attention. The decision was made to call the group of NGO's concerned with the environment an International Assembly of NGO's; to re-elect Cyril Ritchie as chairman until next year; and in the interim to draw up a Constitution and By-Laws. The Board's membership was enlarged from 13 to 21 members, to include the 8 elected chairmen of the working groups.

With Homer Angelo stepping down from the presidency while in Nairobi, the 31 NGO representatives of the North American Committee unanimously elected Margaret Mead as President and Glen Leet as Vice President.

The second meeting of the UNEP Governing Council was much less contentious than the first meeting held in Geneva. Perhaps it was the presence of scientists and technologists, as well as diplomats, on the 58 country delegations; perhaps it was the subject itself — environment — and its clear relevant significance to all; and perhaps it was the feeling of Harambee — togetherness — « only one world » that motivated the delegates to compromise — to work together for the first time in a developing country, on the continent of Africa. Habitat and human settlements commanded major attention of the delegates. There was unanimous support for the holding of the UN Conference/Exposition on Human Settlements (CONFEX) in Vancouver, Canada from March 31 to June 11, 1976. Enrique Penalosa was named Executive Director of CONFEX and said, that « audio/visual media will facilitate the work of the conference which would serve all countries ». CONFEX could serve as a clearing house for the exchange of experience, information and technology as well as for demonstrating the results of innovative projects that had been tried in many countries. It was hoped that solutions to urgent problems of the developing countries might emerge — problems that result from rapid demographic growth, urbanization and a consequential pressure on scarce resources... to help meet man's basic needs. The important role of NGO's in Confex was stressed. Out of the discussions emerged recommendations for a Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation which would assist developing countries through new seed capital and the extension of necessary technical and financial assistance. A further recommendation to ECOSOC was the proposal to change the role and functioning of the existing centre for Housing, Building and Planning. Another priority for research and action was on related water problems — including land usage and desertification — which subject was felt might be worse than the energy problems.

To complement all the studies and projects on the environment the need for UNEP to further implement the Global Environmental Monitoring Systems (GEMS) was underlined as was the need for the development of the International Referral System (IRS) as sources for environmental information.

Constantly referred to by delegates, and agreed upon, was the need for close cooperation of UNEP with UN bodies and agencies, particularly the UNEP participation in the forthcoming UN conference dealing with the Law of the Sea, Food and Population.

As Maurice Strong said, the governments have given their mandate to UNEP and it was now up to UNEP to make the best use of available resources and get on with the job.

The New Spirit of Nairobi permeated the session and seemed to serve as a bonding agent between developed and developing nations alike working together to improve the environment.

Report of Working Group Z on a proposal for Nairobi based International NGO Programme

Programme to revitalize Stockholm Spirit

This report deals with resolutions of Working Group Z of the Environmental Liaison Meeting of Non-Governmental Organizations concerned with the Environment (hereinafter referred to as "NGOs") regarding the establishment of a permanent NGO Service Centre in Nairobi, and two other separate subjects.

Proposal : It is proposed that a permanent, independent environmental centre be established by NGOs to meet their needs and facilitate communications between NGOs and with UNEP. The Centre would not seek to represent or purvey the particular view of any organization.

Purpose of the Centre

- a) To prepare and circulate periodic reports on UNEP and Governing Council action and non-action to all NGOs
- b) To advise NGOs of issues being raised or which should be raised by NGOs before UNEP and the Governing Council
- c) To advise NGOs of positions being taken by UNEP and Governing Council which may be supported or changed by NGO interaction with Governing Council members
- d) To promote the participation of NGOs from developing countries in the work of the centre
- e) To encourage development of regional and national information and service centres in the world, especially to aid in the development of NGOs in developing countries
- f) To take inventory of resources human, technical and financial of all NGOs and distribute such information to all NGOs and to UNEP to facilitate direct communication and utilization of resources between NGOs themselves and between NGOs and UNEP
- g) To provide staff support for preparation of global NGO meetings, e.g. space, secretarial materials, translation etc.
- h) To assist Working Groups in performing year-round activities as it

may be directed by the Environmental Liaison Board (« ELB »)

i) To perform such additional services as directed by the ELB .

Responsibility and control

It shall be the responsibility of the ELB and to implement the above purposes and to direct the Nairobi centre. Its responsibility shall include adoption of budget, securing funds for budget, to establish sound administrative practices and procedures in carrying out the above purposes. It is recommended that the ELB promptly seek advice and expertise in establishing the centre and in overseeing its activities.

Ways and means

A. Budget and funding

It is recommended that the ELB adopt a realistic budget for the centre's first three years of operation. A minimum of 580-100,000 per year is recommended- The ELB shall prepare a detailed budget and specific programmes of fund-raising immediately to achieve the purposes of the centre and to ensure the financial independence

and integrity of the centre. Funding should include NGO dues or fees, and contributions and grants which would not detract from the centre's purposes.

B. Deadline

(1) Because of the urgency of this matter, it shall be given the highest priority for action. It is recommended that the ELB be directed to do all things necessary to have the centre commence operations not later than June 1, 1974. The ELB has been requested to investigate with legal counsel the most appropriate legal status of the centre in Kenya and the effects of local law on the staffing and operating requirements of the centre. The ELB was requested to report back matters to the Plenary Session on March 10, 1974.

(2) Second separate recommendation is made that this plenary adopt a suitable name for its ongoing existence and recommends the name of « International Assembly of NGOs concerned with the Environment ».

(3) A third and separate recommendation is made that the composition of the ELB be expanded to extend its membership on a geographical basis, and that the ELB take steps to achieve this at the earliest possible date.



The Need for Revitalization

problems in establishing

an NGO Environment Center in Nairobi

In *International Associations*, pp. 414-20 (1973), Anthony Judge published a report on the first World Assembly of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) Concerned with the Global Environment (Geneva, June, 1973). It was a critical report in which I concur. It was aptly subtitled, « *How to Butcher the Spirit of Stockholm.* » Nonetheless, some of us ventured forth to Nairobi to continue our efforts March 6-11, 1974. Perhaps something worthwhile may have occurred there, but this is open to serious question. Not only was the format vague and planning deficient, but the leadership of the Liaison Board offered little or no program for action whatsoever. After arriving in Nairobi, delegates were offered a choice of topical workshops, e.g., « Information and Education », « Human Settlements », « The Marine Environment », that were really no more than ad hoc bull sessions. These met for a total of ten hours or less and meandered over whatever subject matter seemed attractive. The usual resolutions emerged to be unheeded, e.g., ban the bomb, save the whales, put a brick in the toilet. We learned that in the years since Stockholm almost nothing has been accomplished by the NGO World Assembly, except that it refuses to die. Butchered in Geneva, it has been pickled and smoked in Nairobi. But the spirit of Stockholm does endure — and that in itself offers some hope. For, in spite of timid leadership, shrouded in secrecy, without adequate funds or any fulltime staff, the NGO Assembly muddles on. Rather than rekindle old and real rivalries, personality clashes, vain vanity exercises, suffice it to say that some 150 persons from every section of the globe met continuously to reaffirm their concern for environment, express their frustration at the handicaps to action, and indeed attempt to advance the cause of global awareness. The task, while not impossible, is formidable and is not advanced by either ignoring past failures or doom-saying. After the dust settled, at least one positive, historical event may have occurred. The Assembly (now known as the International Assembly rather than the World Assembly — ho hum) resolved to establish a permanent, independent service center in Nairobi and to raise working funds of approximately \$80-\$100,000 per year for its

activities. A deadline to open the center was established : June 1, 1974.

The purposes of the Center include :

- (a) Preparation and circulation of periodic reports on UNEP and Governing Council action and non-action to all NGO's.
 - (b) Advising NGO's of issues being raised or which should be raised by NGO's before UNEP and the Governing Council.
 - (c) Advising NGO's of positions being taken by UNEP and the Governing Council which may be supported or changed by NGO interaction with Governing Council members.
 - (d) Promoting participation of NGO's from developing countries in the work of the Center.
 - (e) Encouraging development of regional and national information and service centers in the world, especially to aid in the development of NGO's in developing countries.
- It remains to be seen what actually materializes. The mandate for action upon at least this limited enterprise has been clearly expressed. Many talented, concerned people and organizations have offered help, which the leadership has not yet been able to unify. Continued default or inaction can only be interpreted as betrayal or incompetence, or both. Let us hope that the urgency of our cause will not only unite us but also propel us to meaningful action. In our independent actions in our respective homelands we return to work with the knowledge that we do not toil alone. Whatever the difficulties of forging an international organization of NGO's concerned with the environment, the fact remains that there are literally hundreds of organizations and thousands of persons — talented and dedicated — concerned with global survival. Just coming into contact with one another enhances our awareness and multiplies our possibilities for effective action. We recognize the real gap between possibility and achievement, but that is a risk that simply has to be overcome. Frustrations must be overcome and petty differences diminished.

So, although the Spirit of Stockholm is still only that — a Spirit — it still lives. Perhaps this time next year a measure of rejoicing will be justified. Many of us pledge our efforts to that modest goal.
Martin J. ROSEN



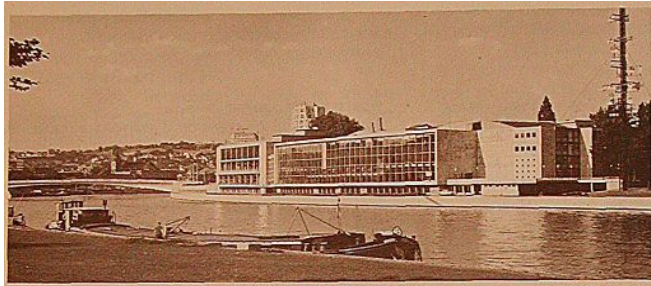
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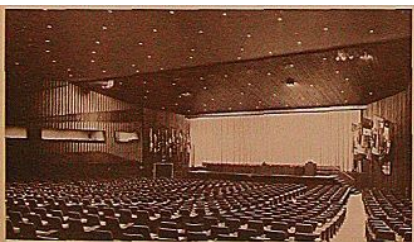
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Les organisations, fondations, entreprises et en général tout organisme ou personne qui apportent leur appui à l'Union par le versement d'une cotisation annuelle.

Quels sont les Avantages ?

Les avantages et services suivants sont réservés exclusivement aux membres donateurs :

- 1) Participation, à titre d'observateur, aux Assemblées générales de l'UAI.
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- 5) Abonnement gratuit à la revue « Associations Internationales ». Dix numéros par an.
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- 7) Insertion gratuite d'informations et de photos dans la chronique « Congressalia » de la revue « Associations Internationales ».
- 8) Possibilité de se procurer les « mailing lists » de l'UAI. (Étiquettes auto-collantes de ± 3500 organisations internationales. Prix spécial pour les Membres donateurs : FB. 3.— par étiquette).
- 9) Réception gratuite de statistiques et/ou études sur les congrès internationaux faites par l'UAI. Parmi les études existantes :
 - Répartition géographique, par continents et pays, des congrès internationaux organisés en 1971; en 1972.
 - Nombre provisoire de congrès internationaux prévus pour 1973 et années suivantes (par continents et pays).
 - Répartition géographique des congrès internationaux par continents et pays : tableau comparatif des années 1969-70-71-72 et prévisions pour les années suivantes.
 - Répartition des congrès internationaux en fonction du nombre de participants (années 1969-70-71-72).
 - Tableau comparatif des expositions organisées conjointement aux congrès par rapport au nombre de participants (1972).
 - Pourcentages des principales catégories de dépenses faites par les congressistes dans 28 villes (1970).
 - Développement du nombre d'organisations internationales et des congrès internationaux (années antérieures).
 - Prévisions de développement du nombre d'organisations internationales et de congrès internationaux.
 - Nombre d'organisations internationales dans le monde, pays et villes principales.
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Cotisation :

Minimum : 5.000 francs belges ou équivalent, par an.

Who are the UAI Supporting Members ?

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The following services are reserved exclusively for Supporting Members :

- 1) Participation as observer at the UAI General Assemblies.
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- 3) Information on congresses and congress centres. Possibility of asking the UAI to make special studies or draw up statistics (on a contract basis).
- 4) Information on international organizations, their members, activities, etc... (on a contract basis).
- 5) Free subscription to « International Associations ». 10 issues per year.
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- 7) Free insertion of information or photos under « Congressalia » in our magazine « International Associations ».
- 8) Possibility to use the UAI mailing lists. (Gummed labels of about 3.500 international organizations - special price for Supporting Members BF 3.— per label).
- 9) Free circulation of various surveys or statistics on international congresses (established by UAI), for example :
 - Geographical distribution of International congresses organized in 1971; in 1972 (by continent, country, city).
 - Provisional number of international congresses forecasted in 1973 and subsequent years (by continent and country).
 - Geographical distribution of international congresses by continent and country : comparative table for 1969-70-71-72 and forecast for subsequent years.
 - Distribution of international congresses by number of participants - years 1969-70-71-72.
 - Distribution of international congresses by number of participants and exhibitions organized together with the congresses (year 1972).
 - Main expenditures, in percentages, of congress participants in 28 congress towns (1970).
 - Past development of international organizations and international congresses.
 - Forecast of future development of international organizations and international congresses.
 - Number of international organizations throughout the world; top countries; top cities.
 - Location of international organizations headquarters and secondary offices.

Special surveys can be made on request, on a contract basis.

Subscription :

Minimum : 5.000 B.F. or equivalent, per year.

**Books,
reports
and proceedings received**

Meeting reports/comptes rendus

International Civil Aviation Organization. *Legal Committee : 19th session, minutes*. Montreal, 22 May - 2 June 1972. 2 vols; Doc 9096-LC/171-1 : 174 pages, and Doc 9096-LC/171-1 : 182 pages.

International Union of Students /General Union of Tunisian Students. « *The University and Development* » : *international student seminar on the role of the university in the economic, social and cultural development of the developing countries, study report*. Hammamet, Tunisia, 5-11 July 1972. 69 pages.

International Society for Horticultural Science. *Symposium on growth regulators in fruit production*. St. Paul, Minnesota, USA, 26-28 August 1972 and Long Ashton, Bristol, UK, 11-15 September 1972. Technical Communications No. 34, 2 vols, vol. 1 : 507 pages inc. illustrations; vol 2 : 85 pages (list of references).

International Society for Horticultural Science. *Third international symposium on virus diseases of ornamental plants*. College Park, USA, 11-15 September 1972. Technical communication No. 36, May 1974, 348 pages, glossy inc. full-plate illustrations.

International Society for Horticultural Science. *Symposium on basic problems of protected vegetable production*. Hannover, 13-16 September 1972. Technical communications No. 39, September 1974, 281 pages inc. illustrations.

International Civil Aviation Organization. *Action of the Council : 77th session*. Montreal, 25 September- 15 December 1972. Doc 9078-C/1012, 79 pages, inc. appendices.

L'Union Internationale contre la Tuberculose. *Ille conférence régionale d'Afrique et Madagascar, actes*. Ouagadougou, 4-6 décembre 1972. Supplément au Volume XLVIII du Bulletin de l'Union Internationale contre la Tuberculose, décembre 1973, 223 pages.

International Civil Aviation Organization. *Action of the Council: 78th session*. Montreal, 31 January - 29 March 1973. Doc 9079-C/1013, 54 pages.

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. *Report on the work accomplished by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights at its thirtieth session*. Washington, D.C., USA, 16-27 April 1973. OEA/Ser. L/V/II.30, doc. 45 rev. 1, 6 August 1973, Spanish and English, 69 pages inc. appendix.

International Society for Horticultural Science. *Symposium cultures légumières sous protection dans les régions méditerranéennes/Cultivation of vegetables under protection in the Meriteranean regions*. Avignon, France, 30 avril - 4 mai 1973. Technical communications No. 42, July 1974, français/anglais, 378 pages avec illustrations.

United Nations, *Sugar conference*. Geneva, 7-30 May and 10 September - 13 Octobre 1973. TD/SUGAR.8/6, sales no. E/74.II.D.16, price: \$ US 1.50 for equivalent in other currencies), 23 pages inc. annexes.

International Society for Horticultural Science. *Symposium on vegetable storage*. Weiheinslephan, 3-7 September 1973. Tech-

**Ouvrages,
rapports
et comptes rendus reçus**

nical communications No. 38, June 1974, vol. I: 350 pages inc. illustrations; vol. II : 256 pages inc. illustrations.

International Civil Aviation Organization. *Report of the Asia/Pacific regional air navigation meeting*. Honolulu, 5-28 September 1973, Doc 9077 ASIA/PAG (1973), 731 pages.

Internationales Institut für Frieden. « *Mittel und Wege Losing von Problemen der Gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung aus Verschiedener Weltanschaulicher Sicht* » : *wissenschaftliches Symposium*. Moskau, 11-13 September 1973. Schriftenreihe « Wissenschaft und Frieden » nr. 4 Dezember 1973 (deutsch und englisch), 155 seiten.

La Escuela Superior de Administración Pública de Colombia. *Compromiso de Bogota : primer seminario latinoamericano de administración pública*. Bogota, 14 de septiembre de 1973. 51 paginas.

Confédération Internationale des Accordéonistes. *51st Congress, minutes*. Vichy, France, 14-17 September 1973. 9 pages (stencil).

UNESCO, Bureau International d'Education. *Conférence internationale de l'éducation, 34e session, rapport final*. Genève, 19-27 septembre 1973. ED/MD/29, 64 pages.

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. *Eight Annual Report. 1973/1974*. 22 pages, inc. annexes (English, Spanish and French).

Union Internationale d'Action Morale et Sociale. « *Libération de la Personne* » : *septième congrès triennal international*. Paris, Septembre 1973. Dans le « Bulletin trimestriel », 23e et 24e années, no. 19, 1973-1974, 111 pages (français, anglais et allemand).

European Bureau of Adult Education. « *Changing perspectives in European co-operation* » : *20th Anniversary meeting. Secretary's report*. Oosterbeek, Netherlands, September 1973. 8 pages.

International Civil Aviation Organization. *Review of the general concept of separation panel, second meeting*. report. Montreal, 2-19 October 1973. Doc 9089.RGCSP/2 (1973), 85 pages.

Fédération Internationale d'Oléiculture. *Procès-verbal des réunions du comité directeur et du comité général*. Heraklion, Crète, 3-4 octobre 1973. 142 pages, avec annexes.

International Council of Societies of Industrial Design. *8th General assembly*. Tokyo, 8-9 October 1973. 2 parts, 9 and 5 pages.

International Society of Radiographers and Radiological Technicians. *5th world congress*. Madrid. 9-12 October 1973. 28 pages inc. illustrations.

ICAP. *Informe del seminario regional sobre legislación y procedimientos aduaneros uniformes*. San José, Costa Rica, 22-27 de octubre de 1973. 61 paginas.

International Civil Aviation Organization. *All-weather operations panel : fifth meeting, report*. Montreal, 22 October - 2 November 1973. Doc 9091. AWOP/5, I-x + 35 pages.

International Union of Biological Sciences, Division of Environmental Biology. *Report on the International Association for Biological Oceanography*. 1970-1973. IABO Proceedings, vol. 2, 1973. 28 pages.

Union Internationale des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation et des Branches Connexes. 17ème congrès : comités exécutif et directeur, documentation et procès-verbaux. Genève 23 janvier - 1 février 1973 310 pages.

European Coal and Steel Community/European Economic Community/European Atomic Energy Community : Commission. *Seventh general report on the activities of the European Communities*. 1973. 527 pages (Danish, Dutch, English, French, German and Italian).

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / International Finance Corporation / International Development Association. *1973 annual meetings of the Boards of Governors, summary proceedings*. Nairobi, 24-28 September 1973. 267 pages.

International Monetary Fund. *Annual meeting*. 1973. 421 pages.
Resources for the Future, Inc. *Annual report*. 1973. 148 pages.
The Ciba Foundation. *Report*. 1973. 58 pages.
Inter-American Development Bank. *Annual Report*. 1973. 114
pages inc. tables and illustrations.

Bureau International du Travail. *Guide pour la sécurité et l'hygiène dans les manutentions portuaires*. Genève, 1974. Première édition, ISBN 92-2-201081-7, prix : 27,50 FS, 329 pages.

Bureau International du Travail. *Liste des instruments internationaux de sécurité sociale adoptés depuis 1946*. Genève, 1974. Première édition, ISBN 92-2-201126-0, prix: 17,50 FS, 148 pages.

FAO. *Plants and Plant Products of economic importance/Végétaux et Produits Végétaux d'importance économique/Plantas y Productos Vegetales de importancia económica/Plantzen und Pflanzliche Erzeugnisse von wirtschaftlicher Bedeutung: Vocabulary - Vocabulaire - Vocabulario - Wörterbuch, Latinus - English - Français - Español - Deutsch, compiled by/establi par/composto por/zusammengestellt von Manuel Merino-Rodríguez. Rome, 1974. Terminology Bulletin No. 25, CIP + TB/25 E/F/S/D/La. 328 pages.*

616 ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES. 1974

Newsletter n°3 ————— 6th International Congress
on Congress Organization
Kyoto 1-4 December 1975 (Japan)

Sponsored by : Union of International Associations; International Association of Congress Palaces;
Japan National Tourist Organization.

INVITATION TO THE EXHIBITION



On the occasion of the 6th International Congress on Congress Organization and in parallel with it, an Exhibition is scheduled to be held at the Kyoto International Conference Hall. We await many exhibitors from the various countries of the world, with their latest equipment and technology related to the holding of congresses, thus making available a great amount of information and advice for congresses relating to people in many nations.

Congress Miscellanea :

Identification cards, badges, bags, document holders, etc.; and in particular, material used for such items (vinyl, acryl, paper, etc.) and techniques of printing with metals such as gold for letter heads and names.

Computer Utilization :

Off-line/on-line system used in connection with registration, documentation, mailing list preparation, etc.

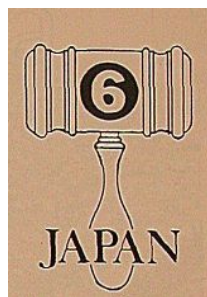
A variety of data forecasting.

Congress Sites and Convention Bureaus :
Their location, equipment, function and roles.

Sightseeing, travelling, hotel accommodation, airlines, congress organizers, conference related publications, etc.

Exhibits will not be limited to items listed above. Anything related to congress organization is open to participation in the Exhibition.

According to the present plan, we will be able to offer two kinds of booths



that differ in size. Also it will be possible to use a small room which in total contains several booths. For further details (cost per booth, tax-exempt areas, etc.), please contact the Exhibition Committee of the Host Committee of the 6th International Congress on Congress Organization, c/o Japan Convention Service inc. 7-3-23, Roppongi Minato-ku Tokyo, Japan



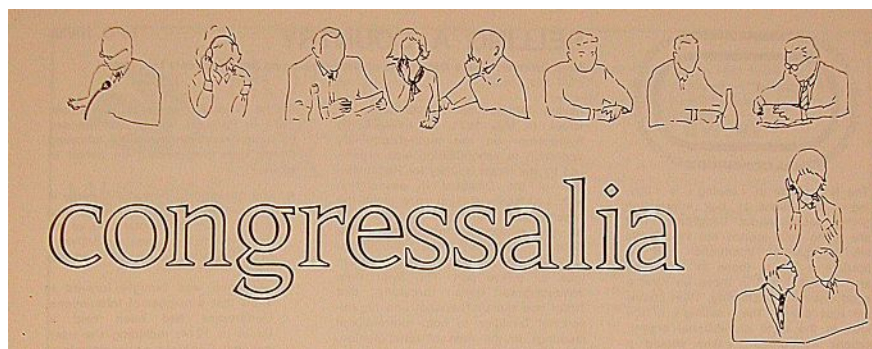
The following are major items which we expect to see as part of the Exhibition :

Audio-visual equipment — development in this field has been remarkable in recent years :

Simultaneous interpretation equipment (fixed and movable); in particular, simpler and less expensive systems for meetings of small size; recording systems with tape copying systems; video systems — copying system for video tape; ITV system, especially on the use of eidophores at largesize conferences, etc.

Document Reproduction System :

Automation of typing processes, printing and collating; simultaneous two-color printing machines; block copy preparation using a computer; offset presses; plate making machines (offset, mimeograph), etc.



Genève

The « Fondation des immeubles pour les organisations internationales » (FIPOI), which was called into being by the Swiss Confederation and the Canton of Geneva, was responsible for the building of the International Conference Centre Geneva (CICG), which it inaugurated on 5 April 1973. Designed by the architects A. and F. Gaillard and A. Camenzind, it is intended for the holding of international governmental conferences of a political, economic and technical character, as well as of private international congresses of all kinds. It is equipped with the most modern technical installations and has a press, radio and television centre. An advanced modular design gives the CICG an unusually high capacity. The centre can seat either 1700 delegates (at desks) or 2500 congress participants (Large auditorium or room F I (spread over three floors) : 800 seats. 2 galleries with 80 seats for press and public. Fixed furnishings. Projection room for 16 and 35 mm films. Simultaneous translation into 8 languages.

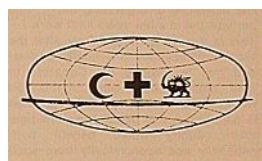
Convertible as follows :
— F I and F II (top section of wall removed) : 1200 delegates.
— F I and F II (entire wall removed and F III and F IV : 1500 delegates.
Room F II : 350 to 400 seats. Movable furnishings. Large partition-wall in 2 sections (upper and lower) which can be removed separately.
Rooms F III and F IV : each with 120 seats. Movable furnishings. Automatically operated, removable partition-wall.
Convertible as follows :
— F III and F IV : 300 delegates.
— F III and F IV and F II (lower sec-

tion of the partition removed) : 750 delegates.
Simultaneous translation into 6 languages in each room.
Rooms K V, V and VI : 66 to 100 seats each, also convertible. Sliding partition.
In addition to numerous offices (62) and committee rooms (8), the Centre's other facilities include bars and restaurants, a bank, a newspaper kiosk and a post office.



Australia

The Australian Tourist Commission publishes internationally and domestically various publications, surveys and guides on conference organization in Australia. Recently a survey of international visitors traveling to congresses in Australia, was published. This survey gives very interesting data and tables regarding :
— characteristics of delegates
— travel to past conventions
— travel to conventions in Australia
— length of visit and seasons
— method of travel
— travel within Australia
— accommodation used
— travel to other countries
— financial aspects
— highlight of visit.
This survey is available from the ATC (Australian Tourist Commission.)



M. José Barroso (Mexique), Président du Conseil des Gouverneurs de la Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge, a ouvert le 24 octobre à Genève la 90ème session du Comité exécutif de la Ligue. Plus de 120 représentants des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge, du Croissant-Rouge et du Lion-et-Soleil-Rouge de 54 pays ont pris part à cette réunion, comme délégués ou comme observateurs.

L'une des premières dispositions prises par le Comité exécutif a été d'accepter la candidature présentée par la Société de la Croix-Rouge de Gambie; le nombre des Sociétés nationales membres de la Ligue se trouve ainsi porté à 122. L'admission provisoire de la Société de la Croix-Rouge centrafricaine au sein de la Ligue a été par ailleurs confirmée par le Comité exécutif. Le Comité exécutif, composé de 29 Sociétés membres, a adopté un ordre du jour qui comprend 21 points importants, à l'étude desquels il consacra ses travaux pendant trois jours. Parmi ces points, certains présentaient un intérêt particulier, à savoir les informations et les rapports sur la Conférence mondiale de la Croix-Rouge sur la paix, qui aura lieu à Belgrade (Yougoslavie) du 11 au 13 juin 1975, sur l'étude en vue de la réévaluation du rôle de la Croix-Rouge, et enfin sur la promotion de l'image de la Croix-Rouge dans le monde.



The first phase in « selling » is « buying ». We ought to buy information giving details about Congresses that are being held around the World. We sift through the information and we prepare a list of those in which we are interested and in those we have a good chance of obtaining. Then comes the next phase. The « selling » of the idea to the local professional organizations concerned : « Why should a voluntary organization take upon itself such a burden as inviting and hosting an International Congress, instead of going to a Congress in some other country where someone else has had the headache of organizing things, and perhaps put in a few years hard work ? . This is a good question. Only after the local organizations are finally persuaded that by inviting the Congress to their country, their own organization would be enhanced as far as prestige is concerned, and that at the same time their country would benefit both nationally and economically from such a venture. Only after a professional organization has taken upon itself the full responsibility as regards the organizational part of the Congress, and only after Governmental Ministries and Public Institutions promise their auspices and financial support — are the Israeli Organizations ready to embark on the idea of officially inviting the Congress to their country. The next phase of buying additional information is now requested in coordination with the local organizing committee : when is the next open date for the holding of a Congress; how many participants are likely to attend; who are the deciding persons in the international organizations; when and where the decision about the location of the next Congress is to be held. When endeavouring to sell the idea of hosting a congress, such material and information is furnished as if the decision to hold the Congress in that specific country were already settled, e.g. we submit details of the exact location as well as a timetable, details of social events, preliminary budget and proposed stationery. When submitting this, we are ready at all times to answer any questions or demands that may arise from the process of selling. Instead of giving you theoretical details, here is the « story » of a congress. The story started in the year 1970 and the « happy ending » was concluded in September 1974.

« The first step was to attempt to bring to the attention of International Rehabilitation figures, the advisability of

SELLING A COUNTRY Rivlin

having International Rehabilitation in Israel. In May 1971, an International Symposium on the multi-disciplinary approach to rehabilitation was organized by the Israel Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled in association with « KENES » (taking care of all the organizational aspects). At this symposium members of the Council of Rehabilitation International were invited and a number of them took an active part. The Symposium demonstrated quite forcefully that Israel had the professional and organizational facilities to hold international meetings in the field of rehabilitation. This pioneering effort was reinforced by the holding of a second International Symposium on the Disabled Adolescent, which was scheduled for June 1973 and was held at that time. The international activities laid the groundwork for an organizational strategy to bring the 1976 Congress to Israel. At the meeting of the Council of Rehabilitation International in Rome in October 1971, the Council approved the decision that the 1976 Congress be held in Israel. This decision was ratified by the meeting of the Assembly of Rehabilitation International which was held in Sydney, Australia in August 1972 on the occasion of the 12th World Rehabilitation Congress. With the support of the Ministry of Tourism, El-Al and Kenes an exhibition area was allocated for the Israeli delegation demonstrating the achievements in the field of Rehabilitation as well as promoting the country as the venue for the next Congress. It would seem that from 1972 on, all would be smooth sailing and we would be involved simply in the organizational problems of the Congress itself. However, the swift passage of events in the Middle East resulting in the outbreak of war in October 1973 brought a sudden change in circumstances; at the Annual meeting of the Council of Rehabilitation International, held on October 8, 1973 in Warsaw, Poland at the height of war between Israel and its Arab neighbours, the Congress decided to cancel the decision to hold the World Rehabilitation Congress in Israel and an alternative venue was considered. We received the news by letter since Israeli representatives were unable to attend the Warsaw meeting. It was felt that this decision was a hasty one and unfair, since it was taken in the absence of Israeli representatives and without due consideration of what the situation might be in 1976. The Israel Society for Rehabilitation appealed against the decision and following a postal ballot amongst Council members it was decided to reconsider the whole question at the next meeting of the Council in September 1974.

by G.

At the Council meeting in September 1974 in Portugal, which was attended by Israeli representatives the following points were put forward on behalf of Israel :

- A. The question of personal security is no greater a problem in Israel than it is in many other countries of the world due to the increasing activities of militaristic groups all over the world.
- B. Evidence was brought forward to show that a number of International Congresses had been held in Israel in 1974, including the International Congress on Haematology, Aeronautical Sciences, Transplantation, Internal Medicine, Diabetes etc. These Congresses were attended by Scientists from countries all over the world, including countries who at present do not have diplomatic relations with Israel. Following a secret ballot, the council decided by a 2/3 majority to hold the World Congress in Israel in 1976 and this was ratified by the Assembly meeting held immediately afterwards.

The story of the efforts to bring this Congress to Israel, indicates the value of working with 3 basic factors:

1. There must be an infrastructure in the country sufficiently well developed dealing with the subject of the Congress itself. In Israel rehabilitation activities have been pursued for the past 25 years and covered every area of disability.
 2. It is necessary to lay the groundwork for a positive decision through personal invitations to key-personalities, initiating small international symposia, distributing professional material as well as participating in the exhibition attached to previous World Congresses.
 3. A vigorous strategy of emphasising the advantage of having a meeting in a country such as Israel and neutralizing some of the political arguments that are brought forward with regard to International meetings. Our belief that rehabilitation like many other sciences, should be divorced from political consideration was confirmed by the overwhelming majority decision of the Council of Rehabilitation International. We believe this does credit to those who are active in the International Rehabilitation Field. »
- We look forward to a successful Congress in 1976 and we are encouraged by the fact that 2 years later, in 1978, International Congresses on Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy and Social Welfare will also be held in Israel.

Lausanne est au carrefour

Au carrefour des grandes lignes de force qui marquent l'Europe. Au carrefour des voies internationales reliant, l'une, le nord du continent à l'Italie - par le tunnel ferroviaire du Simplon et par le tunnel routier du Grand-Saint-Bernard - l'autre, l'Allemagne au midi de la France et à la péninsule ibérique. Au carrefour de la pensée, qui s'exprime ici dans une Université quatre fois centenaire, dans une Ecole polytechnique fédérale célèbre, dans tout un ensemble d'établissements publics et privés.

Un carrefour imposé par la géographie, confirmé par l'histoire. Un carrefour où les courants ne se croisent pas seulement mais où ils se mesurent et se mêlent, en un lieu d'échanges intenses, de confrontations stimulantes, de coopération.

Cette vocation lausannoise de contacts internationaux et nationaux tient à de nombreuses raisons. La qualité des transports par air, par fer, par route desservant Lausanne, tout d'abord; nous l'avons dit, nous le répétons: le cœur de la ville est à une demi-heure de l'aéroport intercontinental de Genève-Cointrin, 183 trains directs touchent Lausanne chaque jour - dont les TEE « Cisalpin » Paris-Milan, « Lémanno » Genève-Milan, « Rheingold » Genève-Bâle-Cologne-Amsterdam, Lausanne est au centre d'un réseau autoroutier et routier dense. Il y a plus. Il y a le paysage, fait de grandeur - le Léman et les Alpes - et de douceur - les tendres collines auxquelles Lausanne donne la main. Un



paysage d'harmonie, d'équilibre et de beauté ! Un paysage que n'altéreront jamais la construction agressive ni les fumées des usines. Un paysage qui inspire la paix.

Et puis l'essentiel : ce miracle lausannois d'une activité intellectuelle, économique, artistique, culturelle comparable à celle des capitales et d'une dimension qui est celle d'un gros bourg vigneron. C'est-à-dire que Lausanne et ses hôtes vivent au niveau d'intérêt des grands centres urbains mais dans l'ambiance apaisée des cités sans stress. Au rythme de l'efficacité, non au rythme de l'agitation. N'est-ce pas cela, la qualité de la vie, vraiment ? Situation privilégiée, paysage et climat agréables, dimension humaine, atouts de Lausanne, ville ouverte au monde. Mais encore faut-il qu'elle dispose des

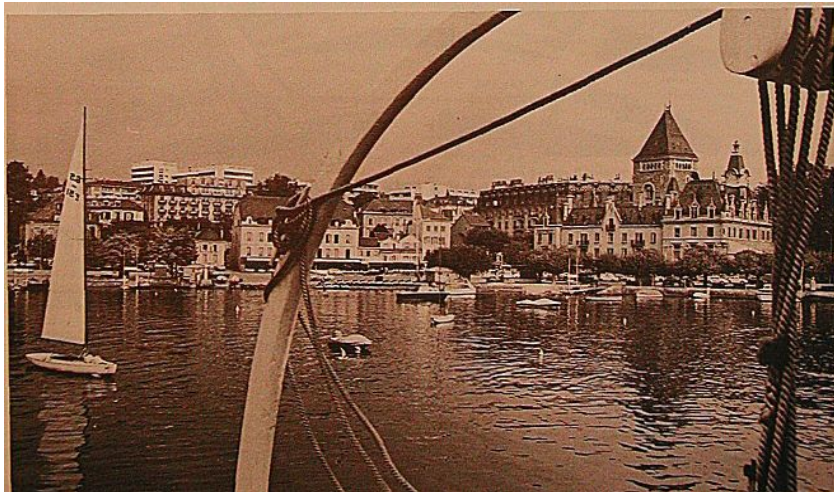
moyens d'accomplir sa vocation d'accueil.

Ces moyens, elle les a. Résultat de la collaboration de l'initiative privée et des pouvoirs publics, l'hôtellerie et la parahôtellerie lausannoises reçoivent 1.800.000 nuitées l'an. Les commerces et les restaurants offrent à nos hôtes, dans la diversité de leurs goûts, le nécessaire et le superflu..., indispensable.

Cinq théâtres, les admirables ensembles architecturaux de la Cité et du centre de la ville, dominés par la Cathédrale de 1275, des musées vivants, des boîtes, les hectares des zones sportives de Vidy et ceux des forêts du Jorat permettent le libre exercice des activités ludiques les plus variées. Le Palais de Beaulieu, enfin, est cet ensemble de bâtiments modernes et polyvalents - tout à la fois opéra, halles d'exposition, vastes salles de congrès et bureaux, pavillon des sports, lieu de meetings, salles de bal et de banquet - qui reçoivent plus de 40.000 congressistes en une année; le raffinement des équipements le dispute à l'ingéniosité de l'organisation.

Lausanne, petite grande ville, est amène à habiter. Les Lausannois vous y attendent. Ne vous y trompez pas : s'ils ne sont pas méridionalement expansifs, c'est par désir de ne pas s'imposer à vous, car ce qu'ils souhaitent d'abord, c'est que vous vous sentiez ici chez

J.-P. Delamuraz
Syndic de Lausanne



New International Meeting 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.

1975 Jan 1-4 London (UK)
Women's Int Democratic Federation / Unesco. Peace conference. P : 150. (YB n° 3438/3383)
Miss Jane Segal, National Assembly of Women, 2 Oak-till Close, Castlebar Road, Ealing W5, UK.

1975 Jan 3 London (UK)
Modern Humanities Research Association. Annual meeting. P : 50. (YB n° 3851)
Prof D A Wells, The Queen's Univ of Belfast, Belfast B77 INN, Northern Ireland.

1975 Jan 5-10 Beersheva (Israel)
Int symposium on Brackish water as a factor in development. P : 70.
Prof A Issar, The Ben-Gurion University, Beersheva.

1975 Jan 5-11 New Delhi (India)
Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission. Executive Committee meeting. (YB n° 1056)
Avenue Franklin Roosevelt 23, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

1975 Jan 5-12 Bombay and Ahmedabad (India)
Association for World Education. Conference : World education and the role of women. C : 10. (YB n° 4001)
Experiment in International Living, 294 Defence Colony, New Delhi 3, India.

1975 Jan 6-8 Cambridge (UK)
The Institute of Physics. Conference on mechanism and physics of fracture.
The Meetings Officer, Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.

1975 Jan 6-8 Manchester (UK)
The Institute of Physics, Solid State Physics Sub-Committee. 12th Annual solid state physics conference.
The Institute of Physics, Meetings Officer, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1 8QX, UK.

1975 Jan 6-8 New York (USA)
UN Economic and Social Council. Organization session 1975. (YB n° 3377)
UN ECOSOC, New York, USA.

1975 Jan 6-9 Las Vegas (USA)
Professional Convention Management Association and Health Care Exhibitors Association. 18th Annual joint conference on medical conventions.
W J Becker, JCMC, P O Box 572, Northbrook, Illinois 60062, USA.

1975 Jan 6-9 Miami (USA)
The Law of the Sea Institute. 9th Annual conference : Law of the Sea : Caracas and Beyond.
***Law of the Sea Institute, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island 02881, USA.**

1975 Jan 6-10 Lima (Peru)
Linguistic and Philological Association of Latin America. 4th congress : Linguistics and education. P : 200. C : 20. (YB n° 3859)
Directors del Instituto Nacional de Cultura, IV Congreso de ALFAL, Jiron Ancash 390, Lima, Peru.

1975 Jan 6-10 Tel Aviv (Israel)
Int conference on psychological stress and adjustment in time of war and peace. P : 800.
Secretariat P O Box 1627, Tel Aviv, Israel.

1975 Jan 6-11 Bombay (India)
Int Federation for Documentation, CR, TM, OM. 3rd int study conference on classification research : Ordering systems for global information networks. (YB n° 1823)
ISCCR-3, Library and Information Services, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Central Complex, 1st floor, Trombay, Bombay 85, India.

1975 Jan 6-13 Bangkok (Thailand)
UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
Intergovernmental Group establishing a multi-national export credit insurance scheme in the ECAFE region. (YB n° 4177)
ECAFE, Sala Santitham, Rajadamnern Ave, Bangkok 2, Thailand.

1975 Jan 6-24 New York (USA)
UN Economic and Social Council, Commission for Social Development. 24th session. (YB n° 3377)
UN ECOSOC, New York, USA.

1975 Jan 7-9 Williamsburg (Virg, USA)
Topical meeting on optical fiber transmission.
Optical Society of America, 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington. DC 20037, USA.

1975 Jan 7-10 Lagos (Nigeria)
Int Music Council / Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation / Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa. 3rd African music rostrum. (YB n° 2277/3360)
Maison de l'Unesco, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France.

1975 Jan 8-10 Cairo (UAR)
Arab Labour Organization. Follow-up Committee, 9th session. (YB n° 63)
BP 814, Cairo, UAR.

1975 Jan 8-13 Kottayan (India)
Christian Peace Conference. Asian conference : Struggling together for peace with justice - the role and responsibility of Asian Christians. (YB n° 272)
Christian Peace Conference, Jungmanova 9, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.

1975 Jan 9-12 Badgastein (Austria)
Osterreichische Kardiologische Gesellschaft. 3rd meeting of cardiologists. P : 350. C : 11. Ex.
Garnissongasse 13, A-1090 Vienna, Austria. .

1975 Jan 10 Essex Univ. (UK)
Institute of Physics, Polymer Physics Group. One-day symposium on phase equilibria and phase separation in polymer system's.
Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.

1975 Jan 11-12 Monte Carlo (Monaco)
Association des Témoins de Jehovah. Congrès. P : 500.
Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès, 2a. Boulevard des Moulins, Monte Carlo, Monaco.

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1975 Jan 11-18 Melbourne (Australia)
Australian Fellowship of Evangelical Students. 36th Annual conference and ATCF conference. P : 1000.

Australian Fellowship of Evangelical Students, Mr I Burnard, General Secretary, 405-411 Sussex Street, Sydney 2000, Australia.

1975 Jan 12-19 Davos (Switzerland)
German Bundesapothekerkammer. 5th Int post-graduate course.

Werbe- und Vertriebsges. Deutscher Apotheker, Postfach 97 01 08, D-6 Frankfurt, Germany, Fed Rep.

1975 Jan 13-15 Hyderabad (India)
Int Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics.

Workshop on grain legumes with particular reference to chickpea and pigeonpea. P : 25-30. (YB n° 4115)
Dr J S Kanwar, Associated Director, ICRI SAT, 1-11-256 Begumpet, Hyderabad-500016, A P, India.

1975 Jan 13-16 Bonn (Germany, Fed Rep)
Symposium : High regions and related topics. P : 80.

P G Mezger, Max-Planck-Institut i. R. Argelanderstrasse 3, D-53 Bonn.

1975 Jan 13-16 Ibadan (Nigeria)

Int Institute of Tropical Agriculture. Africa-wide news media conference : Agricultural research and development in Africa : What is the news media's role ? P : 40.

(YB n° 4109)
Mrs Ruth L Abogunrin, Conference Coordinator, IITA, PMB 5320, Ibadan, Nigeria.

1975 Jan 13-17 Davos (Switzerland)
Int conference of the Press for ISPA 1975 Munich.

Handelskammer Deutschland-Schweiz, Talacker 41, CH-8001 Zurich.

1975 Jan 13-17 Rhode St Genèse (Belgium)

von Karman Institute for Fluid Dynamics. Lecture series : Secondary flows in turbomachines. (YB n° 3420)

Chaussée de Waterloo 72, B-1640 Rhode St Genèse, Belgium.

1975 Jan 13-17 Rome (Italy)

FAO. Intergovernmental Group on Rice. 18th session. P : 80. (YB n° 971)

Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy,

1975 Jan 13-17 Salzburg (Austria)

Int Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience. Exchange conference. P : 80. C : 30-35.

(YB n° 1218)
Mr K Koechle, Raemistr. 101, CH-8006 Zurich, Switzerland.

1975 Jan 13-18 Kingston (Jamaica)

Commonwealth Foundation. Seminar on the professions, universities and the civil service - mutual interaction.

(YB n° 369)
Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1, UK.

1975 Jan 13-24 New York (USA)

UN Economic and Social Council, Committee on Natural Resources. 4th session. (YB n° 3377)

UN ECOSOC, New York, USA.

1975 Jan 14-16 Barro Colorado (Panama)

Organization for Flora Neotropica. Annual meeting of Commission and Board : Plant inventory of the neotropics ; conservation of natural resources ; effective land use.

P : 25. C : neotropical countries. (YB n° 4246)
Dr Bassett Maguire, Executive Director, The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY 10458, USA.

1975 Jan 14-24 Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Labour Organisation. 2e réunion technique tripartite
pour les industries du bois et de l'ameublement.

(YB n° 2183)
154, rue de Lausanne, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

1975 Jan 14-27 Jerusalem (Israel)
« Kallah » Rabbinical assembly. P : 250.
Rabbi H Friedman, 3080 Broadway, New York, NY,
USA. or Rabbi H. Spectre, Neve Schechter, POB 192,
Jerusalem.

1975 Jan 15 London (UK)
Meeting on surface effects on semiconductor devices.
Meetings Officer, Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave
Square, London SW1 8QX, UK.

1975 Jan 15-16 Cairo (UAR)
Arab Labour Organization, Syndical Liberties Committee.
2nd session. (YB n° 63)
BP 814, Cairo, UAR.

1975 Jan 15-17 Rome (Italy)
FAO, Int Board for Plant Genetic Resources. 2nd session.
(YB n° 971)
Chief, Conference Programming Section, Via delle
Terme di Caracalla I-00100 Rome, Italy.

1975 Jan 15-21 New Delhi (India)
World Association of World Federalists. Int congress :
Active peaceful coexistence for world justice and develop-
ment - Toward world community. P : 500. C : 50.
(YB n° 3477)
Leliegacht 21, Amsterdam C, Netherlands.

1975 Jan 17-18 Milan (Italy)
2e Congrès européen de microscopie électronique. Patho-
logie cutanée clinique.
Pr H Caputo, Via Pace 9, Milan, Italy.

1975 Jan 17-19 Berne (Switzerland)
Congress in connection with the Int Year of Women.
P : 1000-2000.
Convention Bureau of the City of Berne, Postfach 2700,
CH-3001 Berne, Switzerland.

1975 Jan 17-21 Bangkok (Thailand)
Kasetsart University / Ministry of Agriculture. Asian orchid
seminar.
Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand.

1975 Jan 17-23 New Delhi (India)
World Federalist Youth / WAWF. Congress : Peaceful co-
existence and development. P : 150. (YB n° 3513)
WFY, Norrebrogade 36, 2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark
or WAMF, 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Canada K1P 5A6.

1975 Jan 18-19 Penang (Malaysia)
IBM World Trade Corporation. Conference. P : 50.
Miss Faridah Tan Sri Haji Hussain, Tourist Develop-
ment Corporation Malaysia, P O Box 328, Kuala Lum-
pur, Malaysia.

1975 Jan 18-22 San Francisco (Cal, USA)
National Automobile Dealers Association. Convention. P :
15000.
Mr LeRoy J Smith, Convention Manager, 2000 « K »
Str., N.W., Washington, DC 20006, USA.

1975 Jan 19 Liege (Belgium)
Société Ophtalmologique Belge des Verres de Contact.
Symposium, P : 200.
Docteur C Maréchal, Présidente de la SOBEVECO,
Clinique ophtalmologique universitaire, Boulevard de
la Constitution 66, 4000 Liege, Belgium.

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1975 Jan 19-25 Sao Paulo (Brazil)
1st Int seminar on orthodontia and 1st Brazilian congress
of orthodontia. P : 3000.
*Associação Brasileira de Odontologia, Av Rio Branco,
277 sala 1310, 20000 Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brazil.*

1975 Jan 19-29 Tel Aviv (Israel)
Women's Int Zionist Organisation, 17th World conference.
P : 1000. (YB n° 3441)
Mrs Raya Jaglom, 38 King David Blvd. Tel Aviv.

1975 Jan 20-21 Liege (Belgium)
Congrès int sur les mini-ordinateurs. P : 350.
*Association des Ingénieurs de Montefiore, AIM., rue
St Gilles, 31, 4000 Liege, Belgium.*

1975 Jan 20-22 Budapest (Hungary)
Int Organization for Standardization, TC 46/WG 3, Meeting
on terminology in documentation. (YB n° 2314)
Hungarian Office for Standardization, H-1450 Budapest.

1975 Jan 20-23 New York (USA)
National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. Savings
banks operations conference.
*Jack Cushman, Director of Adm and Meetings, 200
Park Ave. New York, NY 10017, USA.*

1975 Jan 20-24 Baguio (Philippines)
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat /
Government of the Republic of Philippines. 10th SEAMES
council. P : 60. (YB n° 3257)
*SEAMES, Darakarn Building, 920 Sukhumvit Road,
Bangkok II, Darakar Thailand.*

1975 Jan 20-24 Canberra (Australia)
Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advance-
ment of Science. 46th congress. P : 4300.
157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia.

1975 Jan 20-24 Strasbourg (France)
Council of Europe, Consultative Assembly. Session.
(YB n° 435)
Avenue de l'Europe, 67 Strasbourg, France.

1975 Jan 20-24 Sydney (Australia)
Int Union of Credit and Investment Insurers (Berne Union).
General meeting. (Closed meeting) : Export credit insu-
rance and investment insurance. P : 75. C : 24.
(YB n° 2707)
5 rue Euler, 75008 Paris, France.

1975 Jan 20-24
Int Potato Center. In-house program review with program
committee of the Board of Trustees. (YB n° 41031)
Apartado 5969. Lima, Peru.

1975 Jan 20-25 (Philippines)
FAO, Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres. 8th session
(YB n° 971)
*Chief, Conference Programming Section, Via delle
Terme de Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.*

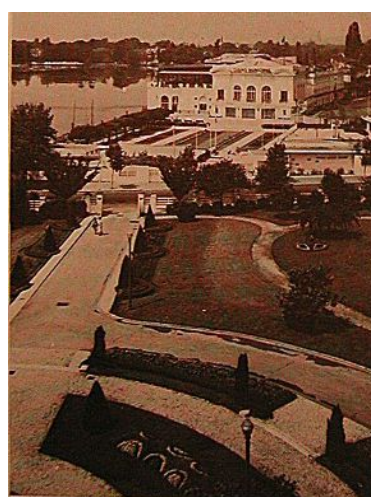
1975 Jan 20-27 Vienna (Austria)
UN Industrial Development Organization. Resumed 5th
session of the Permanent Committee of the Industrial
Development Board. P : 250. (YB n° 3386)
P O Box 707, A-1011, Vienna.

1975 Jan 20-31 Geneva (Switzerland)
World Health Organization. Board's session. (YB n° 3548)
1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

1975 Jan 21-23 London (UK)
Ciba Foundation. Symposium : Biochemistry and pharma-
cology of the blood platelet.
41 Portland Place, London WIN 4BN, UK.

1975 Jan 21-23 Zurich (Switzerland)
Int symposium on industrial robots. P : 450.
*de Zurich Tourist Office, Convention Bureau, Bahn-
hoibrücke 1, P O Box, CH-8023 Zurich.*

1975 Jan 21-24 Bangkok (Thailand)
Asian Productivity Organization. 15th Workshop meeting
of heads of national productivity organisations. (YB n° 90)
*Aoyama Daiichi Mansions, 4-14, Akasaka 6-chome,
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan.*



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1975 Jan 21-27 **New Delhi (India)**
Committee for Int Coordination of National Research in Demography. Seminar on infant mortality in relation to the level of fertility. P : 50.
CICRED, 27 rue du Commandeur, F-75675 Paris Cedex 14, France.

1975 Jan 22-Feb 14 **Montreal (Canada)**
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Committee Phase. 84th session. (YB n° 1505)
ICAO, Int Aviation Building, 1030 University Street, Montreal 101, P.Q. Canada.

1975 Jan 23 **Paris (France)**
Association Ouest Atlantique. Réunion. P : 800.
Mette Monnard, Association Ouest Atlantique, 41bis avenue Bosquet. F-75007 Paris.

1975 Jan 23-29 **Bangkok (Thailand)**
UN, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Meeting of top planners and government executives, entrepreneurs and representatives of financial institutions to discuss the implementation of projects identified by the Asian industrial survey for regional co-operation. (YB n° 4177)

ECAFE, Sala Santham, Rajadamnern Ave, Bangkok 2, Thailand.

1975 Jan 23-Feb 2 **Jerusalem (Israel)**
American Chiropractors seminar. P : 200.
Dr Peter Flaum. 91 N Franklin Avenue, Hempstead, NY 11550, USA.

1975 Jan 24-26 **Paris (France)**
Int Association of Conference Interpreters. Assembly. (YB n° 1265)
14 rue de l'Ancien-Port, CH-1201 Geneva, Switzerland.

1975 Jan 25-29 **Atlanta (Ga, USA)**
Southeastern Poultry and Egg Association. Congress. P : 8000. C : 28.
James W Hurst, Executive Vice-President, Atlanta Convention & Visitors Bureau, 1414, 229 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30303, USA.

1975 Jan 25-29 **Kuwait (Kuwait)**
Arab States Broadcasting Union. Arab regional conference of educational broadcasting. (YB n° 3875)
ASBU, 23 Kasr El-Nil, Str, Cairo, UAR.

1975 Jan 25-31 **Tunis (Tunisia)**
Int Association of Lawyers. Réunion du conseil et des correspondants de l'UIA : Le recouvrement des créances à l'étranger ; la responsabilité du fabricant (dommages dus aux défauts de conception ou de fabrication de ses produits) ; l'information de presse : le secret professionnel du journaliste et les limites de l'information. P : 100-200. (YB n° 1301)
Barreau de Tunisie, Palais de Justice, Tunis, Tunisia.

1975 Jan 26-29 **Davos (Switzerland)**
2nd Int seminar for fairs.
Handelskammer Deutschland-Schweiz, Talacker 41, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland.

1975 Jan 26-31 **New York (USA)**
IEEE, Winter power meeting.
Julius Derse, General Chairman, 1030 Country Club Road, Somerville, NJ 08876. USA.

1975 Jan 27-30 **Pamporovo (Bulgaria)**
Int Federation of the Theory of Machines and Mechanism / Scientific-Technical Union for Machine Building, Committee for Sciences, Technical Progress and Higher Education, Higher Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering of Bulgaria. 1st int symposium on educational activity in the field of mechanism and machine theory. (YB n° 3907)

Organizing Committee, SeMeMaT's 75, Scientific-Technical Union for Machine-Building, Rakovski Street 108, Sofia C, Bulgaria.

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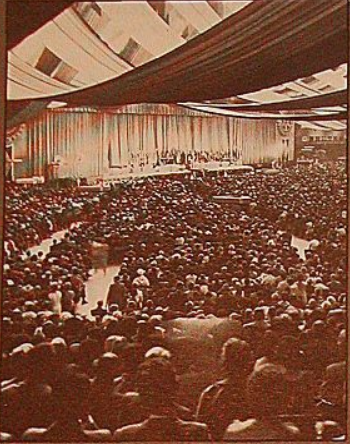
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1975 Jan 27-31 New York (USA)
Society for General Systems Research / AAAS. Annual
meeting. P : 6000-7000. Ex, (YB n° 4167)
12613 Bunting Lane, Bowle, Maryland 20715, USA.

1975 Jan 27-31 Rhode St Genèse (Belgium)
von Karman Institute for Fluid Dynamics. Lecture series •
Measurement of unsteady fluid dynamic phenomena.
(YB n° 3420)

*Chaussée de Waterloo 72, B-1640 Rhode St Genèse,
Belgium.*

1975 Jan 27-Feb 1 Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Federation of Modern Language Teachers. Symposium •
Teaching the children of immigrants, p : 20. (YB n° 1959)
Head Office FIPLV, D-355 Marburg, Postfach 544, Ger-
many Fed Rep.

1975 Jan 27-Feb 2 Anaheim, (Cal, USA)
American Physical Society / American Association of
Physics Teachers. Joint meeting.
American Physical Society, 335 East 45th street New
York, NY 10017. USA.

1975 Jan 27-Feb 2 Brussels (Belgium)
Customs Co-operation Council, Committee of Chemists,
23rd session. (YB n° 462)
rue Washington, 40, B-1050 Brussels.

Jan 28-30 Washington (USA)
Reliability and maintainability symposium.
J H Simm, Beckman Instr Inc., 2200 Wright Avenue,
Richmond, Calif 94804, USA.

1975 Jan 28-Feb 3 Abidjan (Ivory Coast)
FAO, African Commission on Agricultural Statistics, 7th
session. P : 30. (YB n° 971)
Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme
di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

1975 Jan 29-Feb 1 Versailles (France)
European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research /
European Financial Marketing Association. Seminar : The
use of market research in the financial fields (banking and
insurance). P : 100-120. C : 12-16. (YB n° 853)
ESOMAR Central Secretariat, Raadhuisstraat 15, The
Hague, Netherlands.

1975 Jan 30-Feb 7 Davos (Switzerland)
European Management Forum. 5th European management
symposium : Strengthening European business - Europe's
chief executives seek practical solutions (YB n° 2413)
79 Chemin des Hauts Crêts, CH-1223 Cologny/Geneva,
Switzerland.

1975 Jan 31-Feb 1 Dallas (USA)
Society of Independent Professional Earth Scientists.
Annual meeting.
de American Association of Petroleum Geologists,
POB 979. Tulsa, Okla 74101. USA.

1975 Jan 31-Feb 6 Belgrade (Yugoslavia)
Inter-Parliamentary Union. 2nd Inter-Parliamentary con-
ference on European co-operation and security. P : 200.
C : 30. (YB n° 2832)
Mr S Pobulic, Exec Sec of the Yugoslav Inter-Par-
liamentary Group, Federal Assembly, Belgrade.

1975 Jan (end) Grenoble (France)
9e symposium de nystagmographie de langue française.
Dr J P Demanez, Service d'ORL, Hôpital de Bavière,
Boulevard de la Constitution, B-4000 Liège.

1975 Jan Accra (Ghana)
Int Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies. Sym-
posium : La culture africaine ou négroafricaine.
(YB n° 1728)

Comité de liaison CIPSH-Afrique, H.H. Mr F N'sougan
Agblemagnon, Délégation permanente du Togo auprès
de l'Unesco, rue Miollis 1, 75015 Paris, France.

1975 Jan Adelaide (Australia)
Lions Int. Youth convention, P : 150. (YB n° 2936)
R Brockhoff, Lions International, Adelaide 5000, Australia.

1975 Jan Colombo (Sri Lanka)
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation In South and South East Asia. Quarterly meeting of council. P : 40-60. (YB n° 281)
Colombo Plan Bureau, 12 Melbourne Avenue, Colombo 4, Sri Lanka.

1975 Jan Damas (Syria)
Association of Partially or Wholly French-Language Universities, Séminaire des directeurs des instituts et centres d'études françaises des universités arabes : a) Etat et perspectives des études françaises dans les universités arabes, b) Etat et perspectives des études arabes dans les universités francophones. P : 50. C : 10. (YB n° 156)
Université de Montréal, BP 6128, Montréal 101, Canada.

1975 Jan Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
Asian Packaging Federation. Administrative meeting. (YB n° 87)

Moto Kono, Secretary General, Honshu Bldg 12-8, 5 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104. Japan.

1975 Jan Jerusalem (Israel)
Women's Int Zionist Organisation. 17th world conference. P : 1000. C : 50. (YB n° 3441)
Sderot David Hamelech 38, Tel Aviv, Israel.

1975 Jan Lagos (Nigeria)
West African College of Surgeons. Annual meeting. de Int Federation of Surgical College, de The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 18 Nicolson street, Edinburgh EH8 9DW, UK.

1975 Jan Lucerne (Switzerland)
Int Confederation of Accordionists. Winter congress. (YB n° 1652)
Somerset House, Granleigh, Surrey, UK.

1975 Jan Milan (Italy)
FAO. Int seminar on quality control of foods (in co-operation with the « Centre Nazionale Prodotti Alimentari »). (YB n° 971)

Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

1975 Jan New Delhi (India)
Committee for Int Coordination of National Research in Demography (Paris) / Registrar General of India (New Delhi) / United Nations, Population Division / United Fund for Population Activities (New York) / World Health Organization. Seminar : Infant mortality in relation to the level of fertility. P : 60. C : 30. (YB n° 3375/3548)
CICRED, 27 rue du Commandeur, 75675 Paris cedex 14, France.

1975 Jan Paris (France)
Int Academic Union. Board meeting. Mr J Lavafleye, Palais des Académies, rue Ducale 1, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.

1975 Jan Rome (Italy)
Int Union of Forestry Research Organizations / FAO. Joint meeting on technical information systems related to forestry. (YB n° 2721/971)
IUFRO, Schönbrunn-Tirolergaten, A-1131 Vienna, Austria.

1975 Jan (Bahamas Islands)
Caribbean Hotel Association. Small hotels seminar. (YB n° 214)

1120 Ashford Avenue, Santurce, Puerto Rico 00907.

1975 Jan (USA)
Int Association for the Development of Int and World Universities. Symposium : Diverses possibilités de financement des universités internationales - moyens à développer en commun. P : 60. C : 30. (YB n° 4005)
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