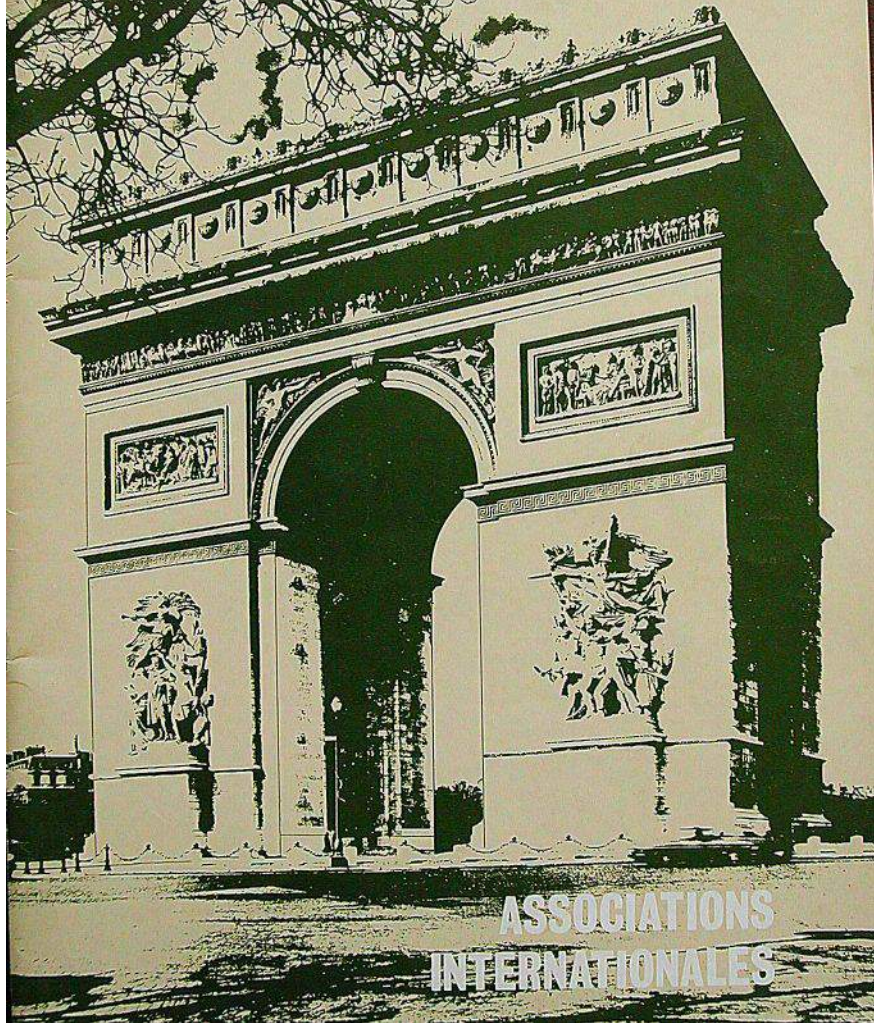


INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS 6-7



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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES

1974 - n° 6-7

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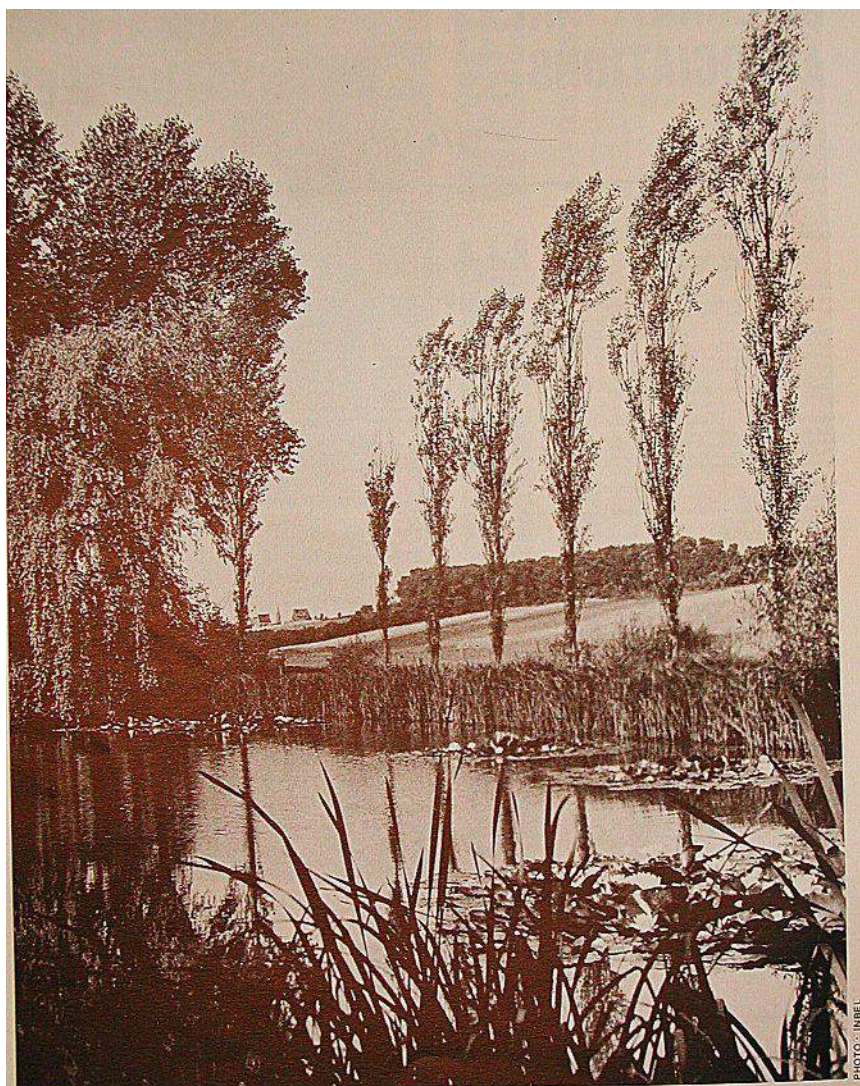


PHOTO: INBEL



TRANSNATIONAL

L'esprit et le mot

« Trop souvent le mot tient lieu de la chose et la chose peut s'en aller. Nous payons de mots les autres et nous-mêmes. Nous volons et nous sommes volés »..

André Gide

La formation classique d'un monde et d'un temps méditerranéens, qui considéraient l'antiquité gréco-latine comme la base de l'éducation et de la civilisation, nous a donné des habitudes de pensée et de langage dont la fixité entrave révolution nécessaire des concepts et des mots dans l'ère nouvelle d'une société maintenant ouverte à la planète entière.

Ainsi les deux vers fameux de Boileau:

« Ce qui se conçoit bien s'énonce
clairement.
Et les mots pour le dire arrivent aisément »

suggèrent une conception parfaite des choses entraînant naturellement leur expression claire chez celui qui s'applique à cette perfection préalablement admise. Illusion d'un siècle qu'on a proclamé « grand » dans un site et à un moment donnés de l'Histoire, par rapport à certaines valeurs reçues de civilisation.

Notre réflexion se rattache au thème du colloque que l'UAI a organisé l'autre mois à Paris sur le langage international.

Il faut bien passer par le mot « international » pour se faire comprendre, un mot devenu équivoque mais si ancré dans l'entendement général que nous le maintenons nous-même à l'enseigne de notre Institut et au titre de notre Revue.

Les mots n'ont finalement que le sens qu'on leur prête un instant et nous remarquons qu'à notre époque où ils courent aux trousses des idées et des faits, les gens de plume et de tribune prennent de plus en plus de précautions oratoires pour préciser le contenu qu'ils donnent à leur verbe.

S'agissant du concept d'internationalité, l'actualité en montre toute l'ambiguïté. Quand, par exemple, un coup d'Etat au Portugal ou une réunion du Front commun de la gauche française sont salués par les accents de l'« internationale », l'hymne de la lutte finale pour l'émancipation du genre humain, on peut douter de l'identité du concept que chacun, dans la foule, a de cette finalité et des moyens d'y atteindre, mais on est du moins certain que ce concept-là d'internationalité n'est pas celui de l'International Nickel Company ni celui des associations ou des organisations non-gouvernementales dites internationales.

Les promoteurs de la Société des Nations d'abord et puis de l'Organisation des Nations-Unies se sont réclamés de : « l'esprit international » en l'entendant au sens de rapports pacifiques entre les Etats-Nations.

Quand Paul Hymans et . Paul-Henri Spaak, ministres des Affaires étrangères de Belgique, ont ouvert, à une génération de distance, la première assemblée de la S.D.N. et la première assemblée de l'O.N.U., ils ont parlé, l'un comme l'autre, d'esprit international en pensant à une diplomatie d'Etat au service de la paix. La toute petite place que l'art. 71 de la Charte a faite à l'univers des associations tolérées à la consultation est l'indication historique d'une mentalité d'Etat qui n'a commencé à changer qu'à une date récente, sous la pression des faits.

Nous référant à l'article du Père de Riedmatten sur la position du Vatican, dans le numéro de notre Revue que nous avons consacré aux rapports des Eglises avec la société ouverte des associations, nous sommes porté à croire avec lui qu'une certaine conception exclusive de l'Etat — et des

relations interétatiques — s'est imposée aux Nations-Unies dans ses rapports avec le secteur privé des associations : une conception selon laquelle « la compétence de l'Etat étant in omnibus, de omnibus et pro omnibus, les OING n'ont qu'un rôle complémentaire, auxiliaire, voire d'utilisation, pour servir de groupe de pression et d'information en faveur des activités et des décisions du seul monde intergouvernemental. »

Cette conception d'esprit étatique et interétatique est maintenant dépassée, irréversiblement, même si on n'a pas encore eu l'audace d'adapter de nouvelles formes consultatives de participation entre le monde des Etats et celui des associations.

C'est d'esprit transnational qu'il s'agit désormais dans les faits.

Et pour que ce nouvel esprit chasse l'autre, il est peut-être temps d'accréditer le mot.

Le professeur Georges Langrod, membre de notre Institut, l'a proposé formellement à l'occasion de notre colloque de Paris sur le langage international, en s'appuyant sur les considérations émises par G.P. Speckaert, M. Prélôt, Ph. C. Jessup et H. et M. Sprout.

Invité du Rotary de Strasbourg l'autre mois, à l'occasion du 25ème anniversaire du Conseil de l'Europe et d'une réunion, pour lors, de différents clubs rotariens de contacts, nous avons demandé à notre auditoire, fort intéressé, de réfléchir au fait transnational qui grandit dans l'ombre de l'autorité internationale et d'en envisager le mot. Dans la suite de son colloque de Paris, l'UAI compte s'adresser à toutes les associations non-gouvernementales pour connaître leurs sentiments à cet égard. Les opinions de nos lecteurs seront les bienvenues.

Robert FENAUUX



by **S. K. Saxena** Director, ICA

In this article I shall present a factual description of the structure of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) and then discuss some aspects of our work.

The International Cooperative Alliance was established in 1895 and is one of the oldest non-governmental international organisations in existence today. Its membership of 160 is confined largely to national level cooperative organisations; these organisations represent over 300 million individuals from 63 countries.

ICA's objects, as laid down in the Constitution, are:

- To be the universal representative of Cooperative Organisations of all types which, in practice, observe the Cooperative Principles.
- To propagate Cooperative Principles and methods throughout the world.
- To promote Cooperation in all countries.
- To safeguard the interests of the Cooperative Movement in all its forms.
- To maintain good relations between its affiliated Organisations.
- To promote friendly and economic relations between the Cooperative Organisations of all types, nationally and internationally.
- To work for the establishment of lasting peace and security.

— To assist the promotion of the economic and social progress of the workers of all countries.

The supreme body of the Alliance is the Congress which meets once in four years (it used to meet once in three

years). It attracts between 500-600 co-operators from all continents and is truly an international parliament of the cooperative movement. The Congress lays down broad policies and discusses one or two major themes which are of general interest to the movements, in addition to considering a number of motions received from member organisations. Until the last Congress, which was held in Warsaw in 1972, the Congress also reviewed the work of the Alliance over the preceding three years. At the Congress in 1976, much more attention will be paid to considering initiatives during the next four years.

The Congress elects a Central Committee consisting of 230 members which meets annually. The Central Committee is a fully representative body and has, therefore, the right to take decisions on policy matters during periods intervening two congresses. A typical agenda for a Central Committee meeting consists of reviewing the wide-ranging activities of the Secretariat and one or two principal themes are debated. The last meeting of the Central Committee which was held in October 1973 in Budapest, Hungary, discussed the work programme of the ICA in developing countries and four case studies were presented by eminent co-operators under the general rubric « International Cooperative Enterprises : Prospects and Problems ». It will be seen that, due to the increase in ICA membership, the Central Committee has grown into a miniature Congress. This was one of the reasons for increasing the intervals between the

congresses from three to four years/ Among its various tasks, the Central Committee also has the important function of electing the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee meets twice a year and supervises the work of the Secretariat which is headed by the Director. The Executive Committee has created two sub-committees, namely, the Cooperative Development Committee and the Executive Sub-Committee.

The Cooperative Development Committee is concerned with the administration of aid and the Development Fund, a fund which is created by voluntary contributions of member organisations to assist movements in developing countries. The Executive Sub-Committee concentrates on financial and staffing matters of the Alliance and also reviews those aspects which will ensure the smooth operation of the Executive Committee. The cooperative movement today covers a wide spectrum of social and economic activities and it has been felt necessary, within the structure of the ICA, to create committees in which representatives could discuss problems of their own special sectors. Eight Auxiliary Committees have been working in the following fields : agriculture and fisheries, consumer, banking, housing, insurance, distributive trades, workers' production and women. It needs emphasising that these organs possess, within their membership, considerable technical knowledge and some of them occupy important positions internationally. The International Cooperative Insurance Federation, for instance, has

57 members from 25 countries; it has created two sub-committees, the Insurance Development Bureau (concerned with development of cooperative insurance in the Third World) and the Re-insurance Bureau (which has the task of arranging re-insurance agreements). The Workers' Productive Committee has helped to set up recently in the secretariat of its member organisation in Warsaw a Centre for the Promotion of Industrial Cooperatives which will, inter alia, act as an important source of information on industrial cooperatives. The Agricultural Committee is at present busy finalising the legal framework for an organisation called the International Business Advisory Service for Cooperatives. The organisation of the Auxiliary Committees' secretariats, locations, periodicity of meetings, work programmes, have been arranged in accordance with the needs and preferences of each Committee. Changes in the rules of the Committees, however, have to be approved by the Central Committee and regular reports on their work are presented to the ICA Authorities. There are also three Working Parties consisting of Librarians and Documentation Officers, Research Officers and Editors of cooperative journals. The President of the Alliance is Dr. M. Bonow of Sweden and its two Vice-Presidents are Mr. A. P. Kimov of

Centrosoyus, USSR, and Mr. R. Kérinec of FNCC, France. At this stage, it is important to stress that the structure of an organisation should be firm enough to enable it to move with decisiveness and flexible enough to respond to medium and long term changes which cooperative movements may face. The first is achieved through the authority and composition of the Central Committee which brings together representatives of various cooperative sectors from all member organisations of the Alliance. The second aspect, viz., flexibility, is reflected in the work programmes of the various Auxiliary Committees which are encouraged to develop their own initiatives and programmes. In the final analysis, however, the quickness of response must come from the awareness of leaders in the Executive and Central Committees of the Alliance and the care with which the Secretariat sifts the more urgent problems and feeds them to the various authorities. This rather difficult task can perhaps be illustrated by the wide range of subjects which have been discussed during the past few years within the Alliance. Some of these have been: structural changes in cooperatives, problems of member control and democracy in cooperatives, multi-national corporations and the cooperative movement, inter-cooperative collaboration,

cooperatives in the developing countries.

I referred earlier to a forward-looking document which the Secretariat is now preparing and which will be discussed at the Congress in 1976 in Paris. This is a complex document to prepare when one takes into account the wide-ranging tasks which the ICA could undertake with its large membership and great diversity of situations and sectors in which cooperative movements are at present functioning throughout the world. Priorities must be drawn up stringently to identify areas which have urgent claim on ICA's attention. Resources being extremely limited, their deployment must be done in such a way as to achieve the maximum impact. Additional funds on a continuing basis must be ensured and most chief executives of non-governmental organisations know how difficult that task can be. The high inflationary tendencies leading to rising costs in every field, which characterise most national economies, have continued to reduce the real income which was available to the Alliance on a subscription pattern which was static. Fortunately, the method of calculating subscriptions has now been changed and at the last Congress in Warsaw it was agreed to build in an «escalator» clause by linking subscriptions of business organisations to their turnover in



ICA Central Committee meeting

order to provide a hedge against inflation. The effects of this changed basis are yet to be ascertained. The major work of the ICA is carried on within the Secretariat in London, of which the two Regional Offices, for South-East Asia based in New Delhi, India, and for East and Central Africa based in Moshi, Tanzania, are important extensions. The main services provided to our member organisations — and this is additional to the work which is done within the Auxiliary Committees — can be briefly summarised as follows. There is, first of all, considerable emphasis on the promotion of education within the cooperative movement; in fact, the ICA Congress of 1966 agreed that promotion of education should be regarded as a fundamental aspect of the cooperative movement. Programmes of education are arranged by the Alliance principally in the form of an International Seminar which is an important educational event and provides an occasion for exchange of ideas on a technical subject. During the past six years, the Alliance has organised annual seminars on the following subjects: « The Collaboration of Cooperative Organisations: Locally, Regionally, Nationally and Internationally » (Jablonna, Poland, 1967); « Problems and Achievements arising from recent Structural Changes in Cooperatives » (Sohus, Denmark, 1967); « The Position of a Member in a Cooperative Society » (Suchdol, Czechoslovakia, 1969); « Cooperative Management for the Seventies » (Madison, USA, 1970); « Cooperative Education as a Factor increasing the Importance of the Role played by Cooperatives in the Economy and in Public Life » (Moscow, USSR, 1971); « Self-help and outside help in Financing Cooperative Activities » (Nicosia, Cyprus, 1973). Organisation of short term, specialised seminars for executives working in the cooperative movements are being considered by the Alliance; their focus is likely to be on management problems.

A fair amount of literature is produced, often as a result of an international conference organised by the ICA. In its efforts to keep its members informed about the experiences gained by the movements in different parts of the world, the ICA issues four regular publications, namely, the « Review of International Cooperation », the « Consumer Affairs Bulletin », the « Cooperative News Service » and the « Agricultural Bulletin ». Numerous queries are received and answered by the Secretariat and relate to the role of women and youth, taxation and laws governing cooperatives, documentation on cooperative education and training. Furthermore, research is undertaken on important questions although the pressure of day-to-day problems faced by the movements tends to influence such research more low-

ards practical aspects rather than the more fundamental and ideological questions of the movement. Some recent examples are: Cooperatives and Trade Unions, International Cooperative Trade, the International Financing of Cooperatives in Developing Countries.

For the past about fifteen years, ICA's work has extended quite considerably in the developing countries. This work received added impetus when the ICA declared the « seventies as the Cooperative Development Decade as a measure supporting the UN's Second Development Decade. Most of this work is carried out by the two Regional Offices which have been mentioned earlier. Programmes of education occupy the pride of place in the activities of the Regional Offices, as it is generally agreed that this is a crucial area upon which will depend the success or failure of the cooperative movement. Such programmes take the shape of regional conferences, seminars, exchange of teachers, research and consultancy services. Over a hundred educational events have been organised by the South-East Asian Office which was established in 1960. Considerable information and experiences is now available on the movements for which that Office works. A recent conference held in Tokyo in October invited the top level leaders from cooperative movements and the governments to discuss, inter alia, problems of agricultural development and the role of cooperatives, cooperative autonomy, cooperative laws, etc. The Regional Office for East and Central Africa, which was set up in 1968, has recently held a seminar on Cooperative Press and Publicity. Some work has also been done in the field of trade and technical assistance and at present, the New Delhi Office is busy considering the establishment of a Trade Exchange in Singapore and also studying the possibility of a regional cooperative financial institution. It is important to remark that the work programmes of the two Regional Offices are drawn up with the assistance of two Councils which consist of representatives of cooperative movements which the Regional Offices serve and although decision-making formally rests with the Executive Committee of the Alliance, the advice of the two Councils is given the most careful consideration and in fact has never been disregarded. Two allied areas which have been highlighted by our work in developing countries are our relations with government aid ministries in advanced countries and with the United Nations. The cooperative movements in the advanced countries have considerable expertise, but when sizeable financial resources are required for a project in a developing country, assistance must be sought from the aid ministry of a government in the donor country. Over the years, a broad

division of Work in the advanced countries seems to be emerging under which cooperative expertise and government finance work hand in hand for the promotion of cooperatives in developing countries. Finally, it can hardly be over-emphasised that self-help and mutual help, which are at the centre of cooperative philosophy, are extremely relevant for the social and economic development of the Third World. The ICA enjoys Consultative Status, Category I with the United Nations and several of its Specialised Agencies. ICA takes very great care that, in view of extremely scarce resources, proper coordination is achieved with UN's technical assistance to cooperatives in developing countries. Extensive discussions take place at the secretariat levels between the ICA, FAO, ILO, UNESCO and UNIDO. We have also provided through our Regional Offices active support and orientation to the UN experts in the field. The Alliance is also represented at numerous UN conferences and technical meetings and, where appropriate, the cooperators' point of view is put forward vigorously in such meetings. The ICA has also been responsible, along with other organisations, for the formation of the Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives (COPAC) which is a coordinating body. At the same time, a new organ of the ICA will come into existence in 1974, the Advisory Group on International Training of Cooperators (AGITCOOP), which will be concerned with coordination of training programmes for cooperators from developing countries provided by the advanced movements.

The above factual presentation has revealed the great diversity and complexity of tasks in which the ICA is engaged. In its programme of work and consistent with its extremely modest resources, the ICA offers a variety of services to its members, such as organised interchange of information, advice on technical matters, and assists in the promotion of cooperatives in developing countries.



Un grand mouvement de jeunesse volontaire

par Laszlo Nagy

Secrétaire général de l'Organisation mondiale du mouvement scout



Tout le monde, ou presque, croit savoir ce qu'est le scoutisme : jeunes gens polis, serviables, aimables et toujours prêts, qui aident-les-vieilles-dames-à-travers-la-rue et passent les plats à gâteau aux thés de charité; des garçons un peu naïfs, anachroniques même, avec leur chapeau d'un autre âge. Ou encore : feux de camp, chansons et nœuds compliqués jamais utilisés, signes de piste et jeux d'Indiens; activités folkloriques réservées à une certaine classe de la population, en un mot : un mouvement de jeunesse un peu désuet.

Or, ce « scoutisme à papa » est presque partout agonisant s'il n'est pas tout à fait mort. Le scoutisme actuel, c'est tout autre chose. Certes, il est toujours un mouvement d'éducation non formelle qui, par l'entremise de méthodes originales, permet aux jeunes de se découvrir eux-mêmes, d'acquérir un sens de la responsabilité, la confiance en soi, tout en suivant une certaine ligne de conduite morale. Mais un mouvement qui veut rester « dans le vent » a besoin de se renouveler afin que son programme, tout en restant fidèle à ses bases spirituelles, corresponde aux aspirations de la jeunesse d'aujourd'hui et aux besoins de la société. Voici pourquoi le scoutisme est un mouvement qui vraiment est en mouvement. Il n'a pas peur de se salir les mains, c'est un scoutisme de lutte, mais de lutte constructive : de lutte contre la misère, contre la faim, contre l'analphabétisme, contre la drogue,

contre la destruction de l'environnement, contre les carences technologiques dans les pays du tiers monde et le racisme dans les régions dites « développées ».

Le scoutisme actuel est surtout un mouvement de jeunes qui sait d'où il vient, où il va, et même le comment de ce chemin à suivre. Car le scoutisme, tout en restant un mouvement d'éducation extra-scolaire, est devenu aussi une organisation mondiale qui est, à l'heure de la planification et du management, la plus moderne. Mais n'anticipons pas. Avant de présenter le visage structurel du scoutisme en tant qu'organisation internationale, nous nous permettons ici de rapporter quelques chiffres liés à l'évolution du mouvement. Cela pour illustrer que le scoutisme n'est pas un mouvement du passé, comme certains le croient, mais bien celui de l'avenir et qui veut rester ce qu'il est : le plus grand mouvement de jeunesse volontaire du monde.

**De 0 à 104 pays,
de 0 à 14 millions de garçons**

Il est facile de se mettre d'accord sur un point : dès sa création en 1907 en Grande-Bretagne, le scoutisme a poursuivi une croissance ininterrompue, et cela dans le monde entier. Destiné à l'origine aux garçons déshérités de Londres, le scoutisme s'est répandu d'abord dans les pays industrialisés où

les jeunes écoliers, surtout originaires des classes moyennes et aisées, affluaient pour chercher l'aventure dans la sécurité. Déjà à la fin de la Première Guerre mondiale, on comptait plus d'un million de scouts dans une vingtaine de pays où les chefs improvisés rencontraient une difficulté de taille : comment assimiler, sans le trahir un mouvement à la fois polyvalent et cependant essentiellement British ? Comment insérer, dans leur propre société, un scoutisme qui était de toute évidence un « produit » d'autres traditions, soumises à d'autres besoins et animées d'autres inspirations ? Ainsi donc, les problèmes de base du scoutisme en tant que mouvement coordonné à l'échelle internationale — la coordination exigeant un minimum d'identité et l'acceptation d'une autorité supranationale — se sont posés dès sa naissance, sans que l'on s'en aperçoive. La première Conférence internationale (Londres 1920, 26 pays participants), qui décida la création d'un Bureau international, accepta le principe d'accueillir comme membres tous ceux qui feraient siennes les conceptions Badenpowelliennes du scoutisme. Deux ans plus tard, en 1922 à Paris, 31 pays se réunirent pour consolider les bases de l'organisation mondiale. Il s'agissait de pays très différents quant à leur système politique et leur degré d'évolution économique, mais cette réunion eut la sagesse d'accepter en tant que membres les associations dans une certaine mesure

hétérocitites. Cette tolérance, dans des limites tout de même définies par une Constitution votée à l'unanimité, ouvrirait la porte à un grand nombre d'associations nationales qui ne tardèrent pas à venir.

Entre les deux guerres, la croissance fut lente, mais sans discontinuité. La grande conflagration mondiale stoppa brusquement cette évolution favorable, mais une fois le conflit terminé, on constata, à l'occasion de la Conférence internationale de 1946, que 4 millions de garçons de 45 pays étaient unis sous la bannière de la fleur de lys. Dix ans plus tard, en 1956, on comptait déjà sept millions et demi de scouts dans 62 pays, et en 1966, plus de neuf millions en 86 pays. Cette décennie fut donc marquée par un ralentissement du taux de croissance annuel et, quand s'est répandu un mouvement de contestation quasi mondiale de la jeunesse, certains crurent que le glas avait sonné pour le scoutisme.

Penser de la sorte, c'était ignorer aussi bien le dynamisme d'un mouvement dont les principes éducatifs demeureraient non seulement « valables » mais parfaitement adaptables aux nouveaux besoins et aspirations. Et n'oublions pas non plus que le mouvement avait une structure mondiale souple et efficace et dont les leaders décidaient le renouveau. En 1966 et 1967 fut menée une étude critique mondiale sur la modernisation du scoutisme et, dès 1968 commença la mise en pratique des recommandations de cette étude avec des résultats surprenants. En effet, entre les deux Conférences mondiales de Seattle et Helsinki (1967 et 1969), on a vu une croissance de 14 % des effectifs, et depuis lors, le scoutisme poursuit sa progression rapide. En 1974, plus de quatorze millions de garçons sont scouts dans cent quatre pays, et une vingtaine d'autres pays sont prêts, à une échéance plus ou moins brève, à se joindre à notre grande fraternité mondiale.



L'organisation mondiale

Comme cela a été dit, nous sommes avant tout un mouvement d'éducation qui est dirigé par des bénévoles. Cette qualité n'empêche cependant pas qu'en tant qu'organisation, nous soyons dirigés avec le même professionnalisme qu'une affaire industrielle, commerciale ou bancaire. L'équation : leadership = bénévole, administration = professionnelle nécessite quelques clarifications.

Il faut tout d'abord noter que, constitutionnellement, tout pouvoir appartient à la Conférence mondiale (autrefois Conférence internationale) qui se compose de délégués dûment accrédités par les 104 pays membres qui, petits ou grands, ont les mêmes droits. Cette « assemblée générale » tranche des questions les plus importantes (acceptation, suspension ou radiation d'un membre; modifications constitutionnelles; cotisation, etc.) et élit un Comité mondial (autrefois Comité international), composé de 12 membres. Ce groupe de bénévoles a des pouvoirs larges que lui délègue la Conférence. En simplifiant les choses, on pourrait dire que ce groupe dirige le mouvement « par procuration » entre deux réunions de la Conférence et décide de n'importe quelle affaire, sauf celles expressément réservées à la Conférence. Précisons encore que chaque membre du Comité assume ses fonctions pendant six ans, avec renouvellement d'un tiers de ses membres tous les deux ans. Cette rotation assure la continuité. Le troisième pilier sur lequel repose l'organisation mondiale du scoutisme est le Bureau mondial, secrétariat chargé de la mise en application des instructions de la Conférence et du Comité. Le Bureau mondial a son siège à Genève. Son personnel, composé uniquement de professionnels, est réparti entre le siège de Genève et les Bureaux régionaux situés au Costa Rica, au Nigeria, aux Philippines, en Suisse et en Syrie. Leur tâche consiste à aider les associations, à améliorer et élargir leur champ d'activités en donnant des cours de formation de toutes sortes, et en les conseillant, par des visites et par courrier, en matière d'organisation, de finances, de communications, etc. 11 incombent également au Bureau de veiller à l'organisation des importantes manifestations, telles que les Jamborees mondiaux quadriennaux, et aux relations entre le mouvement mondial et les autres organismes internationaux.

Le fait que le secrétaire général de l'Organisation soit à la fois secrétaire de la Conférence et membre ex-officio du Comité et qu'il recrute et dirige le personnel du Bureau, assure une coordination harmonieuse entre les différents organes du scoutisme mondial.

Il mérite d'être relevé que chaque service du Bureau (recherche, formation, programme, relations publiques, coopération technique, administration, finances, etc.), animé par des collaborateurs payés, reçoit une orientation générale de sa politique et même des recommandations précises d'un comité entièrement composé de bénévoles. L'Organisation travaille dans la voie tracée par un plan quinquennal, révisé annuellement. L'élaboration du plan est une œuvre collective, placée sous la responsabilité de la Conférence et du Comité et exécutée par le Bureau.

Il est possible que le succès durable du scoutisme réside dans cette collaboration harmonieuse des bénévoles et des professionnels. Ces derniers sont peu nombreux (5.000 pour 14 millions de membres cotisants !), ce qui évite la bureaucratiation et rend extrêmement simples et peu onéreuses les « opérations » de cette immense machinerie mondiale.

Une dernière remarque s'impose. M s'agit bien entendu des finances. Il va sans dire que, financièrement, chaque association membre est absolument indépendante et autonome, mais est obligée de payer une cotisation annuelle proportionnelle au nombre de ses membres et dont le taux est fixé par la Conférence. La somme ainsi récoltée couvre les dépenses ordinaires minimales. Un montant égal à celui des cotisations est collecté à l'échelle mondiale par la division de planification financière. Cet argent est destiné à financer des projets spéciaux et l'expansion du mouvement.

La dernière note est personnelle : l'auteur de ces lignes est le premier secrétaire général du mouvement (en fonction depuis 1968); ses prédécesseurs qui, mutatis mutandis assumaient les mêmes fonctions, portaient le titre de directeur du Bureau mondial... On en a connu trois seulement depuis la création de ce poste en 1920 ! Cette étonnante stabilité n'a visiblement pas nuit au dynamisme et au sens d'adaptation du scoutisme.





L'assemblée générale de l'U.A.I.

De notre Institut, dont on s'accorde à reconnaître l'originalité et l'utilité, je dirais subtilement que se raison sociale est de saisir et de traiter l'ensemble des sujets et des problèmes qui tiennent à la méthode des relations réticulaires entre les groupes humains, quels qu'ils soient, Etats, communautés, régions, associations, sociétés — et singulièrement à la méthode des relations de consultation et de participation établies ou à établir entre les deux grands plans de l'action internationale, le public et le privé. La méthode est ici entendue au sens conceptuel d'un ensemble de démarches raisonnées et suivies pour parvenir à un but d'intérêt commun. La méthode parente de la procédure, mais étrangère au fond des matières laissées à chacun des groupes humains. Cet essai de définition de notre légitimité, qui me paraît dans l'esprit de nos statuts, dans la ligne de notre action quotidienne, dans l'image qu'on se fait généralement de nous, a du moins l'avantage e! le mérite de respecter les fîfres d'autrui, de nous distinguer des conférences, des Comités d'ONG et des groupes d'associations, de spécifier le sens de nos recherches, de nos études, de nos services et de nos publications.

Extrait du rapport de politique générale

L'UAI a tenu son assemblée générale, au Centre International de Paris le jeudi 28 mars 1974, sous la présidence du professeur Casadio.

Un certain nombre de personnalités étrangères à l'Institut honoraient la réunion de leur présence. Entre autres : S.E. le Comte Charles de Kerchove de Denterghem, ambassadeur de Belgique à Paris représentant l'Etat-hôte de l'UAI; M. Van Bellinghen, Directeur du Centre d'Information des Nations-Unies à Paris, représentant le Secrétaire Général M. Kurt Waldheim; des fonctionnaires français du Ministère des Affaires étrangères; le professeur Joseph Hanse, Président du Conseil international de la langue française; M. Joly, Secrétaire Général du CILF. Des membres donateurs de l'UAI étaient présents en qualité d'observateurs.

Le président commença par rendre hommage à cinq membres de l'UAI décédés depuis la dernière assemblée : le Baron Marcel van Zeeland (Belgique); M. Jean Meynaud (France);

M. Charles C. Fenwick (U.S.A.); M. Roger Millot (France) et le Vicomte Paul van Zeeland (Belgique).

Le premier point de l'ordre du jour appelait un rapport de politique générale exposé par le Secrétaire Général. On en trouvera le texte intégral dans le présent numéro de notre Revue, en version originale française et en traduction anglaise.

Ce premier rapport, ayant été accueilli par les applaudissements de l'assemblée, celle-ci procéda à la cooptation de 27 nouveaux membres déjà agréés par le Comité directeur et dont les noms figurent dans les pages ci-après. M. de la Vallée-Poussin, ancien président de l'UAI, fit ensuite une proposition tendant au renouvellement partiel du Comité directeur dans sa composition et dans ses fonctions. Suivant cette proposition, adoptée à l'unanimité, M. Paul Hiernaux (Belgique) devient Trésorier Général en rempla-

cement de M. Graindorge (Belgique). MM. Rainaut (France) et Eteki-Mboumoua (Cameroun) sortent du Comité et MM. Marcel Merle (France) et Galtung (Norvège) y entrent. MM. Rifaat (RAU) et Saxena (Inde) deviennent vice-présidents. Les mandats des autres membres sont confirmés par l'Assemblée.

L'assemblée entend alors un rapport du Secrétaire Général sur les activités de l'Institut. M. Fenaux marque le souci constant du Comité directeur et de l'administration de l'UAI de trouver le point d'équilibre entre les exigences d'une gestion moderne et des ressources libres de toute servitude. Sur un budget qui s'élève maintenant à près de dix millions de francs belges. l'UAI vit, à environ 95 %, de la vente de ses publications, de la rémunération de ses services, de la publicité de sa Revue et de la cotisation de ses membres donateurs. La

différence est couverte par quelques subventions gouvernementales Inconditionnelles dont la principale est celle de l'Etat-hôte la Belgique, à qui l'UIAI ne peut que rendre grâce de son hospitalité **libérale** et de son **aide** désintéressée.

L'Institut s'est attaché à diversifier le financement de ses activités et des ses investissements. Ainsi la nouvelle édition française de l'Annuaire a été possible grâce à des appuis venus des pays de la Francophonie; la préparation d'un nouveau répertoire sur les " World Problems - grâce à la collaboration du groupe " Humanité 2000 » et au mécénat de son animateur M. Wellesley-Wesley, le Séminaire de Milan sur la philosophie de l'organisation non-gouvernementale, qui fut un succès grâce à l'aide généreuse de la Société italienne de l'organisation internationale.

L'Annuaire des organisations internationales, publication principale de l'UIAI désormais promise à une édition annuelle, a été mis en ordinateur, non sans difficultés, délais et frais inévitables de conversion.

La Revue « Associations Internationales » a fait effort de développement dans sa substance autant que dans sa présentation. Elle se veut une tribune ouverte à toutes les écoles de pensée et à toutes les tendances. Les auteurs, juristes, politologues, sociologues et autres y font volontiers référence.

Le département des Congrès, que l'UIAI a créé il y a une quinzaine d'années, a été extrêmement actif. Il est à l'origine de diverses organisations internationales (1) et du Congrès sur l'organisation des congrès. Il rend quantité de services, notamment aux membres donateurs de l'UIAI. Le Calendrier des Congrès est devenu une importante publication annuelle. Une négociation menée à bien avec l'Office national du tourisme japonais, en liaison avec l'Association internationale des Palais de Congrès a permis de mettre en chantier le 6ème Congrès international sur l'organisation des Congrès qui se tiendra à Kyoto du 1er au 4 décembre 1975.

L'UIAI a amplement développé ses relations extérieures avec le réseau de l'organisation internationale, intergouvernementale et non-gouvernementale, par des contacts personnels, des visites, des messages, des démarches, des avis, des consultations. Ainsi ses dirigeants responsables ont-ils le sentiment d'avoir accompli leur mission au service des intérêts communs aux associations internationales, toujours en quête de progrès dans la méthode des relations entre le secteur public et le secteur privé de la vie internationale.

Ce rapport d'activité du Secrétaire Général a été complété par un bref exposé de la situation budgétaire par

Mlle Deviné. Secrétaire générale adjointe, et un aperçu par M. Judge, Secrétaire Général adjoint, des mesures prises ou envisagées en application du programme de mise en ordinateur de la production de l'UIAI, dont on trouvera le texte ci-après. Les comptes de recettes et de dépenses, le bilan pour 1973, ainsi que le budget 1974 sont approuvés.

L'ensemble de ces exposés a reçu l'approbation de l'assemblée.

Au cours d'un bref débat, M. Hill estime importants les résultats acquis par l'UIAI et encourage le Secrétariat à poursuivre ses efforts pour rapprocher les OIG et les ONG. Il rappelle le succès exemplaire à cet égard de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale dû fait de la création d'un Comité commun CCI-UN.

M. Schussel se félicite d'être le représentant permanent de l'UIAI auprès des organisations internationales à Genève. Pour lui l'UIAI est, plus qu'un Institut, un lieu où les gens qui ont conservé un minimum de lucidité, d'équilibre, peuvent se retrouver, discuter, échanger les expériences. « Il est dommage que l'Assemblée générale se limite à une demi-journée, l'UIAI mérite mieux que cela ». A propos du rapport du Secrétaire Général, M. Schussel ne tient pas pour aussi satisfaisante qu'il semble indiquer l'évolution des relations entre les ONG et les Nations-Unies. En ce qui concerne l'Unesco « l'affaire d'Afrique du Sud et l'enquête qu'elle a suscitée auprès des ONG n'était pas terminée, qu'elle rebondissait à propos de Formose. Il y a une crise sérieuse aux Nations-Unies et dans chacune de nos organisations. Nous devons, à titre personnel, prendre le temps de confronter nos difficultés avec des amis. Et c'est dans ce sens que l'UIAI peut offrir des occasions privilégiées ».

M. Verniers estime de même qu'une journée entière devrait être réservée à l'Assemblée générale de l'UIAI. Il félicite le Secrétariat pour la tenue et le contenu de la Revue. Il exprime le souhait de voir réaliser un numéro spécial consacré à la jeunesse. Dans le même souci, il souligne la nécessité d'augmenter le nombre des représentants de la jeunesse parmi les membres de l'UIAI.

M. Hiernaux, à qui la charge de Trésorier général vient d'être confiée, remercie l'Assemblée de la confiance qui lui est témoignée. Il se montre soucieux de rééquilibrer au plus tôt le budget de l'UIAI : des investissements importants ont été consentis pour la modernisation de l'équipement documentaire; il faut rentabiliser cet outil nouveau qu'est l'ordinateur non seulement par les initiatives du secrétariat mais aussi par la coopération des mem-

bres qui peuvent en faire connaître l'existence autour d'eux et suggérer des utilisations nouvelles. M. Schreurs, Directeur du Palais des Congrès de Liège, parlant au nom des membres donateurs, dont le nombre s'élève actuellement à 70, souhaite qu'une réunion puisse leur être réservée dans le cadre de l'Assemblée générale de l'UIAI.

M. Loose estime que si les relations OIG-ONG constituent un champ d'étude et d'action important, le problème fondamental de l'existence et de la qualité des associations est encore plus important. Il voit la nécessité de développer les recherches et les publications sur la structure, les exigences formelles de constitution, les types de procédure parlementaire utilisables, les différents modèles d'associations. D

(1) Association internationale des interprètes de conférences - AIIC; Association internationale des traducteurs de conférences — AITC; Association internationale des palais de congrès — AIPC; Association internationale des organisateurs professionnels de congrès — IAPCO.

Les nouveaux membres cooptés (1974) (*)

L'assemblée
générale
de l'UAI

Chef S.O. ADEBO
(Nigeria)



Former Executive Director of UNI-TAR.

M. P.A. FORTHOMME
(Belgique)



Ambassadeur honoraire.
Président d'Interphil (Conférence internationale permanente des organisations sans but lucratif).

M. Otto KERSTEN
(Rép. Féd. d'Allemagne)



Secrétaire Général de la Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Libres (CISL) — International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CTU)

M. Ihsan Sabri CAGLAYANGIL
(Turquie)

M. Nihat ERIM
(Turquie)



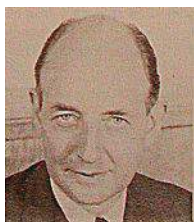
Ancien Ministre des Affaires étrangères.

M. Pierre HARMEL
(Belgique)



Professeur à l'Université de Liège.
Ancien Ministre des Affaires étrangères.

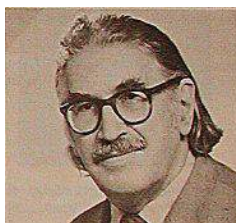
M. Walter HILL
(Grande-Bretagne)



Former Assistant Editor of « The Economist »; Director of the Economist Intelligence Unit; Former Special Representative in Europe of the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development.
Secrétaire Général honoraire de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale.

Juriste de droit international.
Ancien Premier Ministre de Turquie.

M. Jean HERBERT
(Suisse)



Orientaliste, lexicographe.
Ancien Président de l'Association internationale des interprètes de Conférences.

M. Pierre LALIVE
(Suisse)



Professeur à la Faculté de Droit et à l'Institut de Hautes Etudes internationales de Genève. Associé de l'Institut de Droit international.

(*) La liste complète des Membres sera publiée dans on prochain numéro d'« Associations Internationales ».

M. Sabura OHTA
(Japon)



Honorary Ambassador
President of the Japan National Tourist Organization.

Miss Julia HENDERSON
(Grande-Bretagne)



Secretary General of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

M. Pierre PESCATORE
(Luxembourg)



Président de la Deuxième Chambre de la Cour de Justice des Communautés Européennes.

M. Jef RENS
(Belgique)



Ancien directeur général adjoint de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail.
Président du Conseil Consultatif de la Coopération au Développement;

M. Jean REY
(Belgique)



Ministre d'Etat.
Ancien Président de la Commission des Communautés Européennes.
Président du Tribunal International d'arbitrage de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale.

M. Yves RODRIGUES
(France)



Conseiller diplomatique du Secrétaire Général du Conseil de l'Europe.

M. Giovanni SARTORI
(Italie)



Professeur à l'Université de Florence.

M. Alexander SZALAI.
(Hongrie)



Professeur à l'Université Karl Marx des Sciences économiques de Budapest.
Membre hongrois de l'Académie des Sciences.
Ancien directeur adjoint de l'UNITAR.

M. Mohamed THAMINY
(Algérie)



Professeur à l'Université d'Alger.

M. Carl WINQWIST
(Suède)



Secrétaire Général de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale.

M. Alfred SAUVY
(France)



Professeur au Collège de France.

M. Paul E. HIERNAX
(Belgique)



Président de la Conférence Permanente des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Communauté Economique Européenne à Bruxelles. Candidat agréé à la fonction de Trésorier Général de l'UAI.

M. P. Pasquale SPINELLI
(Italie)



Ambassadeur honoraire.
Ancien Sous-Secrétaire Général des Nations-Unies.
Vice-Président de la Société Italienne pour l'Organisation Internationale.

M. Pierre-François CAILLE
(France)
Président de la Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs. Président du Conseil International des auteurs littéraires de la CISAC (Confédération internationale des sociétés d'auteurs et de compositeurs).

M. Umberto GORI
(Italie)
Professeur à l'Université de Florence.

M. Cesare BRUSTIO
(Italie)
Président de la Société Penney Italienne, Milan.

M. Egon GLESINGER
(Autriche)
Directeur général adjoint honoraire de la FAO.
Actuellement en charge à la Swedish International Peace Research Institute.

M. J. WELLESLEY-WESLEY
(Grande-Bretagne)
President of Mankind 2000

UN VIEIL AMI N'EST PLUS

Pierre VASSEUR
Vice-Président de l'UAI
(1955 à 1970)



De Paris, nous vient la pénible nouvelle du décès de M. Pierre Vasseur, le 24 avril, à l'âge de 80 ans. Son souvenir est lié à celui des premières années de reprise d'activité de notre Institut auquel il apporta son appui moral et sa précieuse expérience du monde des organisations internationales.
En 1952 — il était à l'époque Secrétaire Général de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale — il accepta de faire partie des membres de l'UAI alors au nombre d'une cinquantaine à peine.
En 1955, il devint membre du Comité de direction et vice-président de l'UAI et, jusqu'à sa demande d'être déchargé de ces fonctions, en 1970, il assista fidèlement et activement à toutes les réunions du Comité de direction et à toutes les assemblées générales de l'UAI.
Esprit peu conformiste, homme au cœur généreux qui voulait un monde

meilleur pour tous, internationaliste convaincu mais aux critiques dures contre les organisations internationales passives ou insignifiantes, il apporta à l'UAI une contribution faite d'imagination et de sincérité. Convaincu que l'UAI avait un rôle important à jouer pour le progrès de la coopération internationale, il n'a pas ménagé ses suggestions ni ses remarques.
Sa présence si vivante, durant quinze années, dans le Comité exécutif de l'UAI, a considérablement contribué à rebâtir notre organisation au lendemain de la seconde guerre mondiale. Nos archives en gardent le souvenir. Mais ceux qui ont travaillé avec lui conservent de plus dans leur cœur l'image de l'homme désintéressé, simple, amical, altruiste et passionné qui fut Pierre Vasseur.
Que Madame Pierre Vasseur et les siens trouvent ici l'expression des condoléances émues de l'UAI.

G.P. SPEECKAERT



Report on UAI publication production

A. Computer-Based publication on sale

1. Yearbook of International Organizations (14th edition, 1972-73). This first edition to be produced by computer is now out of print.
2. Yearbook of International Organizations (15th edition, 1974). This second edition to be produced by computer will be off the press at the end of June 1974. A satisfactory number of orders for this English edition have already been received. The 15th edition is six months late due to difficulties in switching part of the work to Brussels (as explained below) and relating the English edition to the French edition.
3. Annuaire des Organisations Internationales (15th edition, 1974). Following financial support from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Quebec Government and the Agence de Niamey, a French translation of the Yearbook of International Organizations will be published at the same time as the English edition. (The last French edition was the 8th, 1960-1961, edition). Full advantage has been taken of the computer system and general organization of the English edition. The number of orders received to date is quite satisfactory.

Comment on computer system

1. *Indexing*. Investment has been made in a computer sorting programme which facilitates considerably the editorial work of the indexes, particularly the checking operation. This also permits expansion of some of the indexes in different ways, some of which will only be exploited for later editions.
— Classified index : It is now possible to have a secondary category which permits us to insert organizations in several chapters as well as in new chapters (eg. : « development », « environment »).

— Subject index : Secondary references to keywords in the body of the text can now be made.

2. Page *make-up*. Investment has been made in a programme to make-up full pages of index film. This avoids manual work and considerably speeds operations.
3. *UAI Keyboarding*. Investment has been made in programming with a Brussels computer service bureau to permit all keyboarding and proofing operations to be done in Brussels. This should further speed up operations.
Keyboarding is now performed in the UAI offices on a mini-computer which has been purchased. This machine will be used for :
— English Yearbook
— French Yearbook
— incorporating addresses for the mailing system
— Yearbook of World Problems
— Yearbook of Congress Proceedings
— Yearbook of International Organization Membership
— Who's Who
Considerable delays have been incurred because of difficulties at the computer service bureaux in Brussels. These have been overcome but in a manner which obliges the UAI to switch to another service bureau for further operations since the first has switched to an unsuitable computer following takeover of its parent corporation. The opportunity of this switch will be used to eliminate remaining difficulties with the system, and to adapt it to permit the production of a variety of mini-directories.

B. Periodical publications on sale, 1. Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings (1962-1969, 2nd edition).

This was published in October 1970. 75 % of the volumes have been sold and it continues to sell slowly. Numerous orders for the 3rd edition

have been received. It is hoped to produce this by the computer system.

2. Directory of Periodicals (3rd edition). This publication off the press in October 1969 continues to sell slowly. A new edition is not yet justified, although 85 % of the stock has now been sold.
It is possible that the 4th edition should be combined with the Proceedings volume.

3. International Associations

The UAI periodical is now its third year in the improved format. Much greater effort has been made to obtain articles. The expected loss of some subscriptions, because the Annual Calendar is no longer incorporated has not proved significant. The new format is proving very attractive to advertisers.

4. Annual International Congress Calendar.

The Calendar has been produced for the second time (January 1974) in its new expanded format separate from International Associations (the monthly supplements continue to be included there however). The Calendar now has a complete geographical sequence of meetings as well as the usual chronological sequence. (One advantage is to provide positions in the Calendar attractive to advertisers interested in particular cities or countries.) Organization and subject indexes complete the volume.
Sales of this volume and that of the previous year have been good. This publication has not reduced sales of International Associations.

C. Irregular publication on sale 1. International Congress Science Series.

There continues to be a regular demand for the various congress organization manuals.

2. Documents for the Study of International Non Governmental Organizations.

A new volume in six language editions (English, French, German, Dutch, Italian and Spanish) has been added to this series as a result of the assistance of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The volume, entitled « The Open Society of the Future », constitutes the report of the UIA's seminar in Milan in 1972.

3. Other Printed Publications.

Sales of the 1957, 1958 and 1959 *Bibliographies of Proceedings of International Meetings* have almost ceased.

Other publications continue to sell slowly. The new supplement to *Initiales* has revived sales for this publication.

4. Mimeographed Study Papers.

Further documents in this series have been produced and distributed. These continue to have an indirect public relations advantage for the UIA which encourages further interest in the saleable publications.

D. Future computer-based publications envisaged

1. Yearbook of International Organizations (16th edition, 1975).

The sales of the English and French 15th edition will be observed carefully to determine the timing and the nature of the publication to be produced for 1975. Several external factors are liable to influence strongly the sales of publications like the Yearbook. These include :

— 25-30 % increase in the price of paper

— **general inflation effects on the economy**

— cut backs in library book acquisition budgets in the USA.

Possible alternatives which could be considered, given the existence of the computer system are :

— production of a slightly updated edition only

— production of mini-directories (see below)

— switch back to two-yearly rhythm

2. Annuaire des Organisations Internationales (16th edition, 1975).

As for the English edition, a final decision on the nature of the 16th edition will have to be postponed as late as possible. Corresponding alternatives exist however.

3. Yearbook of World Problems (1st or preliminary edition).

Work is far advanced on the production of this joint publication with Mankind 2000 and the Center for Integrative Studies. It is expected that entries will be incorporated into magnetic tape via the modified computer system during the summer of 1974.

In view of the nature of the publication and the general uncertainties noted above, a choice will be made between several possible modes of initial publication :

— a complete preliminary edition for commercial sale

— a limited proof-edition

— a number of sections of the volume as mini-directories

— a combination of the minidirectories for the organizations Yearbook with the equivalent sections of the problems Yearbook.

In agreement with Mankind 2000 which has supplied all editorial funding to date, it is intended that a full version of the publication should be available for presentation at the Social Transmutation Conference to be held under the auspices of Mankind 2000 in June 1975.

4. Mini-directories.

It is possible to use the computer system to extract sections of the different yearbooks currently held on magnetic tape in order to form mini-directories by country of organization HQ, subject, organization type, country of membership, etc. An organization section could be combined with the corresponding problems. Other material could be added.

It is hoped that a wide variety of mini-directories can be produced in collaboration with other international organizations. This will help to make greater use of the information and will help to improve the quality of the information.

5. Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings (3rd edition).

Material is available to start work on incorporating material for this publication into magnetic tape. This will be done as soon as all computer difficulties have been overcome and the work load for other publications permits.

6. International Organization Membership (Supplement to the Yearbook of International Organizations).

The investment in the computer programme to analyze membership of international organizations creates an interesting possibility. The computer tape could be processed each year to produce a special supplement to the Yearbook. This would contain by continent and country the names of all international organizations with some sort of membership or representation from that country. In effect it would be a list for the country of organization names grouped by major subject (Yearbook chapters). Following each name would be placed some information summarizing the geographical importance of the organization (eg. number of countries represented by continent; number of consultative relationship « points », if any). Such a publication would be very useful to national government bodies

ies trying to work out the manner in which their country was represented internationally.

The publication could be produced via the computer system. It would of course cross-reference the Yearbook of International organizations.

7. Yearbook of Multinational Enterprises.

The UIA has already looked into this possibility which remains attractive. It requires relatively little investment in research since most of the information is already available in material accessible to the UIA. The existing computer system would be quite suitable for this publication.

8. Whos Who in International Organizations.

Following initial efforts in this direction, in the form of special indexing in the Yearbook of International Organizations up to the 12th edition, no further action has been taken. Material which could be included in such a publication could best be collected for selected mini-directories and only later brought together in a combined volume.



Rapport de politique générale

par le Secrétaire
Général de l'UAI

C'est mon premier bilan de Secrétaire Général que j'ai l'honneur de présenter à cette assemblée depuis qu'elle m'a confié la tâche malaisée de succéder à notre ami G.P. Speckaert, qui vous le savez, s'est voué et dévoué corps et âme à notre Maison pendant de nombreuses années et continue d'ailleurs de nous aider de son savoir et de son expérience. Cette tâche, dont je me réserve de passer en vue les principales réalisations dans la suite de notre ordre du jour, si j'ai pu l'entreprendre et la soutenir, c'est assurément grâce à l'appui constant et confiant d'un président avisé et compétent à souhait, d'un comité directeur attentif et efficace, aussi d'un personnel enthousiaste et dévoué comme il s'en trouve encore, Dieu merci, à notre époque qu'on croit si volontiers cynique, aux altitudes d'un certain idéalisme et de l'action désintéressée mise au service du bien commun.

Au seuil de ce rapport de politique générale — le langage renanien dirait moral et intellectuel — permettez-moi de me réjouir que nous nous retrouvions de nouveau en France, terre d'associations par excellence, et plus particulièrement à Paris, premier centre mondial de ces associations transnationales privées, indépendantes des Etats, qu'on nomme encore du vilain nom dont la Charte des Nations Unies les a baptisées : des organisations internationales non-gouvernementales, en sigle les ONG ou les OING. Notre colloque sur le langage international aura à jeter des lumières à ce propos. Fait curieux d'ailleurs et qui tient peut-être à une sorte de discrétion du mouvement universel de la coopération indépendante des Etats, si la France a le privilège d'avoir sur son territoire le réseau d'associations le plus dense du monde — plus de 700 associations — bien peu, trop peu de Français en sont instruits, malgré les admirables initiatives de quelques maîtres du droit et de la sociologie, tels les professeurs Marcel Merle et Georges Langrod, membres de notre institut. Je me plais cependant à rappeler qu'en introduction à un ouvrage sur l'administration française des « Affaires étrangères » publié aux Presses universitaires de France en 1962, M. Jacques de Bourbon-Busset évoquant tour à tour le milieu international, le monde en mutation, les nouvelles conditions de la vie internationale et les nouvelles méthodes écrivait : « Depuis quelques années, il faut noter le développement des associations internationales. Leur rôle est loin d'être négligeable, et c'est sans doute une des erreurs des Ministères des Affaires étrangères, dans tous les pays, de ne pas attacher une importance suffisante à l'action de ces organismes, si modestes soient-ils, qui contribuent pour une large part, à créer dans le monde le peu d'esprit international qui existe. Chacun sait que, de nos jours, les relations entre pays étrangers ne sont plus réduites aux rapports diplomatiques. Les journées d'études, les Congrès,

qui réunissent dans tous les pays du monde les catégories sociales les plus variées, savants, médecins, étudiants, ouvriers, fonctionnaires et même paysans, opèrent, en dehors des contrôles gouvernementaux, un véritable brassage qui n'est pas sans influence sur l'opinion publique. Beaucoup de ces organismes sont reconnus par les Nations-Unies... Dans ce type de réunions s'établit assez vite un esprit de réelle solidarité, car les délégués qui y participent se considèrent moins comme les représentants de leur nation, que comme les membres d'une corporation, d'une activité définie. Alors que dans les réunions intergouvernementales les délégués sont étroitement liés par les instructions de leurs gouvernements, dans ces réunions privées, les représentants sont soucieux de faire apparaître ce qui les rapproche sur le plan professionnel ou scientifique, plutôt que ce qui les sépare. On peut donc dire que l'apprentissage et le développement international se font davantage dans ces congrès d'associations privées, quels que soient parfois leur désordre et leur incompétence, que dans les réunions des diplomates et des experts gouvernementaux ».

Bien des années ont passé depuis et nous verrons dans un instant que le phénomène des associations internationales non-gouvernementales a pris un essor considérable qui a fini par forcer l'attention, l'intérêt et la considération des Etats et des organisations intergouvernementales, même du côté de l'URSS et des Etats communistes. On peut penser que M. de Bourbon-Busset accentuerait aujourd'hui son jugement mais son avertissement semble avoir été entendu. Car il s'est trouvé au Quai d'Orsay, dans le cadre de la Direction politique et du département de l'organisation internationale, des fonctionnaires avertis et perspicaces qui ont donné au service spécialement chargé des organisations non-gouvernementales le développement qu'il convenait.

On comprendra dès lors que je voie dans ce prestigieux Centre international, qui nous accueille aujourd'hui si aimablement au départ de sa carrière, un véritable symbole et comme le révélateur de l'avenir promis à Paris dans les perspectives d'un monde en transformation. Que la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris, qui est le promoteur de ce Centre en soit louée.

Justice ainsi rendue à l'égard de nos hôtes, j'abords ce rapport de politique générale en vous disant d'emblée mon souci de définir honnêtement notre institution, cet enfant du siècle qui a grandi et mûri avec lui, mon souci d'identifier notre mission universelle, de la mettre en site propre dans le réseau des groupes et des problèmes humains. Les définitions sont toujours difficiles, arbitraires, approximatives et discutables. Mais je ne veux pas me soustraire à une explication qui me paraît d'autant plus utile que l'enseignement de notre association des associations est assez équivoque et partant un peu déroutante, on l'avoue

Report on general policy

by the Secretary
General of the UAI

This is the first report which, as Secretary General, I have had the honour to submit to this Assembly since you entrusted me with the difficult task of taking over this post from our friend G.P. Speeckaert who for many years, as you know, dedicated himself heart and soul to our organisation, and who continues to give us the benefit of his wisdom and experience. If I have been able to undertake and carry out this task, the main achievements of which I propose to review at a later stage in the agenda of this meeting, it is undoubtedly thanks to the unfailing and confident support of a President of the highest sagacity and competence, to that of an attentive and efficient steering committee, and to the enthusiasm and dedication of all the members of our staff — people who are still, thank God, to be found even in our cynical day and age, people who are inspired by principles of lofty altruism and disinterested service to the common weal.

Before embarking on this report on general policy or, as Renan and his disciples would have it, a moral and intellectual one, allow me to say how happy I am to see us all reunited in France, the land of association above all others, and particularly in Paris, the leading world centre of those private transnational associations working independently of any State or government, which are still known by the ugly name bestowed on them by the United Nations Charter : the international nongovernmental organisations, abbreviated to the initials NGO or INGO. Our seminar on international language will shed some light on this subject.

A curious fact moreover, and one that is perhaps bound up with the discreet way in which the world movement towards nongovernmental co-operation has been evolving, is that while France has the privilege of harbouring on her soil the densest network of associations in the world — over seven hundred of them — very few, far too few, Frenchmen know about them despite the admirable work done by a handful of eminent jurists and sociologists such as Professor Marcel Merle and Professor Georges Langrod who are members of our Institute. It does, however, give me pleasure to recall that in his preface to a book on the French Foreign Affairs Administration, published by the Presses Universitaires de France in 1962, M. Jacques de Bourbon-Busset has this to say as he successively reviews the international environment, the rapidly changing world, the new conditions and methods governing the conduct of international affairs :

« For some years now, there has been a notable development of international associations. Their role is far from negligible, and it is unquestionably a mistake on the part of the Foreign Ministries

of all nations that they do not attach sufficient importance to the work done by these organisations ; however unassuming they may be, they have contributed largely to the creation throughout the world of what little international spirit exists. Everyone knows that, today, relations between countries are no longer confined to diplomatic reports. The seminars and congresses taking place all over the world, at which people of all kinds and conditions may meet and compare notes — scientists, doctors, students, workers, civil servants and even farmers, quite removed from any form of government control — act as crucibles from which a stream of new concepts pours like molten alloys and they have a very definite effect on public opinion. Many of these organisations are recognised by the United Nations... At this kind of meeting a spirit of genuine solidarity soon comes into being, for the delegates who participate in them regard themselves less as representatives of their native countries than as members of a corporation, a guild, a definite branch of activity. Whereas at intergovernmental conferences, delegates are strictly bound by the instructions they have received from their respective governments, at these private meetings all members are at pains to emphasize those rather than any factors likely to divide them. It may therefore be stated that progress towards the development of international understanding is made chiefly at such congresses of private associations, however inefficient and incompetent some of them may be, rather than at meetings of officials of the diplomatic service or the government. »

Many years have elapsed since those words were written, and we shall see presently that the phenomenon has made such vast progress that it has finally captured the attention, interest and consideration of the governments and intergovernmental organisations of all nations, including the USSR and the Communist countries. We may believe that M. de Bourbon-Busset would take his assessment even further today ; even so, his warning has apparently not fallen on deaf ears, for it so happens that the French Foreign Ministry, within the framework of its Political Directorate and its International Organisations Department, has some enlightened and farsighted officials who have taken special care to develop the section specifically concerned with nongovernmental organisations to the fullest possible extent.

It will be understood from the foregoing that I regard this splendid International Centre that welcomes us so warmly today at the outset of its career, as a veritable symbol, a revelation of the prospects opening up for Paris in the context of a changing world. All praise is due to the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry which sponsored the Centre.

de bonne grâce. Il est vrai que cette enseigne témoigne d'une origine vénérable, quand le mot organisation n'était pas encore accrédité, alors que l'initiative privée ouvrait les chemins de la coopération entre Etats, et que les associations se donnaient tendrement leurs premiers rendez-vous à Bruxelles avant la première guerre mondiale.

Depuis l'adaptation des statuts de l'UAI en 1945, le doute n'est plus permis. L'objet de l'Union est défini à l'art. 3 : « une organisation internationale non-gouvernementale de documentation, de recherches et de services »; et la qualité de membre actif est octroyée par cooptation à des personnalités qui s'intéressent particulièrement à l'objet de l'organisation. Dès lors un changement de nom pourrait apparaître naturel et logique en cas de révision des statuts. Mais si la logique est la géométrie de l'intelligence, selon la définition de Victor Hugo, le poète ajoutait qu'on ne fait pas un paysage avec de la géométrie. Notre nom fait partie d'un paysage familier et on hésitera sans doute à le modifier.

Du moins nous sommes-nous délibérément appliqués, en toute occasion, à nous présenter comme un Institut que nous sommes. Un Institut au sens d'un établissement de documentation, de recherches, de services et de publications. Je sais bien qu'il y a toute une gamme d'Instituts, depuis l'Institut de France, dont rêvent tous les Bergeret, jusqu'aux Instituts de beauté qui réparent les outrages des ans et que Colette a si joliment croqués en disant de leur clientèle : « C'est l'âge des essais, des tâtonnements, des erreurs et du désarroi qui jettent les femmes d'un « institut » à une « académie ». Il y a des Instituts de hautes études, de recherches scientifiques, de relations internationales.

De notre Institut, dont on s'accorde à reconnaître l'originalité et l'utilité, je dirais subtilement que sa raison sociale est de saisir et de traiter l'ensemble des sujets et des problèmes qui tiennent à la méthode des relations réticulaires entre les groupes humains, quels qu'ils soient. Etats, communautés, régions, associations, sociétés — et singulièrement à la méthode des relations de consultation et de participation établies ou à établir entre les deux grands plans de l'action internationale, le public et le privé. La méthode est ici entendue au sens conceptuel d'un ensemble de démarches raisonnées et suivies pour parvenir à un but d'intérêt commun. La méthode parente de la procédure, mais étrangère au fond des matières laissées à chacun des groupes humains.

Cet essai de définition de notre légitimité, qui me paraît dans l'esprit de nos statuts, dans la ligne de notre action quotidienne, dans l'image qu'on se fait généralement de nous, a du moins l'avantage et le mérite de respecter les titres d'autrui, de nous distinguer des conférences, des Comités d'ONG et des groupes d'associations, de spécifier le sens de nos recherches, de nos études, de nos services et de nos publications. Ainsi notre Institut, fort de son indépendance totale, morale, politique et financière, libre de ses actes, soumis au seul contrôle de son assemblée de membres cooptés à titre personnel, aidé d'un nombre considérable d'associations correspondantes, branché lui-même sur le réseau des organisations intergouvernementales et non-gouvernementales, de contact intellectuel avec les disciplines universitaires et scientifiques qui le concernent, notre Institut se trouve être en même temps un Centre éveillé d'idées, incitateur d'études et animateur d'action; un foyer d'accueil aux chercheurs, étudiants ou simples curieux en quête de documentation; un lieu de services, par exemple dans le domaine des congrès qui a toujours été nôtre; un conseiller de l'organisation internationale; un collecteur de références et enfin une maison de publications. Par notre Annuaire, publié sous le patronage de l'ONU et dont le Secrétaire Général mentionne chaque année les mérites dans son rapport à l'Assemblée, nous sommes l'état-civil de l'organisation internationale; on a dit parfois aussi le notariat des associations dans la mesure où nous nous assurons des critères d'authenticité des associations.

Notre dictionnaire de références, déjà classique, complété par ses nombreux index, ses tableaux statistiques et les répertoires qu'il développe, est devenu un outil d'informations indispensable dont les usagers pourront désormais trouver une version française à côté de l'anglaise.

Lors de la célébration du sixantième anniversaire de l'UAI en 1970, les autorités internationales nous ont adressé des messages de sympathie et d'estime qui faisaient un vif éloge de notre Annuaire. « Le livre de références par excellence », disait U. Thant. « Un instrument de travail précieux » ajoutait M. René Maheu qui se félicitait de la collaboration féconde qui s'est instaurée entre l'Unesco et l'UAI, en ce qui concerne la terminologie scientifique, la diffusion de la documentation scientifique et la recherche de la paix ».

Mais tel est aujourd'hui le besoin de données et de références, que nous avons mis en chantier, en collaboration avec Markind 2000, un répertoire des problèmes mondiaux. J'y reviendrai ultérieurement au chapitre de nos diverses publications et de notre Revue mensuelle qui est l'organe de nos activités et la tribune ouverte, objectivement ouverte, aux associations internationales de toutes les nuances.

Cependant tout notre appareil serait de faible fonction sociale s'il n'avait d'autres fins que pratiques, s'il n'était qu'une sorte de service s.v.p., un « gadget » de l'organisation et de la fonction internationales, publiques et privées. En vérité l'UAI vise plus haut. Noblesse oblige. Sa tradition remonte aux deux Prix Nobel de ses fondateurs, Auguste Beernaert en 1909 et Henri La Fontaine en 1913. Nos œuvres sont portées par un idéal, une conviction, une espérance. Un idéal humanitaire de compréhension et de paix; une conviction de solidarité nécessaire et désormais vitale; une espérance de coopération et d'entente, par dessus et par delà les frontières d'Etat, les oppositions de systèmes, les différences de civilisations et de mentalités, les inégalités de développement. Cette démarche, qui tend à une civilisation de l'universel, se reflète dans la composition de notre assemblée qui réunit des membres de 46 nationalités venus de tous les points du monde. Elle nous engage dans une philosophie optimiste de société ouverte. La nouvelle société ouverte : c'est le titre que nous avons donné aux réflexions recueillies par notre Séminaire de Milan en 1972.

Ce titre, nous l'avons emprunté à Bergson, le philosophe des « Deux sources de la morale et de la religion » qui, au début de ce siècle, avait eu l'intuition de la société transnationale ouverte aux solidarités humaines, à la différence de la société close des Etats.

Mais l'aspiration à cette ouverture comporte et entraîne certaines attitudes de principe. Ainsi la défense des libertés préables d'information, de réunion et d'association, sans lesquelles il n'existerait pas d'associations indépendantes des Etats; ainsi le respect des Droits de l'Homme et des groupes humains selon la Déclaration universelle et les Pactes; et dès lors l'affranchissement complet des peuples, dans l'interdépendance librement consentie, et la promotion des pays en retard d'éducation et de développement, mais aussi, en contrepartie nécessaire, la limitation raisonnable de la souveraineté nationale avec le droit d'accès et d'assistance à la souffrance et à la misère, tel qu'il a été revendiqué du haut de la tribune des Nations-Unies par le Président Hambro et le Secrétaire Général Kurt Waldheim. Somme toute une règle démocratique, d'esprit universel et de valeur humaine.

Je sais bien qu'en usant de tels mots on se heurte aux malentendus des concepts et c'est la raison même de notre colloque sur le langage international qui s'ouvrira cet après-midi dans le prolongement de cette assemblée. Le professeur Merle, dans une brillante communication destinée au colloque, nous a montré combien les concepts sont chargés d'affectivités qui obstruent les voies de la compréhension.

Et pourtant, la terre tourne, la société bouge et les faits font pression sur les esprits et leur imposent, lentement sans doute, mais irrésistiblement en vue de la société transnationale. Ce jugement empirique, teinté de confiance, me paraît autorisé par une interprétation raisonnable des changements qui sont intervenus ces dernières années, dans l'ordre de nos préoccupations.

Having thus paid tribute to our hosts, I shall now begin this report on general policy by stating at the outset my desire to arrive at an honest definition of our Institution, a child of the century which has grown up and matured with it; my desire to identify our universal task and to situate it properly in the existing network of human groupings and problems. Definitions are always difficult, arbitrary, approximative and questionable. But I do not wish to avoid an explanation which seems necessary, the more so as the title of our association of associations is rather ambiguous and, let us admit it frankly, open to misinterpretation. It is true that our title stems from a venerable source and that it was adopted at a time when the word « organisation » was not yet generally accredited, when private initiative was paving the way towards co-operation between States, and when a few associations were tenderly arranging for their first meetings in Brussels prior to World War I.

Since the statutes of the UIA were modified in 1945, no further doubt is possible. The object of the Union is defined in Article 3 :
 • an international nongovernmental organisation set up for the purpose of documentation, research, and services * ; and the status of active member is conferred by co-optation on people who take a special interest in the objectives of the organisation. Consequently, a change of name might appear as a natural and logical development in the event of any amendment of the statutes. However, while logic is the geometry of the intellect, according to Victor Hugo's definition, this great poet also added that you cannot create a landscape with geometry alone. Our style and title is bound up with a familiar landscape, and should not be lightly changed.

At least we have deliberately done our best at all times to present ourselves as the Institute we are : an Institute in the sense that we are an establishment specialising in documentation, research, services and publications.

I know there are a wide variety of Institutes, ranging from the Institut de France of which every Bergeret dreams, right down to the « instituts de beauté » — the beauty parlours which repair the ravages of time, so prettily sketched by Colette who said of their customers : « This is the age of attempts, tentative efforts, mistakes and muddles that send women from one 'institute' to another in search of the perfect figure. »

There are Institutes of advanced studies, scientific research, and international relations.

Concerning our own Institute, whose originality and usefulness is generally acknowledged, I shall say that the reason for its existence is : to consider and to deal with the entire range of subjects and problems relating to the method used in the network of relationships between groups of human beings whatever form they may take : States, communities, regions, associations, societies ; and particularly the method governing consultative and participative relations established or to be established between the two great planes of international endeavour : the public and the private planes. The word

« method » is used here in the broadest sense, as a concept behind a whole series of reasoned, purposeful actions undertaken in order to attain an objective of common interest — Method as the parent of Procedure — though in actual fact it has nothing to do with the subject and content of such approaches, but merely with the form they should take.

This attempt to define our legitimacy, which appears to me to obey the spirit of our statutes, to fall within the scope of our daily work, and to correspond with our generally accepted image, has at least the advantage and the merit of respecting the titles of others and of distinguishing us from the conferences, NGO committees and other groups of associations, and that of circumscribing our line of research, our studies, our services and our publications.

And so our Institute, strong in its total moral, political and financial independence, its freedom of action subjected to no control save that of its Assembly of members co-opted on a personal basis, assisted by a considerable number of correspondent associations, itself part and parcel of the network of intergovernmental and nongovernmental organisations, in permanent intellectual contact with the universities and scientific disciplines involved in its work — our Institute, therefore, is at one and the same time a Centre which stimulates thought, promotes study,

and conduces to action; it is a House that welcomes researchers, students, and even curious members of the public in search of documentation ; it is a place that renders service, for instance, in the sphere of congresses which has always been our own ; it acts as consultant on international organisation, as a compiler of reference, and finally as a publishing house. Through our Yearbook, published under the patronage of the United Nations Organisation whose Secretary General, in his yearly report to the General Assembly, never fails to underline its merits, we are the official registrar of international bodies ; we have also been called their attorney as well, to the extent that we verify the criteria governing the authentic nature of such bodies.

Our reference encyclopaedia, already a classic, together with its numerous indexes, statistical tables and the classified listings it compiles, has become an essential work of information whose users will now find a French version alongside the English edition.

When the UIA celebrated its 60th anniversary in 1970, the international authorities sent us many messages of esteem and sympathy, all extolling our Yearbook: « An outstanding work of reference. » said U Thant. « An invaluable working tool. » added Mr. René Maheu, expressing his delight at the fruitful collaboration which had developed between UNESCO and the UIA « in the field of scientific technology, the dissemination of scientific documentation, and the search for peace. » But the need for date and references is today so acute that, in co-operation with Mankind 2000, we have embarked on the work of compiling and classifying world problems. I shall refer back to this later under the heading of our various publications and our monthly Review, which is the organ of our activities and the forum which is open — objectively open — to all international associations of every shade of opinion.

Yet all our working apparatus would be fairly invidious from the social standpoint if it did not pursue objectives other than practical ones ; if it were merely a kind of answering service, yet another « gadget » of international organisation and functioning procedures, whether public or private. In truth, the UIA aims much higher. Noblesse oblige... its tradition goes back to the two Nobel Prizes won by its founders : Auguste Beernaert in 1909 and Henri La Fontaine in 1913. Our work goes forward on a wave of idealism, conviction and hope : the humanitarian ideal of understanding and peace, the conviction that international solidarity is now not merely desirable but vitally necessary, and the hope of co-operation and agreement above and beyond the frontiers of individual States, the antagonisms of opposing systems, the differences between civilisations and mentalities, and the inequalities of development.

This constant drive towards a universal civilisation is reflected in the composition of our Assembly which consists of members of 46 nationalities coming from all over the world. It involves us in the optimistic philosophy of an open society. The New Open Society : that was the title we gave to the thoughts and opinions expressed at our 1972 seminar in Milan. We borrowed this title from Bergson, the philosopher and author of the « Two Sources of Morals and Religion » who, at the start of the century, had intuitively realised the need for a transnational society open to all forms of human solidarity, as opposed to the narrow, enclosed society of the individual State.

But our aspiration towards such an opening includes and involves certain matters of principle, such as : the defence of the prime liberties of information, reunion and association without which there could be no associations existing independently of governments ; the respect of Human Rights and human groupings according to the Universal Declaration and the pacts entered into on that basis ; and, stemming from these, the complete emancipa-

j'entre ici dans le vif de mon rapport en suivant l'itinéraire de la consultation des associations dans le système intergouvernemental des Nations-Unies, une consultation que M. Philippe de Seynes, Secrétaire Général adjoint à l'ONU pour les questions économiques et sociales, a qualifiée dernièrement : une des « innovations » les plus pleines de promesse ! Cet itinéraire sera le (il de nos propres activités.

On est parti de l'Etat égoïste et jaloux. La génération des deux guerres a vu l'apogée de l'Etat totalitaire, comme le Prince de Machiavel ne l'avait pas imaginé. La devise du dictateur, rapportée par Camus dans « l'homme révolté », me vient à l'esprit : « Rien hors de l'Etat au dessus de l'Etat, contre l'Etat. Tout à l'Etat, pour l'Etat, dans l'Etat. »

Après la défaite du nazisme et malgré la persistance d'autres tyrannies, l'ONU a fait naître un instant l'espoir d'un ordre international démocratique de sécurité collective et de coopération globale.

Les associations, notamment les associations américaines, ont alors joué un rôle actif dans l'élaboration de la Charte de San Francisco, à propos des Droits de l'Homme tout particulièrement. Elles étaient la voix de ce - Nous, peuples des Nations-Unies » qui ouvre le Préambule de la Charte. Cependant les gouvernements n'ont pas fait grand cas de cette voix, même les plus libéraux. L'Etat responsable leur apparaissait en général comme la seule réalité politique, internationale et intergouvernementale. Les délégations, d'Etat avaient généralement peu d'égards pour les associations, quand elles ne s'en méfiaient pas. Les pays communistes les jugeaient en état de péché originel : le fruit de la société capitaliste privée. L'article 71 de la Charte, qui inaugura le principe de consultation des associations, est l'illustration de ce comportement des Etats. L'article 71 tient en trois petites lignes, sans plus, si on néglige la mention des associations nationales : « Le Conseil économique et social peut prendre toutes dispositions utiles pour consulter les ONG qui s'occupent de questions qui relèvent de sa compétence ». Cette simple faculté accordée au Conseil économique et social montre assez le peu d'empressement des Etats à s'associer le secteur privé des associations. Et j'ai constaté que les premiers commentateurs de la Charte glissaient sur l'art. 71.

Le Conseil économique et social a cependant eu la bonne idée d'user tout de suite et assez hardiment de la permission de la Charte en organisant une procédure hiérarchisée de consultation qui fut rapidement suivie par beaucoup d'autres organisations intergouvernementales spécialisées et régionales. Mais cette consultation a été frappée de déconsidération au départ, en partie probablement du fait de cette étrange appellation négative — les organisations non-gouvernementales. Beaucoup d'Etats n'ont pas voulu voir qu'ils avaient devant eux un véritable partenaire social destiné à leur rendre les plus éminents services et ils ont dès lors été tentés de traiter les associations comme si elles étaient à leur disposition, voire à leur discrétion.

De plus "la consultation donna lieu à des affrontements politiques. Des camps se sont formés et on a admis certaines associations à la consultation par échange de tendances et d'apportances. J'ai personnellement vécu des moments difficiles et ces mauvais procédés à New-York comme président du Comité des organisations non-gouvernementales des Nations-Unies en 1952.

L'expérience fut certainement plus heureuse du côté des institutions spécialisées. La consultation scientifique et technique a donné de bons résultats, à l'OMS, à l'OIT, à la FAO, à l'UNICEF, à l'UNESCO aussi, mais avec des ratés là où le domaine proprement culturel côtoyait la politique. Ainsi l'incident auquel a donné lieu une résolution de l'Assemblée de l'Unesco qui prescrivait au Directeur Général René

Maheu de faire une enquête auprès des ONG bénéficiant d'un statut consultatif auprès de l'Unesco pour savoir si elles avaient des branches, sections, adhérents ou autres éléments dans certains Etats et territoires d'Afrique australe.

Cette résolution, qui a trouvé une majorité malgré de fortes oppositions, était en soi le signe d'un malentendu à plusieurs égards, pour ne rien dire de la forme des lettres-circulaires adressées à trois reprises aux associations Internationales. Elle disposait d'associations indépendantes, les engageait et les contraignait en considérant le statut consultatif comme une faveur des Etats, pour finir par une menace de privation de cette faveur. L'administration de l'Unesco ne s'y est pas trompée, qui se donna beaucoup de peine pour amener les auteurs de la résolution, ainsi que ceux qui l'appuyaient pour des raisons politiques, à un meilleur entendement du concept de la consultation. La conférence des ONG auprès de l'Unesco protesta, mais timidement. Beaucoup d'associations se cabrèrent. L'UAI, interrogée comme les autres associations du fait de son statut consultatif, saisit l'occasion de deux lettres à M. René Maheu pour défendre le principe même de l'indépendance des associations et de la considération qui leur est due, compte tenu des éminents services qu'elles rendent à l'Institution qui les consulte. Une indépendance qui ne peut avoir d'autres limites que le respect des règles de la société internationale à quoi les Etats sont eux-mêmes tenus. Une considération amplement méritée par tout ce que représente l'univers privé comme forces d'opinion, valeurs sociales, apports scientifiques et aussi ressources financières.

M. Maheu a bien voulu publier de larges extraits de nos avis qui se terminaient par le vœu que ce genre d'incidents ne se reproduisent plus, au risque d'énervier gravement une collaboration avec les associations que le Directeur Général de l'Unesco a appelé un jour « la véritable Unesco des peuples et des personnes ».

J'ajoute que notre prise de position largement répandue nous a valu bien des approbations d'associations, sans que nous ayons encouru d'objections, de nulle, part,

Une des leçons de l'incident, que la diplomatie de l'Unesco a su amortir, c'est qu'on ne saurait trop informer les Etats du fait respectable et profitable des associations, notamment les nouveaux Etats qui ont tendance à flairer dans un concept privé un relent de colonialisme. C'est aussi une invitation aux associations à se soucier d'autant plus des pays les moins développés, loppés que le mouvement des associations, né dans les pays développés, continue d'y proliférer.

Je continue mon itinéraire. A quelque chose malheur est bon L'incident de l'Unesco a eu ses effets, croyons-nous. Les associations ont été sensibilisées et portées à réfléchir à leur solidarité nécessaire, les plus puissantes d'entre elles notamment, qui ont facilement tendance à se croire à l'abri des ennuis et des vexations.

Du côté de l'organisation intergouvernementale, l'administration a senti le préjudice qu'elle subirait à s'aliéner ces précieux auxiliaires.

Je note ici que le programme des Nations-Unies pour le développement, le PNUD, a fait campagne pour s'assurer l'appui des associations en créant un bulletin à leur intention et que son directeur M. Peterson n'a manqué aucune occasion d'y intéresser les institutions spécialisées en leur représentant à un moment donné que l'appui financier fourni par les associations sans but lucratif aux projets de développement sur le terrain a atteint plus de 900 millions de dollars par an, ce qui représente approximativement un montant égal à celui de la totalité des organisations intergouvernementales de la famille des Nations-Unies.

On peut présumer que c'est sous cette inspiration que le Conseil économique et social des Nations-Unies a pris une résolution prescrivant une enquête, de meilleur aloi cette fois, sur la contribution des ONG à sa stratégie au développement et que le Secrétariat a marqué un regain d'intérêt pour les associations. La résolution du Conseil économique et social, apparemment

tion of all peoples within the context of their freely accepted interdependence and the advancement of those countries still lagging behind where education and development are concerned ; but also, as a necessary corollary, reasonable restrictions placed on national sovereignty, with the right of access and assistance to suffering, and poverty, as has been claimed from the floor of the United Nations by President Hambro and Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. In a word : a democratic rule, universal in spirit and of benefit to all mankind. I know that in using such words we run into misunderstandings on basic concepts, and that is exactly the reason why we are holding our seminar on international language which is due to begin this afternoon as an extension of this Assembly. Professor Merle, in a brilliant paper intended for the seminar, has shown us the extent to which such concepts are clouded by subjective and affective interpretations that constitute a barrier to perfect understanding.

Yet the world, continues to turn, society is changing, and facts exert pressure on opinions, forcing them — slowly, to be sure, but inexorably — in the direction of a transnational society. This empirical assessment tinged with confidences seems to me to be warranted by a reasonable interpretation of the changes that have occurred in recent years in our order of priorities.

I am now coming to the main part of my report, following the itinerary of consultations between associations within the United Nations intergovernmental system, consultations which M. Philippe de Seynes, United Nations Assistant Secretary General for economic and social affairs, has recently described as one of the most promising « innovations » ! This itinerary will follow the course of our own activities.

We began with the State, a selfish, jealous entity. The generation that endured two world wars saw the apogee of the Totalitarian State to a degree which Machiavelli himself would never have thought possible. The motto of the dictator, as repeated by Camus in « The Man Who Rebelled », comes into my mind : • Nothing outside the State, above the State, against the State. Everything to the State, for the State, in the State. » After the defeat of Nazism and despite the continuing existence of other forms of tyranny, the United Nations Organisation for a time inspired the hope of an international democratic order that would guarantee collective security and world-wide co-operation.

The associations, and particularly the American ones, then played a major part in the drafting of the San Francisco Charter, especially in connection with Human Rights. They were the voice of « We, the peoples of the United Nations » — the opening sentence of the preamble to the Charter. Yet the governments took little heed of that voice : the most liberal of them paid it mere lip-service. The State, as a responsible entity, invariably appeared to them as being the sole political, international and intergovernmental reality. State delegations had little use for the associations even when they did not actually distrust them. The Communist countries shunned them as being in a state of original sin, the fruit of private capitalist society. Article 71 of the Charter, which inaugurated the principle of consultations with the associations, illustrates this attitude on the part of the nation-States. Article 71, if we except a reference to the national associations, consists of three short lines and no more : « The Economic and Social Council may make all necessary arrangements to consult with NGO dealing with questions coming within its sphere of competence. » The mere faculty thus afforded to the Economic and Social Council clearly shows the reluctance of the States to work with the private sector formed by the associations. Furthermore, I have noted that the first commentators of the Charter made no reference to Article 71.

The Economic and Social Council did, however, have the bright idea of making immediate use, in a fairly audacious way, of the

permission granted by the Charter, and it organised both a hierarchy and a procedure for such consultations. This was soon followed by many other specialised and regional intergovernmental organisations.

But such consultations suffered from lack of consideration at the outset, probably owing partly to the fact of such a strangely negative appellation as « nongovernmental organisations ». Many States refused to admit that they were confronted by a genuine social partner able to render outstanding service, and they were therefore tempted to treat the associations as if the latter were entirely at their disposal, or indeed at their discretion. Furthermore, the consultations — when they did take place — gave rise to political confrontations. Those concerned took sides, and certain associations were permitted to take part in the consultative procedure on the basis of an exchange of political trends and affiliations. I personally experienced some of these difficult moments and unacceptable methods in New York as President of the United Nations committee of non-governmental organisations in 1952.

Things certainly went more smoothly with the specialised institutions. Scientific and technical consultation has been productive of good results at the WHO, ILO, FAO and UNICEF. Also, to some extent, with UNESCO though there were problems when the cultural sphere overlapped the political one. An example is the incident which arose out of a resolution by the UNESCO assembly, calling on its Director General, René Maheu, to undertake an enquiry with those NGOs which enjoyed consultative status with UNESCO in order to ascertain whether they had branches, sections, members or other affiliations in certain States and territories of Southern Africa. This resolution, which secured a majority vote despite fierce opposition, was in itself the sign of a misunderstanding from various angles, to say nothing of the form used for the circular letters sent out on three occasions to the international organisations. It tried to manipulate the independent associations, to bind and to force them by indicating that their consultative status was a favour granted by the States, and it ended with a threat to deprive them of that favour. The UNESCO directorate took the right view when it went to a great deal of trouble to bring the authors of the resolution, and those who had backed it for political reasons, to a better comprehension of what the concept of consultation really meant. The NGO conference at UNESCO protested, but timidly. Many of the associations themselves were outraged.

The UIA, questioned like the others owing to its consultative status, seized the opportunity afforded by two letters to M. René Maheu to defend the very principle of the associations' independence and the consideration due to them, bearing in mind the eminent services they render to the Institute which consults them. Their independence can have no limitations other than due respect for the rules of international society, which nations themselves are obliged to respect. Consideration is due to them, and they fully deserve it on account of all they represent, as spokesmen of the world's private sector, in the spheres of public opinion, social values, scientific contributions, and also extensive excerpts from the opinions formulated in our letters, ending in the expressed hope that there would be no recurrence of such incidents which threatened to cause grave prejudice to any of UNESCO himself had one day described as « the real UNESCO of peoples and individuals ».

I would add that the attitude we adopted, which became widely known, earned us the approval of the associations without giving rise to objections from any quarter.

One of the lessons to be learned from this issue, which was caused by UNESCO's tact and diplomacy, is that it is impossible to overstate the case to the governments where the respectable and beneficial aspects of the associations are concerned. This is particularly true of the newly independent States which tend to suspect that any private venture smacks of colonialism. It is also an incitement to the associations themselves to take greater notice of the less-developed countries, especially as the association movement, which first saw the light in the highly developed countries, continues to proliferate there.

limitée à la stratégie au développement, aurait pu mener à une reconsidération de toute la méthode de consultation si on avait suivi le président du Conseil, l'ambassadeur tunisien Driss, dans l'interprétation extensive qu'il donna à l'enquête prescrite.

L'UAL est intervenue dans ce sens, sollicitée d'ailleurs de donner son conseil d'association consultante. J'ai rencontré à Genève l'ambassadeur Driss, M. Philippe de Seynes et finalement le Secrétaire Général lui-même M. Kurt Waldheim. Nous avons émis l'avis, par note, que ces relations avec les ONG devaient être revues bien au-delà d'un programme spécifique ou de simples améliorations pratiques des formes de la consultation, et qu'il y avait lieu de faire montre d'imagination créatrice dans l'exploration d'une véritable participation des valeurs non-gouvernementales à l'action internationale. D'un point de vue pratique, nous avons suggéré la constitution d'un Comité d'études du Conseil économique et social. Le Secrétariat a préféré une procédure administrative en associant davantage ses hauts fonctionnaires au Comité du Conseil économique et social chargé des organisations non-gouvernementales. Cela a abouti, au printemps dernier, à un rapport que nous avons été amenés à commenter dans une lettre ouverte au président du Comité que le Secrétariat a fait distribuer à ce dernier sous forme de document.

Tout en rendant hommage à l'effort de l'administration pour améliorer le rendement de la consultation des ONG, nous n'avons pas caché notre impression décevante du fait d'une certaine timidité, d'une hésitation à franchir la barrière des habitudes, d'une vue de la coopération des ONG trop limitée à la stratégie du développement, d'une certaine décharge de la fonction centrale de l'organisation internationale sur le réseau périphérique des ONG nationales.

Nous avons fait état des expériences en cours ailleurs, à la FAO, à l'UNICEF, à la Chambre de commerce internationale, dans le sens d'une véritable participation du secteur privé à l'action gouvernementale et intergouvernementale. Nous avons aussi cité en exemple l'initiative du Conseil de l'Europe qui pratique des méthodes de consultation et de participation aussi souples que variées. La consultation n'y est pas considérée comme une faveur ni un privilège. L'institution s'adresse occasionnellement à des associations sans statut pour des problèmes qui les concernent. Elle provoque des réunions sectorielles de diverses associations, qui permettent d'utiles échanges d'informations, contribuant ainsi au vœu de concertation exprimé au Comité des ONG. S'agissant des activités de jeunesse, la gestion du Centre et du Fonds de la jeunesse européenne est assurée sur une base paritaire par les représentants des gouvernements et ceux des ONG. Cet essai de co-gestion, ce partage de responsabilité dans la décision, est une remarquable innovation. Les ONG du Conseil de l'Europe peuvent participer de façons diverses à tous les projets de son Programme de travail, du stade de la conception à celui de la réalisation. Nous ajoutons que pour s'engager dans cette participation, l'appareil intergouvernemental devait savoir exactement l'importance des ressources et de l'aide privées, en regrettant au demeurant que le rapport Jackson ait été muet sur ce point.

Toujours aux mêmes fins, nous sommes intervenus auprès de l'UNITAR, cet Institut pour la formation et la recherche, qui a été créé en 1965, à l'effet d'améliorer le fonctionnement et le rendement de l'Organisation des Nations-Unies. L'UNITAR ayant mis sur le métier une étude sur le fonctionnement du Conseil économique et social, dans ses rapports avec tout le système de ses organes auxiliaires et des institutions spécialisées, nous nous sommes avisés qu'il avait négligé le secteur des organisations non-gouvernementales et nous y avons appelé son attention. L'argument des ressources financières limitées évoqué pour lors ne nous a pas paru déterminant. L'UNITAR a envoyé un de ses distingués représentants à notre Séminaire de réflexion de Milan, M. Gribaudo. Et puis, il a tenu lui-même un séminaire à propos des organisations non-gouvernementales.

Pour couronner notre action, j'ai eu un substantiel entretien avec le Secrétaire Général des Nations-Unies qui m'a exprimé son vif désir d'accroître la collaboration existant entre l'ONU et l'UAL. J'ai pu ainsi exposer à M. Waldheim nos vœux et nos suggestions, nos espoirs et nos craintes. Notre indépendance me donnait le pouvoir de la franchise. C'est ainsi que j'ai déploré le maigre relief du Comité des ONG du Conseil économique et social qui me paraît une des faiblesses de la méthode de la consultation par les Nations-Unies. En conclusion de cet entretien, M. Waldheim m'a fort obligeamment demandé de lui en confirmer les termes par écrit. Je me suis référé aux réflexions désabusées que mon interlocuteur avait faites lors d'une récente conférence à l'Institut de France sur la paix et les entraves de l'ONU, pour souligner que les circonstances suggéraient une mobilisation de l'opinion publique, donc de ses cadres, les associations, pour donner un nouveau souffle à la démocratie internationale défiée par la volonté de puissance des Etats et les exigences de la souveraineté nationale. Le mot de la fin fut que l'avenir était à des relations étroites, confiantes et suivies entre l'organisation internationale et le réseau mondial toujours plus dense des associations non gouvernementales.

Je voudrais me garder de ce que le réalisme anglo-saxon appelle le «wishful thinking», mais il me paraît, à quelques indices, que la situation évolue en faveur de la démocratie des associations. Je note à bâtons rompus quelques-uns de ces indices :

Il y a d'abord le fait réellement impressionnant de la prolifération des associations internationales dont le nombre a doublé en douze ans. Elles approchent actuellement des 5.000. Il faut voir là une vitalité certaine de l'initiative privée. Il va sans dire qu'il y a du tout venant dans ces nouvelles associations qui n'ont pas le volume de l'Alliance des coopératives internationales avec ses quelque 500 millions de membres. Et la question est posée — elle l'a encore été à notre Séminaire de Milan — d'un fâcheux éparpillement des associations nuisibles à leur action et à leur considération. Mais, outre qu'il est hors de question de pratiquer un malthusianisme qui tarirait une belle source de création, c'est la vie même du monde moderne qui suscite des associations d'objet nouveau et souvent utile.

Reste l'idée d'un bon ordre des associations qui passerait par des regroupements, des ententes, des conférences, des groupements momentanés, des associations de programme et autres possibilités.

Autre signe des temps : sur le plan de l'Université, donc de la formation des esprits et des cadres, le phénomène politique et social des associations internationales requiert de plus en plus la curiosité et l'intérêt des sciences humaines. Un déplacement s'est ici produit du droit, qui a longtemps traité l'organisation internationale en sujet annexe, vers la sociologie. Les maîtres du droit international se font sociologues. C'est très important. Nous sommes les témoins d'un changement de mentalité qui correspond à un changement de génération. Nos vieux maîtres ne pensaient qu'à l'Etat et l'un des miens, éminent juriconsulte, a longtemps suivi les travaux de la Commission juridique des Nations-Unies en se demandant quels pièges pouvaient bien comporter les résolutions et les réserves qu'il fallait prévoir pour le cas où nous aurions à nous défendre devant la Cour de La Haye.

C'est une conception plus nuancée et plus relative de l'Etat que notre président, le professeur Casadio, a formulé à notre Séminaire de Milan en observant les transformations intervenues dans les rapports entre Etats et entre ceux-ci et les autres éléments de la société internationale. Nous avons épinglé cette réflexion qu'il y a à l'intérieur de chaque Etat un - phénomène I will go on with my itinerary. There is no cloud without a silver

I will go on with my itinerary. There is no cloud without a silver lining, and the UNESCO affair has, we believe, produced some results. The associations have gained in awareness and have been, brought to devote more thought to their indispensable solidarity — certainly this has been the case with the most powerful of them, which were too easily inclined to believe themselves sheltered from trouble and vexation.

As for the intergovernmental organisation, its administration realised the harm that would result if it alienated these invaluable auxiliaries.

I would note here that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) took care to make certain of securing the support of the associations by publishing a new bulletin intended especially for them, and that its Director, Mr. Peterson, let no chance escape of interesting the specialised institutions, telling them at one point that the financial backing supplied by the non-profitmaking associations to development projects in the field amounted to over 900 million dollars a year, which represents roughly the same amount as that contributed by all the intergovernmental organisations belonging to the United Nations family.

One may assume that it was this fact which inspired the United Nations Economic and Social Council to pass a resolution calling for an enquiry (an acceptable one this time) into the contribution made by the NGOs to its development strategy, and which aroused renewed interest on the part of the Secretariat. The Economic and Social Council's resolution, apparently limited to development strategy, could have led to a reconsideration of the entire consultation procedure if the advice which the President of the Council, Ambassador Driss of Tunisia, gave in his extensive interpretation of the enquiry, had been followed. The UIA intervened in favour of this, its views having been sought in its capacity as a consultative association. In Geneva I met Ambassador Driss, M. Philippe de Seynes, and finally the Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, himself. In a memorandum, we expressed the opinion that these relations with the NGOs should be reviewed in a context far wider than that of a specific programme or of merely practical improvements to consultation methods, and that now was the time to display some creative imagination by exploring ways and means of achieving real participation by the nongovernmental bodies in international activities. From the practical standpoint, we suggested that a Study Committee be set up within the Economic and Social Council. The Secretariat, however, preferred to adopt an administrative procedure by associating its top-ranking officials more closely with the Economic and Social Council's committee in charge of relations with nongovernmental organisations. This ended last Spring in a report, on which we felt obliged to comment in an open letter to the President of that committee, and this was distributed to its members by the Secretariat in the form of a document.

While paying tribute to the efforts made by the Administration to improve the productivity of consultations with the NGOs, we made no attempt to conceal our disappointment at the Council's timid approach, its reluctance to overcome the barriers of custom and usage, its too narrow view that co-operation with the NGOs should be restricted to development strategy and the fact that, to some extent, the central function of the international organisation had devolved on to the peripheral network of the national NGOs.

We outlined experiments going on elsewhere — in the FAO, UNICEF, the International Chamber of Commerce — which were leading to a genuine participation by the private sector in the work being done by the governmental and intergovernmental bodies. We also cited the example provided by the Council of Europe, which practises a very varied and flexible range of consultative and participative methods. In this instance, consultation is not regarded as either a favour or a privilege. This institution occasionally calls on associations that do not, in fact have consultative status in cases where it has to deal with problems which are their concern, it arranges for sectorial meetings of the various associations, thus permitting useful exchanges of information to take place and contributing to the desire for concerted approaches expressed in the NGO committee. Where youth activities are concerned, the management of the European Youth Centre and Fund is undertaken, on a basis of absolute equality, by representatives of the governments

concerned and of the NGOs. This experiment in co-management, in the sharing of responsibility and decision-making, is a remarkable innovation. The NGO of the Council of Europe may participate in various ways in all projects listed in its work programme, from the initial conception stage right up to that of their implementation.

We added that, to embark on such participation, the intergovernmental apparatus must know the exact of the private resources and aid available, regretting in this connection that the Jackson Report was silent on this point.

Always with the same purpose in mind, we took action with UNITAR, the Institute for Training and Research set up in 1965 to improve the functioning, efficiency and usefulness of the United Nations Organisations.

UNITAR having put in hand a study of the way in which the Economic and Social Council functioned in its relationship with all the ramifications of its ancillary organisations and the specialised institutions, we realised that it had omitted to include the NGO sector, and we accordingly drew its attention to this oversight. The argument that financial resources were at that time insufficient to include this sector did not seem to us to be a conclusive one. UNITAR sent one of its distinguished representatives, M. Gribaudo, to our study seminar in Milan. Then he himself held a seminar on the NGOs.

To crown our work, I had a substantial talk with the Secretary General of the United Nations who told me of his lively wish to strengthen the existing co-operation between the UNO and the UIA. I was thus able to lay before Dr. Waldheim all our views and suggestions, our hopes and fears. Our independence made it possible for me to speak frankly. And so I was able to deplore the meagre influence of the NGO committee in the Economic and Social Council which, in my view, is one of the weaknesses of the consultative procedures adopted by the United Nations. At the outcome of this conversation, Dr. Waldheim very obligingly requested me to confirm in writing the points I had raised. I referred to the disillusioned comments he had made during a recent lecture to the Institut de France on world peace and the way in which the United Nations was hampered in its work, in order to emphasize that circumstances would suggest that public opinion, through its leaders the associations, be mobilised in order to inject new life into world democracy which, up to now, has been fairly hamstrung by the desire for power of the individual States and by the exigencies of national sovereignty. The final word was that the future lay in close, confident and continuous co-operation between the international organisation and the increasingly dense, world-wide network of the nongovernmental organisations.

I would like to avoid what Anglo-Saxon realists call « wishful thinking », but there seems to me to be some indication that the situation is evolving in favour of the democratic character of the associations. Here are a few of these pointers, taken at random.

First, there is the truly impressive fact consisting of the way in which the international associations have proliferated : their number has doubled in twelve years, and at the present time it is nearing the five thousand mark. This affords unquestionable evidence of the vitality of private initiative. It goes without saying that every shade of interest and opinion is to be found in these new associations although they do not attain the sheer size of the Alliance of International Co-operative Societies with its five hundred million or so members. And the question arises — indeed, it was raised at our seminar in Milan — as to whether this does not imply the unfortunate dispersion of the associations in a way likely to be prejudicial to their work and to the consideration in which they are held.

But apart from the fact that it is impossible to practise some form of birth control in respect of these associations, for that would only dry up such a generous source of initiative, it is indeed the growing complexity of the modern world that leads

d'osmose double et contradictoire entre le plan public et le plan privé » qui tend à dissoudre le concept rigoureux de l'Etat. Au même Séminaire, le professeur Merle a fait réflexion, je le cite, que « l'analyse sociologique conduit à remettre en question l'unité du concept étatique sur laquelle les juristes mettent exclusivement l'accent ».

Pour le professeur Blaisdell, l'Etat national tel qu'il existe depuis trois cents ans subit actuellement un processus d'évolution mortelle.

Il est du moins certain que l'Etat n'est plus tout.

Autre indice important de ce que je considère comme une évolution favorable pour les associations : les changements dans la position des Etats communistes à leur égard, de l'URSS en particulier.

Le dernier signe est la réunion à Moscou du Congrès mondial de la Paix qui a fait une place assez libérale aux associations internationales de diverses tendances, comme il est apparu dans la coloration des débats. Une commission a été consacrée aux ONG et parmi ses recommandations se trouve le vœu d'étendre la consultation des Nations-Unies aux problèmes politiques, au delà du Conseil économique et social. Dans la foulée de la détente tout le monde se met à jouer de l'opinion publique et ce n'est pas de mauvais augure.

Nos membres soviétiques collaborent volontiers à notre Revue et leurs publications se réfèrent attentivement aux nôtres. Dans une étude remarquée et souvent citée, M. Morozov, membre de notre Institut, directeur du Département des organisations internationales à l'Institut d'économie mondiale et des relations internationales à Moscou, a souligné l'importance des associations. Pour ce haut fonctionnaire soviétique, il serait insensé de « passer sous silence » de vastes entreprises internationales non gouvernementales qui organisent des congrès retentissants, traitent avec les gouvernements et les organes législatifs, négocient des accords, envoient des missions, tant et tant que ces entreprises apparaissent comme l'expression de l'opinion publique organisée.

Dans la logique de cette constatation, M. Morozov a suggéré « un accord concerté des Etats » pour octroyer aux ONG se conformant aux principes de la Charte de l'ONU « une même capacité juridique s'étendant au territoire de tous les Etats où ces organisations ont des sections locales ». Quelles que soient les intentions et les suites de cette suggestion, voilà en tous cas un renfort inattendu pour les partisans d'une convention « relative à la condition juridique des associations internationales », comme disait déjà le projet approuvé par l'Institut de droit international en 1923 et repris avec amendement par le même Institut en 1950.

L'Institut de droit international a célébré son Centenaire à Bruxelles l'an dernier et M. Speeckaert, qui nous y représentait, a pu rappeler dans sa communication le projet de Convention que, sous son impulsion, l'UAI a elle-même introduit à l'Unesco en 1959 « en vue de faciliter l'activité des organisations internationales non-gouvernementales ».

Le projet de l'UAI ne visait pas directement à obtenir la reconnaissance d'une personnalité juridique internationale pour les associations mais pouvait contribuer à en préparer la voie. En souffrance à l'Unesco, peut-être par crainte d'une opposition politique que la suggestion de M. Morozov pourrait lever, le dossier de la convention est descendu à l'échelon régional du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg, à la suite d'une recommandation de la Commission européenne de la FAO. Ce dossier ayant été bien étudié par les services juridiques de Strasbourg, on peut espérer que l'agenda chargé du Conseil de l'Europe en permettra prochainement l'examen. Cet espoir nous est laissé à la suite de la journée de travail que nous avons passée dernièrement à Strasbourg, M. Speeckaert et moi, avec de hauts fonctionnaires de l'institution européenne.

J'insère ici notre souci d'assurer au niveau régional de toutes les parties du monde le bénéfice de notre action universelle. En l'occurrence qui peut le plus doit aussi pouvoir le moins.

Qui ne sut se borner ne sut jamais faire un rapport et je vais vous demander de souffrir — comme on disait au grand siècle — de souffrir que je m'arrête sans avoir tout dit, loin de là. J'ai notamment omis de vous parler d'un nouvel acteur du théâtre international qui y occupe beaucoup de place, dans les coulisses plus encore que sur la scène : les entreprises multinationales. Vous jugerez peut-être avec moi que cette omission est de circonstance étant donné l'objet de ce rapport. Reprenant l'argument de M. Morozov à propos des associations sans but lucratif, on voit mal comment les entreprises multinationales pourraient être raisonnablement « passées sous silence ». C'est vrai et la plénitude de notre propre mission nous fait un devoir d'observer la carrière mondiale de ce partenaire social et économique d'un nouveau type. J'ai même cru utile d'assister au débat du Conseil économique et social sur les effets des activités des entreprises multinationales sur l'action internationale et d'en faire le commentaire.

C'est ainsi que j'ai répondu à l'aimable invitation de notre président à faire quelques conférences en Italie, en traitant du sujet, entre autres. Il mérite certes nos études et nos références.

Mais autre chose est de veiller à ne pas établir de confusion entre le champ des associations sans but lucratif et celui des entreprises de profit.

Un rapport est sec et froid par nature et n'attendez pas de moi des conclusions lyriques sur le thème des solidarités qui me tient au cœur et à l'esprit et plus encore à l'esprit qu'au cœur. Il faut croire à ce que l'on fait pour essayer de le bien faire, même si on appartient à l'école de pensée relativiste. A quoi bon est la clé du suicide.

Et nous voulions que vive l'Union des Associations Internationales.

to the creation of associations for new and often useful purposes. There remains the idea of a proper order of associations that would be subject to regroupings, conventions, conferences, temporary alliances, partnerships on specific programmes, and other possible forms of collaboration.

Another sign of the times : on the university level, and consequently that of the training of intellectuals and executives, the political and social phenomenon of the international associations is gaining a growing measure of attention and interest from the humane sciences. Here there has been a shift from law, which has long regarded international association as a kindred subject to sociology. The masters of international law are becoming sociologists. That is extremely important. We are witnessing a change in mentality corresponding to the rise of a new generation. Our old teachers thought only in terms of the State, and one of mine — an eminent jurist — followed the work of the United Nations Legal Commission very closely for some years, wondering what pitfalls might well lie concealed in the resolutions, and what reservations ought to be provided for in the event that we might have to plead in our own defence at the International Court in The Hague. And when I asked him why he displayed so much zeal in the service of overweening scepticism, he replied : « The State pays my salary. It must get something back for its money. »

But a more careful and relative concept of the State was formulated by our President, Professor Casadio, at our Milan seminar when he observed the changes occurring in relationships between States, and between the latter and other elements of international society. We singled out his remark that inside each State there is « a phenomenon consisting of a dual and contradictory osmosis taking place between the public and the private spheres » which tends to dissolve the rigorous concept of the State.

At the same seminar. Professor Merle pointed out, and I quote, that « a sociological analysis leads one to reappraise the unity of the State concept on which alone the jurists lay stress. » As for Professor Blaisdell, the nation-State as it has existed for three hundred years is now undergoing a fatal process of evolution.

One thing at least is certain : the State is no longer the be-all and end-all.

Another important indication of what I regard as a favourable development for the associations is the changing attitude of the Communist States, and the USSR in particular. The latest sign of this trend was the meeting in Moscow of the World Peace Congress, which allocated a reasonable place to international associations of various tendencies, as was shown by the tone and tenor of the debates. A commission was set up for the NGOs, and among its recommendations is the desire to see consultations by the United Nations extended beyond the Economic and Social Council to embrace political problems. In the steps of the détente, the whole world is coming to heed public opinion, which is by no means a bad thing. Our Soviet members contribute willingly to our Review, and their own publications refer attentively to ours, in a noteworthy and often quoted study by Mr. Morozov, a member of our Institute who is the Director of the Department of International Organisations at the Moscow Institute of World Economy and International Relations, he underlined the importance of the associations. In the eyes of this high-ranking Soviet official, it would be senseless to « disregard » huge nongovernmental international enterprises which organise resounding congresses, deal directly with governments and national Legislatures, negotiate agreements, send missions abroad, to such an extent that such enterprises appear as the mouthpieces of organised public opinion.

As a logical extension of this observation, Mr. Morozov suggested « a concerted agreement of the States » to grant those NGOs

which hold to the principles of the United Nations Charter « a legal status and capacity throughout the territories of all the States in which those organisations have local branches. » Whatever the intentions and consequences of that suggestion may be, it does in any case provide unexpected reinforcement for the partisans of a convention « governing the legal status of the international associations » as was already stated in the draft approved by the Institute of International Law in 1923, and later taken up again and amended by that same Institute in 1950. The Institute of International Law celebrated its centenary in Brussels last year and Mr. Speckaert, who represented us there, was able in his speech to refer to the convention which the UIA, under its impulsion, itself laid before UNESCO in 1959 « with a view to facilitating the work of the INGO ». The UIA project was not directly aimed at securing any recognition of an international legal status for the associations, but might contribute to paving the way for such recognition. Left pending at UNESCO, possibly for fear of the political opposition that might be aroused by Mr. Morozov's suggestion, the file on the convention has now descended to regional level at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, following a recommendation by the FAO European Commission. As this file has now been carefully vetted by the legal department in Strasbourg, there is a hope that the heavy agenda of the Council of Europe will soon be arranged to allow for its examination. This hope remains with us after the Workday that Mr. Speckaert and I recently spent in Strasbourg with leading officials of that European institution.

Here I would insert a word about our constant care to ensure that the benefits of our universal action are felt at regional level in every part of the world. In this case, they who can do great deeds must also be able to do little ones.

A man who does not know when to stop is never any good at making reports, and I am going to ask you to suffer me — as they used to say in the courtly days of old — to suffer me to stop without having exhausted my subject — far from it. In particular, I have omitted to tell you about a new cast of characters who have appeared on the international scene, though they are perhaps more active in the wings than at the centre of the stage. These are the multinational enterprises. Possibly you will agree with me that this omission is a justifiable one in view of the purpose of my report.

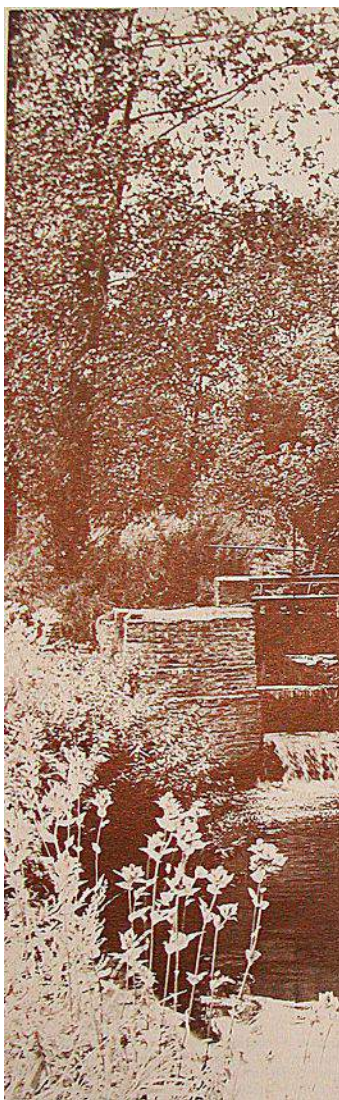
Reverting to Mr. Morozov's argument concerning non-profitmaking associations, it is hard to see how the multinational enterprises could reasonably be « disregarded ». True indeed, and the fullness of our own task makes it incumbent on us to observe the global career of this new kind of social and economic partner. I even thought it useful to attend the debate of the Economic and Social Council on the effects of the activities of the multinational enterprises on international action, and to prepare a commentary on the subject.

It so happened that I accepted the invitation extended by our President to deliver a few lectures in Italy on this topic among others. It is certainly deserving of our study and our references. But another point is that care must be taken not to create any confusion between the sphere of the non-profitmaking associations and that of the profitmaking multinational enterprises.

Of its very nature, a report is a statement couched in dry, unemotional language, so do not expect me to draw any lyrical conclusions on the theme of solidarity which lies so close to my heart and mind — closer indeed to my mind than my heart. A man must believe in what he is doing if he is even to attempt to do it well, regardless of whether or not he belongs to the relativist school of thought.

The phrase « What's the use ? » is the key to suicide.

And we are determined to see that the Union of International Associations goes on living.



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PHOTO INBEL

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION DOCUMENTATION

Introduction to a new bibliographic tool (*.)

by Th. D. Dimitrov

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The primary objective of the bibliography is to examine the cumulative experience of the use of international documentation in the dissemination of information. All aspects of the subject including acquisitions, management and servicing are considered. It is hoped that bibliographic examination may provide a source of reference for the development of international collections in libraries and for study of the documentation itself. Of particular note, in this regard, is the section on specialised information for librarians and documentalists interested in international information systems.

The section on bibliographies and indexes, which illustrates the subject approach on a selective basis, and also the wide-ranging, multidisciplinary character of the informative function of international documentation, has been compiled as a contribution to general bibliographic control. Scholarly bibliographies listed in research projects are included because they are an additional source of general bibliographic control and are, therefore, also of interest to both scholars and students of world affairs.

Contents

- I. General. Definition of purposes and functions.
- II. Processing aspects : acquisitions, cataloguing, indexing.
- III. How to use the international documentation.
- IX. Bibliographic control :
 - A. Current catalogues and indexes of international documentation.
 - B. Structure and activities of international organisation.
 - C. World politics, international relations, peacekeeping operations, security, disarmament.
 - D. Accessions lists, lists of periodicals and selected articles published by international libraries.
 - E. National surveys of international documentation.
 - F. Journals reviewing international documentation.
 - G. Library journals concerned with international documentation.
- V. Activities of international libraries.
- VI. Modern trends. Operational information systems :
 - Directory of international governmental organisations — how to obtain their publications and documents.
 - List of intergovernmental organisations abbreviations.
 - Index of authors' names.
 - Index of corporate bodies, conferences and information systems.

(*) *Introduction to : Th. D. Dimitrov (Comp. and Ed.) Documents of International Organisations: 3 bibliographic handbook covering the United Nations and other intergovernmental organisations. London, international University Publications, 1973. Chicago, American Library Association, 1973. 301 p.*

The international Institute of bibliography, founded at Brussels in 1895, was the first body to use the term « international documentation ». The first international organisations of course, appeared much earlier, particularly after the Congress of Vienna of 1815 (*of Union of International Associations: Past, Present and Future*). Between

1815 and 1849 six international organisations were established and fourteen international congresses held. From 1850 to 1869 twenty-nine international organisations were created and there were twenty-two international congresses. By 1904 there were more than one hundred international congresses a year. In 1914 the number of international organisations had reached 500. At present there are more than 4,000, of which ten per cent are intergovernmental and over 5,000 international congresses are now held every year. Historically, international documentation has been shaped by each new international organisation and linked to its new institutional structure. The documentation appeared as a distinct phenomenon after the First World War with the creation of the League of Nations, and has now become an enormous and highly complicated working tool of the United Nations, its specialised agencies and all other intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations. Today, in order to serve the constantly growing system of international organisations, international documentation has proliferated at a staggering rate and has now reached figures of immense proportions. A glimpse into the future can be unnerving : It is forecast that by the year 2,000 there will be 13,000 international organisations and no less than 30,000 international congresses will be held annually.

International Documentation : Organisation & Management

The words - volume » and - value * are most often used to describe all the problems of organisation and management of international documents. The production of the documentation statistics are a clear indication of the volume and its critical proportions. The value question is not as easily def-

ined and, indeed, is yet to be finally assessed. Those who have attempted to deal with this question have met difficulties in devising the necessary criteria and methodology. The two methods that have been applied (partial enquiries into the value of certain international documents and citation surveys) have their obvious limitations. There were some results from an enquiry carried out among holders of large collections of United Nations documents made by the Joint Inspection Unit in 1971. 1,400 recipients of United Nations periodical publications and 75 subscribers expressed their views on the value of 84 of these. Citation surveys involve the counting of all bibliographical references to United Nations documents made in one or several documentary publications. The references are available by classifying them by subject, by main language, by form of the publications in which they appear, or by date. When applied to the subject of statistics, the citation survey method does, indeed, support the assertion that authors of governmental statistical publications cannot avoid referring to United Nations documents. The technical limitations of these methods require that the results gained must be evaluated within the confines of the individual inquiry and cannot really be used for comparative purposes.

Administrative approach

The problem of volume and cost is regularly characteristic of the administrative approach to international documents by the responsible bodies. The problem of their value is sometimes studied with inadequately defined criteria and usually on the assumption that there is a contradiction or conflict between their value and their volume. The same point is reflected in the difficulties met by delegations using this documentation who feel that its volume is excessive and thereby detracts from its value and usefulness. This is the thinking behind the General Assembly's attempt to define a policy for the control and limitation of documentation set forth in document A/INF/124 of March 1968, which emphasises (a) its high cost, (b) the difficulty which many governments find in studying and assimilating its information so as to prepare themselves to take part usefully in discussions at meetings, and (c) the Secretariat's inability to supply documents punctually in the necessary translations. This administrative analysis has resulted in useful directives concerning summary records of meetings, reports of meetings and annexes, and the difficulties raised by the documentation directly relevant to the life of the Organisation itself.

Library management approach

The library management approach is particularly interesting because it differs from the administrative approach to the value problem. The library is primarily concerned with the material's organisation, its acquisition, and the indexing, classification and reference work which make it usable. This approach, notwithstanding the difficulties of organisation caused by the excessive volume of documents, largely ignores the volume-value difficulty. Admittedly international and national libraries and documentation centres judge the value of documentation by different standards. If the library makes any value judgements, it is based more on documentation resulting from scientific research conducted by the organisations than on that resulting from meetings and conferences. International documents, with the exception of working documents for the exclusive use of delegates, circulate mainly (90 per cent) among four groups of libraries : international, national, parliamentary, and research. The responsibility to organise the use of international documentation has been one of the primary tasks of the international libraries. But there is no doubt that duplication of organisational effort, a general problem for all other publications as well, takes place for international documents. The many difficulties through which all libraries and documentation centres in the world passed during the last decade, has also seriously affected international libraries. As a result, existing catalogues and indexes, produced on an international level, are not sufficiently oriented to meet national information needs. In addition there has been no evaluation of those resolutions and recommendations passed since 1948, when the problem appeared with all its complications.

In any event implementation of such resolutions was accepted only in theory. Duplication of effort could be diminished if a plan for organising this material were to be developed at the editorial level by the organisations. Brief mention should be made here of the present trend to formulate, within the international organisations, a scientific and technical information policy which has become an integral part of their general policy and that of their various organs. In recent years this information policy has taken definite shape : for example, in the establishment of the UNISIST (World Science Information System) by UNESCO, of ISIS (Integrated Set of Information Systems) by the International Labour Office, of CAIP (Computer Assisted Indexing Programme) by the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, New York, of INIS (International Nuclear Information System), by the IAEA, of the

AGRIS (International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology), by FAO, Rome, of INDIS (Industrial Information System), by UNIDO, Vienna, of CLADES (Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation), by ECLA, Santiago de Chile, etc. These activities should not preclude librarians from contributing other ideas in the process of making the material available for use in their particular library to meet the needs of the users of that library. In this perspective, the librarian can choose between two alternative solutions depending on his purpose :

1. If the library intends to create a specialised collection of international publications, then a special procedure of specific treatment of the material is necessary.
2. If the library intends to integrate the international publications and major documents into the rest of its collections, the cataloguer should submit the material to the general treatment and to the principles governing the descriptive and subject cataloguing and the classification system established in this given library.

In the case of depository libraries, and parliamentary and research libraries, the international study centres, information centres of the United Nations, economic commissions, the specialised agencies, the non-governmental organisations and lastly those libraries and institutions having special arrangements for obtaining a complete series of international publications and documents, we can suppose that all these bodies which receive a complete distribution would be inclined to accept the first alternative, i.e. to create a special collection which involves organisational work.

The research approach : the experience of the Geneva Symposium

Lastly, there is the research approach to international documentation. The decision to convene the International Symposium on Documentation of the United Nations and other Intergovernmental Organisations in 1972 in Geneva, which was supported by the most competent institutions (Association of International Libraries, International Federation for Documentation, International Federation of Library Associations, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research), inaugurated a major effort in this approach to international documentation. It was noted that international organisations do not have consistent and/or effective information policies and systems. Co-ordination of existing systems and instruments of policy is a primary task to avoid overlapping in

research and documentation. The many methods and techniques now being used emphasise the need to harmonise existing information systems. Recommendations were addressed to governments to seek their assistance and support in the formulation of a suitable information policy. Measures that need to be taken to improve existing distribution systems ensuring the availability of documents in time, languages, and other factors were also discussed. As the content of documentation is closely linked to the destination of the documents, an attempt was made to establish a documentation typology and to consider the de-classification of confidential documents from the researcher's point of view. Another aspect of distribution is the study of the recipients, especially the conditions of use in societies with different political systems. The creation of regional collections of international documents to act as clearing centres to ensure efficient use was also considered. The existing network of depository libraries should be radically rationalised at the national level with the co-operation and involving the responsibility of government authorities.

The awareness of the availability of

documentation, the structure and operation of libraries and other centres for the accumulation and storage of the material were given particular attention. In order to facilitate processing work, it was recommended to adopt an authority list of intergovernmental corporate authors which will help in the establishment of authorship. The adoption of the international standard bibliographic description for international documents was also recommended. The International Standard Book Numbering, through Group 92, has been applied since the autumn of 1972 by a few intergovernmental organisations under the auspices of UNESCO. In addition, each organisation remains free to maintain its existing symbol and sales numbering. The Symposium was also concerned with the question of the volume of documents produced and whether this could be affected by improvement of their quality and use. All the organisations are reviewing their technical means of disseminating information in order to measure the productivity of information in terms of its social cost. The use of international documentation as an element of international life is now the subject of studies on the impact of international information on

social change and on political and economic decisions.

The Symposium report contains 64 recommendations on international documents. On the national level there are a number of proposals to encourage national action on the Geneva recommendations. As a result of several suggestions, the International Documents Task Force of the American Library Associations Government Documents Round Table has extended a proposal to hold a national workshop/symposium on international documents in 1975. Recommendations from this action will be referred to as a proposed second international symposium. On the international level, a joint AIL / FID / IFLA / UIA / UNESCO / UNITAR advanced training course on international documentation is to be conducted on a regular basis in various continents for the degree of Master of International Documentation. Participants, upon their return to their countries, would then become organisers of, and trainers in, national courses.

To sum up, current research is influencing the use of international documentation to the point where the subject is finally receiving the universal recognition it so justly deserves.

The Secretaries General :
Their Background and Education

The remaining part of this presentation will be devoted to the secretaries general, their background, career and attitudes. These secretaries general make up an interesting category of « international men ». As I have demonstrated above, quite a few of them are personal friends, and many others see each other often and do business with each other. Some of them have long experience in international work. Ninety-two per cent of the secretaries general are males. In other words, practically all secretaries general of INGOs that are not special women's organizations, are males. The majority of the secretaries general are middle-aged people :

30 years and below	5
31-40 years	14
41-50 years	29
51-60 years	32
61-70 years	16
71 years and above	3
Eighty-two per cent of the respondents were married at the time they completed the questionnaire, while an additional 7 per cent had been married earlier.	

The rank ordering of nations in terms of the nationality of secretaries general correlates highly with the rank ordering of nations in terms of national « representations » in INGOs. About 18 per cent of our respondents were French, 14 per cent Belgian, 14 per cent British, 10 per cent from the USA, etc. Seven per cent of the secretaries general had changed nationality once or several times during their lives, and about 1 per cent of them had double citizenship. Eight per cent of those that were married had spouses of a different nationality. Most secretaries general command an impressive number of languages :

One language	9
Two languages	23
Three languages	28
Four languages	25
Five or more	12
Sixty-five per cent of them know at least three languages. This high figure is not so surprising on the basis of the long education most of these persons have gone through. Eighty-seven per cent have completed university or equivalent forms of education, and only 1 per cent have no formal education after primary school. In terms of years, the distribution is as follows :	
Eight years or less	4
9-10 years	3
11-12 years	8
13-15 years	16
16 years or more	70
Those with university education, cover a number of different fields of study : 18 per cent have studied law, 20 per cent business administration and	

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economics, 13 per cent physical and

by Kjell Skjelsbaek

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Part 1 of this series can be found in n° 5 of *International Associations*, 1974.

natural sciences, 15 per cent medicine, veterinary sciences and odontology, 9 per cent have studied agricultural sciences, etc. As many as 11 per cent have studied at least two different disciplines on the university level.

The Secretaries General :
Their Career within
the Organization

In some organizations it is not necessary for the secretary general to be a member. However, 73 per cent of our respondents reported that they in fact were members, and most of them had been members for quite a long period of time :

0-5 years	21
6-10 years	26
11-15 years	22
16-20 years	15
21 years and more	16
Some of them have also served in the position of the secretary general for an impressive number of years :	

	per cent
2 years or less	25
3-4 years	22
5-6 years	13
7-8 years	9
9-10 years	9
11 years and more	20
Twenty per cent of them have been the executive leader of their organizations for more than a decade. Many INGOs in fact do not put any limitations on the term a secretary general may serve.	

In response to a question about the period of time they were elected or appointed for, they answer as follows :

	per cent
2 years and less	16
3 years	18
4 years and more	20
indefinitely	39
As long as he wants himself	9

Fifty-two per cent of the secretaries general had been elected by their organization, while another 36 per cent were appointed by the governing body of their INGO. Three per cent had applied for the post, and two per cent had volunteered. The remaining four per cent had got the post by other means, and many of these had actually founded the organization of which they were in charge.

However, most of our respondents had had other positions in the organizations before they became secretary general. Table A gives an overview of the positions held.

The Secretaries General :
Career in other Organizations

Many of our respondents have been and are active in other organizations than the one in which they serve as secretary general. They are « organizational men » with extensive administrative experience, often in addition to professional competence in science, medicine, economics, etc. We first asked them about positions in other national nongovernmental organizations with no international affiliation

(including business firms) before they

The Position of the Preceding

positions held. A

24 per cent became secretary general when the INGO was founded
13 per cent were not a member before becoming secretary general
17 per cent were a member of the national section only

became secretaries general :

No positions	27
Only member	13
Member of board	17
President	14
Secretary General	29

A large proportion have been in leading administrative positions.

The next question concerned participation in national governmental organizations :

Now position	80
Low-ranking governmental employee	3
High-ranking governmental employee	15
MP	2
Member of government	1

As much as 80 per cent have no governmental position, and three fourths of the remaining have served as high-ranking employees.

Membership of other INGOs is not very infrequent, either on the national or on the international level :

	per cent
No membership	73
Member only	11
Member of board on the national level	7
National President	3
National secretary general	6
Member of international board	10
International president	4
International secretary general	8

It is of course possible to serve both in the national and international section, and therefore the sum of percentages exceeds one hundred. No less than 22 per cent of our respondents had served in other INGOs on the international level, and this means that experiences from one organization often is communicated to and used in another.

A few secretaries general have served in INGOs before they became administrative heads of INGOs :

	per cent
No position in INGOs	94
Low ranking employee	1
High ranking employee	3
Secretary general	1

In addition, 11 per cent of those that answered our questionnaire had been members of one or more national, governmental delegations. As I shall show below, some INGO secretary generals expect to transfer to INGOs, so there is a certain amount of exchange of personnel between the two categories of international organizations.

Secretary General

In order to get some more information about the career of secretaries general, we asked about what happened to their predecessors, and what plans they themselves had for the future. These questions were not answered as completely and consistently as most of the others. The data is therefore not as reliable as we should like it to be, but it nevertheless gives some indications of trends.

We shall first deal with the fate of the predecessor. Twenty-seven per cent of our respondents had never had one. This figure corresponds well with the 24 per cent that had become secretary general when the organization was founded. Seventeen per cent of those who had a predecessor, reported that he was no longer alive, while another 23 per cent reported that he was not working any more. Only 8 per cent of the predecessors were women.

Let us first look at the position of the predecessors within the organization they had been heading :

	per cent
No position	63
Rank-and-file member of a national section	20
Member of a national board	6
National president/chairman	4
National secretary general	7
Member of international board	18
International president	10

Working in the international secretariat

It is again possible to hold positions both at the national and international level. Therefore the sum of percentages exceeds one hundred. The figures in the above table are surprisingly low which probably means that the secretaries general often withdraw from active participation in their organization when their term is ended.

Some of them remain or become active in other non-governmental organizations on the national level, organizations without any international affiliations :

	per cent
No position	54
Member only	15
Member of board	12
President	7
Secretary General	11
Some join national, governmental organizations, but they are fewer :	

No position	85
Low-ranking employee	1
High-ranking employee	10

per cent

MP 2

Member of government 1

It may of course be important for INGOs to have insiders in national governmental structures, particularly insiders with first-hand experience of the particular problems of INGOs.

Then there are some predecessors who get or maintain positions in other INGOs :

No position	80
Rank-and-file member of a national section	13
Member of a national board	5
National president/chairman	0
National secretary general	2
Member of international board	7
International president	4
International secretary general	4

The figures again add up to more than one hundred, but the total percentage of those who are active in another INGO is low, only about twenty.

Only 2 per cent of the predecessors were working in INGOs, and the majority of those had positions as high-ranking employees. About 3 per cent is reported to have become members of national governmental delegations, but the data is not very reliable.

The secretaries general were also asked about what positions they expected to get in the future when their term was over, and they were given alternatives identical to those used for their predecessors. The distribution of answers is also almost identical. The only figure that stands a little out, is the 11 per cent that expected to serve on national, governmental delegations. In conclusion, previous secretaries general most often withdraw from active participation in organizational life, but to the extent that they are active, they are more likely to be so in the nongovernmental sector. This is hardly surprising.

Some Attitudes and Preferences of Secretaries General

Finally I shall present some data about how the Secretaries General look upon their organizations and their role. We first asked : In general, if a friend asked your advice about his professional career in organizations, which of the alternatives in Table B would you recommend to him ?

It is beyond doubt that the international level is seen as more interesting than the national. Furthermore, the governmental sector is deemed less attractive on the national level, while the difference on the international level is negligible. Despite the frequent complaints from INGO officers about INGOs, quite a few of them are prepared to advise friends to work in such organizations.

In order to get a better impression of how strong the preference for work on the international level is, the respon-

choice of organization... B

National nongovernmental organizations (private business or per cent
National governmental organizations (ministries, etc.)
International nongovernmental organizations
International governmental organizations (UN, or any of the 33
specialized agencies)

...and position C
per cent

Work in the UN secretariat 46
Work in the UN mission of your country 18
Be a member of a delegation from your country to the UN 36

denets were confronted with two alter-
natives and asked which one they
would chose :

To work in an international or-
ganization that has no connec-
tion with your personal goals
and membership,

or : To work in a national organiza-
tion that is related to your per-
sonal goals and membership.
Only 65 per cent of the respondents
answered this question, but of those
that answered, 66 per cent preferred
the first alternative. There seems to be
probably a strong motivation for inter-
national work regardless of relatedness
to personal interests and goals.
In order to get some indication of
whether the attitudes of secretaries
general are predominantly national or
transnational (global), we confronted
them with the hypothetical situation
that they were going to work for the
UN in New York and asked in which
capacity they would like to serve there.
(See Table C).

Almost one half of the respondents
wanted to work in the transnational part
of the UN, the secretariat. To be a
member of a delegation from one's
country is checked twice as often as
working in the UN mission of one's
country. This may have to do with
the short-term nature of appointments
to delegations, as opposed to missions.
But it is also possible that respondents
would see themselves representing cer-
tain professional or other transnational
rather than national interests if ap-
pointed to national delegations.
Having established that our respon-
dents generally prefer international to
national work and the nongovernmen-
tal to the governmental sector, and that
transnational loyalties seem to play
an important role, we shall lastly
look at the relative importance, as
they see it, of being a good administra-
tor, of being committed to the goals
of the organization, and of having good
knowledge about the issues the organ-
ization is concerned with. The method
I use is paired comparison of answers
to the following question : if you were
asked about who should be your suc-
cessor, what kind of person would you
prefer ? (See Table D)

Commitment is preferred to knowl-
edge about the issues, and knowledge

about the issues is preferred to admin-
istrative skill." On the basis of this
rank ordering of preferences I would
have expected that more respondents
would have preferred commitment to
administrative skill than knowledge to
administrative skill, but the opposite
is the case. The reason is that some
secretaries general have not checked
these alternatives in a consistent man-
ner. However, the number of cases
of inconsistent rank-ordering of alter-
natives is not large enough to blur the
general trend : strong emphasis on
commitment to the goals and values
of the organization, and relatively little
stress on administrative skill. This is
not so unreasonable in light of the
remuneration of these persons. Most
of them receive very little money,
and a strong dedication to the organ-
ization and its objectives and values
is a prerequisite for doing a good job.

Concluding Remarks

I shall make no attempt to summarize
all the findings reported here. The
questions in our form were worded
with various theoretical concerns in
mind, and the information gathered
has been and will be used for differ-
ent purposes . (cfr. the bibliography).
This article does present a theoretical
framework, and there is no attempt to
test scientific hypotheses about rela-
tionships between different variables or
factors. It is a presentation of simple,
univariate distributions which in them-
selves may be interesting, but do not
lead to the establishment of social
« laws ». But even at this stage of the
research process many questions arise.
How reliable is our data ? Why do
we find distributions of this or that

priorities... D

	a person who is a good administrator	per cent
	a person who has a deep commitment to the goals and values of the organization	36
or	a person who is a good administrator 29	64
	a person who has good knowledge about the issues the organization is concerned with	71
or	a person who has a deep commitment to the goals and values of the organization	53
or	a person who has good knowledge about the issues the organization is concerned with	58

nature ? Which variables can explain
the variation on others ? Reactions
to such questions from the INGOs
themselves will be greatly appreciated.

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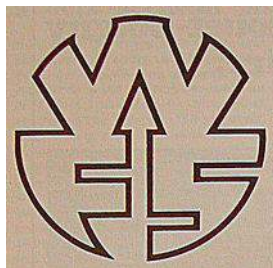
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WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY



The World Fertility Survey (WFS) is 'a major international research programme dealing with human fertility behaviour. Its basic aims are twofold : (a) to provide the scientific information which will enable countries throughout the world to describe and interpret their population's fertility,

and (b) so far as possible to make analytical comparisons of fertility and the factors which affect it in different countries and regions of the world.

This fundamental scientific information is lacking for many countries. Improved data on human fertility would clearly facilitate national efforts in economic and social planning and would provide a much sounder basis than has, in many cases, previously been available for the study of population growth.

With the collaboration of the United Nations the WFS will be undertaken by the International Statistical Institute in co-operation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, in observance of World Population Year 1974. The WFS is supported financially by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Additional support of one kind or another is being sought from national governments and other sources.

The work of the WFS will be supervised by ISI committees at the strategic and technical level comprised of representatives from the collaborating organizations and international experts. The administrative staff of the WFS will reside in The Hague in the central office of ISI and the project itself will be directed from a permanent professional staff based in London. The WFS programme consists of stimulating and assisting the nations of the world to conduct scientific sample surveys in fertility which will yield results that are nationally representative and internationally comparable. Within an

An international programme

International Statistical Institute
Director : E. Lunnenberg

individual country, the WFS will generally take the form of a single-round survey of households so selected as to provide a probability sample, preferably one capable of providing national estimates.

In some cases it will be conducted independently; in others it may be linked with projects of a parallel kind which some countries are already undertaking. Above all the WFS will strive for national survey results of high quality. This will be achieved through the work of national staffs and the assistance of the WFS Central Staff, combined with adequate time devoted to planning, the testing of instrumentation and procedures, the training of survey personnel and careful phasing of survey activities. In any participating country it is hoped that the WFS will be a model of scientific excellence and provide a standard against which subsequent surveys may be compared.

Each national survey within the WFS programme is expected to adopt a common set of core items, although there will be enough flexibility to take care of local circumstances. In addition there will be an opportunity for the expansion of the inquiry into related areas of particular national interest. Among the factors to be explored are age of respondent, birth history, pregnancy history (if feasible) and marital history; factors immediately affecting fertility levels such as prolonged breast feeding; attitudes about family size; and social and economic factors such as occupation, educational attainment and other cultural characteristics. A list of suggested supplementary items for augmenting the core questionnaire will also be developed.

The need for adequate quality control and evaluation is fully recognized and it will be among the duties of the Central Staff to ensure the maximum degree of reliability in the results. Processing, tabulation and the writing of national reports will be carried out in the participating countries so far as possible. Here also the Central Staff will play a vital role in developing prototype manuals for the editing, coding and tabulation of survey information,

of fertility research

the standardization of classification and codes and assistance at all levels in training personnel as well as the provision of electronic data processing facilities.

As far as organization at the national level is concerned, the Central Staff will adopt a flexible approach in dealing with participating countries, taking account of those countries' resources and capabilities. Each participant country will be asked to designate a National Director who will have overall responsibility for the country's survey. Country co-operation and acceptance of responsibility for carrying out a high quality survey is an essential key-stone for the success of the WFS programme. When a country agrees to participate in the WFS it will be requested to concur in a basic agreement, to be negotiated with the Central Staff, governing its survey. At this time, the country will be asked to submit a schedule detailing whatever technical and financial assistance may be required for carrying out the survey. Depending on the needs of individual countries, the WFS programme expects to be able to offer technical and/or financial assistance for any phase of the survey, from beginning to end. The technical assistance provided by the WFS may take the form either of advisory visits by members of the Central Staff, or of consultants who would reside in the participating country. Such assistance will be concerned primarily with the statistical and demographic aspects of the survey : the design of the questionnaire, the sample design, the tabulation programme, the analytical interpretation of the results, etc. It is also hoped that it will be possible to offer assistance in the fields of computer programming and systems design, with the drafting of field manuals and the training of field staff.

However, the executive responsibility for the survey and the preparation of the report will remain with the individual country, though in some cases financial assistance for these aspects will be provided by the WFS.

continued on page 359

Ouvert en Août 73,

le Palais des Congrès Houphouët Boigny d'Abidjan a déjà accueilli plus de 10.000 congressistes

En août 1973, l'Ivoire Inter Continental annonçait l'ouverture, à Abidjan, d'un Palais des Congrès ultra moderne, d'une capacité de 2.100 places, en complément de l'Hôtel Ivoire dont les installations venaient d'être élargies (750 chambres, golf, bowling, patinoire, casino, etc.). Ce magnifique ensemble Palais-Hôtel, qui se dresse au bord de la lagune d'Abidjan, à Cocody, a tenté suffisamment de responsables de Congrès et Rencontres pour qu'en quelques mois une trentaine de manifestations, représentant au total 10.000 congressistes au moins, y aient eu lieu.

« Un tel résultat est logique, nous confie Mr JC. Hélay, directeur des ventes des Congrès de l'Ivoire, car nous estimons apporter deux avantages essentiels aux organisateurs-responsables : d'abord le dépaysement : la Côte d'Ivoire est une République neuve et active, qui a su s'ouvrir au modernisme tout en préservant un cadre traditionnel et son folklore. Abidjan est une nouveauté pour l'homme d'affaires habitué aux « standards » de l'Europe ou des Etats Unis. En Côte d'Ivoire, on découvre, en marge des sessions, autre chose : l'Afrique. C'est une merveilleuse « prime ». En second lieu, la modernité des installations du Palais des Congrès assure aux organisateurs une réalisation parfaite des programmes de travail. Cette modernité s'exprime dans la conception des salles, qui peuvent se moduler en fonction des besoins et du nombre de personnes, et dans les aménagements techniques : audio-visuels, scènes mobiles, traduction simultanée, bureau de presse, téléx, P & T, vestiaires, bars, services, etc. ».



Mr SEIBOLD, directeur de l'Ivoire Inter-Continental, fait visiter le Palais des Congrès Houphouët Boigny d'Abidjan à Mr BOKASSA Président de la République Centre Africaine

Quels ont été vos principaux clients depuis août dernier ?

« Les trois plus importantes manifestations, tant par le nombre que par l'internationalité, ont été sans aucun doute :

- Le Congrès de la Paix mondiale par le Droit : 1800 avocats, juges et juristes venus du monde entier.
- Les Assises de la Fédération Universelle des Associations d'Agences de Voyages, qui ont réuni 800 professionnels du Tourisme venant de tous les coins du monde.

tionale des organismes de Sécurité Sociale, au cours duquel un certain nombre de décisions fondamentales ont été prises, sous le nom de « convention d'Abidjan ».

« Mais en marge de ces conventions spectaculaires, le Palais des Congrès Houphouët-Boigny a vu venir régulièrement à lui des groupes de 100 à 200 personnes, pour des colloques et séminaires sur des sujets aussi divers que la bière (200 personnes des Brasseries SPLUGEN) l'électro ménager (100 français réunis par la Sté ARTHUR MARTIN) la médecine (laboratoires MERCKSHARP-DOHME) la Banque (Banque Africaine de développement) l'armée (95 officiers français) l'industrie (le staff européen de GENERAL MOTORS) la mode (semaine Internationale du Textile et de la Confection). Sans parler des galas avec vedettes internationales, suivis par 2000 amateurs chaque fois. »

Vos prochains hôtes au Palais des Congrès d'Abidjan? Nous accueillons dans trois mois la 14ème Conférence mondiale de la S.I.D. (Sté Internationale pour le Développement) qui va grouper un millier de personnes; en attendant cet événement, divers séminaires importants auront lieu : 150 Tours Operators de Globe Travel Group, 100 managers de COCA COLA, 150 médecins Italiens. Vous voyez que, pour une période de lancement, les résultats sont appréciables. Mais nous comptons développer notre activité régulièrement dans les mois qui viennent.

A la suite de la mise en service d'un nouveau standard, le nouveau numéro de téléphone de M J C HELARY est le 260-85 64; l'adresse étant toujours : 4 rue Cambon 75001 Paris.



A l'Ivoire Inter Continental ; le Président de la République de Côte d'Ivoire Mr Houphouët Boigny et Mme accueillent la Reine Juliana de Hollande et le Prince Bernhard. Photos PHOTOVOIRE.

- Le Congrès de l'Association Interna-

The Involvement of NGO's in the U.N. Conference/Exposition on Human Settlements

The U.N. Conference /Exposition on Human Settlements will be the first world wide governmental series of meetings concerned with local communities and the direct environment of the citizens, the places where a man lives, works and plays. The significance and outcome of the Vancouver Conference will be directly relative to the interest it arouses in the subjects under discussion among large sections of the population. This interest is essential in order to generate the political will to reach decisions.

Non-governmental organisations, independent of whether they are organized on an international, a national or a local scale, can play an important role in mobilizing public opinion in this respect. The U.N. Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in June 1972, would never have received so much attention in the news media, in parliaments, etc., were it not for the public discussion of the subject started and promoted by a great many voluntary groups. An additional reason for associating NGO's with the Conference /Exposition is the expertise which a great many of them have in the field of the Conference subjects. Their knowledge and experience should be used both for the preparation of the Conference/Exposition itself and in helping to give shape to the discussions outside the official meeting.

In fact, because of public declarations by U.N. and governmental representatives, many of these NGO's have come to expect that they will be enabled to contribute to the decision-making process of the Conference. If no such possibilities exist this might seriously affect their interest in the meeting. If, on the other hand, effective arrangements are created for their involvement in the preparations (at least by making their opinions known to the official decision makers) their enthusiasm for the Conference would be greatly enhanced.

Different types of NGO's

The official relationship between the U.N. and non-governmental organisations is at present under review. The existing system provides for the admission of international NGO's into «Consultative Status» which gives them,

by J.G. van Putten
Secretary General, IULA

dependent on their importance to the U.N., certain rights such as admittance, as observers, to U.N. meetings and the submission of written or oral statements. More than 500 NGO's, representing a wide variety in size and purpose, have been recognized as such by the U.N.

At the Stockholm Conference, after initial hesitation, observers from many NGO's, international, national, and even local, were admitted. They met daily in one of the Conference buildings for briefings. In addition, facilities in another building were provided by the host country, where meetings and expositions could be held by voluntary groups (the Environment Forum). Furthermore some groups like Dai Dong, the People's Forum and others held meetings of their own. Many of the groups present in Stockholm (mostly those which had applied for admission as observers) expressed the wish for a continuous relationship with the U.N. Environment Programme. No decision has been taken as yet about special rules for a UNEP consultative status which would admit national and local groups in addition to international ones.

Other groups, especially some of the youth groups and ad hoc action groups, have not shown interest in such continued contacts with the U.N. Nevertheless, it is more than likely that they or other similar groups still to be formed will want to be present at Vancouver during the Conference/Exposition and to be involved in its preparations.

A category of NGO's which should be mentioned especially in this context, viz, training and research institutes in the field of human settlements, is not organized on an international, often not even on a national scale and has few, if any, relations with the U.N. However, these institutes could make an important contribution to the Conference/Exposition.

An effort should be made to reach as many groups as possible at an early stage in order to find out their interest in the Conference/Exposition. It

should be realized however that the interest will grow slowly, is likely to increase sharply five or six months before the meeting, and will reach its peak during the Conference itself. It should also be realized that the different character of the groups puts some of them in a better position than others to provide a contribution to the Conference preparations.

NGO involvement in the preparatory stage

In accordance with established procedures those NGO's which enjoy consultative status can submit written or oral statements to the Economic and Social Council. It would be helpful if the Secretary General of the Conference/Exposition would announce as soon as possible at which stages of the preparation and to which committees NGO's, individually or collectively, can submit such statements.

A special effort should be undertaken by the Conference Secretariat to make use of the expertise of NGO's concerned with one or more aspects of the Conference theme. This could be done either by concluding contracts with them for the undertaking of research projects, the writing of basic papers, the making of surveys, etc., or by encouraging and assisting them to shape their own programmes of activity so as to make these serve the purposes of the Conference/Exposition. National sections of international NGO's, individually or in committees composed of representatives of several NGO's, can make suggestions to national governments with regard to the designation of coordinating machinery for the preparation of the Conference/Exposition, the Conference subjects which should receive special attention, the selection of demonstration projects and items for the Exposition, as well as the composition of national delegations. National NGO committees can, furthermore, help to arouse public interest in the Conference/Exposition and consider the best methods of mobilizing support for development cooperation in the field of human settlements.

Thought should be given to the possibility of convening, with the assistance of the Conference/Exposition Secretary General, one or more meetings of

NGO's, research institutes, etc., in order to consult them on themes of the Conference.

Rather than in the preparations of the official Conference/Exposition, several NGO's might want to be involved in the preparation of parallel NGO meetings. In view of the wide variety of interests among NGO's, more than one conference of voluntary groups might be held simultaneously with the official one. Care should be taken, however, a) not to structure them rigidly and to allow for improvisations, and b) to hold them close one another (and near the official meeting) so that there would be ample room for communication between them. This last point should receive immediate attention and steps should be taken to reserve the necessary meeting facilities in Vancouver.

NGO activities during the Conference/Exposition

It can be expected that all NGO's in consultative status with the U.N. or the Specialized Agencies (and possibly other NGO's) will be invited to send observers to the Conference. Briefing sessions are likely to be organized where members of the Conference staff and delegates will inform the NGO representatives of the proceedings of the Conference. An effort should be made to make these sessions less of a one-way affair than was the case in Stockholm.

Several NGO's are likely to be interested in a discussion among themselves and with the government representatives on subjects related to the official Conference. Such a parallel NGO Conference should be prepared carefully. Which subjects should be chosen? Would it be useful to have « parallel » discussions with the official meeting or rather to concentrate on aspects which are less likely to receive sufficient attention from governments? Should working papers be prepared in advance?

Other NGO's would probably prefer an entirely open meeting in the form of an open forum, where groups and individuals would have the opportunity to put forward their views. In order to keep such a meeting lively, some organization would nevertheless be desirable, e.g. for the programming of debates among representatives of opposite views or of panel discussions, and, of course, in order to allocate time and space to all potential contributors.

As mentioned above, communication between the different NGO groups should be promoted by locating them in one building near the official Conference. It should also be enhanced by the publication of a daily Conference newspaper (the Forum, published during the Stockholm Conference, provides an excellent example). As long as little is known about the

Exposition side of the project the NGO contribution in this respect can be discussed only vaguely. How does the Exposition relate to the pilot projects? Will it not overemphasize the aesthetic and the material? How does one visualize participation, mortgage institutions, community building, local government reform? NGO's might be invited to take part in a competition for ideas about Exposition items. Some of them might want to organize their own « alternative » expo.

Organizational aspects

At the world assembly of NGO's concerned with the environment, which was held in June 1973 in Geneva, representatives of NGO's interested in being associated with the Human Settlements Conference, held a short meeting and a Steering Group of three persons (1) was formed and given the task of exploring the possibilities of NGO involvement and maintaining contact with the Group. The International Union of Local Authorities and the International Federation for Housing and Planning offered to act as a provisional secretariat. Contacts with the U.N. and the UNEF Secretariats have been made, but until the Secretariat of the Conference/Exposition has been established, it is unlikely that detailed arrangements can be made.

The most important task at present for the Steering Group seems therefore to mobilize the interest of as many NGO's as possible and to find out about their views and wishes. A first attempt of this kind restricted to the NGO's which had indicated their interest during the Geneva meeting, produced only a few reactions. Nevertheless, new efforts should be made and first of all those groups which can make a professional contribution to the Conference/Exposition should be approached. For this purpose use should be made of direct mailing as well as of publicity media (the Development Forum?).

At an early date it may prove necessary to designate a small team of persons with organizational and press experience to work full time on the NGO side of the Conference/Exposition. It should keep close contacts with the group of NGO's in consultative status, as well as with others in order to avoid frictions. It might prove useful if the team were to be located in Vancouver where it would work with the local organizers.

At the Environment Forum in Stockholm there was a serious disequilibrium in the participation and consequently a certain oneness in the discussions. It was estimated by the organizers that about 60 % of those present were North Americans; probably because of language difficulties the Swedish participation was less than might have been expected. The North

American impact in Vancouver will be overwhelming unless measures are taken to organize cheap or free transport from the developing countries, as well as from Europe. (How and according to which criteria should free tickets be distributed?) The entire operation will cost a considerable amount of money. It is estimated that the expenses involved in the organization of the Environment Forum alone were \$ 250,000. This sum did not include the costs of bringing over 50 participants from the developing countries. A rough estimate should be prepared and funds should be secured as soon as possible.

(1) Jean Louis Lalonde, Montreal (Intern. Union of Architects) Donald Heisel, New York (The Population Council) Han van Putten, The Hague (Intern. Union of Local Authorities).

continued from page 355

The timing of the surveys will vary from country to country, as they will have to be fitted in with the programmes of other census and survey operations. But it is not expected that many countries will want to embark on the field work before the middle of 1974.

However, some countries may already be planning to hold demographic surveys in 1973 or early 1974; the relationship of these surveys to the WFS, and the degree of assistance which the WFS may be able to provide, will have to be explored. In some cases these surveys may be regarded as pre-tests and the experience gained from them used for refining the procedures to be adopted in subsequent surveys.

The two years from 1st July 1972 through 30th June 1974 will be in the main, a preparatory period and will be spent in recruiting the members of the Central Staff, preparing model questionnaires, field manuals and tabulation programmes and in drawing up contracts with the participating countries. However, some surveys may be carried out in this period if the opportunity arises. The main implementation period will be in the three years 1st July 1974 through 30th June 1977.

It is the intention to circulate a WFS Newsletter to report progress to participants and other interested parties.

Persons wishing to be on the mailing list for this Newsletter should send their name and address to:

International Statistical Institute
428, Prinses Beatrixlaan
Voorburg
Netherlands



La fédération mondiale des jeunesses libérales et radicales

Freddy A.G. Neyts

Trésorier

La FMJLR est l'organisme qui assure la coordination entre les mouvements de jeunes et les mouvements étudiants libéraux et radicaux du monde entier.

Pour ses organisations-membres, elle est un centre d'échanges d'informations dans les domaines politique et organique.

Les principales activités de la FMJLR sont :

le CONGRES MONDIAL, qui se réunit tous les deux ans. Il est l'organe politique principal, représentant toutes les organisations-membres.

Des SEMAINES, traitant de problèmes particuliers, sont souvent organisés en collaboration avec d'autres organisations internationales.

Des CONTACTS INDIVIDUELS sont favorisés par la publication d'un bulletin d'information et d'une liste d'adresses, ainsi que par des manifestations, telles que les jamborees, ouvertes à tous les membres des organisations affiliées.

La structure de la FMJLR

Le Congrès Mondial est le principal organe de décision.

Les statuts permettent aux organisations des différents continents de créer une Organisation régionale chargée des contacts et de l'organisation des manifestations au niveau régional. La Fédération régionale européenne est en pleine activité.

Le Bureau International, élu par le Congrès et dirigé par le Président, administre la FMJLR entre les congrès. Le Secrétariat, qui occupe une secrétaire appointée, assure le travail administratif.

Le Comité Etudiant est l'organe par lequel les mouvements étudiants règlent les questions propres aux étudiants.

Le Centre de Documentation enregistre les idées et les activités politiques des organisations-membres ou d'autres organismes avec lesquels nous entretenons des relations étroites (par exemple les mouvements de libération).

La FMJLR a des organisations membres dans tous les pays démocratiques d'Europe, Canada, Etats-Unis, en Colombie, Israël et Inde. Des organisations d'exilés de l'Espagne, de l'Estonie et de la Namibie sont membres observateurs.

Les « IDEES » (ou la doctrine...) de la FMJLR...

« Des changements révolutionnaires sont nécessaires dans les domaines politique, social et culturel... »

« Ces changements sont nécessaires dans le monde entier mais des méthodes différentes seront requises selon les conditions historiques et sociales. »

(Congrès de la FMJLR, 1968)

Le changement par l'éducation

L'éducation doit être accessible à chacun. Il importe qu'elle soit impartiale dans les domaines politique et religieux.

L'éducation de l'individu revêt une importance fondamentale tant pour lui-même que pour la société. Elle constitue le principal moyen de faire prendre à quelqu'un conscience de ses propres facultés et capacités latentes. Ce n'est qu'en ouvrant à tous l'éducation et la formation professionnelle qu'il sera possible d'offrir à chaque individu des possibilités égales de développement. De plus, seules une éducation et une formation accessibles à tous permettent à la société d'atteindre à un niveau élevé d'opinions motivées sur les problèmes sociaux. (Manifeste de la FMJLR, 1964)

Au sein du système d'éducation, qui-conque est affecté directement par une décision devrait avoir le droit de prendre part à l'élaboration de celle-ci. (Congrès de la FMJLR, 1968)

La FMJLR et le monde

L'indépendance nationale et l'autodétermination; la démocratie et la justice sociale sont encore toujours refusées à de nombreux peuples du monde. Plusieurs régions opprimées ont vu naître des mouvements visant à libérer les peuples de l'oppression colonialiste et néocolonialiste, de la discrimination.

de l'impérialisme, de l'exploitation, de la dictature (se parant ou non du manteau de la démocratie constitutionnelle) et de structures socio-économiques contraires à la justice sociale, au développement économique normal et à la réalisation des possibilités humaines.

La FMJLR affirme hautement son appui à tous les mouvements de libération poursuivant un programme d'autodétermination nationale et ethnique, basé sur une participation pleine et entière du peuple dans la construction d'une véritable démocratie et d'une juste société.

Nous demandons aux gouvernements d'accorder aux mouvements de libération une aide politique, financière, sociale, éducative et médicale. Nous leur demandons aussi de s'efforcer de satisfaire à toutes les autres demandes d'aide de ces mouvements. (Congrès de la FMJLR, 1970: mini-manifeste)

L'objectif de la FMJLR consiste en une communauté mondiale d'où serait exclue la force militaire en tant que moyen de résoudre les conflits. Nul pays ne devrait être exploité ou opprimé par un autre pays, que ce soit directement ou indirectement. La FMJLR croit que les pactes de défense régionale existant en Europe et en Asie sont dépassés et devraient être remplacés par un système de sécurité internationale.

La FMJLR condamne toutes les formes d'impérialisme de Grandes Puissances...

(Congrès de la FMJLR, 1970: programme de sécurité)

L'individu et la société

Le libéralisme vise à assurer à chaque individu la liberté et la possibilité de développer ses capacités naturelles et d'en faire usage. Conformément aux principes libéraux, tout individu devrait être à même de décider librement et ce, dans la plus large mesure possible, de tout ce qui le concerne intimement, du choix de l'occupation, du lieu de résidence, du mariage, de la

religion, de la morale et de l'adhésion à des principes sociaux et politiques. Tout être engagé dans la production industrielle ou agricole devrait pouvoir participer aux décisions qui affectent sa vie professionnelle. Dans cette perspective, les Libéraux préconisent des moyens tels que la codétermination et la réforme agraire. Tout individu doit être affranchi de la misère et avoir d'égales possibilités de travail. L'ensemble des ressources humaines de la société ne peut contribuer

au bien commun que dans des conditions de plein emploi. L'Etat devrait veiller à ce que chacun ait un salaire suffisant. La société devrait être responsable de la sécurité sociale de ses citoyens et devrait mettre en place l'appareil propre à alléger la souffrance découlant de la maladie, de l'invalidité, de la vieillesse et d'autres causes de détresse sociale. (Manifeste de la FMJLR, 1964) Si vous voulez **faire** plus ample con-

naissance avec nous, n'hésitez pas : écrivez-nous ! Nous vous enverrons une documentation intéressante.

Pour le bureau,
Freddy A.G. NEYTS
Trésorier-Treasurer
Fédération Mondiale des Jeunesses
"Libérales et Radicales"
World Federation of Liberal and Radical **Youth**
rue de Naples, 39
1050 Bruxelles

Le mouvement de la Francophonie

Association Internationale de Solidarité Francophone

L'Association internationale de solidarité francophone est née en 1970, de la fusion d'un certain nombre d'Associations.

Objectifs

- Informer, entraider et coordonner les activités des associations qui œuvrent au rapprochement des pays et des peuples de langue française.
- Faire mieux connaître au public, les pays et les peuples de la communauté de langue à laquelle il appartient, l'informer des coopérations qui existent à l'intérieur de cette communauté.
- Etudier les moyens à mettre en œuvre pour améliorer et amplifier cette coopération, stimuler la connaissance mutuelle.
- Etre un lieu de rencontres pour la jeunesse de tous les pays de langue française.
- Coopérer avec l'administration.
- Etre un centre d'accueil pour toutes les personnalités et les organismes étrangers œuvrant aux mêmes fins.

Activités

Publications : L'Association fait paraître chaque année une revue « Francophonie » qui contient :

- un bilan de la coopération publique et privée entre les pays de langue française; une attention toute particulière est portée à faire bien connaître la vie, les réalisations et les projets des associations privées francophones.
- une chronologie des événements touchant à la Francophonie et aux pays partiellement ou entièrement de langue française.
- et un dossier établi sur l'une des activités de l'Association pendant l'année.

En 1973, le dossier a été consacré au Colloque de Liège sur la rencontre des Cultures au sein du monde francophone, organisé par l'Association dans le cadre du mois de la francité.

L'Association élabore également, en cours d'année, des numéros spéciaux destinés à faire mieux connaître les organismes nationaux et internationaux s'occupant de coopération dans les pays de langue française.

Cette année, le numéro spécial traite de l'Agence de coopération culturelle et technique. Il explique son organigramme, ses buts et ses réalisations depuis sa création à Niamey jusqu'à nos jours. Y sont également rapportées, les Conférences Générales qui ont marqué son existence.

L'Association travaille à la réédition et à la remise à jour du Dictionnaire de la Francophonie.

Le centre de documentation

Un centre de documentation est ouvert tous les jours, au siège de l'Association. Chercheurs, étudiants ou spécialistes y viennent travailler. On y trouve dossiers de presse, revues et ouvrages se rapportant à la Francophonie, aux pays partiellement ou entièrement de langue française, à la coopération entre ses pays, aux organismes publics et privés dont elle relève etc...

Le centre fait paraître un bulletin trimestriel : A.S.F. DOCUMENTATION qui contient :

- une chronologie des événements se rapportant à la coopération culturelle entre les pays partiellement ou entièrement de langue française.
- une bibliographie (analyse des livres touchant au domaine de la Francophonie et de la coopération parus pendant le trimestre, analyse des articles de journaux et de revues traitant le sujet).
- un Calendrier des diverses manifestations.

Le centre de Rencontres internationales de Sablières

L'Association gère un centre de rencontres internationales situé dans la région Languedoc Roussillon, au bord de la mer. Ce centre reçoit toute l'année, des jeunes étudiants et travailleurs issus des pays partiellement ou entièrement de langue française. Les stagiaires peuvent y pratiquer de nombreux sports, participer à des soirées culturelles et récréatives, faire des visites d'Etudes ou touristiques etc...

Le but est de créer des contacts entre les jeunes et les sensibiliser à la communauté de langue à laquelle ils appartiennent.

0



congressalia



Ce symbole est celui du 6e Congrès de la Ligue Internationale des Associations d'Aide aux Handicapés mentaux qui se déroulera du 14 au 19 septembre 1975 à Dublin (Irlande); il évoque la disproportion entre le développement du corps et celui de l'esprit; il trouve son inspiration dans la tradition gaélique et l'art irlandais primitif.



Le 1er Congrès Mondial de Médecine et Biologie de l'Environnement se réunira à Paris, Maison de l'Unesco du 1er au 5 juillet sur la Présidence d'Honneur du Directeur Général de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé.



9th World Energy Conference
September 22-27 1974
The theme for the conference will be The Economic and Environmental Challenges of Future Energy Requirements. Emphasis will be on worldwide energy problems and opportunities, recognizing the balance that must be achieved between meeting the needs of society and protecting the environment.

MEXICO

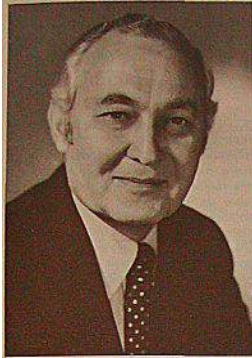
The International Institute of Administrative Sciences will hold its 16th International Congress in Mexico from 21 to 27 July.

The topics of the congress are :

- « The administrative side of Regionalisation within states »
- « Aspects of the evolution of public Administration in the Developing countries during the last 20 years. Experiences and lessons ».
- « Administrative methods and Institutions utilized for forecasting the effects of Economic and social change. »

The picture shows Mr. Nikola Stjepanovic and Mr. Jacques Stassen, respectively President and Director of the association taking part in Mexico at one of the meetings of the preparatory committee of the congress.





New York

Mr. Charles Gillett has been elected president of the New York Convention & Visitors Bureau. Formerly executive vice president of the Bureau, Mr. Gillett is recognized as one of the world's leading authorities in the travel industry. He is also president of the International Association of Convention Bureaus, which is composed of leading travel officials from major cities throughout the USA and the world.



UK

During its last General Assembly, the British Association of Conference Towns elected as Chairman M. Geoffrey Smith, Director London Convention Bureau while M. Stephen Fewster was appointed as Director.

Les activités du département Congrès de l'UAI

Crée il y a une vingtaine d'années pour venir en aide aux organisations internationales lors de l'organisation de leur diverses réunions, ce département s'est petit à petit développé et peut-être considéré à l'heure actuelle comme le seul « Centre d'Informations Générales sur les Congrès ».

Parmi les informations mises à la disposition des membres figurent :

- diverses statistiques sur le développement des congrès internationaux - depuis leur origine jusqu'à nos jours, le nombre de participants, la répartition géographique, la répartition saisonnière, l'évolution et les aspects économiques du phénomène
- une importante documentation sur les centres de congrès répartis dans le monde; les aspects techniques et spécifiques de leur construction
- une vaste documentation sur les organisateurs professionnels de congrès, les interprètes, les traducteurs ainsi que sur les différentes facilités offertes aux organisateurs pour le transport des participants par les différents intermédiaires etc.

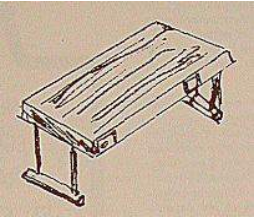
Parmi les publications éditées par le Département Congrès et publiées par l'Union des Associations Internationales figure l'« ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR », annonçant les réunions des organisations internationales prévues dans les années à venir sans limitation des sujets traités et/ou des pays hôtes. Les annonces publiées par ordre chronologique et géographique sont complétées par de nombreux index. Les suppléments du Calendrier paraissent dans chaque numéro mensuel de la revue « Associations Internationales ».

Différentes études sur l'organisation des congrès sont publiées dans la collection « La Science des Congrès Internationaux » et traitent de : l'organisation des congrès, des moyens audiovisuels, des services d'interprétation et de traduction, des divers types de réunions internationales et leur aménagement matériel, l'organisation des réunions médicales, l'aspect budgétaire et économique des congrès, comment participer aux réunions internationales, etc.

Le département congrès est également à l'origine des congrès sur l'organisation des congrès qui se sont déroulés à Düsseldorf en 1959, Lausanne en 1960, Rome en 1962, Copenhague en 1966 et Barcelone en 1970. Le 6e congrès est prévu à Kyoto en décembre 1975.

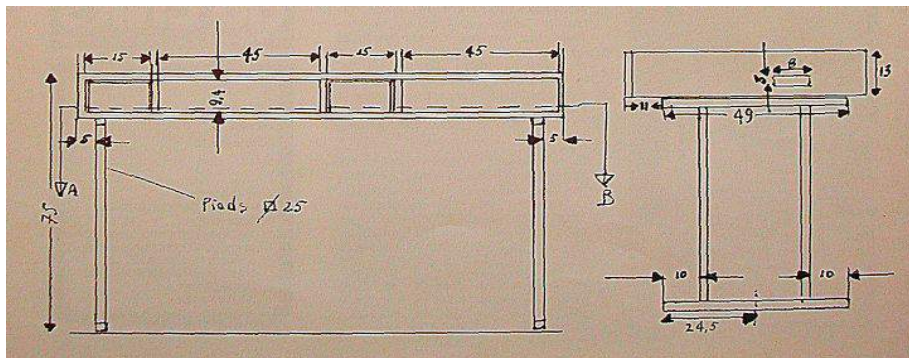
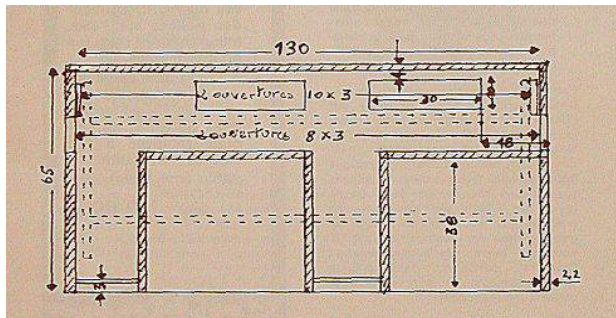
Le Département congrès de l'UAI peut-être consulté pour toute information relative aux réunions internationales.

Tables de conférence



M. Horst Fr. SCHMIDT, Service Technique des Conférences à la Commission des Communautés Européennes a mis à profit sa longue expérience des réunions, pour mettre au point une table de conférence qui présente de nombreux avantages; elle est très maniable, adaptable dans toutes les dispositions de salles, permet grâce à une double tablette de faire passer tous les câblages des appareils de traduction et d'amplification à l'intérieur des tables et d'une table à l'autre; cette table est prévue pour deux délégués. Son caractère très fonctionnel résoud de nombreux problèmes rencontrés par les techniciens de conférence. Nous en reproduisons ci-dessous un plan détaillé que nous devons à l'obligeance de M. Schmidt, nous l'en remercions vivement.

Coupe A-B



Thanks to Mr. Wayne E. Burmeister, Convention Services Department, American Medical Association, who gave us the permission of AMA, we

can reproduce the « General Housing Agreement » which AMA uses for its convention. We believe it might be of interest to

many other organizations and help them in the organization of their meetings.

GENERAL HOUSING AGREEMENT									
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION									
535 North Dearborn Street • Chicago, Illinois 60610									
AGREEMENT between the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (hereinafter referred to as the AMA) and the _____ HOTEL (hereinafter referred to as the HOTEL), covering hotel facilities for the _____ convention of the AMA to be held in _____ starting _____ and ending _____									
(City and State) (Date) (Date)									
In consideration of the AMA designating the HOTEL as a hotel available for the housing of those who attend the convention and in publicizing such designation to its members, guests, exhibitors and others attending the convention, and in further consideration of the mutual agreements hereinafter contained, the AMA and the HOTEL agree as follows:									
(1) The AMA agrees to publicize the fact that the HOTEL is available for the housing of those who attend the convention, to publicize the HOTEL's rates, and to make reservations at the HOTEL, through the AMA Housing Bureau, for those requesting them as long as rooms are available. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as granting the HOTEL an exclusive designation.									
(2) The HOTEL agrees and guarantees to reserve, hold, and make the following rooms available to AMA members, guests, exhibitors and other persons attending the convention, at rates not greater than the following: (The AMA requests that all hotels reserve the highest possible percentage of their guestrooms and the AMA advises that small commitments will not be considered unless absolutely necessary.)									
GUESTROOMS (Fill in completely)									
Single rooms with bath (One Person) Total Singles					Parlor suites—parlor, bath and (1) twin-bed room Total Rooms				
Rate per room \$					Rate per suite \$				
No. of rooms at each rate					No. of suite units at each rate				
					1 Unit—2 rooms				
Double-bed rooms with bath (Two Persons) Total Doubles					Parlor suites—parlor, bath and (2) twin-bed rooms Total Rooms				
Rate per room \$					Rate per suite \$				
No. of rooms at each rate					No. of suite units at each rate				
					1 Unit—3 rooms				
Twin-bed rooms with bath (Two Persons) Total Twins									
Rate per room \$									
No. of rooms at each rate									
					The grand total of guest rooms including suites is _____				
The HOTEL agrees and guarantees that the above rooms so reserved and held will be available on the following dates:									
Fifth day prior to the Convention 5% of total rooms. Second day prior to the Convention 50% of total rooms.									
Fourth day prior to the Convention 20% of total rooms. First day prior to the Convention 95% of total rooms.									
Third day prior to the Convention 30% of total rooms. Opening day of the Convention 100% of total rooms.									
PUBLIC SPACE									
(3) The HOTEL agrees and guarantees to reserve, hold and make available the following public meeting rooms for assignment at the sole discretion of the AMA for the period beginning three days prior to the opening day of the Convention and ending with the closing day of the Convention as set forth above, therefore, the following rooms may be considered for the AMA scientific meeting rooms, as well as additional meeting requirements. Public meeting rooms not required and not specifically assigned by the AMA will be released as soon as possible, but are automatically released to the hotel as of six months prior to the opening date of the AMA Convention.									
Room name Size (sq. ft.) Capacity (meeting) Capacity (meal) Rate or gratis									
(If Additional Facilities Are Available Use Separate Sheet) Diagrams of these public rooms are attached									
(4) It is agreed and understood by the HOTEL that the AMA shall be responsible only for the charges for the public meeting rooms and public space assigned for the use of the AMA. The AMA shall not be responsible in any manner whatsoever for the room charge for public meeting rooms and public space assigned by the AMA to other organizations and individuals. The charges for said rooms shall be the sole responsibility of such other organizations and individuals.									
The HOTEL further agrees and guarantees that no charge will be made to the AMA for the use or occupancy of any public meeting rooms, function rooms or offices, which are used by the AMA for offices or storage rooms in connection with the operation and conduct of the convention.									
(5) The HOTEL agrees to all of the terms and conditions stated on the reverse side hereof.									
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION					HOTEL				
By _____					Address _____				
Date _____					By _____				
					Title _____ Date _____				



The International Association of Professional Congress Organizers, which brings together the specialists in meeting organization, has recently welcomed new members. We publish hereunder the complete list of IAPCO members.

FULL MEMBERS :

AISC, Assistenza
Internazionale servizi di congresso,
M.E. Buongiorno
Via G.B. Martini 6
00198 Rome- Italy
Tel. : 851.300/856.248

Centra de Eventos Nacionales
e Internacionales S.A.,
Mr. Jorge Castex,
President,
Avda. R. S. Pena 1110, Piso 2°,
Buenos Aires - Argentina
Phone: 35-1738/1869/4588
Tigr : Cenisa

Conference Services Ltd.,
Mrs. Fay Pannell,
Managing Director,
43 Charles Street, Mayfair
London W1X 7PB - UK
Phone: 01-4991101
Tigr : Siessell London W1

CISA, Congresos Internacionales SA
M. Abreu,
Edificio Espana,
Madrid 13-Spain,
Tel : 247.57.29.

Dis Congress Service,
Mr. Erik Friis,
Manager,
Knabrostraede 3,
DK 1210 Copenhagen K - Denmark
Phone: (01) - 11.00.44
Tigr : Discongress
Telex: 15213

Holland Organizing Centre (HOC),
Mr. Albert Cronheim,
Managing Director,
Lange Voorhout 16.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS -

Geigy Pharmaceutical,
Mr. A.J. Ruff,
Symposia Officer,
Hurdfield Industrial Estate,
Macclesfield, Cheshire,
SK102LY-UK
Phone: 21 933
Tigr : Geigypharm Macclesfield.

The Hague - The Netherlands
Phone: (070)-65.78.50
Tigr : Hoclnd - The Hague,
Telex: 3-3111-HOC NL

International Convention Bureau Bel-
gium - ICB,
Mr. Jean Destrée,

Managing Director,
15, boulevard de l'Empereur,
1000 Brussels - Belgium
Phone: 02-11 62.84/48
Tigr : Inconbel.

Kenes Organizers of Congresses
and special events Ltd.,
Mr. Gideon Rivlin,
Managing Director,
30 Dizengoff St.
Tel-Aviv-Israel.
Phone: 28.12.25.

Organisatie Bureau Amsterdam b.v.
Europaplein 14, Amsterdam,
Nederland. Postbus 7205
Tel : 44.08.07

Reso Congress Service,
Mr. Christer Carlsson,
Manager,
Klara Norra Kyrkogata 31,
S-105 24 Stockholm - Sweden
Phone : 08-22.60.20
Tigr : Folkreso
Telex: 1805.

Stockholm Convention Bureau,
Mr. Donald Hellstedt,
Managing Director,
Strandvagen 7c,
S 11456 Stockholm - Sweden
Phone : 08- 63.04.45
Tigr : Congressus
Telex: 115.56

International Congress Services /
Holland (I.C.S.H.) /
Mr. P.E. van Kats
Managing Director
Laan van Meerdervoort 217
The Hague-Netherlands

CHRONIQUE



DE LA F.E.V.C.

Le Comité directeur de la F.E.V.C.
s'est réuni à Paris au début du mois
d'avril.

Ce comité est composé de :

Président : M. André Schreurs, direc-
teur du Palais des Congrès de Liège;

1er Vice-Président : M. Carel Steens-
ma, président du Palais des Congrès
néerlandais;

2e Vice-Président : M. Geoffrey Smith,
directeur du Convention Bureau de
Londres;

Trésorier : M. Emile Loraillère, direc-
teur du Comité d'Organisation des
Manifestations Economiques et Touris-
tiques de Rouen;

Secrétaire : M. Jean-Louis Panchaud,
directeur du Département « Tourisme-
Congrès » de l'Office du Tourisme et
des Congrès de Lausanne.

Tous les membres étaient présents, à
l'exception de M. Steensma, empêché,
qui était représenté par M. Engels.
Le Comité a pris acte du travail con-
sidérable fourni à Liège et à Lausanne
depuis l'Assemblée générale de Mon-
treux.

Il a mis au point le texte d'un question-
naire qui, depuis lors, a été adressé
à tous les membres de la Fédération,
concernant divers types d'actions pro-
motionnelles envisagées pour l'année
1975.

En ce qui concerne l'échange des ren-
seignements sur les congrès entre les
villes membres, le Comité a pris con-
naissance des premiers résultats de la
commission de travail créée en vue
d'améliorer la présentation des fiches
et le fonctionnement du système
d'échange.

Enfin, le Comité directeur s'est préoc-
cupé du programme de l'Assemblée
générale annuelle prévue à Barcelone,
les 11 et 12 novembre 1974.
La prochaine réunion du Comité direc-
teur aura lieu à Londres, le 16 septem-
bre. Elle sera suivie, le lendemain,
d'une séance du Conseil d'administra-
tion de la Fédération. Rappelons que
celui-ci est composé d'un délégué par
pays, tandis que l'Assemblée générale
groupe l'ensemble des villes membres.

SECRETARIAT

1, rue aux Laines, .1000 Bruxelles, Belgium Phone .11 8398 - 125442

New international meetings Announced

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

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

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

1974 Jul 4-6 European Society of Cardiovascular Surgery. 23th congress. Pr L Lefskind, Rikshospitalet, Pilestredet 32, Oslo, Norway.	Oslo (Norway) (YB n° 860)	1974 Jul 15-20 FAO. Asia and Far East Commission on Agricultural Statistics. 5th session.	(Malaysia) (YB n° 971)
1974 Jul 5-7 Association Européenne pour l'Enseignement de la Pédiatrie. Réunion annuelle. Mr Pierre E Ferrier, Clinique Universitaire de Pédiatrie. Geneva, Switzerland.	Geneva (Switzerland)	1974 Jul 16-25 Congrès int de l'évangélisation mondiale. P: 3000. Mr Donald E Hoke. Directeur. Palais de Beaulieu, 1002 Lausanne. Switzerland.	Lausanne (Switzerland)
1974 Jul 6-10 2e congrès européen de dermatopharmacie. Syndicat National de Dermatopharmacie, 6 rue de la Trémolle, F-75008 Paris,	Saint-Jacques-de-Compostelle (Spain)	1974 Jul 17-19 Association Int de Standardisation Biologique. 35e symposium : Le contrôle des allergènes. Pr W Hennessen, Behringwerke AG. D-355 Marburg/Lahn, Germany, Fed Rep.	Geneva (Switzerland)
1974 Jul 12-12 12e rencontre int d'étudiants en médecine pour l'étude de la médecine de la personne.	Chateaufort (France)	1974 Jul 22-25 A Rauber, Institut für Angewandte Festkörperphysik, Eckerstrasse 4, D-78 Freiburg.	Freiburg (Germany, Fed Rep)
1974 Jul 6-10 Unesco. Symposium of European administering agencies of Unesco fellows-ship holders and of representatives of non-European National Commissions.	Cologne (Germany, Fed Rep) (YB n° 3383)	1974 Jul 23-Aug 9 United Nations, Graduate study programme on world population. (YB n° 3375) UN, Information Service, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.	Geneva (Switzerland)
Unesco, Mrs S Tandon, EHT/FE, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France.		1974 Jul 24-Aug 2 Symposium on application of high-magnetic fields in solid state physics. G Landwehr, Wurzburg, Germany, Fed Rep.	Würzburg (Germany, Fed Rep)
1974 Jul 8-11 2nd Int conference on cyclic AMP. Dr G I Drummond, Dept of Pharmacology, School of medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver S, Canada.	Vancouver (Canada)	1974 Jul 28-Aug 1 American Association of Physicists in Medicine. Meeting. Mr R G Waggener, Radiology Dept, University of Texas Medical Schools, San Antonio, Texas 78229, USA.	Kansas City (Miss, USA)
1974 Jul 8-12 1er Symposium Int sur le métabolisme des protéines et la nutrition. Dr D J A Cole, University of Nottingham, School of Agriculture, Sutton-Bonington, Loughborough LE 12 5RD, UK.	Sutton-Bonington (UK)	1974 Jul 28-Aug 3 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. Annual Nordic seminar. 3-5 chemin du Moulin, 1110 Morges, Switzerland.	(Finland) (YB n° 3491)
1974 Jul 8-19 Council of Europe. Commission Européenne des Droits de l'Homme. 112e session. avenue de l'Europe, 67 Strasbourg, France.	Strasbourg (France) (YB n° 435)	1974 Jul 28-Aug 9 8th annual library administration development programme Mrs Effie T Knight, College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA.	College Park (Maryland, USA)
1974 Jul 9-11 Association of Applied Biologists. Meeting on the environment for plants and animals. Mr R A Dunning, Prog Secret, Ass. of Applied Biologists, Brooms Barn Experimental Station, Higham Bury, St Edmonds, Suffolk, UK.	Cambridge (UK)	1974 Jul 29-30 Int Council of Societies of Industrial Design. Executive Board meeting. 45 avenue Legrand, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.	Vienna (Austria) (YB n° 1755)
1974 Jul 9-11 6th symposium on special ceramics. British Ceramic Research Association, Queens Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 7LQ, UK.	Stoke-on-Trent (UK)	1974 Jul 29-Aug 1 Conference on X-ray processes in matter. P : 200. Teijo Aberg, International conference, Laboratory of Physics, Helsinki University of Technology, SF-02150 Otaniemi.	Otaniemi (Finland)
1974 Jul 9-16 Sminov K V. USSR Moscow B-334, Leninsky prospect, 49, Institute of Metallurgy, USSR.	Moscow and Kiev (USSR)	1974 Jul 29 - Aug 9 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Committee on Shipping. 6th session. Palais des Nations, 12 11 Genève 10, Switzerland.	Geneva (Switzerland) (YB n° 3381)
1974 Jul 10-13 Int Federation of Social Workers. Symposium : la transformation du rôle de l'assistant social dans notre société en changement. IFSW, PO-Box, 715, CH-4002 Basel.	Nairobi (Kenya) (YB n° 2007)	1974-Jul Unesco. Seminar on communication aspects of population programme in the arab states. Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.	Alexandria (UAR) (YB n° 3383)
1974 Jul 14-21 Int Association for the Study and Promotion of Audio-Visual and Structure standard arable, english and french. Blandinberg 2, 8-9000 Gand, Belgium.	Tunis (Tunisia) (YB n° 1234)	1974 Jul Inter-American Statistical Institute. 7th session of the Subcommittee on agricultural statistics of COINS : Fishery statistics. Inter-American Statistical Institute, c/o General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, Washington, DC 20006, USA.	Washington (USA)
1974 Jul 15-17 Thermophysics/Heat transfer conference. Mr. E Fried, General Electric Co., POB 1021, Schenectady, NY 123-01, USA.	Boston (Mass, USA)	1974 Jul World Union of French Speakers. Int meeting. Rudolf Bachmann, Wuelflingerstrasse 38, CH-8400-Winterthur/ZH, Switzerland.	Zurich (Switzerland) (YB n° 3597)
1974 Jul 15-19 Unesco. Int conference of states convened for the adoption of the regional convention on the recognition of studies, diplomas and degrees in higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean. P : 80. (YB n° 3363) Unesco, A Trapero, EHT/FE, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.	Mexico (Mexico)	1974 Jul World Council of Churches. All-European consultation : The churches pastoral response to abortion. (YB n° 3501) World Council of Churches, Programme Unit Education and Communication, 150 route de Ferney, 12 11 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	(Finland)
1974 Jul 15-20 Intergovernmental Océanographie Commission. ICG for the Southern Ocean. 2nd session. c/o Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France.	Buenos Aires (Argentina) (YB n° 1118)		

1974 Aug 1-10 **Sikajärvi (Finland)**
Meeting: Current topics in low temperature physics

R Salomaa, Research Institute for Theoretical Physics, Siltavuorenpenger 208.
SF-00170 Helsinki 17, Finland.

1974 Aug 5-9 **Bratislava**
(Czechoslovakia)

7e symposium int sur la chimie des hydrates de carbone

Institute of Chemistry, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Dubravska cesta. 809 33
Bratislava. Czechoslovakia.

1974 Aug 6-9 **Vibo Valentia (Italy)**
14es journées médicales internationales : Information du médecin et l'éducation sanitaire.

Giornate Mediche Internazionali di Vibo Valentia, Via G B De Rossi, 15/A
Rome, Italy.

1974 Aug 7-11 **Riyadh (South Arabia)**
FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East. 5th session.
(YB n° 971)

00100 Rome, Italy.

1974 Aug 10-12 **Montreux (Switzerland)**
Congrès int des lentilles de contact.

National Eye Research Foundation, 18 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, 111
60603. USA.

1974 Aug 11-15 **Bucharest (Romania)**
c/o World University Service, 5 Chemin des Iris, 1216 Geneva, Switzerland.

1974 Aug 11-30 **Salzburg (Austria)**
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, session 157 : The United States, Europe and the Developing World.
The Salzburg Seminar, Schloss Leopoldskron, Box 129, A-5010 Salzburg, Austria.

1974 Aug 12-14 **Stockholm (Sweden)**
Int Federation for Information Processing. 2nd int conference on computer

IFIP, Box 1230. S-171 24 Solna, Sweden.

1974 Aug 13-15 **Lynby (Denmark)**
2nd int conference on pattern recognition.
Mr E Backer, EE Department, Delft University of Technology, Delft, Netherlands.

1974 Aug 14-16 **University Park (Penn. USA)**
Intercongres symposium on intra- and intermolecular forces
D E Williams, Chemistry Department, University of Louisville, Louisville,
Kentucky 40208, USA.

1974 Aug 17-24 **London (UK)**
The National Federation of Spiritual Healers. Sponsoring the formation of the World Federation of Healers. Inaugural conference. P: 150.
The National Federation of Spiritual Healers, « Sbornacles », Church Hill,
Lughton, Essex IG10 1LG, UK.

1974 Aug 17-31 **Toronto (Canada)**
Int Council of Societies of Industrial Design/Association of Canadian Industrial Designers. Interdesign seminar : Industrial design and small communities.
(YB n° 1755)
Frank E Dudas, Des RCAACID, FSIA, Managing Director, Interdesign' 74 /Ontario

1974 Aug 18-Sep 22 **Santiago (Chile)**
(YB n° 2869)
Apartado 90710, Calle 78 n° 12-16, Bogota, Colombia.

1974 Aug 19-22 **Bal Harbor (USA)**
Western Hemisphere Nutrition congress IV.
Dr P L White, Seer. Council on Foods and Nutrition, American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610, USA.

1974 Aug 21-23 **Kyoto (Japan)**
Society of Materials Science. Symposium on mechanical behavior of materials.
Prof S Taira, Dept of Mechanical Engineering, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.

1974 Aug 21-29 **Ascona (Switzerland)**
Eranos conference : Norms in a changing world.
Rudolf Ritsema, Casa Eranos, CH-6612 Ascona, Switzerland.

1974 Aug 22-24 **Rochester (NY, USA)**
Int Federation of Automatic Control/Int Federation for Information Processing. Symposium on dynamics control in physiological systems.
(YB n° 1862/1828)

(FAC Secretariat, POB 1139, 4 Düsseldorf, 1, Germany, Fed Rep.

1974 Aug 25-31 **Canberra (Australia)**
Pr J L Farrant, P O Box 160 Clayton, Victoria 13168, Australia.

1974 Aug 26 **Kyoto (Japan)**
14th int congress of the history of science. P : 540. C : 40.
Mr Mitsutomo Yuasa, The General Culture Faculty, Kobe University Kobe Japan.

1974 Aug 16-30	Honolulu (Hawaii, USA)	1974 Sep 2-6	Sopron (Hungary) UN, Economic Commission for Europe. Timber Committee, Seminar : The use of particle board and fibreboard in construction. (YB n° 3377) Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.
ECAFE, Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in the Bay of Bengal Area, Bangkok, Thailand.			
1374 Aug 36-30	San Francisco (Calif, USA)	1974 Sep 2-11	Nairobi (Kenya) Unesco. Symposium on Interactions between linguistics and mathematics education. (YB n° 3363) Unesco, B Christiansen, ESM/STE. Place de Fontenay, 75007 Paris, France.
Mr A.O. Tonelli, McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Biotechnology and Power Dept., 333 M S 22-2, 5301 Boisa Avenue, Huntington Beach, Calif 92647, USA.		1974 Sep 2-12	Godollo (Hungary) FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.
1974 Aug 26-30	Trogir (Yugoslavia)	1974 Sep 3-5	Copenhagen (Denmark) Int Federation for Documentation. Information for Industry. Meeting. (YB n° 1823)
Prof N. Afgan, Scientific Secretary, Int Centre for Heat and Mass Transfer, POB 522, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.		7 Hofweg, The Hague 2001, Netherlands.	
1974 Aug 26-31	Helsinki (Finland)	1974 Sep 3-5	Edinburgh (UK) Conference Department, Institute of Mechanical Engineers. 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 9JJ, UK.
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation. Meeting on minimizing pollution from fertilizer plants. P : 20-30. (YB n° 3386) UNIDO, POBox 707, A-1011 Vienna, Austria.		1974 Sep 3-5	Sassari (Sardaigne-Italy) 5e symposium int de médecine et de chirurgie sardes. Dr Giorgio Ficola, V Symposium Internazionale Sardegna di Medicina e Chirurgia, Via GB De Rossi, 15/A, Rome, Italy.
1974 Aug 26-31	Warsaw (Poland)	1974 Sep 3-6	Lille (France) 10es rencontres int de chimie thérapeutique Pr Ch Laspagnol, UER, Pharmacie, rue du Pr-Laguesse, F-59045 Lille Cedex.
4th conference on analytical chemistry. Dr R Dybczynski, Org Comm, Institute of Nuclear Research, ul Dorodna 16, 03195 Warsaw, Poland.		1974 Sep 4-6	Cambridge (UK) Int conference on drag reduction 8HRA Fluid Engineering, Cranfield. Bedford MK43 0AJ, UK.
1974 Aug 26 - Sept 5	Torun (Poland)	1974 Sep 4-7	Berlin (West) Int Kongress für Datenverarbeitung (IKD) und Fachausstellung AMK, Berlin, 1 Berlin 19, Messedamm 22.
Int Astronomical Union/Committee on Space Research. Colloquium on reference coordinate systems for earth dynamics. P : 100. (YB n° 1382/323) Dr B Loliczek, Politechnika Warszawska, Wydział Geodezji i Kartografii, Instytut Geodezji Wyższej 1, Astronomii Geodezycznej, Pl. Jedności Robotniczej J, Warsaw, Poland.		1974 Sep 4-13	Liverpool (UK) Library Education in Europe, 2nd Liverpool European Library summer school. Depart of Library and information Studies, Liverpool Polytechnic, Liverpool, UK.
1974 Aug 28-Sep 3	Baden (Austria)	1974 Sep 4-Nov 13	Moscow (USSR) United Nations Industrial Development Organisation. Training programme for industrial information officers and documentalists from Spanish-speaking countries. P : 22. (YB n° 3386) UNIDO, P O BOX 707, A-1011 Vienna, Austria.
24th conference on science and world affairs. Prof J Robblet 9, Great Russell Mansions, 60 Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3BE, UK.		1974 Sep 5-7	Strasbourg (France) Association des Physiologistes. 42e réunion. Pr J Chanel, Laboratoire de Psychophysiologie. 43 boulevard du 11-Novembre 1918, F-59621 Villeneuve-d'Ascq.
1974 Aug 28-Sep 3	Louvain (Belgium)	1974 Sep 8-11	Atlanta (Georgia, USA) Meeting on advanced reactors: Physics, economics and design Dr L E Weaver, Dept of Nuclear Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga 30330, USA.
World Conference of Religion for Peace. 2nd world conference : Religion and the quality of life. (YB n° 4008) Homer A Jack, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA.		1974 Sep 8-12	San Francisco (USA) 6e congrès int des huiles essentielles. The Essential Oil Association, 60 East 42nd street, New York, NY, USA.
1974 Aug 28-Sep 4	Johannesburg (South Africa)	1974 Sep 8-15	Buenos Aires (Argentina) UNIDO. Symposium on plastics in agriculture (in association with the 6th int colloquium on plastics in agriculture and ARGENPLAS74 Fair). P. : 250. (YB n° 3386) P O Box 707, A-1010 Vienna.
South African Radiological Society. 3rd national and int congress. The Congress Director, POBox 4878, Johannesburg, South Africa.		1974 Sep 8-29	Ankara (Turkey) Speleological Society of Turkey. 2nd int conference : Geomorphology in karstic areas; karst hydrology and hydrogeology: applied speleology. 2nd Int Speleological Conference, Dr Temucin Aygen, Geologist, Chairman of the organizing committee, P K 229 Bakanliklar, Ankara, Turkey.
1974 Aug 31 - Sep 9	(Cyprus)	1974 Sep 9-10	St Wolfgang on the Sea (Austria) Int Federation Of Data Processing Associations. General membership meeting. (YB n° 729) Trattnerhof 2 /11, A-1010 Vienna I, Austria.
FAO. 12th regional conference for the Near East. (YB n° 971) FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.		1974 Sep 9-12	Beaune (France) Symposium : Dissociation of dislocations and associated two-dimensional defects, with emphasis on their effects on mechanical properties. P : 100. G Vanderschaeve, Joint Symposium « Dissociation of Dislocation ». Département de Physique, Université des Sciences et Techniques de Lille, 8P 36, F-59650 Villeneuve d'Ascq.
1974 Aug 7 (days)	Caracas (Venezuela)		
FAO. Caribbean Plant Protection Commission. 4th session. (YB n° 971) 00100 Rome, Italy.			
1974 Aug	Copenhagen (Denmark)		
2nd int conference on pattern recognition. Mr E. Backer, EE Dept. Delft University of Technology. Delft, Netherlands.			
1974 Aug	Grenoble or Haute Provence (France)		
Int Astronomical Union. 39th Executive Committee. (YB n° 1382) c/o Astronomical Department, University, Thessaloniki, Greece.			
1974 Aug	Montreal (Canada)		
George Farnsworth, URISA Program Committee, Bureau of the Census, Room 3536-3, Washington, DC 20233, USA.			
1974 Aug	(Africa)		
Int Federation of Medical Student Associations. 1st Int interdisciplinary students seminar on population activities. (YB n° 1956) c/o African Regional College of Medicine, University of Lagos, PM8 12003, Lagos, Nigeria.			
1974 Aug-Sep	Haifa (Israel)		
Int Federation of Medical Students Associations. 23th general assembly : Population. (YB n° 1956) Mr Bengt Lindstrom, IFNSA, General Secretariat, Stenbäckinkatu 9, 00290 Helsinki 29, Finland.			
1974 Sep (1st week)	Rome (Italy)		
FAO, Programme Committee of the Centre for Economic and Social information. (YB n° 971) FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.			
1974 Sep 2-6	Bendor (France)		
Int conference on the applications of the mössbauer effect. Prof Chr Janot, Université de Nancy, Laboratoire de Physique du solide. Case Officielle 140, 54037 Nancy-Cedex, France.			
1974 Sep 2-6	Dublin (Ireland)		
Irish School of Ecumenics. Milltown Park, Dublin 6, Ireland.			

1974 Sep 9-13 Int conference on nuclear structure and spectroscopy. p : 200 (inv). H P Block, Natuurkundig Laboratorium der Vrije Universiteit, De Boelelaan 1071. Amsterdam-Buitenveldert, Netherlands.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1974 Sep 15-20 Int Union of Puro and Applied Chemistry, Int symposium on macromolecules. (YB n° 2787) Prat S G Fatou, Gen Secret, Inst de Plasticos y Caucho, c/o Juan de la Cierva 3. Madrid 6, Spain.	Madrid (Spain)
1974 Sep 9-13 Service d'exploration fonctionnelle du système nerveux. Groupe Hospitalier de la Timone. Boulevard Jean-Moulin. F-13365 Marseille cedx 4, France.	Cap Sa Sal (Costa Brava, Spain)	1974 Sep 16-20 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Colloque int : La dynamique des galaxies spirales, (uniquement sur Invitation) Prof L Michel, Institut des Hautes Etudes Scientifiques, Bu res-sur-Yvette, France.	Bures-sur-Yvette (France)
1974 Sep 9-13 Dr R S Bruce Pearson, Allergy 74, Kendall Travel Service, 35 Alfred Place London WC1E 7DY, UK.	London (UK)	1974 Sep 16-20 Int symposium on discrete methods in engineering. CISE, Casella Postale 3986, 20100 Milan, Italy.	Milan (Italy)
1974 Sep 9-13 B L Morgan, Astronomy Department, Imperial College, Prince Consort Road, London SW7 2BZ, UK.	London (UK)	1974 Sep 16-21 Int Academy of Pathology, 10th int congress. (vs n° 1132) Prof G. Seifert, Inst. of Pathology, University of Hamburg, Martinistr. 52 2000 Hamburg 20, Germany, Fed Rep.	Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)
1974 Sep 9-13 Int switching symposium 1974. VDE-Zentralstelle « Tagungen », Stresemannallee 21, D-6 Frankfurt/Main 70.	Munich (German y, Fed Rep)	1974 Sep 16-21 6th conference on the initial shapes of cell survival curves : Clinical and	London (UK)
1974 Sep 9-14 Institute of Entomology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Meeting : Influencing the reproduction of insects Institute of Entomology of the CSAV, Dr B Bennettova, Vinicina 7, Prague 2, Czechoslovakia.	Liblice (Czechoslovakia)	Dr T Alper, Medical Research Council, Experimental Radiotherapy Unit, Ham-mersmith Hospital, London W12 0HS, UK.	
1974 Sep 9-14 Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research, 12th general assembly. (YB n° 3210) Dr Klaus Voigt, institut für Meereskunde, Warnemunde, 253, Germany.	Quito (Ecuador)	1974 Sep 16-21 Unesco, symposium on science in the contemporary world and the rôle of youth. (YB n° 3383)	Trieste (Italy)
1974 Sep 10-12 Symposium : Photo-induced surface properties. F S Stone, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, University of Bath, Somerset BA2 7AY, UK.	Cambridge (UK)	1974 Sep 17 The Plastics Institute. Conference on creep and creep rupture in thermoplas-tics. The Plastics Institute, 11 Hobart Place, London SWW 0HL, UK.	London (UK)
1974 Sep 10-12 Int FERRO FTE Seminar. P : 20, C : 16. Mr Masataka Nagata, Japan Gerro Co., Ltd, Osaka, Japan.	Kyoto (Japan)	1974 Sep 17-19 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Colloque Int : Physique sous Mr Prof R Pauthenet, Université de Grenoble I, Grenoble, France.	Grenoble (France)
1974 Sep 10-14 Europaisches Symposion der Internationalen Gesellschaft für Landmedizin, 22 Greifswald-Elдена, Germany, Dem Rep.	Neubrandenburg (Germany, Dem Rep)	1974 Sep 18 Study Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, Meeting. P : 100. c/o Swedish Tourist Traffic Association, Box 7306, S- 103 85 Stockholm 7, Sweden.	Göteborg (Sweden)
1974 Sep 10-14 Colloque int air-bruit-dechets. Technoexpo, 8 rue de la Michodière, F-75002 Paris.	Paris (France)	1974 Sep 18-21 Mc Lintock Main Lafrenz Int convencion. P: 180 Tours Department, CIE, 35 Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1, Ireland.	Killarney (Ireland)
1974 Sep 11-12 Trade Unions Int of Public and Allied Employees. Directive Committee, 25th session. (YB n° 3324) Französische Strasse 47, 108 Berlin W8.	Paris (France)	1974 Sep 19 Int Association for the Distribution of Food Products and General Consumer Goods. General assembly. Luisenstrasse 38, 3000 Berne 6, Switzerland.	Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
1974 Sep 11-13 European Management Forum. European round table. 19 Chemin des Hauts Crêts, CH-1223 Cologny/Geneva, Switzerland.	Geneva (Switzerland)	1974 Sep 22-25 6e symposium int sur les problèmes des listérioses. Dr M Woodbine, Faculty of Agricultural science, University of Nottingham, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough LE 12 5 RD, UK.	Sutton Bonington (UK)
1974 Sep 11-13 Ciba Foundation Symposium on health and industrial growth. LordAshby, Ciba Foundation, 41 Portland Place; London WIN 4BN, UK.	London (UK)	1974 Sep 22-27 4th int symposium on packaging and transportation of radioactive materials. Technology Division, Oak Ridge Nat Lab., POB X, Oak Ridge, Tenn 37830, USA.	Miami (Flo, USA)
1974 Sep 11-13 14e conférence interscience sur les agents antimicrobiens et la chimiothéra-pie. R W Sarberm American Society of Microbiology, 1913 Eye Street, N W, Was-hington DC, USA.	San Francisco (USA)	1974 Sep 22-Oct 2 Int Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, 7e cours int de perfec-tionnement pour jeunes médecine militaires. P: 80, C: 25. (YB n° 1612) Secrétariat du 7e cours CIMPM, Inspection générale du Service de Santé, avenue de la Cavalerie 79, B-1040 Brussels, Belgique.	Koksijde (Belgium)
1974 Sep 12-14 Congrès int de nutrition parentérale Pr Cl Solassol, Unité de Nutrition parentérale, Centre anticancéreux Paul-La marque, F-34000 Montpellier.	Montpellier (France)	1974 Sep 23-26 Int Co-opérative Alliance, Research Officers Group. (YB n° 1710) ICA Secrétariat représentative, Sec for Research, 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA, UK.	Empoli (Italy)
1974 Sep 14-24 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations. Assemblée des délégués : L'UMOC agent de changement pour une société plus juste. (YB n° 3594) 20 rue Notre-Dame des Champs, F-75006 Paris, France.	Dar Es Salaam (Tanzania)	1974 Sep 23-26 Int Committee of Contamination Control Societies. Int symposium. 6 Conduit Street, London W1R 9TG, UK.	London (UK)
1974 Sep 15-18 Int Bureau for Epilepsy, 6th int symposium. 3-6 Alfred Place, London WC1E 7ED, UK.	Ottignies (Belgium)	1974 Sep 23-27 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes, 6th session. Palais des Nations, 12 11 Geneva 10, Switzerland.	Geneva (Switzerland)
1974 Sep 15-20 20th European meeting of meat research workers. P : 300. Mr M Carroll, The Agricultural Institute, Dunsinea, Castleknock, Co Dublin, Ireland.	Dublin (Ireland)	1974 Sep 23-27 4th Int carbon and Graphite conference. Soc of Chemical Industry, 14 Belgrave Square, London SW1X BOX, UK.	London (UK)
1974 Sep 15-20 10th European conference on psychosomatic research. Dr A K Zealley, Univ. Dept of Psychiatry, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh EH10 9CF, UK.	Edinburgh (UK)	1974 Sep 23-27 6th Int symposium on problems of listeriosis. Dr M Woodbine, University of Nottingham, Fac of Agricultural Science, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough LE12 5RD, UK.	Nottingham (UK)
		1974 Sep 23-28 Int Association for Medical Research and Cultural Exchange. Journées	Beirut (Lebanon)

- 4 rue de Séze, 75009 Paris, France. ^{médicales de langue française: Les lymphomes digestifs, les hyperlipidémies.}
(YB n° 1199)
- 1974 Sep 24-26 Deauville (France)
5th Int symposium on gallium arsenide and related compounds.
R Velleux, Secretary 5th Symposium on Gallium Arsenide and Related Compounds, L.E.P., 3 avenue Descartes, 94450 Limeil Brévannes, France.
- 1974 Sep 24-26 Paris (France)
13th Meeting on hydraulics : The Influence of man's activities on the hydrological cycle.
Société Hydrotechnique de France, 199 rue de Grenelle, 75 Paris 7e, France.
- 1974 Sep 24-27 Vienna (Austria)
Int meeting of chimney sweepers.
Fremdenverkehrsverband für Wien Kongressförderung, Kinderspitalgasse 5
A-1085 Vienna, Austria.
- 1974 Sep 24-Oct 16 Montréal (Canada)
Int Civil Aviation Organization. Assem. / 21st session. (YB n° 1505)
Int Aviation Building, 1080 University Street, Montréal, Canada.
- 1974 Sep 25-27 Bonn (Germany Fed Rep)
European Management Forum. European round table.
19 Chemin des Hauts Crêts, CH-1223 Cologny/Geneva, Switzerland.
- 1974 Sep 25-27 London (UK)
3rd Int symposium on automation of engine testing : Performance, emission and diagnostics.
Dr J I Soliman, Dept of Mechanical Engineering, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London et 4NS, UK.
- 1974 Sep 25-Oct 6 Rennes (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique; Colloque Int : la chaîne varisque
Prof 3 Cogné, Université de Rennes I, Rennes, France.
- 1974 Sep 26-28 Szeged (Hungary)
Association Dentaire Hongroise. 11e congrès.
M K Toth, Lenin Körút 54, 6620 Szeged, Hungary.
- 1974 Sep 26-28 Trieste (Italy)
26e journées médicales internationales de Trieste : Pneumologie.
Associations Medica Triestina, via della Pieta 19, Trieste, Italy.
- 1974 Sep 26-29 Bucharest (Rumania)
Union des Sociétés des Sciences Médicales Roumaines. 4e symposium int de bactériophagie.
Dr Ionel Caloenescu, 9 rue Progresul, Bucharest, Rumania.
- 1974 Sep 30 London (UK)
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. Committee on Technical Co-operation. 10th session. (YB n° 1117)
101-104 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AE, UK.
- 1974 Sep 30-Oct 3 Varna (Bulgaria)
Int Atomic Energy Agency. Int. symposium on information systems.
(YB n° 1383)
PO6590, Vienna, Austria.
- 1974 Sep 30-Oct 4 Neuherberg/Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
Symposium Secretariat, Gesellschaft für Strahlen- und Umwelt mbH, Ingolstaedter Landstr. 1, D-8042 Neuherberg/Munich.
- 1974 Sep 30-Oct 5 Bergen (Norway)
FAO, Codex Commutes on Fish and Fishery Products, 9th session. (YB n° 971)
FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.
- 1974 Sep 30-Oct 5 Lyon, Paris (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Colloque int : 1274- mutations et continuités, (uniquement sur invitation).
Prof M Mollat, Université de Paris-Sorbonne, 75 Paris, France.
- 1974 Sep (end) Brussels (Belgium)
3e colloque de langue française sur la biomécanique des mouvements.
Pr L Levillie. Laboratoire de l'Effort Université Libre de Bruxelles, 28 rue P Héger, B 1050 Brussels, Belgium.
- 1974 Sep Bangkok (Thailand)
Ciba-Geigy. Régional managers meeting.
c/c Tourist Organization of Thailand, Ratchadamnoen Avenue, Bangkok 2, Thailand.
- 1974 Sep (1 week) Budapest (Hungary)
FAO, Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling. 9th session. (YB n° 971)
FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.
- 1974 Sep Dar Es Salaam (Tanzania)
World Union of Catholic Women's Organization. Assembly. (YB n° 3594)
20 rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs. F-75006 Paris, France.

1974 Sep Dublin (Ireland)
Graphic Int contact conference
c/ o Convention Bureau of Ireland, Bord Failte, Baggot Street Bridge, Dublin
2, Ireland.

1974 Sep Ljubljana (Yugoslavia)
4e congrès européen de cytologie
Association des Médecins Slovènes, 4 Komenskeho, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia

1974 Sep Lugano (Switzerland)
World Union of Doctor-Writers. 19th congress. (YB n° 3595)
Dr Rotlier, Ausserbayreutherstrasse 71, Nuremberg, Germany, Fed Rep.

1974 Sep Panama (Panama)
Comité Prédientiel (Etats-Unis) pour l'Amélioration Mentale. Réunion Pan-
President's Comm on Mental Retardation, Washington DC, 20210, USA.

1974 Sep Paris (France)
Société Odontologique des Implants-Aiguilles. 11 e séminaire int.
15 rue Francis-Berthier, F-94100 Saint-Maur.

1974 Sep Paris (France)
Int Health Center of Socio-Economies Researches and Studies. Seminar
about institutional, regional and national planning and organizing.
CERSES, 2 rue de la Mame Mesnil-le-Roi, 78600 Maisen Laiffite, France.

1974 Sep Santiago (Chile)
FAO, Latin American Forestry Commission. 12th session. (YB n° 971)
FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
00100 Rome, Italy.

1974 Sep Strasbourg (France)
Lutheran World Federation. 8th ecumenical seminar on "Theory and praxis
of the ministry of the Church". (YB n° 2937)
route de Fernex, 150, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

1974 Sep Tel Aviv (Israel)
Int conference on general relativity and gravitation
N Rosen, Department of Physics, Technion, Haifa, Israel.

1974 Sep (Martinique)
Caribbean Travel Association. 23rd annual general meeting. (YB n° 215)
20 East 46th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.

1974 Sep (Africa)
Unesco: Regional seminar on family planning communication in Africa
(YB n° 3383)
Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.

1974 Sep or Oct Belgrade (Yugoslavia)
3e congrès danubien de gynécologie avec participation internationale.
Doz Dr Daninka Popovic, 11000 Belgrade, Narodnog fronta 62, Yugoslavia.

1974 Sep-Oct Singapore (Singapore)
UNIDO. Regional seminar on industrial information. (YB n° 3386)
Feilderhaus. Rathausplatz 2, PO Box 707, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

1974 (4th quarter) Paris (France)
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Meteorological Operational Telecommunica-
tions Network in Europe, Regional Planning Group. 10th meeting (YB n° 1505)
1080 University Street, Montreal 101, Canada.

1974 Autumn (Japan)
Int Labour Organization. Asian regional seminar on administration of women
labour. (YB n° 2183)
ILO Tokyo Branch Office. Room 503. World Trade Center Bldg. 3-5 Hamamatsu-
cho, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

1974 Autumn (Yugoslavia)
UN, Economic Commission for Europe. Coloque sur la planification et le
développement de l'industrie touristique. (YB n° 3377)
Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

1974 Last quarter Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Labour Organization. Symposium on economic education for trade union-
nists. (YB n° 2183)
1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

1974 Oct 1-2 London (UK)
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. Council. 33rd session.
(YB n° 1117)
101-104 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AE, UK.

1974 Oct 1-3 Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Catholic Migration Commission. Council meeting and national delegated
meeting. (YB n° 1457)
65 rue de Lausanne. 1202 Geneva, Switzerland.

1974 Oct 1-6 Bordeaux (France)
Océanexpo 1974. 2nd Int conference. Ex.
Technoexpo, 8 rue de la Michodière, 75002 Paris, France.

1974 Oct 2-4 Brussels (Belgium)
Int Federation for Documentation, C 2 Religion. Meeting.
(YB n° 1823)
7 Hofweg, the Hague 2001, Netherlands.

- 1974 Oct 2-4** **Ispira (Italy)**
Int Committee on Occupational Mental Health. 10th annual meeting.
(YB n° 1654)
Dr W H Holst, Servizio Medico, CCR Euratom, 21020 Ispira (va), Italy.
- 1974 Oct 3-4** **Bad Nauheim (Germany, Fed Rep)**
European Federation of corrosion. 77th event: Tagung über Korrosion in kalt und warmwasser system, in der hausinstallation. (YB n° 728)
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Metallkunde, 6370 Oberursel, Adenauer Allee 21,
Germany, Fed Rep.
- 1974 Oct 3-4** **London (UK)**
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. Maritime Safety Committee. 31st session.
(YB n° 1117)
101-104 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AE, UK.
- 1974 Oct 3-12** **Belgrade (Yugoslavia)**
Int. Union of Architects. 1er séminaire int UIA sur l'éducation permanente des architectes. (YB n° 2669)
Milorad Macura, Union des Architectes Yougoslaves, Knesa Milosa 9/ 1 Belgrade Yugoslavia.
- 1974 Oct 5-11** **Seattle (Wash. USA)**
Institut Américain des Ultrasons en Médecine. Réunion annuelle.
Miss Virginia C Schutz, Executive Secretary, American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine, 1955 Williamsbridge Road, Apt 1-1 Bronx, NY 10461, USA.
- 1974 Oct 6-9** **London (UK)**
Association of Cost Engineers. 1st int cost engineering symposium,
c/o FIBA, Square Marie-Louise 49, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.
- 1974 Oct 7-11** **Gaithersburg (USA)**
7th materials research symposium : Accuracy in trace analysis - Sampling
Philip D Lafleur, 3 108 Reactor Building, National Bureau of Standards
Washington. DC 20234, USA.
- 1974 Oct 7-11** **London (UK)**
Offshore int exhibition and conference
Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd.. Commonwealth House, New Oxford Street,
London WC1A 1PB, UK.
- 1974 Oct 7-11** **Melbourne (Australia)**
5th int control-electronics - telecommunication instruments - automation convention, Ex.
Exéc Dir., P08 259, Roseville, NSW 2069, Australia.
- 1974 Oct 7-12** **Genoa (Italy)**
Int Institute of Communications. 22th int meeting of communications and transportation. (YB n° 2143)
Istituto Int Della Comunicazioni, Via Pertinace-Villa Paiggio, 16125 Geneva, Italy.
- 1974 Oct 7-12** **Lausanne (Switzerland)**
FAO. 8th regional conference for Europe. (YB n° 971)
FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.
- 1974 Oct 7-14** **Teheran (Iran)**
Int union for Conservation of Nature and natural Resources. conference. P:
150. (YB n° 2654)
Iranian Centre for International Conferences, 10 Bahar Avenue Shah Reza, Teheran, Iran.
- 1974 Oct 7-25** **Geneva (Switzerland)**
Int Telecommunication Union. Conférence administrative régionale de radiodiffusion sur ondes kilométriques et hectométriques (1ère session). (YB n° 2622)
12 11 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
- 1974 Oct 8-10** **Berlin (West)**
Int Tagung der Int Vereinigung für Soziale Sicherheit.
Bundesversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte • BFA, Dezernat für Presse u. Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, 1 Berlin 31, Rühstr. 2.
- 1974 Oct 8-12** **Rome (Italy)**
FAO, Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic. 4th session.
(YB n° 971)
FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.
- 1974 Oct 9-11** **Libice (Czechoslovakia)**
Symposium on health care in developing countries.
Commission of the Presidium of the CSAV for the complex development of developing countries. MUDr. V. Secy, Czechoslovakia.
- 1974 Oct 9-11** **London (UK)**
1st int congress on obesity.
Miss Jill Fincham, Scientific Secretary, 22 Montague Street London W1R 2BR, UK.
- 1974 Oct 9-11** **Tokyo (Japan)**
Int Co-operative Alliance. Interim conference of int co-operative insurance federation. P : 120. C : 30. (YB n° 1710)
National Mutual Insurance Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives, 2-7-9. Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
- 1974 Oct 9-11** **Vienna (Austria)**
4 Int Produktivitätskongress. P : 550.
Fremdenverkehrsverband für Wien Kongressforderung, Kinderspitalgasse 5, A-1095 Vienna, Austria.

1974 Oct 9-13 Int. committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy. Int. Documentation Office on Military Medicine 33 th session. P: 200. C: 30-35. (YB n° 1612) Comité Int de Médecine et de pharmacie militaire. 79 rue Saint-Laurent, 8-4000 Liège, Belgium. Secrétariat d'Etat pour les Affaires Etrangères, San Marino, San Marino Rep.	Son Marino (Saint Marin Rep)	1974 Oct 14-18 European Parliament. Session. Boulevard de l'Empereur 3, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.	Strasbourg (France) (YB n° 667)
1974 Oct 9-18 FAO, Desert Locust Control Committee. 18th session. (YB n° 971) FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)	1974 Oct 15-18 Optical Society of America. 59th annual meeting. Dr J W Quinn, Optical Soc of America. 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037, USA.	Houston (USA)
1974 Oct 10-12 Lutheran World Federation. Board of the Lutheran Foundation for Interconfessional research. rue de Femey 150, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	Strasbourg (France) (YB n° 2937)	1974 Oct 15-22 FAO, Committee on Fisheries. 9th session. FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy) (YB n° 971)
1974 Oct 11-19 Committee on Continuing Education, Int Academy of Cytology, 5341 South Maryland Avenue. HM 449, Chicago. Ill 60637, USA.	Vienna (Austria)	1974 Oct 16-18 Int Union Against Cancer. Commission on Epidemiology. Symposium on comparative oncology. (Invitation). UICC, 3 Conseil-Général, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland.	Cork (Ireland) (re n° 2648)
1974 Oct 12-19 Int Federation of Tourism Journalists and Writers. Congress. Jean-Paul Delfeld. rue de l'Automne 32, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.	Lisbon and Algarve (Portugal) (YB n° 2033)	1974 Oct 16-18 Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Assembly. 5th extraordinary session. 1117 101-104 Piccadilly. London W1V 0AE, UK.	London (UK) (re n° 1117)
1974 Oct 13-17 American Society for Information Science. 37th annual meeting. ASIS, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA.	Atlanta (Ga, USA)	1974 Oct 16-18 Int Union Against Cancer. General assembly and other business meetings (closed). Dr J F Delafresnaye, UICC, 3 Conseil Général, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland.	Stockholm (Sweden)
1974 Oct 13-17 Int. Union of Physiological Sciences. Satellite symposium (25th int congress). P, 1000. (YB n° 2752) Kenes. Organizers of Congresses and special events, Ltd., 33 Dizengoff street. Tel Aviv, Israel.	Jerusalem (Israel)	1974 Oct 16-19 European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research. 30th workshop seminar on « Editorial research in the publishing industry ». ESOMAR Central Secretariat, Raadhuisstraat 15, Amsterdam, Netherlands.	Verona (Italy) (YB n° 853)
1974 Oct 14 Inter American Press Association. Annual membership meeting. 141 N R Third Avenue, Miami, Fla 33132, USA.	Caracas (Venezuela) (YB n° 1034)	1974 Oct 17-20 EE Group of National Unions of Travel Agencies. Congress. Viale Caladara 43, 20122 Milan, Italy.	
1974 Oct 14-16 Int Agency for Research on Cancer/Institute für Klinische Virologie. 2nd Int Dr H zur Hausen, Institut für Klinische Virologie, Erlange, Germany, Fed Rep.	Erlangen (Germany, Fed Rep)	1974 Oct 18-19 Int Union Against Cancer. General assembly and other business meetings (closed). Dr J F Delafresnaye, UICC, 3 Conseil Général, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland.	Florence (Italy) (YB n° 2648)
1974 Oct 14-17 Int Organization for Standardization, TC-104. 8th meeting. P: 120. C: 20. Japan Container Association, Yaesu-Mitsui Bldg. 5-7, Yaesu. Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	Tokyo (Japan) (YB n° 2314)	1974 Oct 19 française. Dr Jean Hanoteau, préventorium Albert Calmette, 1 rue de la Grange, F-91330 Yerres, France.	Yerres (France)
		1974 Oct 20-25 World Airlines Clubs Association. General assembly. W.A.C.A. Hanns Proksch, Secretary General, c/o S A S Scandinavia Airlines, D-6000 Frankfurt 70, Schaumainkai 87-91, Germany, Fed Rep.	Nice (France) (YB n° 3451)

1974, Oct 21-22 "How to sell kitchen and household machines in Europe", int congress and information days (in connection with trade fair for kitchens 'Idök 74). C. O Swedish Tourist Traffic Association, Box 7306, S- 103 85 Stockholm 7, Sweden.	Stockholm (Sweden)	1974 Oct 22-26 Int Society of Internal Medicine. 13th congress. Association médicale pan- hellénique. 61 rue de l'Académie, Athens, Greece	Athens (Greece) (YB n° 2551)
1974 Oct 21-23 10th Propulsion conference. Meetings Department. AIAA. 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, ny 10019, USA.	San Diego (Cal. USA)	1974 Oct 23-25 Ciba Foundation symposium on outcome of severe brain injury Ciba Foundation, 41 Portland Place, London W1N 4BN, UK.	London (UK)
1974 Oct 21-24 Mr R F Cowing, Executive Secretary. Health Physics Society. POB 156, East Weymouth Mass 02158, USA.	Knoxville (Tenn, USA)	1974 Oct 23-25 Symposium on the possibility of comparing the mutagenous and thoreto- geneous offiices Czechoslovak Biological Society, Section for Mutagenesis in external environ- ment. MUDr J Sram, CSc. Obranou miru 10, Brno, Czechoslovakia.	Prague (Czechoslovakia)
1974 Oct 21-25 United Industriel Development Organization FAO. Interregional meeting to promote investment and industrial co-operation in selected food processing industries. P: 150. (YB n° 3386/971) UNIDO, PO BOX 707, A- 1011 Vienna, Austria.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1974 Oct 23-31 Int. Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, Plan Committee for Asia and Oceania. Meeting. P : 150. Office of Telecommunication Administration, Ministry of Posts and Telecom- munications, 1-2-3. Kasumigaseki, Chiyodaku, Tokyo, Japan.	Tokyo (Japan) (YB n° 2624)
1974 Oct 21-25 Int Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants. Council meeting. 32 Chemin des Colombettes, Case Postale 18, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	Geneva (Switzerland)	1974 Oct 23 - Nov 5 (Canada) Int Civil Aviation Organization, Committee Phase. 83rd session. (YB n° 1505) ICAO, Int Aviation Building, 1080 University Street, Montreal 101, P.Q. Canada	Montreal
1974 Oct 21-25 Lutheran World Federation. Int consultation. Route de Ferney 150, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	Nairobi (Kenya) (YB n° 2937)	1974 Oct 24-25 Swedish Society for Sterilisation and Hospital Hygien. Scandinavian study days. P : 400. c/o Swedish Tourist Traffic Association, Box 7305, S-103 85 Stockholm ; Sweden.	Gothenburg (Sweden)
1974 Oct 21-25 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Colloque int ; La paléographie grecque et byzantine. (uniquement sur invitation) M J Glennisson, Directeur de l'Institut de Recherches et d'Histoire des Textes. CNRS, 15 quai Anatole France, 75700 Paris, France.	Paris (France)	1974 Oct 26-29 Council of the Professional Photographers of Europe. Séminaire pour l'étude du photographisme en noir et blanc et en couleur. (YB n° 456) Maison Européenne de la Photographie, 28 Quai des Messageries, F- 71100 Chalon-sur-Saône, France.	Eskestuna (Sweden)
1974 Oct 21-25 ABRACO, Av Venezuela 82 / 708, 20.000 Rio de Janeiro GB, Brazil.	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	1974 Oct 27-Nov 1 (USA) Meeting and nuclear energy exhibition. Mr 0 J Du Temple, Exec. Secret., American Nuclear Society, 244 East Agden Avenue, Hinsdale, Ill 60521, USA.	Washington
1974 Oct 21-Nov 1 Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. Int conference on safety of life at sea 1974. 101-104 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AE, UK.	London (UK)	1974 Oct 28-29 Int League of Societes for the Mentally Handcapped. Conférence sur la for- mation du personnel dans le domaine de l'ariération mentale et assemblée générale. rue Forestière 12, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.	Sao Paulo (Brasil) (YB n° 2221)

1974 Oct 28-31 Jerusalem (Israel)
2nd Jerusalem conference on accountancy. P: 1000
Kenes, Organisers of Congress and special events, Ltd. 33 Dizengoff
street, Tel Aviv, Israel.

1974 Oct 28-Nov 2 Kiev (USSR)
Plasma Physics Council. int conference on plasma theory.
Prof Sitenko, Institute of Theoretical Physics. Metrologicheskaya st, 14,
Kiev, USSR

1994 Oct 28-Nov 3 Bogota (Colombia)
Latin American Confederation of Religions Orders. Interamerican religious
meeting. (YB n° 2869)
Apartado 90710, Calle 78 n° 12-16, Bogota, Colombia.

1974 Oct 30-31 Vienna (Austria)
Int Association for the Promotion of Clinical and Experimental Research In
Medicine. 1st Vienna meeting. Molecular base of malignancy, new clinical
and therapeutic evidences.

Dr H Rainer, c/o Wiener Medizinische Akademie. Alser Strasse 4. A-1090
Vienna, Austria.

1974 Oct 30-Nov 8 Jakarta (Indonesia)
FAO, Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, 16th session, and related symposium. (YB n° 971)
FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
00100 Rome, Italy.

1974 Oct 30-Nov 8 Jakarta (Indonesia)
FAO, Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, 16th session, and related symposium. (YB n° 971)
FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
00100 Rome, Italy.

1974 Oct 30 - Nov 12 Tel Aviv, Jerusalem (Israel)
American funeral directors meeting. P 350.
Kenes, Organizers of Congresses and special events, Ltd., 33 Dizengoff street,
Tel Aviv, Israel.

1974 Oct (late) Auckland (USA)
P : 100. (YB n° 1362/323)
Prof G Contopoulos, Astronomical Département, University- of Thessaloniki,
Thessaloniki, Greece.

1974 Oct Auckland (U.S.A.)
International Council for Scientific Management. Management Board meeting. (YB n° 1730)
CIOS, 1, rue de Varenbè, BP 20, 1211 Genève 20, Suisse.

1974 Oct (4 days) Bangkok (Thailand)
FAO, Committee on the Management of Indian Ocean Tuna. 4th session. (YB n° 971)
FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
00100 Rome, Italy.

1974 Oct Dublin (Ireland)
Int Federation of Films Society. Meeting P : 50. (YB n° 1914)
Secretary, Irish Film Society, 12 Merrion Square, Dublin 2, Ireland.

1974 Oct Geneva (Switzerland)
World Health Organization. Project collaborators meeting. (YB n° 3548)
Via Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

1974 Oct Knokke (Belgium)
1st int social marketing congress.
Avenue Louise, 137, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

1974 Oct New Delhi (India)
FAO/Int Union of Forestry Research Organization. 2nd world technical con-
sultation on int dangerous forest pests and diseases. (YB n° 971/2721)
FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
00100 Rome, Italy.

1974 Oct Paris (France)
Association of French-Speaking Diabetes Specialists. Autumn meeting. (YB n° 137)
Dr R Lebourg, 8 rue Anatole-France, F-75017 Paris.

1974 Oct (5 days) Rome (Italy)
UN FAO, intergovernmental Committee of the World Food programme. 26th
session. (YB n° 3375/971)
FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
00100 Rome, Italy.

1974 Oct <12 days) Rome (Italy)
FAO, Committee on Commodity Problems. 49th session. (YB n° 971)
FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
00100 Rome, Italy.

1974 Oct Strasbourg (France)
13e congrès européen des loisirs.
17 Place Saint-Etienne. F-67000 Strasbourg.

1974 Oct Tokyo (Japan)
FAO, 12th regional conference. (YB n° 571)
FFHC/AD, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

1974	Oct	Expositions, F-25000 Besançon.
(Spain) Int Federation of Association Football/Société Española de de Medicina Sportiva. Congrès de médecine sportive.	1974 Nov 5-12	(Colombia) Bogota Latin American Confederation of Religious Orders. Board meeting.
11 Hillweg, 8032 Zurich. Switzerland.	YB n° 2869) Apartado 90710, Calle 78 n° 12-16, Bogota, Colombia.	
1974	Oct-Nov	
	1974 Nov 6-7	
Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) Int Planned Parenthood Federation, Resource Development Department, Workshop for fund-raisers from Middle East and S E A and Oceania Regions (YB n° 2361)	Kyoto (Japan) Int Group of LNG Importers. P : 80. C : 7. Mr Yoshitaka Kubo, Secretariat to the President, Osaka Gas Co., Ltd, Osaka, Japan.	
Int Planned Parenthood Federation, Resource Development Department, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PN, UK.	1974 Nov 6-7	
1974	Nov	1-3
Paris (France) Comité Européen de Musicothérapie. 1er Congrès int. Association de recherches et d'applications des techniques psychomusicales. 14 rue des Frères-Morano. F-75015 Paris.	Conference Department, Institute of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 9JJ, UK.	
1974 Nov 3-14	1974 Nov 6-9	
Geneva (Switzerland) (YB n° 3375) United Nations, Population Commission, 18th session. Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	Caracas (Venezuela) 5th Panamerican conference of medical education. P : 700. C : 30. Of Thibaldo Garrido. AVEFAN, Edificio Balpeca, Oficinas 2 y 3, Calle Las Ciencias, Los Chaguaramos, Caracas, Venezuela.	
1974	NOV	4-5
	1974 Nov 6-22	
Geneva (Switzerland) Int Labour Organization, Governing Body and its Committees. 194th session 1211 Geneva 22; Switzerland. (YB n° 2183)	Montreal (Canada) Int Civil Aviation Organization. Special North Atlantic-Pacific regional air navigation meeting. (YB n° 1505) 1080 University Street, Montreal 101, Due, Canada.	
1974 Nov 4-7 Albuquerque (NM, USA) American Physical Society. 16th annual meeting. 335 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.	1974 Nov 7-8	
1974 Nov 4-7	Houston (Texas, USA) M. D. Andersen Hospital/Tumor Institute University of Texas. Meeting on cancer chemotherapy.	
Liege (Belgium) Mme Druet Christiane. Secrétaire, Institut Montefiore, 33 rue St Gilles, 4000 Liège, Belgium.	Dr M L Samuels, Dept of Medicine, M D Andersen Hospital and Tumor Institute, University of Texas, 6723 Berliner avenue, Houston Texas, USA.	
1974	Nov	4-7
Liege (Belgium) Colloque scientifique consacré à Pétrarque. Professeur Albert Maquet, rue St Laurent 184. 4000 Liege, Belgium.		
1974 Nov 4-8		
Geneva (Switzerland) UNCTAD, Committee on Tungsten. 8th session. (YB n° 3381) Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.		
1974	Nov	4-9
Caracas (Venezuela) Int Federation for Documentation, CLA, Latin American Commission. Meeting.		
YB n° 1823) 7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands.		
1974	Nov	5-7
Beograd (Yugoslavia) European Broadcasting Union. Symposium on radio in the 1980s. (YB n° 598) EBU, Radio Programme Division, 1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzer- land.		
1974 Nov 5-7		
Teheran (Iran) FAO, Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its Distribution Area in South- West Asia. Executive Committee, 9th session. (YB n° 971) FAO, Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.		
1974 Nov 5-8		
Besancon (France) Colloque int microtechniques et médecine. P Lagrange, Directeur général du Salon 'Micronora', c/o Parc des		

	1974 Nov 8-9		Int Organization for Standardization.	TC-61
Marseilles (France)	Symposium : Métallurgie de la soudure. H J Lailière, Centre de Recherches Physiques, 31 chemin Joseph-Aiguier F-13274 Marseilles Cedex 2.		meeting P. 160. C. 25	(YB n° 2314) The Japan Plastics Industry Association, 4th Floor, Tokyo Club Building 3-2-6 Kasumigaeseki, Chiyoda-ko, Tokyo, Japan.
	1974 Nov 9-13			
World Health Organization.	Geneva (Switzerland) Scientific Group	1974 Nov	11-14	
	on Advances In Methods of fertility regulation. (YB n° 3S4B)			Liblice (Czechoslovakia) Symposium on psychological problems of the contemporary civilization and Institute of Psychology of the CSAV, Dr J Janousek, Purkynova 2, Prague I Czechoslovakia.
V				
i		1974 Nov	11-15	
a				London (UK) Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Legal Committee 25th session. (YB n° 11 17) 101-104 Piccadilly, London W1W OAE, UK.
A			1974 Nov	11-15
p				Santiago (Chile) Inter-American Association of Industrial Property. Congress.
p				(YB n° 104B) Jorge Otamendi, Montevideo 1972, 1 Piso, Casilla 1630, Buenos Aires, Argentina
i		1974 Nov	11-15	
a				Strasbourg (France) - European Parliament. Session. (YB n° 667) Boulevard de l'Empereur 3, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.
1		1974	Nov	11-29
2				Geneva (Switzerland) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on Int Intermodal Transport, 3rd session. YB n° 3381) Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.
1		1974	Nov	11-Dec 14
e				(Centre America) Latin American Confederation of Religious Orders. Seminario con formadores. YB n° 2S69) Apartado 80710, Calle 78 n° 12-16, Bogotá, Colombia.
v		1974 Nov	12-13	
a				Melbourne (Australia) Institute of Engineers, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia.
2		1974 Nov	13-14	
7				London (UK) European Federation of Corrosion /Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Automobile Division/Institution of Corrosion Technology. Meeting: Corrosion of motor vehicles. (YB n° 728) R C Knight, Secretary, Automobile Division, Institution of Mechanical En- gineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 9JJ, UK.
S		1974 Nov	13-14	
w				Paris (France) Organisation for Economic Co- operation and Development. Environment Committee. 1st meeting at ministerial level : Environmental policies looking ahead to the 1980s : The responsibilities of industrialised societies and the role of OECD. (YB n°3023) Chateau de la Muette, 2 rue André Pascal, F-75016 Paris.
i		1974 Nov	13-15	
t				Genoa (Italy) 4th simposio internazionale sull'automazione navale. Istituto Internazionale delle Comunicazioni, Via Pertinace Ville Piaggio, 16125 Genoa, Italy.
z		1974 Nov	13-15	
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1974 Nov 9-15	New Delhi (India)			
Congres Mondiale sur l'asthme				
"Clinica Europa", Via G B de Rossi, 15/ A, 00161 Roma Italy.				
1974 Nov 9-16				
Tokyo (Japan)				

Last Minute

1974 Sep 2-6 Int Peat Society. Int symposium on forest drainage. Bulevardi 31, 00180 Helsinki, Finland.	Jyvaskyla-Oulu (Finland)	1974 Oct 1-3 SAE/American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 7th Int forum for air cargo: Air distribution — Maturity in world marketing. Town and County Hotel, San Diego, Calif, USA.	San Diego (USA)
1974 Sep 2-8 Young Lawyer's Int Association. 12th Int congress. Me Jean-Claude Walter, 2 rue Goethe, Luxemburg, GO.	Salzburg (Austria) (YB n° 3615)	1974 Oct 1-4 Freudenstadt/Schwarzwald (Germany, Fed Rep) Int Tagung über verstärkte Kunststoffe. AVK, 6000 Frankfurt/Main, Niddastrasse 44, Germany, Fed Rep.	
1974 Sep 9-12 Int Peat Society. Commission IV. Symposium. Bulevardi 31, 00160 Helsinki, Finland.	Gdansk (Poland)	1974 Oct 4-6 Associazione Mineraria Subalpina. 1er Congrès Int sur l'exploitation des pierres et minéraux lithoïdes : 1) granulats, graviers et sables, 2) Pierres de construc- tion ou de décoration, 3) Minéraux lithoïdes. c/o FABI, Square Marie-Louise 49, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.	Turin (Italy)
1974 Sep 9-13 N Iucci, istituto di Fisica dell' Università, Piazza le delle Science, 5 100185 Rome.	Frascati (Italy)	-1974 Oct 9-10 Int Social Security Association /Federation des Institutions d' Assurance-Pensions de la Rep. Fed d'Allemagne/ Institut Fédéral d'Assurance Sociale pour les Employés. Colloque Int sur l'informatique dans le domaine de la sécurité sociale. 154 rue de Lausanne, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland. '	Berlin (West) [YB n° 2468]
1974 Sep 13 Danish Epilepsy Society. Int workshop on controlled trials of antiepileptic drugs ; Experiences and principles. Dr Mogens Dam, Department of Neurology, Rigshospitalet, Blegdamsvej. DK 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark.	Copenhagen (Denmark)	.1974 Oct 24-26	Budapest (Hungary)
1974 Sep 15-20 Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics, Int symposium on economics of informatics. 181-ICC Symposium, Int Convention Consultants, 6 Frankfurt am Main 70, Letzter Hasenpfad 63, Germany, Fed Rep.	Mainz (Germany, Fed Rep) (YB n° 1645)	Cooptourist Föiroda, Rendezvenyszölgálat, 1376 Budapest 62, Postafiók 254, Hungary.	
1974 Sep 17-21 Int Association for Mass Communication Research. Conference and general assembly. (YB n° 1197) Or Emil Dusiska, Sektion Journalistik Karl Marx, Universita, 701 Leipzig, Karl Marx Platz 9, GDR.	Leipzig (Germany, Dem Rep)	1974 Oct 31-Nov 2 American Society for Cybernetics/ University of Pennsylvania. Conference on communication and control in social processes : 1) Methodological issues in analyzing communication and control In society. 2) Communication and the management of large social systems. 4) Technological and Institutional impact American Society for Cybernetics, Suite 530, 1130 Seventeenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20035, USA.	(Pa. USA)
1974 Sep 20-22 Institute of physics, education Group. Annual conference on project work in schools and higher education. Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 80, UK	Oxford (UK)	.1974 Nov 4-9 Ligue Int pour la Sauvegarde de la Main. 12e cours Int de chirurgie de la main. Meil M Adjon, Secrétariat "de Chirurgie, Hôpital de Nanterre, 403 avenue de la République, 92014 Nanterre Cedex, France.	Udine (Italy)

LES PRINCIPALES PUBLICATIONS DE L'UAI

• ANNUAIRE DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES :

15e édition 1974

Description détaillée de plus de 4300 organisations internationales gouvernementales et non gouvernementales avec indication des adresses, noms des secrétaires généraux, historique, buts, structure, commissions techniques et régionales, personnel, finances, relations consultatives, membres et leur nationalité, principales activités et programmes etc. Sept index complètent la publication : classification d'après la nature des organisations, alphabétique des noms en anglais, des noms en français, répartition géographique des sièges des organisations, sigles et abréviations, analytique anglais, analytique français.

• ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR : (Calendrier des Réunions Internationales)

14e édition 1974/1985

Y sont répertoriées plus de 3400 réunions internationales prévues et annoncées jusqu'aux dates les plus éloignées. Pour chacune de ces réunions sont donnés : date, lieu, nom et adresse de l'organisation, le type de réunion, le thème, le nombre de participants attendus, etc.

Deux sections principales constituent le corps du calendrier : section chronologique et section géographique; deux index le complètent : index des associations organisatrices et index analytique.

Les suppléments du Calendrier sont publiés dans chaque numéro de la revue « Associations Internationales ».

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Les Bibliographies : 6 volumes parus.

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• ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

14th edition 1974/1985

This calendar lists over 3400 international meetings planned and announced as far in advance as possible. The entry for each meeting gives the date, place, name and address, of the organization, type of meeting, theme, estimated number of participants, etc.

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