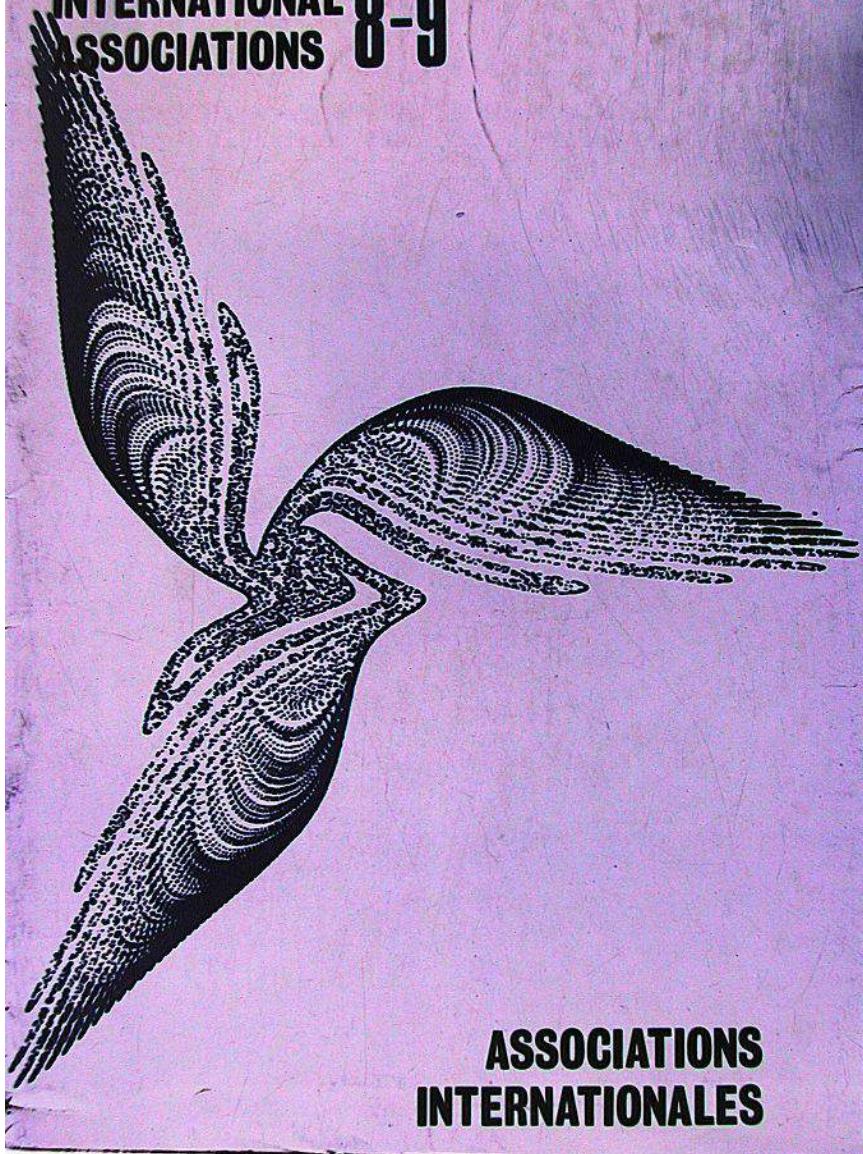


INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS 8-9



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INTERNATIONALES**

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ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES

1974-n°8-9

26th year

26e année

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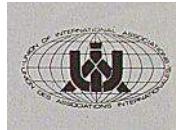
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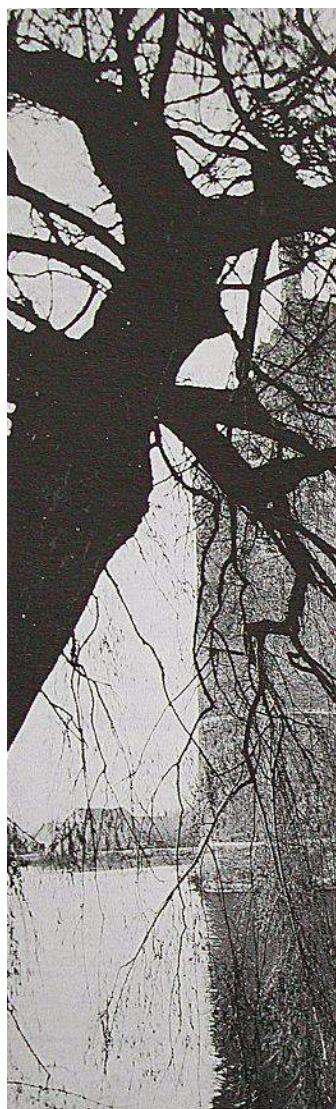
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Cover photo - This strange bird in flight is the result of studies concerning the movement of particles by exterior electromagnetic force. (Studies: LAAS/CERN; Photo: PIC-CERN)

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388 ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES, 1974

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Editorial



Le problème moderne des relations entre l'organisation internationale des Etats et le réseau mondial des associations transnationales non-gouvernementales se pose et s'impose en traits de plus en plus gras, à mesure que rassemblent les solidarités de la nouvelle société ouverte à tous les courants humains d'idées, d'aspirations et d'intérêts.

Le faible germe de l'article 71 de la Charte des Nations-Unies a bien mûri après la Conférence de San Francisco et depuis le rûiment de consultation alors admis par les Etats, avec autant de prudence que de condescendance. Il apparaît maintenant clairement, du moins aux esprits instruits et informés, que l'action internationale serait frappée d'inertie et de stérilité, sans l'impulsion vitale de l'opinion publique et de l'initiative privée, sans le concours des cadres sociaux et des forces scientifiques, sans l'aide aussi des ressources financières du secteur privé. L'administration de l'organisation internationale, universelle, régionale et spécialisée, le sait bien, d'expérience quotidienne, et la fonction responsable des programmes de développement et de protection de l'environnement est la plus empressée d'appeler à l'aide nécessaire de l'univers non-gouvernemental.

L'UAI, pour sa part, a rempli sa mission, en ouvrant largement le dossier de la consultation et de la participation et en incitant les autorités internationales et les associations transnationales à la réflexion et à la réforme. En faisant du sujet un thème essentiel de ses Séminaires et de nombreuses études parues dans cette Revue, notre Institut a contribué, par ses travaux et ses publications, à amener les universités et les institutions de hautes études à s'attacher toujours davantage à une question traitée désormais comme un phénomène social de conséquence. C'est ainsi que notre Institut a documenté beaucoup de travaux de thèse.(1)

Les fâcheux incidents de l'Unesco, dans les rapports de cette Institution spécialisée avec ses organisations consul-

CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, SOLIDARITE.

L'organisation internationale des Etats et le réseau mondial des associations transnationales.

tantes, nous ont donné l'occasion d'une prise de position très ferme dans le sens de la dignité et de l'indépendance des associations.

D'autre part la résolution du Conseil économique et social tendant à valoriser la contribution des ONG à la stratégie du développement nous a porté à suggérer que cette valorisation allait bien au-delà d'une simple amélioration des méthodes actuelles de la consultation.

Nous avons multiplié nos interventions à cette fin, sous forme de lettres, d'auditions, de visites, jusqu'au sommet de la fonction internationale. Nous avons proposé formellement, l'année dernière, que le Conseil économique et social, par le canal de son Comité chargé des ONG, prît l'initiative d'un comité ou d'un groupe d'études, diversement constitué, qui aurait à tâche de repenser tout le problème de la consultation et de la participation. Nous venons de renouveler cette proposition dans une lettre adressée au président du Comité de l'Ecosoc chargé des ONG qui s'est réuni officiellement à Genève, l'autre mois. Notre Secrétaire Général adjoint, M. Judge, était présent à cette réunion, muni du précieux rapport fraîchement émuoli du groupe d'études de l'Ecosoc créé aux fins d'étudier les effets des entreprises multinationales sur le processus de développement et sur les relations internationales. Notre représentant a eu beau jeu de trouver paradoxal que le Conseil économique et social puisse être exposé à faire plus d'honneur et de publicité au réseau des entreprises de profit qu'à celui des associations sans but lucratif, auxquelles il a conféré un statut consultatif.

M. Kurt Waldheim, dans la déclaration qu'il fit à l'ouverture de la dernière session du Conseil économique et social, dit notamment ceci : « Les problèmes auxquels la communauté internationale est confrontée sont rendus plus complexes par l'existence et l'expansion de puissants agents transnationaux non-gouvernementaux qui en sont venus à jouer un rôle croissant dans la situation économique mondiale, parmi lesquels l'entreprise multinationale est la plus en vue. Des corps internationaux tel que le Conseil éco-

nique et social doivent être avertis de ce phénomène et être mieux informés à ce sujet, de façon que cela puisse être de bénéfice pratique à chacune des nations et à un ordre international plus stable et plus équitable ». Cette déclaration, équivoque dans la mention des forces transnationales, mériterait d'être clarifiée pour ne pas laisser l'impression fâcheuse et sans doute inexacte que les Nations-Unies pourraient être en définitive plus soucieuses du monde économique des entreprises de profit que du monde social des associations sans but lucratif.(2)

Dans la logique des faits, il s'est trouvé que l'idée d'un groupe d'études a été reprise par la représentante de l'IWCA au Comité des ONG et appuyée par le représentant de la République arabe unie, membre du Conseil. Nous souhaiterions que les associations apportent leur soutien à cette idée maintenant en marche, soit en faisant connaître directement leur sentiment au Secrétariat des Nations-Unies, soit en nous aidant à réunir un « faisceau d'adhésions ». Notre temps est celui des solidarités. L'intérêt des associations, quels que soient leur empire ou leur influence, est, à l'évidence, de se solidaire pour régler le problème essentiel de leurs relations avec l'organisation internationale.

Robert FENAUX

(1) La dernière thèse en date est celle que M. Safwat Farid Ayoub vient de présenter pour le doctorat d'état ès-sciences politiques de l'Université de Paris : « Le problème de l'octroi, de la suspension et du retrait du statut consultatif aux organisations non-gouvernementales ». Nous

publierons prochainement un compte-rendu de cette « étude comparative de la situation à l'ONU et à l'Unesco ».

(2) Le texte original anglais dit : « The problems which confront the international community are made more complex by the existence and expansion of non-governmental powerful transnational agents who come to play an increasing role in the world economic situation. Of these, the multinational corporations are the most complex ones. Qu'est-ce à dire et quels sont les autres agents ? Faut-il entendre l'ensemble des « forces transnationales » non-gouvernementales, associations et entreprises, comme certains auteurs, tel le

Professeur Merle (La Vie internationale) ?

LA CONFÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DU TRAVAIL (C.M.T.)



La Confédération Mondiale du Travail



Bref aperçu sur son orientation, son action et son programme

a été fondée en 1920, à La Haye (Pays-Bas). Jusqu'en 1968 cependant, elle a porté le nom de Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Chrétiens. A l'origine l'orientation idéologique de la G.M.T. a été fondée explicitement sur les principes sociaux du christianisme. Mais ces principes et les bases de l'action syndicale qu'elle mène, c'est-à-dire : la dignité de la personne humaine, la liberté personnelle et la liberté d'association, l'auto-détermination des peuples, la primauté du travail et du travailleur sur tout autre facteur lié à la production, la promotion personnelle et collective de tous les travailleurs du monde, la paix, la justice sociale et la fraternité entre les hommes, sont aujourd'hui communs à tous les hommes de bonne volonté, qui aspirent à l'élaboration d'une société nouvelle, basée sur ces valeurs universelles et fondamentales. C'est pourquoi, au Congrès de Luxembourg en 1968, la C.M.T. a abandonné toute référence et tout caractère confessionnel et a défini son inspiration et son orientation dans une Déclaration de principes entièrement nouvelle.

Une Centrale non alignée

La C.M.T. se situe absolument en dehors de la politique des blocs qui se disputent actuellement la suprématie mondiale. De même, elle est opposée à tout impérialisme, de quelque origine qu'il soit, et défend énergiquement le droit entier à l'auto-détermination (politique, culturelle et économique) pour les pays d'Amérique, d'Asie, d'Afrique et pour les pays européens de l'Est comme de l'Ouest. Rappelons que la C.M.T., qui a historiquement pris son essor en Europe, compte actuellement parmi ses affiliées une majorité d'organisations d'autres continents; cette réalité, ainsi que

sa position nette en faveur de la complète liberté et du droit au développement de tous les peuples du monde, a fait en sorte que la C.M.T. est connue aujourd'hui comme la « Centrale Syndicale des Pauvres » ou « la Centrale du Tiers Monde ».

Prise de conscience d'une nouvelle solidarité

En 1949 déjà, le Congrès de Lyon allait exprimer clairement la nécessité d'une action solidaire de tous les peuples du monde et ouvrir le plus riche chapitre de l'histoire de la C.M.T. : celui de sa mondialisation. C'est à cette époque que se situe sans doute le grand tournant de la vie de notre Internationale : celui de la claire prise de conscience de la solidarité des travailleurs européens avec leurs frères opprimés et exploités, et la volonté d'aider les peuples colonisés à conquérir leur pleine souveraineté dans les domaines politique et économique, c.-à-d. leur véritable libération. On peut mesurer le chemin parcouru depuis lors : en 1952, les délégués de 3 pays non-européens ont participé au Congrès de La Haye. En 1973, au dernier Congrès de la C.M.T. à Evian (France), les délégués des syndicats de 81 pays appartenant à tous les continents y ont siégé, dont 142 des pays industrialisés et 173 des pays du Tiers Monde !

Une entière indépendance

Il faut souligner l'entièvre indépendance de la C.M.T. vis-à-vis des partis politiques et des confessions religieuses : tant par sa constitution que par son fonctionnement, la C.M.T. est totalement autonome, indépendante, démocratique et libre. La meilleure preuve en est fournie par la démocratie interne selon laquelle la C.M.T., ses réunions et ses congrès fonctionnent,

D'autre part, il n'existe dans la C.M.T. aucune organisation nationale à ce point puissante qu'elle puisse, par son propre poids, exercer une pression considérable sur les autres organisations affiliées : les organisations de la C.M.T. n'acceptent pas d'autres directives que celles qui émanent des congrès réalisés de manière libre et démocratique.

La marche vers l'autogestion dans un socialisme démocratique

Après les Congrès de Luxembourg, en 1968, et de Genève, en 1969, où ont été entamés tout le processus de transformation de la G.M.T., sa mondialisation, les changements de ses structures, le dernier Congrès (le 18e), à Evian, a défini dans un « DOCUMENT D'ORIENTATION », voté à une large majorité, les grandes lignes et les priorités de sa stratégie « pour la libération des travailleurs par des luttes solidaires ». L'objectif fondamental de la C.M.T. est de remplacer le système actuel d'injustice et d'oppression qui exploite et alienne les travailleurs et les peuples, et en premier lieu ceux du Tiers Monde, par un système qui répond à leurs besoins et à leurs aspirations. La voie que propose la C.M.T. est une voie révolutionnaire et c'est pourquoi elle vise à réaliser :

- une réelle démocratie : c.-à-d. la participation totale du peuple dans l'élaboration et la réalisation de son devenir collectif;
 - un véritable socialisme: c.-à-d.. à la fois — la socialisation des grands moyens de production et d'échange dans les mains des travailleurs et au service du peuple;
 - la planification démocratique du développement économique;
 - la marche vers l'autogestion et la suppression du salariat par l'élargissement des libertés individuelles et collectives dans le travail, l'entreprise et la vie sociale.
- Optant donc, à partir de sa Déclaration de principes, pour un véritable socialisme dans une démocratie réelle, la C.M.T. vise au développement des actions de masse et de classe pour appuyer des solutions conformes aux véritables intérêts des travailleurs, tant des pays industrialisés que ceux du Tiers Monde, et pour établir finalement le pouvoir organisé des travailleurs, ouvriers et paysans.
- C'est pourquoi ce Document d'Orientation :
- préconise le développement des actions unitaires avec les autres organisations syndicales, en tenant compte des différences des situations nationales, régionales et dans les secteurs économiques;
 - propose d'organiser le pouvoir des travailleurs dans les pays du Tiers

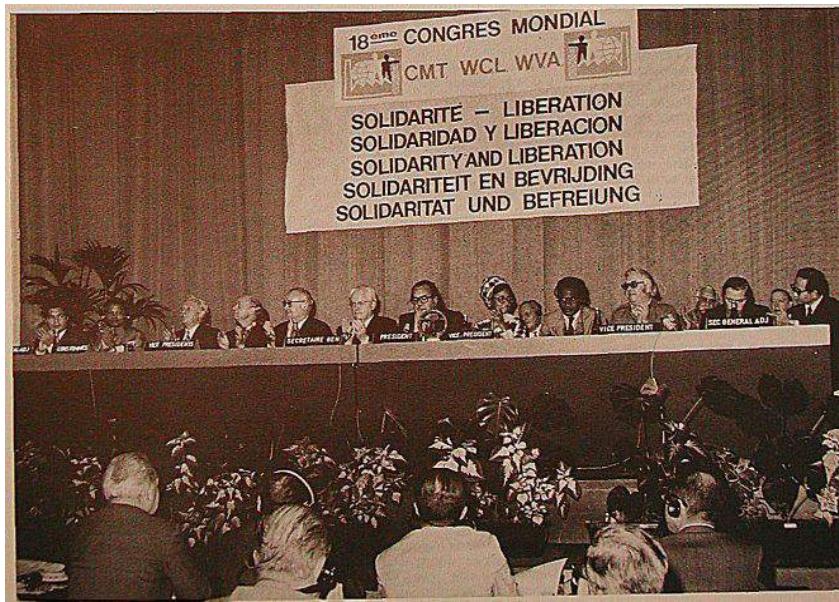
Monde en solidarité avec les syndicats des pays industrialisés;

- donne une priorité à la lutte contre les entreprises multinationales qui, par leur puissance énorme et tentaculaire, détiennent un pouvoir transnational, imposant même leurs lois aux gouvernements et aux peuples.

Ce document d'orientation met enfin l'accent sur la nécessité de l'action pour les libertés individuelles et la liberté syndicale, pour l'amélioration des conditions de travail et de vie, pour la justice et la solidarité entre les peuples et pour la paix. Mais il exprime surtout la volonté de faire de la C.M.T. un instrument capable de contribuer à renover, à modifier, à reorganiser tout le mouvement syndical mondial et ses structures.

La lutte pour le développement

Le problème du développement est la première priorité de la C.M.T. En effet, le Congrès d'Evian a été précédé d'une Conférence syndicale mondiale sur le Développement qui s'est tenue à Genève durant le mois de septembre 1973. Soixante-quatre pays du monde entier étaient représentés. Cette Conférence a été la suite d'une réflexion amorcée en 1968 à Frascati (Italie) et approfondie régulièrement au niveau des organisations nationales et continentales.



Alors que jusqu'à présent les conférences politiques et économiques n'ont pas été capables d'y trouver une solution appropriée, les travailleurs et les paysans principaux intéressés ont estimé qu'ils doivent formuler leur propre réponse et leurs propres propositions de solution au problème majeur de notre temps : le développement solidaire des peuples.

La réalisation du modèle de développement préconisé par la Conférence implique des actions concrètes à engager :

- soit au niveau des besoins les plus proches et les plus immédiats des travailleurs, afin que ceux-ci puissent améliorer leurs conditions "de vie et de travail et contrôler les pouvoirs anti-démocratiques en place;
- soit à des niveaux plus élevés, particulièrement en ce qui concerne :
 - l'organisation mondiale des marchés et la transformation radicale des rapports économiques entre les pays du Tiers Monde et les pays industrialisés;
 - la coopération financière multilatérale en vue d'aider les pays du Tiers-Monde à construire et à développer leurs économies;
 - le transfert désintéressé des connaissances et des techniques;
 - une nouvelle division du travail au plan mondial, en vue de favoriser l'industrialisation nécessaire dans les pays du Tiers Monde, pourvu qu'elle soit conforme à leurs besoins et à leurs aspirations;
 - la révision du système monétaire;
 - la priorité absolue à l'emploi dans l'élaboration et la réalisation des plans de développement, qui doivent être axés sur le plein emploi;
 - une véritable politique de l'immigration qui considère les travailleurs immigrés comme des travailleurs à part entière, politique conçue et appliquée sous le contrôle des organisations représentatives des travailleurs des pays d'accueil comme des pays d'origine; étant entendu que tout doit être fait préalablement pour développer l'emploi dans les pays d'origine;

— la participation active et dynamique des organisations de travailleurs dans toutes les institutions mondiales dont la mission est de promouvoir le développement, en vue de leur transformation radicale, et plus particulièrement dans celles qui ont une relation directe avec les intérêts des travailleurs, comme, notamment, l'O.I.T., l'UNESCO, la FAO et la CNUCED.

Afin de mieux préciser les objectifs et d'organiser la lutte commune de tous les travailleurs du monde pour le développement, cette Conférence a appuyé la proposition faite par la Conférence des pays du Tiers Monde de réaliser, dans les plus brefs délais, une Conférence aussi large et unitaire que

possible des organisations des travailleurs du Tiers Monde. Enfin, la Conference a considéré que la lutte de la C.M.T. s'inscrit dans celle que mènent tous les travailleurs pour l'abolition des structures de domination et pour la libération des peuples et souhaite par conséquent que la C.M.T. et toutes ses organisations affiliées mènent cette lutte en collaboration avec toutes les organisations des travailleurs du monde.

La C.M.T. ne se borne donc pas à dénoncer les situations injustes sans chercher à leur porter remède. Elle s'engage dans la lutte révolutionnaire pour réformer une société fondamentalement injuste, mais, tirant la leçon des expériences du passé, elle cherche pour ce faire à dépasser les divisions actuelles du mouvement syndical mondial et à susciter, partout et chaque fois où c'est possible, la lutte unitaire de tous les travailleurs du monde.

Structures déjà C.M.T.

La C.M.T. est structurée de la manière suivante : le Congrès et le Conseil constituent l'autorité suprême. Un Comité Confédéral de 28 membres est l'organe directeur de la C.M.T., et un Bureau Exécutif de 7 membres est chargé de la direction journalière. Toutes les régions du monde sont représentées à tous les niveaux.

Le Secrétariat général de la C.M.T. est établi à Bruxelles (Belgique). Le Président actuel de la C.M.T. est Marcel Pépin (Canada), assisté par cinq vice-présidents, chacun de ceux-ci représentant un des cinq continents où la C.M.T. possède des organisations nationales et régionales. Le Secrétaire général, Jean Bruck (Belgique) et ses adjoints : Nguyen Van Tan (Asie), José Merced González (Amérique latine), Dominique Aguéyss (Afrique) et Gérard Fonteneau (Europe) dirigent les services indispensables : études, recherches, documentation, représentation, relations, formation, solidarité, finances et administration. En outre, la C.M.T. comporte quatre organisations régionales dont :

- pour l'Afrique : U.P.T.C. (Union Panafrique des Travailleurs Croisans) — Bathurst (Gambie)
- pour l'Amérique latine : C.L.A.T. (Centrale Latino-américaine des Travailleurs) — Caracas (Venezuela)
- pour l'Amérique du Nord : C.S.N. (Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux) — Québec (Canada)
- pour l'Asie : B.A.T.U. (Fraternité des Travailleurs Asiatiques) — Manille (Philippines).

Les organisations nationales européennes de la C.M.T. sont affiliées à une organisation régionale autonome : la Confédération Européenne des Syndicats.

Ces organisations régionales sont entièrement autonomes, ayant leur propre programme ainsi que leurs propres organes de direction et d'exécution.

Congrès et Conseil ou Comité continental, Bureau et secrétariat permanent.

Parallèlement à sa structure géographique, la C.M.T. compte douze Fédérations Internationales Professionnelles affiliées où se regroupent selon leur secteur économique, respectif, les syndicats ou fédérations de travailleurs de :

- l'agriculture
- l'alimentation
- des employés du secteur privé
- de la construction et du bois
- de l'énergie et des industries diverses
- de l'enseignement
- des transports
- du textile et de l'habillement
- des industries graphiques et papetières
- de la métallurgie
- des mines
- des services publics.

Effectifs de la C.M.T. (fin 1973)

Compte tenu des modifications intervenues au Congrès d'Evian en septembre 1973, les effectifs de la C.M.T. sont répartis comme suit :

Amérique latine	5.344.514
Afrique	1.291.170
Asie	3.556.384
Europe	4.183.612
Canada	168.140
	14.543.820

Actuellement la C.M.T. compte 82 organisations dans 78 pays, ainsi que 12 Fédérations Internationales Professionnelles.

La C.M.T. et la représentation des travailleurs dans les grandes institutions internationales

Pour terminer ce bref aperçu, il faut signaler que la C.M.T. est l'une des trois organisations syndicales mondiales reconnues comme représentatives des travailleurs par l'Organisation des Nations Unies et ses agences spécialisées.

Au sein de l'O.I.T. (Organisation Internationale du Travail), la C.M.T. a réalisé un travail actif et persévérant pour la défense et l'extention des droits, de la protection et de la promotion des travailleurs sur les plans personnel et collectif.

La C.M.T. a un statut consultatif de la catégorie auprès de l'ECOSOC (Conseil Economique et Social des Nations Unies), de l'UNESCO, de la FAO, de la CNUCED, de l'ONUDI, etc. Grâce à sa présence dans ces organisations, la C.M.T. peut rendre d'importants services de représentation, de conseil et de coopération entre les organisations internationales et ses organisations affiliées et faire entendre la voix des travailleurs et des paysans partout où s'élaborent des programmes et des décisions qui les intéressent.

Columbus in The W^{ORLD} The W^{ORLD} in Columbus

report on a project of the Transnational Intellectual Cooperation Program, Directed by Chadwick F. Alger, Mershon Center, Ohio State University with financial assistance from the Kettering Foundation, Dayton, Ohio (*)

International relations is usually considered very distant from the immediate concerns of people in smaller cities. It is believed to be the preoccupation of a special elite usually, to be found in the capital city of the country in question. It is therefore with great interest that we draw attention to a programme in the city of Columbus (population.....) which attempts to show the many types of link between a provincial city and the outside world.

This is the first effort that has ever been made to obtain a detailed view of the international contacts of a metropolitan community across all sectors of life. (A similar but more limited study was made by the past Secretary General of the Union of International Associations for Les Amis Belges de la Coopération Internationale and published under the title : La Vie Internationale en Belgique, une 10e province. Brussels, ABCI, 1 rue aux Laines, 1973, 95 p.) Interest in this approach has already been demonstrated in a number of cities in the USA and it is hoped, that the techniques developed in Columbus can be applied elsewhere.

Introduction

The people of Columbus tend not to view their city as extensively involved in international relations. But Columbus citizens are increasingly in contact with people from all continents. Although it is an inland city, has no foreign consulates and no scheduled direct flights to foreign cities, Columbus has an amazing range of foreign contacts.

Columbus in the world
In 1972 some 29,000 tickets were bought in Columbus for flights from Port Columbus to foreign cities. In 1972 \$134 million of goods was shipped from Columbus to foreign destinations. The primary products exported were machinery, scientific equipment and chemicals. In 1972 Columbus businessmen made 1190 trips to Africa, Asia, Canada, Europe and Latin America. In 1972 Ohio State University personnel visited 72 countries in all continents of the world. In 1972 Columbus churches sent over \$3 million overseas.

The world in Columbus
There are over 1100 foreign students in Columbus colleges and universities. Columbus churches, voluntary organizations, universities and businesses hosted over 7000 foreign visitors in 1972.

Some 17,000 people who were born abroad live in the Columbus area. In 1973 foreign artists appeared in over 40 events in the performing arts in Columbus.

- It is not easy to find out how a city links to the world. We have used a variety of techniques.
- Some 250 people involved in international activity were called on the telephone.
 - Seventy people highly involved in international activities were interviewed in person.
 - Forty-one hundred questionnaires were mailed to individuals and organizations.
 - Information has been found in newspapers, government reports, university theses and annual reports of organizations.

Preliminary reports have been read by many citizens involved in international activities and small groups of people — church leaders, voluntary organization leaders, foreign students and host families — have met with us to critique our reports and make suggestions for further inquiry. Thus far the project has only scratched the surface. In addition to gathering statistics on the numbers of dollars, people and goods that flow between Columbus and the rest of the world, we would like to know more about what people involved in these activities are actually doing, how they react to

these experiences and how these activities affect them and the community. The goal is to stimulate more interest in international activity in Columbus by making people more aware of this activity. It is expected that this will make it possible for people to perceive more explicitly the ways in which they and their community are interdependent with the world. Hopefully, the citizens of Columbus will make more informed judgments about the ways in which their own community and jobs are interdependent with the world. They may also be in a better position to evaluate these activities in the light of their personal goals and values.

Voluntary organizations (1)

What kinds of voluntary organizations in Columbus engage in international activities? Several kinds immediately come to mind. Organizations such as the Columbus United Nations Association and Ohioans for Peace are primarily involved in educating their mem-

(*) This article is based on a series of brief reports (see other footnotes) produced for wide distribution. Each is however based on more detailed reports which are available (free of charge) upon request to: Transnational Intellectual Cooperation Program, 199 West 10th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43201.

bers and the public on foreign policy issues. Another group of organizations such as UNICEF, CARE and CROP (Christian Rural Overseas Program) provides assistance to people in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Organizations like COCIV (Central Ohio Council on International Visitors) and Columbus Area International Programs provide hospitality for foreign visitors to Columbus.

But occasional newspaper articles indicate that other organizations also have international activities. In order to get a more complete picture of the international activity of voluntary organizations in Columbus in 1972, questionnaires were sent to 318 organizations. The 126 responding organizations included business groups such as the Worthington Jaycees, university groups such as the University Dames and the Ohio State Alumnae of Franklin County, fine arts organizations such as the Columbus Junior Theatre of the Arts and Beaux Arts, fraternal organizations such as the Columbus Downtown Lions Club and the Rotary Club of Columbus, religious groups such as Churchwomen United, professional organizations such as the Columbus Association of Legal Secretaries and service and welfare organizations such as CARE and the Childhood League.

Attentiveness to International Activity

Fifty respondents reported that participation in their organization had increased their international awareness. Twenty-five organizations indicated that international activities were « fairly important » or « extremely important » to the organization. Twenty-three organizations had subgroups working on international affairs. Thirteen organizations spent at least 10 % of their meetings on international affairs. Attentiveness to international affairs can be summarized in terms of the number of hours members of the responding organizations spend on international activities:

- (1) 89 members spent 50 hours or more per month on international activities;
- (2) 131 members spent between 20-49 hours per month on international activities; and
- (3) 1,205 members spent between 1-19 hours per month on international activities.

Economic, Social and Medical Assistance

It is not surprising that most Columbus voluntary organizations are primarily interested in Columbus, rather than other areas of the United States or the

world. This is indicated by responses to a question asking if the organizations were interested in providing economic social or medical assistance to Columbus, other areas of the United States or « abroad ». 64 indicated Columbus whereas only 11 indicated interest in providing economic, social or medical assistance to other areas of the United States. Yet 11 also indicated interest in providing this assistance to areas « abroad ».

Visits Abroad and Foreign Visitors to Columbus

Six hundred sixty-seven voluntary organization members represented their organizations abroad. Five organizations accounted for 523 or 75 % of this total — namely the Central Ohio Council, Boy Scouts of America, the Columbus Branch of the American Association of University Women, the Columbus Downtown Lions Club, the Rotary Club of Columbus, Ohio, and the Seal of Ohio Girl Scout Council. Twenty-seven organizations indicated that they had organizational representatives going abroad in 1972 — the greatest concentration occurring in Canada (39), and Northern, Western and Central Europe (25). Four representatives went to Latin America and three each to Africa, Japan and the Caribbean. No organization members



Photo UNESCO / Paul Amsay

represented their groups in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Southeast Asia or the Middle East, in turn, 214 people from foreign countries visited or appeared before the responding voluntary organizations in 1972. Four organizations account for 152 or 71 % of these visitors — Columbus Area International Program, the Columbus Business and Professional Women's Club, the Rotary Club of Columbus, Ohio, and the Seal of Ohio Girl Scout Council. Again, the area from which most foreign visitors came was Europe with 37 visitors. Nineteen visitors came to Columbus from Africa, seven from the Far East, two from South America, and two from the Caribbean. Several organizations indicated that they had six visitors from the Middle East, but no visitors came from Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union or Southeast Asia.

Other Foreign Contact
Twenty-six organizations indicated that they had mail contact abroad. The amount of telephone and telegraph contact with various kinds of foreign activities decreased to eight and four organizations respectively. Forty-two organizations indicated they were affiliated with an international organization with « Service Organizations » accounting for approximately 80 % of the organizations with such affiliations. But only 10 voluntary organizations said that they actually had contact with international organizations outside of the United States.

Conclusion

While this inventory of the international activity of 126 Columbus area voluntary organizations is only partial, it reflects considerable international activity.

- 10 provide economic and social assistance abroad;
- 11 have contact with international organizations outside the United States;
- 21 believe they increase the international awareness of their members;
- 25 have a sub-group active in international affairs;
- 28 regard international affairs as fairly or extremely important to their organization;
- 42 are affiliated with an international organization;
- 21.000 man hours a month (2600 eight-hour days) are spent on international activities.

This inventory suggests that voluntary organizations offer the citizens of the Columbus area more opportunities for international involvement than might be expected. Yet it must be realized that the 126 responding organizations permit only a partial inventory.

The international travel of Columbus (2)

Columbus is linked with the rest of the world, and the world with it, in a variety of ways. One of the most significant is international travel. Travel brings people into personal contact with the physical and cultural environment of other people as no other form of communication can. As an indicator of interest and involvement in other countries, however, travel is less than perfect. Many other factors, especially cost, affect both the extent and destinations of international travelers. Yet travel and interest are intimately linked. Interest in the world is a primary motivation for travel. And the travel experience itself can create and deepen involvement with other peoples. For these reasons, the Columbus in the World Project has attempted to measure the international travel of different sectors of the community. Questionnaires were sent in 1973 to 150 export-import firms, 250 religious parishes, 126 voluntary organizations, and 3,600 Ohio State University faculty to obtain information about travel in these sectors of Columbus. Data was also solicited from Port Columbus airport and 20 Columbus travel agencies to measure the travel of the entire community.

The Extent and Purpose of Travel

Minimal estimates of international travel indicate that at least 29,000 international trips were made out of Columbus in 1972. If every one of these trips had been made by a different person, it would represent approximately one trip for every 29 Franklin County residents. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the travelers Columbus travel agencies served were going abroad in 1972. These travelers accounted for 60 % of total travel agency sales. International travel out of Columbus has grown an estimated 700 % in the last decade. Most of these international trips were made by tourists. Travel agencies reported that about 68 % of their business was in the form of organized tours. Within one sector, the Ohio State University faculty, 48 % of the trips abroad were made primarily for the purpose of tourism. Tourists create important but often one-sided ties between peoples. Especially for poorer countries, tourism is a significant source of income. But it also creates special dependencies on the continued flow of tourists. Data on charter flights, which accounted for over a third of the country's international travelers in 1972, suggests that most Columbus tourists travel to a few, relatively close destinations. These include Western Europe and Canada, as well as Mexico and the Islands of the Caribbean.

Who Travels Where ?
On the surface, individuals in the different sectors of Columbus life tend

to travel to the same destinations. As the graph opposite shows, most travelers go to Europe. Few go to Africa and Oceania. However, significant differences do exist between these sectors. Individuals associated with religious groups travel more frequently to the Middle East than do other groups. Exporters are more likely to go to Asia than are others. The OSU faculty and members of voluntary organizations travel to Canada and Latin America relatively more than do individuals associated with other sectors. When one looks at individual countries as destinations, the differences between sectors are more apparent. Although much of the travel for all sectors is aimed at a few, key destinations, some countries that are important destinations for individuals in one sector may be inconsequential for individuals in another.

Exporters-Importers
Exporters tend to travel most often to the developed countries. The countries of Western Europe are important destinations as are Japan and the Union of South Africa and Mexico. Although not among the 15 most important destinations for all businessmen, some less developed countries (for example, Hong Kong, Venezuela, the Philippines) were important for some businessmen.

Religious

Religious travel is also primarily directed toward Europe. But individuals associated with religious groups travel slightly more to non-European and non-white countries than the individuals in other sectors. Israel is by far the most important travel destination. Other important destinations include Lebanon, India, Western Samoa, Ethiopia and Haiti.

University Faculty

Most of the travel of the university faculty is to Great Britain, West Germany, France and Canada. But individuals also travel to Brazil, the USSR, Australia, India, Poland and New Zealand. Roughly one quarter of the faculty's travel was to less developed countries.

The religious community (3)

Columbus congregations and parishes are linked in a variety of ways with other areas of the world. Six Jewish synagogues and the United Jewish Fund and Council have monitored the plight of Jews in Russia and have raised funds in support of Israel. Christian congregations relate to activities in over 95 countries, and many trace their historical roots to other countries. Three Eastern Orthodox congregations, for example, relate to their Primate in Istanbul. Forty-seven

Catholic parishes work under the authority of a bishop, who is appointed by the Pope at the Vatican in Rome. Sixty Lutheran congregations took their name from 16th Century Martin Luther of Germany. Fifty congregations of the Reformed tradition were shaped by John Calvin of Geneva, and over 100 Methodist congregations trace their heritage to John Wesley and the Church of England.

Among other religions, a Moslem group at Ohio State University involves students from Pakistan and the Middle East. The Black Muslims import fresh whiting from Peru, and the SUNNI Muslims have headquarters in Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The Bahai community has ties in many countries. The OSU campus shows slight but visible interest in Eastern religions.

International Contacts

During 1972-1973

Two hundred seventy congregations (out of a total of 730) returned survey questionnaires in the Spring and Fall of 1973, indicating international contacts shown below by world regions.

Number of Parishes Reporting:

Region	Visitors From Abroad	Travel Abroad	With Continuous Ties
Latin America	65	22	60
Canada	18	2	2
Western Europe	72	55	16
Eastern Europe	3	4	2
Africa	63	9	50
Middle East	9	35	6
Far East	98	22	62
Oceania	7	6	8

Hosting congregations received most of their guests from the Far East and Western Europe, followed by Latin America and Africa. Most contact while abroad was in Western Europe and the Middle East. Visitors to Columbus parishes include: foreign students, friends, relatives, business associates and missionaries. Contacts abroad might have been made on religious, business or pleasure trips. About 60 congregations reported continuous ties with schools, hospitals, missions, and other projects around the world—especially in the Far East, Latin America and Africa.

When six of the largest denominations were compared, United Methodist congregations accounted for 1,227 visitors from abroad, in comparison to the next highest, Baptists with 344. On the other hand, Roman Catholic parishes reported 200 contacts while abroad, compared with the next highest, the United Methodists with only 85. Lutheran international contacts were lowest with 99 visitors and 58 while abroad.

Individual involvement in International Activity
In the mail survey congregation respondents were asked to specify how

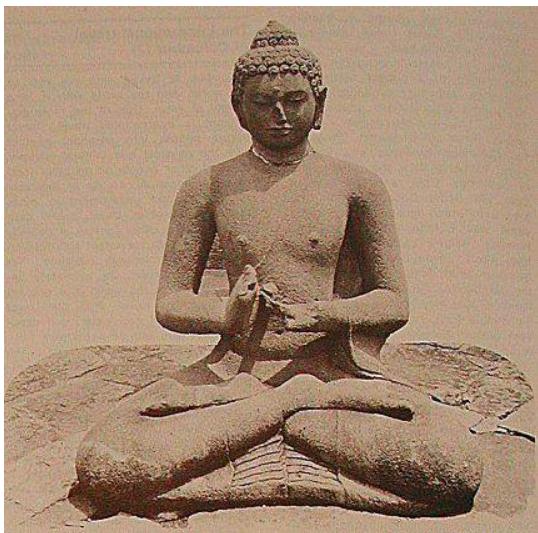


Photo: UNESCO/David Davies

much time their members spent on international activity. Less than 2,000 persons were involved at all, and most of these spent less than five hours per month. As reported, about 95,000 persons worship at least once on a weekend in these 270 congregations. Thus, less than two percent of this total number of worshippers involved themselves in international activity. Thirteen congregations, however, had a total of 107 persons who spent over 50 hours per month on international activities.

World Topics Studied in Congregations

About 13,000 individuals spent at least one hour during 1972 in the study of some « international » topic. Thus, about 15 percent of the 95,000 worshippers studied at least one of the subjects listed below:

	No. of Parishes	% of Parishes
Church's Mission Work	171	63
Abroad		
Emergency Relief Work	146	54
Abroad		
Particular Religious Group in Various Parts of the World	135	50
World Hunger	125	46
Peace and War	94	35
Population Growth in the World	71	26

Economic Development Abroad

Foreign Policy of the U.S.

Flow of Communications Abroad
Very little contact by telephone or telegraph is sustained with persons outside the United States. One congregation frequently had short-wave radio contact, but only about 10 congregations had telephone or telegraph contact. Most contact was by mail, with that occurring monthly or less frequently.

Area Religious Offices in Columbus
About 15 offices of area-wide denominational and ecumenical religious organizations are located in Columbus. Most only coordinate fund-raising projects for overseas work and occasionally receive a guest from abroad. Only one or two had staff persons who were expected, by their role, to be involved in international activities. The United Jewish Fund and Council is unique in that they employ an Israeli citizen whose specific task is to relate Columbus citizens to Israel.

How Much Money Goes Abroad

Out of Columbus?

Funds are usually collected at the parish or congregational level, sometimes combined by a district or regional office, and then sent to a national

office which distributes them. One local denominational executive estimates that 12 percent of these funds sent to his national office go overseas. According to our survey, at least \$ 3,000,000 annually is sent abroad. While most of this is sent through national offices, a total of \$ 85,000 was sent directly to overseas projects by 50 congregations.

The Black community (4)

The Black community of Columbus is linked to the world in several respects. Much Black international activity takes place through religious channels. The Black religious community supports and contributes to several international religious organizations. These include : The Bible Institute International, The World Baptist Alliance and the World Baptist Congress. Black churches also support the International Red Cross and respond to other international emergency appeals. Of the twenty-seven Black churches in the Columbus community that returned questionnaires, seventeen reported international religious activity. Persons from these congregations had visited Egypt, Israel, Liberia, Kenya, Haiti, Nicaragua, Brazil, Mexico, Bangladesh and several countries in Western Europe. Columbus' Black churches also serve as international hosts for visitors from around the globe. The table below summarizes this activity by region :

Region	Abroad	Visitors
	Abroad	
Africa	6	20
Middle East	27	4
Europe	4	11
South America	4	25
India	15	4
Asia (except India)	6	5

Another international religious link in Columbus' Black community is the Sunni Muslims, a small group in the Black community who have recently converted to Islam, and practice the teachings of the Quran (scriptures of Allah). The Sunni Muslims (The Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs and The Muslim World League) are based in Cairo, Egypt and in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

Pan African Activity

Much of the international interest of the Black community manifest's itself in Pan-African activity. Last May 25th, the African Liberation Support Committee raised \$ 6,000 for African Liberation Day. Activities on that day illuminated for the community the struggles of the people of Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique in their wars against Portuguese colonialism.

The Sahelian drought also commanded great efforts from the people of Col-

umbus. Through the African Relief Drive, the Columbus chapter of Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity) raised over \$ 50,000 to aid several countries in West Africa. Several sources contributed to the drive, but 99 % of the money was raised in the Black community.

There are eighty-four African students currently enrolled at Ohio State University. Black American and African students at Ohio State have a Pan-African organization which sponsors cultural-educational activities for the community and also addresses issues that are of concern to people of African descent around the world.

There are also faculty at Ohio State from several African countries, including Cameron, Kenya and Nigeria. Aside from teaching in their respective fields, these instructors share with Columbus knowledge of their homelands.

International Business Activity

As consumers, the Black community buys goods from all over the world. For example, they purchase clothing from European countries, automobiles from Japan, and fruits from South America. However, the number of Black owned businesses in Columbus with an international market is minimal. One such business is a travel agency that has been serving Columbus for the past six years.

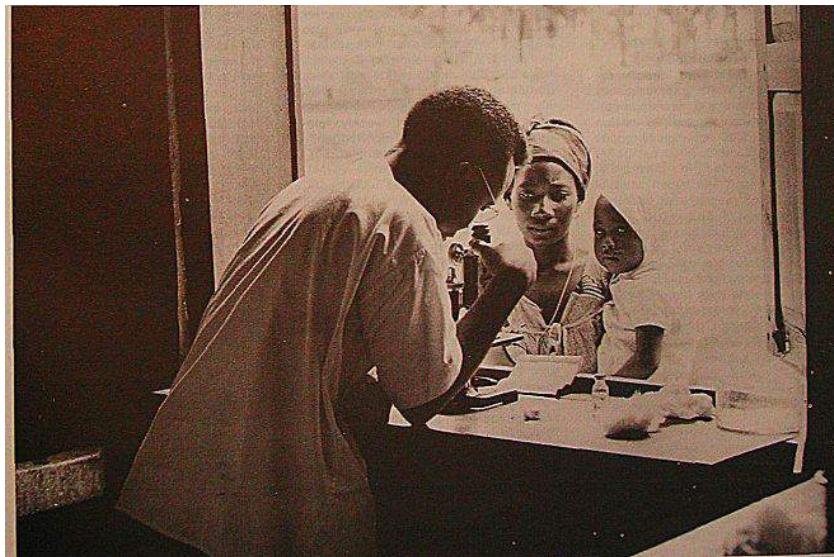


Photo: WHO

What About the Future ?

Recently, in responding to a brief questionnaire, ministers, nurses, welfare mothers, businessmen, students, community leaders, and executives all indicated that they would like to see more international activity developed in Columbus' Black community. Some of the suggestions were :

1. Investment in the economic growth of African countries by local Black businesses.
2. Exchange of persons in joint economic and educational projects with African countries.
3. International and inter-cultural committees for increased social activity and travel.
4. Increased participation in the efforts of the African freedom fighters.

Exporters and importers (5)

How involved internationally are Columbus export-import firms, and with which countries do they have contact? What is the extent of the flows of people (travel), goods or products, monies, and telephone, telegraph and mail contact between Columbus firms and other areas of the world? These basic questions prompted the Columbus in the World Project, in conjunction with the Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce, to prepare and mail a one-page survey to 135 export-import firms in the Spring of 1973. This is a capsized version of a larger report on the findings of that questionnaire.

The Flow of Money and Goods In 1972, Columbus firms directly exported goods worth approximately 134 million dollars and directly imported products worth some 88 million dollars. (This does not include goods shipped to Columbus after being imported from abroad in other U.S. cities). The export and import sales of Columbus firms ranged from less than \$ 1,000 to over \$ 50,000,000. Highly processed goods (machinery, scientific equipment, and chemicals) constituted the bulk of Columbus exports and imports. The destinations of exports and origins of imports were largely Western European with some exceptions : Japan, Israel, Canada, Mexico and the Union of South Africa, as the following table shows :

Number of Columbus firms exporting to various world areas *	
Argentina	5
Australia	22
Belgium	6
Canada	41
Finland	4
France	12
Great Britain	19
Israel	11
Italy	10
Japan	19

Mexico	12
Netherlands	9
Norway	3
Other Africa	5
Other Asia	16
Other Central America	14
Other Middle East	9
Other South America	23
Other Western Europe	18
People's Republic of China	0
South Africa	11
Soviet Union	0
Spain	5
Sweden	7
Venezuela	4
West Germany	13

* Country size proportionate to number of Columbus firms exporting to that area.

or more hours weekly on International activities.

Impact

International business has a significant impact on the economy of Columbus. Approximately 3,000 or 11 % of the export-import firms' jobs are attributed to international business. Thus one out of every nine jobs of the 135 Columbus export-import firms was supported by international business.

Conclusion

When compared to other metropolitan areas of similar size, Columbus is below average as a direct exporter and importer, although its export-import activity has increased greatly in recent years. Yet, as this report suggests, Columbus firms do have extensive financial, travel and communicative contacts which are integral to Columbus business life.

Ohio state university faculty (6)

As part of an overall effort to measure the international involvement of the Columbus metropolitan community, the Columbus in the World Project has attempted to gather data on the international activities of the faculty of the Ohio State University. Questionnaires were sent (in the Spring of 1973) to 3600 faculty members asking for information about their international activities during 1972. Over 1700 responded (roughly 47 percent). The survey aimed at answering questions about the extent of faculty international involvement, the nature of their activities, the kinds of people most heavily involved internationally, and the countries toward which their activities were targeted. The number of international activities has been the unit of analysis, roughly measuring the extent of involvement. International activities are defined as either : 1) purposive actions or sets of actions of short or long duration whose direct or indirect target is another country, an organization based in another country, or a citizen of another country (e.g., teaching in another country, personal or professional communication with foreign nationals); or 2) professional actions whose subject is another country (e.g., research or publication on a foreign topic). Activities are distinguished as to whether they were conducted abroad or in the United States.

The Flow of People Abroad Although most of the international activities recorded by the survey were conducted from Columbus, a substantial number of them involved the international travel of faculty members. Tourism (42 percent) and attendance at meetings or presentations (22 percent) account for the majority of such activities. Most of the other activities

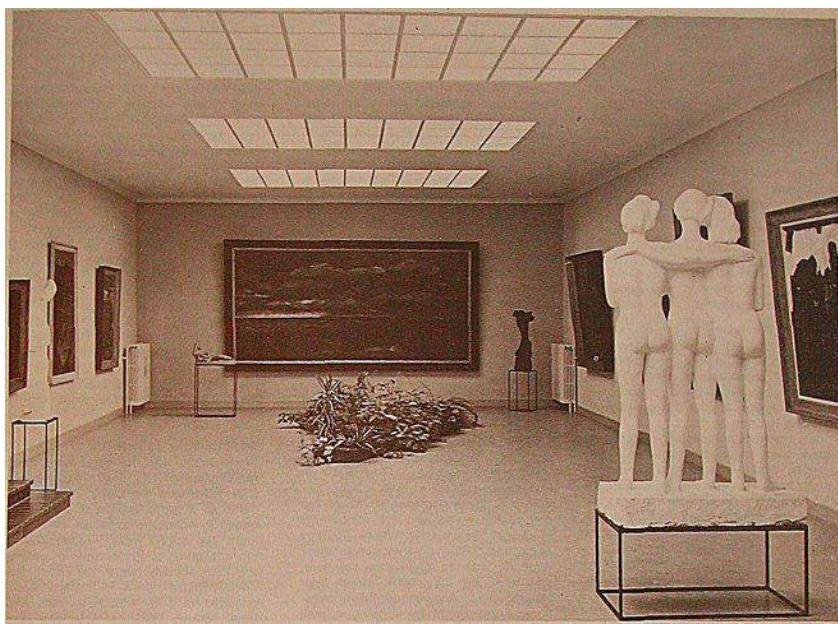


Photo INBEL

are accounted for by visits to relatives or friends (12 percent), research activities- (11 percent), teaching and formal study abroad (five percent).

The Flow of Ideas and Information
Most activities conducted both while in Columbus and while traveling abroad involved flows of ideas and information to and from the university community. The most important activities accounting for such flows were professional and personal communication (59 percent), attendance and presentations at meetings either abroad or in the United States (12 percent), publication abroad (five percent), and research conducted abroad (four percent). Thus, the two most important activities were ones which one would expect to involve two-way flows of information.

Non-transactional Indicators of Attention

Several indicators of international interest that did not directly involve international flows of people or information are also measured in the survey. In order of importance in the sample, they are teaching or research on a foreign topic, membership in an international organization, publication in the United States on a foreign topic, and attempts to influence U.S. foreign

policy. These activities were generally not as numerous as the transactional activities noted above, although this may merely reflect their relatively longer duration.

Geographical Dispersion
The international activity of the OSU faculty covered most of the globe during 1972. Faculty attention, in one form or another, was focused on 111 different nations and colonial areas. Yet, the attentiveness of the faculty toward the developed world was far greater than toward the less developed (see graph below).

The majority of faculty ties were with Europe (30%) and Canada (22%). Latin America and Asia, together, accounted for about a quarter of the faculty members' regional ties. However, the Latin American percentage is somewhat inflated by tourist travel to Mexico. And the Asian percentage reflects as much interest in Japan, a developed country, as in all other Asian nations (except India) combined. These percentages are based on the total faculty-region ties. They reflect, for each region, the number of individuals with activities targeted at the region without reference to the type of activity or the number of different activities.

Percentage Distribution of Faculty Ties by Geographical Region

	%
Canada	22
Caribbean	2
Latin America	13
Europe	30
Middle East	7
Africa	5
Asia	15
Oceania	7

The countries which were the most important targets of all types of faculty activity include : Canada (476)*, Great Britain (452), West Germany (322), France (255), Japan (183), Mexico (161), India (158), Netherlands (141), Italy (147), Brazil (135), Switzerland (130), Sweden (119), Australia (109). However, the more distant Asian and Oceanic countries were relatively less important as travel destinations and more important as targets of activities not involving travel.

* The number of people in the sample engaged in any kind of activity directed at the country.

Variation Among the Colleges
As the table below indicates, substantial differences in international involvement exist among the university colleges. (The table presents data for only the more active colleges.)

Distribution of Involvement Within the University

College	Number of Activities	Number of Faculty
Agriculture	1,225	146
Social Sciences	1,043	117
Medicine	972	134
Physical Sciences	863	73
Humanities	837	102
Biological Sciences	587	71
Engineering	569	73
Education	498	67
Arts	245	44
Administrative	230	35

Despite differences in the extent of their activity, there was little difference among colleges in the geographical pattern of their activity. For all but one, the general pattern of concentration of attention on the developed nations was the rule.

In fact, fewer differences between fields appear than might be expected. For example, because the social sciences and humanities study people and their arts, they might be expected to have a more even regional distribution of activity than the physical sciences. Yet the regional ties of the faculty on the former two fields are more heavily concentrated on Europe and Canada than are those of the physical scientists (56% and 67% compared to 52% for the latter). Regional patterns tend to reflect the academic orientations of the university. Valuable efforts have been made to develop a strong and active Slavic Studies program, for example. (Proportionately OSU faculty travel more to Eastern European countries than people in any other sector of Columbus.) But efforts to develop area studies programs for other regions (e.g., Middle East, East Asia, Latin America) have been less successful.

The Exception : Agriculture

The College of Agriculture is a striking exception to the University's general orientation. A college that might be expected to be less active internationally, in 1972 the agriculture faculty generated more international activities than any other college. Almost equal proportions of agriculture's international activities were directed toward Latin America (18%) and Asia (19%) as toward Europe (21%) and Canada (19%). Further, in the Asian total, more agriculture faculty interacted with India (63 people) than with Japan (25 people). The college's Asian and Latin American activities result largely from cooperation with government financed development projects in Brazil and India. They represent a significant effort to transfer useful knowledge to these less developed areas.

Foreign students at Ohio State University (7)

Since the time of the earliest medieval university, scholars have left their homelands to pursue education in distant places. The practice continues to be popular today and takes on increased importance not only because of the large number of individuals involved but also because foreign study represents an important exchange, both between individuals and between societies.

The major direction of the flow of students across borders is from less developed countries to developed countries.

The United States is a major center for international students.

The State Department publication *Exchange*, 1973-74, records at least 144,700 foreign students currently on U.S. campuses.

Together with the other campuses in the Columbus area, the Ohio State University (OSU) brings a large number of students from abroad into the Columbus community, thereby providing one dimension of The World in Columbus.

Who are these representatives of the rest of the world who are temporarily a part of Columbus? Where do they come from? Why do they come here?

What do they do while they are here, and what do they think about their experiences? Answers to these questions were sought by sending a mail questionnaire to all 1,129 foreign students on the OSU campus. (Questionnaires were not sent to the foreign students, about 75, at other colleges and universities in the Columbus area.)

The following paragraphs will be a short presentation of the responses of the 400 students (35 percent) who returned the questionnaire. The word « population » will be used to refer to all the foreign students at OSU. Of this total population, those who returned the questionnaire will be referred to as « respondents ».

From Where do They Come ?
The foreign student population represents almost every nation in the world, including Mauritius (1), Zaire (1), Romania (6), Jordan (4), Israel (19), Sri Lanka (3), and Bangladesh (1), to pick out only a few examples.

By region of the world, the numbers and percentages are as follows :		
North America	79	6.9 %
(Canada)		
Caribbean	21	6.3 %
Latin America	71	8.3 %
Africa	84	7.4 %
Oceania	14	1.2 %
Europe	157	13.9 %
Near and Middle East	144	12.8 %
Far East	559	49.5 %
TOTAL	1,129	100.0%

Who Are They ?

From the responses to the questionnaire, something was learned about the « typical » foreign student at OSU. He is a 27 year old male (77 percent), a graduate student (75 percent) and is most likely studying engineering (25 percent), math or a physical science (14 percent). Although his foreign student peers come from all over the world, the typical student comes from Taiwan (17 percent) or India (11 percent) and comes without any family dependents (63 percent). While he is here, he is likely to receive financial aid from the university (32.5 percent) and have a yearly income of \$ 2,000 to \$ 4,000. Our typical student does not have an American host family (56.5 percent) even though all foreign students are invited to participate in the host family program. Nevertheless, he has been entertained in an American home several times during the last year (90 percent) and has entertained Americans one to three times during the year (22 percent).

What do They do Here ?
When asked what activities were most representative of their experiences with Americans at OSU, the respondents as a group replied that they engaged in academic activities, entertainment and sports most frequently. Eating out, going to the movies, or getting together socially were the most frequently listed forms of entertainment engaged in both with Americans and other foreign students. American family activities and shopping are typical activities they engage in with Americans other than their OSU colleagues. Does a student's home country make a difference in his activities ? Yes, it does. For example, Canadians and Europeans are most likely to be entertained frequently by Americans, whereas Africans are most likely never to be entertained in an American home. Likewise, having a host family, one way in which students can interact with Columbus citizens outside the university, is most popular with students from the Far East. Canadians are the least interested in having a host family. These findings are in line with a large literature on foreign student activities which indicates that « cultural distance » between the U.S. and the student's home is a major influence on the student's interactions with Americans.

What do They Think About Their Experiences Here ?

Regarding their academic goals, most foreign students (71.2 percent) feel that they are very or moderately successful. They think that OSU activities, both academic and non-academic, and American family activities provide the most accurate and the most favorable impression of Columbus. Crime and safety, as well as activities such as smoking drinking and sex, were

believed to give the least accurate picture.

When asked about the impact they have had on their American friends, they replied that the biggest influence has been in bringing about changes in friends' attitudes toward the world. As far as an impact on themselves, their experiences at OSU have effected changes in their opinions on social issues and in their life styles. They now feel more liberal in their attitudes toward marriage, sex and women and have a better understanding of American society.

The international activity of Columbus service industries (8)

International business activity may be conveniently divided into two categories :1) the export and import of tangible products (e.g., machinery, scientific equipment, and chemicals); and 2) the international transfer of services (e.g., banking, insurance, and research). The former has been referred to as « visible » trade, the latter « invisible ». Trade, Invisible exchange, or trade in services, involves a number of activities : shipping, banking services, insurance, research expertise and tourism. Since Columbus is an inland city, international shipping is not a primary tie with the world. However, there are 11 freight forwarding companies, nine packaging companies, one transportation consultant, and two firms producing export forms in the Columbus area. Tourism, an important activity of the Columbus community, is treated in another report. The major emphasis of this report is on banking, insurance and research.

International Banking Banking international banking services differ from the usual domestic banking services only in that the exchanges occur across national boundaries. Largely the same functions (lending, savings, information, collection, remittance) are provided irrespective of national boundaries. There are, however, exceptions to this rule; for instance, currency exchange and translation services are generally not domestic services. The following is a brief delineation of the major functions that an international department of a bank generally fulfills:

1. Bookkeeping (maintaining accounts of debits and credits of foreign banks and international companies);
2. Remittance (receiving and sending instructions to make payments);
3. Collection;
4. Letters of credit (a bank document on behalf of a client that substitutes the bank's name and credit for the client's);
5. Foreign exchange;
6. Credit information (credit profiles on clients);

7. Business development (trade promotion);
8. Translation and travel.

The three largest Columbus banks (City National, Huntington, Ohio National) are each part of holding companies (First Bank Group, Huntington Bank Shares, and BancOhio, respectively) which include associated banks throughout Ohio. These banks each have between 1200 and 1500 employees and assets of approximately \$ 1 to \$ 2 billion. Columbus banks have increased the number of and variety of international banking services in the last few years. As a result, in 1972, Columbus banks had contact with over 500 foreign banks and employed 37 full-time international employees. Much of the contact abroad was in the form of daily telex or mail contact, travelers abroad (15) and visitors from abroad (304) in 1972. The ties were largely with Western Europe (especially Great Britain, West Germany, Switzerland), Canada and Japan.

The increased activity of Columbus banks has decreased their dependence on New York banks. It has been estimated that Columbus banks now provide 80 percent of the banking service transactions (about 10-20 percent of the dollar volume) involved in the international business of Columbus firms. The low percentage of dollar volume is attributed to the fact that the banking business of large Columbus firms with headquarters elsewhere is handled from the city of their headquarters.

International Insurance

Insurance tends to be international in two ways : 1) life, health, travel, and accident insurance programs are worldwide and coverage is not nation-bound; and 2) companies often invest in the insurance of companies abroad in the form of reinsurance (i.e., one company taking up much of the insurance risk of another company). The reinsurance business is world-wide and although Lloyds in London is the largest market, U.S. companies play a large role in the industry. Nationwide Insurance is about as active internationally as Columbus' most active bank. In 1972, it had 16 international employees to 27 for the most active bank. Moreover, Nationwide has 90 employees abroad (West Germany, Puerto Rico) while the banks have none. Information exchange (mail, telex, etc.) seems also to be as extensive as the most active bank. Travel of personnel and of visitors was as extensive (17 trips abroad, 225 visitors) and as widespread (mainly Europe and the Far East) as was the case with the banks.

The banks' international business accounted for around two percent of their total business, while Nationwide's international business was five percent of its total.

International Contract Research

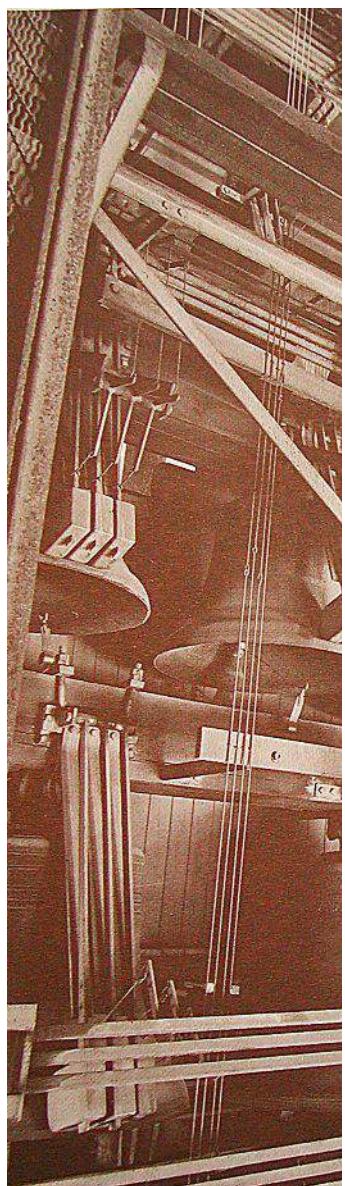
Another important service that crosses national boundaries is human knowledge. Battelle Memorial Institute was established as a research foundation in Columbus, Ohio, in 1925. It now comprises four major research centers, two in the United States (at Columbus, Ohio, and Seattle, Washington) and two in Europe (at Frankfurt and Geneva). Established as a non-profit enterprise to promote objective research for governments and businesses throughout the world, Battelle employs over 5,277 people (2,284 in Columbus and 1,503 abroad) and accounts for many millions of dollars in contract research activities. International business is integral to Battelle Institute, as indicated by the 20 full-time and 250 part-time Columbus employees engaged in international activity. Besides the Battelle divisions in Geneva and Frankfurt, 12 other offices are maintained abroad in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Caracas, Venezuela; London, England; Japan; Australia; and throughout Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Continental Europe. In 1972, large numbers of Columbus division personnel (300) travelled abroad while 1,500 foreign visitors were hosted by Battelle. Battelle travel was worldwide, yet 60 percent of the visitors to Battelle were from Japan. Battelle has contract relations in around 75 foreign countries. Consistent with this activity is the extensive international mail contact (200+ pieces) received and sent by Battelle Columbus daily.

Columbus and the arts

Recently the sculptor of the « Doughboy » bronze statue in front of the Ohio Statehouse passed away. He was a native of Italy. The city's past and present international contacts in the arts are generally analogous to the « Doughboy » statue and its creator. The events are singular, and generally go unnoticed to all but a small percentage of Columbus residents. Nevertheless, the Columbus arts menu is increasingly diversified.

The city's international contacts through the arts, while slowly expanding at present, have an extensive history, particularly with the German populace on the south side. One need only recall the vibrant activities of *Maennerchor*, the Men's Singing Society, dating from the 1850's to the present, for an example of such contacts. There was Gutman's Band performing such selections at the Wilhelm Tell Overture in Thalia Hall during the many German Fests of the pre-Civil War years. The renowned Scandinavian violinist, Ole Bull, and the Swiss Bell Ringers frequently appeared at Mechanic's Hall.

This report concentrates on those events performed or exhibited in Col-



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Photo INBEL

umbus by artists from countries other than the United States. In the last few months alone there has been an interesting array of performers welcomed by the city. For example, the Vienna Choir Boys charmed their audiences with selections such as « O Susanna, Do Not Cry for Me. » For the city's youth contingent the Kinks appeared, one of many British rock groups to visit Columbus. For opera buffs there was Maria Callas and Giuseppe di Stefano, and Israeli violinist Zvi Zeitlin for lovers of Beethoven. The Royal Tahitian Dance Company was applauded here on their first North American tour, and for the descendants of Erin and the occasional wearers of the green, the Irish Rovers performed just in time for St. Patrick's Day. Recently the city hosted Spanish guitarists, Rumanian dancers and the Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra.

In general, all the appearances above were for a day, with limited interaction between Columbusties and the artists outside of the actual performances themselves. There are most lasting international contacts in the city, however, particularly in the area of dance. There are at least ten dancers teaching in the city who have studied extensively abroad, mainly in ballet academies in England and France. The city hosts growing ballet and international folk dancing activities where ten years ago such interests were almost non-existent. It would be very difficult to determine the impact of international contact in the arts upon Columbus, or any American city for that matter. At the very least, much of our art and music are adopted products of international creators, from Italian operas, through Mozart, Picasso and the Beatles. Even the « American Jazz » of Gershwin was strongly influenced by music from abroad. Perhaps more than any other sector of international activity, the arts of many lands have intermingled for centuries.

Columbus can point to a few of its own international ambassadors of the arts, with various faculty members from the city's universities and the music director of the Columbus Symphony visiting Eastern and Western Europe. Perhaps the most active international individual in the city is an instructor in international folk dances, who has mastered these dances in over 20 countries from Latin America to the Orient. He also imports and distributes an extensive range of international folk dance records in the Franklin County area. The curator of the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts also has frequent contacts with individuals from abroad, particularly Western Europeans.

The city has experienced some musical firsts, also, as when the Hungarian opera, - Blood Wedding », received its first performance in the United States in Mershon Auditorium, with

the Hungarian ambassador to the U.S. In attendance. The opera was translated into English especially for this performance. Columbus also has the opportunity to view many major foreign films that are released in the U.S. Such offerings range from French sex farces through Bergman classics to oriental Kung Fu thrillers. A variety of travel films, bringing sights ranging from the Alps to the South Pacific, are frequently found on the movie calendar in the city.

At present we have the most complete information on international arts events in Columbus for the January through March period of the last three years, a comparison of which reveals that the international activities are increasing ever so slightly.

International Art Events in Columbus 1972-74

	Orchestra	or Choir	Solo
	Dance		
1972	1	3	7
1973	2	1	9
1974	3	0	10
	Movie	Exhibit	Theatre
1972	7	0	0
1973	6	1	0
1974	4	1	2
			Total
			18
			19
			20

Our information also indicates that the preponderance of such events originate in Western Europe. Over the past three years the figure has increased to the point where 15 of the 20 international arts events for the first three months of 1974 originated in Western Europe.

The major locations for international events are principally the Mershon Auditorium, The Ohio Theatre, the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts, and the Veterans Memorial Auditorium. If the arts calendars of the Mershon Auditorium indicates a trend in international events, the frequency of activities is increasing in the 1970's. In the previous 12-year period (1957-1969), there was a total of 103 events, while in the early 1970's there were 66 events. Again, the preponderance of arts and artists come from Western Europe (approximately 50%).

Columbus and the Military (9)

Based on casual observation, the Columbus resident would probably have difficulty believing that the city is involved in an international web of military activities. Equally surprising is the fact that such a situation is not at all a recent development for Columbus. Columbus was born in the center of the U.S. Military District of 1790, set aside to satisfy claims of participants in the Revolutionary War.

Visitors to German Village often travel along Kossuth Street. Louis Kossuth was a Hungarian freedom fighter active in Europe in the 1840's. Although failing in his attempts to liberate his country from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, he was hailed by « enthusiastic throngs » here in 1852. Kossuth raised \$ 2000 toward his patriotic efforts.

Columbus residents take pride in knowing Captain Eddie Rickenbacker was born and reared here. Through two world wars he served the U.S., as a flying ace and as an envoy for the Secretary of War, traveling around the world several times in the process. The former head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Curtis LeMay, is also a Columbus native.

There are 23 volumes in the Ohio Historical Society Library listing the *Ohio Soldiers, Sailors and Marines* who participated in World War I, including a number of volumes dedicated to the Columbus area. Deep involvement by Columbus in foreign wars continued through World War II, Korea and Vietnam. Columbus was involved in foreign wars as far back as 1846. Over 100 Columbusties were « mustered in » for service in the Mexican-American War. The city's Camp Washington was a major training site and the Ohio Volunteers saw action in Mexico. An observer of returning veterans reported : « They were bronzed and hirsute; sometimes wore articles of dress peculiar to the climate and customs of Mexico, and bore many curious momentos of their campaign. »

Twentieth Century wars have killed a large number of Columbus residents, as indicated in the following :

World War I over 1500

World War II 1102

Korea 196

Vietnam over 300

There are over 61,000 World War II veterans living in Columbus at present, along with over 30,000 veterans of the Vietnam conflict. Throughout its history, Columbus has more than met its quota of volunteers. During the Mexican War 300 men volunteered from Franklin County, twice its quota based

on population.

During the 1960's Ohio, which was 5 % of the total U.S. population, was supplying approximately 10 % of the nation's draft quota, with Franklin County offering one tenth of the state's quota for the Vietnam effort. Foreign wars have not received unanimous support in Columbus. President Polk was frequently criticized by the Columbus *Citizen* for involving the United States in the Mexican War. As the Vietnam War progressed, an increasing number of citizens advocated withdrawal of United States troops. It is estimated that at least several dozen Columbus residents emigrated to Canada in order to avoid the draft.

World War I generated intense conflict within Columbus itself. Rumors of German sympathy in World War I caused District Attorney Stuart Bolin to turn over complaints to a volunteer committee of citizens for investigation and report. More than 6000 copies of Pastor Russell's « The Finished Mystery » were seized as dangerously pacifist. Following banishment of German from the public schools, on April 19, 1918, German textbooks were burned at street corners on East Broad Street.

International hostilities continue to affect Columbus. A large number of war veterans require financial compensation and medical care. The Ohio State University hospital is opening an outpatient clinic for Ohio veterans. The city has its share of P.O.W.s (Prisoners of War) and M.I.A.S (Missing in Action). Restaurant owner Shooky Kelner and OSU Professor Abe Schwartz returned to Israel to fight in the October War, 1973. The Columbus Jewish community also initiated an impressive funding drive to aid the Israelis, as did members of the Arab community in supporting their homelands.

Columbus defense-related industrial activity received a major impetus during World War II with the introduction of the Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Corporation to Columbus. The original plant was erected at Port Columbus at government expense (\$ 14 million) to manufacture naval aircraft. Employing over 25,000 people during the peak of the war, Curtiss-Wright solidified Columbus' position on the economic map. The city played a major role in the war effort as a producer of aircraft and ordnance. The aircraft plant had manifold effects on the post-war economic growth of the city. The trained labor, high wages and extensive union activity have had a lasting impact on business development. The physical plant itself now houses Rockwell International.

The Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC), and Lockbourne Air Force Base, both in Columbus, are significantly involved in international activities. The DCSC provides commodities to foreign countries in U.S. military aid programs.

The DCSC has received foreign personnel for the purposes of orientation and training in the use of various equipment and corresponding techniques. Among those who have come to Columbus for training : Military personnel from Iran, New Zealand, Australia, along with 20 Japanese businessmen examining the Center's systems mechanization process. Equipment for the Middle East crisis of '73 was routed from the Depot and flown from Lockbourne AFB to Israel. A worldwide computer hookup facilitates the Supply Center's interactions. The DCSC's Logistics Program Coordinator has

frequent contact with individuals in 15 foreign countries, from Greece to Laos.

Lockbourne AFB also trains foreign personnel from countries such as Ethiopia, Jordan, Morocco and South Vietnam. Columbus personnel fly missions in Latin America in efforts to control the Mediterranean Fruit Fly and the havoc it incurs on the crops in that region of the world. The civilian population of Columbus is significantly affected by military activities. Forty (40) percent of the 15,000 persons working in the military centers are civilians. Ashland Oil supplies a significant proportion of the U.S. government's petroleum products. Battelle Memorial Institute and The Ohio State University annually receive DOD (Department of Defense) contracts running into the millions of dollars. Rockwell International, a giant aerospace firm with numerous foreign offices, annually receives DOD contracts over the hundred million dollar mark. It was Rockwell International that constructed a major portion of the U.S. B-52 fleet.

Major DOD Contract	Recipients
1972 Rockwell International	\$ 127.0 million
1972 Battelle Memorial Institute	\$ 12.1 million
1972 Ashland Oil	\$ 5.9 million
1973 The Ohio State University	\$ 2.9 million

Hosting international visitors in Columbus (10)

A woman goes to a morning coffee in someone's home and there another woman admires her shoes. This seemingly trivial event represents one of the most astounding aspects of our age — the daily interchange of people, goods and services on a worldwide scale. What needs to be added to this description of an actual event is that the shoes were Italian, the wearer was the Jordanian wife of a foreign student at Ohio State University, the admirer was an Austrian woman visiting for a few days, and the hostess was a Columbus homemaker.

The purpose of this report is to describe the various types of visitors who come to Columbus in the course of a year and the provisions made for them by the community.

Who Comes to Columbus ?
Visitors to Columbus can be placed into four categories :

Short-term tourists stay only a few days. Some are sponsored by an agency which may have selected Columbus as an example of typical American life, in contrast to the atmosphere of New York City or Los Angeles, and other; are unsponsored.

Short-term professional visitors may visit colleagues at one of the universities or research centers.

Long-term tourists may stay for a month or longer with friends or family living in the area.

Long-term professional visitors, a varied group, includes social workers coming under the Columbus Area International Program, foreign students and advanced scholars in residence at area universities and colleges, and high school exchange students.

In 1972, members of churches, voluntary organizations and business firms were asked in a questionnaire how many visitors they hosted in that year. Religious organizations reported receiving 3,123 visitors from abroad, voluntary organizations 1,200 and business 2,170. Because these figures represent estimates rather than actual numbers and because the degree of overlap is unknown, they should be interpreted with caution. A survey of the colleges and universities and the two major high school exchange programs indicates that there were approximately 1,300 foreign students enrolled in Columbus schools in 1972-1973. If visiting faculty and post-doctoral scholars, as well as temporary research and medical personnel from abroad are added, it is reasonable to estimate that Columbus has between 5,000 and 10,000 visitors a year. What happens to these visitors while they are in Columbus ?

Short-term Visitors

The Central Ohio Committee for International Visitors (COCIV) provides services to all the types of visitors mentioned above. A local affiliate of the national COSERV (National Council for Community Service to International Visitors), the Columbus chapter is completely voluntary and consists of a board of directors, an executive director and some 240 members. Members pay dues and/or provide varied forms of hospitality to visitors to Columbus such as overnight home-stay for students traveling through the country trying to understand American family life, or a dinner for a Japanese businessman who might not otherwise have an opportunity to meet Americans socially. Occasionally a special program is requested for a group, such as a visit to local farms by a group of foreign dairymen.

In 1973, COCIV hosted over 100 visitors from the following regions :

36	Far East
33	Western Europe
19	Africa
16	Latin America
5	Middle East
1	Eastern Europe

They represented at least 24 different occupations, with the largest number page 404

from business (31) and education (54). Eight were government officials. Financial support for COCIV's limited budget comes from dues and contributions of individual members and from an annual fund-raising event. Currently used for stationery and modest public relations, the existing budget needs to be augmented to provide office space, orientation materials and salary for a part-time professional director. Although financial support has been solicited from business and government, the response has been continually close to zero even though both sectors occasionally close to zero even though both sectors occasionally use COCIV services. The potential service of COCIV is far greater than has been used or supported in Columbus. Of the 17 other U.S. cities with a 1970 population approximately the same as Columbus (within 150,000), 14 have a local hosting organization. Two cities have two organizations each. Of the 16 organizations, one half have paid staff. The average number of visitors handled by each organization during the 1972-73 academic year was 368.

Long-term Visitors

COCIV coordinates a non-residential host family program for Columbus area foreign students. Approximately 450 local families open their homes throughout the year to students who wish to have some form of family associations while in the U.S. Students range from a very shy freshman female from a traditional society to a very sophisticated post-doctoral scholar from a modern society. Generally, the family helps the student settle into Columbus life, invites him or her home periodically and includes the student in family recreational activities. Although Capital University does not have a separate host family program, nearby residents open their homes to foreign students during holiday vacations when Capital dormitories are closed.

international Student Wives Club As the wife of a foreign student, a young woman can be very lonely in Columbus, unable to attend classes and prevented from working by U.S. immigration laws. Responding to this potentially unhappy situation, the OSU Women's Club sponsors the International Student Wives Club, an activity founded by the Church Women United.

Handbook — the International Wives Club compiles a handbook of information about shopping, cooking, entertainment and other topics of concern to international visitors. Another program for wives, the *Neighborhood Coffee Hour*, was started by a member of the community who wanted to create an informal social occasion for wives of international visitors and anyone else who might be interested.

ted. About 20 to 25 women meet each week for refreshments, socializing and some sort of program.

High School Exchange Students
High school students come to Columbus under one of the two national programs: the American Field Service (AFS) and Youth for Understanding (YFU). The programs place students in local high schools and in residence with a Columbus family. The family provides the student with room and board while here and considers the students finance their own travel and spending money. In the AFS program the local high school community raises \$ 850 per student to pay for expenses. The Columbus AFS - program has seven chapters and hosts eight students each year. YFU sponsored 13 students for the full year and 32 students for half a year in 1972-73.

Columbus Area International Program
The Columbus Area International Program (CAIP) combines residential hospitality in Columbus homes with field work in community service agencies for professional social workers from other countries. By 1972, after three years of operation, CAIP had sponsored 73 participants from 39 countries in all areas of the world, with the cooperation of 34 agencies and 162 families in the Columbus community. The local program is directed by a voluntary board of 50 Columbus citizens who work with a paid director and assistant director to administer the

program, solicit host families and raise funds.

From May through August the participants attend an orientation program at OSU, work in local agencies and live with families. Each participant resides with four different families for a period of four weeks with each family.

(1) Extracted in part from Donald Cataldi « The International Activity of Columbus voluntary Organizations».

(2) Extracted in part from Robert Woyach, « International Travel from Columbus».

(3) Extracted in part from Leslie Stansberry, « The International Activity of the Columbus Religious Community ». Copies of this longer report are available free of charge.

(4) Extracted in part from « The International Involvement of the Columbus Black Community », by sterling Johnson. Copies are available free of charge

(5) Extracted in part from David Hoover

« The International Activity of Columbus Exporters and Importers».

(6) More complete discussion and description of the OSU faculty data is available in « The International Activities of Ohio State University Faculty », by Raymond Lawton and Robert Woyach.

(7) More details are available in : « Profile of Ohio State University Foreign Students » by Elizabeth Cadenhead, Anita Digne and Raymond W. Lawton.

(8) Extracted in part from David Hoover, « The International Activity of Columbus Service industries ».

(9) Extracted in part from a longer report by Robert Kropke, « Columbus and the Military».

(10) Extracted in part from a longer report written by Betty Cadenhead.

TRANSCENDING NATIONAL ALLEGIANCE

by Philip Gibbs (*)

The movement towards a form of transnational citizenship is once-again gaining momentum, with the resurgence of Barry Davis and his World Party and the Planetary Passport campaign of WAWF. This, then, is a good time to look to the next step which must be taken — within these movements and within each of us. It is important for us to step beyond what has too often been just an intellectual recognition of membership in the world community. We must transcend the nation, ignoring its power over us. This transcendence should be both moral and legal. Initially, becoming a world citizen (1) involves only the perception of the world as a single entity and the people of all nations as one. This first perception involves no registration or pledge-signing, although the pledge or registration is very important if conceived of and used in a challenging committed manner. Announcement of world citizenship should involve : 1) a renunciation of national sovereignty over one's human rights and duties; and 2) an acceptance of the obligation to defend the human rights of all humanity and to protect the environment of the planet.

Affirmation of Planetary Citizenship (with reaffirmation of national allegiance) or of World Citizenship (without a statement of intent to ignore national sovereignty over one's rights and responsibilities as a world citizen) is noncontroversial and may get some people thinking about the world as a whole, but when a conflict between the nationstate and one of these concepts of world citizenship arises, the national government will soon let it be known which of the affirmations the individual will be forced to follow.

At this time, a formal renunciation of national citizenship creates tremendous hardships and puts severe limitations on a person's ability to continue to be active and flexible. While the stateless position holds some possibilities, more research is needed into its potential. For now, the most reasonable course for us is to declare our world allegiance, and to live and take action according to its rights and responsibilities. Such a declaration of world citizenship should involve more than just putting our names on lists with others who think as we do, since national governments never hear of, look at, or care about these lists of registrations and pledges. Since national governments hold the allegiance we are transcending, we would have a much greater impact if we would send to the appropriate agency (in the US, the Department of State) a declaration stating that:

My allegiance is now to the world community, superseding my national allegiance. While it is my hope that the nation will always act in accord with the best interests of the world community, if a conflict arises between my world allegiance and national laws or actions, I will adhere to world community allegiance in opposition to national law (2).

In this manner we can serve notice that we will break any national law and oppose any national action which conflicts with our rights and responsibilities as world citizens. The admission and acceptance of rights and responsibilities is what has been considered to be the legal basis of citizenship-nationality : » ... tie bond which unites a given person with a given state, which identifies him as a member of that entity; which enables him to claim its protection and also subjects him to the performance of such duties as his state may impose on him » (3). Our world allegiance is : the bond which

(*) A member of the US WFW National Council, Philip Gibbs has worked with the Planetary Citizenship campaign and is pursuing part-time graduate studies at American University. He has a special interest in the concept of world citizenship and here argues that a serious commitment to this idea requires more than purely symbolic actions.



unites us with the world community, enables us to claim its protection (Human Rights Commission, International Peacekeeping Force, world public opinion, and actions of other world citizens to protect us as their fellow human beings), and subjects us to performance of such duties as allegiance to the world community imposes (responsibility to protect the human rights of all people, to defend the environment to work for the elimination of warfare and violence).

World citizenship can be a unifying label and justification for a variety of actions, putting them in an overall perspective : environmental activism, boycotts of companies acting against humanitarian interests (through economic exploitation, minority repression, war contracting), opposition to national military forces and policies, action on behalf of repressed minorities within nations.

Once the International Covenants on Human Rights (4) are ratified by the required number of states, individuals within ratifying nations will be able to seek redress on the international plane in case of violations of their human rights (which may result from adherence to world allegiance when in conflict with national law). These Covenants could in time provide for all people a channel for appeals against human rights violations. An active pursuit of world citizenship and its responsibilities can assist in this development.

In the U.S. repressed minorities have sought to use the United Nations Human Rights apparatus to overcome the government's violation of their human rights. With no redress available on the national level, they felt that presentation of their plight before the United Nations would be a meaningful gesture; even if only symbolic, it could arouse world public opinion — awaken the citizens of the world to protect their fellow human beings. As Malcolm X stated with regard to taking the issue of racism in America before the UN Human Rights Commission and the General Assembly in 1964, « it meant forgetting about « civil » rights, which were America's to grant or withhold, and recasting the movement as a struggle for - human » rights, which belonged inalienably to everybody everywhere » (5).

The American Indians, who were absorbed by a nation-state through a process of involuntary naturalization, also have sought to have their plight heard before the UN and the Human Rights Commission. Unfortunately, though, the US has not ratified the Covenants. It is to be hoped that eventually all nations will submit to the pressures of the citizens of the world community to take this step toward civility and justice.

The spread of a challenging concept of world citizenship can also contribute to the development of individual sovereignty — creating a higher degree of individual freedom than ever before attained. The increased sovereignty for freedom) the individual will gain will be a result of the breakdown of national sovereignty. As Aurelio Peccei stated in the Ormen discussion, «... the nation-state must be attacked from below, not only from above... » This breakdown of the disproportionate power of the nation-state should result in some of its former sovereignty being transferred to the world level and some to the individual.

While a truly valid concept of world citizenship involves responsibilities as well as rights, acceptance of the obligation to defend humanity and protect the planet requires us to assess our individual values and lifestyles as much as it requires activism on the issues of world community. « Action without values » is as transitory, as « values without action » is sterile. Value-lifestyle assessment should lead to the development of a political and moral perspective that demands long-term action in its behalf.

There are many paths to building a world community at peace with itself. An active committed pursuit of world citizenship is one.

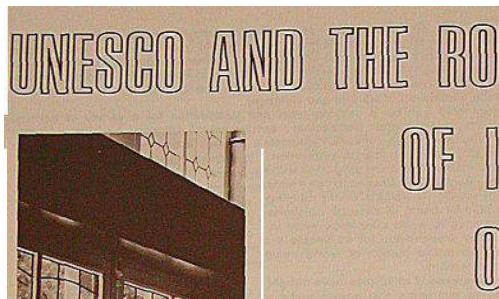
(1) I use the term « world citizen » not to identify with the Carry Davis movement, but because the terms « international » and « transnational » citizen involve an acknowledgement of the preeminence of the nation-state. « Planetary » citizen is expressive of true non-intergovernmental world community, but at this time is conceived of by most people to mean only the WAWF concept.

(2) If the reader is interested in the development and usage of this, write me at: 5116 Odessa Road, College Park, Maryland, USA 20740.

(3) Gerhard von Glahn, « Law Among Nations ». Macmillan Company, New York. 1965, p. 177.

(4) The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights were passed by the General Assembly as an implementation of the objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(5) Peter Goldman. «The Death and Life of Malcolm X», Harper & Row, New York. 1973, P. 157.



Report on a workshop meeting

(Unesco, Paris, 19-23 November 1973)

Background

Within the framework of Unesco's programme relating to human rights and problems of peace, a long-term study on the role of international organizations in the changing structure of international relations is to be undertaken.

The aim of the study is twofold. First, to facilitate joint research and documentary work by a multinational group of scholars on the contemporary network of international organizations in order to contribute to a better understanding of their functions, impact and interdependences in the changing world society. Second, to encourage a broader approach in teaching international organizations, that is widely used at present, by publishing the results in a set of volumes conceived as textbooks for higher education. A preliminary consultation on this proposed activity was held on 12-13 July 1972 whose recommendations are to be born in mind for the implementation of the study. The report and working papers of this consultation are submitted as background material for the workshop.

Objectives

The purpose of the present meeting is to advise the Secretariat of Unesco on how the study should be conceived — its orientation, content, structure, method of implementation and possible authors — and to draw up a detailed outline for the first stage of work. Tentative proposals for the general guidelines and structure of the study as well as for the detailed outline of its first part are presented hereunder. They are intended only as starting points for the discussion and, it is hoped, will be improved and completed during the workshop.

General guidelines for the entire study

1. The study should deal with the role of international organizations as such, disregarding the conventional categorizations (UN family, IGOs, NGOs, regional, universal, etc.).
2. The general perspective should be a system approach so that international organization is seen as an evolving network of organizational units and interrelationships.
3. The study should therefore be in-

terdisciplinary, not only in the sense that the contributors should have different kinds of formal education, but also in the sense that each one of them is able to write in an integrated manner. This means that they should freely combine information and theories from disciplines as, for instance, law, economics, sociology, etc.

4. The study should not be a purely academic exercise, a disinterested presentation of the current state of affairs and problems and progresses for the future. It should be pursued in the furtherance of certain fundamental values, and the selection of these values will also, to a large extent, influence the selection of more concrete problems for closer investigation. These values are for instance:
 - absence of war
 - absence of exploitation
 - individual and collective freedom
 - social welfare
 - maintaining (or restoring) ecological balance.
5. Although value-oriented, the study should not be one-sided. It must

present different views on the role of international organization, the relative priorities of the values mentioned in the proceeding paragraph, and on the strategies needed to attain them. Thus the study itself must reflect the international debate on these matters.

6. The study should not be limited to an analysis of the present state of affairs, but to a certain extent, be longitudinal. That is, a historical overview emphasizing general trends is needed. In addition, it should contain discussions of probable trends and desirable lines of development in the next couple of decades. It will be important to bring out the differences in views on both probability and desirability.
7. The study should neither be purely empirical, nor too theoretical. Some problems and issue areas are not often discussed in regular textbooks on international organizations, and it will therefore be important to present some factual information. In other instances, it will be useful to analyse the problems within a more abstract, theoretical framework. In addition, the study could include a survey of general, theoretical frameworks that in fact are being used in research on international organization.
8. It is obvious that the study cannot cover all issue areas in which international organizations are involved. In addition to what has been said in point 4, the following criteria for selection seem pertinent:
 - less emphasis on problems and activities which already are well represented in the literature
 - more emphasis on functions, problems and issue areas that are likely to become relatively more important in the future
 - more emphasis on problems that are of a universal rather than regional or local importance.
9. The study should result in volumes suitable for university teaching at the graduate level.
10. The resulting publications could be a mixture of individual contributions, group reports, already published material but rewritten and reedited to suit a new framework, editorial introductions, intersections and summaries.

Structure

It is proposed to conduct the study in three parts. The first part is to be historically oriented, the intention being to give a general survey of the growth of international organizations in our time. In addition, there should be a more detailed analysis of the involvement of different organizations in various issue areas.

The second part should be problem-oriented with an emphasis on theoretical analysis. It should, to some extent, reflect the current debate of problems of evaluation of organizational activities, interorganizational co-ordination, grass-root contacts, relations between regional and universal organizations, etc.

The third part should be future oriented and contain policy recommendations. That is, the authors should not only try to foresee trends of development and problems ahead of us, they should also suggest action for making international organizations more effective instruments in the pursuit of basic human values.

A tentative outline of Part 1

1. An overview of the expansion of the system of international organizations up to the present day. This chapter could be a combination of statistical presentation and historical narration. To begin with it will be shown how international organizations developed from a system of conferences, and how they specialized on various tasks. The gradual expansion from Europe to other continents should be noted. The emphasis should be on the period after 1945. There is statistical material available on numerical growth, expansion of staff, budgets, etc. It will also be useful to have a comparison of the growth of regional and universal organizations.
2. A « map » of the present system of international organizations. This « map » should be a mixture of various forms of presentation, and it should not be very detailed. There may be some organizational charts of the most important clusters of organizations, particularly the UN family. Then there may be tables showing the names and numbers of organizations in certain geographical and/or functional areas. Tables can also be used to illustrate the linkages between IGOs and INGOs. Finally, certain groups of organizations deserve separate descriptions, for instance organizations linked to common markets, international trade unions, scientific organizations, etc.
3. Some trends in the history of the United Nations
This organization deserves special attention because of its importance. Its membership has more than doubled since 1945. There has been one shift of emphasis from cold war to North-South issues. The relative power of the main organs has changed, and there has generally been a move away from conflict manifestation to consensus formation. The historical description of these trends can be supplemented with relevant statistical information.
4. The involvement of International organizations in different problem areas

— Reconstruction after 1945

In this section, particular emphasis should be put on the role of UNRRA. There should be a discussion of the OEEC, and, if possible, some of the non-governmental efforts in the immediate post World War II period.

— Peace-keeping operations

This should be a brief account of the UN peace-keeping operations, their successes and failures. The author should draw attention to the political disagreement concerning several of these operations, and the decision-making processes of which they were outcomes. In addition, similar operations under the auspices of the OAU should be noted.

— International mediation

Both the UN and regional organizations have played the role of international mediators. The author should describe the most important cases, the parties to the conflicts, the means employed, successes and failures. The general trends can be illustrated with quantitative information and statistical tables.

— Emergency, relief, assistance of refugees

This is a mixed group of issue areas, and in many of them, nongovernmental organizations have played an active role over the years. There should be a presentation of some of the emergency operations and an account of the relief provided by universal and regional organizations. With regard to refugee problems, special attention should be devoted to the work of the UN High Commissioner's office.

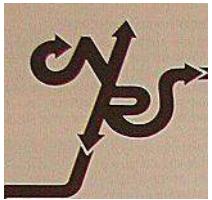
— Economic co-operation

This has been one of the most important areas of organizational activity. The author should present the principal bodies involved and their main policies. The number of organizations include the various economic commissions of the UN, OECD, CMEA, the common market organizations.

Some discussion is needed on the international monetary fund and on the international, governmental banks (they will also have to be discussed under point 4.7). The many INGOs working in this area should not be forgotten. It is difficult to make generalizations about them, but it may be worth while to describe at least a couple of them, for instance the International Chamber of Commerce.

— Cultural and Intellectual Co-operation

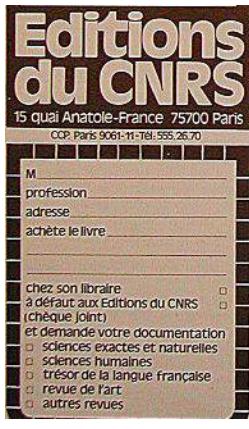
There does not seem to be much research in this area. However, it should be possible to describe the development of Unesco activities, and the regional IGOs. There may also be statistical information about exchange programs, joint research projects, etc. The non-governmental contribution is important in this field



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

Cette publication du Service de recherches juridiques comparatives du CNRS contient des notices sur l'évolution du droit dans les différents pays. A l'ensemble traditionnel de rubriques par pays s'ajoutent désormais quelques chroniques relatives à des thèmes d'actualité, (table analytique)

16 X 24/
664 pages 148,00 F
relié/
ISBN 2-222-01588-X



also, and there should be some notice of the work of organizations like the Council of International Scientific Unions, etc.

— *Efforts to close the development gap*
This has become one of the main concerns of many international organizations and deserves thorough but not detailed attention. The presentation must reflect the differences in development strategies of different organizations, as well as the disagreement within certain organizations. It will be necessary to discuss the programs of both UN agencies and some of the regional organizations. Some INGOs have also been active in this area. The programs of international organizations include, among other things : technical assistance, loans, attempts at establishing trade preferences and educational enterprise. Special attention should be devoted to the UN development decades and UNCTAD. However, one must not forget the efforts of organizations of developing countries, for instance the Asian Development Bank and a body of a very different nature, namely OPEC.

— *Disarmament*

This chapter could be a relatively chronological survey of the many UN initiatives in the field of disarmament. The Red Cross efforts to outlaw certain types of weapons should also be mentioned.

— *Human Rights*

This chapter should present, briefly, the history of the human rights conventions. It will also be useful to discuss the role of international courts with regard to human rights. Furthermore, the author should give account of some of the many international interest groups in this field.

— *Racism and Colonialism*

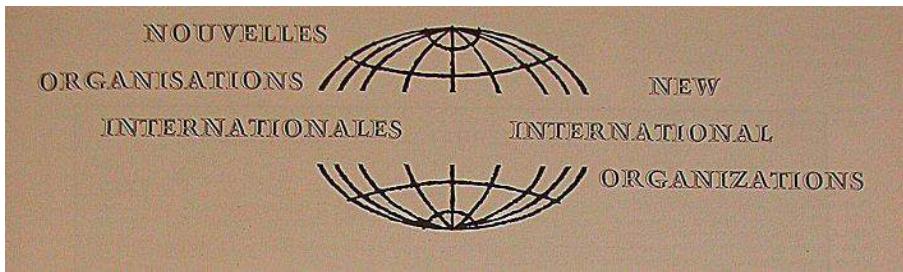
The trusteeship system must be briefly explained, and also the role of the UN in mobilizing world opinion for decolonization. Furthermore, UN and OAU actions against white minority regimes must be presented. Some INGOs also have programs in this area, e.g. the World Council of Churches.

— *Environment, ecological balance*
This is a relatively new issue area, but it may be worth while to point out that it has been a long standing interest of many INGOs. Nevertheless, the emphasis should be on the Stockholm conference and the outcome of this meeting.

— *Seabed, outer space and the artic region*

These are three areas in which national sovereignty is challenged by the principle of international control. There should be a short history and an evaluation of the Antarctic treaty and the UN sponsored treaties about the use of outer space. Finally, there should be a brief presentation of the seabed question and the functions of the UN seabed commission.

As was stressed before, the proceeding proposals do not pretend to cover fully the wide range of questions which could be raised in this context. They are merely an attempt to provide a preliminary framework within which some of the central and closely connected issues could be treated for teaching purposes. Participants in the workshop are invited to discuss them freely and to suggest all modifications or alternatives which in their view are needed to arrive at a balanced, multinational presentation of the subject matter.



Commission mixte

Fondée en janvier 1969, à titre expérimental, la Commission Sodepax est un organe mixte du Conseil Oecuménique des églises (confession protestante) et de la Commission pontificale « Justice et Paix » (confession catholique), doté d'une structure souple en vue de buts opérationnels. Son mandat a été prolongé jusqu'au 31 décembre 1975. Sodepax a deux co-présidents, l'un catholique Mgr Gremillion, et l'autre protestant Dr Max Kohnstamm (notice n° 322 dans Annuaire des Organisations Internationales). Founded January 1969, Geneva, on experimental basis, Sodepax is to be continued until 31 December 1975 (Yearbook, entry n°322).

Bureaux d'ingénieurs
Créé à Paris en 1971, le Comité européen des bureaux d'ingénierie a tenu son premier colloque international les 27-29 mars à Bruxelles. Le bureau actuel est composé des personnalités suivantes : MM. Mohrmann (Allemagne), président; Ebwank (Grande-Bretagne) vice-président; Carlier (Belgique) secrétaire général. (Adresse : 74 rue Royale, 1000 Bruxelles).

Métallurgical Information

The Union of Iron and Steel Organizations in the Arab World, recently organized with support from the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS), has established a regional documentation centre for the analysis of foreign metallurgical literature in Arabic, English and French. The nucleus of the centre with a staff of four professionals was set up in 1972.

IDCAS, 33 Street 14, Maadi, Cairo. Le Centre pour le développement industriel des Etats arabes a créé un centre régional de documentation pour l'analyse de la littérature étrangère concernant la métallurgie en langues arabe, anglaise et française.

Santé

Créé le 24 juillet 1973, le Centre international d'études et de recherches en socio-économie de la santé (CIERSES) a pour but l'étude anthropologique des modifications individuelles et collectives des hommes dans le domaine de la santé et dans le contexte actuel social, économique et démographique. Un colloque annuel (avril) réunira chercheurs, administrateurs et utilisateurs en vue de dégager les problèmes et les besoins et d'établir le cadre commun de la socio-économie de la santé. Parmi les personnalités qui ont accepté de participer aux travaux du CIERSES, citons Mr Georges Langrod (Paris), Mgr E. Massaux (Louvain), Mr Jean Rey (Bruxelles), Mr James Wellesley-Wesley (Rome).

Une convention a été signée selon laquelle le CIERSES constitue un département de la Fondation Royaumont et lui est donc rattaché sur le plan juridique, administratif et financier. Il jouit d'une autonomie en ce qui concerne ses programmes d'études, de recherche et de formation. L'adresse du CIERSES est la suivante : siège social Fondation Royaumont, 23bis rue de l'Assomption, 75016 Paris; correspondance : 2 rue de la Marne, Mesnil-le-Roi 78600 Maisons-Laffite, France. The International Health Center of Socio-Economics Researches and Studies was founded on 24 July 1973. Its aims are to conduct anthropological study of the individual and collective modifications in the field of health and in its actual context : social, economic and demographic.

Etudes françaises

Une réunion des départements d'études françaises de l'Amérique latine s'est tenue à São Paulo du 28 juillet au 4 août 1973. Il y a été décidé la création d'un Comité latino-américain d'études françaises qui aura notamment pour tâche de recueillir et diffuser la documentation entre les pays

de la région et d'assurer les liens entre les divers instituts et centres universitaires d'Amérique latine avec l'Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française. Le Président est M. Gerardo Alvarez (Chili). Le secrétariat est provisoirement assuré par le Service « Etudes Françaises », Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal 101, Canada.

Management

The Employers' Confederations, Federations of Industries and Management Institutes of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden have established, in July 1973, the Nordic Management Board.

The task of the Board — which is chaired by Mr. Folke Haldén, Director of the Swedish Employers' Federation — will be to co-ordinate the various initiatives in the countries concerned for a more effective use of human resources.

Among the Management Institutes, Members of the Nordic Management Board, are the Dansk Management Centre, the Swedish Institute of Management, the Finnish Institute of Management and the Norwegian Council for Management Development. Le Conseil nordique du management créé en juillet 1973 est présidé par M. Folke Haldén, directeur de la Fédération des employeurs suédois.

Droit d'auteur

La section C de la Commission V sur la propriété intellectuelle et industrielle de la dix-huitième conférence de l'Inter-American Bar Association s'est réunie à Rio de Janeiro, au mois d'août 1973. La Commission a adopté une résolution (OT-V/C44) créant l'Inter-American Copyright Institute (IACI) dans le but de promouvoir l'étude et le progrès d'une protection efficace des droits de propriété intellectuelle en Amérique, en coordonnant les efforts des spécialistes ainsi que ceux des en-

THE UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

What it does

Founded in Belgium in 1910, the Union of International Associations (UAI) is an international non-governmental non-profit making organization. It was granted consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in 1951 and with Unesco in 1952.

To achieve its basic primary aim of promoting international co-operation and understanding, the UAI concentrates its efforts on (our specific and very practical points :

- Documentation

Maintenance of comprehensive records covering all international organizations, meetings, publications.

- Promotion

Securing greater general appreciation of the quantity and value of international organizations, while helping the latter to develop effectively their own particular interests.

- Study

Research on the legal, administrative and technical problems that have to be faced by all international organizations.

- Services

Special facilities are at the disposal of its corresponding, supporting and associate members, as well as of government departments, study centres and individual research workers.

International Organizations

- Yearbook of International Organizations

Now in its 15th edition, is for the second time being produced by computer. Four thousand organizations are described in it : names in English, French, and other languages if called for; main and secondary addresses; name of the secretary-general; history; goals; structure; regional and technical commissions; personnel; finance; consultative relations; members and their nationalities; main activities and programs; place and dates of most recent meetings, periodicals and other publications. There are seven indexes to aid the reader : headquarters location, subject, French names, English names, abbreviations and acronyms, English analytical and French analytical.

In addition, there is a list of internationally-oriented foundations; of institutes, schools and centres of international relations; of scholars of international relations and peace researchers, and a bibliography of more than 800 documents and articles on the study of international nongovernmental relations.

Supplements to the Yearbook, with updated addresses and new organizations, appear every third month in the magazine « International Associations ».

- Annuaire des organisations internationales.

— Edition française du Yearbook of International Organizations.

International Meetings

- Annual International Congress Calendar 14th ed.

This calendar lists congresses, conferences, colloquiums, and international meetings planned and announced as far in advance as possible. The entry for each meeting gives the date, place, name and address of organization, type of meeting, theme, number of participants estimated, and indication of an exhibition if there will be one.

The 14th edition is divided into two main sections, chronological and geographical and two indexes, organization name and English analytical.

- » New International Meetings Announced.

Ten supplements to the above Calendar appear annually, in the monthly editions of « International Associations ».

World Problems

- Yearbook of World Problems. Registers and describes several thousand world-wide problems and their interrelationships and the international organizations concerned with them.

International Periodicals

- Directory of Periodicals published by International Organizations, 3rd éd., 1969.

International Associations

- Illustrated monthly magazine, now in its 26th volume. 10 issues per year, containing articles and studies on international organization, statistics. Monthly columns: bibliographical lists, information on newly-created international organizations, information on important congresses and congress centers, congress services, change of address for organizations and the monthly supplements to the Annual International Congress Calendar.

Study of International Non-governmental Organization

- Documents for the study of International Non-governmental Relations.

A series of 18 volumes (some out of print) aimed at facilitating the study of the problems of international non-governmental organizations.

- Select Bibliography on International Organizations (1885-1964). Lists book-length studies of international organizations.

- Bibliography of Transnational Association Networks.

Lists articles and books on topics relating to the study of international non-governmental organizations.

Organization of International Meetings

- International Congress Science Series

A series of 8 volumes giving practical advice and suggestions on the special problems encountered in the organization of international meetings.

International Meetings Reports

- Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings. 2nd edition. (Bibliography of reports of international meetings held in the years 1962 to 1969 inclusive)

- Bibliography of Proceedings of International Meetings :

held in 1957 (1963)

held in 1958 (1964)

held in 1959 (1966) 3 volumes.

tités désireuses de contribuer à une défense plus étendue de ces droits.

Education — Développement

Le Centre asiatique de l'innovation en éducation en vue du développement (ACEID) a été inauguré en août 1973 à Bangkok. Décidée au cours de la 3e Conférence régionale des ministres de l'éducation et des responsables de la planification économique à Singapour en 1971, la création de ce Centre a été autorisée ensuite par la Conférence générale de l'Unesco. Ce Centre est rattaché au Bureau Régional de l'Unesco pour l'éducation en Asie à Bangkok. Il a pour but de stimuler l'innovation en matière d'éducations grâce à un réseau d'institutions nationales. The Asian Programme of Educational Innovation for Development arises out of the recommendation of the Third Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia which was held at Singapore in May/June 1971. The General Conference of Unesco at its seventeenth session authorized the Director-General of Unesco by Resolution 1.211 to create a Centre, attached to the Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia, Bangkok, to be responsible for stimulating and encouraging educational innovation through a network of national institutions.

Cartographie

A la suite d'une résolution de la 10e Conférence hydrographique internationale, une Commission internationale de la Carte internationale de la Mer du Nord (CCIMN) a été constituée en 1973 et a tenu sa première réunion du 17 au 19 septembre 1973 en Suède. Le but de cette Commission est d'arriver à la réalisation de cartes internationales, dressées à des échelles adaptées aux besoins des navires de tous pays et pouvant être tenues à jour de façon peu onéreuse par les différents services hydrographiques nationaux. The North Sea International Chart Commission (NSICC) has been constituted in 1973 with the purpose of producing charts on scales adequate for international shipping.

Travailleurs d'entreprises multinationales

En septembre dernier, l'Union internationale des travailleurs de l'alimentation a patroonné une réunion de 55 représentants d'organisations de travailleurs du tabac dans 14 pays. A l'issue de cette conférence, il a été décidé de créer un Conseil permanent pour les entreprises multinationales composé de toutes les organisations affiliées à l'UITA qui représentent des travailleurs de ces entreprises (15 rue Necker, 1201 Genève).

Weather forecasting

The European Commission announced

on 23 October 1973 that the convention setting up a European Centre for Medium-term Weather Forecasting had been signed by member countries of the European Community and other European countries including Finland, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. The representative of Austria expressed the intention of his country to sign in the near future. The centre is to be situated at Shinfield Park, near Reading, Berkshire. Les Etats membres de la Communauté Européenne et plusieurs autres pays ont signé la convention créant le Centre européen pour les prévisions météorologiques à moyen terme.

Travailleurs non manuels

La Fédération Internationale des Syndicats Chrétiens d'Employés, Techniciens, Cadres et Voyageurs de commerce, a tenu un Congrès extraordinaire dans la Haus Seebrunn Wattensee (Autriche) les 23 et 24 octobre 1973. Deux points essentiels figuraient à l'ordre du jour, notamment l'adaptation des statuts en vue d'une activité sur les plans mondial et européen, et le problème de l'orientation du mouvement syndical en Europe. Dans la perspective d'une plus grande ouverture de l'organisation aux niveaux mondial et européen, le Congrès a réalisé une modification de ses statuts et adopté l'appellation « Fédération Mondiale des Travailleurs Non Manuels » (F.M.T.N.N.). Le Congrès a confirmé l'affiliation de la Fédération à la Confédération Mondiale du Travail. Après avoir discuté du très important problème de l'orientation du mouvement syndical en Europe, le Congrès s'est prononcé en faveur de l'Organisation Européenne de la C.M.T. et de sa propre autonomie. Il a cependant confirmé sa volonté de coopérer avec d'autres organisations syndicales et a chargé le Bureau de suivre très attentivement l'évolution du mouvement syndical en Europe. Le Congrès a également souligné que la Fédération Mondiale des Travailleurs Non Manuels continuera à rechercher les possibilités d'action sur le plan mondial. Le Congrès a élu G. Panis (Belgique) comme successeur du secrétaire général sortant, J. Roisin.

Informatique

A la suite d'un congrès international sur l'informatique en Europe réuni à Innsbruck (Autriche) en octobre 1973, il a été décidé d'élargir l'actuelle Fédération européenne des associations de mécanographes (Annuaire n° 729) et de créer une Fédération internationale des associations de mécanographie (IFDA). Cette association a fixé son siège à Vienne (A 1010 Wien i. Trattnerhof 2/I). Elle a pour buts de favoriser les échanges d'expériences entre les utilisateurs de l'informatique dans le domaine de l'administration et de

l'économie. Le conseil de direction est composé de la façon suivante : Président : R. Walter (Autriche), Vice-Présidents : Hugh. Caton Price (Grande-Bretagne), Kartheinz Gebhardt (République fédérale d'Allemagne), Hakla Laszlo (Hongrie), Ippon Panduncsevit (Thaïlande), Eugen Metzger (Suisse).

African journalists

Journalists from French-speaking African countries meeting at a symposium in Yamoussoukro (Ivory Coast) from 25 October to 3 November 1973 decided to create a Union of African Journalists open to any African national press organization.

The aim of the union is twofold : to promote co-operation and to uphold professional ethics, as set forth in a document prepared by the symposium under the title of « Yamoussoukro memorandum ».

The meeting brought together journalists from Burundi, Cameroon, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Zaïre to discuss « the impact of journalism on African society » and was organized jointly by the International Federation of Journalists and the Ivory Coast National Association of Journalists.

Pending the convening of the constituent congress of the union, which will be held in Zaïre during November 1974, a provisional executive committee consisting of four members has been constituted.

Réunis en Côte d'Ivoire en novembre dernier des journalistes d'Afrique francophone ont décidé la création d'une journaliste africaine ». Le congrès constitutif se tiendra au Zaïre en novembre 1974.

Dance

Outstanding figures in the world of dance, including Maurice Béjart, Felix Blaska and Roselia Hightower, are backing a newly-created International Dance Council (IDC). At a meeting held last November at Unesco headquarters in Paris, Susana Frugone, cultural attaché with the Uruguay delegation to Unesco, who worked for two years to set up the Council, explained why so many people felt the necessity for such an organization. She said that mainly it would « provide a place where all those interested in dance could explore ways for putting the resources of modern society to the service of the art », but that even more important would be the possibilities offered by the Council « for universalizing choreographic languages which are known and used today only by a restricted number of the peoples of the world ».

For this reason, she considered it important that Africa, Asia and Latin America were represented at the meeting « since, in all of those regions dance is an integral part of life ». Specifically, the International Dance Council plans to undertake a survey

and subsequent classification of the world's dance heritage, to set up a documentation centre with a film and record library, and to publish a regular bulletin. In the immediate future, an essential part of the Council's activity will be to promote protective copyright legislation which does not yet exist for choreographic creation. In December, the newly designated 18-member Executive Committee, under the presidency of Madame Janine Alexandre-Debray, founder of the Paris Dance Festival, began planning for a week of film showings on dance to be held during 1974. It also discussed the organization of a choreography contest and prize and the holding of an international dance festival in 1975 / 76. The next General Assembly meeting will take place in December 1974 in Mexico. Le 12 novembre dernier, à l'issue d'une réunion organisée à l'Unesco et à laquelle participaient plus de cinquante personnalités du monde de la danse, une nouvelle ONG est née : le Conseil international de la danse. IE a son siège à l'Unesco, 1 rue Miollis, Paris.

United Nations University

The United Nations General Assembly decided on December 6, 1973 that the central campus of the proposed UN University should be located in Tokyo, Japan. A decision to establish the University was taken by the Assembly in 1972.

In a resolution approved by a vote of 118 to 0 with 10 abstentions, the Assembly adopted a charter declaring that the University should be «an international community of scholars engaged in research, postgraduate training and the dissemination of knowledge in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the UN Charter». The University will function under the joint sponsorship of the UN and UNESCO, «through support of research and training centers and programs located in developing and developed countries».

The University will have many unusual characteristics. It will offer no courses, grant no degrees and house no definable student body. It will consist of a worldwide network of 15 regional research centers staffed by international teams of scholars. It will be administered by 3 Rector responsible to a 24-member board appointed by the UN Secretary General and the Director General of UNESCO. The capital cost of each center will range from one to seven million dollars, with another one to five million more needed each year for maintenance and operations. Host nations are expected to provide half the necessary funds. The remainder will come from an endowment fund of 400 million dollars to be raised through voluntary contributions from UN member governments, foundations and philanthro-

pies. The Japanese Government has already announced its readiness to contribute 100 million dollars toward the endowment fund. Public interest in the United Nations University has been enormous in Japan. Less than a year after the idea was first broached in September 1969 by the then UN Secretary General U Thant in his annual report to UN members, 15 prefectures in Japan petitioned the Government for permission to play host to the University. The Government, through the Japanese UNESCO Commission, proceeded immediately with concrete plans and proposals. By the end of 1971, plans for a three-million-dollar complex of lecture halls, research facilities and residences had been approved. With a striking modern design, the work of famed Japanese architect Kenzo Tange, the University will be heated by direct sunlight in winter and entirely air-conditioned in summer. The Japanese Government has undertaken to pay the full capital costs of the university center and to meet the running costs of over one million dollars a year.

Le 6 décembre 1973, l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies a décidé d'établir l'Université des Nations Unies à Tokyo. Cette université dont la création avait été décidée l'année précédente par l'Assemblée ne donnera pas de cours, ne délivrera pas de diplômes et n'accueillera pas une communauté étudiante permanente. Elle consistera en un réseau mondial de 15 centres de recherche régionaux comprenant un corps enseignant international. Elle sera dirigée par un recteur responsable de sa gestion devant un conseil de 24 membres nommés par le secrétaire général de l'ONU et par le directeur général de l'Unesco.

Patrimoine mondial

C'est le 7 décembre 1973 que les U.S.A. ont ratifié la Convention pour la protection du patrimoine mondial culturel et naturel. Cette convention qui a été adoptée le 16 novembre 1972 institue un Comité du patrimoine mondial (c/o Unesco, Paris) ayant pour tâches d'établir, de mettre à jour et de diffuser une liste du patrimoine mondial culturel et naturel, ainsi que, sur la base de cette dernière, une liste du patrimoine mondial en péril.

Journaux ruraux

Un colloque régional sur le développement des journaux ruraux en Afrique francophone a eu lieu à Dakar du 17 au 22 décembre 1973. Organisé par le Bureau régional pour l'éducation en Afrique (BREDA), en collaboration avec le Centre d'études des sciences et techniques d'information (CESTI), cette rencontre avait pour double objectif d'assurer un échange d'expérience, d'information et de documentation entre les responsables des journaux ruraux et d'étudier les mesures

a prendre en vue de résoudre les difficultés rencontrées et d'assurer le développement de la presse rurale. Y participaient neuf responsables de journaux ruraux, bénéficiant tous d'une bourse de l'Unesco et venus de huit pays : République centrafricaine, République populaire du Congo, Dahomey, Haute-Volta, Mali, Niger, Sénégal, Togo.

Le colloque a décidé de mettre en place une Association des réalisateurs de journaux ruraux africains (ARJORA).

Universal Bibliographie Control

At its meeting in Brussels in December 1973 the Executive Board of the International Federation of Library Association took the first steps in implementing its long term programme of Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC). It was decided to set up an International Office for UBC which would have as its governing body a Committee for UBC of four members (to be appointed by the Executive Board : Mr. Rutherford D. Rogers of Yale University Library has already been nominated as its Chairman). The Committee on UBC will be assisted by a larger Advisory Committee on which the IFLA units most closely concerned with UBC activities will be represented as well as other organizations closely involved in UBC projects (e.g. Unesco, ISO, FID, ICSU/AB). The International Office for UBC will be the organizational centre. Mrs. Dorothy Andersen, the Executive Secretary of the IFLA Cataloguing Secretariat, becomes Director of the new International Office. It is expected that financial support for the UBC programme and the International Office will be obtained from Unesco, from the Council on Library Resources, and from the national bibliographic organizations which have already expressed their interest in supporting the Cataloguing Secretariat.

The British Library which has provided accommodation for IFLA's Cataloguing Secretariat during the past three years is prepared to give continued support and hospitality to the International Office for UBC. Le Secrétariat pour le catalogage de la Fédération internationale des associations de bibliothécaires va être remplacé par le Bureau international pour le contrôle bibliographique universel. Celui-ci sera dirigé par un Comité de 4 membres désignés par le Conseil exécutif de la FIAB.

Information Network

On 1 January 1974 the ISO Information Network officially came into existence. Essentially, the idea is to link the ISO Information Centre at the Central Secretariat in Geneva, and information centres nominated by the national standards organizations throughout the world, in order to create

a fast and efficient technical information service for all questions relating to standardization.

The concept of linked, specialist information centres rather than the large, all-embracing central unit is finding favour for many practical reasons, and the improved communications available today make it possible. In time, the ISO Information Network will have far-reaching practical implications. For standards information centres it will mean less need to spend time cataloguing, indexing and storing information readily available elsewhere. This will imply a correspondingly increased responsibility to respond to requests for information from other centres. The ISO Information Centre in Geneva will provide a much more complete information service on international standards, agreements and regulations having a standardization value, whether issued by ISO or by other international organizations. National standards bodies will be required to nominate an information unit in their own country to serve as a point of entry to the ISO Information Network.

Depuis le 1er janvier de cette année, le Réseau d'information ISO a été officiellement inauguré. Il établira et maintiendra les relations entre le centre d'information ISO à Genève d'une part et les centres nationaux désignés par les organisations nationales de normalisation d'autre part (1, rue de Varembé, 1211 Genève 20).

Consommateurs

La Commission des Communautés européennes a décidé de créer un Comité européen consultatif des consommateurs. Il est constitué de 15 représentants d'organisations européennes de consommateurs (dont 6 représentants de syndicats de salariés) et de 10 autres personnalités particulièrement qualifiées en matière de consommation. Le Comité a été solennellement installé au début de 1974. The EEC Commission has decided to set up an official consultative committee of consumers from the nine member countries.

Commission paritaire

Les représentants des organisations syndicales et patronales de l'industrie de la chaussure des pays de la Communauté européenne ont en effet décidé, au cours d'une rencontre le 10 janvier à Bruxelles sous l'égide de la C.E.S., de créer une commission paritaire européenne de la chaussure. Les travailleurs concernés étaient représentés par le comité syndical européen établi au sein de la Fédération internationale des travailleurs des industries du textile, de l'habillement et du cuir. Le secteur de la chaussure occupe dans la Communauté européenne plus de 400.000 travailleurs et devait

faire face depuis un certain nombre d'années à des difficultés économiques, commerciales et sociales. Ainsi à l'initiative des syndicats, l'industrie de la chaussure est la première à s'être dotée d'un instrument de concertation au niveau européen.

Brevets

La Commission intérimaire de l'Organisation européenne des Brevets s'est réunie pour la première fois à Munich les 15 et 16 janvier 1974. Sa mission est de prendre toutes les mesures préparatoires de façon à permettre à l'Office européen des Brevets de prendre ses activités le plus tôt possible. La Commission est constituée de représentants de 15 Etats européens signataires de l'accord européen sur les Brevets. A la réunion de Munich ont en outre participé des représentants de l'Organisation mondiale de la propriété intellectuelle et de l'Institut international des Brevets.

La Commission a élu son président en la personne du président de l'Office allemand des Brevets, le Dr Kurt Haertel, et ses vice-présidents en la personne du directeur de l'Institut national français de la Propriété Industrielle, M. F. Savignon, et de M. E. Armahage, contrôleur général de l'Office britannique des Brevets.

La Commission a adopté un programme de travail destiné aux préparatifs pour l'ouverture de l'Office européen des Brevets. En vue de la réalisation des travaux préliminaires, un Comité exécutif et sept groupes de travail ont été institués.

Parmi les tâches des groupes de travail, citons notamment l'organisation

d'ordre financier et juridique, la construction et l'installation du siège de l'Office, l'installation à Munich d'une école européenne ainsi que les problèmes d'hébergement du personnel de l'Office.

La prochaine réunion de la Commission intérimaire est prévue du 14 au 17 janvier 1975 à Bruxelles.

Audio Visual Workers

The International Federation of Musicians and the International Federation of Actors have been joined by a third international organization. Representatives of trade unions from 19 nations met 19-21 February in London and founded the International Federation of Audio Visual Workers Unions. This was the culmination of discussions over the last 25 years between various technicians' unions. Prominent in this activity was the ACTT (UK), the General Secretary of which Alan Sapper, has been elected as President of the new Federation. The Executive Committee includes representatives from seven countries. In its first policy statement the new federation has expressed its

intention to work closely with the Federation of Musicians and of Actors. It is intended to establish regional committees of the Federation, e.g. for member countries of the EEC and for the Nordic nations to co-ordinate action in specific areas. The Federation will also attempt to encourage the development and growth of member unions in difficult areas such as Latin America.

La Fédération internationale des syndicats de travailleurs des média audio-visuels a été créée à Londres en février dernier. Le secrétaire général de l'Association Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (Grande-Bretagne), M. Alan Sapper a été élu président de la nouvelle Fédération.

Sciences sociales

Créé en 1952, le Conseil international des sciences sociales était composé de membres individuels dont un certain nombre étaient délégués par des associations internationales mais siégeaient à titre personnel. Cette structure vient d'être modifiée et le Conseil sera désormais une fédération d'associations internationales.

Il continuera cependant à avoir certaines catégories de membres individuels. Les associations fédérées sont au nombre de 11 : Association internationale de recherche pour la paix, de science politique, de sociologie, des sciences économiques, des sciences juridiques, association mondiale pour l'étude de l'opinion publique, fédération mondiale pour la santé mentale, international law association, union internationale de psychologie scientifique, des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques, pour l'étude scientifique de la population (1, rue Molière, 75015-Paris).

Industry/Environment

An International Centre for Industry and the Environment has been established in Nairobi by the International Chamber of Commerce. The Centre has been created to provide one of the principal links between the United Nations Environment Programme and the world business community. Sixteen organizations have already joined the International Centre for Industry and the Environment and other applications for membership are being received. The present members are : International Chamber of Commerce; Chamber of Commerce of the USA; Confederation of British Industry; The Conference Board; Council of the Netherlands Economic Organizations; Japanese National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce; National Association of Manufacturers (USA); US Council of the International Chamber of Commerce; International Organization of Employers; International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association; Stichting Concawe; International Pri-

mary Aluminium Institute; Federation of Swedish Industries; Federation of German Industries; Brazilian Confederation of Industry and the Federation of Belgian Enterprises. Acting Chairman of the Centre is Mr. John F. Langley, Chairman of ICC Committee on Environment. Information requests concerning the work of the Centre should be sent to : Mr. Raymond K. Fenelon, Acting Director, P.O. Box 30643, Nairobi, Kenya. Un Centre international pour l'industrie et l'environnement a été créé à Nairobi par la Chambre de Commerce internationale. Il servira de lien entre le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement et le monde industriel.

Education comparée

Une « Association francophone d'éducation comparée » a été créée et fonctionne auprès du Centre International d'études pédagogiques (1, av. Léon-Jouhaux, 92310 Sèvres). Cette nouvelle association se propose notamment de fournir aux administrateurs, chercheurs et enseignants les éléments d'information et de réflexion susceptibles de favoriser la rénovation et l'innovation pédagogiques dans leurs pays respectifs; de susciter des échanges entre les membres et entre ceux-ci et les associations nationales et internationales concernées par les problèmes de l'éducation comparée.

L'UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES

Ce qu'elle fait

Fondée en Belgique en 1910, l'Union des Associations Internationales (UAI) est une organisation internationale non-gouvernementale sans but lucratif. Il lui a été accordé le statut consultatif auprès du Conseil économique et social des Nations Unies en 1951 et auprès de l'Unesco en 1952.

Afin de réaliser son but principal de promotion de la coopération et de la compréhension internationales, l'UAI concentre ses efforts sur quatre points d'action spécifiques et pratiques :

- Documentation
Maintien d'une documentation sur toutes les organisations internationales, leurs réunions et leurs publications.
- Promotion
Assurer une plus grande appréciation générale de la quantité et de la valeur des organisations internationales en les aidant, en même temps, à développer leurs propres programmes d'une manière plus efficace.
- Etudes
Recherches sur les problèmes juridiques, administratifs et techniques auxquels doivent faire face les organisations internationales non-gouvernementales.
- Services
Des facilités spéciales sont accordées aux membres correspondants, associés et donateurs de l'UAI, ainsi qu'aux Gouvernements, centres

Organisations internationales

• Annuaire des organisations internationales.

Actuellement à sa 15^e édition, celle-ci pour la deuxième fois, réalisée par ordinateur. Quatre mille organisations y sont décrites : noms en anglais, français et autres langues s'il y a lieu, adresse principale et secondaire, nom du secrétaire général, historique, buts, structure, commissions techniques et régionales, personnel, finance, relations consultatives, membres et leur nationalité, principales activités et programmes, lieux et dates des réunions les plus récentes, publications périodiques ou non. Sept index sont à la disposition de l'utilisateur : répartition géographique des sièges des organisations, principaux sujets (26 chapitres), noms en français, noms en anglais, abréviations et sigles, analyse anglaise, analyse française. Un supplément : liste de fondation intéressée au domaine international, listes d'instituts, écoles et centres s'occupant des relations internationales, bibliographies de 800 articles et document consacrés à l'étude des relations internationales non gouvernementales, liste de chercheurs dans le secteur de l'organisation internationale et de la recherche de la paix.

Les suppléments à l'Annuaire (mises à jour des adresses, nouvelles organisations internationales) paraissent trimestriellement dans la Revue « Associations Internationales ».

— Yearbook of International Organizations. — English edition of the Annuaire des organisations internationales.

Réunions internationales

• Calendrier annuel des réunions internationales est actuellement à sa 14^e édition. Y sont répertoriés : congrès, conférences, colloques, réunions internationales prévues et annoncées jusqu'aux dates les plus éloignées. Pour chacune de ces réunions sont donnés : la date, le lieu, le nom et l'adresse de l'organisation, le type de réunion, le thème, le nombre de participants attendus, la mention d'une exposition s'il y a lieu. La 14^e édition comporte deux grandes sections : chronologique et géographique et deux index : alphabétique et analytique.

• Nouvelles réunions internationales annoncées.
Dix suppléments au Calendrier ci-dessus paraissent dans l'intervalle des éditions annuelles dans

la Revue « Associations Internationales ».

Problèmes mondiaux

• Yearbook of World Problems Identification et description de plusieurs milliers de problèmes mondiaux, leurs relations entre eux et les organisations internationales qui s'en occupent.

Périodiques internationaux

• Répertoire des périodiques publiés par les organisations internationales.

Associations Internationales

• Revue illustrée, 10 numéros par an chacun de 64 à 100 pages, contenant des articles et études sur l'organisation internationale, des chroniques, des statistiques, des recensions bibliographiques, l'annonce de création d'organisations internationales, des informations sur les principaux congrès, centres de congrès, services de congrès, les changements d'adresse des organisations internationales et le supplément au Calendrier annuel des réunions internationales.

Etude des organisations internationales non-gouvernementales

• Document pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non-gouvernementales.

Une série de 18 volumes (dont plusieurs sont épuisés) qui ont pour but de faciliter l'étude des organisations non-gouvernementales.

• Bibliographie sélective sur l'organisation internationale (1885-1964) comportant une liste des œuvres sur les organisations internationales.

• Bibliographie des réseaux des associations transnationales.

Organisation des réunions internationales

• Collection « La science des congrès internationaux ».

Une série de 8 volumes donnant des conseils et des suggestions sur les problèmes spéciaux rencontrés lors de l'organisation des réunions internationales.

Comptes rendus des réunions internationales.

• Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings, 2^e édition. (Congrès tenus de 1962 à 1969).

• Bibliographie des comptes rendus des réunions internationales :

tenues en 1957 (1963)
tenues en 1958 (1964)

tenues en 1959 (1966) 3 volumes.

6e congrès International sur l'Organisation des Congrès Kyoto 1-4 décembre 1975 (*)

Sous le patronage de l'Union des Associations Internationales; l'Association Internationale des Palais de Congrès; l'Office National du Tourisme Japonais.

THEME GENERAL:

- les aspects et problèmes particuliers de l'organisation de congrès dans la région du Pacifique Sud;
- l'adaptation des nouveaux équipements techniques à tous les niveaux de l'organisation de réunions.

LE LIEUX DU CONGRÈS

Construit par le Gouvernement Japonais, d'après les plans de l'architecte Sachio OTANI, le Centre International des Congrès de Kyoto a été inauguré en mai 1966. C'est un très bel exemple de l'architecture moderne japonaise. Toute la construction est basée sur l'imbrication de formes trapézoïdales

qui a permis une utilisation maximale des surfaces construites. Dans tout le bâtiment l'esthétique et le fonctionnel ont été minutieusement étudiés, dosés et associés en vue d'en rendre l'usage aussi confortable, pratique et facile que possible. L'ensemble du Palais est composé de plus de 70 salles pouvant recevoir de 10 à 2000 personnes; l'aménagement

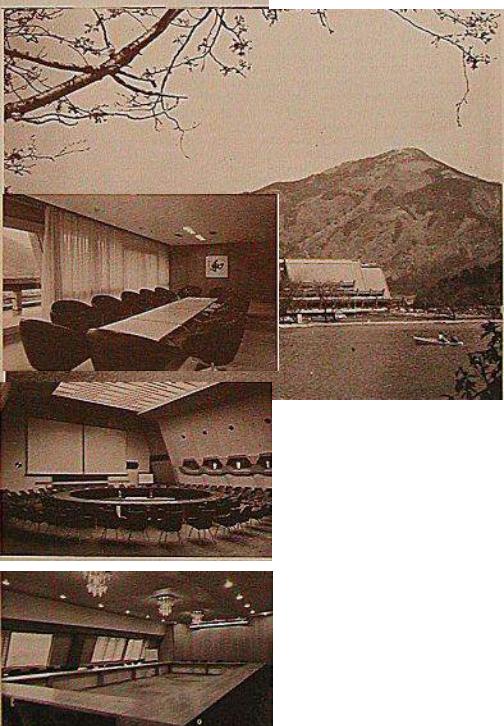
de ces salles est d'une grande flexibilité et l'équipement mis à la disposition des organisateurs permet toutes les combinaisons possibles. La traduction simultanée est prévue pour 6 langues. Les participants au 6e congrès international sur l'organisation des congrès auront la possibilité d'apprécier les avantages et caractéristiques de ces multiples possibilités.

Tous renseignements complémentaires au sujet du congrès peuvent être obtenus soit :

- au département congrès, UAI, 1, rue aux Laines, 1000 Bruxelles, Belgique
- au JNTO, 2-13, Yurakucho, Tokyo, Japon.

REUNIR LE MONDE,

telle est la signification de l'emblème du Palais des Congrès de Kyoto. Le disque central symbolise à la fois le monde, le soleil du drapeau national japonais et le centre de la réunion; sa circonference symbolise l'unité tandis que la forme de fer à cheval représente la table de conférence. La combinaison de ces éléments symbolise l'espérance japonaise d'une fraternité entre toutes les nations et d'une unité mondiale.



6th International Congress on Congress Organization (*) Kyoto 1-4 December 1975 (Japan)

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

THEME

- the aspects and problems regarding the organization of congresses in the South Pacific region
- the adaptation of new technical equipment on every level of meeting organization.

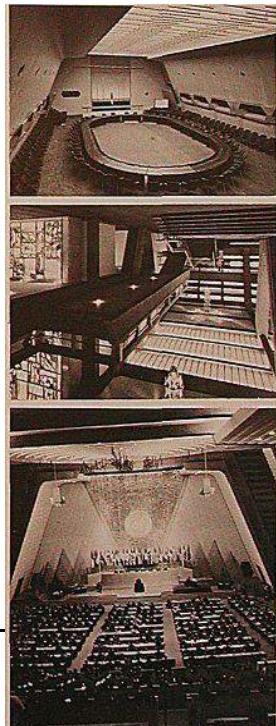
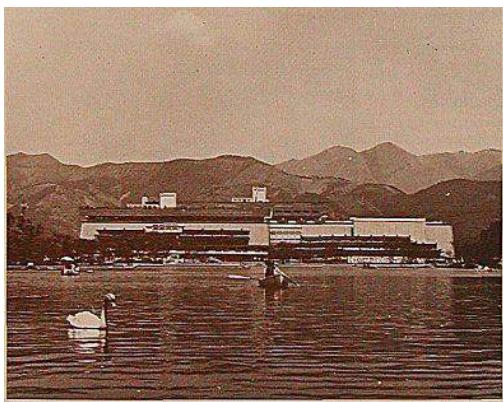
THE CONGRESS VENUE

Completed by the Japanese Government, following the design of Mr. Sachio OTANI, the Kyoto International Conference Hall, is open since May 1966. It is a leading example of modern Japanese architecture. The originality of the building is given by trapezoid and reverse trapezoid

shapes which were used for greater efficiency in large construction spaces. In the whole of the building the esthetic and the functional have been carefully studied, measured and associated in order to have the best possible use. The Hall has more than 70 conference rooms varying in capacity from 10 to 2000 persons; the room arrangement is

very flexible and the organizers can find all the equipment for the various set up. Simultaneous translation is provided in six languages. The participants of the 6th International Congress on Congress Organization will have the possibility to appreciate and utilise the various facilities offered in the Conference Centre.

Information regarding the congress is available either from :
— Congress department, UAI, 1, rue aux Laines, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
— JNTO, 2-13 Yurakucho, Tokyo, Japan.



BRINGING THE WORLD TOGETHER

(Emblem of Kyoto International Conference Hall)

The central disc symbolizes the world, it symbolizes the sun in the national flag of Japan, it symbolizes the center of a gathering. Its circumference symbolizes unity. The horseshoe shape symbolizes the conference table. The combination of these two elements symbolizes Japan's hope for the brotherhood of all nations - world unity.



Les congrès dans l'ouest canadien

par Gh. de Coninck

Réunissez une dizaine de Secrétaires d'organisations internationales, quelques représentants de branches nationales, une demi douzaine de dirigeants de sociétés commerciales et vous aurez un groupe d'une vingtaine de personnes représentant les réunions internationales sous leurs formes les plus diverses :

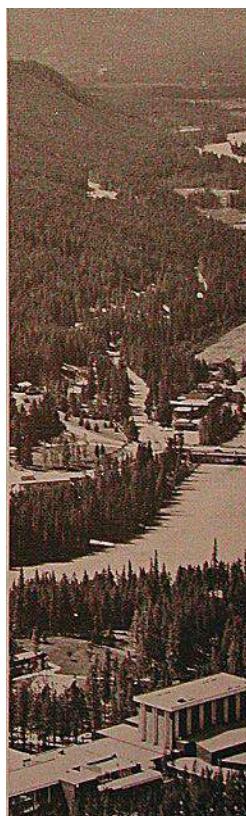
- larges congrès internationaux d'associations philanthropiques ou religieuses aux moyens limités, mais aux exigences strictes du point de vue technique;
- séminaires résidentiels de chercheurs désirant un cadre stimulant la concentration intellectuelle tout en favorisant une certaine relaxation;
- réunions d'hommes d'affaires recherchant à la fois un certain confort luxueux, des possibilités de divertissement et un tourisme de choix;
- congrès de techniciens désirant profiter de leur déplacement pour effectuer des visites d'intérêt professionnel;
- voyages de stimulation (incentive) devant offrir aux participants un maximum de satisfactions et des souvenirs de chocs;
- réunions de ventes alliant le show audio-visuel à la séance de travail et au « bien manger et bien boire »;
- congrès internationaux nécessitant la traduction simultanée en plusieurs langues, de grandes salles de séances et de multiples petites salles de commissions...

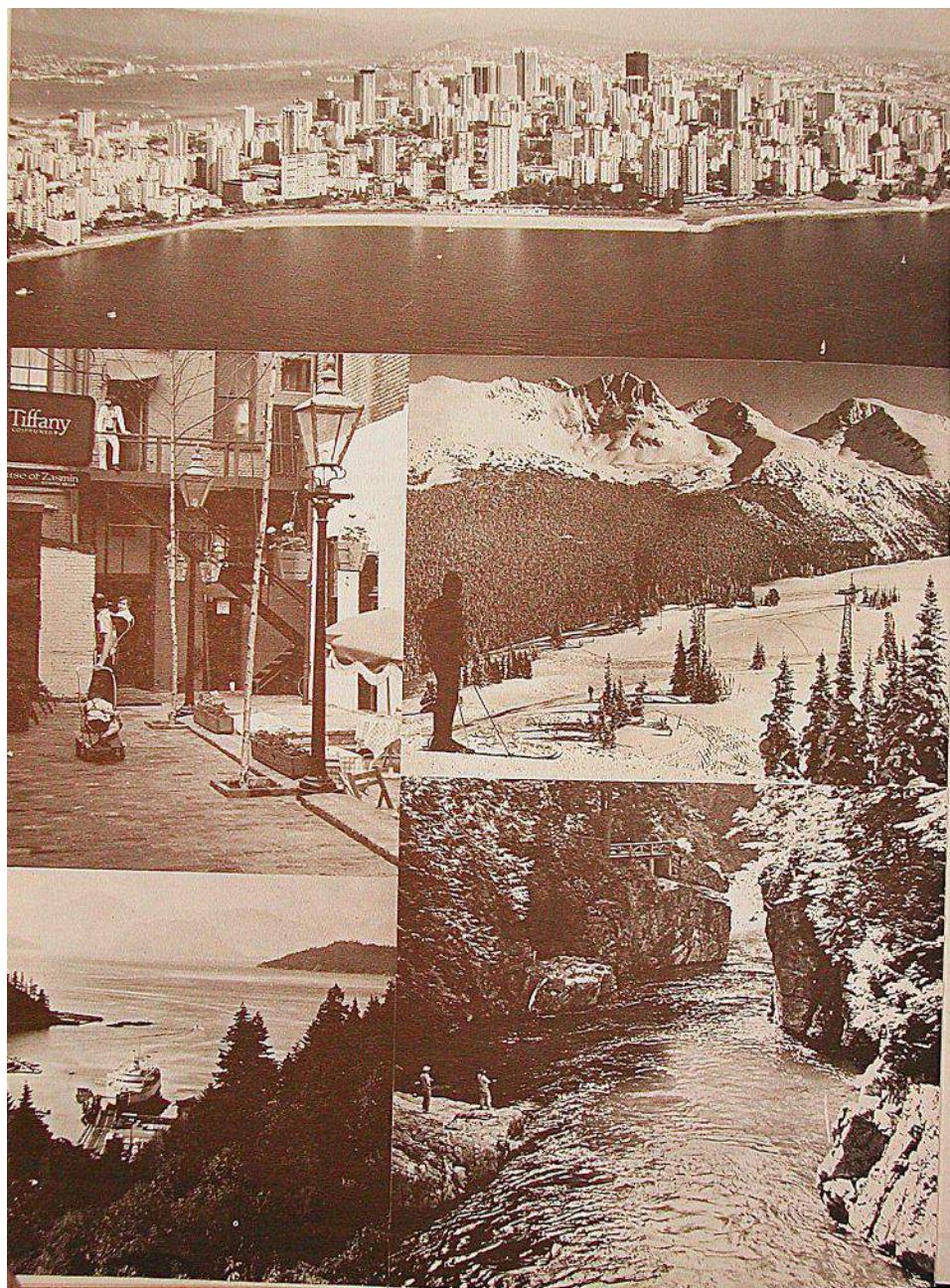
La gageure de réunir et de satisfaire un tel groupe a été tentée en juin dernier par la Canadian Pacific Air et deux Provinces de l'Ouest Canadien : l'Alberta et la Colombie Britannique, qui en unissant leurs efforts se sont lancées résolument à la conquête du marché des réunions internationales. Que peut-on dire lorsqu'on a été parmi les participants à cette expérience, car l'expérience est en effet bien le mot; aussi bien pour les 20 inconnus qui se sont envolés d'Amsterdam un beau matin de juin, que pour leurs nombreux hôtes Canadiens.

Personnellement au fil des jours ma curiosité n'a cessé d'être comblée tandis que de nombreuses questions ont trouvé, au fur et à mesure des réponses très positives se rapportant surtout :

- à l'accueil rencontré à tous les niveaux, à la disponibilité et à l'efficacité de tous les responsables;
- à la beauté du pays que ce soit dans la région des Grandes Prairies, des parcs nationaux, des Montagnes Rocheuses ou de Vancouver et de son île;
- aux prix, qui en général se situent à un niveau très concurrentiel vis-à-vis des prix du marché européen;
- à la qualité du service dans les hôtels;
- à la variété d'attractions très « couleur locale », notamment à l'arrivée à Calgary lors de la cérémonie du « Chapeau Blanc » où chacun s'est vu remettre un splendide chapeau de Cow Boy; et à Edmonton lors de la « Klondike Night » où l'on a eu l'occasion de revivre quelques heures à l'époque de la ruée vers l'or, en perdant ou en gagnant des fortunes dans une salle de jeux ouverte l'espace d'une soirée;
- bien entendu au large éventail de lieux de congrès.

En faisant rétrospectivement notre itinéraire, il y a d'abord : CALGARY (Alberta) ville de quelques 250.000 habitants, en pleine expansion, située à la frontière des Champs de pétrole; à 9 heures de vol d'Amsterdam; célèbre par son « Stampede » — grand festival cowboy qui a lieu chaque année en juillet et durant lequel se déroulent rodéos, courses de chariots, séances de dressage, etc. Les deux journées passées à Calgary nous ont permis d'apprécier la cordialité et le dynamisme des habitants. A l'heure actuelle le « Convention Centre » que nous avons visité à l'état de chantier, doit être entré en activité; les facilités offertes par ce Centre (voir fiche technique) complètent judicieuse-





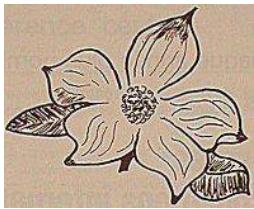
ment le choix des salles disponibles dans les différents hôtels de la ville. C'est de Calgary que nous avons pris la route pour BANFF, petite ville nichée au cœur du splendide parc national du même nom, réserve naturelle jalousement protégée. Banff que l'on atteint en deux heures est située au pied des Montagnes Rocheuses dans un merveilleux cadre de verdure; c'est là, que l'on trouve, dans un havre de paix et de silence, le « Banff Centre », excellent outil pour l'organisation de congrès, mais surtout de séminaires résidentiels. La fiche technique ci-contre, détaille les possibilités de ce Centre; il est toutefois à noter la faculté de trouver là, outre de grands auditoriums, 50 petites salles de 15 à 50 places; le logement sur place, facultatif, se fait à des conditions très intéressantes.

Le réseau hôtelier de Banff est excellent; un des plus anciens et prestigieux hôtels Canadiens y offre également de nombreuses possibilités pour réunions. Faire la route de Banff à Jasper en passant par Lake Louise, est un véritable plaisir c'est la traversée de ces deux prestigieux parcs nationaux où il est possible de rencontrer, comme nous l'avons fait : ours, grisly, élans, rennes, chevreuils, chèvres de montagne, moutons etc.; c'est le défilé permanent de paysages uniques, soit enneigés, soit verdoyants; c'est une intéressante promenade sur le glacier « Columbia » c'est enfin l'aboutissement au cœur même des Rocheuses à Jasper avec une excursion en « sky tram » jusqu'au sommet du Mont Whistler. JASPER, lieu idéal pour les réunions qui veulent associer travail et vacances, sports et tourisme, luxe et confort. A l'heure actuelle l'accès à Jasper se fait par rail ou routes, toutefois, il nous a déjà été possible d'emprunter un piste d'envol provisoire — qui sera terminée d'ici 1 ou 2 ans — pour nous rendre par avion en 1/2 heure à Edmonton.

EDMONTON, capitale et première ville d'Alberta, population 450.000 habitants, est un important centre agricole, pétrolier et d'élevage. Sa situation au centre de la Grande Prairie et au départ des routes de l'Alaska et du Grand Nord, en fait un carrefour commercial très animé. Edmonton à d'abord vécu l'époque de la ruée vers l'or et dès 1947 de la ruée vers l'or noir. C'est dans cette ville que seront organisés en 1978 les « Commonwealth Games »; tout est déjà mis en œuvre pour la préparation de cette importante manifestation. A l'heure actuelle, tous les grands hôtels offrent un choix de salles et de services pour réunions diverses.

En quittant Edmonton pour Vancouver, c'est la Province d'Alberta qu'on laisse derrière soi, avec ses pionniers, son enthousiasme et ses merveilleux paysages; c'est aussi, quitter une province qui à elle seule, avec ses quelques 650.000 km² est plus grande que n'im-

porte quel pays d'Europe, à l'exception de l'URSS, et qui a devant elle un avenir plein de promesses.



Conclusions

Quelques heures avant le départ, lors d'une dernière séance de travail, un bilan provisoire de l'opération a été établi. Il en est ressorti qu'au cours des quelques 40 visites d'hôtels et de centres de congrès, des nombreux dîners et réceptions, un nombre considérable de contacts ont été pris en vue d'actions ultérieures; d'autre part, durant les 4 séances de travail réparties au programme, tous les participants européens eurent la possibilité d'exposer en toute franchise leurs impressions, désideratas, suggestions et projets. Seul l'avenir donnera une réponse définitive à une telle opération, mais il est indéniable que chacun est reparti avec la ferme intention de revenir.

La Colombie Britannique quant à elle est une province plus grande encore : 950.000 km². Son emblème, la « Dogwood flower » (fleur sauvage) rappelle que cette province est non seulement très industrielle, riche en bois et en minéraux de toutes sortes, mais est également un pays de forêts, de chasse et de pêche. La variété des paysages va des plages de sable fin de l'île de Vancouver aux sommets les plus élevés des Rocheuses, des fjords côtiers aux lacs et rivières de montagne, de la plaine agricole aux forêts sauvages.

VANCOUVER, environ 1.000.000 habitants est la première ville canadienne sur la côte Pacifique, c'est un des plus grands ports du Canada et une métropole cosmopolite. Que l'on y séjourne dans un des splendides hôtels du bord de l'eau ou du centre-ville, on ne peut échapper à l'ambiance active qui y règne et à l'envoûtante présence des eaux bleues de la baie Burrard et des montagnes côtières.

Pour les congrès et réunions, on trouve à Vancouver même ou dans ses environs, — à HARRISON HOT SPRINGS notamment, — un choix de locaux et de services pouvant répondre à toutes les demandes.

C'est à Vancouver qu'aura lieu de 1976 la Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement, qui attend quelques 8000 participants. Pour aller de la ville à l'île de Vancouver, il y a plusieurs possibilités, soit l'hydravion qui fait office de simple taxi, soit le ferry qui donne l'occasion d'une croisière relaxante à travers les nombreuses petites îles qui parsèment le chenal.

L'influence du Pacifique est largement ressentie dans l'île, le climat y est très doux, la végétation abondante et comme partout ailleurs les paysages y sont merveilleux.

VICTORIA est non seulement la capitale de l'île mais également celle de la province de Colombie Britannique, c'est une capitale au charme provincial qui rappelle l'Angleterre d'autrefois tout en ayant un caractère bien canadien.

First iapco seminar on professional congress organization - Scanticon management et conférence centre Aarhus - Denmark

The International Association of Professional Congress Organizers is organizing the 1st seminar on Professional Congress Organization, from 2 to 7 February 1975.

Objective :
Professional Planning and organization
of larger international congresses.
Both the practical arrangements and
the programme content will be discussed.

The set up of the seminar will be such as to create an atmosphere of a working - party where participants together with the speakers will highlight some of the key points in the professional work around a congress.

Participants
The seminar is open to executives who are or will be responsible for the management of international meetings, such as executives from :
— International associations
— National organizations
— Conference Centre & Cities
— Congress departments of official tourist bodies and large companies.
The number of participants will not exceed 40.

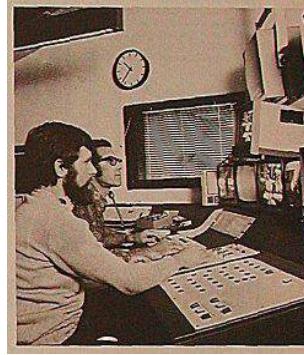
The following subjects will be on the programme :

- The Professional Congress Organizer (PCO) as a consultant.
- Organizational aspects of the implementation of the programme.
- Meeting facilities: minimum requirements of the PCO to various types of meeting places.
- Language problems : their financial and psychological implications re simultaneous interpretation; printed matter; staff.
- How to get the message across : use and abuse of modern trends in communication; the proper use of audio-visual tools.

- The internal organization of congress secretariat.
- The internal organization of a PCO's office.
- Administrative techniques and procedures : book keeping; the allocation of hotel rooms; registration; administrative data re chairmen, rapporteurs, speakers; computerization.
- Promotion : identifying the market.
- Documentation : practical data for the organization; technical, financial and scientific aspects of abstracts, pre-prints and proceedings.
- Social events and problems of protocol.
- Finances : budgeting and budget control; pre-financing; grants, loans and guarantees.

Two leading personalities in international life have been invited to express their views: other speakers will be :
Mr. A. Cronheim, President of IAPCO, Managing Director of Holland Organizing centre, The Hague.
Mr. Palle Morgensen, Manager Audio Visual Department, Scanticon.
Mr. Erik Friis, Managing Director, Dis Congress Service, Copenhagen.
Mrs. Fay Pannell, Managing Director, Conference Services Ltd., London.
Mr. Donald Hellstedt, Managing Director Stockholm Convention Bureau.
Mr. Jean Destree, Managing Director, International Convention Bureau, Brussels.
Mr. Wil Neijmann, Director, Holland Organizing Centre, The Hague.
The Scanticon staff.

Further information regarding this meeting is available from :
IAPCO secretariat, 1, rue aux Laines, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Tel. 511.83.96 or
512.54.42.



New International Meetings Announced

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

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

1974 Oct 1-3 Symposium on process heat. Robert Duffield, IASL, P O Box 1663, Los Almos, NM 87544, USA.	Los Alamos (NM, USA)	1974 Oct 11-18 Institut Européen Interuniversitaire de l'Action Sociale/O.N.U./Division des Affaires Sociales/C.E.G. Session pour professionnels de l'action sociale: Le	Charleroi (Belgium)
1974 Oct 1-4 Symposium on vacuum and related subjects. E S Djavok, Institut d'Electronique, Boul. Lenin 72, Sofia, 13, Bulgaria,	Sofia (Bulgaria)	ports avec la politique sociale. (YB n° 3375/665) Institut Européen interuniversitaire de l'action sociale, 39 avenue Meurée, Marcinelle, Belgium.	
1974 Oct 2-4 Royal Australasian College of Physicians. Ordinary meeting. P : 205. The Royal Australasian College of Physicians, 145 Macquarie Street, Sydney NSW 2000.	Canberra (Australia)	1974 Oct 14-16 Mr JF Olivier, Div. of Radiation Protection and Waste Management. OECD Nuclear Energy Agency, 38 Blvd Suchet, 75016 Paris, France.	Marcoule (France)
1974 Oct 5-9 Int Oxygen Manufacturers Association. Meeting. 14625 Detroit Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio 44116, USA.	(Bermuda Island)	1974 Oct 14-16 Prof F Hosch, Dept of Computer Science, Louisiana State University Lake Front, New Orleans, La 70122, USA.	New Orleans (La, USA)
1974 Oct 6-11 Pax Romana. Int Movement of Catholic Students. Colloque d'étudiants sur le thème de la 'Réconciliation'. (YB n° 3036) Sekretariat KHUO, Ebdendorfstr. 8, A 1010 Vienna.	Vienna (Austria)	1974 Oct 14-18 Unesco/World Health Organization. Séminaire d'information pour les représentants des ministères de l'Information, de l'éducation et de la santé en Asie du sud-est. (YB n° 3383/3548) Unesco, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.	Tehran (Iran)
1974 Oct 7-10 FAO. Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres. 8th session. (YB n° 971) FAO. Chief Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)	1974 Oct 14-20 Int Union of Architects/Int Council of Monuments and Sites/Europa Nostra. Séminaire : Intégration d'éléments contemporains dans des ensembles anciens. (YB n° 2689/1748) Stowarzyszenie Architektów Polskich. SARP. Section Polonoise de l'UIA, UI Foksal 2, Warsaw, Poland.	Kazimierz (Poland)
1974 Oct 7-10 FAO. Intergovernmental Group on Wine and Vine Products. 3rd session. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Traverse City (Mich. USA)	1974 Oct 14-Nov 8 Int Secretariat for Volunteer Service. Leadership training course for youth service officers (Southern African countries). (YB n° 2441) 10 chemin de Surville, 1213 Geneva/Petit-Lancy, Switzerland.	Maseru (South African Union)
1974 Oct 7-12 Int Federation of Photographic Art. 13th congress. (YB n° 1977) Karl J. Bürk, EFIAP, Generalsekretär der FIAP, Spiserwies 9, CH-9030 Abtwil-Saint Gallen.	Heidelberg (Germany, Fed Rep)	1974 Oct 16-18 M. Jean-Luc Reith, Secrétariat des Journées d'Etudes, Centre d'Etudes des Services Techniques de la Ville de Nice/Société Centrale d'Etudes de la Ré-Procédés modernes de construction des tunnels.	Nice (France)
1974 Oct 7-15 Association of Partially or Wholly French-Language Universities. Séminaire des directeurs de centres audiovisuels universitaires des institutions membres.	Montreal (Canada)	1974 Oct 17-18 Int Council of Marine Trade Association. European Marine Trade Exhibition and Congress (EMTEC) and Deutsche Boots-Austellung int. (YB n° 1747) Hamburg Messe, 2000 Hamburg 36, Jungiusstrasse, Germany. Fed Rep.	Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)
BP 6128, Montreal, Canada H3C 3J7. (YB n° 156)	Bangkok (Thailand)	1974 Oct 17-19 Australian and New Zealand Society of Occupational Medicine. Meeting. P: 120. General Motors Holdens Pty Ltd, Port Road, Woodville, SA 6011.	Adelaide (Australia)
1974 Oct 7-18 FAO. Regional seminar for Asia on agricultural credit for small farmers. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Florence (Italy)	1974 Oct 18 Int Council for Scientific Management, European Committee. Meeting on professional management. (YB n° 1730) CECOS, NIVE, Parkstraat 18, The Hague, Netherlands.	Athens (Greece)
1974 Oct 8-11 Seminar on radiopropagation. (P F Checacci, Istituto di Ricerca sulle Onde, Elettromagnetiche, via Panciatichi 56, 1-50127 Florence.	Toulouse (France)	1974 Oct 18-20 Int Council of Graphic Design Associations. Icograda 1974 congress. (YB n° 1742) Icograda, 1974, Congress Secretarial, Teunissen van Maanen, H. Staatl. Kunstabakademie, 4 Dusseldorf, Eskellerstrasse 1, Germany. Fed Rep.	Dusseldorf (Germany, Fed Rep)
1974 Oct 9-11 4ème Congrès Int : Application des processus électroniques et ioniques. Société Française du Vide. 19 rue du Renard, F-75004 Paris.	Helsinki (Finland)	1974 Oct 18-21 Washington (USA) World Future Society. Conference on leaching the future. (YB n° 3546) Sally Comish, World Future Society, 4916 St Elmo Avenue (Bethesda), Washington, DC 20014, USA.	Washington (USA)
1974 Oct 9-11 Int Organization for Standardization, TC 59/SC7 Building Construction, Int meeting. Finnish Standards Association and Building Information Institution, Mrs Ritta Skogstrom, Ruusankatu 4, 00250 Helsinki 25, Finland.	Antwerp (Belgium)	1974 Oct 18-21 European Confederation of Agriculture.. Division des Activités Economiques Coopératives. Symposium. (YB n° 686) Case Postale 87, 5200 Brugg, Switzerland.	Ostend (Belgium)
Congress of the Pastores from the American Churches in Europe and in the Middle East. Theologisch en Pastoraal Centrum, Croenenborgerlaan, 3-2020 Antwerp.		1974 Oct 19-22 5th Int conference for medical, surgical and hospital equipment with exhibition and scientific literature exhibition. Scientific Literature exhibition, (GMT Koesche), Seilerstrasse, 12/8. A-1010 Vienna, Austria.	Vienna (Austria)
1974 Oct 11 American Society of Int Law. Regional meeting : Law, politics, and development in Latin America. Prof Eleazar Erell, University of Houston College of Law, Houston, Texas 77004, USA.	Houston (Texas, USA)		

1974 Oct 21-23	Queensland (Australia)	Queensland Retail Traders Association, Greta shopshow and convention. Queensland Retail Traders Association, 11-15 Buchanan street, West End. Old 4101.	1974 Oct 29-31	Melbourne (Australia)	Symposium on the physiological and pharmacological control of blood pressure P: 150 Dept of Medicine, Austin Hospital, Heidelberg, Vic 3084, Australia.
1974 Oct 21-25	Miami Beach <USA>	American College of Surgeons, Clinical congress. Int Federation of Surgical College, c/o The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 13 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh EH8 9DW, UK.	1974 Oct 29-Dec 7	Montevideo (Uruguay)	Latin American Free Trade Association, 14th annual conference. (YB n° 3879) Cebolat 1481, Casilla de Correo 577, Montevideo, Uruguay.
1974 Oct 21-25	Perth (Australia)	Australia and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists. Meeting. P: 160. Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists. W A Branch, 132 Davies Road, Claremont, W A 6010.	1974 Oct 30- Nov 8	Nairobi (Kenya)	FAO. Seminar on the efficient and safe use of pesticides in agriculture and Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome Italy.
2 Deutsches atomrechts symposium.		Inst fur Volkerecht der Univ Gottingen, Nikolausberger Weg 90, 34 Gottingen. Germany, Fed Rep.	1974 Oct 31-Nov 1	Helsinki (Finland)	European Free Trade Association, Ministerial meeting. (YB n° 766) 9-11 rue de Varembé, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
1974 Oct 22-25	Turin (Italy)	Malconformazioni dell' apparato génital femminile. 3e corso periodico di aggiornamento con seminari pratici di citogenetica, radiodiagnosica, celos-copia a chirurgia.	1974 Oct 31-Nov 2	Pittsburg (Penn. USA)	Meeting of the Nuclear Physics Division of the American Physical Society The American Physical Society, 335 East 45th street, New York, NY 10017.
1974 Oct 24-25	Akron (Ohio, USA)	American Society of Int Law. Regional meeting : Legal implications of joint int ventures in outer space. Prof Hamilton DeSaussure, The University of Akron School of law, Akron. Ohio 44304, USA.	1974 Oct 31-Nov 2	Bombay (India)	Asian Students Association. Regional conference on population and development. Mr James Chui, ASA, 50a Waterloo Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong.
1974 Oct 24-26	La Paz (Bolivia)	Dr Federico Nelson Reyes, Casilla 4407, Edificio «Avenida». 7° Piso. Av. 16 de Julio. La Paz, Bolivia.	1974 Nov 1-4	Barcelona (Spain)	Pax Romana. Int Movement of Catholic Students. Session européenne de formation pour militants. (YB n° 3086) Secretariat d'universitatis Cristianis, Lauria 126, 3 ^e , 1A, Barcelone 9, Spain.
1974 Oct 25-26	Madrid (Spain)	Int Federation of Beekeepers' Association. Symposium : La production, la récolte, le conditionnement et l'emploi de la cire d'abeille, du pollen et de la propolis. (YB n° 1867) Pilar FernandezDr. Octavio Aguir, rue des Remèdes 8, Madrid, Spain.	1974 Nov 3-9	Vienna (Austria)	Int. Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, European Federation. Youth seminar. (YB n° 1892) 15 avenue de Balexert, CH-1211 Geneva 28, Switzerland.
1974 Oct 25-27	New York (USA)	Int Astronomical Union. Colloquium on Multicolour photometry and the theoretical H-R diagram. (YB n° 1382) A G Davis Philip, Dudley Observatory, 100 Fuller Road, Albany, NY, USA.	1974 Nov 4-6	Hong-Kong (Hong Kong)	Asian Productivity Organization. 2nd workshop meeting of Information Officers
1974 Oct 25-Nov 3	Cairo (UAR)	FAO. Seminar on the role of women in integrated rural development with emphasis on population problems. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	1974 Nov 4-8	Nairobi (Kenya)	Int Secretariat for Volunteer Service. 2nd regional workshop for directors of African domestic development services : Development services and employment problems. (YB n° 2441) 10 chemin de Survillie, 1213 Geneva-Pett-Lancy, Switzerland.
1974 Oct 26-30	Denver (Col, USA)	1775 Massachusetts Avenue, H/W Washington, DC 20036, USA.	1974 Nov 4-29	Kathmandu (Nepal)	FAO. Seminar on agricultural planning. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.
1974 Oct 26-Nov 1	Tasmania (Australia)	Associated Bread Manufacturers of Australia and New-Zealand. P: 80. Bread Manufacturers of Tasmania, Queensland insurance Bldg., 130 Collins street, Hobart, Tas 7000.	1974 Nov 5-7	Adelaide (Australia)	Conférence of Institute of Fuel on « The changing technology of fuel » and one day symposium on « Electrostatic precipitation ». P: 200. The Institute of Fuel, C/South Australian Gas Company, 35 Waymouth Street, Adelaide S A 5000.
1974 Oct 23-30	Huntsville (Ala, USA)	Conference on scientific experiments of skylab. Meetings Dept,AIAA, 1290 Avenue of the America, New York, NY 10019, USA.	1974 Nov 5-16	Rome (Italy)	United Nations. World food conference. 1st political meeting on the world food problem. (YB n° 3375) Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.
1974 Oct 28-30	Spokane (Wash, USA)	Int symposium 111. Environment 74 : Practical agenda for tomorrow : a holistic view. Ex. Expo 74, Int symposia, P O Box 1974, Spokane, Washington, 99210, USA.	1974 Nov 6-8	Atlanta (Ga, USA)	52nd Annual meeting and 38th Paint Industries' Show. Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, 121 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107, USA.
1974 Oct 23-30	Sydney (Australia)	Food Retailers Association of NSW Annual shopshow and convention and liquor store association seminar. Food Retailers Association of NSW, 275 Clarence street, Sydney, NSW 2000.	1974 Nov 7-8	Düsseldorf (Germany, Fed Rep)	1974 Nov 7-8
1974 Oct 28-Nov 1	Greenbell (Md, USA)	Int Astronomical Union/Committee on Space Research. Comet conference. P: 100. (YB n° 1352/323) Prof G Contopoulos, Astronomical Department, University of Thessaloniki Thessaloniki, Greece.	1974 Nov 7-8	• Madrid (Spain)	Int Union of Architects. Réunion des Commissions « Formation de l'Architecte » et « Exercice de la Profession » Groupe I. (YB n° 2689) Consejo Superior de los colegios de arquitectos de España, Barquillo 12-46 Dcha, Madrid 4, Spain.
1974 Oct 29-Nov 8	Rome (Italy)	UNEP/FAO. Seminar on agricultural planning and population. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	1974 Nov 10-14	Philadelphia (Pa, USA)	Meeting on engineering in medicine and biology. IEEE, 345 E 47th street, New York, NY 10017, USA.
1974 Oct 29-30	London (UK)	Software World /Software Houses Association. Only specialist software conference Europe. Software World, 322 St John Street, London EC1V4QH, UK.	1974 Nov 11-12	Barcelona (Spain)	European Federation of Conference Towns. Annual general assembly. (YB n° 727) Palais des Congrès, Esplanade de l'Europe 2. 4000 Liege, Belgium.
1974 Oct 29-31	Aarhus (Denmark)	Colloquium on petrophysical properties of rocks. Prof S Savox, Lab for Geophysik, Geologisk Institut, Aarhus Universitet Finlandsgade 6, E200 Aarhus H, Denmark.			

1974 Nov 11-15 Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics, Nuclear Physics Commission, Conference : Gamma-ray transition probabilities. Or Suresch C Pancholi, Département of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi, Delhi 7, India.	New Delhi (India)	Or H Hirai, int Research Group for Carcino-embryonic Antigens, Hokkaido University Med School, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.
1974 Nov 12-16 c/o CIMS, Postfach 62, 1014 Vienna, Austria.	Vienna (Austria)	
1974 Nov 14-15 Int Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employee, European Section (EUROFIET), 1st conference. c/o FIET, 15 avenue Balexert, CH-1211 Genève 28.	Brussels (Belgium)	1974 Nov 21-24 Int Secretariat for Volunteer Service, Colloquium on university study-service (Francophone African countries). 10 chemin de Surville, 1213 Genève/Petit-Lancy, Switzerland.
1974 Nov 15-17 The Finnish Central Sports Federation, Mrs Solveig Fredriksson, Topeliuksenkatu 41 a, 00250 Helsinki 25, Finland.	Helsinki (Finland)	1974 Nov 21-26 FAO, Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its distribution area in South-West Asia, 10th session, (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.
1974 Nov 16-17 Pro Vita - Association pour la Défense de la vie, 1er congrès int. Publ - Traductions, rue du Trône 198, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.	Brussels (Belgium)	1974 Nov 25-28 Paris (France)
1974 Nov 17-21 American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Winter annual meeting. Mr A B Conlin Jr, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 345 East 47th street, New York, NY 10017, USA.	New York (USA)	1974 Nov 25-28 Stockholm (Sweden)
1974 Nov 17-23 Int PEN congress, 33th, P : 700, Kenes, 30 Dizengoff Street, Tel-Aviv 64-282, Israel.	Jerusalem (Israel)	Swedish Council for Scientific Information and Documentation/Unesco/ Swedish Council of Research Libraries/ Swedish Agency for Administrative Development/Royal Academy of Sciences/Swedish Society for Technical
1974 Nov 18-19 Int symposium : Oie versorgung mit naturran. Deutsche Atomforum, Allianzplatz, Haus X, 53 Bonn 1, Germany, Fed Rep.	Mainz (Germany), Fed Rep	1974 Nov 25-29 4th Int conference of high pressure, P : 300. Prof Osugi, Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, 53 Kawara-cho, Shogoin, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.
1974 Nov 19-20 Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Executive Committee and council. 1211 Genève 14, rue du Valais, Switzerland.	Geneva (Switzerland)	1974 Nov 25-Dec 5 Geneva (Switzerland)
1974 Nov 19-22 Analytical Chemistry and Spectroscopy Society, 1st annual meeting. Mrs J Grasselli, Standard Oil Co, 4440 Warrensville Center Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44128, USA.	Atlantic City (NJ, USA)	Int Labour Organisation, 2nd Tripartite technical meeting on hotels, restaurants and similar establishments.
1974 Nov 18-22 Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Marine Environment Protection Committee, 2nd session. 101-104 Piccadilly, London W1V QAE, UK.	London (UK)	ILO, 154 rue de Lausanne, CH 1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.
1974 Nov 18-28 Commonwealth Medical Association, 4th Commonwealth medical BMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JP, UK.	(Sri Lanka)	1974 Nov 25-Dec 6 Int Labour Organization, 10th conference of American States members. 1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.
1974 Nov 19 Journée d'étude de « Vie féminine », P : 800. Madame Vaes, rue de Beyne 522, 4500 Jupille, Belgum.	Liege (Belgium)	1974 Nov 25-Dec 13 Montreal (Canada)
1974 Nov 18-21 The Welding Institute, Int conference on quality control and non-governmental testing in welding. Welding Institute, Abington Hall, Abington, Cambridge CB1 6AL, UK	London (UK)	Int Civil Aviation Organization, Supersonic Transport panel, 5th meeting. 1080 University Street, Montreal 101, Canada.
1974 Nov 13-21 4th Int symposium on industrial robot. Japan Industrial Robot Association, Kikai-Shinko Kaikan, 3-5-8, Shiba-Koen, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.	Tokyo (Japan)	1974 Nov 25-30 Montreal (Canada)
1974 Nov 19-23 Société Int pour l'Enseignement des Sciences de la Santé, 2e conférence int.	Montreux (Switzerland)	Int Civil Aviation Organization, Council Phase, 83rd session. ICAO, Int Aviation Building, 1080 University Street, Montreal 101, P.O. Canada.
1974 Nov 19-25 World Health Organisation, Meeting on the collection and evaluation of water and wastes data. 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.	Geneva (Switzerland)	1974 Nov 26-27 London (UK)
1974 Nov 20 Int Bureau of Social Tourism, 70th general assembly, P : 150. Mr A. Hauot, boulevard de l'Impératrice 7, B + 1000 Brussels, Belgium.	Trieste (Italy)	Conference on plastics in telecommunications. Institute of Plastics, 11 Hobart Place, London SW1H 0HL, UK.
1974 Nov 20-21 Conference on experience with process computers in iron and steel making, Iron and Steel Institute, 1 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 508, UK.	London (UK)	1974 Nov 26-28 London (UK)
1974 Nov 20-22 19 Chemin des Hauts Crêts, CH-1223 Cologny/Geneva, Switzerland.	Madrid (Spain)	Conference on tribology in iron and steel works. Conference Department, Institute of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 9JJ, UK.
1974 Nov 20-23 CERA, Colloque int : La formation au management touristique et hôtelier. M De Meester, avenue E Grysor 1, 1070 Brussels, Belgium.	Brussels (Belgium)	1974 Nov 27-28 London (UK)
1974 Nov 20-25 New York Academy of Sciences/ Int Research Group for Carcino-Embryonic Antigens, Symposium on fetal antigen expression In cancer.	Isawa (Japan)	Conference on tribology in iron and steel works. Conference Department, Institute of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 9JJ, UK.
1974 Nov 29 13e colloque int de dermochimie. René Florent, 108 Boulevard Richard-Lenoir, F- 75011 Paris.	Paris (France)	1974 Nov 29 Paris (France)
1974 Nov Lutheran World Federation, Int conference on ecclesiology study : The identity of the Church and its service to the entire human being. Route de Ferney 150, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	Geneva (Switzerland)	1974 Nov Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
		Int Co-operative Alliance, Cooperative consumers conference, (YB n° 1710) Mr P E Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, POB 3312 New Delhi 14, India.

1974 Nov	Maurice and Reunion (Island)	Mr Olivier Le Faucheu, Contre National pour l'Exploration des Océans Journées études, Monaco, CIESM, 39 avenue d'Iéna, 75116 Paris, France.	(YB n° 1542)
Journées médicales de l'Océan Indien.			
AIRMEC, 4 rue de Sèze, F-75009 Paris,			
1974 Nov	Paris (France)	Int. Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean. 24e congrès assemblée plénière; Journées d'études sur le thème général de la protection de l'environnement; symposium sur le développement de la recherche géophysique en Méditerranée. (YB n° 1543)	
6e congrès + exposition int de la diététique spécialisée. DAG Publicité 78, rue de Rivoli, 75004 Paris, France.		16 Bd de Suisse, Monte Carlo	
1974 Nov	(India)		
Int. Co-operative Alliance -Regional seminar on the development of the dairy cooperatives (YB n°1710)		Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	
Mr P. Weesraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia. POB 3312, New Delhi 14, India.		Int. Planned Parenthood Federation. South-East Asia and Oceania Region Council meeting.	(YB n° 2361)
1974 Nov		246 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.	
Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities. 29th conference. (YB n°3288)			
Alain Nicollier, Secretary General, CRE, University, CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland.		1974 Dec 8-9	Monte Carlo (Monaco)
1974 Dec (1st half)	Paris (France)	Int. Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean. 24e congrès assemblée plénière; Journées d'études sur le thème général de la protection de l'environnement; symposium sur le développement de la recherche géophysique en Méditerranée. (YB n° 1543)	
1er Congrès int de rééducation par l'équitation. Mme de Lubersac, Association Nationale de rééducation par l'équitation, 12 rue Duguay-Trouin, F-75006 Paris.		16 Bd de Suisse, Monte Carlo	
1974 Dec (1st half)	Paris (France)	1974 Dec 9-11	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
Société de Nutrition et de Diététique de Langue Française, Assemblée générale annuelle et réunion.		Int. Planned Parenthood Federation. South-East Asia and Oceania Region Council meeting.	(YB n° 2361)
Mr J. Lambert, 52 avenue de Saxe, F-75007 Paris.		246 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.	
1974 Dec 1-5	Chicago (USA)	1974 Dec 9-11	Strasbourg (France)
American Association of Physicists in Medicine/The Radiological Society of North America Meeting.		European Parliament Session.	(YB n° 667)
Mr L. Lanzi, Argonne Cancer Research Hospital, Dept of Radiology, 950 East 59th Street, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA.		Boulevard de l'Empereur 3, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.	
1974 Dec 1-5	Williamsburg (Virg. USA)	1974 Dec 9-13	Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
3rd Leukocyte culture conference. 9th Leukocyte Culture Conference, 9650 Rockville Pike Bethesda, Maryland 20204, USA.		Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa. Réunion : Le rôle de l'AAASA améliorant l'efficacité de la recherche, l'extension et la production agricoles en Afrique. (YB n° 4229)	
1974 Dec 1-7	Geneva (Switzerland)	P 0 Box 30087, MA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	
World Council of Churches. Conference on mission and development.		1974 Dec 9-13	Geneva (Switzerland)
150 route de Ferney, CH-1211 Geneva.	(YB n° 3501)	Lutheran World Federation. Conference of secretaries of world confessional families.	(YB n° 2937)
1974 Dec 2-4	Chicago (III, USA)	route de Ferney 150, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	
American Physical Society. Meeting of the electron and atomic physics division.		1974 Dec 9-13	London (UK)
American Physical Society, 335 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.		Ciba Foundation / OECD. Joint symposium on «DIPS» in learning curves.	
1974 Dec 2-5	Paris (France)	1974 Dec 1-5	Chicago (USA)
Unesco, Aspects écologiques de l'utilisation de l'énergie dans les systèmes urbains et industriels.	(YB n° 3383)	Ciba Foundation, Meetings Office, 41 Portland Place, London WIN 4BN, UK.	(YB n° 3023)
Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.		1974 Dec 10	London (UK)
1974 Dec 2-6	Geneva (Switzerland)	Uwick Dynamics, important computer books conference.	
UN, ECE, Steel Committee. Symposium on the use of steel in motor vehicle manufacture.	(YB n° 3377)	Uwick Dynamics Ltd, 9 Monmouth Road, London W2 4U2, UK.	
CH, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.		1974 Dec 11	Paris (France)
1974 Dec 2-6	St Etienne (France)	Int Union of Railways. General assembly.	(YB n° 2772)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Colloque int : Les joints inter-		14-16 rue Jean Rey, 75 Paris 15e, France.	
Prof C Goux, Ecole National Supérieure des Mines, St Etienne, France.		1974 Dec 11-12	London (UK)
1974 Dec 2-8	Yaoundé (Cameroon)	Symposium: Oscillatory reactions. P: 150-200.	
World Intellectual Property Organization. Séminaire africain francophone sur la propriété intellectuelle.	(YB n° 3635)	P Gray, Physical Chemistry Department, The university, Leeds LSE 9JT, UK.	
32 chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.		1974 Dec 11-13	Pittsburgh (USA)
1974 Dec 2-14	Poona (India)	Metallurgical Society of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers. 32nd conference on electric surfaces.	
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Seminar on development.		Metallurgical Soc of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.	
WAGGS, The World Bureau, 132 Ebury Street, London SW1, UK.	(YB n° 3469)	1974 Dec 11-18	Basile (Switzerland)
1974 Dec 3-5	Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)	European Broadcasting Union. 12th int Basel seminar (adult TV).	
Unesco. Symposium on teaching staff development in engineering faculties in developing countries.	(YB n° 3383)	1 rue de Varembé, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland. (YB n° 598)	
Unesco, A Goodyear, STDITER, Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.		1974 Dec 13-23	Cotonou (Dahomey Rep)
1974 Dec 3-5	Karlsruhe (Germany, Fed Rep)	Int. Secretariat for Volunteer Service. West African village-level grain storage seminar : The role of domestic and foreign volunteers in introducing new techniques of grain storage. (YB n° 2441)	
European conference on irradiation behaviour of fuel cladding and core-component materials.		10 chemin de Survillie, 1213 Geneva/Petit-Lancy, Switzerland.	
Prof Dr H Böhm, Gesellschaft für Kernforschung mbH, Inst für Material- und Festkörperforschung, Postfach 3640, 7500 Karlsruhe, Germany.		1974 Dec 15-20	San Francisco (Cal. USA)
1974 Dec 3-6	San Francisco (USA)	North American congress on alcohol and drug problems.	
Magnetism and magnetic materials conference.		ICAA, Boc 140, 1001 Lausanne, Switzerland.	
Meetings Information, IEEE, 345 E 47th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.		1974 Dec 16-20	Paris (France)
1974 Dec 5-7	Atlanta (Ga, USA)	Unesco. Séminaire sur la répartition des ressources nécessaires à la communication dans les programmes de planification familiale.	(YB n° 3383)
American Physical Society. General meeting.		Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.	
335 East 45th street, New York, NY 10017, USA.		1974 Dec 17-19	Royaumont (France)
1974 Dec 6-7	Monte Carlo (Monaco)	Int Health Center of Socio-Economics Researches and Studies. Seminar : Economics activity and health.	
Int. Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea, Comité de Lotte contre les Pollutions Marine. Journées d'études sur les pollutions marines : La Méditerranée et les problèmes de lutte contre les pollutions posée par la production, le transport et la transformation de l'énergie		2 rue de la Manne, F-78600 Masnil le Roi.	
1974 Dec 17-20	Rome (Italy)	1974 Dec 26-30	Rome (Italy)
Collegium Biologicum Europa. 16th. congress.		16e Congresso del Collegium Biologicum Europa, Via GB De Rossi, 15/A Rome.	
1974 Dec 28-30	San Francisco (USA)	Australian Speleological Federation. 10th biennial conference.	
Econometric Society. American meeting.		Australian Speleological Federation, P O Box 388, Broadway, NSW 2007.	
Box 1264, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn 06520, USA.		1974 Dec 28-1975 Jan 4	Bombay (India)
1974 Dec 28-30	WEF General Secretary, 33 Kinnaird Avenue, London W4 3SH, UK.	World Education Fellowship. Int conférence : Innovation in education - the changing needs of society and the individual.	(YB n° 3507)

1974 Dec FAO, Seminar on cereal and Bread technology for the Near East. Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Beirut (Lebanon) (YB n° 971)	1975 Jun 21-23 Ciba Foundation. Symposium: Biochemistry and pharmacology of the blood platelet. 41 Portland Place, London WIN 4BN, UK.	London (UK)
1974 Dec Int Radiation Protection Association. Regional congress. (YB n° 2390) John, R Horan, c/o USAECn PO Box 2611, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401, USA.	Bombay (India) Brussels (Belgium)	1975 Jan 26 Société Ophthalmologique Belge des Verres de Contact. Symposium, P.200 Docteur C Maréchal, Présidente de la SOBEVECO, Clinique ophthalmologique universitaire, Boulevard de la Constitution 66, 4000 Liège, Belgum.	Liège (Belgium)
1974 Dec Club Européen de la Santé. 2e congrès. Club Européen de la Santé, 41 boulevard de Latour-Maubourg, F-75007 Paris.	Paris (France)	1975 Jan 27-Feb 2 American Physical Society/American Association of Physics Teachers. Joint American Physical Society, 335 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.	Anaheim (Calif USA)
1974 Dec Int Health Center of Socio-Economics Researches and Studies. Seminar about socio-economics mechanisms and comprehension : - Health - General aspects CIERSES, 2 rue de la Marine Mesnil-le-Roi, 78600 Maison Laffitte, France,	Paris (France)	1975 Jan 30-Feb 7 European Management Forum. 5th European Management symposium: Strengthening European business - Europe's chief executives seek practical solutions 19 Chemin des Hauts Crêts, CH-1223 Cologny/Geneva, Switzerland.	Davos (Switzerland)
1974 Dec Société de Réanimation de Langue Française. Réunion. Dr Nedey, CMC Foch, 40 rue Worth, F-92151 Suresnes, France.	<Ivory Coast> World Movement of Christian Workers, 3rd general assembly. (YB n° 3559) 201 rue Belliard, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.	1975 Jan 31-Feb 6 Inter-Parliamentary Union. European conférence. , Place du Petit-Saconnex, 1211 Geneva 28, Switzerland.	Belgrade (Yugoslavia) (YB n° 2832)
1975 Jan 5-11 3rd Int study conference on classification research ; Classification and global FIDIC Secretariat, DRTC, 112 Cross Road 11, Malleswaram, Bangalore 560003, India.	Bombay (India)	1975 Jan (end) 9e symposium de nystagmographie de langue française. Dr J P Deloche, Service d'ORL, Hôpital de Bavière, Boulevard de la Constitution, B-4000 Liège.	Grenoble (France)
1975 Jan 6-8 The Institute of Physics, Solid State Physics Sub-Committee, 12th Annual solid State physics conference. The Institute of Physics, Meetings Officer, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1 8QX, UK.	Manchester (UK)	1975 Jan Lions Int. Youth convention, P: 150. R Brockhoff, Lions International, Adelaide 5000, Australia.	Adelaide (Australia) (YB n° 2936)
1975 Jan 8-9 The Law of the Sea Institute. 9th annual conference : Law of the Sea : Caracas and beyond. Law of the Sea institute, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island 02881, USA.	Miami (USA)	1975 Jan FAO Seminar on Land Evaluation for South Asia, P: 50. Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Jakarta (Indonesia) (YB n° 971)
1975 Jan 8-13 Christian Peace Conference, Asian conference - Struggling together for peace with justice - the role and responsibility of Asian Christians. (YB n° 272) Christian Peace Conference, Jingmanova 9, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.	Kottayam (India)	1975 Jan West African College of Surgeons. Annual meeting. c/o Int Federation of Surgical College, c/o The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 18 Nicolson street, Edinburgh EH8 9DW, UK.	Lagos (Nigeria)
1975 Jan 10 Institute of Physics. Polymer Physics, Group. One day symposium on phase équilibria and phase separation in polymer systems. Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.	Essex Univ. (UK)	1975 Jan Meetings Officer. The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.	Milan (Italy)
1975 Jan 11-13 Australian Fellowship of Evangelical Students, 36th annual conference and ATCF conference. P: 1000. Australian Fellowship of Evangelical Students, Mr I Burnard, General Secretary, 405-411 Sussex Street, Sydney 2000; Australia.	Melbourne (Australia)	1975 (early) FAO. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. ICG for the Co-operative Study of the Kuroshio and Adjacent Regions. 10th session. c/o Unesco, place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France.	Tokyo (Japan)
1975 Jan 13-16 Symposium : High regions and related topics. P: 80. P G Mezger, Max-Planck- Institut f.R, Argelanderstrasse, 3, D-53 Bonn.	Bonn (Germany), Fed Rep	1975 Jan FAO. Int seminar on quality control of foods (in cooperation with the « Centre Nazionale Prodotti Alimentari »). (YB n° 971). Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Midland (Mich, USA)
1975 Jan 13-17 FAO. Intergovernmental Group on Rice. 18th session. P: 80. (YB n° 971) Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)	1975 Jan 13-17 M Laurent Citti, ADSTE 94 rue du Bac, F-75007 Paris.	Paris (France)
Meeting on surface effects on semiconductor devices. Meetings Officer, Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1 BOX, UK.	London (UK)	1975 Feb 6-7 Symposium on molecular transitions and relaxations.	Midland (Mich, USA)
1975 Jan 15-21 World Association of World Federalists. 16th world congress P: 500. 63 Sparks Street, Suite 601, Ottawa, Canada KLP 5K5 or Telegraph Lane, New Delhi, India.	New Delhi (India)	1975 Feb 6-8 United Nations Environment programme. Governing Council. 3rd session. Palais des Nations, CH 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.	London (UK)
1975 Jan (2nd half) Women's Int Zionist Organisation. 17th world conference. Sderot David Hamelech 38, Tel Aviv, Israel.	(YB n° 3441)	1975 Feb 10-11 Int Union Against Cancer. Commission on Fellowship and Personnel Exchange. Annual meeting, (closed) Dr J F Delafresnaye, UICC, 3 Conseil Général, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland.	Nairobi (Kenya) (YB n° 4161)
1975 Jan 17-19 Congress in connection with me Int Year of Woman. P: 1000-2000. Convention Bureau of the City of Berne, Postfach 2700, CH-3001 Berne. Switzerland.	Berne (Switzerland)	1975 Feb 10-12 Geneva (Switzerland) Ciba Foundation. Symposium on the future as an academic discipline. Ciba Foundation. Meetings Officer, 41 Portland Place, London WIN 48PJ, UK.	Geneva (Switzerland)
1975 Jan 20-24 Council of Europe, Consultative Assembly. Session. Avenue de l'Europe, 67 Strasbourg, France.	Geneva (Switzerland) Strasbourg (France) (YB n° 435)	1975 Feb 11-12 FAO. Industry Cooperative Programme. General Committee, 11th session. P: 100. (YB n° 971). Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Chicago (USA)
		1975 Feb 11-12 FAO. Industry Cooperative Programme. General Committee, 11th session. P: 100. (YB n° 971). Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)

1975 Feb 11-13 Int Prevention of Road Accidents. 1er Congrès Int sur la vision et la sécurité routière : Problèmes visuels de l'homme. (YB n° 2377) Prévention Routière Int. avenue Georges Boillot, Linas 91310 Monthéry, France.	Paris (France)	1975 Mar 24-29 Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa. General conference. P O Box 30087 MA, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia.	Dakar (Senegal)
1975 Feb 11-14 Int conference on spectrum utilisation in radio communication. IEE Meetings Officer, Savoy Place, London WC2R 0BL, UK.	London (UK)	1975 Mar 25 Institute of Physics, The Electron Microscopy and Analysis Group. One day Dr M Gorringe, University of Oxford, Dept of Metallurgy and Science of Materials, Parks Road, Oxford, UK.	London (UK)
1975 Feb 12 FAO-Industry Cooperative Programme. Executive Committee, 36th session P : 35 Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)	1975 Mar 31-Apr 3 American Physical Society. General meeting. 335 East 45th street, New York, NY 10017, USA.	Denver (Col USA)
1975 Feb 16-21 11th interamerican congress of radiology. Dr A Mejia, Apartado Aereo 5373R, Bogota 2, Colombia.	Bogota (Colombia)	1975 Mar 31-Apr 5 Inter-Parliamentary Union. Session. Place du Petit-Saconnex, CH-1211 Geneva 23.	Colombo (Sri Lanka) (YB n° 2832)
1975 Feb 19-21 Permanent Int Association of Road Congresses, Technical Committee on Winter Maintenance and Austrian National Committee. Int winter road congress. Ex. (YB n° 3112) Österreichischer nationalkomitee der AIPC. Forschungsgesellschaft für das Strassenwesen in OIAV, Eschenbachgasse 9, A-1010 Vienna 1.	Salzburg (Austria)	1975 Mar 31-Apr 6 Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa/CPAE. Symposium. Progress in pest control in Africa. AAASA, P O Box 30087 MA, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia.	Nairobi (Kenya)
1975 Feb 19-22 American Academy of Forensic Sciences. 27th meeting. AAFS, Office, Rockwall Bldg, 11400 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Md 20852, USA.	Dallas (Texas, USA)	1975 Mar Medex 75 - Int conference and exhibition on electronics in medicine and Scientific Literature Exhibition, (GMT Koesche), Seilerstrasse 12/8, A-1010 Vienna, Austria.	Basel (Switzerland)
1975 Feb 21-28 Int Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources/Gouvernement Neo-Zélandais. 1ère Conférence du Pacifique Sud sur les parcs nationaux et réserves. (YB n° 2654) c/o IUCN, 1110 Morges, Switzerland.	(New Zealand)	1975 Mar Centre Belge de la Corrosion COBELCOR. Semaine de la corrosion. Avne Paul Heger, Grille 2, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.	Gainesville (Fla, USA)
1975 Feb 23-28 Int Council on Alcohol and Addictions. 31st congress. Mr Archer Tongue, ICAA-CIPAT, Case Postale 140, 1001 Lausanne, Switzerland.	Bangkok (Thailand)	1975 Mar European Association of Editors of Biological Periodicals. Technical meeting on the role of the computer in publishing. (YB n° 565) John Metcalfe, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, 56 Queen's Gate, London SW7 5JR, UK.	Heidelberg (Germany, Fed Rep)
1975 Feb 24-28 1st European meeting on solar astronomers. Prof C de Jager, Space Research Laboratory of the Astronomical Institute, Beneluxlaan 21, Utrecht, Netherlands.	Florence (Italy)	1975 Mar Int Secretariat of Entertainment Trade Unions. 3rd Asian-Pacific conference. rue Montagne-aux-Herbes Potagères 37-41, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.	Singapore (Singapore) (YB n° 2443)
1975 Feb 18th Conference of Int Organizations for the joint study programmes and Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Paris (France)	1975 Mar Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Executive Council, 5th session. IOC, Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.	(Italy)
1975 Mar 1-9 Tourism congress: Incentive travel - sales promotion in tourism and 9th int tourism exchange exhibition. AMK Berlin, Ausstellungs-Messe-Kongress-GmbH, Presseabteilung, D 1000 Berlin 19, Messedamm 22.	Berlin (West)	1975 Mar Groupement Latin de la Médecine du Sport. 10e congrès. Dr L Delzeenne, 2 rue de Lille, F-59780 Baisieux.	(Sardaigne)
1975 Mar 3-5 World Psychiatric Association /Hong Kong Psychiatric Association. Symposium: Psychosomatic medicine. (YB n° 3577) Hong Kong Psychiatric Association, c/o Hong Kong Psychiatric Centre, High Street, Hong Kong.	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)	1975 Mar-Apr European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease. 21st session. P : 90. (YB n° 626) FAO, Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)
1975 Mar 3-7 American Chemical Society. 26th conference on analytical chemistry and Mr A T Winstead, American Chemical Society, 1155 15 St, NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA.	Pittsburgh (Pa, USA)	1975 Spring The Union of Local Authorities in Israel/The Int Union of Local Government. Programme Secretariat, Local Government ADP Centre, Carlibach 29, Tel Aviv, Israel.	Jerusalem (Israel)
1975 Mar 4-7 IEE, Int conference on low light and thermal imaging systems. IEE, Savoy Place, London WC2R 0BL, UK.	London (UK)	1975 Spring C Jaschek, Observatoire de Genève, 1290 Sauverny, (GE), Switzerland. (YB n° 1382)	Lausanne (Switzerland)
1975 Mar 12-14 Ciba Foundation. Symposium : Congenital hypoplastic anaemia. 41 Portland Place, London WIN 4BN, UK.	London (UK)	1975 Spring 4e symposium int sur le mélanome matin : Biologie, immunologie, thérapeutique. Dr J Bourgoign, Centre Léon-Bérard, Service d'Immunologie et de Cancérologie expérimentale, 28 rue Laennec, F-69373 Lyon.	Lyon (France)
1975 Mar 13-14 Pacific Area Travel Association. Workshops. P : 350. (YB n° 3042) Mr J Minehan, Conference Secretary, Suite 15, Union House, 247 George Street, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia.	Adelaide, Hobart, Townsville (Australia)	1975 Spring European Confederation of Agriculture, Division des Activités Economiques Coopératives. Meeting. Case Postale 87, 5200 Brougg, Switzerland.	Paris (France)
1975 Mar 17-20 9th Int film conference on surfaces. The Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square London SW1X 8DX, UK.	Coventry (UK)	1975 Spring FAO/IWHO. Conference on pest control techniques in agriculture and public health. n° ISO. (YB n° 971) FAO, Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.	Rome (Italy)
1975 Mar 24-27 Int conference on automatic Image processing in astronomy Prof C De Jaeger, Space Research Laboratory of the Astronomical Institute Beneluxlaan 21, Utrecht, Netherlands	Utrecht (Netherlands)	1975 Spring 6e symposium int d'enzymologie clinique. Pr Angelo Burlina Primario, Laboratorio Ricerche Cliniche, Centro di Enzimologie Clinica, Ospedale Generale Provinciale, 31015 Conegliano, Italy.	Venice (Italy)
1975 Mar 24-27 Int conference on ecological aspects of economic development financing. ECE Environment and Housing Division, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.		1975 Spring UN Economic Commission for Europe. Seminar on ecological aspects of economic development financing. (YB n° 4176)	(Netherlands)

1975 Spring Cordoba (Spain)
Int Olive Oil Council. Séminaire oléicole : résultats des plus récentes recherches et expériences réalisées dernièrement dans le domaine des techniques oléicoles,
Juan Bravo, 10-2*, Madrid 6, Spain.
(YB n° 2302)

1975 Spring (Spain)
European Confederation of Agriculture, Groupe de Travail « Formation agricole ». Meeting,
Case Postale 87, 5200 Brougg, Switzerland.

1975 Apr 2-4 Kiruna (Sweden)
Symposium on physics of the hot plasma in the magnetosphere (Nobel symposium). P : 50 (Inv.).

1975 Apr 2-4 Montreux (Switzerland)

Dr A M P Janssen de Limpens, Riouwstraat 16, The Hague, Netherlands.

1975 Apr 6-9 Paris (France)
European Society of Experimental Surgery. 10th congress.
(YB n° 862)
Centre de Recherches Chirurgicales Henri-Mondor, 51 avenue Maréchal de Lattre-de-Tassigny, 94000 Crétteil, France.

1975 Apr 6-13 Dakar (Senegal)

Pt M Ray, clinique des maladies infectieuses. Faculté de Médecine, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand.

1975 Apr 7-10 London (UK)
IEEE int conference on satellite communication systems technology.
IEE, Savoy Place, London WC2R 0BL, UK.

1975 Apr 7-10 (Valleée de la Loire, France)
Symposium on multiphoton processes. P : 60.
G Mainfray, Service de Physique Atomique, CEN-Saclay, 8 P N° 2, F- 91190 Gif-sur-Yvette.

1975 Apr 7-11 Noordwijk (Netherlands)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Commission for plant substrates: Peat
in horticulture.
Int Agricultural Center, POB 88, Wageningen, Netherlands.

1975 Apr 7-12 Nice (France)
5th Int symposium on molecular beams.

F M Devienne, Laboratoire de Physique Moléculaire des Hautes Energies, B P 2,
F-05630 Peymenade.

1975 Apr 8-10 Paris (France)
Conference on semiconductor processing. Ex.

ISCM, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, ILL 60606, USA.

1975 Apr 8-11 Glasgow (UK)
Symposium on the engineering uses of coherent optics.

E R Robertson, Department of Mechanics of Materials, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK.

1975 Apr 8-11 Loughborough (UK)
Institute of Physics. Symposium on incoherent light sources.
Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8DX, UK.

1975 Apr 9-11 Cardiff (UK)
European Physical Society. Meeting on soft magnetic materials II. P : 125. n° 1.
(YB n° 834)
K J Overshott, Wolfson Centre for the Technology of Soft Magnetic Materials,
University of Wales, Institute of Science and Technology, 30, The Parade, Cardiff, UK.

1975 Apr 12-18 Perth (Australia)
The Institution of Surveyors, Australia/Int Federation of Surveying and
Geodesy Association of Surveying and Land Economy. 18th Australian survey
congress. P : 300.
Western Australia Division, The Institution of Surveyors, Australia, Mr A Wood,
Executive Officer, G P O Box 4793, Sydney, N S W 2001, Australia.

1975 Apr 13-16 San Francisco (USA)
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. Railroad technical conference.

IEEE, 345 East 47th street, New York, NY 10017, USA.

1975 Apr 13-17 Hannover (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Council for Reprography. 4th int congress for reprography and information.
(YB n° 1729)

German Committee for Reprography. Institut für wissenschaftliche Photograpie der Technischen Universität, Luisenstrasse 27, 8000 Munich 2, Germany, Fed Rep.

1975 Apr 14-18 Frascati (Italy)
5th int conference on magnet technology.
Secretariat of the Vth conference on Magnet Technology, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, P O Box 70, I-00044 Frascati.

1975 Apr 14-15 Mexico (Mexico)
Int Allocation of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists. 5th Congress.
(YB n° 1247)

Lic. Pablo Velasquez, Director, Biblioteca Agricola Nacional, Apartado 6-882,

Mexico 6, DF.

1975 Apr 15-17	Birmingham (UK)
Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers. Conférence Int sur les progrès des techniques de mesure automatique.	
Conference Department, Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers, 8-9 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3RG, UK.	
1975 Apr 15-18	Dublin (Ireland)
Medical congress on contact sports. P: 250.	
Mr D Scaife Honorary Secretary, Leinster Branch, IRFU, 12 Westmorland Street, Dublin 2, Ireland	
1978 Apr 15-19	Graz (Austria)
In Bureau of Documentation and Information of Sport. 8th int congress. (Jubilee congress) on the documentation of the sport science.	
Prof Dr J Recla, President, Conrad-van-Holtendorf-Strasse 11/1, A-8010 Graz.	
1975 Apr 16-18	San Salvador (El Salvador)
Société Int dos Chirurgiens de l'Œil. 3e congrès mondial.	
Society of Eye surgeons. Int Eye Foundation, Sibley Memorial Hospital Washington, DC 20016, USA.	
1975 Apr 16-21	Brighton (UK)
Oceanology International: World exhibition and conference on oceanography.	
BPS Exhibition Ltd, 4 Seaford Court, 220-222 Great Portland St, London WIN 5HH, UK.	
1975 Apr 19-21	Salonicque (Greece)
Balkan Medical Union. 13e cours int de perfectionnement : Actualités en dermatologie. P: 200.	
Ass Prof M Popescu Buzeu, 10 rue Progresul, Bucharest, Rumania.	(YB n° 182)
1975 Apr 20-26	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
Int Society of Radiographers and Radiological Technicians. 4th Int teachers technical departments.	
ISRTT, 18 Merthyr Road, Whitchurch, Cardiff CF4 1DG, Wales, UK.	(YB n° 2565)
1975 Apr 20-26	San Juan (Puerto Rico)
Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology. 10th congress. (YB n° 3048)	
Dr R C Drews, Secr. North Amer., 10th Pan American Congr of Ophthalmology, 211 North Meramec, St Louis, Missouri 63105, USA.	
1975 Apr 21-25	College Park (Md, USA)
Dr H D Holmgren, Div de Physique Nucléaire, Institut de Physique Nucléaire, BP n° 1, 91, Orsay, France.	
1975 Apr 21-95	Lima (Peru)
Int Read Federation. Regional conference.	(YB n° 2418)
1023 Washington Building, Washington DC 20005, USA.	
1975 Apr 21-25	Paris (France)
M P Zalecki, Exec Chairman of the European Nuclear Conference, 17 avenue du Général de Gaulle, BP 27, 92140 Clamart, France.	
1975 Apr 21-25	Strasbourg (France)
Council of Europe, Consultative Assembly. Session.	(YB n° 435)
Avenue de l'Europe, 67 Strasbourg, France.	
1975 Apr 22-24	London (UK)
Welding Institute . Int conference on exploiting welding in production techn-	
logy.	
Welding Institute, Abington Hall, Cambridge CB1 6AL, UK.	
1975 Apr 22-24	Sheffield (UK)
IEEE/IRE/EIP/Inst MC/ IChemE/IMA/ IMechE. Conference : trends in	
IEE Conference Department, Savoy Place, London WC2R 0BL, UK.	
1975 Apr 26	Lucerne (Switzerland)
Int Federation of Aero-Philatelic Societies. 15th congress.	(YB n° 1846)
Fuggerstrasse 38, 1 Berlin 30, Germany, Fed Rep.	
1975 Apr 28-May 3	Rotterdam (Netherlands)
Int Homeopathic League. Jubilee congress.	(YB n° 2106)
Bureau Congreszaal Korte Lijnbaan 18c, Rotterdam 3002, Netherlands.	
1975 Apr	Venice (Italy)
Int Union of Architects. 13th assembly. (YB n° 2689)	
Section Italienne de l'UIA, c/o Mario Brunati, Via Giorgio Jan 7, Milan 20129, Italy.	
1975 Apr	Bristol (UK)
The Plastic Institute. Meeting on structure and properties of heterophase and blended polymers.	
11 Hobart Place, London SW1W DHL, UK.	
1975 Apr	Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Council for Scientific Management. Management Board.	(YB n° 1730)
1 rue de Varembé, CH-1211 Geneva 20.	
1975 Apr	Paris (France)
4e symposium Int sur le sommeil électrique et l'électro-anesthésie : L'influence des courants électriques sur le système nerveux central.	
Pr A Limogé, LIER, d'Odontologie, 1 rue Maurice-Amoux, F-92120 Montrouge.	

1975 Apr	(Finland)	1975 May 28-30	Washington (USA)
Int Association of Agricultural Students. Seminar featuring forestry, Student Union, Ultuna, S-75007 Uppsala 7, Sweden..	(YB n° 12-19)	IEEE/Optical Society of America. Conference on laser engineering and applications	
1975 Apr-May	Athens (Greece)		
Association Méditerranée sur les Maladies Thrombo-emboliques. Congrès.		IEEE, 345 E 47th street, New York, NY 10017, USA.	
Mile le Dr Mandeki. Hôpital Vassiliefs-Pavios. Athens, Greece.		1975 May 28-31	Berne (Switzerland)
1975 Apr-May	(Australia)	4th Int symposium on carotenoids other than vit. A.P. 200	
The Character Institute of transport, Mr J E Israel, Chairman, Box 546, GPO,		Convention Bureau of the City of Berne, Postfach 2700, CH-3001 Berne, Switzerland.	
Sydney 2001. Australia.			
1975 May 3-5	The Hague (Netherlands)	1975 May 30 - Jun 2 Rome (Italy)	
European Association of Internal Medicine. 3rd European conference. rue des Eburons, 75, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.	(YB n° 569)	Int symposium on intensive therapy: Total parenteral alimentation.	
1975 May 5-7	London (UK)	Int symposium on intensive therapy. New Media, Via G B Martini 6, 00198	
Int Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises. Spring session including general assembly.	(YB n° 1269)	Rome, Italy.	
98 rue de Saint-Jean, 1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland.		1975 May 30-Jun 6 Berlin (West)	
1975 May 5-6	London (UK)	Int Theatre Institute 16th congress	(YB n° 2630)
Institute of Physics. Static Electrification Group. 4th conference on static electrification. Solids, liquids, industrials, machines and measurement Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square. London SW1X 8QX, UK.		Deutsche Section des Internationalen Theater - Institut e.V. -ITI 1 Berlin 31 Bundesallee 23.	
1975 May 5-9	Sydney (Australia)	1975 May	Austin (Texas, USA)
Int Society of Radiographers and Radiological Technicians. 2nd regional conference for Asia-Australasia of the ISRTT. P : 1.000. Australasian Institute of Radiography, Mr G Ryan, 16 Park Road, Bulli 2516, New South Wales, Australia.	(YB n° 2565)	Int Astronomical Union. Symposium on: THE astrophysical impact of high speed optical astronomy. (YB n° 1332)	
1975 May 6	Geneva (Switzerland)	D S Evans, Department of Astronomy, University of Texas, Austin Texas	
World Health Organization. World Assembly. 28th session. Via Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.	(YB n° 3546)		
1975 May 7-9	(London (UK))	1975 May	Bucharest (Romania)
Ciba Foundation. Symposium on monoamine oxidase inhibition. Ciba Foundation, Meetings Officer, 41 Portland Place, London WIN 4BN, UK.		European Association for Cancer Research. Symposium on experimental models in cancer for immuno-therapy. (YB n° 547)	
1975 May 8-10	San Diego (Cal, USA)	Dr O Costache, Institut Oncologic PB 5916, Bucharest, Romania.	
American Association for Cancer Research. 66th annual meeting. Dr Hugh J Creech, Secretary-Treasurer, American Association for Cancer Research, 7701 Burholme St, Philadelphia, Pa, USA.			
1975 May 12-15	Florence (Italy)	1975 May 12-15 Carlsbad (Czechoslovakia)	
Int Cargo Handling Coordination Association. Meeting. Palazzo del Congressi, Pratello Orsini 1, 50123 Florence, Italy.		4th symposium Int de médecine nucléaire : Etude des isotopes radioactifs des points de vue clinique et physiologique. Société Médicale Tchécoslovaque, I E Purkyne, Sokolska 31 12026 Prague 2 Czechoslovakia.	
1975 May 12-20	Rome (Italy)		
Académie Marial Internationale Pontificale. 7e congrès mariaologique-mariológico. Université Pontificale « Antoniano », via Merulana 124, Rome, Italy.		1975 May 12-15 Madrid (Spain)	
1975 May 13-16	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	Int. Union of Architects. Confrontation int de projets d'étudiants en architecture : Emergence habitat. Secrétariat de l'UIA, 1 rue d'Ulm, 75005 Paris, France.	(YB n° 2689)
Int Radiation Protection Association. 3rd European congress. 0,2 Achterburgwal 199, Amsterdam C, Netherlands.	(YB n° 2390)		
1975 May 13-16	Tokyo (Japan)	1975 May 12-15 Montréal (Canada)	
3rd Int ocean development conference. P: 1000. C : 40. Int Ocean Development Conference, c/o Japan Management Association, Kyoritsu Bldg, 3-1-22, Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan.		Association Int des Presses Universitaires de Langue Française. 2e réunion de l'Assemblée Générale. c/o AUPELF, B P 6128, Montréal, Canada H3C 3J7.	
1975 May 13-16	(Japan)		
Pacific Basin Economic Council. 8th General meeting. P : 300. C : 5. Department of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 3-2-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.		1975 May 12-15 Montréal (Canada)	
1975 May 21-30	(Argentina)	Association of Partially or Wholly French-Language Universities. 2e rencontre mondiale des départements, centres et instituts d'études françaises. Université de Montréal. BP 6128 Montréal 10, Canada.	(YB n° 156)
Customs Co-operation Council. Council. Session. rue Washington 40,1050 Brussels, Belgium.	(YB n° 462)		
1975 May 25-30	Lima (Peru)	1975 May 12-15 Rome (Italy)	
Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations. Peruvian Association of Travel Agents. 18th congress : Problems of the travel trade. P : 1500 C : 40, (YB n° 396)		12e congrès italien de niphologie et 13e journées niphologiques internationales : développement psychosomatique en néonatalogie. Pr Manlio Oflandelli, Corso due mari 18. 74100 Taranto, Italy.	
COTAL, 640 Viamonte- 8°Piso, Buenos Aires, Argentine.			
1975 May 25-31	Nice (France)	1975 May 12-15 Timisora (Romania)	
Int Union of Public Transport. 41st congress. P : 1400. C : 45. Ex. Andre J Jacobs, 19 avenue de l'Uruguay, 1050 Brussels, Belgium... (YB n° 2765)		Balkan Medical Union. Cours int de perfectionnement en médecine. Union Médicale Balkanique. 10 rue Progrès ul, Bucarest, Rumania. (YB n° 182)	
1975 May 27-Jun 3	Helsinki (Finland)		
UN. Economic Commission for Europe. National and regional planning as frameworks for local planning. Ministry of the Interior, Mrs Maija Walden, 00170 Helsinki 17, Finland.	(YB n° 4176)	1975 May 12-15 Waterloo (Canada)	
1975 May 28-30	Brussels (Belgium)	Int Microwave Power Institute. Microwave power symposium. Int Microwave Power Inst, Box 1555, Edmonton, Ab T5J 2N7, Canada.	
8e symposium de chromatographie et d'électrophorèse. Dr Cl Mousébous. Ecole de Santé Publique UCL, rue Chapelle aux Champs, 4, 8-1200 Brussels, Belgium.		1975 May 12-15 Helsinki (Finland)	
1975 May 27-Jun 3		Int Peak Society. Commission III. Symposium. Bulevardi 31. 00180 Helsinki, Finland.	(Israel)
1975 Jun 3-6			
IEEE. Conference on antennas for aircraft and spacecraft. ICE Conference Department, Savoy Place, London WC2R OBL, UK.		1975 Jun 3-6 London (UK)	
1975 Jun 4-5	Liege (Belgium)		
Int Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering/European Committee for Concrete/Int Union of Concrete/Int Union of Testing and Research laboratories for Materials			
RILEM, 12 rue Brancion, 75015Paris, France.			(YB n° 1177 / 628/2784)

1975 Jun 5-8 Helsinki (Finland)
Scandinavian Society for Military Medicine. 16th congress,

1975 Jun 6-12 Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
Kongresszentrum der München Messe- und Ausstellungsgesellschaft mbH
D-8000 Munich 12, Postfach 121009.

1975 Jun 9-13 Stockholm (Sweden)
Int Congress on Laboratory Animals. Int probiotic meeting. (YB n° 1632)
ICLA, Dr S Erichsen, National Institute of Public Health, Posttak Oslo 1,
Norway.

1975 Jun 9-15 Helsinki (Finland)
Int Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism. 21st int institute. For the
prevention and treatment of alcoholism. (YB n° 1538)
Mr Martti Vopio, Amankatu 29 A, 00100 Helsinki 10, Finland.

1975 Jun 14-15 Liege (Belgium)
Kwanis Int. European convention. P : 1000. (YB n° 2855)
M G Marinx, Lt Gouverneur du Kwanis, Boulevard Piercot 4 B-4000 Liege
Belgium.

1975 Jun 15-20 Dallas (Texas, usa)
American Nuclear Society. 21st annual meeting.
David G Pettengill, Meetings Officer, American Nuclear Society, 344 East
Ogden Avenue, Hinsdale, Ill 60521, USA.

1975 Jun 16-21 Brussels (Belgium)
Les Amis des Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts de Belgique. Congress : Founda-
tion of friends of the world's museums association. P : 400. C : 20.
2nd Int Congress Friends of the Museums 1975, rue du Musée 9, 1000 Brussels.
Belgium.

1975 Jun 17-19 London (UK)
Ciba Foundation. Symposium on early differentiation in mammalian embryos.
Ciba Foundation meetings Officer, 41 Portland Place, London WIN 4BN, UK.

1975 Jun 18-21 Durban (South Africa)
3rd Int South African dermatological congress.
Dr B Bentley-Phillips, 708 Eagle Building, Murchies Passage, West Street,
Durban, South Africa.

1975 Jun 19-22 Basel (Switzerland)
IPHAM'75. Exposition int de la pharmacie et congrès. L'avenir de la phar-
macie européenne.
Secrétariat pharmex, c/o Foire Suisse d'Echantillons, Casa Postale, CH-4021
Basel, Switzerland.

1975 Jun 24-27 Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
LASER, Opto-electronics seminars and Ex.
Kongresszentrum der München Messe- und Ausstellungsgesellschaft mbH,
D-8000 Munich 12, Postfach 121009.

1975 Jun 24-Jul 2 (UK)
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. 22nd world conference.
(YB n° 3469)
Bureau Mondial du Scoutisme, CP 78, 1211 Genève 4, Switzerland.

1975 Jun 29-Jul 4 Tokyo (Japan)
Int Society for Human and Animal Mycology. ah congress. (YB n° 2480)
Dr J C Gentles, Medical Mycology Dept, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G11
G14, Scotland, UK.

1975 Jun 30-Jul 5 Vienna (Austria)
European Union for Child Psychiatry. 5th congress.
(L) Pr Walter Spiel, Lazarettgasse 14, A-1090 Vienna, Austria.

1975 Jun Barcelona (Spain)
Int Society for Neurochemistry. 10th int congress.
(YB n° 2493)
Dr Jordi-Folch-Pi, Mc Lean Hospital, 115 Mill Street, Belmont, Mass., USA.

1975 Jun Budapest (Hungary)
Symposium danubien d'oto-rhino-laryngologie.
Fédération des sociétés médicales hongroises, (MOTESZ), H-1361 Budapest,
PCB 32, Hungary.

1975 Jun Helsinki (Finland)
Scandinavian Forum for Lipid Research an Techn LIPIDFORUM. Symposium :
Lipid chemistry, particularly membrane lipids. P : 150.
LIPIDFORUMS, c/o SIK, Fack, S-400 21 Göteborg, Sweden.

1975 Jun 6-11 Jerusalem (Israel)
Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. 26th congress. P : 3000.
(YB n° 2767)
Prof S Amiel, Soreq Nuclear Research. Caner, Yavne Post Office, Tel Aviv.
Israel.

1975 Jun Killarney (Ireland)
European Federation of Manufacturers of Millwall Paper Sacks. Congress. P :
220. (YB n° 737)
Mr K Bishop, C B Paper sacks Ltd, Clondalkin, Co Dublin, Ireland.

1975 Jun European Society for the Study of Drug Toxicity. 17th meeting. (YB n° 858) Montpellier (France)
Dr E Eichenberger, Secrétaire de l'Association Européenne, c/o Wender A G.
Monbijoustrasse 115, CH-3001 Berne, Switzerland.

1975 Jun FAO. European Commission on Agriculture, Executive Committee, 58th session. (YB n° 971) Rome (Italy)
Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

1975 Jun San Francisco (USA)
Ligue des Citoyens du Monde. Meeting, c/o Inter-Paix, 12 rue Dohis, 94300 Vincennes, France.

1975 Jun (Czechoslovakia)
Int Association of Agricultural Students. Seminar devoted to farm machinery. Student Union, Ultuna, S-75007 Uppsala 7, Sweden. (YB n° 1349)

1975 Jun (Scandinavian)
Int Federation of European Contractors of Building and Public Works. General assembly. 33 avenue Kleber, 75016 Paris, France. (YB n° 1910)

1975 Summer Greenwich (UK)
Int Astronomical Union/IU Union of the History and Philosophy of Science. 4th joint symposium on : The history of astronomy. (YB n° 1332/276) O Gingerich, Center of Physics, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA.

1975 Summer Farnham (UK)
Int Seed Testing Association, Groupe de Travail sur les semences forestières. Réunion. (YB n° 2452) Dr Andrew, Official Testing Station, Forest Research Station, Alice Holt Lodge, Farnham, Surrey, UK.

1975 Summer (Poland)
Int Association of Agricultural Students. 19th congress. Student union, Ultuna, S-75007 Uppsala 7, Sweden. (YB n° 1249)

1975 Jul 1-3 London (UK)
Ciba Foundation. Symposium : Hormonal Growth and metabolism. 41 Portland Place, London WIN 4BN, UK.

1975 Jul 1-5 Tbilisi (USSR)
Int Astronomical Union. 3rd European astronomical meeting on « Stars and galaxies from an observational point of view ». (YB n° 1382) E K Kharadze, Astrophysical Observatory, Abastumani, Georgia, USSR.

1975 Jul 6-12 Thessaloniki (Greece)
Int Committee on Laboratory Animals. General assembly. (YB n° 1632) Dr S Erichsen, National Institute of Public Health, Posttak, Oslo 1, Norway.

1975 Jul 9-11 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
3e Symposium int de neurologie infantile : L'enfant hypotonique: l'hyper-tension crânienne chez le bébé. Dr Milos Lehovsky, Department of paediatric neurology, F Nemocnice, Motol, 15000 Prague 5, Czechoslovakia.

1975 Jul 10-12 Oulu (Finland)
Scandinavian Society of Anaesthesiology. 12th congress. (YB n° 3200) Dr V Dynerberg, Gantofta Hospital, 2900 Hellerup, Denmark.

1975 Jul 13 London (UK)
Int Society of Chemotherapy. 9th int congress. (YB n° 3915) Dr J D Williams, Postgraduate Centre, Dudley Toad Hospital, Birmingham B15 7QH, UK.

1975 Jul 21-24 Paris (France)
5e congrès int de médecine psychosomatique : Le médecin face à la sexualité. Pr P Aboulker, Société française de Médecine psychosomatique, Hôpital Cochin, 27 rue du Faubourg-Saint-Jacques, F-75674 Paris cedex 14, France.

1975 Jul 21-25 Cambridge (UK)
IEEE/IEE/IP/IEIRE. Conference : Dielectric materials measurement and applications. IEE Conference Department, Savoy Place, London WC2R 0BL, UK.

1975 Jul 25-30 Ibadan (Nigeria)
Int Schools Association. Annual conference : The influence of third world on future education. (YB n° 2430) c/o BIE, Palais Wilson, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland.

1975 Jul 28-Aug 1 Canterbury (UK)
Commission mixte pour l'Education des Enfants Handicapés. « Special Education 75 - The new frontiers ». Mr R Hermelin, Pebridge Hall, Pebridge Square, London W2 4EP, UK.

1975 Jul 29-31 Delft (Netherlands)
9th int conference on conduction and breakdown in dielectric liquids. J M Goldschwartz, Chairman Organizing Committee, Department of Applied Physics, Delft University of Technology, Lorentzweg 1, Delft, Netherlands.

1975 Jul (au) Leningrad (USSR)
Int Astronomical Union, Commission n° 40 and 47, Symposium on : Radio astronomy and cosmology. (YB n° 1382) M Longair, Mullard Radio Astronomy Observatory, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, UK.

1975 Jul	Accra (Ghana), Lagos (Nigeria)
	Int Association of Metropolitan City Libraries. 8th annual meeting.
	City Librarian. Westminster Public Library, Marylebone Road, London NW1 SPS, UK.
1975 Jul	Heidelberg (Germany, Fed Rep)
	Int. Astronomical Union, Commission n° 21. Colloquium on : Interplanetary dust and the zodiacal light. (YB n° 1382)
	H. Elsässer, Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie und Landessternwarte 6900 Heidelberg-Königstuhl, Germany, Fed Rep.
1975 Jul	Paris (France)
	Société Int des Techniques d'Imagerie Mentale. 5e réunion int: L'image men- tale, le corps et la relation.
	M A Virel. SITIM, « L'arbre vert », 12 rue Saint Julien le Pauvre F-75005 Paris, France.
1975 Aug 3-7	Ashkelon (Israël)
	6e symposium int odonto-stomatologie infantile.
	Dr L Bell, P O B 29234. Tel Aviv, Israel.
1975 Aug 3-9	Kyoto (Japan)
	Int Union of Nutritional Sciences..10th int congress. P: 3500, C: 61.
	(YB n° 2743)
	Research Institute for Production Development, 15 Morimoto-cho, Shimogamo, Sakyo-Ku, Kyoto, Japan
1975 Aug 11-16	Sydney (Australia)
	World Veterans Federation/British Commonwealth Ex-Services League. World assembly of war veterans. P: 10,000.
	The Returned Services League of Australia, C-The Secretariat, Int Convention Management Services, Box 2609, G P O, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia.
1975 Aug 11-19	Lima (Peru)
	Int Union of Radio Science. 16th general assembly, P: 800.
	Place Emile Dancq 7, 1180 Brussels, Belgium.
1975 Aug 14-20	Otaniemi (Finland)
	Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics. 14th int conference on low tempera- ture physics (LT 14). (YB n° 2768)
	0 V Lounasmaa, Low Temperature Laboratory, Helsinki University of Technology. SF-02150 Otaniemi.
1975 Aug 14-21	Regensburg (Germany, Fed Rep)
	Int Folk Music Council. Conference: 1. Improvisation: ideas and practices. 2. Musical instruments and change. 3. Recent trends in the Study of orally trans- mitted music. C : 30-40. (YB n° 2061)
	Dr A Eichenseer, Dr Johann-Maier-Strasse 4, 84 Regensburg, Germany.
1975 Aug 15-29	Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
	Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics. 14th int cosmic ray conference.
	(YB n° 2768)
	K Pinkau, Max-Planck-Institut für extraterrestrische Physik, D-8046 Garching near Munich.
1975 Aug 17-19	Liege (Belgium)
	Int Amateur Cycling Federation. Congress. P: 200. (YB n° 1157)
	Ligue vélocipédique belge. M Van Moeseveide, Président, avenue du Globe, 49, 1190 Brussels, Belgique.
1975 Aug 17-19	Liege (Belgium)
	Int Federation of Professional Cycling. Statuary congress. P: 100, C: 20.
	49, avenue du Globe, 1190 Bruxelles, Belgium. (YB n° 1987)
1975 Aug 17-22	Montreal (Canada)
	Dr P Jean, Dept d'Anatomie, Faculté de Médecine, Univ. de Montreal, Case Postale 6128, Montreal 101, Canada.
1975 Aug 18-20	Burlington (Ont., Canada)
	Hydrological Sciences/Canada Centre for inland Waters. Int symposium on the geochemistry of natural waters. (YB n° 1340)
	Mary E Thompson. Chairman, Canada Centre for Inland Waters, Burlington, Ontario, Canada.
1975 Aug 18-21	Amsterdam (Netherlands)
	3rd int conference on vapour growth and epitaxy. P: 350.
	Dr Ir F C Eversteyn, Philips Research Laboratories, Building WB-7, Eindhoven, Netherlands.
1975 Aug 18-22	Gilwell Park (UK)
	Boy Scouts World Bureau. Séminaire sur la formation mondiale. Case Postale 78, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland. (YB n° 194)
1975 Aug 20-22	Reykjavik (Iceland)
	Nordic Jurists. 27th meeting. Domus Haestarettar, Reykjavik, Iceland.
1975 Aug 20-26	Rehovot (Israel)
	Rehovot Conference on Science In the Advancement of New States. Rehovot conference on employment in developing countries. P: 100. (YB n° 3155)
	Dr Amos Manor, Secretary General, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel.

1975 Aug 23-30	Melbourne (Australia)	1975 Aug 26-30	Bern (Switzerland)
Library Association of Australia. Biennial conference. P : 1400.	Int Committee of Onomatic Science. 12th congress. The contact of languages inonomatics. P : 400. Ex.		
Library Association of Australia. 18th Biennial Conference Committee. Mr Ramson. Conference Secretary, Box 2730X, GPO, Melbourne 3001. Australia.	(YB n° 1613) Prof Paul Zinsli. Brunnadstrasse 3. CH-3000 Bern, Switzerland.		
1975 Aug 24-27	Montreux (Switzerland)	1975 Aug 27-30	Nottingham, (UK)
American Society of Association Executives. Congress. P : 2000. c/o Office du Tourisme, Montreux, Switzerland	Te Institute of Physics / European Physical Society. 2nd int conference on phonon scattering in solids.		
1975 Aug 24-29	Prague (Czechoslovakia)	834)	(YB n°
European Federation of Chemical Engineering/Chemical and Chemical Society Czechoslovakian Society for Industrial Chemistry. 8th int conference of chemical engineering, chemical equipment, design and automation. CHISA'75. 5th CHISA Congress, PO Box 857, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia. (YB n° 725)	Phonon conference, Department of Physics, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG72RD, UK.		
1975 Aug 25-28	Atlanta (USA)	1975 Aug 31-Sep 4	Karlov-Vary (Czechoslovakia)
Institute of Mathematical Statistics. Regional meeting. P : 200. (YB n° 1034)	European Federation of Chemical Engineering/Engineering Section of the Czechoslovakian Chemical Society/Czechoslovakian delegates in the Working		
Leo Katz, Statistical Laboratory, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich 48824 USA.	and erection of chemical plants. (YB n° 725) Dr Burianec, Chemisch-Technologische Hochschule, Prague 6, Technicka 1905, Czechoslovakia.		
1975 Aug 25-29	Budapest (Hungary)	1975 Aug (prob)	Bangor (UK)
in the field of solid state physics. K Tompa, Central Research Institute for Physics, P O Box 49, H-1525 Budapest.	European Society for Comparative Endocrinology. 8th conference. (YB n° 852) Or B T Pidherne, European Society for Comparative Endocrinology, Dept of Anatomy, Medical School, Bristol BS8 1TO, UK.		
1975 Aug 25-29	Clayton (Vic, Australia)	1975 Aug	Grenoble (France)
5th Int conference on atomic spectroscopy. P : 500. Australian Academy of Sciences, Dr A Walsh, CSIRO Division of Chemical Physics, PO Box 160, Clayton, Vic3168, Australia.	snow and ice. (during the 1975 General Assembly of IUGG). Fritz Muller, Secretary ICSI, Geog. Inst der ETH, Sonneggstrasse 5, Zurich 8003, Switzerland.		
1975 Aug 25-29	Prague (Czechoslovakia)	1975 Aug	Melbourne (Australia)
Int Astronomical Union. Symposium n° 71: Basic mechanism of solar activities.	Australian Federation of Air Pilots. Air safety symposium. P : 560. Australian Federation of Air Pilots, Capt. B A Brookbank, 132/6 Albert Road, South Melbourne, 3205, Australia.		
1975 Aug 25-30	Stuttgart (Germany, Fed Rep)	1975 Aug	Minneapolis (Minn, USA)
Int Association of Applied Linguistics. 4th int congress. (YB n° 1252)	Société Int de Chronobiologie. Conference. Mr Fr Halberg, Chronobiology Laboratories, 380 Lyon Mab., Department of Pathology, University of Minnesota, School of Medicine, Minneapolis, Minn 55455, USA.		
AllA Secretariat, c/o Herm Detlev Rieckie, 7 Stuttgart 50, Hallischlag 151, Germany, Fed Rep.	1975 Aug	Sendai (Japan)	
1975 Aug 25-30	Tokyo (Japan)	Inter-Noise '75 (Int conference on noise control). P : 650. C : 30.	
Int Anatomical Congress. 10th int congress of anatomist. (YB n° 1164)	Prof Nimura, Department of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Tohoku University, Aobayama, Sendai, Miyagi Pref, Japan.		
Prof T Nakayama, Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Nippon University, 30-1, Kamimachi, Oyaguchi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	1975 Aug	(Greece)	
1975 Aug 25-Sep 5	Grenoble (France)	Int Astronomical Union. 40th Executive Committee. (YB n° 1382)	
Int Association for the Physical Sciences of the Ocean. 26th general assembly - Present status of plate tectonics; review of deep-sea drilling results and their interpretation. (YB n° 1223)	c/o Astronomical Department, University, Thessaloniki, Greece.		
Dr Eugene C Lafond, Naval Undersea Research and Development Center, San Diego, Calif 92132, USA.	1975 Sep (early)	Prague (Czechoslovakia)	
	Meeting : Basic mechanism of solar activity.		
	V Bumba, Astronomical institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, 251 65 Observatory Ondrejov, Czechoslovakia.		

1975 Sep 1-5	Budapest (Hungary)	Grenoble (France)
Int Astronomical Union. Colloquium n° 29: Multiple periodic variable stars. L Döre, Konkoly Observatory, Budapest XII, Hungary.	(YB n° 1362)	M Bernard, Centre National d'Etudes des Télécommunications, 196 rue de Paris, F-92221 Bagneux.
1975 Sep 1-5	Lausanne (Switzerland)	Zaire
7th European conference on controlled fusion and plasma physics.	E S Weibel, Centre de Recherches en Physique des Plasmas, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Avenue des Bains 21, CH-1007 Lausanne.	Int Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. 12th general assembly and 13th technical meeting. (YB n° 2654)
1975 Sep 1-5	Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)	Bucharest (Romania)
Int Association of Lawyers. Congress. P : 1300. C : 40. (VB n° 1301) Deutscher Anwaltverein, Sieveningplatz 1, Hamburg 36, Germany, Fed Rep.	European Physical Society. 3rd general conference. P : 1000. (YB n° 834)	A Corciovei Institute of Atomic Physics, POBox35, Bucharest.
1975 Sep 1-6	Helsinki (Finland)	Genoa (Italy)
6th int conference of social security, actuaries and statisticians. Mrs Aini Häkkinen, The National Pension Institute, Nordenskiöldinkatu 12, 00250 Helsinki 25, Finland.	Istituto Radiologia Università, ospedale San Martino, Gènes, Italy.	
1975 Sep 1-6	Lusaka (Zambia)	Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa. Symposium. Systems cropping in Africa. (VB n° 4229) AAASA, POBox 30087 MA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	12èmes journées int de la société de médecine nucléaire. Office du Tourisme, Rindernmarkt 5, D-8000 München 2.	
1975 Sep 1-9	Warsaw (Poland)	Edinburgh (UK)
Int Statistical Institute. 40th session : Theory of statistics and its applications in all possible fields of research. P : 500. C : 60. (VB n° 2590) 2 Oostduinlaan, The Hague, Netherlands.	Int Federation of Surgical colleges. Annual meeting and open symposium : Accidents, their morbidity and mortality. (VB n° 2019) Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh EH8 9DW, UK.	
1975 Sep 3-5	Usti nad Labem (Czechoslovakia)	Edinburgh (UK)
European Federation of Chemical Engineering. Working Party on « Crystallization ». Czechoslovakian Chemical Society. Chemical Engineering Section. 8th symposium on industrial crystallization. (VB n° 725) Ing R.Rychly, C.Sc. Forschungsinstitut für anorganische Chemie, Postfach 176, CS 400 60, Usti nad Labem, Czechoslovakia.	Int Society of Surgery. 26th congress : Bases biologiques du traitement du cancer. (VB n° 2571) Dr J Van Geerttryden, Secrétaire Général, Société Int de Chirurgie, 43, rue des Champs Elysées, B-1050 Bruxelles.	
1975 Sep 4-7	Bordeaux (France)	Ferrara (Italy)
Congrès européen sur l'exploration des voies biliaires extra-hépatiques : Aspects radiologique, isotopique, endoscopique de la question. Dr Diard, hôpital Saint-André, 1 rue Jean-Burguet, F-33000 Bordeaux.	European Federation of Corrosion, Inhibitors Working Party./< A-Dacco> Corrosion Study Center of the University of Ferrara, 4th European symposium on corrosion inhibitors. (VB n° 728) 4 SEIC, Istituto Chimico Università, Via Seandana, 25, I-44100 Ferrara, Italy.	
1975 Sep 8-12	Brussels (Belgium)	Grenoble (France)
Association of Schools of Public Health in the European Region. General assembly with technical discussions on . Communication between health services and public health education systems. Dr Theodore V gjurjevic, A Stampar School of Public Health, 4 Rockefellerova, 41000 Zagreb, Yugoslavia.	Groupement pour l'Avancement des Méthodes Spectroscopies et physico-chimiques d'analyse. (GAMS). 18th colloquium spectroscopicum int. Ex. Mr le Directeur de GAMS, XVIII C S 1, 10 rue du Delta, 75009 Paris, France.	
1971 Sep 4-12	London (UK)	Rome (Italy)
Inter-Parliamentary Union; Session. Place du Petit-Sacconex, CH 1211 Geneva 28.	Int College of Psychosomatic Medicine. 3rd congress. Prof F Antonelli, Via della Camilluccia 195, 00135 Rome, Italy.	(YB n° 4072)

1975 Sep 20-30 Int Institute of Refrigeration. 14th congress. The Organising Committee. Building 3, 27, Kalinin Avenue, G-19. Moscow, USSR.	Moscow (USSR) (YB n° 2159)	1975 Sep 28-Oct 3 Int Oxygen Manufacturers Association. Meeting. 11625 Detroit Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio 44116, USA.	Pebble Beach (Calif, USA)
1975 Sep 21-24 Balkan Medical Union. Journées médicales. 5e session et 17e réunion du conseil général. P : 600 Ex. 10 rue Progressul, Bucharest, Romania	Athens (Greece) (YB n° 182)	1975 Sep 29-Oct 2 Federation of European Aerosol Associations. Int aerosol congress. c/o Conference Services Limited. The Conference Centre, 43 Charles Street Mayfair, London W1X7PB, UK.	London (UK) (YB n° 934)
1975 Sep 21-25 Int Coordination Committee for Immunology of Reproduction. Int symposium 3rd Int symposium on Immunology of Reproduction, 73 Lenin Ave., Sofia 13, Bulgaria.	Varna (Bulgaria)	1975 Sep 28-Oct 2 Japan Welding Society. 2nd int symposium : Advanced welding technology The Japan Welding Society, 1-11, Sakuma-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	Osaka (Japan)
1975 Sep 21-27 North Atlantic Assembly. 21st annual session. 3 Place du Petit Sablon, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.	Copenhagen (Denmark) (YB n° 3004)	1975 Sep World Health Organization. European Regional Committee. 28th session : La place de la médecine du travail dans les activités de la santé publique. 8 Scherfigsvej, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark.	Alger (Algeria) (YB n° 3548)
1975 Sep 22-26 Société Britannique d'Hygiène du Travail. 4e symposium int sur les vapeurs et les particules inhalées. Dr J Burns, M J Dodgson, Institute of Occupational Medicine, Roxburgh Place. Edinburgh EH99SU, UK.	Edinburgh (UK)	1975 Oct 6-8 1st Int congress on patient counseling. Excerpta Medica Foundation, P O Box 1126, Amsterdam, Netherlands.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)
1975 Sep 22-26 Int Agricultural Aviation Centre. 5th congress. Ex. (YB n° 1145) W F P Bishop Esq., Frank Bishop (Conference Planners) Ltd., 87 London Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 2RF, UK.	Warwickshire (UK)	1975 Oct 6-10 Society of Automotive Engineers A/Asia. 2nd Automotive engineering conference. P : 575. Society of Automotive Engineers Asia, Mr J E R d'Hellen, General Secretary, 191 Royal Parade, Parkville, Vic 3052, Australia.	Melbourne (Australia)
1975 Sep 22-26 3rd European meeting on ferroelectricity. P: 250-300. Secretary EMF, ETH-Hönggerberg Festkörperphysik, CH-8049 Zurich, Switzerland.	Zurich (Switzerland)	1975 Oct 6-11 European Society of Pathology. 5th congress. Prof J H Holzner, Dept of Pathology, University of Vienna. Spitalgasse 4, 1090 Vienna, Austria.	Vienna (Austria) (YB n° 864)
1975 Sep 23-25 3e symposium int de posturographie. Dr J B Baron, Laboratoire de statokinésimétrie, Centre Psychiatrique Sainte-Anne, 1 rue Cabanis, F-75014 Paris.	Paris (France)	1975 Oct 7-11 4th Int fair and Technical meeting of nuclear industries : Nuclex 75. Sekretariat Nuclex, Postfach, CH-4021 Basel, Switzerland.	Basel (Switzerland)
1975 Sep 23-26 Int symposium on atomic spectroscopy - Optical methods and related theory. K G Kessler, NBS, Washington, DC 20234, USA.	Washington (USA)	1975 Oct 16-19 American College of Chest Physicians, Asia-Pacific Council. 41h Asia-Pacific Dr Khoi Kim, President, Yonsei University Medical Center, P O Box 1010, Seoul, Korea.	Seoul (South Korea)
1975 Sep 25-28 Int Medical Association for the Study of Living. Conditions and Health. 7e Entretiens de Physio-pathologie respiratoire : Retentissement tissulaire et Dr C Saunier, INSERM U 14. Plateau de Brabois, F-54500 Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy.	Bologne (Italy) Nancy (France)	1975 Nov 3-7 Int Council for Scientific Management. 17th congress. Asociación Venezolana de Efectivos, Apartado 5525-Este, Caracas 101, Venezuela. (YB n° 1730)	Caracas (Venezuela)
1975 Nov 30-Dec 5 Int Association of Skal Clubs. 36th congress. P : 1200. Iran National Tourist Organization, Teheran, Iran.		1975 Nov 30-Dec 5 Int Association of Skal Clubs. 36th congress. P : 1200. Iran National Tourist Organization, Teheran, Iran.	Teheran (Iran) (YB n° 1345)

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