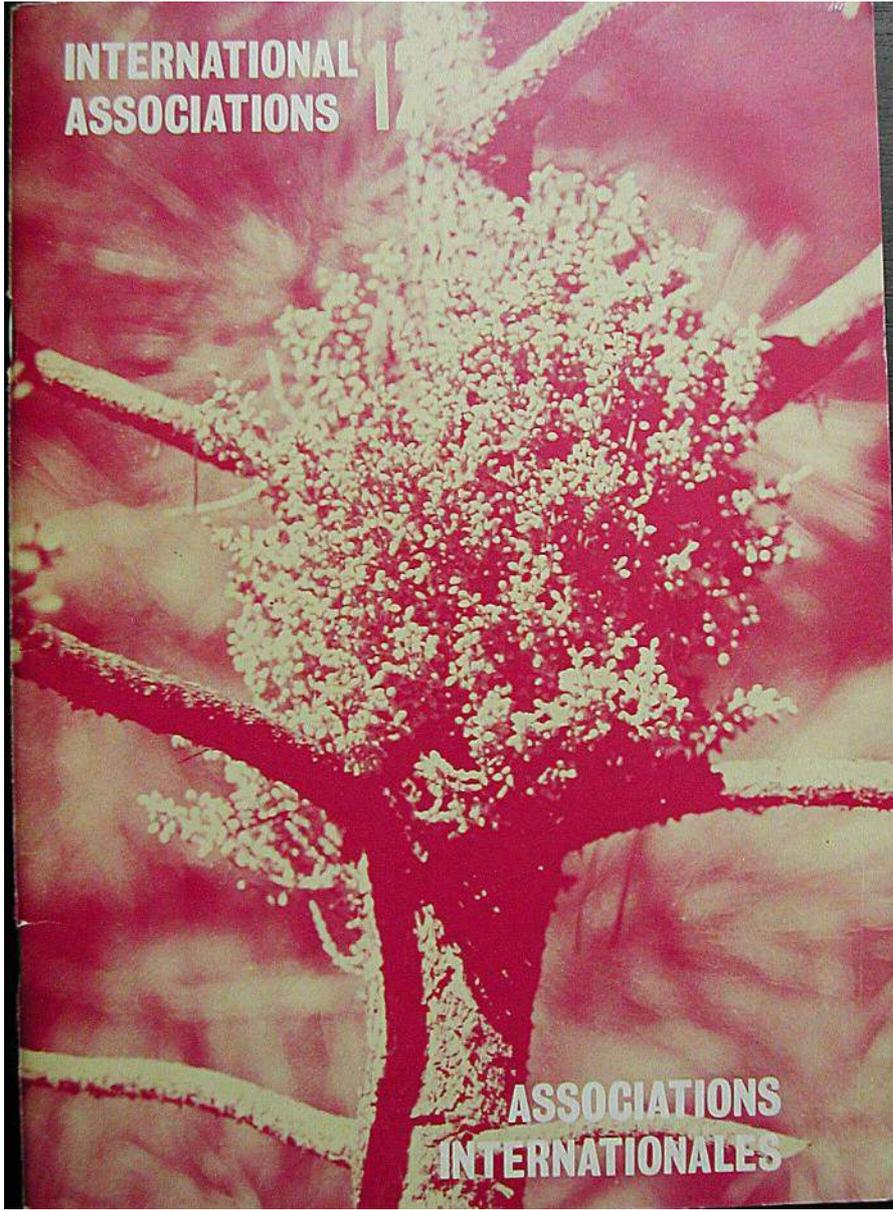


**INTERNATIONAL  
ASSOCIATIONS**

**ASSOCIATIONS  
INTERNATIONALES**



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## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES

The purpose of International Associations is to present significant contributions to Understanding about the structure and functioning of the complex network of international organizations. The main concern is to focus attention on the roles and problems of the wide variety of transnational associations (NGOs: international nongovernmental, nonprofit organizations) in the international community. In this sense International Associations is the periodical of transnational associations and those interested in them. It therefore includes news, views, studies, statistics, activity and meeting information, as well as articles. The articles range from descriptions of individual organizations to academic investigation of groups of organizations and their problems. The focus of the selected articles is less on the substantive world problems on which they may act (which are extensively examined in other periodicals) and more on the present methods of international action and future alternatives which can usefully be envisaged and discussed. Related themes regularly treated are : relationship of NGOs to intergovernmental organizations, techniques of meeting organization, international information systems, multinational enterprises.

The readership therefore includes : international association executives, intergovernmental organization executives, scholars of the sociology of international action, organizers of international meetings, commercial organizations offering services to international bodies, and others interested in the activities of the whole range of international organizations. International Associations is the organ of the nonprofit Union of International Associations, although the views expressed are not necessarily those of the UAI. The periodical is self-financed through subscriptions and sale of advertising.

La raison principale d'« Associations Internationales » est d'apporter sa contribution à la vie et au développement du réseau complexe des associations, dans ses structures comme dans son fonctionnement.

Le premier souci d'« Associations Internationales » est de fixer l'attention sur les tâches et les problèmes d'un large éventail d'associations transnationales sans but lucratif — les organisations dites non-gouvernementales dans la terminologie des Nations Unies. En ce sens « Associations Internationales » est la Tribune des associations internationales et de tous ceux qui s'y intéressent.

Cette revue mensuelle contient des nouvelles, des études, des statistiques, des informations spécifiques sur les activités des associations, leurs congrès, leurs réunions. Aussi des articles, des chroniques ayant trait aux problèmes et aux intérêts communs aux associations.

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L'organisation internationale considérée notamment dans ses rapports avec le secteur privé des associations et dans la perspective des adaptations nécessaires aux temps nouveaux, plutôt qu'au fond des problèmes, qui sont le propre de chaque groupement et traités ailleurs dans des revues générales ou spécialisées.

Nos thèmes habituels sont les relations des ONG avec les organisations intergouvernementales, les techniques de l'organisation internationale, les systèmes d'information internationale, outre les entreprises multinationales.

« Associations Internationales » est l'organe de l'UAI, association sans but lucratif, bien que les opinions qu'il exprime ne soient pas nécessairement celles de cet Institut. La revue est financée exclusivement par ses abonnements et sa publicité.

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# INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

# ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES

27th year

1975 - n° 12

27e année

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## PROPOS DE FIN D'ANNEE

L'année s'achève, pour les associations transnationales liées à l'Organisation internationale par un « statut » consultatif, dans l'attente, l'incertitude, voire l'inquiétude quant au sort que leur réserveront finalement les projets en cours de « restructuration » du système des Nations-Unies.

Ces projets de restructuration, ébauchés par des experts, dans le sens d'un nouvel ordre économique (et social) mondial, s'élaborent dans un contexte de difficultés politiques que nous n'avons pas ici à juger, si ce n'est pour craindre et dénoncer le péril d'une politisation de toute l'action internationale, là-même où elle est le plus manifestement technique, et, partant, les menaces qui pèsent sur les associations d'initiative privée qui se veulent indépendantes des Etats.

Le jeu politique est subtil et les acteurs sont mobiles. Telle grande puissance qui se joint un jour à la majorité du tiers ou du quart monde, dès lors qu'il s'agit de « décolonisation économique », s'en écarte aussitôt qu'il est suggéré de reviser la Charte et, partant, de risquer la remise en question du privilège des membres permanents du Conseil de sécurité.

Mais les oppositions d'Etats ne profitent pas aux ONG, nous serions même

tentés de dire au contraire. Dans la mentalité étatique ou étatiste toujours actuelle et malgré le fait des solidarités et de l'interdépendance, il se trouvera finalement des majorités pour consentir à un ordre économique et social mondial plus ou moins ouvert au développement pourvu qu'il ne touche pas au droit de veto, ni au domaine réservé de tous les Etats, grands et petits.

En revanche, rien n'est moins sûr que, par ignorance, préjugé, ou méfiance chez les uns, indifférence ou prudence chez les autres, les Etats, tous plus ou moins jaloux de leur autorité souveraine ou du moins publique, ne négligeront pas la consultation et la participation du secteur privé, ce qui serait dommage pour le bien général et l'efficacité de l'action internationale, ou pis encore, que les Etats ne brimeront pas les ONG, ce qui deviendrait vite intolérable pour ces associations.

La 7ème Assemblée extraordinaire des Nations Unies n'a pas été rassurante à cet égard et le Comité spécial plénier qu'elle a chargé de préparer un rapport pour la prochaine assemblée ordinaire de 1976 n'en a reçu aucune directive au sujet des relations avec les ONG, à notre connaissance. Cette carence est malheureusement pour une bonne part la faute des ONG elles-mêmes,

qui n'ont pas donné opportunément à leurs représentants à la Conférence de New-York instructions de présenter leur cahier de revendications.

Rien n'a été fait, mais rien n'est encore défait. Un homme d'Etat belge, qui a présidé la première assemblée des Nations Unies, M. P.H. Spaak, disait en 1948, à un instant périlleux de la guerre froide, « il n'est pas trop tard, mais il est temps ».

Il s'agit donc maintenant d'instruire le Comité plénier, du dossier ONG. Car, au risque de paraître naïf, nous persistons à croire que les faiblesses de la consultation et le peu d'égards dont jouissent les ONG en général résultent principalement d'un manque d'information. On n'a pas assez dit aux Etats, urbi et orbi, à New York et à Genève, à l'Ecosoc comme à l'Unesco, ou ailleurs : le réseau mondial des associations est un univers de forces sociales, de forces d'opinions, de cadres scientifiques, c'est la création continue et comme l'expression perpétuelle des croyances, des idées, des sentiments, des aspirations, des valeurs et des œuvres humaines, c'est toute l'organisation concrète de la société sans quoi il n'y aurait qu'un pouvoir abstrait. Cela est si vrai que le système collectiviste éprouve le besoin de créer, d'inspirer, de parer ou d'animer des groupements démocrates, de toutes sortes et que le Congrès des Forces de la Paix, qui s'est tenu et en quelque sorte institué à Moscou, a continué de manifester un intérêt considérable au phénomène sociologique et au mouvement mondial des ONG.

Plus pratiquement, on n'a pas assez dit aux Etats ce que la fonction internationale sait fort bien, c'est que tous les programmes de l'organisation internationale risqueraient d'être frappés de stérilité sans les ressources spirituelles, scientifiques, techniques et économiques du secteur privé.

Les Associations pour les Nations Unies? ont une mission d'information à remplir dans ce sens. Leur Fédération — importante ONG parmi les ONG — a tenu sa 25e assemblée plénière à Moscou l'autre mois. Nous publions dans le présent numéro des extraits du rapport de son Secrétaire Général M. Horace Peirera ainsi que des textes de résolutions ayant trait à la détente, au désarmement, à l'information, à l'éducation pour la paix et à l'année de la femme, mais surtout un appel adressé aux gouvernements pour qu'ils considèrent, appuyant et utilisant effective-

ment les ONG dont le rôle est essentiel au succès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies. On appréciera particulièrement le dernier alinéa de la résolution qui invite les associations membres de la Fédération (WFUNA) à résister à toutes tentatives d'interférence dans les activités des ONG ayant un statut consultatif avec l'Ecosoc.

Mais le joyau de ce numéro est une « Réflexion » à propos des relations entre les ONG et le système des Nations Unies, venant d'un « groupe de travail inter-consultants » (une vingtaine de participants) d'associations catholiques soucieuses de concilier leur liberté irrecusable avec un certain engagement, déterminé ou à déterminer, du statut consultatif.

Nous devons ce précieux document à l'esprit de collaboration de Mgr. Des-camps, Secrétaire Général de l'Office international de l'Enseignement catholique, à qui nous rendons grâce d'avoir pris l'heureuse initiative de susciter et de réunir les avis de quelques fins connaisseurs en matières juridiques, notamment de droit administratif et international.

On lira cette consultation attentivement. On en appréciera un mélange classique de pensée ferme et de forme modérée. Ce n'est pas son moindre mérite de dépasser délibérément les bornes de l'Unesco pour aller à l'ensemble du système des Nations Unies et même des organisations régionales. L'usage de la liberté d'association, les entraves qui le gênent et les dangers qui le menacent n'ont pas de frontières : à preuve les projets de restructuration du Conseil économique et social susceptibles d'entraîner toutes les institutions spécialisées.

Notre Revue a ouvert un dossier de la consultation et de la participation qu'elle n'est sans doute pas près de fermer, attendu que ce serait trop espérer que la majorité des Etats fussent subitement édifiés sur les droits et les apports des associations à l'ordre universel, et que, pour notre part, nous irons jusqu'au bout de notre effort d'information des Etats et d'incitation à l'action solidaire des ONG.

Le directeur de la Division des Droits de l'Homme de l'ONU, notre ami Marc Schreiber, qui sait mieux que

personne tout ce que l'organisation internationale obtient d'excellentes ONG qui agissent dans son domaine, nous a fait un jour cette remarque d'expérience, que nous ne sommes pas près d'oublier : - c'est par la qualité que les ONG s'imposent et s'imposeront. La réflexion des associations catholiques est de cette qualité-là. Versée à notre dossier, nous souhaitons qu'elle serve d'exemple et mieux encore, d'èperon aux réactions de toutes les ONG vertébrées.

Autre perspective : parallèlement à l'action internationale établie des Etats et à l'action transnationale établie des associations sans but lucratif, on voit maintenant se profiler l'action multinationale des entreprises de profit, qui tend à son tour à s'organiser régionalement et mondialement.

Nous publions à ce propos un article du professeur Parkinson, à titre d'information, en laissant toute responsabilité à son auteur, par exemple quand il suggère, dans son univers des régions, une chambre européenne des Lords, dont on ne voit pas très bien le mode de désignation en système démocratique.

Enfin nos lecteurs apprécieront le texte d'un extrait du témoignage d'Alvin Toffler devant la Commission des affaires étrangères du Congrès de Washington à propos des réseaux transnationaux. C'est un signe des temps que, consulté sur l'Organisation des Nations-Unies, l'auteur de «Future Shock» ait mis l'accent sur l'action non gouvernementale.

En cette fin d'année, à la veille de la Noël, symbole chrétien de la Nativité, qui pourrait être celui de la naissance d'un nouveau monde plus humain et plus juste, nous demeurons convaincu que le nouvel ordre mondial promis au Développement passera par une société ouverte aux forces et aux valeurs des associations non-gouvernementales de toutes disciplines, dont la participation à l'organisation internationale doit faire l'objet d'une étude sérieuse, par exemple au sein d'un Comité mixte ONU-ONG que l'UAI a formellement proposé avant même que ne fût suggérée la réforme du Conseil économique et social.

La parole est aux ONG. Le temps presse à peu de mois du rapport du Comité plénier de la 7ème assemblée.

Robert FENAUX

# Le point de vue des OING catholiques

## Le dossier de la consultation

# LA LIBERTE ET LE STATUT CONSULTATIF

### Réflexions d'un groupe de travail interconsultants

*Sur la suggestion de plusieurs Organisations Internationales Non Gouvernementales ayant des relations de consultation avec l'UNESCO, les Consultants ou Représentants à Paris de la Conférence Internationale des Charités Catholiques (Caritas Internationalis), de la Fédération Internationale des Universités Catholiques, de l'Office International de l'Enseignement Catholique, de Pax Romana (Mouvement International des Intellectuels Catholiques), de UNDA, assistés par le Centre Catholique International pour l'UNESCO et de divers experts*

*notamment en droit administratif et en droit international, ont examiné quelques questions soulevées par les relations réciproques entre les Nations Unies et leurs Institutions spécialisées, particulièrement dans la conjonction de la liberté d'Association et du loyalisme à l'égard des Organisations Intergouvernementales.*

*On trouvera ici le résultat de cette réflexion.*

### Nature et objet des O.I.N.G. Incidences sur le Statut Consultatif

#### Introduction

#### But et occasion de cette recherche

1. Fait que la notion d'O.I.N.G., de sa nature et de ses conceptions, est très incertaine, n'ayant jusqu'ici été que fort peu prise en considération par le droit international.
2. Cette situation floue explique, en partie au moins, les conceptions et le comportement variables des O.I.G. (1) vis-à-vis de la réalité fondamentale des O.I.N.G. (existence propre, liberté d'action) et aussi du point de vue de la définition du statut consultatif.

#### Ambiguïtés de vocabulaire

La qualification des O.I.N.G., fait intervenir le qualificatif « international ». Ce qualificatif n'a pas, bien évidemment, à être modifié. On observera cependant qu'il ne traduit pas suffisamment le fait, fréquent chez les O.I.N.G. comme chez les O.I.G., qu'au-delà d'accords entre les instances qui les composent, elles sont une entité qui est plus que la somme de ces instances composantes et de leurs engagements mutuels. Le terme « transnational » paraît à cet égard plus adapté (2). Par

ailleurs, le terme « international » risque de suggérer que les O.I.N.G. sont sous la dépendance des gouvernements.

#### Dans quelle mesure les O.I.N.G. existent-elles ?

Les O.I.N.G. sont, quant à leur existence, dans un état intermédiaire entre la pure existence de fait et la pleine reconnaissance juridique. En effet :

1. Aucun accord international entre Etats, seule source explicite et formelle du droit international, n'a défini et reconnu l'existence des O.I.N.G. Les O.I.N.G. ne jouissent formellement d'aucune personnalité ni d'aucune capacité internationale juridique (3).
2. Néanmoins, nous devons accorder indirectement une existence au plan du droit international, droit réel bien que non explicitement formulé, aux O.I.N.G. pour les raisons suivantes :
  - a) La Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme reconnaît la liberté d'association. Certes, le contexte de l'article où cette liberté est reconnue montre nettement que cette liberté d'association n'y est considérée que dans le cadre d'un Etat. Néanmoins, comme l'article ne précise pas qu'il exclut le cas des associations internationales, et comme, dans son esprit, la reconnaissance de cette liberté n'apparaît aucunement devoir être limitée aux Etats, cette lacune procédant simplement

du fait que la Déclaration n'a pas porté attention aux associations internationales, on peut conclure que l'article de la Déclaration sur la liberté d'association peut être invoqué comme une base non négligeable pour fonder l'existence des O.I.N.G. au plan international.

b) Sans doute, l'octroi du statut consultatif ne saurait être considéré comme la source de l'existence juridique d'une O.I.N.G. Une O.I.N.G. qui demande le statut consultatif « pré-existe » à ce statut. Mais les dispositions qui fixent les conditions d'admission d'une O.I.N.G. au statut consultatif comportent, en plus des critères qui sont relatifs à la conformité des buts et des activités de l'O.I.N.G. avec ceux de l'Unesco, des critères qui concernent le concept même d'O.I.N.G. Ces critères constituent une donnée qui mérite d'être prise en considération pour la définition du concept d'une O.I.N.G., ceci indépendamment de la question de savoir si l'O.I.N.G. est apte, par ses buts et ses activités, à recevoir le statut consultatif, ces critères peuvent donc être considérés comme valant pour toute O.I.N.G. (voir annexe) (4).

c) L'existence d'une O.I.N.G. peut, dans une certaine mesure, être considérée comme fondée sur le fait que, dans un ou plusieurs pays, son existence est reconnue; car une telle reconnaissance ne saurait être considérée comme n'ayant aucune signification au plan international, le droit interne des Etats ne valant certes que dans les limites des Etats, mais pouvant offrir au moins des indications, des suggestions pour le droit international lorsqu'il touche des questions d'ordre international, ceci du fait des rapports de coopération et de bonne foi qui sont supposés exister entre les Etats constituant la société internationale.

Mais pour cela, il faudrait que l'on rencontre dans les Etats une telle reconnaissance des O.I.N.G. Or, on la rencontre rarement de façon indirecte et seulement dans certains pays où le droit reconnaît l'existence des associations étrangères, notion qui ne saurait être identifiée avec celle d'O.I.N.G., mais qui peut être considérée l'inclure (5). On la rencontre de façon plus directe dans les cas très peu nombreux (Belgique, autre pays ?) où les O.I.N.G. sont reconnues sur le territoire national (6).

d) On notera une autre source d'existence, du moins indirecte, des O.I.N.G. : le fait que non toutes, mais un grand nombre d'entre elles, sont constituées de branches nationales ayant une existence juridique dans le pays correspondant. On peut en effet considérer comme normal que le droit international implicite puisse voir dans ce caractère d'une O.I.N.G. un facteur justifiant son existence au plan international. Cet argument vient donc renforcer la considération 2.c). L'existence d'une O.I.N.G. est d'autant plus susceptible d'être reconnue que les entités qui la composent ont elles-mêmes une existence (de fait, reconnaissance...).

#### Caractère non-gouvernemental des O.I.N.G.

On peut considérer comme équivalent du terme « non gouvernemental » les expressions « privé », « non public », « non étatique » (7).

1. Le caractère non gouvernemental d'une O.I.N.G. est un élément essentiel de sa définition. Une O.I.N.G. ne peut prétendre être reconnue comme telle que si elle apporte la preuve qu'elle le possède effectivement. Mais la « négation » (non gouvernemental) n'implique pas qu'une O.I.N.G. ignore totalement les gouvernements, les réalités publiques. N'altère pas le caractère non gouvernemental, le fait d'avoir des composantes nationales qui ont, à des degrés divers qui pourront être plus ou moins accentués (existence de fait, simple reconnaissance, reconnaissance d'utilité publique), une existence juridique. Cette reconnaissance juridique, tout en respectant leur liberté d'association, les oblige à respecter elles-mêmes des dispositions de simple sauvegarde de l'ordre public sans les contraindre en rien par ailleurs.

Par ailleurs, il faut à une O.I.N.G. des moyens d'existence Il est normal qu'elle bénéficie à cet effet de ressources extérieures, notamment de la part des pouvoirs publics en raison des services qu'elle rend à la société, à la condition bien entendu qu'elle ait la maîtrise de l'emploi de ces ressources. Dans ce contexte, l'octroi de subventions apparaît légitime et acceptable.

2. En ce qui concerne les rapports d'une O.I.N.G. en tant que telle avec une O.I.G. auprès de laquelle elle a un statut consultatif, ce statut doit être exercé en fait de telle sorte que l'O.I.N.G. garde une pleine autonomie dans la définition de ses orientations et dans la conduite de son action.

#### Caractère international et national des O.I.N.G.

##### A. La référence nationale des O.I.N.G.

Il est nécessaire de porter attention aux éléments de caractère national qui constituent une O.I.N.G. quant à leur nature et quant à leur rôle, parce que, outre son intérêt pour la définition du concept d'O.I.N.G., cette question intervient dans les griefs qui peuvent être faits à une O.I.N.G. d'être soumise au pouvoir public.

Au sens le plus large, le plus compréhensif, nous croyons pouvoir retenir cette définition des O.I.N.G. proposée par l'Institut de droit international en 1950 :

- Les associations internationales sont des groupements de personnes ou de collectivités, librement créées par l'initiative privée, qui exercent sans esprit de lucre, une activité internationale d'intérêt général, en dehors de toute préoccupation d'ordre exclusivement national » (8).

Il faut d'abord constater et admettre que toute O.I.N.G. se présente comme intégrant des éléments nationaux. D'une manière générale, elle ne paraît pas intégrer des composantes d'une échelle plus petite.

Selon la nature de leurs composantes nationales, les O.I.N.G. apparaissent pouvoir se répartir en deux grandes catégories ;

— O.I.N.G. ayant dans divers pays des composantes nationales, formées chacune par une ou plusieurs organisations.

— O.I.N.G. dont la référence nationale est constituée seulement par des personnes physiques.

Quant aux rapports entre l'O.I.N.G. en tant que telle et ses composantes nationales, on constate que, tant dans la pratique que dans leurs statuts, les O.I.N.G. considèrent comme essentiel le respect de l'autonomie interne de leurs organisations membres, qui assument la pleine responsabilité de leurs tâches propres.

##### B. Universalité et « consistance » des O.I.N.G.

Une O.I.N.G. ne peut être considérée comme telle que si elle a :

1. Une universalité suffisante. Il faut pour cela que son activité concerne un nombre suffisant de pays. Plus fondamentalement, une O.I.N.G. ne répond pleinement à sa vocation que si elle est au service du bien commun universel, et donc, en conséquence, que si ses objectifs ne se trouvent pas restreints et limités aux intérêts particuliers de groupements nationaux, si légitimes qu'ils puissent être (cf. supra III A/définition des associations internationales).

2. Une « consistance » suffisante (organisation, activités).

Pour plus de détails, voir en annexe un extrait des directives de l'Unesco en ce qui concerne le statut consultatif.

#### Conséquences quant au comportement qu'une O.I.N.G. doit attendre à son égard de la part d'une O.I.G. auprès de laquelle elle a un statut consultatif

1 L'octroi du statut consultatif à une organisation internationale non-gouvernementale ne lui confère pas son existence.

tence internationale. L'organisation Intergouvernementale qui lui accorde ce statut doit respecter cette existence, notamment quant à la liberté d'orientation et d'action de l'O.I.N.G. L'exercice du statut consultatif n'est d'ailleurs qu'une fonction entre autres d'une O.I.N.G. L'exercice du statut consultatif n'épuise pas le champ des activités d'une O.I.N.G. La plus grande part de ses activités porte sur des questions indépendantes des O.I.G. auprès desquelles elle a un statut consultatif.

2. Plus spécialement une O.I.G. ne peut exiger d'une O.I.N.G. ayant auprès d'elle un statut consultatif, que le maintien des critères sur la base desquels elle a été admise, et l'exécution des obligations que comporte le statut consultatif (voir l'annexe en ce qui concerne l'Unesco). Mais le statut consultatif qui a été défini par la 11<sup>ème</sup> Conférence générale de 1960, une autre Conférence générale aurait pu ou pouvait le modifier, mais jusqu'à présent, aucune de l'a fait.

3. Il apparaît que la décision de la Conférence générale relative à l'Afrique du Sud ne constituait pas une modification du statut consultatif. En effet, cette déclaration est faite d'un rappel de l'obligation morale où sont les Etats membres d'une O.I.G., et les O.I.N.G. de se conformer à la Déclaration des droits de l'homme.

Ce principe entraîne-t-il le droit pour une O.I.G. d'imposer à une O.I.N.G. ayant auprès d'elle le statut consultatif l'obligation de se séparer d'une branche nationale pour la raison que le pays auquel appartient cette branche nationale ne respecte pas ce principe ? S'il y a violation des droits de l'homme, elle est le fait du pouvoir politique, et non pas de l'organisation membre de l'O.I.N.G. qui, ainsi qu'on l'a dit, plus haut, par définition même, n'est pas liée au pouvoir politique, et dont les statuts ne comportent rien qui soit en opposition avec le respect des droits de l'homme. Ceci a d'ailleurs été explicitement manifesté dans la demande de statut consultatif par l'O.I.N.G., et constaté par l'octroi de ce statut.

M. DESCAMPS, Représentant permanent de l'Office International de l'Enseignement Catholique.  
F. GOMART, Représentant permanent de Caritas  
E. BONE, Secrétaire Général de la F.I. des Universités Catholiques  
V. RIVIER, Consultante de Pax Romana MIIC  
M. DECLERCQ, Représentant permanent de UNDA  
F. RUSSO, Conseiller du Centre Catholique International pour l'UNESCO

# O.I.E.C.

Office International de l'Enseignement Catholique  
Catholic International Education Office  
Oficina Internacional de la Enseñanza Católica  
Internationales Kath. Büro für Unterricht und Erziehung

# F.I.U.C.

Fédération Internationale des Universités Catholiques  
International Federation of Catholic Universities  
Federación Internacional de las Universidades Católicas

# CCIC

Centre Catholique International pour l'U.N.E.S.C.O.  
International Catholic Center for U.N.E.S.C.O.  
Centre Católico Internacional para la U.N.E.S.C.O.  
Internationales Katholisches Zentrum für die U.N.E.S.C.O.

(1) Le sigle O.I.G. est celui de l'expression « Organisations intergouvernementales », et non pas de l'expression « Organisations inter-

nationales gouvernementales. — Au sens le plus courant, seul retenu ici, une O.I.G. est une organisation intergouvernementale mondiale. Cependant, on étend souvent l'appellation O.I.G. aux organisations intergouvernementales régio-

nales telles que l'O.C.O.E. ou le Conseil de l'Europe.

(2) Le terme « multinational » aurait aussi

l'avantage sur le terme « international » de suggérer que les OIG et les OING constituent une entité qui est plus que leur somme. Noter que, alors que pour les OIG et les OING on

excellente du rôle des OING dans le monde actuel.

(4) Bien que de moindre poids, les critères de définition d'une OING retenue par le Yearbook of International Organizations (voir notamment année 1971) méritent d'être pris en considération. Ils sont très semblables à ceux du document de l'Unesco sur le statut consultatif. Notons ce point que l'on ne trouve pas dans le document Unesco : pour être considérée comme OING une organisation interna-

tionale non-gouvernementale doit avoir des membres individuels ou collectifs dans au

moins trois pays. On peut se demander si ce chiffre n'est pas un peu faible et aussi si ce critère numérique n'est pas abusivement précis.

(5) Voir à ce sujet, en ce qui concerne la France, René David : « Associationnelles étrangères

International des OING en 1950. Voir Suzanne Bastid : Perspectives d'un statut international pour les OING » Union des Associations Internationales, bulletin des ONG, avril 1952. Mais jusqu'ici, ce projet n'a eu aucune suite

concrète.

(7) L'article XI de la Charte de l'Unesco qui traite des relations de l'Organisation avec les

organisations autres que celles des Nations

Unies, emploie pour les OING, dans la version

Française, le terme « Organisations Internationales privées », et dans la version anglaise

le terme « Organisations internationales non-

gouvernementales ».

(8) Voir l'article de S. Bastid cité supra. - Pour une analyse plus détaillée de la notion

d'OING, voir G. Caesoni : « Les ententes de Classification des OING ». Union des Associations Internationales, bulletin des ONG, juin-juillet 1970. Notons que certains points de cette étude appellent discussion.

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persiste à user du terme « international », on

parle dans le domaine économique de sociétés « multinationales », et même « transnationales ».

(3) Voir à ce sujet Marçal Merte : « Le OING sont-elles la préfiguration d'une société mondiale? ». Le Monde, 17 mai 1973. Cet article constitue plus largement une vue d'ensemble

et Associations internationales selon la loi française », Union des Associations Internationales, bulletin des ONG, avril 1952.

(6) L'Institut de droit international avait élaboré



# FEDERATION MONDIALE DES ASSOCIATIONS S POUR LES NATIONS UNIES

## ASSOCIATIONS

*La Fédération mondiale des associations pour les Nations Unies a tenu son assemblée générale à Moscou du 1er au 6 octobre. Cette réunion a abouti à un certain nombre de résolutions qui touchent d'une part aux grands problèmes de l'actualité politique internationale et d'autre part au sort et au rôle des organisations nongouvernementales.*

*Ce sont ces dernières résolutions que nous publions volontiers. Un rapport général avait été soumis à l'Assemblée comme document de travail par le Secrétaire Général M. Horace Peirera. Ce document, en deux parties au total d'une cinquantaine de pages, n'a pas donné lieu à débat, ni fait l'objet d'un vote. Nous croyons cependant utile d'en publier des extraits, à titre d'information. Il s'agit d'abord d'un extrait de l'introduction, d'une sorte de carte d'identité de la Fédéra-*

*chapitre VI ayant trait aux relations de la FMANU avec d'autres ONG.*

*The World Federation of United Nations Associations held its*

## La 25ème Assemblée Lanière tenue à Moscou

du 1er au 6 Octobre 1975

*tion qui se veut internationale, indépendante, démocratique > et puis, en conclusion des réalisations de la FMANU longuement exposées, des tâches à venir : « Une nouvelle ère de la FMANU ».*

*Nous reproduisons également, toujours à titre d'information, la conclusion du chapitre V du rapport sur les relations avec les membres de la famille des Nations Unies, ainsi que le*

*General Assembly in Moscow from 1-6 October. This meeting resulted in a certain number OF resolutions concerning on the one hand key problems of current international politics, and on the other the lot and role of nongovernmental organizations.*

*We are now publishing the latter.*

*A general report was submitted to the Assembly as one of the working documents by the Secretary General Mr. Horace Peirera. This 50-page document in 2 parts was neither debated nor a vote taken on it. However, we feel it is useful to publish extracts for their information value. Firstly there is an extract from the Introduction, a kind of resume of the Federation which sees itself as « international, independent, democratic », and then concluding the lengthy achievements of the WFUNA, the future perspectives : « A new WFUNA era ». We are also producing, equally for its information value; the conclusion of Chapter V of the report on relations with members of the United Nations family, as well as Chapter VI concerning relations with other NGOs.*

### International, Independent, Democratic

On the 2nd of August next year the World Federation of United Nations Associations will be celebrating its 30th anniversary. Hence it may be useful to begin this Introduction by a brief glance

at the Federation itself and a review of its more notable achievements over the last twenty-nine years.

To begin with, from a movement which in 1946 was predominantly Western European-North American in character, WFUNA has developed into a family of Associations in countries with widely different traditions and cultures,

with different political, economic and social systems and in various stages of development. Hence though we are not yet universal in a strictly geographical sense, we do represent the main streams of culture, the different schools of political thought in the world of today and we can claim to express the hopes and aspirations of a broad spectrum of the world's population.

We are an independent Non-Governmental Organization; we are not allied to any government in any way; we are not a medium for propagating any school of political, economic or social philosophy; we are not exponents of any religious creed and we do not claim to represent any one of the three, or four, worlds into which this universe has been periodically and arbitrarily divided since the United Nations was established. We are by no means a monolithic Organization and our methods are strictly democratic. Conflicting and even diametrically opposed views are put forward by delegates at our meetings; all opinions are taken into account and no resolutions are adopted, no recommendations are accepted and no reports are received until these have been carefully considered and discussed and every delegation has had the right to criticize, amend and revise them with a view to reaching the maximum possible agreement. In spite of this, if there are dissents or abstentions these are recorded and thus the independence of each delegation is preserved and respected.

In a sense, however, we have an ideology, an ideology which the whole world has accepted and which is enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. In a similar sense, we are also not « non-aligned » for we cooperate with any organization, whatever its political affiliation, as long as it is recognized by the United Nations Economic and Social Council as having, among its objects, support for one or another of the aims of the United Nations and its Related Agencies. As a matter of fact in promoting peace, human rights, justice, security and progress one cannot be non-aligned. Either one is for these noble aims or one is not. We are, however, non-aligned in the sense that we have no prior commitment to a single social philosophy or creed nor to any particular medium or technique for achieving the purposes for which the United Nations and for which subsequently our Federation was created.

#### **A new WFUNA era**

I would say that the time has come, on the eve of the 30th anniversary of our Federation, not to sit on our haunches and smack our lips at our satisfactory past, but to take inspiration from what we have achieved, to face the realities of the present and to develop the potentialities of the future. UNAS can do this by increasing the membership of their respective Associations, by trying to cover all or at least most UN programmes in their activities, by strengthening their ties with other UN Associations and with the Federation, by seeing that their programmes measure up to the tremendous require-

ments of the modern world, by co-operating with the national affiliates of other recognized INGOs and by helping the expansion of our movement in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. If UNAS do all this they will be contributing to the creation of a better world and to the improvement of the quality of life of all peoples. If they do not, they will not be living up to their professed ideals and will really be betraying the trust and confidence which the United Nations, Governments, other Non-Governmental Organizations and, above all, the peoples of the world have placed in them. Your Associations have courageously assumed a heavy and sacred responsibility. It is your obligation to discharge this responsibility to the best of your ability. Otherwise you shall stand condemned before the bar of history as people who claimed to devote their resources exclusively to propagating the aims and ideals of the United Nations and unfortunately failed to do so adequately, through sheer inactivity, inertia, selfishness, and outdated isolationism, or a false sense of pride and superiority. You will all agree with me that this should not be the fate of our Federation and it is left to each Association to see that it will not be so. A final word for your consideration. Please remember that the future of the United Nations and all it stands for is in your hands. The Secretariat with its limited resources is doing much more than what can be expected of it. We have no qualms of conscience on this score. This is a time for UNAs to examine their record and see whether they are honestly satisfied as UNAs on the one hand and as Member Associations of the Federation on the other. Let this Jubilee Assembly be a turning point in the history of our movement. Let it usher in a new era in which strenuous efforts will be made to ensure universality of membership of our Federation; much stronger links will be established among our Associations on the one hand and between our Associations and the Secretariat on the other; more co-operation will take place with other relevant voluntary bodies on the national level, and effective programmes will be carried out related to as many activities of the UN and its Agencies as possible, not only at meetings but in our day to day activities. Only then and not till then will the United Nations and its Agencies receive the understanding and support they need for the achievement of the purposes for which they were established.

#### **NGO relations with the U.N.**

We would be failing in our duty if we did not take this occasion to express our concern at what we consider some disquieting features of recent developments in NGO relations with the United Nations.

That peoples' movements can make a contribution to the thinking at UN meetings and conferences is implied by the preamble to the Charter, stated quite specifically in Article 71 of the Charter itself, stressed in resolution 137 (II) of the United Nations General Assembly and a procedure laid down in resolution 1296 of the Forty-fourth session of ECOSOC. In spite of this there have been a few disturbing incidents.

#### **(a) The Council Committee on NGOs**

All matters concerning NGO relations with the Economic and Social Council are generally considered first by a Committee of the Council which subsequently reports to the Council itself. This Committee consists of representatives of Governments who are normally designated by their respective Permanent Delegations. In view of changes in the staff of these Delegations there are frequent changes in the membership of this Committee with the result that, barring the representatives of the major powers on the Committee the others, with a few rare exceptions, are new to the whole system and consequently are not in a position to give of their best to the deliberations of the Committee. If summary records of these meetings are kept, new members of the Committee can brief themselves in time. Unfortunately this is not done. As a matter of fact our proposal that such records be kept was turned down for financial reasons.

This Committee is also required by its own rules of procedure to meet before an ordinary session of ECOSOC to approve requests from NGOs in Category I to address the Council and to receive statements from NGOs in Category II. For some mysterious reason this Committee did not meet before the present (viz. the 59th) session of ECOSOC and we NGOs did not know to whom we should apply for the right to speak. Meanwhile some NGOs had been given permission to address the Council by an individual who had no right to do so. Finally, as a result of an intervention by the Vice-Chairman of the Conference of NGOs, a rump session of this Committee met and, we are told, granted a blanket permission for NGOs in Category I to address the Council on substantive items of the agenda.

#### **(b) NGO representation at UN Conferences**

It is true that our consultative relations are with the Economic and Social Council and that this does not automatically give us the right to attend international conferences held under the auspices of the UN. It is a pity that after 30 years no clear cut precedents have developed on the right of NGOs to attend these meetings. This has resulted in our having to spend considerable time and energy seeking admission to these con-

ferences - time and energy which we could spend much more profitably in mobilizing public opinion (or the objects of the meetings themselves. As a result of the organizers having to decide in the case of each conference whether NGOs should be admitted or not, very often we receive the notices too late to organize a competent and representative team of observers. There was an occasion once when NGOs were invited by cable to an international conference two days after the conference had commenced ! A new technique has been devised by which NGOs, besides sending observers to a UN Conference are encouraged to run a parallel meeting called at different times a Tribune, a Forum, etc. This system began in Stockholm and worked quite well during the Conference on the Human Environment. The parallel NGO meeting in Bucharest in connection with the World Population Conference is also said to have been of value. We have received contradictory estimates of the role of the parallel NGO meeting held during the World Food Congress in Rome and of the Tribune held during the International Women's Year Conference in Mexico. We are not questioning the value of these parallel NGO activities per se. What we are questioning is whether the arrangements were such that the NGOs were able to have an impact on the deliberations of the main inter-governmental Conference. To hold international meetings to deal with issues that primarily affect people, without representatives of peoples' organizations would be tantamount to staging Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark.

(c) NGO Liaison Office in the Secretariat

We are also deeply concerned by what we consider are two unsatisfactory developments in the UN secretariat vis-à-vis the NGOs. One is that the post of Chief ECOSOC NGO Liaison Office » which has been vacant for some months has not yet been filled. Hence we do not know with whom to deal in such matters as NGO relations with ECOSOC. There is also the problem caused by NGOs being told that various officers of the UN are in charge of this or that programme with NGOs. We would like to see this system streamlined and simplified so that we NGOs know exactly with whom we have to deal.

The other feature that seems incomprehensible to us is the reluctance of the United Nations - be it the Member States or the Secretariat - to officially recognize the Conference of NGOs having Consultative Relations with ECOSOC.

There is no danger at all of the Conference developing into a sort of hostile - trade union - and carrying out a confrontation with the competent organs of the UN. Some NGOs may occasionally

make what some Member States consider « biased » or « irresponsible » statements at UN meetings. This is no reason to erode the value of the NGO movement as a whole which is doing its best to support the major programmes of the United Nations and without whose support the programmes will not succeed. Special or Ad Hoc Committees have been set up in Geneva and New York to strengthen NGO activity for Disarmament, Human Rights, Development, Environment, the Status of Women, Action against Racism and Decolonizations, etc. NGOs are devoting their time and resources to these programmes not for their own kudos but because of their dedication to the overall ideals and aims of the United Nations. To keep NGOs out of the UN's activities is to deprive the United Nations of the vast potential of these movements. It is clear that the ultimate sufferers will be the UN and the Agencies and, what is worse, the peoples of the world.

#### Relations with other NGOs

The Federation's Constitution requires it to co-operate with other organizations whose aims include support for the United Nations and its Related Agencies. The criterion whether an organization's objects include support for the United Nations and its Agencies is the ability of the NGO concerned to secure recognition by the Economic and Social Council or by one of the Related Agencies of the United Nations. There were till recently a fair number of international non-governmental organizations which were thus recognized by the Economic and Social Council. The large majority of these organizations had for various reasons (some of them beyond their control) affiliates only in Western Europe and in some parts of Africa, Asia North America, Latin America, the Caribbean and Oceania. It is only with these organizations that the Federation had working relations during the first twenty years of its existence. These relations consisted largely of participating with them in the permanent Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations having consultative relations with ECOSOC in efforts to maintain and if possible improve and extend the consultative process.

There were also at that time a number of Non-Governmental Organizations with headquarters in Eastern Europe, or which were considered in some way or another « linked » with the Eastern European countries. The large majority of these did not enjoy consultative relations with ECOSOC or any of the Specialized Agencies. Hence they could not join the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations referred to above and generally speaking the NGOs which had consultative status

with ECOSOC - Including WFUNA - had very little to do with them, although their aims included working for peace and progress.

With the disclosures in 1967 that some NGOs were, entirely or partly, being financed by the intelligence services of certain governments the Economic and Social Council undertook a review of all Non-Governmental Organizations having consultative relations with it and not only re-classified them, placing a few in Category I, a fair number in Category II and a sizeable number on what is called the Roster, but also adopted a new resolution (Resolution 1296 of the Forty-fourth session of ECOSOC) outlining a new procedure whereby NGOs could exercise the rights given to them in virtue of their consultative status.

The re-classification itself made no drastic changes and although some organizations were treated with a certain measure of hostility by some sections of the Economic and Social Council, the new classification of Non-Governmental Organizations was, and is, considered fair. A few anomalies were rectified later. With the new classification and under the new conditions laid down in resolution 1296 a number of Non-Governmental Organizations said to be « Eastern European oriented » obtained consultative status with ECOSOC, became members of the Conference of NGOs and in 1972 a few were elected to the Board (or Bureau as it is called) of the Conference. The admission of these Non-Governmental Organizations brought a new element into the NGO movement itself and into the Conference. Most of them were not structured on the traditionally accepted pattern, did not function in the manner of the « Western » parliamentary systems, were generally more radical in their outlook and tended to place much greater emphasis on the political problems facing the UN directly, or in the political issues underlying various matters with which the UN and its Agencies were dealing. As in many other things, our Federation gave leadership in working with these « new » organizations. Our decision to do so was determined by the following considerations. The first was that they had been recognized by ECOSOC as organizations capable of contributing to the realization of the aims of the United Nations and therefore they came within the terms of Article 1 of our Constitution. Secondly they were movements of peoples and even though their members thought differently from us on some issues we, as a Federation whose aim is to be a peoples' movement for the UN, have to work with them to promote greater support for the United Nations and its Related Agencies. Finally a fair portion of our own Associations, not only in Eastern Europe, were very closely linked with the national affiliates of these organizations and naturally

looked to co-operation between us and these « new » movements. It was on the basis of such considerations that from 1967 our Federation designated observers to meetings of these organizations with the stipulation that our observer status be strictly recognized at meetings and in the reports, and that any decisions taken at these meetings or any recommendations made would not be binding on us unless and until approved by our Executive Committee.

There is still a gulf between these « new » movements and what may be called the traditionally accepted NGOs. The relations between them seem to be reminiscent of the period of the cold war. It is to be regretted that while the invisible flames of the cold war between governments are being gradually extinguished by the new spirit of détente, the cold war should tend to continue among certain peoples' movements ! Détente between governments can be strengthened only by détente among peoples. This process will be facilitated if on the one hand the older members of the Conference of NGOs

realized that the Anglo-Saxon pattern of voluntary organization is not the only pattern and that organizations differently structured also have people behind them; people whose support is also necessary if the United Nations is to achieve the purposes for which it was created. On the other hand these new organizations will do well to examine their methods of work and modify them in such a way as to dispel the suspicions and fears which the traditional NGOs rightly or wrongly have about them.

Reference was made earlier to the working relations between NGOs having consultative relations with ECOSOC. Apart from the working relations springing from the obligations of membership of the NGO Conference, a special mechanism has gradually developed by which special committees could be set up to deal with substantive issues and thus give NGOs an opportunity to exchange views, co-operate in certain fields and even organize joint activities.

In spite of its numerous tasks and heavy work-load the Federation's Secretariat

has participated in the work of these committees, workshops, symposia and also conferences of NGOs on special issues. Similar activities have been carried out by the Federation's Offices in New York and Paris. In conclusion it is necessary to point out that while a certain measure of co-operation is taking place among NGOs at the international level, the co-operation between the affiliates of these same organizations at the national level leaves much to be desired. This is a pity as, in the final analysis, governments tend to be more sensitive to na-

tional pressures than to international appeals, criticisms and condemnations. It is hoped that in the next biennium UNAs will take the initiative in promoting this co-operation at the national level. Unless our affiliates succeed in doing this we shall not be securing for the UN and its Agencies all the understanding and support they need. In other words we shall not be carrying out our own aims adequately and effectively and, in the long run, it is peace, justice, security and progress which will be imperilled.

## Resolutions

### Disarmament

THE TWENTY-FIFTH PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF WFUNA.

NOTING with deep satisfaction the progress in the field of political détente in recent years and particularly the success of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. CONSIDERING that political détente should be followed by military détente and substantial progress in disarmament.

EXPRESSING, however, concern at the continuing nuclear and conventional arms race and at the prospect of the creation of new, and even more awesome weapons.

EMPHASIZES the importance of strict observation of the prohibition of the threat and use of force among States including the use of all nuclear weapons.

EMPHASIZES the need to take effective measures leading towards nuclear disarmament, and also to reach an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

CALLS for the conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the threat and use of force in international relations including the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons in order to facilitate the implementation of the relevant resolution of the 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly,

CALLS as a matter of extreme urgency for the Governments of the USSR and USA to bring the SALT M talks to a rapid and constructive conclusion and for the participants in the Geneva and Vienna Conferences also to rapidly take significant steps to achieve the purpose of those conferences.

CALLS UPON the United Nations to complete constructive preparations as soon as feasible, in order to convene a World Disarmament Conference so as to take urgently necessary steps to achieve general, complete and verified disarmament, REQUESTS that in the preparation for the World Disarmament Conference there should be close consultation with WFUNA and all other Non-Governmental Organizations involved in peace and disarmament issues.

CALLS UPON the United Nations to facilitate the implementation of proposals submitted to it as regards banning, under an effective system of verification, the development and production of new kinds of weapons of mass destruction and of new systems of such weapons, and completely and universally banning nuclear arms tests, which would make an important contribution towards limiting the arms race, and APPEALS to the United Nations Associations to do all in their power to encourage the discussion of the disarmament issue in broad public and governmental circles, to facilitate the adoption on the international level and the implementation of constructive measures to stop the arms race, to ban the weapons of mass destruction and to reduce substantially the armaments and armed forces of all States.

### Détente

THE TWENTY-FIFTH PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF WFUNA.

NOTING with satisfaction the definite progress achieved in normalizing international relations,

APPRECIATING the trend towards International detente which has become the dominant feature of world developments, and noting with satisfaction, among other things, that the successful conclusion of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe was a major step towards turning Europe into a continent of durable peace and co-operation between countries and can have a beneficial influence on international relations throughout the world and recognizing that the implementation of all parts of this agreement will further peace, understanding and human rights,

EXPRESSING, at the same time, concern over the unsettled international conflicts which jeopardize peace and security, and over other pressing international problems, notably arms reduction and disarmament,

REAFFIRMING their profound conviction that the United Nations must be an important and effective instrument for the maintenance of peace and security and for international co-operation on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter, EMPHASIZING that the United Nations cannot and should not stand aside from the efforts to consolidate and further develop the positive trends in international relations, BEING CONVINCED that broader and deeper international detente creates more favourable opportunities for heightening the efficacy of the United Nations, in particular, in working towards its chief aim of maintaining international peace and security,

1. CALLS ON all United Nations Member Countries to do their utmost to consolidate and deepen international detente, co-operation and understanding, making full use, for this purpose, of the possibilities of the United Nations in conformity with the aims and principles set forth in its Charter,

2. CALLS ON all National Associations for the United Nations to take appropriate steps to mobilize public opinion in their countries, to support deeper and broader international detente, co-operation and understanding in all parts of the world, including regions where unresolved conflicts between States still exist, and to make detente irreversible,

3. CALLS ON all National United Nations Associations to take appropriate steps to influence their own governments to make effective all parts of the Agreement of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, so that the spirit of detente and international co-operation will be furthered and strengthened,

4. CALLS ON all National United Nations Associations to do everything possible, including the preparation of publications and the issuing of appeals to public opinion and governments, to develop a broad movement in favour of making political detente effective and supplementing it with military detente with the aim of ending the arms race and achieving effective disarmament,

5. CALLS ON all National United Nations Associations to use for these purposes all available resources, including rallies and undertakings that reach broad sections of the population, symposia, conferences, the preparation of studies and publications, and

6. CALLS FURTHER on all National Associations to increase bilateral and multilateral co-operation for these purposes.

#### Information and education for peace

THE TWENTY-FIFTH PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF WFUNA,

AWARE of existing differences in the orientations, traditions, values and aims among the peoples of our world today and the conflict-situations thus arising,

REALIZING that the existence of common values and of international law do not prevent conflicts but contribute to non-violent and non-aggressive resolutions of conflicts.

EXPRESSING THE HOPE that, in future, the UN as an instrument for conflict resolution will adapt itself to the changes, needs and challenges of today's world,

STRESSING THE NEED for world-wide peace research relevant to the development of international relations, the international power structure and potential causes of conflicts and for specific mechanisms to prevent conflicts from developing into confrontations which threaten international peace, and RECALLING Resolutions of the UN GENERAL Assembly of 1971 and 1973 on Peace Research,  
CALLS UPON UNAS

1. to include scientists, especially peace researchers, among their members and to make full use of their findings,
2. to increase, by programmes of information and education, the knowledge of the general public in their countries of issues involving potential conflicts and to increase public awareness of issues in a balanced manner, giving full effect to the legitimate arguments of the contending parties,
3. to encourage contacts between members of UN Associations, either on bilateral bases or in multilateral symposia, especially in the case of potential conflict behaviour in an area.

#### NGO Participation

THE TWENTY-FIFTH PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF WFUNA.

WHEREAS the continued interest and support of non-governmental organizations is essential to the success of the United Nations, and should be encouraged,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 25th Plenary Assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Associations : ENDORSES the statement of the Secretary-General of WFUNA regarding the continued access of non-governmental organizations to sessions of the United Nations, and to its bodies and agencies, under the terms of ECOSOC resolution 1296,

CALLS UPON all Member Associations of WFUNA to urge their Governments to support the concept of active non-governmental organization participation in the activities of the United Nations, and to encourage the expansion of this participation into all parts of the UN system, and

CALLS UPON all Member Associations of WFUNA to resist any attempts at interference in the activities of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with ECOSOC.

(Draft resolution presented by the UN Association of the USA)

#### International Women's Year

THE TWENTY-FIFTH PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF WFUNA,

RECOGNIZING that women throughout the world generally have been denied equal and full participation in the civic, social, economic and political affairs of their countries and in contributing to the cause of peace and security of all peoples, FURTHER RECOGNIZING that discrimination against women has impeded the economic development of their countries and affected the quality of life of their families and of future generations,

CALLS UPON all Member Associations actively to implement the proposals contained in the Plan of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference for International Women's Year in Mexico City and further calls upon all UNAS to take all necessary steps to ensure that their governments fulfill the obligations assumed by them by their adoption of the Plan of Action.

## UN ORDRE MONDIAL COMPTABLE?



Si les ONG doivent maintenant se plaindre, c'est qu'elles n'ont pas su ou pas voulu combattre avec efficacité. Dans le monde entier il n'y a que la manière agressive qui retient l'attention, qui s'impose. Les prêches ne suffisent pas. L'église perd pied par un tel moyen.

Cela étant, pouvons-nous demander pourquoi la problématique mondiale appelle « l'établissement d'un nouvel ordre avant tout monétaire » ? Pourquoi ce nouvel ordre ne serait-il pas, avant tout, comptable ?

Notamment parce qu'il est inévitablement comptable et qu'aucun problème monétaire international n'est réalisable aussi longtemps que le nivellement des salaires ne s'étend pas de façon mondiale. Ceci sachant que dans tous les pays les salaires conditionnent les prix et que la montée de ceux-ci avilit — fatalement — le pouvoir d'achat de la monnaie. D'où l'érosion monétaire et l'inflation (incontestablement internationale), tandis que la Comptabilité Economique Universelle et le Bilan Universel (scientifiquement élaborés) confirment avec évidence que « les bons comptes font les bons amis » et, ipso facto, préparent inévitablement au tout > de la coopération et de la Paix. La monnaie internationale sera, mais pas encore demain.

Peut-on savoir pourquoi les « multinationales » sont un interlocuteur économique qui pourrait être « maudit » ? Alors que ces entreprises qui subordonnent tout à leurs intérêts privés directs, peuvent être disciplinées à condition d'imposer à leurs diverses ramifications une seule et même comptabilité économique universelle. Ainsi seulement tout le monde pourrait voir clair, comprendre, analyser sa gestion et faire répartir équitablement les bénéfices au profit de l'intérêt général. Ceci explique pourquoi les comptables répugnent à s'aligner sur la Comptabilité économique universelle.

Et pourquoi, alors que tout est soumis à l'ordre économique international, le « langage international » ne devrait-il pas s'arrimer sur le langage des comptes internationaux — celui des chiffres canalisés et de l'indexation décimale des comptes. — tel qu'il se présente actuellement évolué et à la merci des grands phénomènes économiques dont les lois naturelles impulsent les initiatives et activités humaines de tous ordres. Et cela volens nolens, assorti d'un nouveau raisonnement scientifique.

La « réforme des structures », dont tout un chacun se gargarise, au vu du désordre économique, sans jamais présenter une solution efficiente réalisable, pourrait-elle se fonder sur une autre science que la « socionomie » ? Celle-ci destinée à mettre de l'ordre dans le désordre social et économique, en commençant par apprécier, comme il faut, les responsabilités de chacun ayant des comptes à rendre. C'est là le préalable de la coopération économique internationale... pour l'équité, l'équilibre, la Paix dans la justice.

Tout cela devrait être développé.

Malheureusement, en ce qui concerne les OING, elles ne sont souvent internationales qu'en titre, non en esprit, ni en intention. Trop accrochées au terroir, aux intérêts exclusifs de leur objet social — parfois mercantile — elles ne sont pas prêtes à sacrifier leurs routines, leurs raisonnements de toujours pour installer une réelle communauté de vue et d'action. Elles ne sont pas évoluées au point de vouloir faire bénéficier les autres OING de leurs expériences — de gestion principalement — afin de créer l'émulation internationale de la coopération transnationale, afin de faire pièce, en force, aux prétentions des O.I.G. trop nationales. Le budget étant une information précieuse pour un enseignement commun de l'organisation des OING un congrès, à Barcelone, en 1970, a tenté d'en instaurer l'idée et l'esprit, mais ce fut totalement vain. Cependant, le Bulletin de l'U.A.I. a préconisé — n° 3, 1968, p. 160 — la solution simple et rationnelle, fondamentale, en quatre langues; elle est restée lettre morte et cinq années ont été perdues par toutes les OING indistinctement. Le recul devant l'effort, le refus du changement, la peur de lutter ont vaincu — provisoirement — le progrès offert.

M.M.E.R. Mommen  
Administrateur-général de  
l'ACADEMIE INTERNATIONALE DE COMPTABILITE  
20.10.75

## THE UNIVERSALITY OF UNESCO

In the course of our inquiry addressed to NGOs, we have had the pleasure of publishing the interesting views of Mr. F.W.G. Baker concerning the Universality of UNESCO (1). We did so quoting his title as Executive Secretary of the International Council of Scientific Unions. However, we wish to clarify that Mr. Baker wrote to us in a personal capacity, and that his views do not necessarily represent those of his association.

(1) « *International Associations* », no. 10, Octobre 1975, page 465.

Hearings before the

Committee on Foreign Relations  
United States Senate  
94th Congress, First Session, 7 May-4 June, 1975

Extract from the testimony

by **Alvin Toffler**  
(author of « Future Shock »)

*(N.B. The emphasis in bold text has been supplied by the editors of International Associations, but the subheadings are those supplied in the original printed report of the Hearings).*

Mr. Chairman, I am an author and social critic and I am not an expert on international affairs. I am not a specialist on the problems of the United Nations, and I was, therefore, surprised to be invited here but I must say I am delighted, because I believe that the Government all too often ignores the views of nonexperts. The outsider or nonspecialist often sees problems quite differently than those who spend their entire careers dealing with them, and I think this difference in perception can be stimulating and fruitful. But because I have not devoted my life to international affairs, and because I have not had very close direct connections with these problems, I say what I have to say with a degree of tentativeness which is not customary for me. Even if I put them in forceful terms, take them as tentative, nevertheless...

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#### Goals are to end international anarchy

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I obviously share a broad spectrum of agreement with the other gentlemen at this table on the need for some alternative to international anarchy. And

I think we probably would all agree on a few central goals that really ought to be at the heart of American foreign policy. I can summarize those in three items.

The planet is in need of ecological rebalancing. There is a danger that we will destroy the biosphere that supports us and, therefore, it is in the interest of all nations to do something about altering the way we deal with the environment.

The second goal needs to be economic rebalancing. The disparity between the rich and poor has reached the point at which it threatens everyone.

The third goal ought to be, it seems to me, the containment of conflict.

All of these have been stated here before in better and more detailed ways, and there is no need for me to elaborate on them now.

I also think that what Dr. Brown referred to as . . . progressive internationalism » is basically the right attitude with which to confront the problems around us.

#### Questionable notions

But, having said that, I also have certain problems and hesitations.

First, I think the projection of American experience either from the 1780's or from the progressive era or from any other era of American history onto the world scale, on to the global screen, is a cultural mistake. Analogies based on U.S. experience in U.S. history are not readily applicable to the world as diverse and conflict filled as our own. We are dealing with a world filled with people whose cultures are different from our own, and who have different views of reality. Those have to be respected. The notion that our history provides a model for everyone else ought to be reexamined. The American Revolution took place 200 years ago. It should not be a model for any other society as we approach the year 2000.

Secondly, we need some form of world order. But to assume that a world order needs to take the form of « world government » or some sort of « United States of the world » or some « federal model » based on our contemporary notions of federalism, is another notion that ought to be examined more carefully. It suggests that the way you get « order » is through the creation of a centralized power. The reverse may also be true. We need to reexamine our faith in centralization.

Similarly, our historic belief in the importance of economic integration has led to the notion that « interdependence » is always, under all circumstances, a good idea. This idea is particularly popular among internationalists. Unfortunately, I think that is also a dangerous misconception. Anybody who analyzes an adaptive system, whether it is a machine system or a biological system, will find not only interdependence of the parts, but also the capability of those parts to separate or decouple from one another when necessary — to become independent under certain conditions. I believe we have reached the stage of overintegration or overinterdependence in the world economy with the result that we have all become too vulnerable to each others mistakes.

When we build ourselves an ocean liner, we build separate airtight compartments into it, so that, if one springs a leak, the whole ship does not sink. I think such « fail-safe » principles need to be looked at in connection with the problems of world order as well, and that we need to think in terms of the creation not of a single center, or a single world government that will some day govern the nations of the world, but rather in terms of self-regulatory network of transnational institutions, multiple institutions, a polycentric system. Such a transnational network can provide a higher degree of stability for the planet than the centralized model based on a single international governmental organization. The goal of the U.N. is not and should not be to evolve into a world government.

### Crisis in industrial society

Today it is only possible to understand the problems of the U.N. if we see them in relationship to the much larger social transformations taking place on the planet. There would be no crisis, I think, in the U.N. today, or in the U.S. relationship to the U.N., if there were not a general crisis in industrial societies. We must understand this general crisis.

Industrial societies have not always existed. Our industrial civilization is only about 200 or 300 years old. It sprang from the Industrial Revolution at different times and in different places. But all industrial societies share certain fundamental characteristics. They are based on mass production and mass distribution. They all develop mass education systems, mass media. They are all part of an integrated money system. They all develop a materialistic value system. They all, by and large, rely on the nuclear family system. And they are all dependent upon fossil fuels.

Moreover — and, as we shall see, this is crucial to the U.N. — they are all based on the nation-state and on bureau-

cratic forms of organization. In short, industrial societies are made up of certain common parts and processes. They form a system.

What is happening today is the crackup of this system. When I say that the system is breaking up, I am not talking about the capitalist system or the socialist or Communist system, but the larger system that includes both — the industrial system. This breakdown is evident not just in terms of energy and resource dislocations or in dislocations and upheavals in technology. It is also evident in the breakdown of the nuclear family system, in changes in the value system in the society, and many other upsets and malfunctions.

The wild oscillation of the global economy is also related to this overall historic breakdown of the industrial system, the general crisis of industrialism...

I think that industrial societies, whether they are capitalist or Communist or any intermediate form, all make use of certain fundamental technologies and social procedures. As a result, the guy who gets up in the morning and goes to work in the factory in Kiev is not that different from the guy who gets up and goes to work in the factory in Detroit or Pittsburgh. Their daily routines and experiences are not so different.

Certainly, there are profound political, cultural, and historic differences, and certainly we would rather live here, and they might or might not prefer to live there — but these underlying life-support systems of all industrial societies are basically the same. For example, none of them could function without mass education or mass communications. They all, regardless of whether they are capitalist or Communist, rely on a certain form of family structure.

They all share the assumption that economic growth or economic development is the primary aim of the society and of the individual, by and large. They all develop similar internal procedures. They all organize huge bureaucracies — pyramidal hierarchies. That is the dominant form of human organizing in all industrial societies, whether the United States or the Soviet Union. So that, I believe, there are fundamental similarities between industrial societies quite apart from their political differences. And it is these underlying arrangements that are now out of gear, that are now beginning to come apart. Of course, when I speak about the breakdown of industrial societies, that can be taken as a Spenglerian vision of doom. But the transition out of industrialism can also be seen as the birth of a new civilization.

What is happening, I think, is some sort of fundamental historic transformation. The system that we have grown up in — most of us are products of industrial societies — is now transforming into something new, and that new society is likely to have quite different charac-

teristics. It may very well be based on advanced technology, but not any longer, for example, on traditional assembly-line mass production. It may no longer be based on very large scale bureaucratic forms of organization but, rather, on decentralized self-managing forms, and so on...

### Emergence of transnational technology and institutions

The most obvious new fact to grow out of this historic shift is the emergence of new technology and new institutions that are simply too big for the nation state — institutions or technology that span the planet, institutions, or technologies that are not national but transnational.

For example, we now have what is, in effect, a new transnational currency, Eurodollars, with an estimated 180 billion of these rattling around the world last year and no transnational agency capable of regulating or controlling them.

We have developed transnational banks. We have, above all, created transnational corporations and trade unions. And the scale of some of these new transnational institutions is enormous. The multinationals, for example, are so large that, according to the International Trade Subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, on a given day at the end of 1971, these multinational corporations held \$ 268 billion in short-term liquid assets. This pocket money, as it were, was \* more than twice the total of all international monetary institutions in the world on the same date ». How can the present regulatory institutions hope to regulate such vast new entities!

These great transnational institutions are, in turn, based on powerful technologies, some of which endanger the biosphere we all share, from the ozone layer to the ocean floor, and many of which produce problems that are beyond the control of any one nation. This is why national leaders are increasingly helpless to stem the powerful external waves that jolt national economies.

In short, the transition to superindustrialism has raised the stakes in the game of survival to the transnational level.

### Where does the U.N. fit in transnational system

Now where does the U.N. fit into this picture and why is it so widely regarded as a failure?

To understand the U.N. we must first recognize that the U.N. is only a tiny piece of a swiftly emerging transnational mosaic or network of institutions which are part of the new superindustrial system.

**This network consists of thousands of organizations and millions of individuals around the world in continually shifting relationships with one another.**

It consists not only of multinational corporations but also of transnational communications — satellites, computer banks, telecommunication systems. It consists of transnational transport systems, ranging from supertankers to supersonics. It even includes transnational religious and cultural movements. Thus, a wave of Eastern mysticism reaches into the United States just as a wave of American culture, in the form of blue jeans, rock music, and transistor radios sweeps through Europe, or, for that matter, the Middle East.

**This transnational network which is springing up also includes swiftly proliferating political and economic institutions, more and more intergovernmental organizations, regional common markets, « multinational research centers, and development projects.**

This profusion of intergovernmental institutions is matched at the nongovernmental level — a critical point to which I will return in a minute. For now it is only necessary to note that there are already some 2,600 nongovernmental organizations or NGO's whose activities reach beyond national borders and who themselves form a key network within the larger network. Only when it is observed against this very large, rapidly changing background, can the U.N. be seen for what it really is. It is only one small component in a very large, rapidly developing system. It is a microchip in a highly charged interactive network. This U.N. chip or component is important because it has certain positive functions that no other part of the system can perform and the case for the U.N. rests heavily on this fact. Some of these functions were mentioned at the table today. It is still clearly useful to be able to plant a peacekeeping force in Sinai and on Golan Heights. It is still necessary for certain global housekeeping tasks to be routinely performed, for instance, those quietly being carried out under U.N. aegis by the international telecommunication union, or the international civil aviation organization, the postal union, the copyright organization and the like. Even the much-criticized « talk-shop » function of the U.N. — the provision of a truly global forum — is a valuable one. The rhetoric and grandstanding in U.N. debates and the passage of resolutions, 97 percent of which, by actual count, never result in action, makes this seem like an exercise in futility. Nevertheless, much useful communication is carried on behind the scenes. So the U.N. does have important functions. If it did not exist it would have to be reinvented to perform these functions.

Furthermore, in defense of the U.N., many of its failures are not surprising since it serves, as others have pointed out, as a hospital for last-resort cases, ultimate crises. Problems are dumped into the U.N. when all other efforts already have failed. It is like a doctor 90 percent of whose patients have terminal cancer when they walk in his door. So that the U.N.'s failure rate should not be evaluated in the usual way.

Finally, the dramatic failures of the U.N. should be measured against the giant scale of the problems and the contrasting size of the U.N. resources. Roughly speaking, as I calculate it, the total annual U.N. budget is in the area of \$ 1 billion a year, give or take a bit. This means that the total U.N. budget each year is 1/263 or 0.0037 of the loose change available to multinational corporations on any given day. Our U.S. per capita contribution to that budget is, I believe, only about 16 cents per month — which is the cost of a package of chewing gum. It is as though we were trying to hold the world together with chewing gum. So we ought not be surprised if the U.N. so often seems ineffective, not to say bankrupt.

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### **U.N. is based on anachronistic assumptions**

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Having entered all of that into the record, however, I think we must be absolutely clear that the U.N. as it now exists, is dangerously ineffective. Arrogant, shoot-from-the-glands, get-tough attitudes won't help; but neither will liberal do-good defensiveness about this fact. The U.N. is overbureaucratized. It is badly and wastefully organized. It is based on anachronistic assumptions. It is, itself, arrogant. The U.N. does not see itself as one chip or component, in a growing transnational network, but as an independent unit, just as nations mistakenly see themselves as independent units. It argues against national sovereignty but foolishly asserts its own organizational sovereignty. It does not seem to understand that it cannot function effectively until it is connected up with, or wired into, other parts of the transnational network. And because it isolates itself from the rest of the network, it has no roots among ordinary people, no basis or constituency, or direct contacts with the everyday organizations and groups through which most of the work of the world actually gets done. Finally, if it is bureaucratic, it is also rigid, confused and disoriented. It is, in the words of one Member of the U.S. Senate, « a basket case of future shock ».

This brings us to the role of the United States in the United Nations. Within this already unstable organization, the

United States faces a political crisis that is likely to intensify dramatically within the next 2 or 3 years. For this reason, it is important for us to look at some of the stages, some of the forums this crisis might take.

### **Possible future scenarios**

Here is how one well-placed observer of the U.N. situation sees the crisis developing. « The rapid U.S. retreat within the present structure of the U.N. system will be characterized by the formation of large temporary majorities from the developing countries which will be demonstrably hostile toward U.S. national interest. The United States and some of its allies will be placed in a defensive, isolated position, by virtue of almost presaged proceeding which would constitute new emotional and collective brainwashing sessions rather than civilized, international, tolerant, rational forums.

« U.N. meetings will be transformed into revolutionary tribunals where perhaps even terrorist groups will be protected, while member states are abused. The United States may well find itself singled out for these humiliating outbursts ». It is also quite likely, he believes, that a successful effort will be made to move the U.N. headquarters out of New York to Vienna or Geneva, or perhaps to Algeria or Mexico City.

If we play out this scenario, we might also very quickly find dissident groups within the United States — whether American Indians or Eskimos or blacks or other ethnic minorities or, (or example, prisoners or small farmers or West Virginia miners — being invited to use the U.N. as a platform from which to influence the internal affairs of this country.

Another possibility is that the U.N. itself will be torn into competing pieces as nation after nation or group after group break away to form their own mini U.N.'s.

Now, that is not a very pleasant picture. This scenario is certainly not inevitable. No one knows how events will develop. But it represents one dramatic set of possibilities that ought not be ignored, especially since such events, in turn, are likely to intensify dangerous pressures inside the United States for a kind of Neanderthal isolationism. They could provoke us into blind, intransigent opposition to global progress. To head off the crisis, we need to understand that it is not just a « gangup » or a random or accidental event. It is a direct outgrowth of the decline of the nation-state in the high technology world, a process which is an inescapable part of the superindustrial revolution.

## U.N. — a product of industrial age mentality

Like all industrial societies, the U.N. is nation-based. It is not a United World Organization and never was. It is a United Nation's organization. It takes for granted, right from the start, the perpetuation of and the need for nation-states. This is an industrial-era idea. The modern nation is a direct product of the industrial revolution. Of course, great territorial empires existed before the industrial revolution. But they lacked the one decisive component that all modern nations share: an integrated economy. Nations in the modern sense arose because industrial technology required nonlocal resources. It was impossible to build an industrial society out of purely local resources. You needed raw materials from a larger area. Similarly, the new technologies of industrialism made it possible to produce more goods than could be sold in a local market. Therefore, you began to expand, and you developed integrated, national economic markets. The modern nation state includes, therefore, an integrated economy as one of its fundamental components.

Today we have 138 member nations of the U.N. They range from the Peoples Republic of China with 800 million people to 20 nations whose combined population scarcely adds up to 10 million. I would hazard a guess that fewer than 40 or 50 of these have the tightly integrated economic systems that characterize modern nations. This doesn't mean that they are unimportant. The familiar sneers about mini-nations or « Third World corn flakes » reflect an arrogance based on ignorance.

Senator Percy : To emphasize your point, among those smaller nations with nonintegrated economies are some of the most powerful in the world, OPEC countries.

Mr. Toffler : That is right.

Senator Percy : Such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. So when you say they are important, they are not only important, they are absolutely vital.

Mr. Toffler : Clearly. The fact that some so-called minination doesn't sit on some crucial resource today does not mean it will not someday soon. As our technology changes, our resource needs change. So I think we are going to have to get over our cultural arrogance about small states. But we also need to understand the role of nationhood in them because it bears directly on the structure of the U.N.

## New concepts of development and nationhood

Today nationalism and nations are crucially important to the so-called devel-

oping countries. To the degree that development means traditional industrialism or industrialization, they require the nation-state as a political framework for the emerging integration of their economies. We are going to see soon a new concept of development that is not based on blind implementation of Western industrial experience. When we do, the role of nationhood will begin to change. But until now development in many countries has meant industrialization. And to the degree that developing countries means industrializing countries, to the degree that they become enmeshed in the world money system, to the degree that they become dependent upon trade and export, and so on, they will find it convenient, if not necessary, to create or maintain the nation-state.

The crisis in the U.N. springs in good measure from the fact that, ironically, precisely the opposite situation is now the case in the most technologically advanced parts of the world. The nation-state, far from being crucially important for solving problems, is increasingly becoming an obstacle. Too small to cope with transnational realities, it is too big to deal effectively with main subnational problems. This is why we begin to hear more demands for decentralization and devolution of political power, not only in our country, but more dramatically in place like Scotland and Wales, in Alsace Lorraine and Corsica and Quebec and British Columbia and Western Australia, to cite only a few instances...

To return, there is a reason for these demands for regional autonomy or secession. Just as the industrial revolution « massified » society, the super-industrial revolution now occurring « demassifies » it. As the superindustrial revolution develops, technological societies become increasingly diverse, their consensus breaks apart. They become « demassified ». This means they become more diverse culturally, socially, technologically, ethnically and politically.

## Movement of power necessary

They become so varied internally that key problems can no longer be defined let alone solved, at the national level. In this situation return to the regions, states provinces or cities. Power must, in short move down from the national level.

Simultaneously, because of the increasing scale and scope of our technology and the global integration referred to earlier, more and more power must move up above the national level to transnational agencies. Thus more and

more problems arise that cannot be solved by a single nation. As the super-industrial revolution advances, the high technology nation-state begins to lose control at both ends. In short, power moves up to transnational and down to subnational levels at the same time.

We thus live on a planet divided into one part in which the nation-state, as a political form, is growing more important, and another part in which the nation-state is growing less important. The political crisis in the U.N. springs from precisely this split. It is this split which aggravates relationships between rich and poor nations, between the mega-states and the mini-states. Indeed, this division can be expected to broaden until it threatens to crack the U.N. wide open.

All this suggests that, if there is to be a workable U.N. in the future, it will have to revolutionize its basis of membership. It will have to become not the United Nations but a United World Organization (perhaps one of several). If it is to remain an umbrella under which all peoples can join, it will have to give up the assumption that the only form of representation is representation by nation.

## Alternative forms of representation at the U.N.

We shall have to begin designing one or more world organizations in which the principle of representation is quite different — in which, for example, representation is extended to the major religions, or to different occupational or professional groupings, from peasants to scientists, or in which racial, or ethnic differences are recognized, or in which geographical regions are represented on a population basis. In fact, one can conceive of the U.N. itself transformed in the future into an organization based on multiple forms of representation and perhaps having several different chambers.

Not only is the present structure of the U.N. not sacred, it is obsolete for all parties concerned. From a long-range point of view, the transformation of the U.N. from the United Nations to the United World Organization is a necessary next step.

The problem of the nation is, however, only one of the fundamental factors in the U.N. crisis.

The second great problem I think facing the U.N., is its international bureaucratic structure, the fact that it is built like a pyramid, rather than in a responsible, ad-hocratic, flexible form of organization. Because of the

rapid rate of change and because of the very diverse and unexpected demands produced by the high-change environment, bureaucracies can no longer operate effectively. The internal structure of the U.N. will need to undergo fundamental changes if it is to become effective. I can enlarge on that later, if the members of the committee wish.

But the final point I would like to emphasize is that, if the U.N. is to function realistically, it is going to have to face the fact that it's only one piece of a larger network. And here I think the United States has a crucial and innovative role to play.

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### Plugging the U.N. into other transnational networks

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Our long-term role should be to strengthen other parts of the transnational network and to encourage the U.N. to plug its efforts into them. To understand this, we might think in terms of not one but two world organizations that coexist today. The first is the U.N., which is highly visible, controversial, and political. The second world « organization », and I put that word in quotes, is not a single organization at all, but a vast, complex collection of agencies and organizations — the 2,600 nongovernmental organizations alluded to earlier. These international organizations span every conceivable human interest. They devote themselves to everything from ocean exploration to education; they deal with every conceivable produce of raw materials.

They represent every conceivable shade of political interest or lack of interest. The number of these organizations has been growing very, very rapidly, rising from 1,300 in 1963 to twice that number today, and it is expected that from 1,000 to 2,000 more such organizations will spring up around the world by 1985. They represent a great unrecognized global resource. They are, in a sense, an undeveloped part of the transnational network. We have well-developed governments and governmental organizations. We have well-developed multinational corporations. But we have yet to devote much effort — or even do much thinking about — this third layer of the emerging transnational network.

Despite this, last year these NGO's or nongovernmental organizations had an aggregate budget of about \$ 1.4 billion, of which some \$ 800 million was channeled into aid or development project of one kind or another. And this is only the tip of the proverbial iceberg because all of these international organizations have national affiliates and subsidiaries whose budgets are much larger as a rule than that of the

International organizations to which they belong. Many of these organizations are highly respected, high caliber groups, filled with energetic, skilled, and talented members, many of whom are eager to be of service to the global community. Many have strong scientific or other capabilities for dealing with some of the same health, medical, cultural, or ecological problems as the U.N. itself. I don't know that anybody has even calculated yet how many individual human beings are members of this vast, seething, energy-filled system. Senator Percy : Do you have a system of a lot of interlocking directors, people serving on multunits and relatively smaller groups of people that really concentrate on that ? Mr. Toffler : I don't think so. I am sure there is overlap, but it is such a diverse group that, in fact, if anything, it is not sufficiently integrated or connected.

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### Strengthening nongovernmental organizations

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The NGO's represent a largely ignored part of the transnational network. Very often they go their own way, as though the U.N. didn't exist — which apparently, is precisely what the U.N. wants them to do, because, while it is true that 600 NGO's hold what is misleadingly known as consultative status with the U.N., the fact is that the U.N. is very jealous of its « sovereignty ». It regards these NGO's much as it regards cholera and yaws. It sometimes undercuts them, but more often it ignores them. So basically we find two key parts of the transnational network, with many common goals, but each operating, by and large, as though the other didn't exist.

When you look at these two parts of the network you see something remarkable. The U.N. is heavy at the top, it has a sizable bureaucracy (not compared with General Motors, of course, but within its own terms, a sizable bureaucracy). Yet it has no roots. Its wires run from the U.N. to the 138 nation-states and then stop. The U.N., in a word, is all top and no bottom.

When we look at the NGO's, we find the exact reverse. They are all bottom and no top. They have lines or wires that run down through their affiliates into lives of literally millions and millions of people around the globe. The NGO's are active, doing things everywhere. But there is no coordination, no systematic way for them to interact, no effective way to find other organizations with similar goals, and no way to really connect their energies up with the United Nations system itself.

I would suggest, therefore, that one of our goals ought to be to find a way to

strengthen the NGO sector of the transnational system and to channel their energies into the development of improved food supplies, conservation measures, depollution programs, community development and so forth. Here the United States could make a major change at very little cost. If the United States did nothing but simply provide a limited amount of office space, some travel funds, and telephone WATS lines for some of these organizations — facilitative services for them — I think it would significantly upgrade a fundamental piece of this emerging transnational network. Within the U.N., the United States ought to earmark specific funds to be used for the purpose of integrating these two parts of the network, the U.N. and the NGO's. For example, a special fund contribution to the U.N. environmental program for the support of nongovernmental organizations in the environmental field could have long-range structural value to both the U.N. and the NGO's. Where the United States does provide funds to the U.N. for work with NGO's moreover, it ought to stipulate that control over the funds should be jointly shared by the NGO's and the U.N., so that NGO's do not need to come to the U.N. as supplicants. By supporting the NGO or voluntary sector, the United States would be building up an enormous transnational resource of value to all of us — the U.N. included. There are, of course, problems with this policy, as with any other. Many Third World countries look upon NGO's as essentially Western in origin and outlook.

Nevertheless, the careful, deliberate strengthening of the NGO sector and the integration of U.N. activities with the activities of the NGO's would go a long way toward replacing the present bureaucracy with a flexible, effective ad-hocracy.

To summarize, then, long-term U.S. policy toward the U.N. must take into consideration the larger transnational network that is swiftly emerging as part of the breakdown of industrialism and its replacement with a new, super-industrial world system. The United States ought to begin thinking now about proposals for alternative forms of representation within the U.N. It should support efforts at internal reorganization of the U.N. to reduce the bureaucratization. And it should present a clear, direct program for breaking down some of the walls that separate the U.N. from other parts of the transnational network, the NGO's in particular. Whatever it does, it should not shoot from the hip. We cannot allow ourselves the luxury of going into blind opposition. We need a calm, unexcitable approach based on long range rather than immediate goals. We need, in short, to see our relationship with the U.N. in the context of the super-industrial revolution...

## What can the United States do to strengthen the U.N. ?

Senator Clark : I am going to pose one question, Mr. Chairman, and ask that each of the members of the panel address themselves to it.

What would you like to see us do differently that would help strengthen the U.N. ?

Mr. Toffler : I think that we can't strengthen the U.N. by denying its weaknesses. Therefore, I think, we ought to reexamine the way we support it with money. As I have said, I am not an expert, but my impression is that we support the various specialized agencies in addition to making a contribution to the central fund. I think the very idea of specialized agencies may be obsolete, that we ought perhaps to be looking at specialized missions, specialized programs, specialized temporary projects, instead. In other words, our money ought to be earmarked more closely for specific purposes and programs rather than for the maintenance of permanent structures of that kind.

### Move toward regionalization

I think there is going to be a move toward regionalization within the U.N. and we should not oppose that move. In fact, perhaps we might use our financial contributions to encourage the development of healthy regionalization within the structure. As I said, we ought to do something — and small amounts could make a significant difference — to shift in a dramatic way the relationship of the U.N. to all of these nongovernmental organizations outside, which are essentially frozen out by the U.N. right now. These are all ways to encourage debureaucratization. Basically, the U.N. has to become mission-oriented rather than bureaucratically organized in the pyramidal form.

And we can help to some degree.

On the more general philosophical or political question relating to our stance, I would simply agree with what has been said here. We would be making, I think, a dreadful mistake if we allowed ourselves to be pushed into the corner of being the opposition party — opposed to equity in the world, opposed to ecological sanity in the world, opposed to any of these goals which are necessary for survival of everyone. If we face the position that we are going to be blindly tough, that we are going to walk out, we would very soon find ourselves an international pariah, and this would have a very profound negative impact on some of the very

people in this country who favor those policies...

### « Adhocracy »

Senator Percy : Dr. Toffler, in « Future Shock », you express the view that « adhocracy » will be the organizational system of the future. Would you expand on that ? What do you mean by adhocracy, and how does the concept apply to international organization matters ?

Senator Percy : Dr. Toffler, in « Future » in a very, very sketchy fashion. Mr. Toffler : That is what I alluded to during the period of industrial society, we have learned to create very large, very powerful, and very seemingly efficient organizational structures that are essentially designed in the shape of pyramids, with a hierarchy of command, with the orders flowing from the top down, with the people down below taking orders, with functional divisions, so that you have, in a company, for example, a marketing department, a manufacturing department, a research development department, and some other departments. These are permanent structures with people frozen into positions that are also regarded as more or less permanent. Any large civil service bureaucracy including the U.N. civil service bureaucracy, reflects that kind of organizational structure.

Now, that type of organization is highly efficient in an environment which is predictable, because, in effect, the bureaucracy is a kind of machine. It is a factory for producing repetitive decisions. That is what a bureaucracy really is. It is designed to produce a relatively narrow range of decisions and to produce those in as routine and repetitive and standardized a fashion as possible.

Senator Percy : Could it also be looked on as a machine for grinding up and disintegrating new ideas ?

Mr. Toffler : Clearly. At this point I would like to throw in a four-line poem that Kenneth Boulding once wrote while attending a boring conference. He said :

In every corporation  
Are lines of communication,  
Along which, from root to crown,  
Ideas flow up and vetoes down.

So yes, of course. But the reason we have built bureaucracies is that they make a certain kind of sense where the organization has to deal with a predictable environment. If it knows that very week it is going to get a fixed number of orders for a certain product, and it will receive a fixed amount of supplies, that is fine. But as organizations move into less predictable environments, as the rate of change becomes more rapid, the « efficiency » of bu-

reaucracy breaks down. What is required are organizational forms that permit ideas, permit inventive responses, permit resourceful responses to totally new situations. Bureaucracies are no good at that. The U.N., it seems to me, is still organized in this anachronistic pyramidal fashion. One alternative to that is the structure which is now beginning to emerge in many advanced industries, but which also has analogs outside the corporate world.

For example, both ITT and the Vietcong share certain organizational characteristics. Thus neither of them is really a classical bureaucracy. Both of them rely on temporary units that are mission-oriented, that are created and then folded down after their mission is accomplished. And both of them undoubtedly require a great deal of movement of the people back and forth.

Neither of them is a civil service kind of organization. The U.N. is. That's why I think it is going to be forced to restructure itself along more ad-hoc-ratic lines — which also implies a downward movement of the decision-making within the structure. And this is what I was trying to suggest, that our policy could encourage that kind of internal renovation.

### How to create a coherent international network of nongovernmental groups

Senator Percy : You are a sharp critic of the concept of world government, feeling that you really distrust the centralization of power, as I understand it, and you would much prefer to see created an international network of institutions and arrangements.

I am troubled by how you would organize that and yet I saw in Bucharest where we had the bureaucracy represented by all of the governments there, and all of the private agencies that dealt with population planning formed an organization that they called a tribune. You could actually meet with all of them, address them all. They had a newspaper, they put out daily bulletins, they really proved an effective force and found a way to work with the governments of the bureaucracy. The effort is really rather remarkable.

Would you care to expand on how you would envision groups of people representing across-the-board industry, labor, women, ethnic and religious groups, organized students and so forth, coming from various geographic units ?

How would you organize them into some sort of a coherent network and what issues would such assemblies take up ?

Mr. Toffler : The question raises extreme difficulties. When you say I mis-

trust world government, what I mistrust is centralization of power, and I think we should not find ourselves in a position of opposing the notion of world order based on decentralized power or pluralistic power. We have got to find an alternative structure which deals with both these questions. The ready assumption that if we can centralize power we will be able to solve our problems, is a traditional assumption that grows out of our industrial-era experience. I think it applies less and less. One of the reasons I argue the case for much more attention to the NGO's is that the NGO's form the potential for any number of temporary, mission-oriented consortia that could be brought together, whether they are environmen-

tal organizations or scientific organizations or organizations concerned with community development of food or whatever the issues are. It is possible to put together temporary consortia to deal with specific problems. Now, in order for that to work you have to have some coordination or management. But what I am describing need not be a pyramid.

Now, here is one way to verbalize the alternative organizational structure. Think of the pyramid. Then think of a thin frame, a very thin frame which is essentially coordinate, which is a thin layer of management and direction, with a whole series of essentially temporary organizational clusters of

modules that have relatively short life spans, and among which people float quite freely. They move from one module to another rather than being frozen in a single bureaucratic niche. If we pump some funds into the non-governmental sector, we might help to create precisely this thin coordinate system at the top. We would then have a basis for a very large, very diverse, very flexible, ad-hocratic organization that could operate in the international field. If we simultaneously help the U.N. destructure itself and then restructure itself along these lines, we would be ahead of the game that much further. Then if we connected these two networks, we would be light years ahead of where we are now...

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Consultation dossier  
ONLY THE OLD IN BODY  
AND SPIRIT NEED APPLY

## - a Fable based on an attempt by Youth NGOs to communicative with the United Nations

by Jon Alexander

(Secretary-General of ISMUN) (1)

In his message to mark UN Day this year — 24 October, the 30th Anniversary of the entry into force of the UN Charter — UN Secretary-General Waldheim emphasised the importance of the « profound personal stake in the future of the United Nations », which « every man and woman has ». I wonder how many cynical eyebrows that sentiment raised — even among NGOs who base so much of their raison d'être

on the need to realise the claim of the UN to be an organisation of « WE, THE PEOPLES... ». But if the adults (who will not be around to see the dawning of the long-yearned-for new age) are cynical before the UN's hypocrisies and ever-expanding bureaucracy, what do the young feel about them, how do the hundreds of millions of under-25s, who together with their children will either inherit the new age

or reap the destruction which their parents have sown, how do they regard the UN ?

It's a good question, and one that no honest person can fully answer, especially regarding the majority of the world's youth who are not « organised » in their rural or urban centres in the under-developed nations of the world.

But since the current session of the UN General Assembly is to discuss 'Channels of Communication between the United Nations (2) and Youth and International Youth Organisations', it may be useful — especially in the context of the current reassessment of relations between NGOs and the UN System, which has been a feature in these columns recently — to examine at least some aspects of this question.

The General Assembly debate will be based on the experience, particularly of the UN Secretariat and International Youth Non-Governmental Organisations (IYNGOs) in consultative status with EcoSoc, during a 3-year « testing-period » (1973-5) initiated by the General Assembly after the Secretariat had produced a report (A/8743) on measures needed « to establish channels of communication with youth and international youth organisations ». This mandate, from General Assembly resolution 2497 (XXIV) was a long-overdue admission that prior to 1969 no channels of communication worthy of the name had existed, an analysis both shared by the Secretariat which described the existing situation as « inadequate » and « largely formalistic » (3), and repeatedly confirmed during the « testing-period » in which ISMUN and a number of other IYNGOs have been deeply involved.

### ISMUN's position

Let me, at this point, clarify the base of this question — the relationship between « the young » and « society ».

ISMUN's position (and that of most IYNGOs, I believe) is that young people, at whatever age one draws a line, are an integral sector of society whose needs and aspirations can only be met within the context of the progress of the society in which they live towards its goals of economic, social and cultural development. At the same time it is undeniable that in many societies (even in some where legislation affords people certain rights at a low age) youth is a marginal element, who are not given equal opportunities to participate meaningfully in the mainstream of their national life (like women, or ethnic minorities, in certain societies).

It is also recognised that young people have certain specific needs that are related to their dependency status (food, health facilities, education, etc) or to the transitional stage from dependency to independent adulthood (vocational training, culture & leisure facilities, counselling, etc.). There is real evidence that the formidable task of meeting these needs (as with meeting the needs of any sector of society) will be accomplished much more quickly,

cheaply and effectively, by providing the consumer with the widest range of opportunities to participate meaningfully in the process, not least with a view to training them through the exercise of responsibility for the important tasks of national and global citizenship. In this context the importance of creating effective channels of communication between the UN and young people is an essential prerequisite to their full participation in the programmes of the UN cannot be overstated.

### Youth participation and UN programmes

It is not clear what motivated the General Assembly to take up this question — maybe May 1968 in Paris and elsewhere forced certain Governments to realise that youth participation at least in those areas of national life directly affecting the young was something which needed some attention. Certainly prior to 1969 interest in youth and youth programmes within the UN was either limited to a very few delegations or was the usual run of paternalistic provisions for the young and studies/research on the young (as problems). To undertake any programmes with real live young people, in ways which involved them meaningfully in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programmes and enabled them to exercise substantial responsibility, rather than exploited them as cheap labour, was unheard of — or expressly avoided, as by those who, witnessing the total success of UN Volunteers in alienating the only IYNGO which had substantial experience in the field of « export volunteers », concluded that working with young people was not the path of promotion and the easy life (a conclusion, incidentally, that the new extended brand of UNV seems to share if one is to judge by the current state of its relations with the IYNGO community). Until about the same period, the interest of most IYNGOs in the UN, and their knowledge of its procedures and programmes, was pretty minimal — for a number of very good reasons. The very nature of a real youth organisation, continual turnover in membership and staff, fluctuations in policy and priorities, minimal material resources, the diversity and complexity of the UN System, its deadly preference for words and paper rather than action, its governmental nature, and the bias within it for a long time against certain organisations with certain political orientations — all these and other factors reduced the involvement of IYNGOs in the UN itself, although many of them undertook programmes at all levels on issues (like decolonisation, development, disarmament, and environment) which were major UN concerns.

Since 1969, however, this has changed considerably — almost despite the UN. By that, I mean that most of the positive developments in IYNGO interest and involvement in the UN have taken place as a result of factors that owe little to the UN, whereas the UN's initiatives and actions have generally been negative or have included significant negative aspects.

### Funding

Nothing illustrates this more clearly than the question of funding either for youth programmes within the UN, particularly for programmes with young people or involving IYNGOs (with whom the UN has a Charter-based relationship), which might emanate from the « testing-period », or for effective channels of communication, a universally recognised prerequisite for efficient programming (as the UN Regular Budget clearly testifies). When the UN came to seek a mechanism for funding youth programmes, it was done by interested sectors of the Secretariat (primarily interested in the maintenance or extension of their own « empires » than in the full involvement of youth) without any prior consultation with a single IYNGO, despite the channels of communication exercise, with the result that in June this year 15 of the major IYNGOs took the unprecedented step of requesting (through the Secretary-General) that the General Assembly postpone consideration of the proposal until proper consultation had taken place. (Neither had the Specialised Agencies been consulted on this proposal, which resulted in an intensification of the usual territorial warfare, which is far from ended and in which the first and major losers are the young.) The proposed mechanism is the Special Voluntary Fund of UN Volunteers, and the deadlock may yet be resolved if the General Assembly make certain amendments to the draft resolution (E/RES/1966) which designates UNV as an « operational unit of the UN for the launching of operational programmes to promote the effective involvement of youth in the development process », otherwise the problem which UNV faced in implementing its first mandate in the area of « export volunteers » are likely to pale into insignificance compared to those of executing its extended mandate over the heads of a much more conscious and united IYNGO community.

Regarding the establishment of effective channels of communication, the future appears at the moment even less bright. The UN has never provided a single \$ from its Regular Budget for channels of communication with IYNGOs in consultative status, since

the minimal funding which has been channelled through the UN for the Geneva Informal Meeting of IYNGOs (now likely to be recognised formally by the General Assembly as a major channel of communication between the UN and youth) has come from the surplus from the World Youth Assembly in 1970, the part of the surplus at least which was not squandered on a \$ 10,000 mural (against the wishes of the IYNGOs who voiced their opinion on the issue) or given to the UN University (which has failed to include « appropriate representation of young scholars » in its Council, despite the fact its Charter stipulates such representation and the Secretariat has already sought and received appropriate nominees). Now that surplus is exhausted, and the UN Secretariat has rejected a request for \$ 10,000 per year (4) to fund, the travel of IYNGO representatives of organisations not based in Geneva, especially those from the developing countries. The General Assembly could usefully recognise the Geneva Informal Meeting as a major channel of communication with organised youth, but to do so without allocating sufficient resources (or it to realise its proven liaison and programmatic potential would be cynical in the extreme.

#### **A lack of communication and cooperation**

But if money is needed to enable a channel of communication to work, something else is also required — the ability to communicate, to hear and to respond meaningfully. And it is in this area that the UN, on the basis of its record (both the Secretariat and the Member States) during the « testing-period », has revealed (with a few exceptions) its real bankruptcy. For the UN is either so lacking in principled direction or so frightened of the voice of youth, that even when that voice is carefully selected or deliberately restrains itself in the hope of encouraging a positive response, it will deny that voice a hearing.

The only visible element of the « testing-period », for example, was the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth (AHAG), established by the General Assembly to advise the Secretary-General — ie : it was an internal advisory body of « experts » to the Secretariat. It met for 10 days once a year in 1973-5, composed of 10 young people carefully selected by the Secretariat by some magic formula which guaranteed all sorts of artificial « balances », all serving in their « personal capacities » (a technique totally rejected by many IYNGOs and some of the AHAG members, including myself). Normally such an « expert » group would have the

same membership throughout its existence — not AHAG. The membership at the 2nd meeting was totally new, and in all 23 young people participated in one or two of the meetings. Personally, I can say that to participate in the latter two meetings was an education — in the difficulties of communicating meaningfully with a bureaucracy like the UN.

It was clear from the fate of the report of the first meeting of AHAG that the UN tradition of creating problems (or statements/documents emanating from youth meetings was still very much alive. Not only were the recommendations of the Group seldom discussed, let alone implemented, by the responsible section of the Secretariat or policy-making organ, but the report only became official by the skin of its teeth after an attempt to delete the request for the report from the relevant Eco-Soc resolution had been withdrawn. The report of the second meeting, not over-forthright in its criticism of the lack of progress since the first meeting, was not so lucky, nor was the third. It is very clear that the decision was taken somewhere in the Secretariat not to push for the inclusion in the relevant resolution of a request (or the reports of these two meetings with the result that they will not become official documents of the UN — they will remain un-documents. Worse than that, the Secretariat not only then failed to convey fully and fairly the conclusions and recommendations of the latter two meetings to the General Assembly in the just-published report of the Secretary-General (A/10275) on the « testing-period », but after a feeble first draft had been prepared some faceless bureaucrat higher up the pecking ladder, made a number of further substantial cuts (including all references to the desirability of having the reports of AHAG circulated (or further discussion both among youth organisations and within the UN, and all references to the funds needed to make the Geneva Informal Meeting the effective channel of communications that the report recommended elsewhere it should be recognised to be).

In such circumstances, our expectations from the General Assembly can hardly be high. But if the signs on the UN side are grim, things are brighter with the IYNGOs, who having successfully organised as a joint venture a major youth coherence on population during World Population Year, are now embarking on a wide-ranging programme on « Unemployment and Young People » with an emphasis on concrete national projects, thus developing further on the success of the 20 projects which followed the International Youth Population Conference. Perhaps, if the UN will not learn to communicate and cooperate, the IYNGOs should vote with their feet.

#### **FOOTNOTES**

(1) *The International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN) was the first Youth NGO to be accorded Category I consultative status with EcoSoc — 28 years after the founding of the UN !*

(2) *At the General Assembly and in this article the discussion will deal solely with the UN itself, excluding the rest of the UN system — a distinction which bears no relation to modern realities, especially with regard to programming, but which is fiercely preserved (or attacked, depending on the issue) within the bureaucracies, and which kills all attempts at much-needed coordination. For instance, in 8 years of ACC meetings on youth policies and programmes, the UN and Agency representatives could not even agree on a common conceptual framework !*

*This distinction should be contested on all possible occasions by NGOs, especially in the context of the « restructuring » debate, and the all too frequent attempts by parts of the UN system to use NGOs in fighting irrelevant internal battles should be exposed and resisted.*

*In particular, there is no part of the UN system which has a record to be proud of regarding meaningful youth participation, and if IYNGOs are to make any progress on this issue, it must be based on agreed principles applied throughout the UN system.*

(3) See A/6743, paragraphs 12 and 32 respectively.

(4) *This request is in fact not the full sum required, if representatives from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East are to be assisted to participate in the Geneva Informal Meeting as fully as they should. It should also be compared with the \$ 78,000 per year in 1974 and 1975 for the 2nd and 3rd AHAG meetings.*

*The question has to be posed — if the UN was willing to spend that sum on an 'ad hoc' and unrepresentative consultative unit, which itself recognised the fundamental need for an effective channel of communication to be developed on a permanent and more representative basis, how can the UN refuse to allocate a similar sum for the maintenance and development of existing machinery (the Geneva Informal Meeting), which has already demonstrated the potential to fulfil this role ?*

# NGOs BEWARE !

# Consultation dossier

This article (\*) was specially written for « Profile », published by and for International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. European Headquarters, ITT Europe Inc. The purpose of the periodical, published quarterly in English, French, German and Spanish editions, is to provide a continuing profile of ITT to counter information which is « prompted or coloured by emotion — fear, hostility, suspicion ». The first editorial stated « Some may brand this publication as propaganda. We can only say that it is aimed at that sector of opinion which, by its training and aptitude for critical analysis, is least susceptible to propaganda and least likely to have its mind made up by others. We shall simply dig for facts which are not readily available and let the reader draw his own conclusions. The company is not a unique phenomenon, and it cannot be isolated from its time or the world around it. Accordingly we shall include in Profile significant contributions, by well-known authors and personalities, on issues which are important to us and, we hope, to our readers ».

We reproduce this article from the current issue for several reasons. Firstly because the discussion of an International Conference of Business Enterprises relates to our concern for International Conferences of International Non-profit Organizations; the motivation may be different, but the pressures to create such structures, and the problems of how they work and relate to suspicious intergovernmental structures, may have points of similarity.

The emergence of such a proposal into the open should be followed with careful attention :

- because of its many implications
- because the United Nations might welcome such a new body as an NGO with which consultative relations could be established under Article 71 of the Charter (whereas the U.N. is most embarrassed at having to relate to individual profit-making multinationals);
- because, if individual multinationals, or conferences of multinationals, were recognized as NGOs by the U.N. (and the Charter does not preclude this), those Member States hostile to non-profit NGOs might be quite happy to see the « social action » NGOs in the same bag as the multinationals;
- and because the United Nations might find it convenient to accord special privileges to multinationals through the new Commission on Transnational Corporations at a time when the facilities accorded to NGOs are being eroded. Secondly, because it is the first periodical we have received which is written by a multinational enterprise (outside its home country) and for a multinational audience. Thirdly, because we think that our readers should be aware of this strategy by a multinational to create a climate of opinion to enable it to move in a direction of structural modification of the international system. And finally, as with the first article which we reproduced from « Profile » (see International Associations, no. 2, 1975, pages 85-88), which was also by C. Northcote Parkinson concerning the break-up of the nation-state system into semi-autonomous sub-regions, we find it interesting that such themes should be chosen as issues important to ITT in particular in its thinking about the future.

*Any system which allows multinational companies to work more smoothly with different national interests must be good for business generally. A European House of Lords, in which multinationals would be represented, could be the answer, says Professor C. Northcote Parkinson*

*In this article, specially written for « Profile » as part of the series that explores the realities of the multinationals, he advocates his personal views on transnational harmony, above the level of everyday diplomacy or negotiation.*

The world's first multinational industry was the manufacture of dynamite. This business was founded by Alfred Nobel (1833-96), the Swedish inventor of that explosive. Railway and shipping companies looked dubiously at this highly unstable substance so that export plans had to be abandoned, dynamite being manufactured henceforth in each country where it was wanted. The result was an industrial network which ignored the frontiers. What Nobel failed to invent was an organisation for controlling his far-flung empire, which finally disintegrated, leaving the Nobel Peace Prize as its slightly inconsequent tombstone. The problem of controlling a multina-

tional company was finally solved by Marcus Samuel, whose Royal Dutch Shell Group still flourishes, by Unilever (another Anglo-Dutch concern) and by Nestlé of Switzerland. These examples of a successful internationalism were followed by the American firms of Du Pont, Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive, Ford, Gillette, IBM, Heinz and ITT.

Multinationals are now numbered in hundreds, many of them with main European offices in Brussels. They are generally useful, as most will admit, in spreading technological information and managerial skill. They bring a

measure of prosperity to countries which are not otherwise industrialised and they are undoubtedly a major force on the side of peace and against conflict in any form.

They are also, however, a target for criticism. They are accused, for example, of profiteering in drugs, the critics sometimes failing to notice the cost of research as apart from the cost of supply. They are accused, more vaguely, of representing a kind of neocolonial rule; an economic strangle hold instead of a strict administration. One way and another they attract a fair amount of adverse comment.

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### No passport for the elephant

Visiting the Kruger National Park, the author of this article was told by its chief executive that many of the difficulties with which he had to contend stemmed from the fact that the Park boundaries did not enclose an ecological region. Within such a region the migrant forms of wild life have room to move between summer and winter grazing shifting seasonally between the hills and the plain. But the boundaries of the National Park are all too National, fixed in one direction by private request or government decision fixed in another direction by the frontiers of Mozambique. Left to themselves, the elephants would not worry too much about passport formalities. As things are, some attempt must be made to keep them within a merely political ringfence, outside of which they have no protection in law. Throughout the world at large, frontiers have been fixed and frozen by military and political accident. The areas thus fenced off are not ecological or economic regions. Unrestricted trade would ignore the customs barriers, flowing to the best market by the shortest route, but there are a host of complex restrictions by which the natural pattern is distorted. In the web of restraining frontiers the multinational company is seen as the rogue elephant, ready to trample down the fence should it be given the chance. National governments put much of their effort into ensuring that the elephant's opportunity will never come.

The nation, unlike the multinational company, was formed for the one purpose of war. For administrative convenience it is often too large. For economic purposes it is often too small. It uses the language of aggression and defence, insisting upon its national sovereignty, hoisting its battletorn flag, defending its sacred soil, defying its traditional enemies and playing its national anthem.

Us more patriotic citizens apply the military metaphor to matters of commerce. They fear an invasion of foreign merchandise. They resent an alien firm's advertising campaign. They urge each other to buy only the goods which bear the national emblem. They will endure siege conditions, if need be, and they will defend their own markets to the last. To men of this sort, whose patriotism is most deeply felt, the multinational company is, on the one hand, a hostile army and, on the other hand, a sinister system of espionage. Using their patriotic language, we can thus talk of the American invasion of Europe. In more muted tones we can mention the European counter-attack on America.

In our saner moments, however, we may come to see that much of this hysteria is beside the point. Our mistake has been to accept a metaphor as a reality. The terms we are using, from aggressive salesmanship to economic

### A PROFILE OF ITT BY ITT

from « Profile » (Autumn, 1975)

## MULTINATIONALS:

## THE OLDEST COMMON MARKET

Idealistically, the European Community (Common Market) represents an association of communities, designed to uphold general common interests. Currently, however, this bold concept is rife by differences — not only of opinion, but of sectarian interests.

Recession has stimulated many nationalistic instincts seldom much below the surface, which are portrayed happily by the political cartoonists of all the member countries. Thus one sees a Belgian and a Luxembourger saying of a British delegate, « He's as arrogant as the Germans, difficult as the French, volatile as the Italians, blunt as the Dutch, dour as the Danes and as contrary as the Irish, in fact, a true European ! »

The attention of the nine member countries is in fact firmly fixed on their individual back yards. Home problems of inflation, « guest workers », unemployment and strikes have given common aims (like economic and monetary union by 1980) a very low priority indeed.

But all these negatives are only growing pains. Every large organisation with any sort of truly multinational impact has to suffer them... and the parallel between the Common Market and multinationals is extra-ordinary.

The main advantage that many multinationals have is that they fused together into a workable organisation many decades ago, as is the case of ITT. Standard Elektrik Lorenz, one of its German companies, was formed from the merger of Mix & Genest and C. Lorenz, which were established around 1880. ITT's main Belgian company, Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company, was set up in 1882. Its main British company, Standard Telephones and Cables, came next in 1883, while in France G. Abolard & Cie, later to become Le Matériel Téléphonique, opened in 1889 and La Société Postel-Vinay (now La Compagnie Générale de Constructions Téléphoniques) was founded in 1892. The process of their fusion began when Sosthenes Behn set up the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in 1920.

From the start, the company had a philosophy for international co-operation which was expressed in this 1920s statement (although the reference to communications systems is today obsolete, ITT having long since withdrawn from telephone operating in Europe, the essential significance of the views expressed is still valid to this day) : « The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation was organised to co-operate and assist technically and financially in the general development of electrical communications in a broad international sense, and, with respect of the organisation and development of national communications systems, it is the purpose of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation to develop truly national systems operated by the nationals of each country in which the International Corporation is or may become interested ». International teamwork, which is currently bedevilling the Common Market, has been a way of life at ITT in Europe from the very beginning. When, in 1927 for example, ITT installed one of the first major rotary telephone exchanges in France, the Carnot exchange in Paris, the technicians working on the project included Belgians, Britons, Danes, Norwegians, Hungarians and Australians, as well as Frenchmen. The policy of managing national companies by nationals has been closely adhered to, with very rare and temporary exceptions, to this day. This sort of experience bodes very well for a truly integrated Europe. Already a number of close links have been quietly established (between businessmen, lawyers, accountants and academics) which have improved inter-national understanding. People are moving around more freely than ever before, easily accepting the idea of open frontiers, free trade, mobility of labour and common laws. Those who think of themselves as « Europeans », who believe in the currently visionary concept of a European Government, sharing in the common interest the resources now held by different nation states, can take heart. Time is on their side — and the experience of the multinationals, the oldest Common Market, is there to be drawn on.

surrender, are not really applicable to matters of business. We are quite wrong to shudder at the names of Chase Manhattan or Westinghouse as if these represented so many hostile nations. The rogue elephant is not really dangerous. The only trouble is that he does not fit into the political framework in which we have come to believe.

Against the multinational company the gist of the politician's complaint is that it is unpatriotic. He means by this that it is disloyal to national interests, as seen by him, and that it is a potential security risk. He assumes that Texaco and Goodyear represent the vanguard of American aggression. The fact is, however, that the multinational company is much more what it would seem to be.

Take BATA, for example, the manufacturer of footwear. The firm was founded originally in Czechoslovakia but moved to Canada, where it is still based. There are now more than 100 companies in the group, operating in over 40 different countries, its 6,000 executives being drawn from every country in the world. The group's biggest sales are in India but would the government of India be right to regard BATA as an instrument of Canadian or Czechoslovak aggression?

Thomas Bata is an essentially international figure, spending half his life in jet aircraft and all his energies on a business which covers the world. It would be as absurd to see him as a Canadian representative as it would be to think him a communist spy. The real multinational company president lives in an economic world of his own, on a higher plane than that of national politics. He is ahead of the rest of us in thinking already of the world as one.

#### A House of Lords for Europe

In some ways people in the Middle Ages would seem to have been more practical than we are to-day. A typical medieval institution is the British House of Lords; essentially a gathering of people thought to be useful, still more a gathering of people it would be dangerous to ignore. It included almost from the beginning the leading soldiers, financiers and judges. It included bishops and mitred abbots who were at least partly international in character.

It included the larger landowners, the big businessmen of the day, and its tradition has been to recruit (as time has gone on) a variety of people who are thought to be important, from the owners of newspapers to the brewers of beer. The House sets an example which should not be wasted on a world which is moving, hesitantly, away from nationalism. The United Nations is probably a false start on the wrong lines but we see more hopeful organi-

sations, the EEC being one and NATO perhaps another. What Europe would seem to want, following the British example, is a European House of Lords, a non-elected assembly of people who are important in themselves. This would be the gathering in which the multinational companies should, ideally, be represented. It would not be worldwide but it would cover, in time, the one continent and might serve to harmonise its relationships with international big business. When other continents followed suit there would be, throughout the world, a more viable system of commerce and finance. There would be, apart from that, a forum in which some important matters might be discussed. Two matters would come high on the agenda. One might be a code of conduct to be observed by multinational companies — and national governments. Another would be the dangers inherent in polluting the sea and sky.

We are all familiar with the view that management should be « responsible », but this is possible only within rather narrow limits. For the company's aims are laid down in its articles of association and the general welfare of mankind is not among them. The duties of the directors are precisely defined and a wide interpretation of those duties would not even be legal. Could there be an appeal to the shareholders? There could be nothing of the kind. Half the shareholders are institutions, bound by their several terms of reference. Many are trustees, responsible for incomes payable to widows and orphans, foundations and charities.

There is no way of transforming a company into something totally different. There are ways, however, in which its policies can be modified and these are proper subjects of discussion between the companies themselves. If one company is to forego the advantage which might result from a certain technique, its directors need to be assured that other companies, in other parts of the world, have agreed to do the same. This sort of agreement is not to be reached at a local political level. The agreement has to be regional or global, above the level of every-day diplomacy or negotiation. There are grounds for thinking that a code of conduct is needed and that it might derive, in the first instance, from a European House of Lords.

#### The long arm of the multinationals

Then there is the threat of pollution. It is the peculiarity of this danger that it cannot be tackled at the national level.

Countries round the Mediterranean are all pouring sewage and chemical effluent into that sea. Any one country could ban this practice so far as its own coasts are concerned, but none has authority over the rest. As for the

crime committed by the supertanker, it may be committed on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any court and outside the accepted definition of piracy. Voices are raised in protest against pollution, but little is achieved. So far as pollution is concerned, mankind would seem to be on a collision course with destiny.

But a part at least of the pollution might be prevented by agreement between the multinational companies, for theirs is an authority which goes beyond the national frontier. Their orders go directly to the ships themselves. A European Conference of Big Business could do much and a World Conference could do more. Far from looking with jealousy at the rogue elephants, we should encourage them to meet together and elect a chairman. They have a great part to play, partly as an influence on the side of peace, but still more as the group which could best enforce some fairly elementary rules of conduct.

Of one thing we can be certain and it is this: that any attempt by national governments to break up the multinational companies, bringing them down to the merely national level, would be a major disaster for the world. In a significant article of recent date, Dr. Rainer Hellman pointed out that the nation states feel more and more powerless in relation to the multinationals. He goes on to suggest that their remedy is to strengthen their regional groupings as between the countries of the EEC, the Andean Pact or Comecon (in East Europe) and so confront the multinational companies with an agreed policy for a given region. He finally suggested that the multinationals should themselves be in favour of such a policy because the alternative would be to multiply controls in each individual state. There is much in this argument to command respect, but the sequel should surely be a corresponding organisation of the companies themselves. They would gain more attention if they were to speak with a single voice.

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*\* The executives of the world corporations are the natural new leaders of a peaceful, humane world. In 1500 the papacy lost its dominance over men's minds; in the 1960s the leaders of the nation-states have also suffered a dramatic decline in confidence and power. The new world leaders are the creative executives of world corporations ».*

*From Global problem solving - a new corporate mission, by Arthur Barber, published in « Innovation », no. 15 (Oct.) 1970.*



# POLITICS AND TRADITION Impressions of the Mexico Conference and Tribune

for the International Women's Year

by Susan Traill



The Mexico Conference for International Women's Year has been criticized in the general press for being too political, too disorganized, and in the case of the developed world press, too Third World oriented. In most cases a kinder paragraph or two rounds off a generally caustic appraisal. What has it all achieved?

IGO reports are more positive, almost propagandist in their applause for the event. It does seem to have been something of a star-studded occasion, almost in the style of an Ascot or the Parris fashion season. It was a chance for Mrs. Sadat and Mrs. Rabin to walk out on each other's speeches, a meeting ground of Princes and Princesses from far-away places: an historic and memorable event. The mixing of such high-level company surely augurs well for future national developments. It is surprising too that international journalists by-passed the opportunity of such excellent copy for their columns in a cloud of mere sarcasm. NGO reports also tend to be buoyant, idealistic, hopeful, although NGO participation in the Conference through the Tribune and amendments proposed to the Draft Plan for Action was checked to an absolute minimum. One association comments how it was pleased that many governmental amendments which were adopted approximated to their own proposals, since theirs were not accepted. Another NGO delegate commented how irritating she found the statement of the President of the Conference, Pedro Ojeda Paullada, that nothing new was being said at the Tribune. She also expressed the view that it was a bad point, if only symbolically, that a man should have been chosen as President of this particular Conference.

It serves to illustrate certain of the structural weaknesses in the Mexico fabric. In bending over backwards not to be unfair to men (equality); in deciding beforehand that women do not have problems of their own, only problems of under-development; and in deciding that women are fundamentally different apart from their biological

function, ie that they are peaceful (a misnomer), the organizers of the Conference left the widest possible margin for dissention and digression. Other factors contributed to create schisms which should not have occurred if the debate had focussed properly on women's issues. To individuals, the phenomenon of a UN world Conference with attendant

NGO Tribune can be totally confusing.

Yet such individuals are often highly involved in activities at a national level and can contribute much through their experience. If the action and fine resolutions are to continue into effect, then support from both individuals and NGOs is essential.

6,000 women, many from NGOs, but also many taking part in an individual

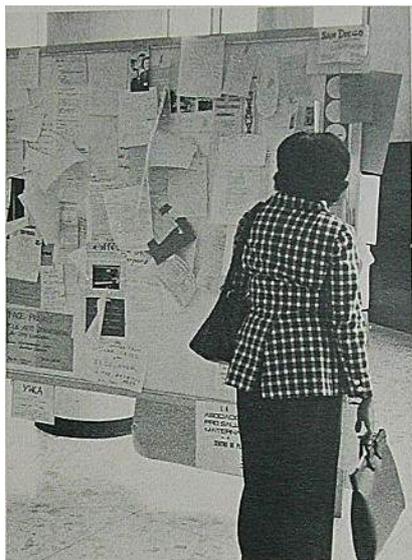


Photo : Lydia Horton

capacity, attended the Tribune. This made the Tribune attendance about three times that of the Conference. Since it is by definition less formal than the Conference, the importance of good basic organization cannot be overemphasized; and for this purpose an adequate budget. Both were lacking. The budget allotted for the Conference was less than one third that allowed for Bucharest. The Mexico Tribune suffered similarly. In addition to this, the venue was changed from Bogota to Mexico City only six months before the Conference was due to open. Advance information and advance seminars, such as those where the Draft Plan of Action was established, were fewer and the seminars more compressed than those either for Population or the lavish outlay on Habitat currently in full swing. The Conference dates were set back twice, thus cutting down the already minimal preparation time. Although the Tribune was held at the same time and in the same city, it was not held in the same place. When the Conference President said that nothing new was being said at the Tribune, it seems indicative of a predetermined attitude not to take the Tribune activities into consideration. If the UN had genuinely sought an information effect from the Tribune, it would have encouraged the Mexican authorities to set up both Conference and Tribune on what surely must be one of the world's largest university campuses, instead of separating them by five miles of urban pandemonium. By pushing the Tribune into the background, it ensured that there would be no counter-balance to the political debate. Some individual participants felt that in Mexico, the Machismo empire, all Tribune participants were viewed with suspicion by the authorities, as "a bunch of wild madcap women". Protected from this unruly mob, the political arena of the Conference was tempered by yet another factor, that of the Mexican desire to take a more prominent place in UN affairs.

The site of Mexico City expressed in itself a political element, that of the emerging Third World. At the same time it epitomized the key sublimation of the women's issue to that of development. Yet, despite this, the majority of the Third World, Asia, was under-represented at the Conference because of inaccessibility. One post-Conference report stressed the urgent need for a similar conference to be held in Asia.

Most of the ad hoc participants, naturally enough, came from the two Americas, producing a head-on political collision between developed and developing countries. This mainly affected the Tribune, but spread from there to the Conference. Copies of the Draft Plan of Action were virtually unobtainable at the Tribune. Amendments could only be made after studying it. Women



*This was one of only two notice boards provided at the Tribune for 6000 women.*

from developed countries, with easier access to documentation in their own countries and sometimes with more support from their national delegations, were able to read the Plan and take part in the drafting of amendments, whereas those from developing countries were less able to do so. This caused accusations of political manipulation on the part of the developed countries, which culminated in an almost riot scene on the last day of the Conference. Had the basic documentation been adequately organized, and surely the Draft Plan was the essential document, this situation would not have arisen.

The work of the Tribune, including its own programme of discussions and consideration of the Draft Plan of Action, could have been linked to the work of the Conference, if the Tribune had not been relegated to a backwater. NGOs and individuals represented a complete range of opinions, religious to political, progressive to conservative. An example of the contrasts to be found: the presence of the International Planned Parenthood Federation and an anti-abortion group. However, the stimulus of this rich gathering of different views was wasted while the Conference indulged itself in political wrang-

lings far removed from women's issues, or the practical effectuation and results of women's equality. The curbing of this political tide and redirection of attention onto women's problems was mainly due to the efforts of Elizabeth Reid (Australia) and Françoise Giroud (France), who also drew attention to the NGO and Tribune contribution. In contrast to the Conference, the Tribune expressed essentially the female point of view through its complete spectrum, represented in the long-established women's NGOs and women's sections of NGOs, concerned and coping with different women's and world problems in different ways, and in feminist organizations and individuals, taking a more militant approach. Debates were often heated. They were also politically involved. This seemed inescapable owing to the tenor of the Conference, the site, the ad hoc participants, and the themes of equality, development and peace. However, when the discussion centred around the problems women face as women, politics fell into the background, and agreement could be reached. This happened during two sessions held concerning the organization of a Tribunal in Brussels next year on crimes against women - the injustices that women face as human beings.

Considering the heavy political overtones of the Conference, the achievements embodied in the Plan of Action finally adopted, are remarkable. Some Tribune participants commented on the basic soundness of the Draft Plan, which in many places only needed more emphatic wording rather than actual amendments. Despite this 894 amendments were presented to the Conference, mostly from governmental delegations, since there was little or no time to consider NGO amendments. The contents of the Plan hinge on three main points : education, employment and participation in decision-making. These excellent principles already sound a little rhetorical, rather like their abundant forerunners produced by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women for the past 30 years. The politicization of the debate ensured that the minimum of time was given to discussion of how these goals should be achieved in practice. Yet it was agreed that in spite of the recognition of the principle of equality between men and women by national governments, progress in achieving this had been slow. One item of the Plan calls for parity in the exercise of civil, social and political rights such as those pertaining to marriage, citizenship and commerce. However, this point is scarcely stressed; it is difficult to pick it out from a welter of high-sounding but vaguely worded demands for greater literacy, equal opportunities in education and employment, etc. But where is the incentive for a woman to make the effort to educate herself better to obtain better working conditions, or for a government to make this effort for her, if she is still dependent on a man as « head of the household » under civil law ? Will this man allow her to be better educated or to have a job equal to his ? Another point calls for the need to recognize the economic value of women's work in the home, in domestic food production and in marketing... « not traditionally remunerated ». Here lies a possible incentive for governments to provide better education for women, but not to ensure them better employment nor a more equal status under the law. There is no suggestion that men should perhaps share in some of these non-remunerated tasks, or that the tasks in themselves should be remunerated. An article defining the purpose of International Women's Year said that it was to establish what women are and what they should be now and in the future. It seems that the Mexico Conference was more interested in the « should be » than the . are ». This has been the bane of women for millenia. It is out-of-keeping with the approach taken at other world conferences in other UN Years. Why make an exception for women ? The women themselves did not choose to make this change. The UN by its own admission is male-dominated and practices discrimina-

tion against woman. Women in various capacities were available for consultation at the Tribune, but the opportunity was excluded.

The sad fact of social change is that it has been so slow. It is only now that it is seen to adversely affect economic change, that governments are prepared to « intensify their efforts » towards more equality for women. It was perhaps too much to expect any radical outcome from the Mexico Conference, but this in fact is what was needed.

Thirty years is too long to wait for the equality promised in the UN Charter and by the Commission on the Status of Women. However, the only means of checking the concrete results of the fine resolutions of the Plan of Action will be a follow-up Conference to be held in 1980. This was proposed by Princess Ashraf of Iran and accepted by the UN. A Tribune proposal for a continuing UN study group to monitor developments was quashed.

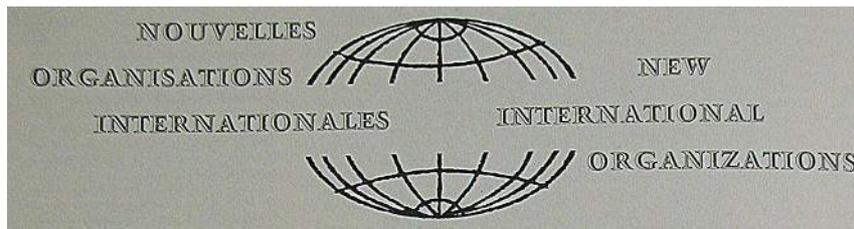
The Conference recognized and normalized more key demands than feminists thought possible, both in the Plan of Action and in supplementary resolutions against the « degrading exploitation of women as sex symbols and instruments of economic interests by certain media », against the discrimination against women within the United Nations system itself, and in favour of encouraging national governments to include women delegates at international meetings. However, in the politicization of the debates and the UN's and Mexico's fear of non-governmental women, the dynamic value of this event was lost. As Alvin Toffler remarked at the day panel discussion on « Women and Men : the Next 25 Years

(held at UN Headquarters on 7 March 1975):

« the women's movement is extremely important because it can help force new ideas into the political arena that have not yet been seen. It can help alter the power balance generally between the technocrats and the political powers that nominally exist and those economic groups that don't share in power at all ».

Such politics would have been viable at Mexico, but politics arrived at as the natural result of redressing an economic and social imbalance. The implications of this kind of politics are equally radical for developing and developed countries alike; but to equate women's problems with those of the Third World is a bad comparison and very misleading. These problems do not disappear with a higher standard of living, nor with socialism, they merely change costume and mask. The politics of Mexico was not that of the women's movement, nor did it offer anything new even on non-women's topics. It was traditional, male in character, unequal in its distinctions, and will not have furthered peace within the existing system. However, apart from the politics, women participants seemed to feel satisfied that as much as possible had been achieved given the circumstances. The main value of the Conference and the Tribune, particularly from an NGO and individual participant viewpoint, appears to have been the contact effectuated between women from all over the world. This contact provided an exchange of information and experience which is the essential base for the understanding of women's problems worldwide, and without which effective action cannot be taken.





### Ecosystems

On the initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the FAO, UNESCO and International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) have agreed in Merges (Switzerland) July 1975 to form an Ecosystem Conservation Group to help coordinate their efforts relating to nature conservation and ecosystem conservation in particular. Ecosystem conservation — the ecological management of whole communities of plants and animals, together with their non-living environment, for example in national parks and equivalent reserves — is generally regarded as the linchpin of international nature conservation. As such, by safeguarding a stock of each nation's inventory of plant and animal resources, it plays a crucial part in development. The Ecosystem Conservation Group will meet several times a year to examine general issues as well as specific projects and specific country situations. Broadly, the roles of the four organizations in this field are : UNEP — to facilitate co-operation and stimulate action; IUCN — to identify problem areas requiring attention; UNESCO — research, education and scientific training; FAO — management and training at professional and technical levels. The Group intends to achieve its objectives through a problem-oriented approach rather than an organization-oriented approach. By discussion of projects and programmes, agreement will be reached on specific tasks for action by each of the organizations. Un Groupe de Conservation des Ecosystèmes est créé par les quatre plus importantes organisations internationales traitant de la conservation de la nature : l'UNEP, l'IUCN, la FAO et l'UNESCO.

### Technologie des Conférences

L'Association internationale de technologie des conférences dont la création avait été envisagée lors du 5e congrès sur l'organisation des congrès, à Barcelone en 1970, vient d'être consti-

tée officiellement en Belgique par Arrêté Royal du 4 juillet 1975. On trouvera de plus amples informations dans la rubrique « Congressalia » parue dans notre numéro de novembre. Le Secrétaire général est M. P. Loose, Schildersstraat 41, B-2000 Antwerpen. Tél. 031-38.98.32 p. 94. The International Association for Conference Technology has been founded in Belgium.

### Ex-Libris

A San Juan, Porto-Rico, vient de se fonder une association internationale de l'ex-libris (Asociacion Internacional del ex-libris) pour grouper les institutions qui en favorisent l'usage et les personnes qui réalisent ou collectionnent les ex-libris. Le but de l'association est de promouvoir l'art de l'ex-libris, de réaliser des œuvres éducatives, artistiques, culturelles, et de promouvoir l'usage de l'ex-libris dans les bibliothèques privées et publiques, nationales et internationales. Le président de cette nouvelle association est M. Antonio J. Molina (Apartado Postal 1361, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902). The International Association of the Bookplate has just been founded in San Juan, Porto Rico.

### Social innovation

Mankind 2000 and the « Centre d'étude des conséquences générales des grandes techniques nouvelles » are the initiators of the International Foundation for Social Innovation, which officially came into existence in May 1975. This foundation is directed towards individuals and organizations who wish to promote and implement action leading to social innovation. Its aims at being : a meeting place and a center for initiative, a center for the analysis, implementation and measurement of social experimentation. The Foundation will develop an information and exchange system made up of various interrelated elements : a system for protecting social « software », a dynamic social innovation data bank, an information system, an annual report on the « state of social innovation ». The

Foundation hopes to hold an international Forum in 1977 which is to be intended to be a showplace for international models or prototypes. (20 rue Lafirte, F-75009 Paris. Tel. 770.91.44). La Fondation internationale de l'innovation sociale créée en mai 1975 à Paris se propose d'être un centre de rencontre et de confrontation des initiatives ainsi qu'un centre d'étude de mise en place et de mesure de l'expérimentation sociale.

### Directeurs d'hôpitaux

Créée en 1970, l'Association européenne des directeurs d'hôpitaux tiendra son premier congrès au Palais des congrès de Strasbourg en mai 1976. L'Association groupe actuellement 14 pays membres. Elle est présidée par M. Halbout (France). Le conseil d'administration comprend en outre les personnalités suivantes : Vice-présidents : Dr François Kotler (Suisse), Rudolf Tornar (Autriche), James Fraser Milne (UK); Assesseurs : Hans Christensen (Danemark), Dr Luciano Girardi (Italie), Maurits van Oyen (Belgique). Le Secrétaire général est M. Erwin Prévôt, 2 Quai St Nicolas, 67000 Strasbourg, Tel (88) 36.71.11. The European Association of Hospital Administrators founded in 1970 will hold its first congress in Strasbourg, May 1976.

### Dissolution

Le Comité d'Action pour les Etats-Unis d'Europe (Annuaire n° 4) a été dissous le 9 mai 1975. The Action Committee for a United States of Europe (Yearbook n° 4) has been dissolved on 9 May 1975.

### Development

In March 1973, concerned individuals coming from the principal religio-cultural groups in Asia — Buddhists, Hindus, Muslims and Christians — came together at Bangkok, Thailand. There they formed the nucleus of an Asia-Wide coalition on Development. The informal association that resulted from that March 1973 Conference was var-

lously called : the Asian Inter-Cultural Forum on Development and Justice (March-December 1973); then, the Asian Cultural Forum on Development (December 1973-May 1974), and finally, the Asian Religious and Cultural Forum on Development (May 1974-June 1975). On 6 June 1975, the informal association became a fully-fledged regional (nongovernmental) organization and adopted the name : ACFOD - Asian Cultural Forum on Development. (Please note that this NGO is defining itself as an « extra-governmental organization »). Its members are individuals and organizations from the countries of Asia and the Pacific involved in social action, research and communication. ACFOD aims to bring together persons and groups from the region into a movement which participates in integral development. This includes the socio-economic and religio-cultural advancement of peoples. It seeks to stimulate the formation of viable communities in a way that translates the cultural values and forces of development into programmes. Through such programmes, power and decision-making are shared by the participants at all levels, helping them to organize themselves for their own advancement. ACFOD will foster research into local, national and international problems and obstacles to integral development. The ACFOD's governing body, called the Council, is composed of two representatives of all the ordinary members of ACFOD in each country. The ACFOD Co-ordinating team is made up of one Co-ordinator and five other members. The Co-ordinator elected from 6 June 1975 is Stanislaus Fernando from Sri Lanka. (ACFOD, Room 201, Siri Building, 399/1 Soi Siri, Off Silom Road, Bangkok, Thailand).

Le Forum culturel asiatique pour le développement a été officiellement créé le 6 juin 1975 à Bangkok. Il se définit lui-même comme une organisation régionale « extra-gouvernementale » groupant individus et organisations des pays d'Asie et du Pacifique, impliqués dans l'action sociale, la recherche et la communication. La philosophie fondamentale de l'ACFOD est de considérer les problèmes de l'injustice sociale et économique au plan national et au plan transnational comme un fait d'ordre essentiellement moral.

#### L'étain

Une conférence des Nations-Unies sur l'étain a adopté le 21 juin 1975 à Genève un nouvel Accord sur l'étain. C'est le cinquième : le Premier Accord sur l'étain avait couvert la période 1956-61, le Deuxième les années 1961 à 1966, le Troisième 1966 à 1971, le Quatrième 1971 à 1976. Le Cinquième Accord est ouvert à la signature des

gouvernements, au siège des Nations Unies, jusqu'au 30 avril 1976. Il entrera en vigueur le 1er juillet 1976, après l'expiration de l'Accord existant et ce, pour une période de cinq ans. L'Accord a pour objet d'empêcher les fluctuations excessives du prix de l'étain, de contribuer à augmenter les recettes d'exportation tirées de l'étain et d'assurer un approvisionnement suffisant en étain, à des prix équitables pour les consommateurs et rémunérateurs pour les producteurs (Annuaire n° 2632).

The Fifth International Tin Agreement was adopted in Geneva on 21 June 1975 and will come into force on 1 July 1976.

#### L'Unité africaine

La treizième Conférence des Ministres du Travail des pays membres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine s'est tenue à Libreville du 24 au 30 mars 1975. Les délégués ont demandé que la conférence devienne une institution spécialisée de l'OUA. A cet effet, la prochaine session de la conférence qui aura lieu à Freetown en mars 1976, sera saisie d'un rapport sur l'opportunité de la création d'une organisation africaine du travail, et d'un projet d'amendement de la charte de l'OUA en ce sens. Ils ont également décidé d'institutionnaliser le Congrès africain de prévention des risques professionnels dont la première réunion a eu lieu à Alger en novembre 1974. Delegates at the Thirteenth Conference of Employment Ministers from OUA member countries have proposed that the Conference should become a specialized agency of the OUA (Organization of African Unity).

#### Weightlifting

An Arab Weightlifting Federation has been formed with headquarters in Beirut. The officers elected are the following : President M. Alaywan (Lebanon); 1st Vice-President A.K. Radi (Egypt); 2nd Vice-president M.S. Meddail (Syria); Secretary General M. Kaissi (Lebanon); Assistant Secretary A. Sauri (Egypt). (Address : Mr M. Alaywan, President FAH, rue Madhat Pacha, Ramel El-Zarif, Beirut, Lebanon.)

Une fédération arabe d'haltérophilie a été créée avec siège à Beyrouth.

#### Navigation

An International Association of Institutes of Navigation has been formed with its headquarters at the Royal Institute of Navigation in London, to coordinate the activities of Navigation institutes throughout the world. The founder members are the institutes in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, USA, Japan and Australia. The first

President is Professor P. Hugon, Secretary General of the French Institute of Navigation and the Secretary General is M. W. Richey, Director of the Royal Institute of Navigation. The Institutes have fruitfully cooperated in a number of tasks over the past few years, the most notable of which was perhaps work which led to the introduction of marine traffic separation schemes throughout the world. Une association internationale des instituts de navigation a été créée à Londres.

#### Responsabilité scientifique

A l'initiative de M. Robert Mallet, Chancelier des Universités de Paris, un groupe d'hommes de science s'est réuni il y a quelques mois à la Sorbonne pour constituer le Mouvement Universel de la responsabilité scientifique. Les objectifs du Mouvement sont les suivants : établir un forum permanent où les hommes de science et de culture se réuniront et se concerteront avec d'autres personnes intéressées pour mettre en évidence et discuter les problèmes qui peuvent résulter pour l'humanité du développement de la science et de ses applications; inciter à une prise de conscience générale des questions qui se posent à la société et à ses membres en confrontant les évaluations des bienfaits et les risques de ce développement; stimuler une réflexion prospective rigoureuse sur l'homme et la planète et sur les mesures à prendre dès aujourd'hui pour garantir leur avenir. (M. Robert Mallet, Sorbonne, 47 rue des Ecoles, 75224 Paris Cedex 05.)

A group of scholars meeting in Paris has decided to set up a world movement for scientific responsibility.

#### Documentation

An agreement between Unesco and Egypt setting up a Centre for Social Science Research and Documentation in the Arab States was signed on 23 October 1974. The Centre is located in Cairo and will receive financial assistance from Unesco and the Egyptian government. Its function will be to promote co-operation between documentation and research institutions in the region, and to collect and disseminate information paying special attention to social science methodology. Un Centre de recherche et de documentation en sciences sociales pour les pays arabes a été créé au Caire par une convention entre l'Unesco et le gouvernement égyptien.

#### Architecture

Le 12e congrès de l'Union internationale des architectes tenu à Madrid en mai 1975 a adopté plusieurs résolutions

et recommandations. L'une de celles-ci suggère la création sous les auspices de l'Union d'un centre mondial d'investigation et d'information, destiné à : donner les orientations pour les programmes d'enseignement et d'exercice de l'architecture. Cataloguer, simplifier et diffuser les programmes des besoins humains et les techniques de réalisation. Définir une prospective des besoins humains afin d'anticiper la solution des problèmes futurs et développer les disciplines d'extrapolation qui aideront l'architecte à s'orienter vers de nouvelles solutions.

A proposal to set up a world research and information center for architecture under the auspices of the International Union of Architects has been submitted to the 12th IUA world congress in Madrid.

### Languages

The inaugural congress of the West African Modern Languages Association (Association des langues vivantes pour l'Afrique occidentale — ALVAO) was held 31 March — 6 April 1975, in Ibadan, Nigeria. The headquarters of the Association is located at the Ibadan University.

### Sport médical

Un match de rugby âprement disputé le 17 mars 1968, entre des médecins de plus de 30 ans de la région de Béziers (France) et des dentistes de la même région est à l'origine de la création d'une association internationale. En effet, le profit de ce match devait être attribué à la recherche cancérologique; plus de 5.000 spectateurs assistèrent à la rencontre et laissèrent aux guichets plus de 20.000 FF. Des praticiens d'autres régions de France imitèrent cette initiative dans d'autres disciplines sportives. Bientôt des contacts furent pris avec l'étranger, en premier lieu avec la Grande-Bretagne. Le 21 février 1970 la Fédération internationale du sport médical pour l'aide à la recherche cancérologique — FISMARC était née. Actuellement le Comité international comprend 21 pays. Le but de la FISMARC est de subventionner la recherche médicale de pointe, en rassemblant tous les médecins, pharmaciens, dentistes, vétérinaires, leur famille et les étudiants en ces disciplines, au cours de compétitions sportives, artistiques ou culturelles. (Château des Templiers, B.P. 231, F-34502 Béziers).

An international federation of medical sport for cancer research set up in Béziers (France) now has members in 21 countries.



YEARBOOK OF  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1975

7th SUPPLEMENT

Changes of address and/or name

#47

American College of Chest Physicians  
Collège américain de médecine thoracique  
Dir. exec. Dr. A. Softer, 911 Busse Highway,  
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068 USA.

#114

Association for the Taxonomic Study of Tropical African Flora  
Association pour l'étude taxonomique de la flore d'Afrique  
SG Prof. G. Kunkel, Laboratorio de Botanica,  
Excmo. Cabildo Insular de Gran Canaria, Las Palmas, Canary Is., Spain.

#194 (new name)

World Scout Bureau.

#380

Commonwealth Society for the Deaf  
Société du Commonwealth pour les sourds  
Sec Mrs. N.F. Reid, 83 Kinnerston street,  
London SE1 SW1X UK.

#428 (changement d'adresse et de titre)

Fédération européenne des syndicats d'entreprises d'isolation  
10 rue du Débarcadère, F - 75852 Paris Cedex 17

#500

EEC Graphic Arts Industries Group  
Groupement des fédérations des industries graphiques dans les Communautés Européennes  
40 Square Ambiorix, Bte 48, B - 1040 Bruxelles. Tel. 736.90.90 Tx 23 197 EUROF

#585

European Association of Training Programmes in Hospital and Health Services Administration  
Association européenne des programmes de formation d'administrateurs des hôpitaux et services sanitaires  
c/o King's Fund Emergency Bed Service,  
28 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SG UK.

#631

European Committee for Standardization  
Comité européen de normalisation  
SG H J Worch, Boulevard de l'Empereur 5,  
B-1000 Bruxelles. Tel. 513.55.64.

7e SUPPLEMENT

Changements d'adresse et/ou de nom

#696

European Confederation of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations  
Conférence européenne des administrations des postes et des télécommunications  
S - 105 00 Stockholm

#819

European Organization for Civil Aviation Electronics  
Organisation européenne pour l'équipement électronique de l'aviation civile  
SG J. David, 11 rue Hamelin. F-75783 Paris Cedex 16.

#840

European Regional Clearing House for Community Work  
Centre régional européen pour le développement communautaire  
c/o N.I.M.O., Havensingel 8, Den Bosch, Holland. Tel. 073-13.72.95.

#864

European Society of Pathology  
Société européenne de pathologie  
Treas Prof Dr G.J.V. Swaen, Medical Faculty Hospital St. Annadal, Lab. of Pathology Maastricht, Pays Bas

#1064

Interamerican Confederation of Catholic Education  
Confédération interaméricaine d'éducation catholique  
Calle 78, 12-16, ofc. 101. Apartado aéreo 90036, Bogota 8, D.E., Colombia.

#1101

Inter-American Society of Philosophy  
Société inter-américaine de philosophie  
SG Gerardo Marin, Apartado Aéreo 32501, Bogota, Colombia S.A.

#1299

International Association of Laryngectomies  
Association internationale de ceux qui ont subi la laryngectomie  
Exec Sec Jack L. Ranney, 777 3rd Ave., New York NY 10017 USA.

#1318

International Association of Music Libraries  
Association internationale des bibliothèques musicales  
SG Anders Lönn, Svenskt musikhistoriskt arkiv, Strandvägen 82. S-115 27 Stockholm.

- #1320  
International Association of Oral Surgeons  
Association internationale des chirurgiens de la bouche  
SG Dr. Jorgen Rud, Knabrostraede 3,  
DK-1210 Copenhagen.
- #1370  
International Association of Women and Home Page Journalists  
Association internationale des journalistes de la presse féminine et familiale  
SG c/o I P C, Boulevard Charlemagne, 1,  
B - 1040 Bruxelles
- #1396  
International Bar Association  
Association internationale du barreau  
Headquarters 93 Jermyn street, London  
SW1Y 6JE - UK.
- #1628  
International Committee on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety  
Comité international d'études des effets des drogues sur la sécurité routière  
Sec Prof M. Vamosi, Box 6016,  
S-900 06 Umea 6.
- #1656  
International Confederation of Art Dealers  
Confédération internationale des négociants en œuvres d'art  
Siège social 27 rue Ernest Allard,  
B-1000 Bruxelles.  
  
Pres c/o Syndical National des Antiquaires,  
Négociants en Œuvres d'Art, Tableaux anciens et modernes, 11 rue Jean Mermoz,  
F-75008 Paris
- #1683 (nouveau nom)  
International Catholic Conference of Scouting  
Conférence internationale catholique du scoutisme  
Internationale Katholische Konferenz des Pfadfindertums  
Conferencia Internacional Catolica de Escultismo
- #1763  
International Council of Women  
Conseil international des femmes  
European Centre Mrs Irmgard Bonn, Admiral-Scheerstr. 5, D - 44 Munster.
- #1788  
International Dental Federation  
Fédération dentaire internationale  
Registered Office 165 Avenue de Jette,  
B - 1090 Bruxelles
- #1845  
International Federation of Adult Rural Catholic Movements  
Fédération internationale des mouvements d'adultes ruraux catholiques  
Rue Africaine 92, B - 1050 Bruxelles.
- #1861  
International Federation of Audit Bureaus of Circulations  
Fédération internationale des bureaux de justification de la diffusion  
SG R. Sala-Balust, Sainz de Baranda 35,  
Madrid 9, Spain
- #1873  
International Federation of Camping and Caravanning  
Fédération internationale de camping et de caravanning  
Pres Boite postale 955, 44 rue d'Arenberg,  
B - 1000 Bruxelles
- #2030  
International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies  
Fédération internationale des associations d'études classiques  
SG rue de Vermont 26, CH 1202 Geneva
- #2040  
International Federation of Wholesalers, Importers and Exporters in Automobile Fittings  
Fédération internationale des grossistes importateurs et exportateurs en fournitures automobiles  
Exec Sec 10 rue Pergolèse, F 75116 Paris
- #2049  
International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides  
Amitié internationale des scouts et guides adultes  
SG Rue Major René Dubreucq, 25, B-1050  
Bruxelles
- #2130  
International Institute for Education Studies  
Institut international d'études sur l'éducation  
Managing Bruxelles Boite 7, Avenue des  
Arts, 1-2, B-1040 Bruxelles
- #2244  
International Marketing Federation  
Fédération internationale du marketing  
SG Mr. Erik Nielsen, Toldbodgade 19B,  
DK-1253 Copenhagen K
- #2322  
International Organization of Employers  
Organisation internationale des employeurs  
26 chemin de Joinville, CH-1216 Genève.  
Tel. (022) 98.16.16. C, Employers.
- #2337  
International Paleontological Union  
Union paléontologique internationale  
SG Prof G.E.G. Westermann, Department of  
Geology, McMaster University, Hamilton,  
Ontario L8S 4M1 Canada.
- #2355  
International Philatelic Federation  
Fédération internationale de philatélie  
SG Ch. Rousseau, Foyer de la Philatélie,  
38 rue du Curé, Luxembourg, G.D.
- #2385  
International Psycho-Analytical Association  
Association psychanalytique internationale  
Sec Prof Daniel Widlöcher, 39 Avenue de  
Versailles, F-75016 Paris.
- #2423  
International Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling  
Table ronde internationale pour le développement de l'orientation  
Chairman Livingstone House, Livingstone  
Road, London E15 2LL - UK

#2442  
International Secretariat of Catholic Technologists,  
Agriculturalists and Economists  
Secretariat international des ingénieurs, des agri-  
nomes et des cadres économiques catholiques  
SG André Mareille, 18 rue de Varenne,  
F 75007 Paris

#2575  
International Sociological Association  
Association internationale de sociologie  
Exec Sec P O Box 719, Station A, Montréal,  
Canada H3C 2V2, Tel. (514) S76.5634.  
C. Isagram.

#2584  
International Sports Organisation for the Disabled  
Conseil international des sports pour handicapés  
SG Miss Joan Scruton, Stoke Mandeville  
Sports, Stadium for the Paralysed and Other  
Disabled, Harvey Road, Aylesbury, Bucks -  
UK

#2787  
International Union of the Medical Press  
Union internationale de la presse médicale  
6 bis, rue Gabriel Laumain. F 75010 Paris.

#2839  
Federation of Arab Engineers  
Fédération des ingénieurs arabes  
SG Dr. Aziz Ahmed Yassin, 28 Ramses  
Street, Cairo - Egypt

#2925  
Liaison Committee of Professional Road Hauliers in  
the European Communities  
Comité de liaison des transporteurs professionnels  
routiers des Communautés Européennes  
Rue d'Arlon 96, B-1040 Bruxelles.  
Tel. (02) 511.14.72.

#3139  
Common Market Chamber of Commerce  
Chambre de commerce du Marché commun  
Secretariat general Rue Royale 266, Boite 7,  
B-1030 Bruxelles

#3223  
Sociétés Liturgica  
Société liturgique internationale  
Skr. Liturgisches Institut, Dr. L. Brinkhoff,  
Jesuitenstrasse 13C, D-55 Trier.

#3354  
Union of International Fairs  
Union des foires internationales  
SG Roger Henri Weber, 35 Bis, rue Jouffroy,  
F-75017 Paris. Tel. 755.99.12 - 924.78.74.

#3511  
World Evangelical Fellowship  
Union évangélique mondiale  
Int Sec PO Box 155708, Beirut - Lebanon

#3514  
World Federation for Mental Health  
Fédération mondiale pour la santé mentale  
2255 Westbrook Crescent, The University of  
British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5  
Canada.

#3627 (new name)  
Asian Development Institute

#3846  
European Transport Committee  
Comité européen des transports CMT  
50 rue Joseph II, B-1040 Bruxelles.

#3855  
International Association for Germanic Studies  
Association internationale des études germaniques  
Deutsches Seminar der Universität, Clara-  
strasse 13, CH - 4058 Basel.

#3859  
Linguistic and Philological Association of Latin  
America  
Asociacion de Linguistica y Filologia de America La-  
tina  
Dr A. Rabanales, Casilla 1313, Santiago de  
Chile, Chile.

#3875  
Arab States Broadcasting Union  
Union des radiodiffusions télévisions des Etats ara-  
bes  
22a Taha Hussein St., Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.  
Tel. 805825. Tx 347 ASBU UN.

#3984  
International Association of Charities of St. Vincent  
Association internationale des Charités de St-Vincent  
Secretariat Rue d'Alsace Lorraine, 38,  
B-1050 Bruxelles

#4011 (new telex number)  
International Division Pipe Line Contractors Associa-  
tion  
Division internationale de l'association des entre-  
preneurs en pipe Unes  
Exec Sec B O Butler, 95 Boulevard Berthier,  
F-75017 Paris. T. 380.61.53. Tx PLCA 660472

#4143  
Scandinavian Association of Geneticists  
Association Scandinave des généticiens  
Sec Dr. Rousi, Dept of Botany, University of  
Turku, SF-20500 Turku 50.  
Pres Prof. Suomalainen, Inst. of Genetics,  
University of Helsinki, SF - Helsinki.

#4178  
DEC (CELAM)-CLAR-CIEC Publications Association  
Association de publications DEC-CLAR-CIEC  
Asociacion de publicaciones educativas educacion  
Perspectives latinoamericanas. Apartado  
90036. Bogota 8, Colombia S.A.

#4192  
European Society for Microcirculation  
Société européenne de microcirculation  
SG Prof. D H Lewis, Clin. Res. Center, Uni-  
versity Hospital, S-581 85 Linköping.

#4199  
International Association of Literary Critics  
Association internationale des critiques littéraires  
SG P. Moustiers, Campagne St. Anne, Bd  
des Acacias. F 83100 Toulon.

#4224  
European Society for Engineering Education  
Société européenne pour la formation des ingénieurs  
c/o Prof. W.G. Geysen, K.U.L. - Dept E.,  
Kard. Mercierlaan 94, B - 3030 Heverlee.

## Books

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and proceedings received

### Meeting reports / Comptes rendus

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International Union against Cancer. *11th International cancer congress, report*. Florence, 20-26 October, 1974. In « Bulletin Cancer » vol. 13 no. 1, April 1975, 31 pages including photos (black-and-white), résumés en français, resúmenes en español.

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Association des Instituts d'Études Européennes. *Colloque sur les régions transfrontalières de l'Europe*. Genève, 23-24 janvier, 1975. Dans le « Bulletin du Centre Européen de la Culture », XVe année no. 1/2, printemps-été 1975, 248 pages, une étude en anglais, une en allemand, la plupart en français, tableaux.

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International Dairy Federation. *Seminar on mastitis control, proceedings*. Reading University, UK, 7-11 April, 1975. 1975 Bulletin, Document 85, 512 pages, including tables, graphs, diagrams.

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Nordisk Rad. *Nordisk Kontaktmandsseminar*. Aarhus, Danmark, 13-14 maj, 1975. Nordisk utredningsserie 1975: 16, 84 sider, ISBN 91-7052-206-5.

Union Internationale des Syndicats des Industries Chimiques, du Pétrole et Similaires. *Vile conférence internationale professionnelle*. Tarnow, Pologne, 13-17 mai, 1975. Numéro spécial du « Bulletin d'Information », 69 pages.

Confédération Internationale du Crédit Populaire. *XVIe congrès, actes*. Bruxelles, 21-23 mai, 1975. Numéro spécial de la « Revue de la Confédération Internationale du Crédit Populaire », 2e trimestre 1975, prix: 5 FF, 99 pages avec photos (noir-et-blanc).

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### rapports

et comptes rendus reçus

Associazione Internazionale dei Pubblici Istituti di Credite su Pegno. *Riunione del consiglio di gestione, verbale*. Vienna, 10 Giugno, 1975. « 11 Credite Pignorazio », anno XXV (LIX), N. 1 « Gennaio-Giugno 1975, 40 pagine + traduction partielle en langue française, 29 pages stencillées à part.

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Commission Centrale pour la Navigation du Rhin. *Rapport Annuel 1974, Tome I*. 67 pages avec graphiques et tableaux, bilingue français-allemand, prix : 13 FF.

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International Bar Association Ombudsman Committee/American Bar Association. Section of Administrative Law Ombudsman Committee. *Ombudsman survey July 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975*, by Bernard Frank. 51 pages.

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Food and Agriculture Organization. *Training for agriculture and rural development 1975*. 147 pages, including tables, diagrams and photos (black-and-white). English and French editions.

Association Internationale des Palais des Congrès / Comitato Relazioni Internazionali Congressuali, Centro Internazionale dei Congressi - Firenze. *Lista di controllo coordinate; Elaborazione al calcolatore; Modello di un congresso*. 63 pagine.



## Peace

Institut Français de Polémologie. *Etudes Polémologiques*. Revue trimestrielle de 96 pages, comprenant études au fond des causes de la guerre, un bilan de conflits récents et en cours, études sur la médiation, la non-violence, théorie générale. International Peace Research Institute, Oslo. *Journal of Peace Research*. Quarterly, approx. 160 pages. Studies on economic, social and political structures which form the basis for conflict, individual conflicts worldwide, the phenomenon of military coups d'état, conflict resolution and the problems of peace + sections on book notes and books received. Occasional special issues on peace research in one country. Tampere Peace Research Institute, Finland. *Instant Research on Peace and Violence*. Quarterly, 51 pages. English with Russian summaries. Studies on conflict, destruction and reconstruction, social indicators, democracy + book section. The Japan Peace Research Group. *Peace Research in Japan*. Studies on peace problems, including those of research and education, violence, communication theory, individual conflicts.

International Atomic Energy Agency. *Bulletin vol. 17 no. 2, April 1975* : special issue on the *Treaty on the non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Review Conference*, held in May 1975. Editions in English and French. 61-page special section including graphs, tables, photos (black-and-white) and map (colour).

The Stanley Foundation. *Fifteenth Strategy for Peace Conference, report*. Warrenton, USA, 17-20 October, 1974. US orientation; discussion group reports on the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, development decision-making, new peace-keeping initiatives, Southeast Asian neutralization, conventional weapons control, international cooperation in outer space. 76 pages.

The Stanley Foundation. *Perspective on the NPT Review Conference*, by Mason Willrich. Occasional paper no. 7. Background + appendices : the text of the Treaty; participants (given in three categories), signatories (where the process of ratification is not yet complete) and non-signatories. 18 pages. The Brookings Institution. *The Control of Naval Armaments - prospects and possibilities*, by Barry M. Blechman. The ninth in the Brookings series of Studies in Defense Policy, a study in the limitation of Soviet and United States conventionally armed naval vessels. 100 pages. ISBN 0-8157-0987-7, price US \$ 2.50.

Steering Committee of the World Congress of Peace Forces Continuing Liaison Committee. *Bulletin*. Monthly, published in English, French, Russian and Spanish, 20 pages. Follow-up meetings, documents and action to the World Congress. Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Economiques, Agence pour l'Energie Nucléaire. *Bulletin de Droit Nucléaire*. 2 numéros par an + suppléments, abonnement : 18 FF.

£ 1.80; \$ 4.50, 90 pages le numéro, 33 pages le supplément. Informations sur nouveaux règlements et législation nationaux, aussi que de nouveaux accords internationaux et les activités des organisations internationales, études sur de sujets tels que la pollution radioactive, les risques nucléaires et la réparation de dommages nucléaires, bibliographie.

The Finnish Institute of International Affairs. *A nuclear-free zone and Nordic security*. Special issue of *Ulkopolitiikka - Utrikespolitik*, quarterly magazine. 48 pages, price : Fmk 5,-; \$ 1.50. World Council of Churches. *Anticipation*, no. 20, May 1975; « Facing up to nuclear power ». Special paper circulated to participants in the ecumenical enquiry on . The future of Man and Society in a world of science-based technology .. Studies and different views on the risks and potentialities of expansion of nuclear power programmes both military and civil, with more emphasis on the latter but making the connection between the two, insofar as research in this field may serve either; 3-page glossary of technical terms. 43 pages. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Extensive publications on armaments, disarmament, arms trade, military research, different methods of warfare and the consequences, security. Recently received : *The right to conduct nuclear explosions*. Stockholm Paper 6, 24 pages.

*Safeguards against nuclear proliferation*. 114 pages, ISBN 0-262-19137-7, clothbound price : Sw. kr. 49.50.

*Chemical Disarmament - New weapons for old*. SIPRI Monograph. 151 pages, including tables and diagrams. ISBN 91-85114-27-8, paperback price : Sw. kr. 49.50.

*Disarmament or Destruction ?* Magazine format, 21 pages, including tables, graphs, photos (black-and-white).

International Institute for Peace, Vienna. *Peace and the Sciences*, irregular series of symposium reports published in English and German. In depth studies on scientific, political and economic problems of international life + book reviews. Price per issue : AS 40; subscription : AS 150.

International Peace Research Association. *International Peace Research Newsletter*. 32-36 pages, monthly, annual subscription : inclusive in membership dues; 15 SF or US \$ 5 for non-members. News of peace research, disarmament and related topics around the world; news of national peace research institutes and their activities, symposia, peace education, publications.

Canadian Peace Research Institute. *Peace Research Quarterly*, 22-26 pages. Original research on the problem of war, worldwide perspective.

War Resisters' International. *War Resistance*. Quarterly, 30 pages, annual subscription: £ 1.00; US \$ 2.50; DM 6.00; FB 100. News of civil action against non-peaceful structures, eg against conscription, purchase of armaments, payment of war taxes, nuclear-produced domestic electricity; notes on pacifists jailed for reasons of principle; conference news. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. *Pax et Libertas*. 24-page quarterly newsletter. News of world conferences and national activities relating to peace, disarmament, related topics and women's role in peacekeeping. YMCA, Center for International Management Studies. *CIMS Newsletter*, no. 10 May 1975 : - East West Detente - and beyond ». 12 pages, including brief report on a conference of New Initiatives in East-West Cooperation held at Vienna, 12-16 November, 1974, + round-up of CIMS 1974 East-West activities. International Peace Academy. *IPA News*. 4-page newsletter giving seminar and programme news + recent publications. International Association of Educators for World Peace. *Newsletter*. Monthly, 4 pages. Conference notes, publications, association news.

Association Française pour la Paix Universelle. *Inter-Paix*. Bulletin mensuel de 8 pages d'informations sur des activités en faveur de la paix sur le plan international. Prix le numéro : 3 FF; abonnement annuel : 30 FF (France); 40 FF (Etranger).

Christian Peace Conference. *CPC Information*, 9-page stenciled newsletter on meetings and activities in favour of peace, association news, contacts with UN.

# La Vie des Associations

# News From Associations

## IGOs-NGOs

For the first time an official meeting was held at the United Nations between UN officials and delegations representing the three world trade unions' federations : the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Confederation of Labour and the World Federation of Trade Unions. The meeting was held in July last under the chairmanship of G. van Laethem, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. On the United Nations side the participants included the Secretary General of UNCTAD, the Director General of GATT, the Deputy Director-General of ILO and representatives of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO and the International Monetary Fund. The agenda of the meeting called for an examination of the international economic situation and of major problems currently under discussion in the world community. The international trade union organizations stressed the importance they attached to the need to be more closely informed of the economic and social activities of the UN, and their desire to participate actively when the problems in hand affected the interests of the workers.

## Anniversaire

En octobre dernier, à Paris, la Fédération Syndicale Mondiale a fêté son trentième anniversaire. Constituée à Paris le 3 octobre 1945, la FSM groupait à l'origine 64 millions de travailleurs de 56 pays. Elle en réunit aujourd'hui plus de 150 millions, groupés en 70 organisations de 65 pays.

## Normalisation

Depuis plusieurs années des efforts ont été poursuivis par la Fédération Internationale des Musiciens pour arriver à une normalisation des partitions et du matériel d'orchestre. Un groupe de travail réuni à l'initiative de la FIM élaborera une série de normes qui furent approuvées par le 8e congrès statutaire en 1973 à Londres. Un accord fut recherché avec l'organisation internationale des éditeurs de musique mais ne

put être réalisé. Le Comité exécutif de la FIM réuni à Budapest en septembre dernier vient de décider de publier ces normes.

## Manuel

L'Union Internationale des Transports Routiers vient de publier l'édition 1975 du « Manuel du Transport Routier International ». Rédigé en trois langues (français, anglais, allemand) cet ouvrage contient la documentation la plus récente sur le transport international par route et notamment les législations de 28 pays. Actuellement l'Union groupe 104 associations de 27 pays européens et de 23 pays extra-européens.

## Co-ordinated approach

« The impact of air freight on the air industry » is the title of an International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association symposium held in London in November 1975. The rising world trend in the carriage of goods by air has resulted in considerable changes being adopted in the air transport industry. These changes, in conjunction with the rapid growth in the carriage of air freight, have caused several physical and documentary limitations to be placed on the advantages to be gained through transporting goods by air. By gathering international speakers from both the user's and manufacturer's sides of the air transport « system » and allowing them to identify and discuss their own specific problems resulting from this growth in trade, ICHCA is providing a global or co-ordinated approach to the solution of these problems.

## New scale of assessment

The constitution of the International Union of Food Science and Technology has been amended by its General Assembly and by the delegates through a mail vote. In September 1974 the General Assembly recommended a new and steeper scale of assessments. The new scale now adopted is the following :

« Each adhering body shall pay an annual assessment which will entitle that body to voting delegates in the General Assembly as per the following schedule : 1 delegate US \$ 100 or equivalent, 2 delegates \$ 400, 3 delegates \$ 800, 4 delegates \$ 1,300, 5 delegates \$ 2,000.

## Personalia

• L'Association Internationale des Palais des Congrès réunie en assemblée générale à Innsbruck a élu un nouveau comité directeur, composé comme suit : Président M. Thomas van der Meer, Directeur du R.A.I. Amsterdam; Vice-Président : M. Lamberto Ariani, Secrétaire général du Palais des congrès de Florence; Secrétaire général : M. Marcel Lageirse, Directeur du Palais des congrès de Bruxelles; Administrateur financier : M. Helmut Fieberg, Directeur du Palais des congrès de Berlin; Membres : MM. Félix Valls-Taberner, Président du Palais des congrès de Barcelone et Jean Delobel, Directeur du Palais des congrès de Versailles.

• M. Grosver W. Ensley, Directeur général de l'Association des caisses d'épargne américaines, a été élu à la présidence de l'Institut International des Caisses d'Epargne (IICE) par l'assemblée générale de l'IICE réunie dans le cadre du 11e Congrès mondial des caisses d'épargne tenu à Bogota en septembre dernier. Plus de 500 responsables de caisses d'épargne de 20 pays participèrent au congrès réuni pour la première fois en dehors d'Europe ou d'Amérique du Nord.

• M. Ernest Meyer, Directeur de l'Institut International de la Presse depuis 1969, vient de prendre sa retraite. Son successeur est M. Peter Galliner né à Berlin et établi à Londres depuis 1938.

• L'Ambassadeur Guido Ciolonna, qui fut Secrétaire général adjoint de l'OECE (1948-1956) et Membre de la Commission de la CEE et des Communautés

européennes, a été élu Président du Comité Consultatif Economique et Industriel auprès de l'OCDE (BIAC) en remplacement de M. Emilio G. Collado.

• Au cours de sa 13e session l'Assemblée générale de l'Association Internationale des Traducteurs de Conférence a élu comme président M. V. Hurtado, vice-présidents Miles M. Levick et A. Raab, trésorier M. Mowbray. Mme Carole Martin Lavalleye a été réélue pré-

sidente du Comité de négociation et de liaison avec les organisations internationales.

• MM. Heinz Bindseil (Hambourg), Matti Kaleva (Tampere), Paul Nemerlin (Bruxelles) ont été élus respectivement président, vice-président et trésorier de EUROPHOT (Association européenne des photographes professionnels) au cours d'une assemblée générale tenue à Chalon-sur-Saône (France) en septembre dernier.

• A la suite de l'assemblée générale tenue à Munich en juin 1975, l'Union Académique Internationale a désigné M. E.G. Turner (Londres) comme président, MM. P. Devambe (Paris) et J. Harmatia (Budapest) comme vice-présidents. M. Maurice Leroy (Bruxelles) Secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie royale des sciences, des lettres et des beaux-arts de Belgique, assume les fonctions de secrétaire administratif de l'Union en remplacement de Jacques Lavalleye, décédé.

## 2nd IAPCO SEMINAR ON PROFESSIONAL CONGRESS ORGANIZATION



Not without a certain pride and satisfaction we are announcing the second IAPCO Seminar on Professional Congress Organization.

When after much hesitation and consideration, we launched the first Seminar of this kind a year ago, we realized that we had embarked on an ambitious project, almost surpassing the rather modest means of the International Association of Professional Congress Organizers. But the results justified our initiative: 34 participants convened in Scanticon, coming from 19 different countries and 4 continents. More significantly, they parted a well-integrated group, unanimously expressing their opinion that the Seminar had proved worthwhile and that it was most desirable to continue this kind of comprehensive training. Following this suggestion the IAPCO General Assembly decided to organize a second Seminar. Basically, it has the same set-up and programme. However, certain points have been refined in accordance with specific suggestions from participants in the first Seminar. It will again be held in Scanticon, Denmark, as this outstanding Conference Centre with its expert staff provided an ideal setting for our work.

As we want to maintain the characteristics of a workshop, no more than 40 participants will be accepted. Experts will lead the discussions dealing with both theory and practice, with emphasis on the latter. Modern audio-visual tools and methods will be used, to demonstrate their vast possibilities and to give greater impact to the debate.

Every effort is being made to give the participants value for money so that it will be an inspiring exercise for both participants and discussion leaders.

Now that the Seminar has been shown to satisfy a real need we will have to live up to a certain reputation. This is a challenge, which we accept with enthusiasm.

### Themes

- Defining your objective: what are we talking about? The Professional Congress Organizer (PCO) as a consultant. Some basic rules of every meeting scheme.
- Minimum facilities in various types of meeting places, as required by the PCO.
- Language problems; their financial and psychological implications re
  - a. interpretation
  - b. printed matter
  - c. staff

- The Scientific Programme: organizational aspects of the implementation of the programme.
- The internal organization of the PCO's office.
- How to get the message across. Use and abuse of modern trends in communication. The proper use of audio-visual tools.
- Protocol and social events. The laws of leisure — receptions, excursions, programme for accompanying persons etc.
- The internal organization of a Congress secretariat.
- Administrative techniques and procedures. Book-keeping, allocation of hotel rooms, registration, administrative data re chairmen, rapporteurs, speakers etc.
- Computerization.
- Exhibitions as part of an international congress. Promotion - finances - techniques.
- Documentation as an integrated part of both promotion and production.
- Finances. Budgetting and budget control. Pre-financing. Grants, loans and guarantees.
- Promotion.
  - a. Identifying the market
  - b. How to get more congresses
  - c. How to get more participants.
- Communication: the tool of leadership. The role of the PCO as a manager.

### Dates:

The programme will run from Sunday, February 15, 1976 before dinner, through Friday, February 20, 1976 after luncheon.

### Place:

The Seminar will be held in Scanticon, Scandinavian Management and Conference Centre, Moesgaardvej, Aarhus, DK-8720 Hejbjerg, Denmark. Scanticon is situated at 45 kilometres from Aarhus Airport.

### Information

For any further information, please apply to the Secretariat of IAPCO, 1, rue aux Laines, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Tel. 511.83.96 (Ms. Gh. de Coninck).

# New International Meetings Announced

Les informations faisant l'objet de cette rubrique constituent les suppléments au « Annual International Congress Calendar » 16<sup>e</sup> édition, 1976.

Le signe \* indique un changement ou complément aux informations publiées précédemment.

This calendar is a monthly supplement to information listed in the « Annual International Congress Calendar » 16th edition 1976.

The sign \* indicates supplementary information of modification to previous announcements.

1976 Jan 2 London (UK)  
Modern Humanities Research Association. Annual meeting.  
(YB n° 3851)  
*Dr D A Wells, Dept of German, Queen's University, Belfast, BT7 INN, UK.*

1976 Jan 4-7 Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium)  
European Association for Research and Development in Higher Education, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of the Université Catholique de Louvain. Congress. Conference : Instructional design in higher education. Innovations in curricula and teaching. P : 250.  
Congress *EARDHE - Secrétariat Faculté de Psychologie et des Sciences de l'Education, U.C.L., Tiensestraat 100, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium.*

1976 Jan 4-7 New Orléans (La, USA)  
Professional Convention Management Association / Health Care Exhibitors Association. 19th Annual joint conference on medical conventions. P : 800. C : 4.  
*W J Becker, JCMG, P O Box 572, Northbrook, Illinois 600052, USA.*

1976 Jan 4-8 Madras (India)  
6e Congrès Afrique-Asie d'ophtalmologie : Maladies oculaires endémiques ; kératoplastie ; décollement de la rétine ; neuro-ophtalmologie. Ex.  
*Dr J Agarwal, 29-C, Edward Elliotts Road, Madras 600 004, India.*

1976 Jan 4-11 Melbourne (Australia)  
Universal Esperanto Association. 1st Pacific esperanto congress. P : 200. (YB n° 3399)  
*Australian Esperanto Association and New Zealand Esperanto Association, Mr Herbert Koppel, Congress Secretary, 41 Byfield Street, Reservoir, Vic 3073, Australia.*

1976 Jan 5-7 Manchester (UK)  
Institute of Physics. Solid State Physics Sub-Committee. 13th Annual solid state physics conference.  
*The Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.*

1976 Jan 5-8 Jerusalem (Israel)  
European Broadcasting Union. Meeting of the news coordinators. P : 40. (YB n° 598)  
*Mr Z Gil, Israel Broadcasting Authority, Television Studio, Jerusalem.*

1976 Jan 5-8 Las Vegas (Nev, USA)  
Int Federation of Store Owners Associations, Inc. Meeting. P : 550.  
*Mr Merlin Liebrecht, President, 525 W Pershing Street, Appleton, Wisconsin 54911, USA.*

1976 Jan 5-11 Madras (India)  
25th Pugwash conference : Development, resources and world security.  
*Prof J Rotblat, Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, 9 Great Russell Mansions, 60 Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3BE, UK.*

1976 Jan 5-16 Geneva (Switzerland)  
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Special Committee on Preferences. 7th Session. (YB n° 3381)  
*Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.*

1976 Jan 6-9 London (UK)  
Ciba Foundation. Symposium on research and medical practice. P : inv. only.  
*41 Portland Place, London W1N 4BN, UK.*

1976 Jan 6-10 (Black Forest, Germany, Fed Rep)  
Int Federation for Information Processing. TC2. Working conference on « Modelling in data base management systems ». (YB n° 1828)  
*Prof C Machgeels, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Av. Franklin-D. Roosevelt 50, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.*

1976 Jan 6-12 Izmir (Turkey)  
Association for World Education / Society for Educational Reconstruction / Universities in the Quest for Peace / World Education Fellowship. Conference : Expanding dimensions of world education. P : 100. C : 12-15. Ex. (YB n° 4001)  
*Association for World Education, 3 Harbor Hill Road, Huntington, New York 11743, USA.*

1976 Jan 7 Manchester (UK)  
Institute of Physics, Polymer Physics Group. Meeting : Polymer composites.  
*The Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.*

1976 Jan 7 Salford (UK)  
Institute of Physics, Vacuum and Atomic Collisions in Solids Groups. Meeting : Low energy ions for surface analysis.  
*The Institute of Physics, Meetings Officer, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.*

1976 Jan 8-9 Brighton (UK)  
B.E.S. / Hospital Physicists' Association. Meeting : Bio-medical engineering in obstetrics and gynaecology.  
*The Institute of Physics, Meetings Officer, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.*

- 1976 Jan 8-10 Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)  
Inter-University Centre of Post-Graduate Studies. Symposium : Ethical problems of science. (YB n° 4277)  
*Inter-University Centre of Post-graduate studies, Frana Bulica 4, YU-50 000 Dubrovnik.*
- 1976 Jan 8-15 Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv (Israel)**  
World Federation of Jewish Fighters, Camp Inmates and Nazi Victims. 2nd World congress. P : 400. (YB n° 3938)  
*Mr S Grayek, World Federation of Jewish Fighters, Partisans and Camp Inmates, POB 2660, Tel-Aviv, Israel.*
- 1976 Jan 11-14 Sanibel Island (Fla, USA)**  
Int symposium on quantum biology and quantum pharmacology with particular reference to molecular disease.  
*Int Research Workshop and Int Symposia, Quantum Theory Project, 362 Williamson Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA.*
- 1976 Jan 11-17 Lima (Peru)  
Interamerican Confederation of Catholic Education. Congress : The catholic school in front of the world change. P : 400. C : 24 (in America). (YB n° 1064)  
*Calle 78, 12-16, Ole 101, Apartado aéreo 90036, Bogota 8, D E, Colombia.*
- 1976 Jan 11-25 Suva (Fiji)  
World Confederation of Organization of the Teaching Profession. 1st South Pacific regional education conference. P : 150. C : 15. (YB n° 3491)  
*5 avenue du Moulin, CH-1110 Merges, Switzerland.*
- 1976 Jan 12-14 Salt Lake City (Utah, USA)  
Optical Society of America. Integrated optics meeting.  
*Optical Society of America, Integrated Optics Meeting, Suite 620, 2000 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA.*
- 1976 Jan 12-15 Badgastein (Austria)  
12th Int symposium on radioactive isotopes in clinical medicine and research. P : 400.  
*Prof Dr R Höfer, Directeur, Centre de Médecine Nucleaire, 2e Clinique Médicale Universitaire, Garnison-gasse 13, A-1090 Vienna, Austria.*
- 1976 Jan 12-16 London (UK)  
SEAS (European association in the field of data processing and computing existing of users of large IBM computer configurations). Winter projects meeting.  
*SEAS Administrative Secretariat, Toernooiveld, Nijmegen, Netherlands.*
- 1976 Jan 12-18 Caracas (Venezuela)  
US National Cancer Institute / Organization of American States, Multinational Biology Project. Working symposium on lumoral virology in primates and malignant transformation. (YB n° 3030)  
*c/o Department of Scientific Affairs, General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, DC 20006, USA.*
- 1976 Jan 13-16 Singapore (Singapore)  
Asian Productivity Organization. 6th Workshop meeting of heads of national productivity organisations in APO member countries. P : 28. (YB n° 90)  
*Aoyama Dai-ichi Mansions, 4-14, Akasaka 8-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan.*
- 1976 Jan 14 London (UK)  
Institute of Physics, Electronics Group. Meeting : Integrated optics.  
*The Institute of Physics, Meetings Officer, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.*
- 1976 Jan 14-16 Dusseldorf (Germany, Fed Rep)  
European Federation of Corrosion / Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute / Deutschen Gesellschaft für Metallkunde / Gemeinschaftsausschuss Verzinke. 2. Korrosionum - Korrosion und korrosionsschutz metallischer werksloffe im hoch- und ingenieurbau. (YB n° 728)  
*Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute, Brelte Strasse 27 4 Dusseldorf, Germany, Fed Rep.*
- 1976 Jan 14-16 Sydney (Australia)**  
**Universal Esperanto Association.** Post-Pacific espéranto congress. (YB n° 3399)  
*Australian Esperanto Association, Prof R Robertson, Organiser, 7 Euroka Street, Northbridge, NSW 2063, Australia.*
- 1976 Jan 14-17 Ibadan (Nigeria)**  
Paediatric Association of Nigeria. 2nd Int paediatric congress.  
*Dr J B Famllusi, Conference Secretary, Department of Paediatrics, University College Hospital, Ibadan.*
- 1976 Jan 15-17 Sanibel Island (Fla, USA)**  
Int workshop on quantum mechanical methods in studying the properties of matter.  
*Int Research Workshop and Int Symposia, Quantum Theory Project, 362 Williamson Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA.*
- 1976 Jan 16-18 Paris (France)**  
Laboratoire de Changement Social. Séminaire : Expressiodrame.  
*Laboratoire de Changement Social, Centre Universitaire Dauphine, Place de Lattre de Tassigny, 1, F-75016 Paris.*
- 1976 Jan 17-23 Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)  
Int Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience. 27th General conference. P : 100. C : 40. (YB n° 1218)  
*Mr K Kochle, Ramistr. 101, CH-8006 Zurich, Switzerland.*
- 1976 Jan 18-19 Innsbruck (Austria)  
Congress on mutual problems of dermatologists and hairdressers. P : 500.  
*Kongresshaus Innsbruck, Rennweg 3-5, A-6040 Innsbruck.*
- 1976 Jan 18-22 Clemson (SC, USA)**  
**American Crystallographic Association.** Meeting on instruments for tomorrow's crystallography.  
*Mr E E Snider, Administrative Secretary, American Crystallographic Association, c/o American Institute of Physics, 335 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.*
- 1976 Jan 18-22 Lugano (Switzerland)**  
Simposio int veterinari per piccoli animali. P : 300.  
*c/o Office du Tourisme de Lugano, Riva Albertolli 5, CH-6901 Lugano.*
- 1976 Jan 18-23 Paris (France)  
4e Congrès int d'ingénierie hospitalière : L'hôpital et le malade.  
*Fédération Hospitalière de France, 83-87 avenue d'Italie, F-75013 Paris.*
- 1976 Jan 18-23 Phoenix (Ariz, USA)  
Int Association of Chiefs of Police. Workshop : Management of the investigative function. P : 40. (YB n° 4330)  
*Mr Richard W Kobetz, Assistant Director, Professional Standards Division, Int Association of Chiefs of Police, Eleven Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760, USA.*

1976 Jan 18-24 Sanibel Island (Fla, USA)  
Int symposium on atomic, molecular and solid-state theory, collision phenomena, quantum statistics, and computation methods.

*Int Research Workshop and Int Symposia, Quantum Theory Project, 362 Williamson Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA.*

1976 Jan 18-29 Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv (Israel)  
6th World gastronomical congress. P : 200.

*Mr M Benin, Chaîne des Rôtisseurs, 10, Huberman St., Tel-Aviv, Israel.*

1976 Jan 19-20 Mainz (Germany, Fed Rep)

Int symposium on post irradiation processes in nuclear technology.

*Geschäftsstelle des Deutschen Atomforums, Haus X, Allianzplatz, D-53 Bonn 1, Germany, Fed Rep.*

1976 Jan 19-23 Kathmandu (Nepal)  
Asian Development Institute / United Nations Children Fund / Centre for Economic Development and Administration. Meeting on delivery of social services, with special reference to women and children. (YB n° 3627/3380)

*Asian Development Institute, P O Box 2-136, Bangkok 2, Thailand.*

1976 Jan 19-23 Port Moresby (Papua)  
Asian Development Institute / South-Pacific Commission / South Pacific Economic Commission / UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. South Pacific regional conference on development.

(YB n° 3627/3260/4177)

*Asian Development Institute, P O Box 2-136, Bangkok 2, Thailand.*

1976 Jan 19-24 Berlin (West)  
7e Réunion spécialisée int du film agricole. P : 300.

*Int Agrarfilm-Wettbewerbe Berlin, Bundesallee 216-218, 1 Berlin 15.*

1976 Jan 19-30 New York (USA)  
United Nations Development Programme. United Nations Special Fund, Board of Governors, 2nd session.

(YB n° 3382)

*New York, NY 10017.*

1976 Jan 20-21 Las Vegas (Nev, USA)

Int Carwash Association. Mid-year conference. P : 600.

*Mr R R « Gus » Trantham, CAE, Executive Director, 4415 West Harrison Street, Suite 545, Hillside, Ill 60162, USA.*

1976 Jan 20-22 Las Vegas (Nev, USA)  
American Society of Mechanical Engineers / American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. 1976 Annual reliability and maintainability symposium.

*Mr Paul Drummond, Director, Meetings and Conferences, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.*

1976 Jan 21 Sheffield (UK)  
Institution of Metallurgists. Meeting : River don works of British steel works ; technical visit.

*Northway House, High Road, Whetstone, London N20 9LW, UK.*

1976 Jan 21-25 Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)  
North-West German Society. Congress : Internal medicine. P : 1300.

*Hamburg Messe und Congress GmbH, Jungiusstrasse, Postfach 302360, D-2000 Hamburg 36, Germany, Fed Rep.*

- 1976 Jan 21-Feb 13  
30303, USA.
- 1976 Jan 25-28
- Montreal (Canada)**  
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Committee Phase. 87th Session. (YB n° 1505)  
1030 University Street, Montreal 101, Canada.
- 1976 Jan 22
- London (UK)**  
Institution of Mining and Metallurgy / Volcanic Studies Group. Joint meeting : Volcanic processes in ore genesis. *Volcanic Studies Group, Dr I L Gibson, Secretary, Dept of Geology, Bedford College, London NW1, UK.*
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- :*
- M J Jones, Secretary, Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, 44 Portland Place, London W1N 4BR, UK.*
- 1976 Jan 22-26
- San Antonio (Tex, USA)**  
American Mathematical Society. Annual meeting. P.O.B 6248, Providence, RI 02940, USA.  
1976 Jan 24
- Baghdad (Iraq) Arab States Broadcasting Union / Iraqi General Organization for Broadcasting. Television and Cinema. Seminar : Information, documentation. P : 35. C : 21. (YB n° 3875)  
ASBU, 22a Tana Hussein Street, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.
- 1976 Jan 24-25
- Brussels (Belgium)**  
Société Royale Belge de Gynécologie et d'Obstétrique. Congrès. P : 1000. Ex.
- Dr J Huys, Avenue E de Harzir 65, B-4430 Alleur, Belgium.*
- 1976 Jan 24-29
- Atlanta (Ga, USA) Southeastern**  
Poultry and Egg Association. Congress. P : 8000. C : 28.  
James W Hurst, Executive Vice-President, Atlanta Convention & Visitors Bureau, 1414, 229 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, Georgia
- London (UK)**  
Ciba Foundation. Symposium on the value of medical research to clinical practice. P : 25.  
Ciba Foundation, Meetings Officer, 42 Portland Place, London W1, UK.
- 1976 Jan 25-28
- New Orleans (La, USA)  
Atomic Industrial Forum. Workshop on reactor licensing and safety.  
Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc. Conferences Department, 7101 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20014, USA.
- 1976 Jan 25-30
- Lagos (Nigeria)**  
Int Association of Chiefs of Police. Workshop : Hostages : Tactics and négociation techniques. P : 40. (YB n° 4330)  
Mr Richard W Kobetz, Assistant Director, Professional Standard Division, Int Association of Chiefs of Police, Eleven Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760 USA.
- 1976 Jan 25-30
- Phoenix (Ariz, USA)  
Int Association of Chiefs of Police. Workshop : Management of inspectorial services. P : 40. (YB n° 4330)  
Mr Richard W Kobetz, Assistant Director, Professional Standards Division, Int Association of Chiefs of Police, Eleven Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760, USA.
- 1976 Jan 25-31
- Jerusalem, Tel Aviv (Israel)  
World assembly of Jewish war veterans. P : 1500.  
Kenes, 7 Letaris Street, Tel Aviv, Israel.
- 1976 Jan 25-31
- New Delhi (India)  
Int Marketing Federation 7 Institute of Marketing and Management. 5th World congress : Distribution management and economic development ; pricing politics and

economic development ; communication and economic development ; role of int agencies in effective marketing ; infrastructure required for effective marketing ; export strategy for economic development ; role of government agencies in effective marketing.

(YB n° 2244)  
5th World Congress Secretariat, do Institute of Marketing and Management, 62-F Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi 110003, India.

1976 Jan 26-28

Liege (Belgium)

Int conference on nuclear energy and quality of life. P : 300. Ex.

Association des Ingénieurs de Montéiore, AIM, rue St Gilles 31, B-4000 Liege, Belgium.

1976 Jan 26-29

Vienna (Austria)  
Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations.

Extraordinary congress - Euro-Cotal 76. P : 1500. C : 40. Ex.

(YB n° 396)

Viamonte 640- 8°p. Buenos Aires, Argentina or : Austrian Tourism Board, Dr. Helmut Zolles, Hohenstangengasse 3, A-1010 Vienna.

1976 Jan 26-30

Abidjan (Ivory Coast)  
Int Christian Union of Business Executives / Association des Dirigeants d'Entreprises. Int congress for African heads of enterprise : Enterprise in Africa and its environment. P : 250. C : 4. (YB n° 1502)

Avenue d'Auderghem, 49, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium or : Mr Robert Arnaud, EECCI, BP 1345, Abidjan.

1976 Jan 26-30

Strasbourg (France)  
Council of Europe. Parliamentary assembly, session.

(YB n° 435)

Avenue de l'Europe, F-67 Strasbourg.

1976 Jan 27

Leeds (UK)  
Institute of Acoustics. Meeting : Noise legislation.

The Institute of Physics, Meetings Officer, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.

1976 Jan 27-28

Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)

Congrès int BAU : Transformation de l'environnement par la construction ; la construction sous l'angle de la sauvegarde de l'environnement ; isolation thermique et économie d'énergie ; lutte contre les bruits dans les bâtiments

et les constructions urbaines ; aménagement locaux d'après de nouveaux points de vue ; assainissement et rénovation des anciens bâtiments ; système d'information pour les domaines de construction. Ex. Münchener Messe- und Ausstellungsgesellschaft mbH, D-8000 Munich 12, BP 121009.

1976 Jan 27-30

Calcutta (India)

2nd Int symposium on prehistoric religions ; Religions of non-literate peoples.

Dr Asok K Ghosh, Department of Anthropology, Calcutta University, 35 Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta 70019.

1976 Jan 27-Feb 2

Jerusalem (Israel)  
Educational convocation on Jesus : His life, his time. P : 1500.

Educational Opportunities Inc., POB 23446, Oakland Park, Florida 33307, USA.

1976 Jan 28-29

Paris (France)  
Institut d'Informatique et de Gestion. BBL Congrès. 3rd Int congress computers in industry : Teletreatment. P : 300.

C : 7. Ex. BBL Congrès, 8, rue du Vieux Colombier, F-75006 Paris, France.

1976 Jan 28-29

Singapore (Singapore)  
Int Union of Independent Laboratories. Conference : Independent consultancy services. (YB n° 2728)

Mr A Herzka, Ashbourne House, Alberon Gardens, London NM11 0BN, UK.

1976 Jan 28-Feb 1

Los Angeles (Cal, USA)  
Annual radiological conference.

Century Plaza Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal 90067, USA.

1976 Jan 28-Feb 26

Lugano (Switzerland)  
Int Committee of the Red Cross. Conference of Government experts on the use of certain conventional weapons.

P : 250. C : 55. (YB n° 1623)  
ICRC, 17 avenue de la Paix, CH-1202 Geneva.

1976 Jan 29-Feb 6

Davos (Switzerland)  
European Management Forum. 6th Symposium :

Short-term survival and long-term prospects - European business faces the future. P : 400. C : 25. (YB n° 2413)

19 chemin des Hauts-Crêts, CH-1223 Cologny-Geneva, Switzerland.

1976 Jan 30

Los Angeles (Cal, USA)  
6th Annual interdisciplinary conference on piagetian theory.

Children's Hospital of Los Angeles, P O Box 54700, Los Angeles, Cal 90054, USA.

1976 Jan 30-Feb 1

New Orleans (La, USA)  
Collège Int de Médecine et Chirurgie du Pied / Orthopedic Foot Association. Congrès :

Métatarsalgies. M de Wulf, 6 rue de la Reine Astrid à Saint Gilles, B-9330 Termonde, Belgium.

1976 Jan

Algiers (Algeria)

Arab Labour Organization, Arab Institute for Labour Education and Labour Researches. Board of Directors, 3rd session. (YB n° 63)  
P O Box 814, Cairo, Egypt.

1976 Jan

Cairo (Egypt)  
Arab Labour Organization, Trade Union Freedom Commission. 3rd session. (YB n° 63)  
P O Box 814, Cairo, Egypt.

1976 Jan

Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)  
Inter-University Centre of Post-graduate Studies. Int conference on participation and self-management. (YB n° 4277)

Inter-University Centre of Post-graduate studies, Frana Bulica 4, YU-50000 Dubrovnik.

1976 Jan

Kfar Hamaccabiah (Israel)  
Maccabi World Union. Meeting of the Int Maccabiah Games Committee. P : 60. (YB n° 2938)

Maccabi World Union, Kfar Hamaccabiah, Ramat Chen, Israel.

1976 Jan

Paris (France)  
Unesco: Symposium to study conditions calculated to assist the access of workers to education and measures to be taken to ensure their effective participation in education activities of concern to them. (YB n° 3383)

Place de Fontenoy, F-75007 Paris.

1976 Jan  
Santiniketan (India)  
Int society for Metaphysics. Small congress.

Prof Hywel D Lewis, King's College, The Strand, London WC2, UK.

1976 Jan  
 Singapore (Singapore) Government of the Republic of Singapore / Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat, 11th Conference of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Council. P : 60. (YB n° 3157)  
*SEAMES, Darakan Building, 920 Sukhumvit Road Bangkok, Thailand or : Ministry of Education, Kay Siang Road, Singapore 10, Rep of Singapore.*

1976 Jan (Denmark) UN Economic Commission for Europe, Environment and Housing Division. Seminar on long-term prospects and policies in the construction sector. (YB n° 4176) *UN ECE Environment and Housing Division, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.*

1976 Jan (Guatemala) Central American Research Institute for Industry / Organization of American States. Seminar on technology transfer. (YB n° 235/3030) *ICAITI, Avenida La Reforma 4-47, Zona 10 Guatemala C.A.*

1976 Jan (Latin America) Int Movement of Apostolate of Children. Meeting of the movements of Latin America. C : 3. (YB n° 2273) *MIDADEN, Local Secretariat, Rio Branco 1430, Montevideo, Uruguay.*

1976 Jan-Feb Auckland (New Zealand) Commonwealth Association of Planners, 2nd Conference. (YB n° 3958) *18 Northumberland Avenue, London WC2N 5BJ, UK.*

1976 Jan-Feb Kfar Hamaccabiah (Israel) Maccabi World Union. Maccabi youth gathering (Northern

Hemisphere). P : 200. (YB n° 2938) *Maccabi World Union, Kfar Hamaccabiah, Ramat Chen, Israel.*

1976 Jan-Feb New York (USA) United Nations Development Programme. Governing Council. 21st session. (YB n° 3382) *New York, NY 10017.*

**Last minute**

1976 Jan 19-24 NOGENT (France) Int Association of the Development of Int and World Universities. Symposium of Exchanges of experiences between managers of Int Universities adjustment programs of research and action. P : 60. C : 30. (YB n° 4005) *IADIWU, 148 Blvd de Strasbourg, F-94130 Nogent-Sur-Marne.*

1976 beginning (Morocco) Federation of Arab Engineers. Conference. Mineral resources in Arab countries. P : 100, C : all Arab countries. (YB n° 2839) *FAE, 28, Ramses Street, Cairo, Egypt.*

1976 Jan 26-30 Brussels (Belgium) Management Centre Europe. Meeting ; Management, men and organisation. *Management Centre Europe, Avenue des Arts 4, B-1040 Brussels.*

1976 Jan 24-30 Grossari (Austria) Int Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides. European forum of former scouts and guides : Industrialised countries and the third world. P : 100. (YB n° 2049) *IFOFSAQ Secretariat, rue Major René Oubroucq 25, B-1050 Brussels.*

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Etudes sur l'organisation  
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Politics and tradition, by Susan Traill. (Impressions of the Mexico Conference and Tribune of the International Women's Year). No. 12, 605-607.

## Consultation dossier/

### Le dossier de la consultation

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