

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

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ASSOCIATIONS
INTERNATIONALES

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, activities and other 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 the 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 UIA. 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.

Le sujet des articles choisis s'attache surtout à la méthode de 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, autre 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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27th year
27e année

1975 - n° 5

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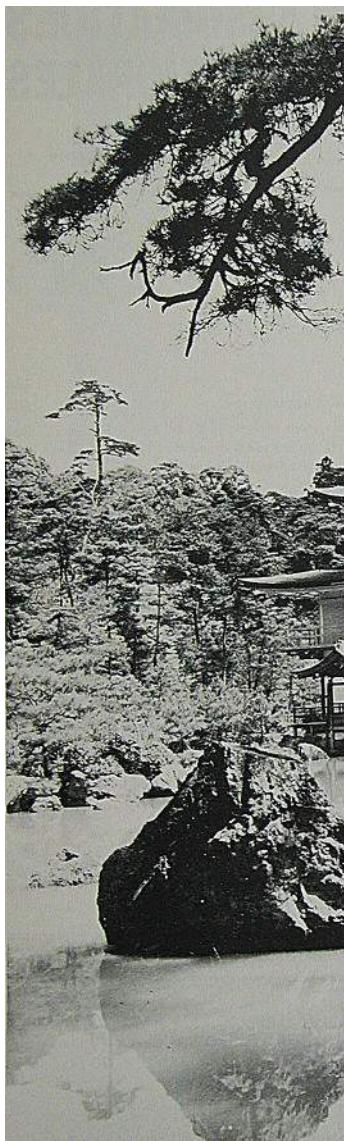
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KINKAKUJI TEMPLE, KYOTO

Editorial

Kyoto, décembre 1975



LE JAPON A L'HEURE DES ASSOCIATIONS ET DES CONGRÈS

Le mondialisme fait son chemin. L'organisation internationale s'universalise dans les deux sens du phénomène : l'espace et la matière. Universel : qui s'étend à tout et à tous, et à l'ensemble des problèmes mondiaux. Univers international des Etats et des organisations intergouvernementales. Univers transnational des associations bénévoles non-gouvernementales et des entreprises multinationales de profit. Univers des problèmes. La révolution mondiale est là, dans la communication, dans l'information. Elle est dans l'apparition des solidarités, dans l'explosion de l'interdépendance.

C'est la fin d'une époque à cloisons et le début d'une ère nouvelle qui va inspirer la révision des relations internationales et transnationales dans une société globale.

Dans cette perspective de demain, disons d'un demain immédiat, on constate que le monde est en train de se décentraliser à proprement parler. Au début de ce siècle encore le centre d'impulsion était l'Europe avec ses projections coloniales et missionnaires. La deuxième guerre mondiale, la promotion des Etats-Unis et de l'URSS au rang de superpuissances, ont déplacé ce centre. Mais la décolonisation opérant, l'évolution de l'Europe occidentale, l'entrée de la Chine dans le jeu et le système des Nations-Unies, aussi l'affranchissement du Japon et plus récemment la concertation arabe ont eu un effet de dépolarisisation. Et voici que le besoin croissant des matières premières et la crise de l'énergie plus particulièrement tendent à décentraliser la puissance économique, à poser les problèmes de production et de consommation en termes de solidarité, à passer des priviléges à la coopération, en un mot à démocratiser l'ordre international. Cette orientation nouvelle implique désormais une véritable participation des forces

transnationales à l'action internationale, y compris les décisions.

L'entrée du Japon dans l'action internationale marque ce temps des changements. Tard venu à l'organisation des Nations Unies, à peine sorti de son nationalisme, le pays du Soleil Levant commence à percevoir le rôle que son développement lui promet dans la nouvelle société ouverte. On le voit prendre des responsabilités dans le réseau international. A titre d'exemple, quand il fut appelé, il y a quelque deux ans, à siéger au Comité des ONG de l'Ecosoc, sa diplomatie était encore assez ignorante du phénomène de la coopération internationale privée. Or, fait caractéristique, aujourd'hui c'est un Japonais qui est l'auteur du dernier rapport du Comité de l'Ecosoc qui propose une certaine valorisation de la consultation. (Une valorisation modeste, dont nous reparlerons, une valorisation bornée par rapport à la participation nécessaire, mais qui représente tout de même un effort d'adaptation à une situation qui n'est plus celle de la paix des vainqueurs de 1945). D'autre part, le Japon a accueilli la nouvelle Université internationale dont on sait le programme original de diffusion universelle des matières internationales et qui, grâce au puissant appui financier du gouvernement nippon, va sans doute pouvoir prendre un départ rapide et placer ses antennes d'études dans l'espace mondial, en Europe notamment. La sociologie des relations internationales sera certainement un important secteur de l'université nouvelle et nous avons déjà fait savoir à ses organisateurs que notre vœu était de les voir donner hardiment à ces relations internationales la dimension supplémentaire des forces non-gouvernementales.

Terre d'initiative privée qui a fait sa prospérité, le Japon est forcément devenu un lieu d'attraction pour les as-

sociations internationales. Tokyo est aujourd'hui, après les cités-hôtes d'Europe et d'Amérique du Nord, un des centres importants d'ONG. Les autorités japonaises ne s'en doutaient pas plus que les autorités françaises ne savaient naguère encore que Paris était le premier centre de l'organisation non-gouvernementale.

Le mouvement des ONG va de pair avec le mouvement des congrès, comme la liberté d'association avec la liberté de réunion.

Aussi notre Institut, organisateur de longue date des Congrès mondiaux sur l'organisation des congrès, a-t-il répondu avec empreinte à l'idée venue de Tokyo de tenir le 6ème Congrès mondial à Kyoto en décembre de cette année. Nos lecteurs en savent les deux thèmes : les aspects et problèmes particuliers de l'organisation de congrès dans l'Asie et la région du Pacifique; l'adaptation des nouveaux équipements techniques à tous les niveaux de l'organisation des congrès dans le monde.

Le présent numéro de notre Revue consacrée au tourisme japonais est introduit par un message du Ministre des Affaires étrangères S.E. M. Kichi Miyazawa qui souligne l'importance, pour le Japon, de ce mode de relations internationales et ses rapports avec les Congrès.

Nous ajouterons que le Congrès de Kyoto sera l'occasion heureuse, première et unique en Asie, d'un ensemble de contacts, d'entretiens et de réunions ayant trait à la promotion des relations internationales non-gouvernementales. Aussi bien nous formulons ici le vœu que les ONG participent aussi nombreuses que possible au Congrès de Kyoto qui sera pour beaucoup d'entre elles une ouverture sur l'universel.

Robert FENAUX



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MAIKO DANCER, KYOTO

Message



from

H. E. Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa

Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs

I welcome this opportunity to address a few words of greeting to the readers of the journal « International Associations ». The world has entered an age of global interdependence unprecedented in history. The interests of all nations, both large and small, are today so closely interwoven that a country can hardly undertake any action without affecting or influencing the entire international community.

The problems mutually confronting the nations of the world today, such as resources, energy, food, the monetary system, inflation and recession, cannot be realistically solved by the efforts of any one country alone. For this very reason, extensive and intensive international cooperation is the needed element if we are to establish a new world economic order.

The promotion of mutual understanding among the nations and the peoples of the world is more urgent than ever before in order to strengthen international cooperation in this age of interdependence. The remarkable development of the means of transportation and communication has vastly improved the opportunities for international exchange. It is true that « seeing is believing » and international exchange through congresses and tourism in particular, is playing a major role in promoting mutual understanding and goodwill by dispelling many of the prejudices and preconceptions so often held about foreign nations and cultures.

The promotion of international congresses and tourism can be said to symbolize international peace and to enhance the quality of life. The world is currently faced with many difficult problems, and both these sectors find they must operate under unfavorable conditions. For example, the number of foreigners who visited Japan in 1974 was 765,000 or two percent less than the previous year, while the number of Japanese who traveled abroad in the same year was 2,340,000 or two percent more than the previous year, representing a growth rate that was remarkably low compared to the annual growth rates of 40 to 60 percent over the past five years.

However, I have no doubt that mankind will resolve and overcome these various problems and realize a new world economic order which, in turn, will bring about the revitalization of international tourism and consequently of congresses.

I am pleased that the sixth international conference on congress organization under the joint sponsorship of UIA, the Japan National Tourist Organization and AIPC is going to be held this December in Kyoto, Japan's ancient capital and one of the nation's major cultural and tourist centers. I offer my best wishes for the success of this conference.

L'avis de Mme S. Bastid

Nous avons mentionné, dans notre numéro d'avril, à propos de notre enquête sur la réforme de la consultation et la promotion de la participation des organisations non-gouvernementales à l'action internationale, l'avis de Madame Suzanne Bastid, professeur à l'Université de Paris, sur la condition juridique des ONG dans leurs rapports avec l'Unesco, et cité les conclusions de l'minent jurisconsulte. La distribution de cet important document, par les soins du Comité permanent des ONG de l'Unesco qui en a organisé la discussion le 25 février dernier, sous la présidence de Mme Troisgros, nous autorise maintenant à publier le texte.

I

La condition juridique des ONG dans leurs rapports avec l'Unesco pose des problèmes qui existent dans des termes comparables pour beaucoup d'organisations internationales, mais l'importance des ONG, eu égard aux buts de l'Unesco leur donne une importance particulière.

II

La base des relations entre l'Unesco et les ONG se trouve dans l'article XI 4 de la Convention créant une organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture. L'organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture peut prendre toutes dispositions utiles pour faciliter les consultations et assurer la coopération avec les organisations privées s'occupant de questions qui entrent dans son domaine. Elle peut les inviter à entreprendre certaines tâches déterminées rentrant dans sa compétence. Cette coopération peut également prendre la forme d'une participation appropriée de représentants des dites organisations aux travaux des comités consultatifs, créés par la Conférence générale ». L'Acte constitutif précise les conditions dans lesquelles la Conférence générale peut inviter comme observateurs à des sessions déterminées de la Conférence ou de ses commissions des représentants des ONG (article IV, 13). Il prévoit l'invitation à envoyer des observateurs aux sessions de la Conférence générale et de ses commissions pour les ONG qui ont été admises par le Conseil exécutif à bénéficier d'arrangements en vue de consultations, selon la procédure indiquée à l'article XI, 4 (article IV, 14). Enfin, suivant l'article V, 10 « Le Conseil exécutif prend toutes dispositions utiles pour consulter les représentants des organismes internationaux ou les personnalités qualifiées qui s'occupent de questions relevant de sa compétence ». Ce dernier texte, d'une portée plus générale d'ailleurs, affirme la compétence

du Conseil exécutif (déjà reconnue par l'article IV, 14).

On doit observer que ces dispositions sont beaucoup plus détaillées que l'article 71 de la Charte des Nations Unies suivant lequel « le Conseil économique et social peut prendre toutes dispositions utiles pour consulter les organisations non gouvernementales qui s'occupent de questions relevant de sa compétence ». Il est évident que les rédacteurs de l'Acte constitutif de l'Unesco se sont inspirés de ce texte fondamental élaboré lors de la Conférence de San Francisco et qui rend officielle une pratique qui s'était développée du temps de la Société des Nations notamment s'agissant des activités économiques et sociales, mais il est apparu nécessaire de prévoir de façon plus précise les modalités de collaboration, en évoquant aussi une différenciation possible suivant les ONG. On doit noter enfin que l'Acte constitutif, à la différence de la Charte, ne mentionne pas les Organisations nationales comme susceptibles de bénéficier d'un statut consultatif, ainsi sont seules visées les organisations internationales privées.

Ces dispositions contenues dans la constitution de l'Unesco lient les Etats membres et les organes de l'organisation. Elles relèvent du droit international public. La Conférence générale a adopté des directives concernant les relations de l'Unesco avec les organisations non gouvernementales. Le texte actuel a été approuvé lors de la onzième session et amendé lors de la quatorzième session. Il a été pris pour définir les principes et les méthodes « selon lesquels l'Unesco peut établir des arrangements en vue de consultation et de coopération avec les organisations internationales non gouvernementales exerçant des activités dans les domaines de la compétence de l'Unesco ». Il s'agit là d'un texte réglementaire qui

s'impose au Conseil exécutif et au Directeur général dans l'exercice de leurs compétences. A leur égard son autorité est fondée sur l'Acte constitutif et à ce titre il relève du droit international public.

C'est en application de ces Directives que des organisations internationales non gouvernementales peuvent établir des relations avec l'Unesco. Ces relations sont, dans leur principe, contractuelles, c'est-à-dire qu'elles supposent pour chaque organisation une demande de celle-ci et le consentement suivant le cas du Directeur général ou du Conseil exécutif tendant à l'admettre dans une des catégories définies par les Directives.

L'article VII 7 précise que « le Directeur général informera chaque organisation admise dans l'une des différentes catégories de relations, des obligations et des avantages qui s'attachent à son admission. Les relations de l'Unesco avec ces organisations ne deviendront effectives qu'après accord notifié par l'organe compétent de l'organisation intéressée ».

C'est donc le consentement de l'ONG qui va la rattacher à l'Unesco, c'est-à-dire établir le lien avec le cadre juridique de droit international composé de l'Acte constitutif et des Directives. Ces dernières énoncent le contenu du système contractuel qui s'appliquera à chaque ONG suivant la catégorie dans laquelle elle sera admise par le Directeur général ou le Conseil exécutif. De même, la Conférence générale a prévu les conditions dans lesquelles les relations de l'Unesco avec une ONG peuvent être modifiées par changement de catégorie et celles dans lesquelles il peut y être mis fin.

IV

Du fait qu'il y a accord entre chaque ONG et l'Unesco et que cet accord se situe dans le cadre des Directives il résulte que l'organisation n'est pas en droit de refuser à l'ONG l'exercice des avantages attachés au statut consultatif suivant les Directives, sauf si celles-ci en prévoient la faculté (IV, 3 sur la

communication d'observations relatives au programme de l'Unesco à la Conférence générale).

L'accord entre l'ONG et l'Unesco incorpore les termes des Directives dans la mesure où celles-ci définissent les droits et les devoirs des parties. On peut donc considérer qu'il y a là un contrat dont les termes résultent essentiellement d'un texte établi par un organe international, la Conférence générale. Par contre, pour ce qui n'est pas expressément prévu, ce contrat relève des principes généraux du droit des contrats, car il ne se situe ni dans le cadre d'un droit étatique particulier, ni dans le cadre du droit international public, car l'ONG n'a pas la personnalité juridique internationale. Mais il est clair que certaines dispositions des Directives ont un autre objet et de ce fait elles ont une autre portée juridique, il en est ainsi de la première partie des Directives qui définit les conditions auxquelles doivent satisfaire les organisations internationales non gouvernementales avec lesquelles l'Unesco maintient les relations définies par les présentes Directives. Il s'agit de toute organisation internationale qui n'a pas été créée par voie d'un accord inter-gouvernemental, dont les buts et le rôle ont un caractère non gouvernemental » et qui répond à diverses conditions touchant son activité, son extension géographique et sa représentativité, son organisation et sa structure.

H est évident que ces dispositions des Directives ont entendu énoncer les exigences fondamentales que la Conférence générale a estimé requises pour qu'une ONG puisse collaborer avec l'Unesco. Ce faisant la Conférence générale a eu en vue de fixer des règles auxquelles doivent se conformer le Directeur général et le Conseil exécutif dans l'octroi d'un statut consultatif.

Sans doute l'organisation connaissant les exigences de la disposition I.1 et suivantes appréciera avant de formuler une demande si elle a des chances de succès, mais c'est à l'organe compétent pour se prononcer sur l'admission qu'il appartient de constater que les conditions requises sont effectivement remplies en procédant aux vérifications nécessaires;

S'il s'avérait ultérieurement qu'une ONG a cessé de répondre aux conditions de la disposition I.1, il serait loisible au Directeur général, le cas échéant et si un redressement était possible, d'en avertir l'ONG en cause pour tenter d'arranger les choses, mais juridiquement il ne serait pas en droit de lui donner des ordres. Il lui appartiendrait par contre d'user de la faculté ouverte par la disposition II et d'entamer la procédure pouvant aboutir à mettre fin aux relations avec l'Unesco de l'ONG en question, celle-ci ayant droit de faire tenir par le canal du Directeur général ses observations au Conseil exécutif.

VI

Hormis la mise en jeu de cette procédure, le lien contractuel qui lie l'ONG avec l'Unesco ne donne pas de titre à celle-ci pour exercer une autorité légale à l'endroit de l'ONG. En tant qu'organisation internationale l'Unesco

n'a pas de compétence propre à renconter une personne morale telle une ONG, elle ne peut lui donner des ordres sauf à vertu d'un texte définissant une obligation à la charge de l'ONG et acceptée par elle, par exemple en ce qui concerne les conventions. On peut rappeler que lorsque la Conférence des ONG ayant statut consultatif a fait examiner la question de savoir s'il était désirable que soit conclue une convention internationale accordant le statut de personne juridique en droit international aux ONG ayant le statut consultatif auprès des Nations Unies, le comité d'études présidé par M. Habicht a estimé en mars 1949 que le projet préparé par M.M. Kopelmanas et Niboyet « placerait les organisations internationales sous un contrôle trop strict des organes internationaux » et notamment du Conseil économique et social, organe essentiellement politique, et il a été décidé d'abandonner cette voie pour se borner à un projet de convention sur la reconnaissance du statut légal acquis dans le pays de la convention de l'organisation. Ainsi, non seulement, dans l'état actuel du droit on était d'accord pour admettre qu'il n'a pas de contrôle de l'organisation ayant accordé le statut consultatif, mais il n'apparaissait pas désirable qu'il en soit ainsi. On sait qu'aucune convention n'a été conclue et que chaque ONG relève de l'autorité de l'Etat sous l'empire de la loi duquel elle a été constituée. Elle relève aussi de la compétence territoriale de tout l'Etat sur le territoire duquel elle est amenée à exercer son activité.

Cette situation ne signifie pas d'ailleurs que l'Etat soit pas tenu dans l'exercice de ses compétences de respecter certains principes à l'égard des ONG. D'une part, et ceci est fondamental, l'article 20 de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme s'impose à lui. Il dispose : - toute personne a droit à la liberté de réunion et d'association pacifiques », et « nul ne peut être obligé de faire partie d'une association ».

En outre, des dispositions conventionnelles particulières, tel l'article II de la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme, lient certains groupes d'Etats, définissant limitativement les restrictions qui peuvent être apportées par la loi à la liberté d'association. En tout cas, ceci implique que l'Etat doit respecter ce qui caractérise le droit d'association, c'est-à-dire la liberté des membres dans la définition des objectifs, l'organisation et le contrôle de l'action, ainsi que le caractère international de l'objectif et de la participation. Par ailleurs, chaque Etat, en tant que membre de l'Unesco, est tenu de reconnaître l'existence et les effets juridiques du statut consultatif, dont la base est l'acte constitutif de l'organisation auquel il est partie.

Les ONG constituent donc des personnes morales possédant dans le cadre statutaire une situation spéciale, à raison des règles internationales qui les concernent et que l'Etat est tenu de respecter.

VIII

Il est évident que cette condition juridique spéciale de l'ONG suppose qu'elle

reste dans le cadre de ses propres statuts, c'est-à-dire n'abandonne pas, en fait ou en droit, les caractères propres d'une organisation internationale non gouvernementale. Si n'en était pas ainsi, l'Unesco pourrait évidemment user de la faculté de faire du statut consultatif auquel il a été fait allusion plus haut. Par ailleurs, pour ce qui touche le ou les Etats concernés leur comportement serait évidemment fonction de leur propre système de droit.

IX

La disposition VI, 3 des Directives qui prévoit qu'une organisation peut être créée « sur l'initiative de l'Unesco » et qui reconnaît aussi qu'une organisation peut assumer .. la charge d'activités qui autrement incomberaient à l'Unesco » mérite une mention spéciale. Suivant cette disposition une aide financière particulière est possible. L'Unesco assumant alors la prise en charge du fonctionnement de telles organisations. Dans ce cas, des obligations contractuelles spéciales peuvent certainement être mises à la charge de l'organisation bénéficiaire, mais il n'en découle pas que l'organisation soit placée sous l'autorité de l'Unesco ou oit à accepter son « contrôle » en dehors de ce qui se rattache à ces prestations financières. En prenant l'initiative de la création d'une organisation internationale non gouvernementale l'Unesco choisit délibérément une voie qui juridiquement est fort différente de la création d'un organe subsidiaire que prévoit l'article IV, 11 de l'Acte constitutif. Dans ce dernier cas, la Conférence générale peut librement en déterminer la structure, donner des instructions, décider de transformations, bref exercer une autorité sur cet organe. Si par contre l'Unesco prend l'initiative de la création d'une ONG, il s'agit de susciter par les moyens appropriés l'apparition d'une entité qui rentre dans un cadre juridique déjà défini et possède les caractères généraux des ONG à la création desquelles l'Unesco n'a pas pris part quant aux participants, à la base de la structure établie et aux objectifs poursuivis.

X

En conclusion, la condition juridique des ONG possédant le statut consultatif est le résultat d'une combinaison très particulière du droit international du droit interne et des principes généraux du droit des contrats. Elle comprend :

- a) un statut consultatif défini par le droit international de l'Unesco,
- b) la personnalité juridique de l'ONG reposant sur le droit étatique dans le cadre du droit international sur la liberté d'association,
- c) un lien contractuel entre l'ONG et l'Unesco, incorporant les droits et obligations prévus par le statut consultatif,
- d) à titre complémentaire, les principes généraux du droit des contrats pour régler les rapports entre l'ONG et l'Unesco.

-

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The views expressed in this article are the sole responsibility of the authors and not of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, or its member states.

The global ad hoc conference

Global politics is witnessing a phase in which there is a recurring effort - one might even say « vogue » - to resort to global, ad hoc conferences to discuss problems transcending national, bloc, or regional interests. During 1974 alone, there were the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly on Raw Materials on Raw Materials and Development, the Conference on the Law of the Sea, the World Population Conference, and most recently the World Food Conference. There were several reasons that suggestions in September 1974 by the group of non-aligned nations (1) and by US Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger (2) to have a world food conference generally met with serious and rapid responses by governments. First, a crisis situation in grain supplies existed and was perceived as such. Second, a ministerial-level conference for governments had never been held; and in a world in which nation states are the dominant actors, a political conference was considered crucial to solving the world food problem. Non-governmental organizations have come to play an integral and important part in such meetings, and this essay summarizes their contribution to the

World Food Conference in Rome from 5-16 November 1974 (3).

The Changing NGO role

The visible role of non-governmental organizations in the World Food Conference appeared, on the surface, less significant than in the previous two World Food Congresses - the meetings at Washington, D.C. in 1963 and the Hague in 1970 were actually NGO affairs - or at other global, ad hoc conferences such as those at Stockholm and Bucharest. That NGOs were conceived to have a more minor role than at previous food conferences was exacerbated by a lack of planning time and funds which seriously handicapped efforts to organize a comprehensive program. By contrast, something like \$350,000 and two years had been devoted to NGO efforts at Bucharest to discuss the population problem, and \$250,000 (raised primarily from local Dutch industry) had been used to sponsor a caucus of youth outside of the Hague for the World Food Congress in 1970. This fact is particularly important in accounting for the meager

participation of NGOs from the developing countries, although about 100 NGO's were officially, and 350-400 were unofficially, estimated to have participated in the World Food Conference (4).

Several NGOs voiced displeasure with their limited role - « We have been on the sidelines from the first .. « We should have pushed to have a radical resolution adopted by the Conference » - As far as I know, there is only one person from the NGO community who spends even half of his time on the World Food Conference, and he is basically concerned with lobbying in Washington ». However, there appeared to be less need for NGO counter-participation than during the Environmental or Population Conferences. At those gatherings, the central issues under discussion were more controversial, and - alternative » perspectives to those being voiced in the official conference agenda and proceedings were necessary. Hence, the « International Forum of Non-Governmental Organizations » and the « Population Tribune » met simultaneously with the Environmental and Population Conferences

(1) This article is an expanded version of the analysis made in a forthcoming research study. The Importance of the World Food Conference : An Administrative Perspective on the Discussion of Global Problems.

respectively, their purpose being the lively presentation of non-conventional arguments that had been largely overlooked.

NGO activity in Rome

During the World Food Conference, on the other hand, a series of NGO briefings and meetings were held at the Palazzo del Congresso itself instead of in another part of town (5). Their main purpose - other than information and education - was a direct confrontation between the humanistic perspectives and commitments of NGOs and the more institutional outlooks of more established international and national functionaries, which would include the representatives of vested agricultural interests. NGOs had decided to emphasize their potential contribution as lobbyists on specific questions of interest to, or within the expertise of, their own organizations: The World Food Conference Secretariat facilitated this role by extending invitations to NGOs, and by designing the rules of procedure so that NGOs could speak in committees, sit-in on drafting sessions, and submit amendments and statements to committees and the Conference (6).

The specific effort was judged to provide a more effective and positive lever to influence the course of events than a more unitary strategy of confrontation against the central direction of the World Food Conference. For example, NGOs seeking a greater emphasis on the interaction of population and food supplies successfully submitted a resolution sponsored by 24 developing nations (7), and representatives of women's organizations successfully submitted a resolution on the role of women in food production (8). Several US Church groups mobilized themselves to exert pressure on mem-

bers of the US Congress in Rome in order to exert pressure on the non-committal position of the head of the US delegation, Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz (9).

The most impressive example of this type of selective lobbying was provided by the Canadian NGO group. Its 19 members met daily to decide upon their joint position on the agenda items for the day, which was then presented to the official Canadian delegation. Depending on the response, the Canadian NGOs utilized a system of telephone connections across their own country to contact some 60 development-oriented groups. These groups would then exert pressure on local media and on representatives to Parliament. Reactions were translated back by cable to the members of the Canadian delegation, one of whom commented that « these NGOs have certainly kept me running » (10).

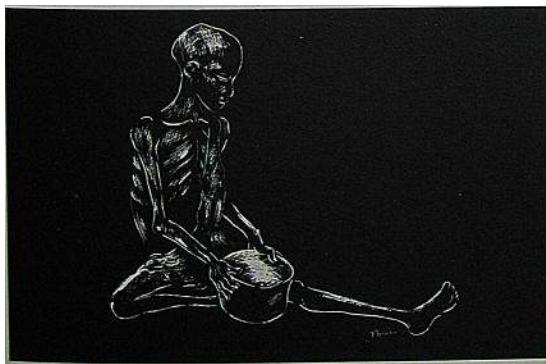
According to delegates interviewed and the conference newspaper (11), NGOs had made a conscious decision to step-up lobbying actions with national delegations during the second week of the Conference. Efforts were primarily directed to Working Committee 2 which was discussing food aid and security, topics which most easily lent themselves to the « conscience » of Western NGOs. Some direct payoff occurred as the work of the Committee became - in the words of several participants - visibly « depolitized ». A statement was hammered out on Monday morning, 11 November, by the NGO plenary session which issued a joint declaration (12). In this document, action to ward off the reality of starvation by masses of people in the next 6 months became more important than longer-range statements about the preferred future directions of national or NGO policy (13). All in all, the NGO stance in Rome involved a hard-headed political cal-



culation that the maximum potential (or affecting the direction of the Conference resulted from lobbying for or against certain proposals with the delegations of their own governments. Pressures exerted for more immediately-perceived and humanitarian-oriented proposals are the strength of NGOs, which was particularly true after the nations most seriously affected by the food crisis began mobilizing themselves (14). While the final positions of governments could certainly not be said to reflect the preferences of most NGOs, there were few proposals that did not reflect some of the NGO concerns (15).

Although NGOs made more of a public impression at Stockholm and Bucharest, there appeared to be more specific and tangible aims and results from their quiet participation in the World Food Conference. One delegate remarked that « Finally NGOs have realized that they are not more important than governments ». Although time, funds, and facilities were lacking these shortcomings were not confined to NGOs, and cannot totally explain their active intervention inside, instead of outside, the Conference. The press, national delegations, groups, and international officials also did not have adequate space or interpretation facilities. In short, the food problem as an issue-area lent itself to and elicited a more direct response from NGOs.

Thus, although NGOs have not traditionally been an integral part of global, ad hoc conferences, the experience of the World Food Conference suggests that they can influence the course of events if they take full advantage of their opportunities and organize themselves accordingly. The most highly organized NGO group in Rome, the Canadian one, can legitimately be



given credit for their government's decision to double food aid. Such efforts were officially recognized in a press-release at the close of the Conference which referred to the debate as « conducted under pressure exerted by more than 100 non-governmental organizations ». The advantages and disadvantages of a strategy of confrontation must be examined further, yet the summary statement by Leslie Kirkey, chairman of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, hints that at future meetings NGOs could exert maximum pressure for change by participating directly in the conference :

After talking with those who attended both the UN Conferences held in 1974 in Bucharest and Rome I would conclude that the Rome pattern with its thorough mixing of NGO representatives with official delegates in lounges, corridors, bars and other facilities, provided us with more opportunities to influence than was the case in Bucharest, where the NGOs had their own Tribune run as a separate enterprise in nearby buildings (16).

The perspective that NGOs typically utilized to confront their governments was the difficult structural questions of equality and justice implied in the long-run solution to the food problem. Such issues are frequently the justifications for - but seldom are the actual - policy of both developed and developing nations (17). The troublesome problems that arise in rural redistribution of wealth within as well as among nations were constantly mentioned. NGOs also argued that while loans on investment were seen as methods of supporting new productive activity, they certainly would not guarantee a more equitable distribution of wealth, or even insure that the most-needy get more food. In order to solve this latter problem, many NGOs contended that there must be large-scale transfers of wealth (i.e. donations) from the wealthy traditional donors and from the newer financial powers. Sacrifice and cutbacks in consumption were also emphasized in this regard.

NGOs are oftentimes considered irrelevant because of their lack of political clout and their preoccupation with « moral » issues. Ironically, they alone raised « realistically » to both developed and developing nations the necessity to respond honestly to basic questions if a permanent solution to the most basic of human needs were to be found. The most publicized activity along these lines was the « Rome Forum », or what the Office of Public Information called the Meeting of Eminent Persons ». An independent declaration was presented to Secretary-General Marei on 4 November, by Chairperson Barbara Ward on behalf of 26 world-famous scientists and ci-

tizens from 16 countries who met « on the eve of both a World Food Conference and a World Food Crisis, the latter (of which) is more serious than any that has been faced since the end of World War II » (18).

Agri-business

The role of NGOs which reflect perspectives that counter those of governments or the status quo is typically emphasized. However, a most important role during the World Food Conference was played by agri-business, whose perspectives and conduct in the world are not in harmony with those of the charitable, voluntary agencies described previously. Although agri-business representatives did not formulate resolutions and were generally low-key participants during the Conference (19), their potential was clearly emphasized in the statements and proposals by delegations of developed market-economies.

Both the World Conference and FAO Secretariats actively sought-out contributions of private agri-business to the dialogue of the Conference. In a meeting in Toronto from 9-11 September 1974, suggested by the highest administrators of the World Food Conference, Assistant Director-General John Hannah gave the key-note address. Leaders from over one hundred of the world's major agri-allied industries gathered to discuss their position for the upcoming World Food Conference. In fact, the chairman of this group - Mr. G.S. Bishop of Booker McConnell Ltd. - was invited to present a report to the third session of the Preparatory Committee on 30 September. This presentation was made from the podium - and not the floor as was usually the case - immediately after Secretary-General Marei presented his own summary of necessary institutional follow-up. This positioning indicated that part of Marei's « business-like » approach stressed « that industry can be an effective partner in implementing the Conference recommendations » (20). The meeting in Toronto was under the auspices of FAO's Industry Cooperative Programme (ICP), which was careful to relate the work of the meeting to the basic agenda-items and documents of the World Food Conference. Several delegates from developing nations and NGOs lamented this activity. There is a suspicion among many developing countries that the FAO represents too directly the interests of the developed nations, and especially multi-national agricultural corporations, whose reputation is somewhat stronger for efficiency and accumulation of capital than for alleviating hunger in the world (21). Former Director-General Sen began the ICP in 1963 in order to decrease the time-lag between conceptualization of ideas within the FAO

Secretariat, and the inclusion of such programs in the activities of large private agricultural corporations (22). But times have changed, and so have multinational corporations. Despite critical rhetoric to the contrary, private corporations are no longer easily able to « exploit » developing countries, or to control their governments, or to extract excessive profits from their operations. A fairer description of the rationale used by the FAO and World Food Conference Secretariats is that they wished to mobilize the technical know-how, expertise, and financial resources of agri-business. Drawing upon the belief that agri-business would aid development as long as a reasonable profit was involved, the World Food Conference Secretariat sought to solicit basic research and program-development of fertilizers and pesticides, protein-substitutes and fortifications, and mechanization. It is therefore not surprising that with their significant resources and expertise agri-business NGOs were seen as important contributors to the work of the Conference.

The Conference newspaper

Perhaps the most influential and useful intervention by NGOs was the publication of the official, « non-official » newspaper of the Conference, Pan. This daily publication made it possible for participants to keep in touch with what was happening at the various meetings and caucuses of the Conference. Some of the contributors to Pan had also participated in its forerunners, Echo at Stockholm and Planet at Bucharest. The eleven issues of eight pages each were distributed free at the Palazzo dei Congressi and FAO headquarters (23). Produced on behalf of the International Council of Voluntary Services - with financial support from Oxfam, Christian Aid, and Friends of the Earth - and staffed by perceptive young journalists, Pan was able to take an independent line. Their discussion of national stances and interventions with many behind-the-scenes activities and details was both stimulating and informative. Many described the style and content of Pan as tendentious, overly-critical, or sarcastic. However, no one denied its overall contribution or ability to raise issues in a fashion and in a language that diplomats and international civil servants too infrequently employ. As one participant in the Conference put it. « The organization by the NGOs of an independent daily newspaper, such as Pan, seems to be a 'must' for any future UN Conference, if we are to make any impact on the delegations » (24).

... and for the future

The trend toward the use of global.,

ad hoc conferences is bound to continue - the Conference on Women and Development and the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly are on the 1975 international calendar - as the world-community struggles to redefine international politics and hence to refine its institutional responses to global problems. In international dialogue, non-governmental organizations have a variety of roles to play, which have only begun to be researched, understood, and acted-upon. However, as well as exerting their efforts during the course of global, ad hoc conferences, NGOs have an enormous role to play after such gatherings. It may be after a conference that the most productive work of the NGOs may begin. Their task becomes how to make use of a mobilized and aroused public opinion and not to allow governments to rest on the laurels of rhetorical and principled statements, but be forced and goaded into action. Governments are frequently accused of paper-pushing and empty piety, but NGOs are themselves subject to the same attack unless they demonstrate that their own commitment is to action now.

Conference » United Nations World Food Conference, item 2 of the Provisional Agenda document E/CONF.65/2, p. 15.
 (7) « Achievement of a Stable Balance Between Production and Supply », 9 November 1974, document E/CONF.65/C.1/L.13.

(9) In this respect, an interesting development has occurred in Washington, where the position of NGOs within the policy-making core of the « lobbying » decision may have been made - occurred within the United States. On 4 September 1974, the US Department of State sponsored a meeting in Washington to discuss the position at the Food Conference. Although it would be an exaggeration to say that this meeting altered the direction of US policy, there was a clear recognition by the domestic bureaucratic machinery ultimately responsible for the US position at the World Food Conference, the State Dept., USAID, the De-occupied during September and October between NGOs and the governments of the United

declared, I have always told the truth ». As I Recall (London : MacGibbon and Kee, 1966).
 (18) « Declaration of the Rome Forum on World Food Problems », 6 November 1974 E/CONF.65/14, p. 1. It could be noted, of course, that the declaration does not imply a clear consensus among NGOs that

call continuum from Jack Heinz the US millionaire food-manufacturer, and Jacques Chonchol, former Chilean Minister of Agriculture under

(30) « Report of the Consultation with Agricultural Food Conference », 10-11 September 1974, Toronto, Canada, document DDI : G/74/89, p. 1.

(21) See: World Hunger: Causes and Remedies (Washington, D.C. : Transnational Institute, 1974).

(22) Roughly 100 companies are presently in the ICP. They pay a \$5,000 annual fee for limited services or can hire them to lend their expert services. For a critique of this program see the point of view of developing countries, Peter Buyard, « Agribusiness - the spectre at least », Pan, 10-11 November 1974, p. 5.

(23) The following group of journalists published a 1975 entitled Now Where Were We?. Sets of the newspapers may be ordered from: International Council of Voluntary Agencies, 17 Avenue de la paix, 1202 Genève Suisse.
 (24) Kirkey, « Follow-up now », p. 11.

the initiatives were taken by NGOs. It should be noted that the role of NGOs was greater than in other delegations. In fact, the Canadian example to follow suggests otherwise. Also, several US NGOs have now suggested that the US including NGOs be more active in the work of the delegation. While this view is probably exaggerated, it is nonetheless true that the NGO input to the final US position would for Australia and the United Kingdom - a private citizen had been included as a member of the delegation six-person delegation.

(10) Such NGOs also have negative implications for mobilization of public support. Subsequent conversations with persons in Canada during this time suggest that because frustration over the inability of the UN system to total failure.

(11) « NGOs seek their role », Pan, 10-11 November 1974, p. 6.

(12) See E. Fullman, « NGOs to press for joint statement on action plan », Pan, 12 November 1974, p. 6.

(13) « NGO Interim Statement : World Food Conference, Rome », 13 November 1974, document E/CONF.65/NGO/I/1. See also

- Memorandum from Donald Tweddle (chairman of NGO Working Group on Committee 2) :

(14) « Improving food security during 1975-76 », 11 November 1974, E/CONF.65/C.2/L.6 sponsored by Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. See also : « Get together for the needy 32 », Pan, 13 November 1974, p. 8.

(15) The longer-term policy-concerns of NGOs were proposed, debated, and circulated, but interestingly, other NGOs did not provide alternative perspectives on world politics and agriculture was recognized long ago by the first Director-General of the FAO, Lord Boyd Orr,

a World Food Day. One world, La Guardia, invited as the representative of U.N.R.R.A. was the only non-governmental delegate. He was,

therefore, probably the only delegate free to express his own view instead of what he had been told to say. « I am not a diplomat », he

ference of the Heads of State of Non-Aligned Nations in Algiers from 5-9 September 1973 is reproduced in the Review of International Affairs, vol. XXV, no. 576, 5 April 1974, pp. 15-22.

(2) Henry A. Kissinger, « A Just Consensus, A Stable Order, A Durable Peace », address to the 28th Session of the General Assembly, 24 September 1973, Dept. of State Publication 8742.

(3) For the summary of the background, debate, and final resolutions, see « World Food Conference, Note by the Secretary-General », 22 November 1974, E/5537 and Add. 1-4. The two background-documents for the Conference were : Assessment of the world food situation, past and future, E/CONF.65/3, and The world food problem: proposals for national and international action, E/CONF.7/1.

(4) The provisional list of NGOs contained only one from the Sudan, although others appeared sporadically throughout the Conference. See : « Provisional List of Non-Governmental Organizations », 12 November 1974, E/CONF.65/NGO/Misc.1/Rev.1.

governmental Organizations' Activities and Services », MI/F4186.

(6) « Provisional Rules of Procedure for the

Message



from

Mr. Saburo Ohta

President,
Japan National Tourist Organization

It is my great pleasure to have an opportunity to extend my greetings to the readers of « International Associations » on the occasion of the publication of this special issue devoted to a presentation of Japan as a convention land.

It is our great honour to be a co-sponsor of UAI's 6th International Congress on Congress Organization which is scheduled to be held for the first time in its history in Asia, in Kyoto, Japan during the coming December.

In cooperation with the various organizations concerned, our organization is now actively engaged in preparation to make this congress a great success and on this occasion we would like to show you all the best of our resources as a congress country. We are very anxious that this congress will give a great filip to establishing attractive and efficient convention countries in this part of the world.

As president of the Host Committee of the 6th International Congress on Congress Organization, I look forward to meeting you in Kyoto in December this year.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ohta".

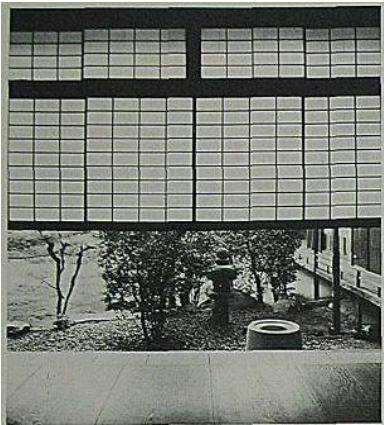
NEW PHASE OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN JAPAN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Objectives of Cultural Exchange

We would like first of all to pose a question, - What is cultural exchange ? » or « What is the purpose of cultural exchange? » A glance at human history will reveal that it has not been unusual for culture to diffuse slowly but thoroughly among many nations or peoples. Even in an age when there were no means of transport save the camel, the horse, or the human foot, what a tremendous influence there was upon the tiny city-states along the Central Asian Silk Road from the cultures of India, Europe, and China ! Considering that all this took place at a time when the means of transportation and communication were vastly inferior to those of today, one cannot help but recognize anew both the diversity of human culture and how truly great is mankind's basic curiosity and his receptivity to other cultures. Cultural exchange in the past was like a great river, a slow-moving thing, and accomplished only over long periods of time. Cultural interchange that occurred through positive intent or as the result of clearly defined policy was by no means common; the transplantation of Hellenistic culture in the wake of Alexander the Great's conquests, the importation of Western European culture into Russia under Czar Peter I, and the influx of European and American civilization into Japan in the Meiji period (1868-1912) are among history's outstanding examples of this phenomenon. If historically speaking, cultural exchange has by and large taken place naturally, then why is it that we find the major modern nations of the world attempting to encourage international cultural interchange, and governments, public bodies, and private foundations and the like budgeting large sums of money for this purpose ? Except for cases where a nation's cultural interchange, and governments, public bodies, of foreign policy strategy, it is by no means a simple task to find a clear answer to the question, « What are the objectives of cultural exchange ? » The answers most often heard tend to be abstract and general : to increase international understanding, to deepen other nations' understanding of one's own country, for the sake of world peace, and so on. International cultural exchange at the present time is, or should be, carried out in dimensions other than those of international politics or diplomacy, and should be understood as something that involves not just a small elite, but the general public at large; it is, therefore, perhaps too



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much to expect that anything beyond very general answers to our question can be found. Nevertheless, if international cultural exchange is ever to become a genuinely valuable asset of the human race, we must surely keep before us these fundamental questions.

In this respect there are two points that we believe are worth making. First, the present is an age of unusual upheaval, a period marking an historical turning point. By its very nature, human history consists of new discoveries and experiences, and there has yet to be a time when all change ceases. Nevertheless, the problems that we face today are not merely large and highly diverse, but are of a sort that may ultimately affect the very survival of all mankind. There have always been innumerable factors bearing on the rise and fall, growth and stagnation of individual nations or peoples, and many a race or culture has declined or disappeared in the stern working out of the historical process. But we must still recognize the severity of our present historically unprecedented circumstances and the gravity of the implications of the fact that, as was pointed out in the 1972 Report by the Club of Rome, the problems of food, population, resources, the environment, and industrialisation have all reached crisis proportions. The human race has, during two world wars been through political experiences of an extent and depth never before encountered. The political confrontations of the past thirty years since the end of World War II, however, are deeper and more complex than those of even the periods of the most intense conflict and confrontation in the past, and the possibility of solving them seems increasingly remote. To the traditional types of conflict deriving from political, racial, or religious self-interest, which remain unsolved, have now been added new confrontations between resource-rich and resource-poor nations, between the northern and southern hemispheres. There have appeared crises that threaten the very conditions for human survival, in the form of the population explosion, an already prodigious consumption and its seemingly endless growth, the depletion of natural resources, and the pollution of the environment. It has become increasingly evident that none of these problems can in any way be solved by efforts made within the confines of the nation-state, which up to the present has remained the basic international political unit. It will undoubtedly be necessary to establish a new system of values, and perhaps

to make some difficult judgments, using the tools of historical philosophy, about mankind's present historical position and the direction in which it must go if it is to overcome the dangers that beset it and go on not merely to survive, but to prosper and develop. International cultural exchange alone will not, of course, achieve these objectives, but cultural exchange may prove useful in helping mankind to deepen its awareness of how interdependent we have all become, and why it is that no problem can be solved, no forecasts made, unless it is accepted that mankind is a community sharing a common fate and that the future of any one people or nation is dependent upon the future of mankind itself.

Such thoughts as these lead naturally to the second point we would like to consider, the reciprocity and mutual interdependence that exist among the many varied cultures of the world. Although one might speak of «cultural exchange» occurring in the past, examples such as Greece, Rome, or Mesopotamia show, rather, a spread or diffusion of culture from a center of civilization outward to other regions; in modern times, the mainstream of culture has been occupied by the science, production technology, and rationalism of European civilization, which has spread to all regions of the world. This movement has formed a concept of the superiority of European civilization and the gradual world-wide unifying tendencies of that civilization. As a consequence, through the first half of the twentieth century, cultural exchange has meant largely either interchange among advanced nations or a one-way movement from countries with a high level of civilization to those with lower levels. Even now, this tendency is often visible in cultural exchange activities. With an increasing consciousness of mutual interdependence among nations and peoples, however, has come a new tendency for cultural exchange activities to move toward genuine reciprocity and away from exchanges based on the assumed superiority of one cultural system over another. This sort of recognition of the multiplicity of value systems will no doubt have a profound impact on the cultures which until now have dominated world civilization. It is our belief that international cultural exchange can make a large contribution toward creating the basic conditions necessary for building a new cooperative international community.

The Japan Foundation and its Activities

The Japan Foundation was established as a cultural exchange organization in October, 1972, on the premise that cultural exchange is of great importance to the future of mankind, and in recognition of the fact that mutual understanding among the peoples of the world is indispensable to human welfare. While the Japan Foundation is a public corporation under the Japan Foundation Law, it is not an organ of the Japanese government but an autonomous organization with its own capital and policies.

At the present time (as of April 1975), the Foundation has an endowment of approximately Y 30 billion (U.S. \$ 100 million) derived from both private and Japanese governmental sources. Its operating expenses, financed largely from endowment income, amounted to approximately Y 1.60 billion (U.S. \$ 5.3 million) in fiscal year 1974 (April, 1974 - March, 1975), and will be approximately Y 2.23 billion (U.S. \$ 7.4 million) in fiscal 1975. Unlike other foundations, which award general-purpose grants to universities and research institutions for academic, cultural, or social welfare projects, the Japan Foundation itself engages directly in cultural exchange activities. These activities cover a broad range, and include the exchange of persons between Japan and various foreign countries; aid to Japanese studies programs at foreign universities and other institutions; assistance to Japanese language programs abroad; presentation overseas of traditional and contemporary performing arts; exhibits of Japanese painting, sculpture, handicrafts, and so on; the introduc-

lion to foreign audiences of the culture, industries, society, way of life, and so on, of the Japanese by means of such audio-visual aids as television and film; and the donation of books and other resources to academic and research institutions.

The specific content of these programs is outlined below.

A. Exchange of persons

History offers many examples in which a small number of outstanding individuals have brought culture or information from one country to another and thereby had a profound effect not only on the preexisting cultural system, but on the social and political order as well. St. Paul's transmission of Christianity to the Roman Empire and Marco Polo's introduction of knowledge about the Far East to Europe are clear examples of this phenomenon. The exchange of persons is therefore one of the most appropriate means of furthering cultural exchange, and the importance of involving in such exchanges individuals who are outstanding interpreters and popularizers of a given country's culture should be recognized. The effects of this sort of exchange are particularly far-reaching in an age when publishing, broadcasting, and other means of communications are so highly developed, for a single student of a foreign culture is able to disseminate widely in his own society the carefully selected information that he has brought back with him.

Each year, the Foundation awards fellowships for up to a year's residence in Japan to more than seventy foreign professors, researchers of Japan, artists and so on. These Fellows are a highly diverse group, including, for example, the Korean professor studying Japanese economic cooperation, the Indonesian government official studying the Japanese educational system, the American assistant professor doing research on the medieval Japanese shōen (feudal manor) system, or the Italian professor studying the history of Japanese-European relations in the sixteenth century.

Further, under a program of short-term invitations, the Foundation brings to Japan foreign academic and cultural leaders, educators, government officials, and the like, who have no

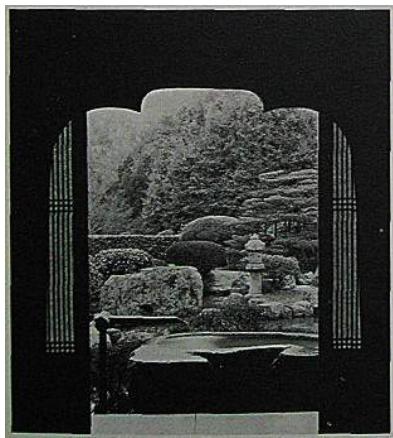
particular connection with Japanese studies but who hope to contribute to cultural interchange and international understanding. The activities of these short-term invitees may include observation at various Japanese institutions, discussions with leaders in the Japanese academic or cultural worlds, participation in international conferences or symposia being held in Japan, or lectures; the time period involved is, as a rule, a month or less. In fiscal 1973, these short-term invitees numbered about one hundred individuals from twenty-five countries; in fiscal 1974, their numbers increased to about one hundred and ten individuals from some twenty-nine countries. In addition, each year some one hundred and thirty high school teachers and education officials from various Asian countries are invited to Japan in groups to inspect educational facilities and to acquaint themselves with the realities of present-day Japan.

Japanese specialists sent to foreign countries on a long-term basis include annually some twenty individuals, among them experts in the social, humanistic, and natural sciences sent to foreign universities as visiting professors, and leaders in such sports as judo, gymnastics, and wrestling. Further, some sixty people are sent abroad on a short-term basis for various purposes, including the introduction of such traditional arts as flower arrangement, the tea ceremony, and calligraphy, the popularization of judo and other sports, and participation as specialists or scholars in international conferences and seminars.

B. Support of Japanese Studies

At present, the Japan Foundation has established chairs in Japanese studies at two universities in Thailand, and at one university each in Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, and the Philippines. When requested by a recipient country, teams consisting of one Japanese full professor and two assistants are dispatched which, under the direction of the host university, conduct classes of Japanese studies and Japanese Language for local students. In addition, the Foundation gives support, generally on a matching fund basis, to foreign universities with existing Japanese studies courses. These institutional support activities include Faculty Staff Expansion, Library Support, Summer Institute, and Research Programs. Japanese studies programs are presently most advanced in the United States, where, it is reported, about ten percent of the nationwide total of fifteen hundred colleges and universities offer courses dealing with Japan, and where, as of 1970, there were approximately five hundred specialists active in the area of Japanese studies. On the occasion of his official visit to the United States in 1973, former Prime Minister Tanaka of Japan announced capital gifts of U.S. \$ 1 million to each of ten universities in that country, to a total of U.S. \$ 10 million, for the purpose of furthering Japanese studies; in the autumn of the same year, during the Prime Minister's European visit, announcements were made of three gifts of Y 300 million each to institutions in Great Britain, France, and the Federal Republic of Germany for the support of Japanese studies. The distribution and continuing administration of these grants are being carried out by the Japan Foundation.

Language is of course the primary medium of cultural exchange. It is estimated, however, that it takes a foreign student at least four years to acquire a passable reading knowledge of Japanese; for this reason and for reasons of historical circumstance, it seems that there are not great chances of Japanese becoming a common language of international communication in the near future. It is undeniable that this fact puts certain restrictions on cultural interchange between Japan and foreign countries. There are, however, some three hundred thousand students of Japanese around the world, in Australia, Southeast Asia, and Korea, there has been a particularly noticeable increase in the number of people studying Japanese; there are several high schools in Korea and Australia which have adopted Japanese as a regular course.



in the curriculum. At any given time, some thirty Japanese instructors are abroad under Foundation sponsorship, teaching Japanese at universities and other educational institutions in places as widespread as Southeast Asia, Egypt, Mexico, and Brazil. In addition, the Foundation spends U.S. \$ 60,000 or more each year to provide Japanese language materials to foreign organizations teaching Japanese. While high-quality Japanese language textbooks designed for English-speaking students have long been published in large numbers, there are extremely few good texts available for use by speakers of other foreign languages. In recognition of this fact, the Foundation has produced, in association with the Japan Broadcasting Association (NHK), a series of Japanese teaching texts in Korean, Indonesian, and seven other languages designed for radio broadcast use. These texts, used in shortwave broadcasts by NHK, are likely to be a great aid to students of Japanese.

C. International Artistic Exchange

The introduction of Japanese fine and performing arts abroad is one of the Foundation's important functions. There are technical limits to artistic interchange, but its value is immense in introducing to one people the culture of another, for the arts easily overcome the language barrier and appeal directly to the eyes and ears of the foreign audience. Since the arts and entertainments of a people have been nourished in the native soil of its own history and culture, they are perhaps regarded as exotic by other peoples, but true excellence goes beyond the simple satisfactions of exoticism to inspire a human sympathy that transcends time and place. The Bunraku puppet theater, for instance, has made five overseas tours since its first North American tour in 1962, and its performances have been universally successful. Aside from some serious marionnette theater, « puppet theater » in Europe means by and large merely children's entertainment or farce, yet the Bunraku troupe met with great success in its London and Paris appearances in 1968. The European audiences were undoubtedly impressed by the Bunraku puppets' rich, near-human expressiveness; the puppets' expressions of love and suffering evidently were able to inspire a strong sense of compassion and an understanding of the universality of human emotion.

Another example is Noh drama. Eugene Ionesco has said that the Noh drama succeeds in presenting only the pure essence of theater; that Noh, a classical Japanese art form that expresses a maximum of content with a minimum of movement, should be so highly praised underscores the basic truth that a superior art form is not just the inheritance

of a single people, but the common property of mankind as well.

The Japan Foundation's efforts to introduce Japanese performing arts abroad do not stop with classical forms like Bunraku, Kabuki, Japanese dance, and so on, but extend beyond into a wide field that includes folk dance, ballet, orchestral music, and other western style music and dance forms.

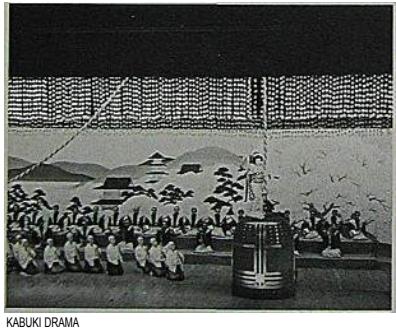
The Foundation's principal activities in this field in fiscal 1974 included performances in Indonesia, Vietnam, and the Philippines, as part of Japan Week activities in Southeast Asia, of Japan Music Ensemble (a group that performs contemporary music with traditional Japanese instruments) and of the Osuwa Daiko (a folk drum troupe); performances in Malaysia and Singapore of the Piccolo children's ballet troupe; performances by the New Japan Philharmonic Orchestra and the Toho College of Music Orchestra at United Nations Day observances at United Nations Headquarters (conducted by Seiji Ozawa and accompanied by demonstrations of traditional Japanese instruments like the bamboo flute, drums and so on), followed by a tour of the eastern United States; a European tour by the Bunraku puppet theater; a South American tour by an Okinawan folk dance troupe; and performances in North and South America by the Mansaku Nomura Noh and Kogen troupe.

Another important field of artistic exchange is the exhibition of art works. In November, 1974, the Foundation, in cooperation with the National Museum of Modern Art, opened in Tokyo and Kyoto the Ninth International Print Biennial. This Print Biennial has in years past received high international praise, and this time includes a total of 311 works by 111 artists from some thirty-five countries. To the Third Indian Triennial were sent art critic Tomiyama Hideo as a commissioner, and nineteen entries by Japanese artists. The largest touring exhibition sent abroad was a modern Japanese art exhibit, which was displayed at the Louisiana Museum in Denmark and elsewhere in Sweden and Norway; this large-scale exhibition included not only 207 works by contemporary artists but also a collection of *ukiyo-e* woodblock prints. A traveling exhibit of the best modern examples of traditional Japanese crafts such as pottery, lacquerware, fabrics, and wood and bamboo work selected from the holdings of the Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan was sent to museums in Lisbon, Rome, Vienna, Frechen, Madrid, and elsewhere. An exhibit of Japanese pottery consisting of sixty traditional, folk, and avant-garde pieces toured South America, appearing in national museums and elsewhere in Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

D. Audio-Visual Materials

Among the most promising means of effectively reaching a wide audience in cultural exchange efforts is that of audio-visual aids. While the heaviest emphasis in the exchange of persons is necessarily upon intellectual exchange among members of a relatively small and select elite, and while only a limited audience can be mobilized by artistic exchange activities, which are hampered by problems of time and place, television, films, and other mass media have an almost unlimited potential for cultural exchange because of the tremendously varied content that can be disseminated.

Among other activities in this area in 1974, the Foundation sent seven representative films by Japanese directors to a film festival entitled « Recent Works of Twenty Contemporary Japanese Film Directors » held at the Cinémathèque Française in Paris and the National Film Theatre in London; it also distributed copies of twenty-five feature films and sixty documentary films dubbed in English, French, German, Spanish, and other foreign languages to film libraries annexed to Japanese Embassies and Consulates-General around the world. In the television field, the Foundation supplied to



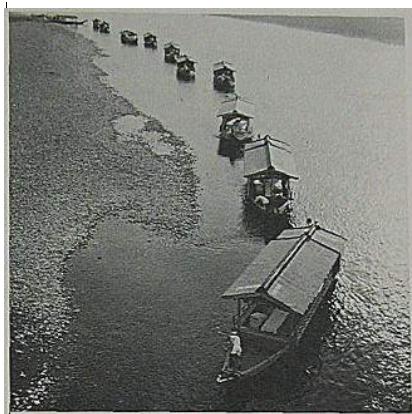
KABUKI DRAMA

the Public Broadcasting System of the United States a series of eighteen documentary films of thirty minutes in length introducing Japanese handicrafts, folk dance and so on, and two « magazine style » programs on such topics as « Winter Life, 1974, » and « Leisure in Japan. » Beginning in July, 1974, these programs were aired over stations across the entire United States during prime viewing hours, under the title of « Journey to Japan » and it is reported that the total audience (or the series numbered some 117 million viewers. The Foundation is also providing support for a televised course in Japanese studies now being planned by the adult education division of the University of Nebraska. Slides on natural science subjects have been given, along with sixty projectors, to elementary and junior high schools in Malaysia and Indonesia respectively as part of an educational cooperation program.

E. Donation of Books and Research Materials

Among methods of disseminating learning and culture, the exchange of persons and distribution of books are historically the oldest; the influence of a single book on the spread of culture can rarely be estimated. Gifts by the Foundation of Japanese studies related books to overseas universities and research institutions amounted in fiscal 1973 to some 9,000 volumes, distributed among forty institutions in twenty countries; in fiscal 1974 the total reached some 17,000 volumes donated to sixty-six institutions in thirty-four countries. Further, in order to disseminate knowledge about its own activities and information concerning cultural exchange, the Foundation distributes copies of its Japanese-language quarterly journal and its Newsletter, published every other month in English. The Foundation's publishing activities also include the following:

- a) Materials for the study of contemporary Japan. There are relatively few good introductory works dealing with modern Japan available in foreign languages, particularly in the field of the social sciences. To help fill this gap, the Foundation has published an English-language version entitled Japan in the World Economy of Dr. Saburo's Nihon Keizai no Genjo. It is also in the process of compiling a series of classified research bibliographies of Japanese scholarly works directed at Japanese studies specialists; the social sciences volume appeared in 1973, and the humanities volume in 1974.
- b) Materials for the study of Japanese culture. In order to meet the needs of students who have completed their basic Japanese language work and who wish to move on to research in their fields using Japanese sources, the Foundation has published, as an advanced-level teaching text, a Japanese history textbook annotated in



English and Japanese. In 1973 a volume dealing with the Kamakura period (12th-14th centuries) was published, and in 1974 one covering the history of Japan through the Heian period (up to the late 12th century) was brought out. Three volumes in a Japan Foundation Translation Series have appeared, consisting of English translation of Hanasame Mongatari ('Tales of Spring Rain') by Akinari Ueda (1734-1809), Broken Commandment by, Tosen Shimazaki (1872-1943), and a collection of short stories by Riichi Yokomitsu (1898-1947). In addition, the Foundation plans to publish during fiscal 1975 A Glossary of Japanese Words and Phrases — A Guide for Translators and Interpreters, on the recommendation of the Japan-United States Conference on Cultural and Educational Exchange; work continues on the editing of a Japanese-Italian dictionary of some four thousand basic vocabulary items.

The Japan Foundation also maintains a library for the use of foreign students of Japan at Foundation headquarters in Tokyo. The library's constantly-growing collection concentrates on foreign-language books on Japan; its holdings now total approximately 16,000 volumes, including Japanese-language works.



PRESENT STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES IN JAPAN

Japan's position as a congress holding country

Nowadays, the number of international congresses is increasing remarkably and the dispersion of congress sites in the world is a matter of vital interest. The table opposite gives statistics on the geographical distribution of international congresses held during the last five years, from 1969-73, and compiled by the Union of International Associations.

It is evident from this table that the number of international congresses has tripled during the past five years. The number of congresses held in continents other than Europe is also increasing. As an international congress holding country, Japan is ranked among the top in the Asian region.

Tokyo was ranked 11th in 1972 and 18th in 1973 among the leading convention cities in the world according to the UAI statistics.

TABLE I
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Europe	818	948	1,079	1,876	2,357
America	231	222	277	523	619
Asia	104	125	89	201	263
Africa	39	31	74	88	145
Australia	9	28	23	72	89
Total	1,201	1,354	1,542	2,760	3,473

TABLE II
LEADING CONVENTION CITIES

	1972	1973
1. Paris	141	1. London
2. London	129	2. Paris
3. Geneva	105	3. Geneva
4. Brussels	80	4. Brussels
5. Vienna	54	5. Rome
6. Rome	52	6. Vienna
7. Washington	48	7. Liège
8. Munich	45	8. Prague
9. Amsterdam	42	9. Madrid
10. Strasbourg	40	10. Munich
11. Tokyo	40	18. Tokyo

Statistical data on international congresses
in Japan

The congress business in Japan has a history of only ten years. With the establishment of the Japan Convention Bureau in 1965, the congress business in Japan has shown a yearly increase. Although the number of foreign visitors to Japan for congress attendance is only a small percent of the total foreign visitors to Japan, the congress promotion activities of the Japan Convention Bureau have gained a secure position within the Japan National Tourist Organization. The Japan Convention Bureau is compiling statistics on international congresses in Japan every year.

The statistics for the past 9 years are given opposite.

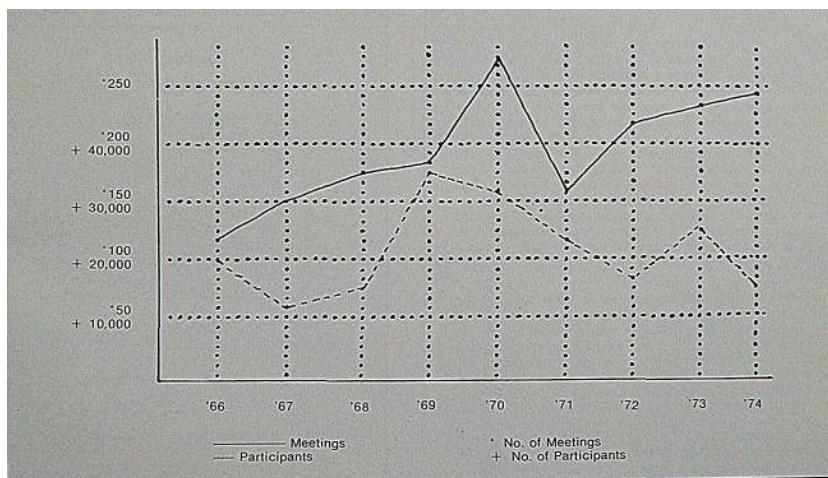
In 1970 the World Exposition was staged at Osaka over a seven - month period, and many international congresses, directly or indirectly connected with EXPO, were held in that year. For this reason, in 1970 267 international congresses were recorded, the largest number ever held during the past

TABLE III
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES IN JAPAN

Year	No. of Conferences	Increase over No. of Foreign Participants	
		Previous Year	%
1966	110	20,338	
1967	152	38 %	12,338
1968	177	16 %	14,082
1969	190	7 %	37,220
1970	267	40 %	30,497
1971	165	39 %	23,166
1972	214	29 %	16,814
1973	227	6 %	22,383
1974	234	3 %	15,556

cipants does not increase in proportion to the number of congresses. On the other hand, if a mammoth convention of 5,000 or 10,000 participants were held, the number of foreign participants will be greatly affected. This was a case for 1969. In this year, only 190 congresses were held.

TABLE IV
FLUCTUATIONS IN CONGRESSES AND
PARTICIPANTS IN '66-'74



9 years. If we consider 1970 and 1971 as exceptional years, (1970 was the year of EXPO and '71 was a year largely influenced by EXPO), it can be said that the number of international congresses in Japan is constantly growing.

Table IV shows the fluctuation in congresses and their participants. As shown in this table, the number of foreign parti-

However, the number of foreign participants was the largest during the 9 years period. This was due to the holding of the Lion's International Convention in which 15,000 foreign members participated. Incidentally, this convention was the largest gathering ever held in Japan, counting 32,000 participants from 107 countries. We are expecting to welcome the convention again in Tokyo in June 1978.

Table V shows the number of congresses classified by congress sites. Tokyo has a dominant position, holding some 70 % of the total number of congresses in Japan in each year. Kyoto is second only to Tokyo as a convention city. Kyoto the ancient capital and well-known international tourist mecca, has an excellently equipped conference hall, constructed by the government in 1966. Due to this facility, more than 50 congresses took place in Kyoto in 1970, the year of the EXPO.

Congress facilities in Japan

Next, we will introduce the actual reception facilities for international congresses as well as accommodation facilities offered for congress organizers.

Japan boasts of 83 congress halls and hotels in its major cities. Forty-four of them have permanent simultaneous translation facilities in their conference halls. It is noteworthy that almost all the large hotels are provided with congress facilities and they are willing to receive international congresses.

The table opposite shows the ten leading convention hotels in Japan. Three hotels belonging to the Prince Hotel Group are ranked among the 5 leading hotels. The New Otani with its recently completed annex tower, now has 2,050 rooms. With its biggest congress hall, the Imperial Hotel receives many large-scale conventions. The most frequently used congress facility in Japan is the Keldanren Kaikan. This hall is ranked as the best for holding congresses every year. Its international conference hall is suitable for medium-sized congresses. The largest hall is the Nippon Budokan. This hall is ranked as the best for holding congresses, every year. Its international conference hall is suitable for medium-sized congresses. The largest hall is the Nippon Budokan. This hall is usually employed for athletic demonstrations. It has a seating capacity of 15,000.

The Lion's International Convention in 1969 with 15,000 foreign participants and the 12th Baptist World Congress in 1970 with 8,700 participants were held in this hall. The best equipped conference hall is the Kyoto International Conference Hall. This hall possesses a main concourse with 2,000 seats, 6 halls whose capacity range from 100 to 700 seats, and another 50 smaller rooms. Kyoto, an internationally renowned tourist city, is now eagerly promoting itself as a convention city. The municipality of Kyoto established the Kyoto Convention Bureau in 1971 and started various promotional activities. For details on congress facilities in Japan, please refer to « Convention Facilities in Japan » printed by the Japan Convention Bureau.

Table VI shows the accommodation facilities in the Tokyo and Kansai areas. The number of hotel beds in Tokyo and vicinity totals 28,600, and the number in Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe is 16,000. Tokyo and Kyoto are now prepared to hold any size convention as far as hotel accommodation concerned.

TABLE V
CONGRESSES CLASSIFIED BY HOST CITIES

Year	Tokyo	Kyoto	Others	Total
1960	78	17	15	110
1967	116	15	21	152
1968	131	24	22	177
1969	146	19	25	190
1970	177	52	38	267
1971	126	20	19	165
1972	155	36	23	214
1973	182	30	15	227
1974	179	36	19	234

TABLE VI
CONGRESS FACILITIES CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

	Convention hall	hotel
Tokyo	17	15
Kyoto	2	7
Nagoya	2	6
Osaka	2	6
Hakone	1	7
Sapporo	1	4
Pukuoka	1	4
Okinawa	1	2
Others		5
Total	27	56

TABLE VII
PRINCIPAL CONVENTION HOTELS

1. Tokyo Prince Hotel
2. Hotel New Otani
3. Imperial Hotel
4. Takanawa Prince Hotel
5. Akasaka Prince Hotel
6. Tokyo Hilton Hotel
7. Hotel Okura
8. Hotel New Japan
9. Palace Hotel
10. Keio Plaza Inter Continental Hotel.

TABLE VIII
ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES IN THE TOKYO AND KANSAI AREA

	No. of hotels	No. of rooms	Capacity
Tokyo Area :			
Tokyo	40	16,000	27,000
	9	900	1,600
Total	49	16,900	28,600
Kansai Area			
Kyoto	15	3,400	6,400
Osaka	11	5,300	8,200
Kobe	6	750	1,400
Total	32	9,450	16,000

Developing congress organizers

Since the foundation of the Japan Convention Bureau in 1965, Japan has made efforts to educate and train congress organizers and is now considered to be on a level with its counterparts in the United States and Europe.

Congress organizers now offer every kind of service required to hold international conventions : the preparation of convention sites, planning of convention budgets, supply and operation of audio-visual equipment, arrangement of hotels and transportation and printing of circulars and abstracts. They are also expert in the planning and operation of social programmes, such as banquets and ladies' programmes.

One of the most important services offered in this country may be the supply of simultaneous interpreters. More than 100 specialists in Japanese and English are currently available for international conventions, although there is still a need to develop interpreters in other European languages, such as French, German and Spanish. At present, interpreters of such languages are invited from Europe and the United States through ALLC (Association Internationale des Interprètes de Conférence) and TAALS (The American Association of Language Specialists).

The current four leading congress organizing firms in Japan :

- 1) Simul International, Inc.
1-11-46, Akasaka, Minato-Ku, Tokyo
Tel. Tokyo (03) 582-4224.
- 2) ISS, Inc.
c/o Sogo Daisa Bldg., Bekkan
1-6 Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Tokyo (03) 265-7105.
- 3) Japan Convention Service, Inc.
7-3-23, Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Tokyo (03) 401-1111.
- 4) Inter-Group
Inter-Tokyo : 1-5-10, Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Tokyo (03) 586-4101.
Inter-Osaka : 28, Tsuruno-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka
Tel. Osaka (06) 372-8048.



THE 12th BAPTIST WORLD CONGRESS AT NIHON BUDOKAN HALL, TOKYO, 1970.



4th UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS AT KYOTO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE HALL, 1970.



TOKYO PRINCE HOTEL



KEIO PLAZA INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL



IMPERIAL HOTEL

Some Hints For Congress Organizers

Climate and Clothing

Japan has about the same climate as that of the lateral middle belt of the United States and Southern Europe. In winter, a great deal of snow can be seen, especially in Hokkaido and the Tohoku District, although Okinawa and some parts of southern Kyushu remain subtropical.

Generally speaking, it is advisable to travel in light dress in spring, summer and autumn. In winter, heavier clothing will be required. Most Japanese hotels, restaurants and stores are well provided with heating systems. Light dress is suitable for indoor wear even during the winter.

Clothing worn during different seasons in the corresponding sections of the United States and Europe, as mentioned above, is generally suitable for Japan. Every city of some size has department stores where you can procure clothing to suit the season.

Currency

You may bring in any currency, personal ornaments and other valuables, or bring out the foreign currency and valuables thus brought in, only with the confirmation of the customs officer.

You can buy yen at foreign exchange banks and other legally designated money changers on presentation of your passport. The official basic exchange rate is subject to fluctuations due to the float of the yen (US \$ 1.00 is equivalent to Y 287 as of March 1975). The kinds of yen in common circulation are Y 10,000, Y 5,000, Y 1,000, Y 500 banknotes, and Y 100, Y 50, Y 5 and Y 1 coins.

Foreign currencies can be used as a means of payment at hotels, restaurants, souvenir shops, etc., subject to their acceptance by these establishments.

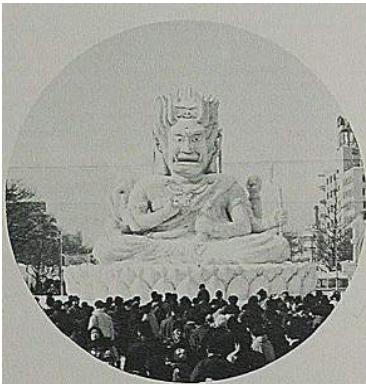
Travelers checks are accepted in major cities by banks, hotels, ryokan and stores. International credit cards such as American Express, Bank Americard and Diners Club are also acceptable at those major establishments.

Sanitation and Medical Service

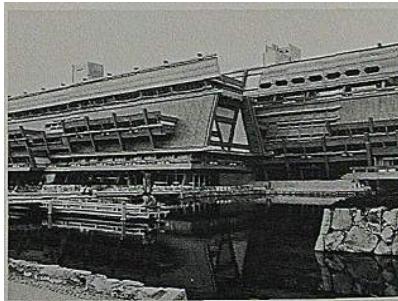
The sanitary system in Japan is modern and of a high standard. Matters relating to public hygiene are supervised by the government. All kinds of food including fruits and vegetables, milk, fish and fowl as well as the foods processed from them are supplied to consumers under sanitary conditions. Waterworks are common in most of the cities or towns, and Japan is favored almost everywhere with abundant flow of fresh water which is generally safe and good tasting.

Most of today's advanced medical methods being used in America and Europe have been adopted and applied in Japan. There are many doctors who understand either or both English and German.

In major cities, there are Protestant and Catholic hospitals, while Japanese pharmaceutical products have developed so remarkably that many of them are now being exported.



SNOW FESTIVAL IN SAPPORO
KYOTO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE HALL



Food and Drink

Food : Japan is a paradise (or the epicure. Restaurants of all kinds are found in the larger cities throughout the country. In addition to the best in Japanese specialties, almost every kind of European and Asian cooking is offered at these places. Among the great variety of Japanese culinary offerings, *sukiyaki*, *tempura* and *mizutaki* (chicken or beef cooked in broth) are representative dishes that have won international fame. The excellence of Japanese beef and seafood accounts for their established popularity among foreign visitors.

At middle- and higher-class restaurants, meals are served both à la carte and table d'hôte. Menus are written usually in Japanese and English and sometimes in French. At other reasonably-priced establishments including the dining rooms of department stores, it is advisable to order or buy a ticket after studying the samples arranged in the display windows.

The prices range from Y 800 and up for lunch and Y 2,000 and up for dinner at establishments of the Japan Restaurant Association members but are less at other reasonably-priced restaurants. All beverages, excepting green tea, are extra. No tax is levied on charges below Y 1,200. A 10 percent service charge is usually included in the bill at first class restaurants making individual tipping unnecessary.

Alcoholic Beverages : Japanese sake, made from rice, can be enjoyed hot or cold. Beer produced in Japan ranks among the best in the world. Whisky and other high grade alcoholic drinks, both domestic and imported, are obtainable at wine shops in all parts of the country.

Beer halls are found in larger cities where draught beer is served in steins. In summer, the roof-tops of big buildings are often converted into temporary beer halls.

As for the bars, the most recommendable from the point of view of price are those at hotels. There are also many high-class bars in larger cities with hostesses who sometimes speak English. Such bars may often be costlier than hotel bars, but, unlike at cabarets and night clubs, there are no cover charges. In many busy sections of a city, bars are often found clustered and it is a wise foreign visitor who chooses one with a price board at the entrance and where a reasonable bill will be rendered.



THE TEA CEREMONY



Ladies Program

Wives who accompany their husbands to a convention in Japan will find a great many interesting things to see and do, and they should by all means be encouraged to make the trip. Recreational programs for the ladies range from traditional Japanese theatrical performances to fascinating and extremely educational « do-it-yourself » demonstrations of the Japanese arts and folkcrafts.

The art of flower arrangement — known as *ikebana* needs little introduction to most western women who will most certainly find the instructive demonstrations by Japanese masters of the art an invaluable aid in learning the finer points of this extremely useful and enjoyable hobby. *Ikebana* can be loosely translated as « making a flower come to life » and, under the sure hand of a master, they seem to do just that.

The tea ceremony — known as *cha-no-yu* — is another absorbing and extremely « Japanese » ritual whose main purpose is to achieve a mental tranquillity by - washing the dust from the mind. » The tea ceremony is practiced everywhere in Japan but has probably been brought closer to



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1975 283

this unique art are held regularly in all of the larger cities for the benefit of overseas visitors.

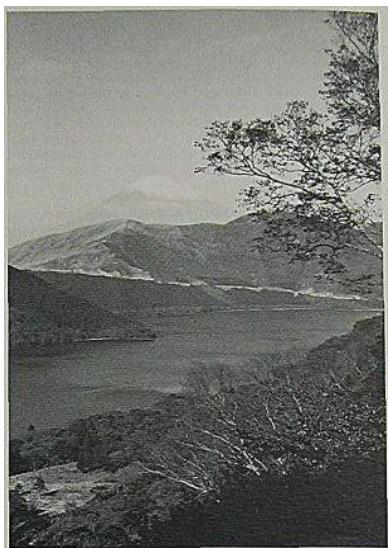
Japanese dolls are made from wood, clay, porcelain and other materials and are generally exquisitely and authentically detailed right down to the last ribbon and bow. These Japanese dolls make one of the best souvenirs of all, and demonstrations of Japanese doll-making techniques are always of great interest to visiting ladies many of whom become doll-making hobbyists on the strength of what they learn in Japan.

Rakuyaki — the technique of painting designs on unfired pieces of « blank » pottery — is another very expressive Japanese art from which is particularly fascinating to visiting ladies. After baking, the finished pieces — complete with milady's original designs — make excellent gifts and souvenirs for friends and family back home.

Origami is the delightful art of folding paper into all kinds of figures and objects such as birds, boats and flowers. The techniques for making many different *origami* figures are easily learned, especially by women, and a working knowledge of *origami* can be a great source of amusement for years to come.

One of the most exciting of all of the many different Japanese art forms is the art of wood-block printing. Known as *ukiyo-e*, demonstrations of wood-block printing give the visitor an 'unusual opportunity to better understand, and to gain a new appreciation for, this most expressive and highly demanding of techniques.

Less well-known is *bonseki* — the art of fashioning « paintings » on a black lacquer tray using white sand and pebbles. A purely Japanese art form, these black and white sand pictures are famous for their elegant simplicity and good taste. Demonstrations of *bonseki* are gaining great favor with visiting ladies.



JAPAN CONVENTION BUREAU

The Japan Convention Bureau of the Japan National Tourist Organization is mainly concerned with attracting more international gatherings and events to Japan and facilitating their smooth operation. Also the Bureau carries out research on international gatherings and events, improvement of reception facilities and services, and consultation for congress host organizations.

The Japan Convention Bureau was established in June, 1965, through the joint efforts centered around the Japan National Tourist Organization, several convention cities, and such relevant organizations as the Japan Hotel Association, the Japan Air Lines, the Japan Travel Bureau and the Japanese National Railways. In April, 1966, the Bureau was merged with the JNTO. Then in June, 1966, the Bureau stationed a convention promotion manager in New York. Now, the Bureau, through JNTO's 16 overseas offices, is actively engaged in offering more conveniences to overseas groups and organizations interested in holding their conventions in Japan.

The Japan Convention Bureau publishes promotional materials in English and French, such as - Let's Meet in Japan, » « Japan, the Convention Land » and « Convention Facilities in Japan. »

The Japan Convention Bureau also produces such promotional films and slides as « Japan Welcomes Your Convention » and « Japan, Your Next Convention Site. »

The Japan Convention Bureau carries out periodically research on international conventions and events and issues statistics of them, as well as calendars and other promotional materials.

Various brochures and information on traveling in Japan, as well as convention materials, are available through the 16 overseas offices of the Japan National Tourist Organization.

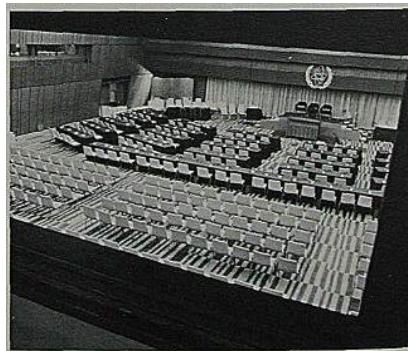


International Congress Calendar For 1976-79

Date	Site	Name	Date	Site	Name
1976			1976		
March 14-18	Tokyo	The 5th International Symposium on Cardiac Pacing	October 24-November 1	Tokyo	20th International Congress of Actuaries
May 9-14	Tokyo	5th International Congress on Sheet Metal Work	October 25-29		International Switching Symposium
May 16-21		The 16th FISITA International Congress	November 15-20	Tokyo	11th Congress of Cooperation Centre for Scientific Research Relative to Tobacco
May 25-29	Kyoto	The 20th Congress of the International Publishers Association	November	Tokyo	International Symposium « Infection and Allergy of the Nose and Paranasal Sinus »
July or August	Tokyo	1976 CISV, Japan	November	-Tokyo	IKEBANA International 3rd Convention
August 22-26	Tokyo	International Conference on Electric Contact Phenomena	November	Tokyo	
August 22-27	Kyoto	8th International Symposium on Fluorine Chemistry	1977		
August 22-28	Tokyo	15th Congress of the Medical Women's International Association	April or May	Tokyo	The 21st General Assembly of the International Federation of Press Cutting Agencies
- August 26-31	Tokyo	The 3rd World Congress of Phoneticians	May 2-5	Tokyo	6th Congress of International Academy of Cytology
August 30 September 3	Tokyo	10th Congress of the International Association of Angiology	May 9-12	Tokyo	30th Congress of International Federation of Newspaper Publishers
August or September	Tokyo	4th International Symposium on Atherosclerosis	May 22-25	Tokyo	CIMAC 12th International Congress on Combustion Engines 1977 Tokyo
September 1-3	Kyoto	World Federation of Hemophilia Congress	May 22-27	Tokyo	International Hospital Congress in Tokyo
September 4-11	Tokyo	10th Congress, International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering	May 29-June 4	Tokyo	16th Congress of International Council of Nurses
September 5-12	Kyoto	16th Congress of the International Society of Hematology	May	Tokyo	4th Congress of International Union of Air Pollution Prevention Association
October 10-14	Osaka	10th IISI Annual Conference			

Date	Site	Name
1977		
July 10-14	Tokyo	The 9th Conference of the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering
September 4-10	Tokyo	The 26th Congress of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
September	Tokyo	7th International Congress of Essential Oils
September	Tokyo	The 5th General Assembly of the International Economic Association
October 17-23	Kyoto	Forging Industry Association 9th International Meeting
October	Kyoto	7th International Conference of Organometallic Compounds
Autumn	Kyoto	Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of International Confederation for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery
October 16-21	Tokyo	International Road Federation Congress
1978		
April or August	Tokyo	Congress of the International Association for Dental Research
May 14-21	Kyoto	23rd Congress of International Federation of Ophthalmological Societies
June 21-24	Tokyo	61st Annual Convention of the International Association of Lions Clubs
July or September	Tokyo	19th International Conference on High Energy Physics
Summer	Tokyo	11th General Assembly of International Association of Gerontology
August 31-September 6	Kyoto	5th Congress of International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics

Date	Site	Name
1978		
October 1-6	Kyoto	12th International Water Supply Association Congress
		The 8th World Congress of Cardiology
1979		
Spring		The 6th International Congress of Radiation Research
July or August		International Federation of Camping and Caravanning World Convention
		11th International Conference on Physics of Electronic and Atomic Collisions
		World Congress of International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics
		30th Congress of International Real Estate Federation



Major Congress Facilities In Japan

Location & Name	Address	No. of Conference Rooms & Capacity of Largest Room	Simultaneous Interpreting System
Fuji-Hakone-Izu			
Tozanjo (YMCA Int'l Center)	Gotohama, Shizuoka	10 450	5 languages
Fujiya Hotel	Miyanoshita, Hakone, Kanagawa	6 220	
Hakone Kanko Hotel	Hakone-machi, Kanagawa	3 100	
Kawana Hotel	Kawana, Ito, Shizuoka	5 200	9 languages
Hotel Mt. Fuji	Yamanakako-mura, Minami-Tsurugun, Yamanashi	3 300	
New Fujiya Hotel	Atami, Shizuoka	5 2000	2 languages
Fukuoka			
Fukuoka Municipal Hall	Tenjin, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka	6 1802	4 languages
Nishitetsu Grand Hotel	Daimyo, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka	12 1000	4 languages
Kyoto			
Kyoto International Conference Hall	Takaragaike, Sakyō-ku, Kyoto	64 2000	6 languages
Kyoto Kaikan	Saishoji-cho, Okazaki, Sakyoku, Kyoto	8 2500	6 languages
Kyoto Grand Hotel	Horikawa-Shionokoji, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto	3 800	6 languages
Kyoto Hotel	Oike, Kawaramachi, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto	7 1200	-
Miyako Hotel	Sanjo, Keage, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto	11 800	-
Nagoya			
Aichi Trade Center	Marunouchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya	16 250	4 languages
International Hotel Nagoya	Nishiki, Naka-ku, Nagoya	12 700	7 languages
Hotel Nagoya Castle	Hinokuchi-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya	10 1000	3 languages
Nagoya Kanki Hotel	Nishiki, Naka-ku, Nagoya	11 1300	6 languages
Okinawa.			
Naha Tokyu Hotel	Ameku, Naha, Okinawa	10 500	-
Okinawa Grand Castle	Shuri, Naha Okinawa	5 780	-
Okinawa Miyako Hotel	Matsukawa, Naha, Okinawa	4 500	-
Pacific Hotel Okinawa	Nishi, Naha, Okinawa	10 600	-
Osaka & Kobe			
Osaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry Building	Uchihommachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka	11 800	5 languages
International Hotel, Osaka	Uchihommachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka	3 1300	4 languages
Oriental Hotel	Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku, Kobe	9 800	3 languages
The Plaza Hotel, Inc.	Oyodomachi, Oyodo-ku, Osaka	13 1000	6 languages
Royal Hotel	Tamae-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka	23 1500	6 languages
Sapporo			
Hokkaido Kosei Nenkin Kaikan	Nishi, Kita-Ichijo, Chuo-ku, Sapporo	7 2300	-
Sapporo Park Hotel	Nishi, Minami-Jujo, Chuo-ku, Sapporo	15 1800	6 languages
Sapporo Prince Hotel	Nishi, Minami-Nijo, Chuo-ku, Sapporo	3 1000	8 languages
Tokyo			
Fumon Hall	Wada, Suginami-ku, Tokyo	6 5011	6 languages
Keidanren Kaikan	Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	16 600	6 languages

Location & Name	Address	No. of Conference Rooms & Capacity of Largest Room	Simultaneous Interpreting System
Tokyo			
National Theater	Hayabusa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	2 1746	4 languages
Nippon Budokan	Kitanomaru-Koen, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	1 15031	—
Sun Plaza	Nakano, Nakano-ku, Tokyo	12 2434	5 languages
Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry Building	Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	8 600	6 languages
Tokyo Metropolitan Festival Hall	Ueno-Koen, Taito-ku, Tokyo	10 2303	6 languages
Akasaka Prince Hotel	Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	25 1000	6 languages
Hotel Grand Palace	Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	21 1500	—
Imperial Hotel	Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	39 2400	6 languages
Keio Plaza Hotel	Nishi-shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	10 1800	6 languages
The New Otani	Kiyoi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	15 2800	6 languages
Hotel Okura	Aoi-cho, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo	37 2600	6 languages
The Pacific Palace Hotel	Takanawa, Minato-ku, Tokyo	17 2000	6 languages
Takanawa Prince Hotel	Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	14 2000	—
Takanawa Prince Hotel	Takanawa, Minato-ku, Tokyo	23 1400	10 languages
Tokyo Hilton Hotel	Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	- 15 1500	5 languages
Tokyo Prince Hotel	Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo	22 1400	10 languages
Hotel Toshi Center	Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	5 1000	2 languages
Other Areas		13 1200	4 languages
Okayama Kokusai Hotel	Kadota, Okayama, Okayama		
Sun Hotel Phoenix	Hamayama, Shioji, Miyazaki, Miyazaki	6 2000	6 languages



TAKANAWA PRINCE HOTEL



PALACE HOTEL



HOTEL OKURA



THE NEW OTANI

Useful Japanese...

Greetings

Please
How do you do ?
How are you ?
Good morning
Good afternoon
Good evening
Good night
Good bye

Hajime-mashite ?
Gokigen ikaga desuka ?
Ohayô gozaimasu
Kon-nichi-wa
Koban-wa
Oyasuminasai
Sayônara

Phrases

Please
Thank you
You're welcome
I am sorry
Excuse me
Do you understand ?
Yes, I understand
No, I don't understand
Just a moment, please
Can you — ?
Please bring —
Please call Mr. (Mrs., Miss) —
Please hurry up

Dôzo
Arigatô (gozaimasu)
Dô-itashi-mashite
Sumi-masen
Gomen-nasai, Shitsurei
Wakarimasuka ?
Hai, wakarimasu
Ie-e, wakarimasen
Chotto matte kudasai
— ga dekimasuka ?
— wo motte kite kudasai
— san wo yonde kudasai
Isoide kudasai

Shopping

Please show me —
Please show me a cheaper
(better) one
What is this ?
How much ?
I will take this

— wo misete kudasai
Moto yasui (ji) no wo
misette kudasai
Kore wa nandesuka ?
Ikura desuka ?
Kore wo kudasai



Where is the post office ?
Where is the police box ?
Where is the washroom ?
Where is the museum ?
Where is the temple ?
Where is the shrine ?

Yubinkyoku wa doko
desuka ?
Kôban wa doko desuka ?
Toire (or Toilet) wa doko
desuka ?
Hakubutsukan wa doko
desuka ?
Ôtera wa doko desuka ?
Jinja wa doko desuka ?

In a Hotel

Please take this to my room
Please have this pressed
Please have this washed
Please call a taxi
Please mail these letters
I will leave tomorrow

Kore wo watakushi no
heya ni todokete kudasai
Kore wo puresu shite
kudasai
Kore wo sentaku shite
kudasai
Takushii wo yonde kudasai
Ko no tegami wo dashite
kudasai
Ashita tachimasu



To Taxi Drivers

Please take me to —
Please turn right (left)
Please go straight ahead
Please stop there
Please wait for me here

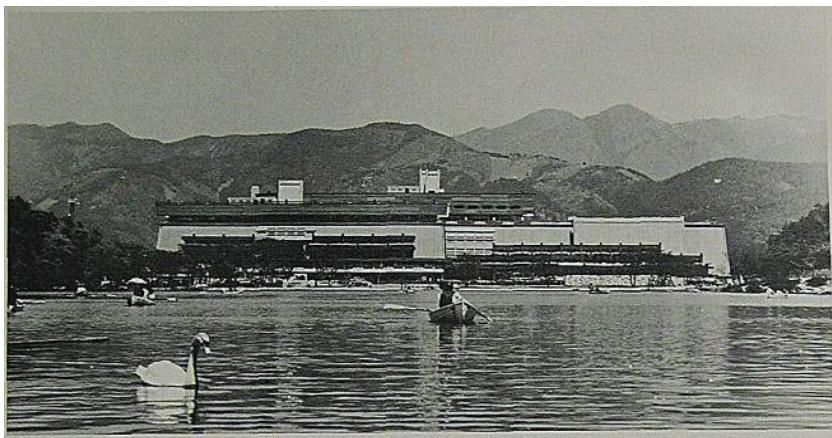
— made itte kudasai
Migi (Hidari) e magatte
kudasai
Massugu itte kudasai
Soko de tomatte kudasai
Kokode matteite kudasai

Asking the Way

Please show me the way —
Where is — ?
Where is the taxi stand ?
Where is the bus stop ?
Where is the railway station ?
Where is the subway station ?
Where is the department store ?

— e yuku michi wo oshiete
kudasai
— wa doko desuka ?
Takushii noriba wa doko
desuka ?
Basu noriba wa doko
desuka ?
(Tetsudô no) eki wa doko
desuka ?
Chikafetsu no eki wa doko
desuka ?
Depaato wa doko desuka ?

EVERYTHING YOU NEED FOR YOUR CONVENTION IS RIGHT HERE



A Fresh Perspective For Your Convention

The Kyoto International Conference Hall is a modern, fully equipped international conference hall, owned by the Japanese Government. Since its opening on May 21, 1966, this Conference Hall has served as the site of numerous meetings of all sizes, both international and domestic. At present, there are about 100 rooms, varying in seating capacity from 10 to 2,000 persons. Simultaneous interpretation is equipped for seven major Conference Rooms. From the view point of function, the facilities can be classified into conference rooms, meeting rooms, offices, secretariat, guest rooms, exhibit halls, printing room, typing room, interpreters' and translators' rooms, press conference room, private press rooms, press room, banquet halls, grill, snack, lounges and lobbies. Every program schedule can be assigned satisfactorily in this structure. Besides the simultaneous interpretation facilities, the equipment of the Hall includes recording facil-

ties, communication services, audio visual equipment, projectors, lighting and sound equipment, and others. A convention of 3,000 to 4,000 participants can be held smoothly in the Kyoto International Conference Hall. Equally the catering facilities can fully meet the demand of so many participants, and even a garden party of 3,000 persons can be held elegantly in the Hall's landscape garden.

The unique site of the Conference Hall adds to its attraction as a convention setting. Located on the shore of Lake Takarajike with a backdrop of gently rolling green hills, it is still only ten minutes by car to downtown Kyoto and the major hotels. The rich opportunities for sightseeing, recreation and shopping in this cultural and historic city, Kyoto, will surely make your convention something very special through varieties of ladies programs, social programs and excursions.

Tell Us What You Need - We Will Take Care Of Your Convention

We at Kyoto International Conference Hall have a long and varied experience in organizing international conventions. We will take care of most of the detailed planning that often causes you headaches in the planning and preparation for a convention. Moreover, we can free you from the painstaking work of convention management through the entire course of the proceedings.

- We handle all aspects of your convention.

Let us help you plan your convention from the first stages of preparation to the final adjustments. We can advise you concerning preparatory structure of necessary committees and assist in organizing key committees such as the organizing committee, executive committee, steering committee, secretariat, etc.

- We put your budget to work.

Working estimates will be prepared covering the expenses of the secretariat, committees, publicity, conference hall, exhibition, catering, social and ladies programs, excursions, etc.

- We take care of your transportation and hotels.

You can count on first class transportation and hotel facilities within a wide price range when you come to Japan. Leading travel agents with whom we maintain close contact will make reservations for pre- and post-convention travel and accommodation.

- We make the complete room plan for your convention and offer you up-to-date equipment.

Our planning service includes an adaptable plan for the allocation of meeting rooms, offices, exhibition areas, information and registration desks, etc., with detailed set-up plans for furniture and audio-visual equipment. In addition, we will plan and produce opening and closing ceremonies, social events such as excursions, ladies' programs, dinners, banquets, parties, accompanied entertainments, etc. The designing and making of title signboards, decorations, name signs, bags, tickets, and other items is another service offered by our staff.

- We guarantee your first-class personnel services.

The Conference Hall maintains a pool of experienced personnel, skilled in secretarial work, translation, simultaneous and consecutive interpretation, typing registration, information, guiding for social events, stenography, documentation, and other fields.

- We plan your exhibits and offer you outstanding exhibition facilities and assistance.

We would like to plan the entire format of the exhibition down to the smallest details and supervise the handling and setting up of exhibits. Moreover, details such as the shipment and customs clearance of exhibits from outside Japan, and the layout, construction and outfitting of exhibition booths are efficiently handled by the experienced staff of Kyoto International Conference Hall.

AT THE KYOTO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE HALL

CONFERENCE ROOMS MEETING ROOMS

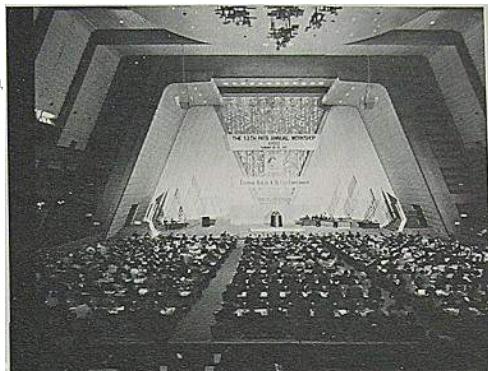
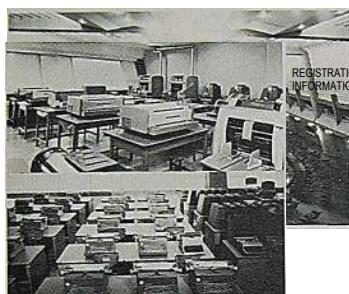


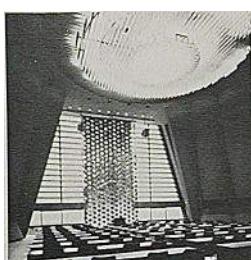
EXHIBIT HALLS



BANQUET HALLS, GRILL, SNACK



OFFICE PRINTING ROOM INTERPRETERS
AND TRANSLATORS ROOM



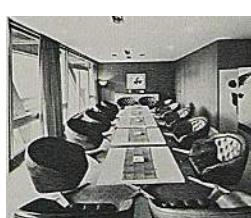
PRESS CONFERENCE ROOM, PRIVATE PRESS
ROOMS, PRESS ROOM
LADIES PROGRAMS SOCIAL PROGRAMS



COFFEE BREAKS



GUESTS' ROOMS



KYOTO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE HALL

Address : Takara-ike, Sakyo-ku,
Kyoto 606 JAPAN

Telex: 542235 INTHAL J

Telephone: (075)791-3111

Cable : INTHALL KYOTO



6e congrès International

Bulletin no - 6e congrès International
sur l'Organisation des Congrès
Kyoto 1-4 décembre 1975

Newsletter no 6

Sous le patronage de l'Union des Associations Internationales; l'Association Internationale



National du Tourisme Japonais.



des Palais de Congrès; l'Office



OUTLINES FOR THE WORKING SESSIONS

Working session « Technical Equipment », Chairperson Mr. H. SCHMIDT

1. General instructions in Conference techniques.
2. Installation of Conference rooms; joint tasks for technicians, architects and consultants.
3. Development trends in communications
 - standar simultaneous installations
 - computerized simultaneous installations
4. Audio visual techniques for Conferences
 - influence of supplementary use of images to improve the comprehension of speeches
 - projection techniques
5. Telecommunication for Conferences (Telephone, Telex)
 - paging system
 - image transmission
 - information techniques in Conference Centres.
6. Printing and reproduction.
7. International standardization in Conference techniques.

8. Computer-assisted Conference organization.

Working session « Professional Congress Organizers ». Chairperson Mr. J. DESTREE

1. Indispensable role of the « entrepreneur » in the development of the congress phenomenon.
2. The Professional Organizer vis à vis
 - relations with the organizing committee
 - tasks both as adviser and the accomplisher of the project
 - his responsibilities
3. Congress organizers in Asia and the Pacific Region :
 - the organizer and the local or regional market
 - the organizer and the external market.

Working session « Congress Documents », Chairperson, Mrs. MONTI-VAN PELT

1. The various types of congress documents
 - before the congress (programme, invitation, etc..)
 - during the congress (journal, press release, etc..)
 - after the congress (reports, proceedings, etc..)
2. Is it desirable to establish certain rules for general presentation ?
3. The reports of congress proceedings :
 - their commercialisation, diffusion, insertion in the actual international world.

Those interested in :

- presenting a paper at one of the working sessions
- receiving the preliminary congress programme

please contact :

Congress Dept., UAI, 1 rue aux Laines, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

SCHEMAS DES SEANCES DE COMMISSION

- La Commission - Equipements techniques > President M. H. SCHMIDT
1. Instructions générales dans la technique de Conférence.
 2. Installation des salles de conférences, tâches communées pour techniciens, architectes et bureaux techniques.
 3. Tendance de développement dans le domaine communication
 - installation simultanée classique
 - installation simultanée informatisée.
 4. Technique audio-visuelle dans le domaine de conférence :
 - influence de la transmission supplémentaire d'une image pour l'amélioration de l'intelligibilité de la parole
 - techniques de projection.
 5. Télécommunication dans le domaine des conférences (téléphone, télex)
 - système de recherche de personne
 - transmission d'images
 - techniques d'informations dans les centres de Congrès;
 6. Impression-reproduction
 7. Normalisation Internationale dans le domaine de la technique de conférences.
 8. Organisation de conférences à l'aide de l'ordinateur.

La Commission - Organisateurs Professionnels de Congrès », Président, M. J. DESTREE

1. Rôle indispensable de « l'entrepreneur » devant le phénomène du développement des Congrès.
2. L'organisateur professionnel face :
 - à ses relations avec le comité organisateur
 - à ses tâches de conseil et de réalisateur
 - ses responsabilités
3. L'organisation des Congrès en Asie et dans la région du Pacifique :
 - l'organisateur professionnel et le marché local ou géographiquement proche.
 - l'organisateur professionnel et les marchés extérieurs.

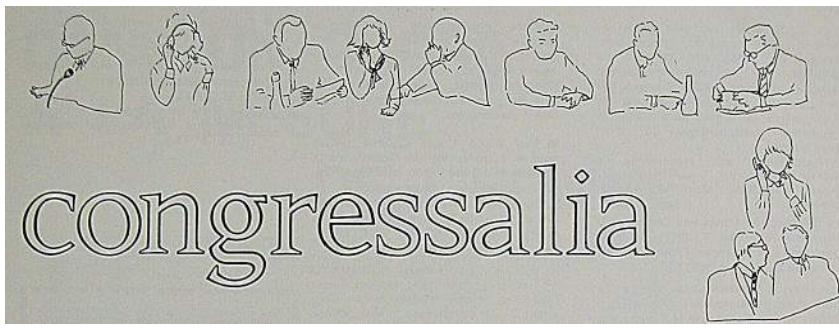
La Commission - Documents dp Congrès », Présidente Mme MONTI-VAN PELT

1. Les différents types de documents de congrès :
 - avant le congrès (programme, invitation, etc..)
 - pendant le congrès (journal, communiqués, etc..)
 - après le congrès (rapports, compte rendu, etc..)
2. Est-il souhaitable d'établir et de suivre certaines règles générales de présentation ?
3. Les rapports ou compte rendu du congrès :
 - leur commercialisation, leur diffusion, leur insertion dans le monde d'aujourd'hui à l'échelle internationale.

Les personnes désireuses :

- de présenter une communication à l'une ou l'autre séance de travail
- de recevoir le programme préliminaire du congrès sont priées de contacter :

Le département UAI, 1 rue aux Laines, 1000 Bruxelles, Belgique.



congressalia

L'Union Internationale des Transports Publics organise une EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DES TRANSPORTS dans le cadre de son 41^e Congrès à Nice du 25 au 31 mai 1975. Cette manifestation importante doit permettre aux industries de présenter aux dirigeants des entreprises exploitantes une vaste gamme de produits allant du matériel de perception jusqu'aux véhicules articulés, et constitue une synthèse des plus récentes réalisations dans le domaine des transports urbains et régionaux par rail et par roule.

Dans le cadre de l'équipement de la Principauté de Monaco, signalons l'ouverture en 1975 d'un hôtel de 660 chambres en plus des deux nouveaux établissements totalisant 420 chambres ultra modernes, en cours de construction.

Nous croyons savoir que M Louis Blanchi, Directeur du Tourisme et des Congrès de la Principauté, prendra personnellement, en plus de ses importantes fonctions, la direction du CENTRE de CONGRES de 1.800 places, dont l'aménagement est en cours. Le siège de la Direction de l'Office de Tourisme de la Principauté de Monaco pour la France et le Benelux s'installe 6, Place de la Madeleine à Paris dans les bureaux de l'ancienne Maison de Monaco. M Joachim Murat en assure la direction.

Rappelons que, actuellement, la Principauté dispose du CENTRE de Rencontres Internationales de Monte-Carlo, surplombant le port, le rocher et la ville historique, dominée par le Palais Princier. Le CENTRE offre, sur 4 niveaux, des salles de 600, 400, 100 et 50 places. Les extensions possibles sont : le Gaumont Palace, un cinéma de 850 places, l'International Sporting Club, le Hall du Centenaire avec 2.000 places ou 2.000 m² pour une exposition.

The Vth Triennial Conference of the Association for Accident and Traffic Medicine and the 3rd International Conference on Drug Abuse of the

International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, which will be attended by approximately 1,000 delegates from all parts of the world, will be held simultaneously in London from 1st-5th September, 1975, and will take place at the Royal Lancaster Hotel. The aims of the Joint Conference are to concentrate on the advances and trends in Traffic Medicine and Drug Abuse during the last three years and critically examine the effects of safety measures, treatment and legislation introduced throughout the world during the last decade.

Attendance at the Conference is open to all those interested in traffic medicine and the abuse of drugs.

Last year was a record year for international conventions and incentive travel groups to Ireland, with over 33,000 visitors yielding a gross revenue of about £ 5 million inclusive of (are payments to Irish carriers. This was the highest figure recorded since the promotion of the convention business began in 1960 and was nearly 6,000 more than in 1973.

Mr E P Kearney, Executive Director of the Convention Bureau of Ireland said today that since the establishment of the Bureau in 1972 the number of conventions and incentive travel visitors to Ireland had increased by 35%. Ireland is now accepted abroad as an important venue for international conventions.

In 1974 numbers increased from all market areas. Advance bookings for 1975, now running at some 25,000, indicate that the target for this year will also be reached. Ireland's current presidency of the EEC, with the many international meetings to be attended by large numbers of government representatives and journalists from abroad, would focus even greater attention on Ireland as an international convention venue, said Mr Kearney.

The present aims of the Convention Bureau of Ireland were to increase numbers and revenue to 45,000 and

£ 7 million respectively by 1977 at constant present-day prices. However, the attainment of these aims would depend on the provision of adequate facilities such as properly equipped meeting rooms, translation equipment and sufficient suitable accommodation. The Bureau is currently examining how and to what extent these facilities can be provided.

Most international business meetings in Ireland are held in Dublin, Killarney and the Shannon region, with smaller numbers going to Wexford, Waterford and elsewhere. Efforts are now being made to achieve a greater spread to other suitable venues.

The Cooperation Centre for Scientific Research Relative to Tobacco is sponsoring the 6th International Tobacco Scientific Congress — first congress to be held in Asia — in Tokyo from 14-20 November 1976. Participation is open to Coresta members and all other persons interested in Tobacco Science.

Le texte que nous avait remis FRANCE-GONGRES pour le numéro spécial de MARS était déjà sous presse quand nous avons appris l'adhésion de la Ville de STRASBOURG à l'Association Française des Villes de Congrès. Avec cette adhésion, l'Association FRANCE-CONGRES compte désormais 16 villes françaises de congrès. L'arrivée de STRASBOURG remplit un vide sur la carte de France. Au-delà de VITTEL, c'est toute l'Alsace qui rejoint la communauté des Villes de Congrès.

Avec près de 400.000 habitants, la Métropole Rhénane, l'un des pôles du Marché Commun, lieu prédestiné où se forge l'Europe de demain, apporte d'ores et déjà une capacité hôtelière de près de 5.000 lits en 4- et 3- étoiles. Bientôt, la Ville de STRASBOURG pourra accueillir plus de 10.000 Congressistes, grâce à :

— son nouveau Palais des Congrès (ouverture en octobre 1975), offrant un auditorium de 2.000 places et plusieurs salles de 500, 350, 150, 120 et 25 places.
— et, à proximité immédiate du Palais, son Hall de 10.000 places.

Les équipements les plus modernes seront, bien entendu, disponibles, faisant du Palais des Congrès de STRASBOURG un centre d'attraction voué à un grand succès, soutenu par le potentiel touristique, culturel et économique de la ville, sans oublier la réputation gastronomique qui n'est plus à faire.

STRASBOURG est représentée à FRANCE-CONGRES par Monsieur Pierre PFLIMLIN, Maire et Ancien Ministre.

Le Directeur du Palais des Congrès est Monsieur Rodolphe F. BEYLER et le Directeur des Relations Extérieures est Monsieur Georges B. NETTER.

• La ligue Internationale contre la Concurrence Déloyale (Association Internationale d'étude de la Concurrence) organise à Liège, au Palais des Congrès, du 11 au 13 septembre 1975 des journées d'étude. Les thèmes suivants y seront examinés: Violation des secrets d'entreprise en matière concurrentielle. Coopération entre entreprises et concurrence.

La distribution des produits de marque et le droit communautaire.

Relations entre la loyauté de la concurrence et l'intérêt des consommateurs (notamment marques et prix d'appel).

• Lors du prochain congrès de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale qui se déroulera à Madrid du 15 au 22 juin 1975, les techniques audiovisuelles les plus récentes seront utilisées pour illustrer de façon concrète certains aspects du Thème. On aura recours à ce moyen pour présenter notamment certains sous-thèmes. Des études de cas ont en effet été réalisées pour montrer comment certaines

grandes organisations ont résolus les problèmes d'information entre dirigeants d'une part, travailleurs, actionnaires et grand public etc. d'autre part. Ces programmes audio-visuels tourneront en permanence pendant toute la durée du congrès.

• The World Crafts Council (WCC) held its 10th Anniversary Conference in Toronto last June. 1200 delegates from 60 countries were in attendance. The 7th biennial meeting will take place in Mexico in June 1976. A preparatory Committee for the WCC conference in Japan in 1978 will be formed.

• Les vendredi, samedi et dimanche 13, 14 et 15 juin 1975, auront lieu à Liège les manifestations de la Convention Internationale Européenne du Kiwanis.

Des centaines de kiwanis, venant d'Islande, des pays Scandinaves, de France Bénélux, d'Allemagne et d'Autriche, de Suisse et d'Italie, de Grande-Bretagne, discuteront à Liège de leur action, c'est-à-dire des œuvres sociales et culturelles dont ils s'occupent, en vue d'une bonne coordination européenne de cette action commune. Ils renforcent, par la même occasion, les liens d'amitié qui les unissent, ce qui est une règle d'or au sein du club. Les précédentes conventions eurent lieu à Vienne (1974), Oslo (1973), Milan (1972) ...Liège est fière, en 1975, d'avoir été choisie comme ville d'accueil européenne.

Devant trouver la dénomination de la Convention, elle a opté pour le titre de Convention Charlemagne et a voulu mettre l'accent sur la cordialité liégeoise durant les trois jours de réception européenne. Une fois de plus, Liège et l'Europe vont se trouver confondues.

• Projet de timbre poste pour la 2e Exposition mondiale des télécommunications « TELECOM 75 ». Postage stamp design for the 2nd World Telecommunication Exhibition « TELECOM 75 ». Proyecto de sello para la 2e Exposición Mundial de Telecomunicaciones « TELECOM 75 ».



CHRONIQUE DE LA F.E.V.C.



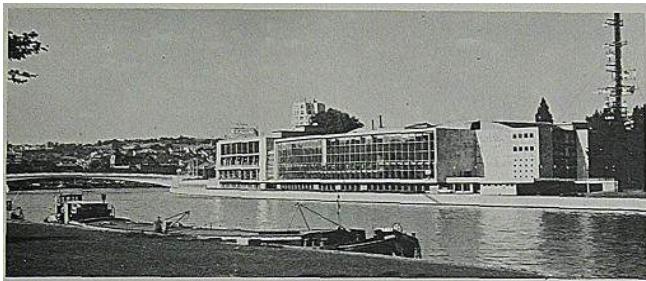
Le Comité directeur de la Fédération Européenne des Villes de Congrès s'est réuni à Versailles, le 17 janvier dernier. A la suite de contacts pris entre M. André Schreurs, président de la F.E.V.C., et M. Marcel Lagerse, secrétaire général de l'A.I.P.C., les Comités directeurs des deux Associations ont, pour la première fois, siégé simultanément, mais séparément, dans deux salles de commissions du Palais des Congrès de Versailles.

La veille, 16 janvier, les dirigeants de la F.E.V.C. et de l'A.I.P.C., dont certains étaient accompagnés de leur épouse, ont diné en commun dans un salon d'un hôtel versaillais. Après s'être réunis séparément, les dirigeants des deux Associations ont tenu, le 17 janvier, une séance de travail commun en fin d'après-midi.

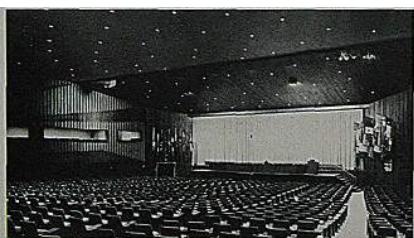
De l'avis général, cette expérience s'est révélée à la fois fort sympathique et très utile. Il a été constaté que la F.E.V.C. et l'A.I.P.C. sont complémentaires, en ce sens que les Villes ont besoin des Palais de Congrès et que ceux-ci ont besoin des Villes. Un questionnaire relatif aux relations entre les Palais de Congrès et les administrations municipales, ainsi qu'entre les divers organismes concourant à la promotion des congrès dans une ville sera envoyé prochainement aux membres des deux Associations, afin d'approfondir ces problèmes. Il a également été confirmé qu'un observateur de chaque Association serait régulièrement invité à la partie publique de l'Assemblée générale de l'autre.

La prochaine réunion du Comité directeur de la F.E.V.C. aura lieu à Bruxelles, le 26 mai. Elle sera suivie, le lendemain 27 mai, d'une séance du Conseil d'administration.

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congrès
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New International Meetings Announced

Les informations faisant l'objet de cette rubrique constituent les suppléments au « Annual international congress calendar » 15^e édition, 1975.
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 » 15th edition 1975.
The sign * indicates supplementary information or modification to previous announcements.

1975 May 12-16 Scheveningen (Netherlands) Int Soc for Horticultural Science, Commission Protected Cultivation, Sections Vegetables and Ornamentals, Working group Greenhouse Climate : symposium on protected cultivation, with special attention paid to the practical aspects of horticultural research. Ir. Y van Koot, Experiment Station, Zuidweg 38, Naaldwijk, Netherlands. (YB n° 2488)	1975 May end Niques*, Réunion, Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Broug, Switzerland. (YB n° 686)	(Spain)
1975 May 13-14 Zurich (Switzerland) European Confederation of Agriculture, Groupe de Travail « Économie forestière ». Réunion. Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland. (YB n° 686)	1975 Jun 1-6 Int Peat Society, Symposium of commission III, P : 500. Kenes, 7 Letens Street, Tel Aviv, Israel.	Tel Aviv (Israel)
1975 May 13-16 Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium) Société des Consultants Indépendants et Neutres de la Communauté Eu-	1975 Jun 2-4 Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique, 17 ^e Colloque de médecine nucléaire de langue française. Service Hospitalier Frédéric Joliot, F-91406 Orsay.	Paris (France)
S.C.I.E.N.C.E. Sprt, avenue Louise 177, 8-1050 Brussels, Belgium. 1975 May 17-24 Morristown (NJ, USA)	1975 Jun 2-4 14 th Int thermal conductivity conference. Or P G Klemens, Dept of Physics, U-46, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn 06268, USA.	Storrs (Conn, USA)
* 1975 Jun 3-5 Brussels (Belgium)	* 1975 Jun 3-5 Brussels (Belgium)	Brussels (Belgium)
ference Astrology in America, 1975. 15AR, 70 Melrose Place, Montclair, NJ 20174-1764, USA. (YB n° 2472)	* 1975 Jun 4-5 European Confederation of Agriculture, Groupe de Travail « Formation agricole.. Meeting. Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland. (YB n° 686)	Aranjuez (Spain)
1975 May 16 Brussels (Belgium) European Confederation of Agriculture, Comité Protection de l'environnement .. Réunion. Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland. (YB n° 686)	1975 Jun 4-6 9 ^e Symposium int de virologie. Edward G Bassett, Miles Laboratories Inc., Elkhart, In 46514, USA.	Baltimore (USA)
1975 May 19-31 Seoul (South Korea) League of Red Cross Societies., Institut de la Croix-Rouge de la Jeunesse pour l'Asie et la région du Pacifique. Réunion : Croix-Rouge de la jeunesse et développement. 17 Chemin des Crêts, Petit-Sacconex, CP 276, CH-1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland. (YB n° 3907)	1975 Jun 4-8 17 ^e Symposium int sur les animaux de zoos. Dr Habib Chentir, 6 rue de Boulogne, Mutualleville, Tunis, Tunisia.	Tunis (Tunisia)
1975 May 20-21 Munich (Germany, Fed Rep) European Confederation of Agriculture, Groupe de Travail « Bétail et viande ». Réunion. Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland. (YB n° 686)	1975 Jun 5-7 Bonn (Germany, Fed Rep) Int Academy for Aquatic, Sports and Recreation Facilities. Int jubilee congress. Ex. Office Central pour les constructions sportives communales, Waller Heerstrasse 154 A, D-28 Bremen.	Bonn (Germany, Fed Rep)
1975 May 21-22 Liege (Belgium) Int League Zinc Research Organisation. Séminaire sur l'aptitude à la galvanisation des aciers. ILZRO, c/o Mr le Prof Habraken Centre de Recherches Métallurgiques, Abbaye du Val Benoît 69, B-4000 Liège.	1975 Jun 5-7 9 ^e Congrès int de l'hospitalisation privée : L'évolution de l'hospitalisation privée. Fédération Française Intersyndicale des Etablissements d'Hospitalisation Privée, 71 avenue Victor-Hugo, F-75116 Paris.	Deauville (France)
1975 May 26-27 Dusseldorf (Germany, Fed Rep) 5 th Fachtagung für Schaukunststoffe. An den Velkehrsverein, 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Postfach 8203.	1975 Jun 7-8 Vittel (France) Association Aéro-Médicale de France (Médecins-pilotes). 18 ^e rassemblement int : Rôle du médecin et des examens médicaux au sein des aéroclubs. Dr Dubois, F-58300 Decize, France.	Vittel (France)
1975 May 26-30 Spa (Belgium) 8 th Int hot atom chemistry Symposium. Prof D Apers, Lab. de Chimie Inorganique et Nucléaire. Chemin du Cycotron 2, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.	1975 Jun 8-13 Chicago (Ill, USA) American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. 2 ^e symposium int de chirurgie plastique et reconstructrice de la face et du cou. Georges A Sison, M D, General Chairman, Int Int Symposium, 303 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill 60611, USA.	Chicago (Ill, USA)
1975 May 26-31 Langata (Kenya) meeting (YB n° 1710) Mr D J Nyanjom, ICA Regional Director for East and Central Africa, POB 946, Moshi, Tanzania.	1975 Jun 9-12 London (UK) The Royal Society. Meeting for discussion : The moon : a new appraisal 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG, UK.	London (UK)
1975 May 26-31 Paris (France) Int Office of Epizootics. 43 rd general session. Dr R Vitzt, Directeur Général, 12 rue de Prony, F-75017 Paris. (YB n° 2395)	1975 Jun 9-13 Amsterdam (Netherlands) Société Européenne de Recherche en Dermatologie/Société Américaine d'investigation en Dermatologie. 2 ^e Réunion commune : Physio-pathologie Pr Ch Lapierre, Dermatologie, Hôpital de Bavière, B-4000 Liege, Belgium.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)
* 1975 May 27-28 Rome (Italy) European Academy of Allergology and Clinical Immunology. Congress. III Cattedra di Patologia Medica, Policlinico Umberto 1, 00100 Rome, Italy 1975 May 27-29 Bangkok (Thailand) UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Regional conference of non-governmental organizations : The United Nations in Asia and the Pacific : prospects and realities of regional co-operatives.	1975 Jun 10-12 Columbia (Miss, USA) 9 th annual conference on trace substances in environment health. Dr D Hemphill, 411 Clark Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Miss 65201, USA.	Columbia (Miss, USA)
1975 May 31 Copenhagen (Denmark) Aeroport Associations Coordinating Council, 18 th meeting. PO Box 125, CH-1215 Geneva 15. (YB n° 4177)	INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1975 307	

1975 Jun 10-13	Vienna (Austria)	1975 Jun 23-26	Avezzano (Italy)
Int Association of the Soap and Detergent Industry. General assembly. P : 230. (YB n° 1360)		European Confederation of Agriculture. Conférence européenne pour les régions de montagne.	
Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie Oesterreichische, Bauernmarkt, 13, A- Vienna, Austria.			
1975 Jun 13-15	Vienna (Austria)	Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland.	
2e Congrès franco-italo-autrichien sur l'acupuncture et l'auriculothérapie. Dr J. Bischof. Institut für Akupunktur, c/o Allgemeine Poliklinik, Marianengasse 10, A-1090 Vienne.		• 1975 Jun 23-27	London (UK)
1975 Jun	Brussels (Belgium)	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. Marino Environment Protection Committee, 3rd session. (YB n° 1117)	
Dr R Nedey. Centre médico-chirurgical Foch, 40 rue Worth, F-92151 Suresnes.		101-104 Piccadilly, London W1V OAE, UK.	
1975 Jun 15-20	Aspen (Col, USA)	1975 Jun 23-27	Sorrente (Italy)
Int design conference : Dimension of experience; Ways to understand and Iot Design Conference in Aspen. 18 South Michigan Avenue, Room 602, Chicago, Ill 60603, USA.		3e Congrès Int de pollution marine : Décharges à la mer des eaux résiduaires urbaines et industries. M Aubert, Directeur du Centre d'études et de recherches de Biologie et	
1975 Jun 16-20	Oslo (Norway)	d'Océanographie médicales, Parc de la Côte, avenue Jean-Lorrain, F-06300 Nice.	
Groupes Consultatifs pour les Problèmes Sociaux de l'Enfance et de la Juunesse. 16e session. Miss Anna Lutz, Royal Norwegian Ministry of Social Affairs, Akersgaten 42, Oslo 1, Norway.		1975 Jun 24-31	Cavtat-Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)
1975 Jun 16-20	Vienna (Austria)	Dr V Pravdic, « Rudjer Boskovic » Institute, POB 1016, 41001 Zagreb, Yugoslavia.	
European Space Research Organization. European Space research and technology centre conference. (YB n° 988) c/o ESRO, 114 avenue Charles de Gaulle, F-92522 Neuilly sur Seine, France.		1975 Jun 27-30	St-Moritz (Switzerland)
1975 Jun 16-21	Montreal (Canada)	European Broadcasting Union. General assembly. (YB n° 598) 1 rue de Valensole, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	
Institut de Physique des Particules. Montreal. Conference : Experimental status and theoretical approaches in physics at the high energy accelerators. Secretary IPP, Department of Physics, McGill University, PO Box 6070, Station A, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3C3G1.		1975 Jun 23-4	Amsterdam (Netherlands)
1975 Jun 16-23	Balatonlured (Hungary)	College Int des Chirurgiens, Section Européenne/Collegium Chirurgical Amstelodamense, 9e congrès européen de chirurgie : Opinions contradictoires en chirurgie. IX European Surgical Congress, Organisatie Bureau Amsterdam B.V., Euro-plein 14, P O Box 7205, Amsterdam.	
G Marx. Department of Atomic Physics, Eotvos University, Puskin Str 5, Budapest VII, Hungary.		1975 Jun 30-Jul 4	Caracas (Venezuela)
1975 Jun 16-28	Salzburg (Austria)	United Nations Industrial Development Organization. 6th meeting on co-operation among industrial development financing institutions. P.300. (YB n° 3386)	
Mund- und Kieferheilkunde der Österreichischen Ärztekammer. 11 Int fortbildungskongress. P.800. Bundesverband der Deutschen Zahnärzte e.V., Universitätsstrasse 73, D-5 Köln-Lindenthal 1, Germany.		1975 Jun 1	Lerchenfeldstrasse 1, POBox 707, A-1070 Vienna, Austria.
1975 Jun 17-20	Aviemore (UK)	1975 Jun 30-Jul 5	Abidjan (Ivory Coast)
7th Int symposium on cerebral circulation and metabolism. Wellcome Surgical Research Institute, University of Glasgow, Bearsden Road, Glasgow G81 1OH, UK.		4e congrès Pan-Africain de psychiatrie. Dr Max Hazra, Chef Section Psycho-Pathologie et Hygiène mentale, Institut National de Santé publique, BPV 47, Abidjan.	
20e colloque Int d'astrophysique. MM les Prof. Migotte, Ledoux, Simon, Institut d'Astrophysique, avenue de Cointe 5, B-4200 Ougrée, Belgium.		1975 Jun 30-Jul 5	Albi (France)
1975 Jun 18-19	London (UK)	World Health Organization, European Regional Bureau. Symposium sur la des individus pharmacodépendants. (YB n° 3548)	
The Royal Society. Meeting for discussion : The assembly of regular 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG, UK.		1975 Jun 30-Jul 5	Nimes (France)
1975 Jun 19-21	Zurich (Switzerland)	(YB n° 977) Pr Warot, 10 rue d'Esquennes, F-59000 Lille, France.	
2e Congrès Int de chirurgie d'urgence. Dr W. Glinz, Kantonsspital Zürich, Chirurgische Universitätsklinik B Ch-Zürich.		1975 Jun 1	Strasbourg (France)
1975 Jun 19-Jul 2	Mexico (Mexico)	ITCC, Engineers' Institute, 200 Dizengoff Road, P O Box 3082, Tel Aviv, Israel.	
United Nations. Int women congress. New York, USA.	(YB n° 3375)	1975 Summer	(USA)
1975 Jun 20	London (UK)	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, Girl Scouts of the United States of America. Conference for leaders under 21, during which the theme of 1WY and Girl Scouts/Girl Guides contribution to its goals will be examined. (YB n° 3469)	
Royal Society/Society for the Study of Human Biology. Meeting for discussion : Human adaptability in Ethiopia. Executive Secretary, The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG UK.		1975 Summer	
1975 Jun 20-24	Vienna (Austria)	132 Ebury Street, Westminster, London SW1, UK.	
Int Bureau of Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers. 2nd World congress insurance brokers. (YB n° 1431)		1975 Jul 1-4	Strasbourg (France)
Herr Dipl. Paul Mayer, Berufsgruppe D Oesterr Versicherungsvermittler, Schreyvogelgasse 3, A-Vienna 1010.		12e Congrès Européen de Spectroscopie Moléculaire, Institut de Physique, 3 rue de l'Université, F-67000 Strasbourg.	
1975 Jun 21	Varese (Italy)	1975 Jul 2-5	Bilbao (Spain)
Symposium int sur le foie de l'alcoolique. Fondazione Giovanni Lorenzini, Via G Lorenzini, 2, I-20139 Milan, Italy.		Académie Int de Médecine et de Chirurgie Thoracique. 2e congrès européen. Dr Carlos Zurita, Almagro 21, 1 ^{er} , Madrid 4, Spain.	
1975 Jun 22-26	Budapest (Hungary)	1975 Jul 3-18	Vienna (Austria)
European Society for Clinical Respiratory Physiology. Congrès : Déficit respiratoire et les méthodes d'évaluation du handicap. (YB n° 866) SEPCR, Conference, PO Box 32, H-1361 Budapest.		Int Association for Cultural Exchange. Youth and music in Vienna. Frau Dr. Difim Helga Biegel, Schwedenplatz 2/7, A-Vienna.	
1975 Jul 8-11	Lausanne (Switzerland)	1975 Jul 5-7	Paris (France)
Conference on abundance effects in classification. Mr C Jaschek, Observatoire de Strasbourg, 11 rue de l'Université, F-6700 Strasbourg, France.		Association pour l'Enseignement de la Pédiatrie en Europe. Réunion annuelle : L'usage des documents médicaux dans l'enseignement: la coordination de l'enseignement en obstétrique et en pédiatrie.	
1975 Jul 9-10	Brussels (Belgique)	1975 Jul 10	Brussels (Belgique)
European Confederation of Agriculture /Int Federation of Agricultural Producers/Committee of Agricultural Organizations In the EEC. Joint committee, 13th session. (YB n° 688/1850/297 CEA, Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland,		European Confederation of Agriculture /Int Federation of Agricultural Producers/Committee of Agricultural Organizations In the EEC. Joint committee, 13th session. (YB n° 688/1850/297 CEA, Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland,	

1975 Jul 9-14	Aix-en-Provence (France)	1975 Aug 1-4	Vibo Valentia (Italy)
13e Encadre int d'étudiants en médecine pour l'étude de la personne. Or Louis Bergouignan, 28 rue Victor-Hugo, F-27000 Evreux, France.		15es houmères médicales int de Vibo Valentia. Pr Lino Businco, Via G B de Rossi, I-15 A Rome.	
1975 Jul 10-28	Geneva (Switzerland)	1975 Aug 3-4	Berlin (W)
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, Travelling seminar : The role of women in today's society, including a study tour of		Int Reading Association. Programme interlocked with WCOTP assembly.	(YB n° 2401)
Mrs Sonja Davitti, WCOTP, 5 Chemin du Moulin, CH-1110 Morges, Switzerland.		Ralph C Staiger, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, 800 Barksdale Road, Newark, Delaware 19711, USA.	
1975 Jul 13-26	(Norway)	1975 Aug 5-15	Kenes, 7 Letens Street, Tel Aviv, Israel.
League of Bed Cross Societies. Conférence jeunesse handicapée.	int de la Croix-Rouge pour la jeunesse handicapée. 17 Chemin des Crêts, Petit-Saconnex, CP 276, CH-1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland.	Société de Cryobiologie. 12e congrès Int : Biologie des basses températures.	Washington (USA)
1975 Jul 14-17	Arcata/Eureka (Cal, USA)	1975 Aug 10-16	Joutsa (Finland)
IEEE, 345 E 47th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.		Henry Kalm, Department of Physics, University of Jyväskylä, Nisulankatu 78, SF-40720 Jyväskylä 72.	
1975 Jul 17-Aug 13	(Czechoslovakia)	1975 Aug 11-15	Bangor (UK)
Czechoslovak Institute of Industrial Design/Int Council of Societies of Industrial Design « Jablonec 75 » : Exhibition and seminar: Children and the world of things.	(YB n° 1755)	European Society for Comparative Endocrinology. 8th conference.	
c/o ICSID, Avenue Legrand 45, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.		Dr B T Pickering, European Society for Comparative Endocrinology, Dept of Anatomy, Medical School, Bristol BSB LTD, UK.	(YB n° 852)
1975 Jul 19-31	(Hungary)	1975 Aug 11-16	Oslo (Norway)
League of Red Cross Societies. Réunion européenne : Prévention des accidents. (YB n° 2907)		Int Federation of Library Associations. General Council meeting ; The future of int library cooperation.	(YB n° 1945)
17 Chemin des Crêts, Petit-Saconnex, CP 276, CH-1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland.		1975 IFLA General Council meeting, Sørbyhaugen 3, Oslo 3, Norway.	
1975 Jul 21-25	Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)	1975 Aug 11-30	Lahti (Finland)
Int Federation of Teachers Associations. Annual congress. (YB n° 2021)		United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Seminar on furniture and joinery industry. P : 25.	(YB n° 3386)
Jean Daubard, Secretary General, Maison des Institueurs, 3 rue de la Rocheoucauld, F-75009 Paris.		Lerchenfeldstrasse 1, P0Box 707, A-1070 Vienna, Austria.	
1975 Jul 21-26	Paris (France)	1975 Aug 11-Sep 6	Lima (Peru)
Société int de Thrombose et d'Hémostase. Se congrès int. Dept d'Hématologie, Hôpital Lariboisière, 2 rue Ambroise-Paré, F-75475 Paris cedex 10, France.		CLAR, Calle 78 N° 12-16, apto 101, Apartado Aéreo 90710 Bogota Colombia.	
1975 Jul 24-27	Arlington (USA)	1975 Aug 12-17	Kumasi (Ghana)
World University Roundtable, 28th Annual int conference.	(YB n° 3603)	Int Society for Horticultural Science, Commission Tropical and Subtropical horticultural crops in West Africa.	(YB n° 2488)
711 East Blackridge Drive, Tucson, Arizona 85719, USA.		J C Norman, Dept of Horticulture, University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana.	
1975 Jul 24-28	Caïn (Germany, Fed Rep)	1975 Aug 12-22	Oxford (UK)
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, Technical and Vocational Education Committee. Seminar : Role of women in a technological society.	(YB n° 3491)	European and Atlantic Relations.	
John M Thompson, Secretary General, WCOTP, 5 chemin du Moulin, CH-1110 Morges, Switzerland.		TEAM, 7 Cathedral Close, Exeter, Devon, UK.	
1975 Jul 26-29	Haus Buchenried on Starnberg Lake, near Munich (G.F.R.)	1975 Aug 17-31	Oust (France)
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. Committee on Adult Education. Seminar : Collaboration between adult educators in industrialized nations and adult educators in developing nations.	(YB n° 3491)	Service Civil Int. European seminar on emergencies.	(YB n° 2805)
Robert Luke, Secretary, WCOTP, Committee on Adult Education, 1201 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA.		SCI, 129 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, F-75009 Paris, France.	
• 1975 Jul 27-29	Berlin (West)	• 1975 Aug 18-22	Rotterdam (Netherlands)
int Association of School Librarianship. 4th annual conference - School libraries, their role and function in the total community.		Int Council on Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Congress.	
Miss Jean Lowrie, President, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo • 1975 Jul 27-Aug 2 Bogota (Colombia)		Carl A Troester, Jr, Sec. 1201, 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036,	(YB n° 1769)
Latin American Association of Physiological Sciences 12th Congress satellite symposia and special conferences on selected topics. P : 1000. Ex. (YB n° 2860)			
Comite Organizador del XII Congresso ALACF, Apartado Aéreo n° 26668, Bogota, Colombia.		• 1975 Aug 18-23	Copenhagen (Denmark)
1975 Jul 29	Helsinki (Finland)	Int Society for Horticultural Science, Section Ornamentals. Symposium on propagation in arboriculture. (YB n° 2488)	
League of Red Cross Societies. Symposium Croix-Rouge sur le recrutement et les débarquements des sauveteurs volontaires. (YB n° 2907)		Prof A Klougart, Dep of Horticulture, Rølhedsvej 23, 1958 Copenhagen, Denmark.	
17 Chemin des Crêts, Petit-Saconnex, CP 276, CH-1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland.		1975 Aug 19-25	Ascona (Switzerland)
1975 Jul 29	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	Eranos conference : The variety of worlds.	
Int Co-operative Alliance. Regional seminar on the role of women in co-		Rudolf Ritsema, Casa Eranos, CH-6612 Ascona, Switzerland.	
OPERIVES.	(YB n° 1710)	1975 Aug 26-29	Amsterdam (Netherlands)
Mr P E Weerman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, POB 3312, New Delhi 14, India 1975 Jul	(USA)	10e congrès des « Acta endocrinologica ».	
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Girl Scouts of the USA. Conference for adults : Women as a vital force in development. (YB n° 3469)		Acta Congress Secretariat, Dept de Pharmacologie, Université libre. Faculté de Médecine, Amsterdam 1011, Netherlands.	
132 Ebury Street, Westminster, London SW1, UK.		1975 Aug 25-30	Cracow (Poland)
1975 Aug 26-30		6th Int conference on mésbauer spectroscopy.	
1975 Aug 27-30		A Hyrkiewicz, Organizing Committee, P O Box 204, PL-32-021 Cracow.	
Int Newspaper Promotion Association, int conference, P : 250.		1975 Aug 27-30	Vienna (Austria)
Mr Herald J Rock, 3rd Avenue 750, New York, NY 10017, USA.			

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Girl Scouts of the USA. Conference for adults : Women as a vital force in development. (YB n° 3469)

132 Ebury Street, Westminster, London SW1, UK.

1975 Aug 31-Sep 1	Zurich (Switzerland)
Int Peace Selence Society, 12th European conference. Prof Daniel Frei, Beckenhofstrasse 26, CH-8006 Zurich.	
• 1975 Aug	London (UK)
Avenue Hamoir 68, B-1180 Brussels, Belgium.	(YB n° 1302)
1975 Sep 1-4	The Hague (Netherlands)
Int Federation for Housing and Planning. Post-congress seminar : Urban research in the Netherlands.	(YB n° 1826)
43 Wassenaarseweg, The Hague, Netherlands.	
1975 Sep 1-4	Toulouse (France)
4e Congrès int de microscope électronique à haute tension. Application à la physique et à la biologie.	
Société Française de Microscopie Electronique, Centre de Recherches d'Ivry du CNRS, 67 rue Maurice-Günsbourg, F-94200 Ivry-sur-Seine, France.	
1975 Sep 1-5	Arnhem (Netherlands)
Seminar of sport and leisure for severely disabled people. Ex. Dr A Klapwijk, Johanna Stichting, Heijenoordseweg 5, Arnhem, Netherlands.	
• 1975 Sep 1-6	Caracas (Venezuela)
Organization of American States, Department of Scientific Affairs. 2nd Inter-American conference on the teaching of physics. (YB n° 3030)	
Department of Scientific Affairs, General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, DC 20006, USA.	
1975 Sep 2-5	Kiev (USSR)
Int Council on Archives. 16th Int conference of the Round Table on Archives.	
ICA, 60 rue des Francs-Bourgeois, F-75003 Paris, France.	(YB n° 1766)
1975 Sep 3-5	Vienna (Austria)
European Association against Poliomyelitis and other Virus Diseases. 15th symposium.	(YB n° 545)
Dr Liss Thiry, Institut Pasteur du Brabant, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.	
1975 Sep 3-6	Lisbon (Portugal)
Colloque int sur les lipoprotéines et les hyperlipidémies. Faculté de Médecine, service de Chimie et Physiologie, Lisbon.	
• 1975 Sep 3-6	Prague (Czechoslovakia)
Société Tchécoslovaque de Phlébologie/Société Française de Phlébologie/	
Mme le Doct Horakova, Société Médicale J.E. Purkne, Sokolska 31, Prague 2.	
1975 Sep 4-6	La Maddalena (Sardinia, Italy)
Pr Lino Businco, Via G B de Rossi, 15A Rome, Italy.	
1975 Sep 4-6	Montréal (Canada)
Entretien de cardiologie de langue française. Prof Paul David, Institut de Cardiologie, Montréal, Canada.	
• 1975 Sep 5-8	Florence (Italy)
Int Association for the Study of Pain. 1st world congress. Prof Paolo Procacci, v.B. Varchi 39, 1-Florence.	
1975 Sep 7-11	Varna (Bulgaria)
Int Council on Archives, Executive Committee, annual meeting.	
ICA, 60 rue des Francs-Bourgeois, F-75003 Paris, France	(YB n° 1766)
• 1975 Sep 8-10	Erlangen (Germany, Fed Rep)
European Rhinologic Society. 6th Congress.	(YB n° 343)
Dr med F Langraf-Favre, Talstrasse 41, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland.	
1975 Sep 8-11	Marseille (France)
21e Réunion européenne d'électroencéphalographie et d'épileptologie. Mélie Mireille Tauri, Service de Neurophysiologie clinique, Groupe Hospitalier de la Timone, F-13385 Marseille cedex 4.	
1975 Sep 8-11	Orléans (France)
CRCCHT, CHRS, 45045 Orléans-Cedex, France.	
1975 Sep 8-12	Reading (UK)
Meeting on Europa from crust to core. Mrs D M Powell, Local Organising Secretary, Dept of Geology, The University, Whitelights, Reading RG5 2AB, UK.	
1975 Sep 8-13	Liege (Belgium)
Colloque int de géographie appliquée. Prof Spork, Université de Liège, Place du XX Août 7, B-4000 Liège.	
• 1975 Sep 9-14	Barbados (W.I.)
Caribbean Travel Association. 24th annual general meeting, P : 300.	(YB n° 215)
Travel Association, 20 East 46th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA.	
1975 Sep 10-12	Heverlee (Belgium)
Int meeting on hyperfine interactions. L Vanneste, Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, Celestijnlaan 200 D, B-3030 Heverlee.	

1975 Sep 10-12 Ottawa (Canada)
Conférence int sur la microbiologie mécanisée.
Dr A N Sharpe, Direction générale de la Protection de la Santé, Part
Tunney, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0L2.
1975 Sep 11-13
Coral Gables City (Miss. USA)
Symposium Int d'oto-rhino-laryngologie
pédiatrique.

Basharat Jazbi, MD, The Children's Mercy Hospital, 24th at Gilham Road
Kansas City, Miss 64108, USA.

1975 Sep 17-19 Vienna (Austria)
Prof W Birkmayer, Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institut für Neurochemie Versor-
gungshauptplatz 1, 1130 Vienna, Austria.

1975 Sep 18-20 Lucerne (Switzerland)
Management Centre Europe, 4 Avenue des Arts, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.

1975 Sep 20-21 Edinburgh (UK)
European Confederation of Agriculture, Groupe de Travail Femmes Paysan-
nes, Réunion.
Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brugg, Switzerland.

1975 Sep 20-21 Lyon (France)
Groupe de Pneumologie et de Phtisiologie Infantile de Langue Française.

l'enfant (à l'exclusion de la mucoviscidose).
Dr J Hanoteau, Préventorium Albert-Calmette, 1 rue de la Grange, F-91330
Yerres, France.

1975 Sep 21-24 Split (Yugoslavia)
Société Int d'Hématologie Expérimentale, 4e conférence annuelle.
M Boranic, Department of Experimental Biology and Medicine, Ruder Bosko-
vic Institute, P O Box 1016, 41001 Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

1975 Sep 22-24 Tunis (Tunisia)
13e Réunion des endocrinologues de langue française: La fonction gana-
dotrope.
Pr Boukris, Hôpital Charles-Figole, Tunis.

1975 Sep 22-25 Paris (France)
Société de Chirurgie Vasculaire de Langue Française, Réunion.
Pr Claude Olivier, Hôtel-Dieu, Paris Notre-Dame, F-75004 Paris, France.

1975 Sep 22-26 Paris (France)
25es Journées pharmaceutiques françaises (journées pharmaceutiques int
de Paris), L'immunité.
Mme Tocque, 57 rue Spontini, F-75116 Paris.

1975 Sep 22-27 Igls / Innsbruck (Austria)
Int Society of General Medicine. Int autumn congress : Langueur du vîta-
lard.
Dr M Kapsch, Bahnhofstrasse 22/VI, A-6020 Klagenfurt, Austria.

1975 Sep 22-28 Paisley (UK)
3rd int conference on tribology : Tribology for the eighties.
Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley PA1 2BE, UK.

1975 Sep 22-28 Panama (Panama)
League of Red Cross Societies. 2e Séminaire interaméricain sur le recrute-
ment des donneurs de sang.
17 Chemin des Crêts, Petit-Saconnex, CP 276, CH-1211 Geneva 19, Switzer-
land.

1975 Sep 25-28 Edinburgh (UK)
Liberal Int - World Liberal Union, Annual congress.
1 Whitehall Place, London SW1 2HE, UK.

1975 Sep 28-Oct 1 (Maryland, USA)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Section Fruits. North American sym-
posium on juvenility in woody perennials.

Dr R H Zimmermann, University of Maryland, Beltsville, Maryland, USA.
1975 Sep 29-Oct 3 Bogota (Colombia)
Latin American Confederation of Religious Orders. Seminar. (YB n° 2869)
CLAR, Calle 78 N° 12-16, Apt 101, Apartado Aéreo 90710, Bogota, Colom-
bia.

1975 Oct 2-3 Salzburg (Austria)
Austrian Society for Geomechanics. 24th Geomechanics colloquy: 1) Ge-
ological forecasts for tunnelling 2) foundation in rock masses, 3) Econom-
ical construction of underground excavations by applying geomechanical
loadings and modern construction methods, 4) failures in rock constructions.
Austrian Society for Geomechanics, Paracelsusstrasse 2, A-5020 Salzburg.

1975 Oct 2-3 Vienna (Austria)
European Federation of Ceramic Sanitary-Ware Manufacturers. Congress,
P. 100.
Herr Kies, Despag, Goethegasse 3, A-Vienne 1015.

1975 Oct 7-11 Marseille (France)
Int Federation for Housing and Planning. Symposium : The need for a re-
orientation of « Non-profit housing » in European housing and planning :
Possible new aims, tasks and methods. (YB n° 1826)
43 Wassenaarseweg, The Hague, Netherlands.

1975 Oct 8-10 **Frascati (Italy)**
 European Space Research Organization, Conference : The contract as tool
 for the management and control of a project.
 114 avenue Charles de Gaulle, F-92522 Neuilly sur Seine, France.
 (YB n° 868)

1975 Oct 16-21 **Bendorf (Germany, Fed Rep)**
St Joan's Int Alliance. Réunion : Femmes artisans de la paix.
 Mme Mary Dittrich, Rubensstrasse 32, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.
 (YB n° 3169)

1975 Oct 20-24 **Frascati (Italy)**
 European Space Research Organization. Conference : Testing and interaction of satellites.
 114 avenue Charles de Gaulle, F-92522 Neuilly sur Seine, France.
 (YB n° 868)

1975 Oct 24 **San Juan (Puerto Rico)**
 Airport Associations Coordinating Council. 19th Meeting.
 P O Box 125, CH-1215 Geneva 15.
 (YB n° 4015)

1975 Oct 27-Nov 1 **Magenta (Italy)**
 main: F - 50
 Melie M Adjouri, Secrétariat de Chirurgie, Hôpital de Nanterre. 403 avenue de la République, F-92014 Nanterre cedex, France.

1975 Oct 30-Nov 1 **Rome (Italy)**
 thrombosis; Chemical, biochemical and pharmacologic aspects of urokinase:

Prof Rodolfo Paoletti, Via A Del Sarto, 21, I-20129 Milan, Italy.

1975 Nov 14 **Paris (France)**
 Saint-Gobain Dojonqueres/Société Française des Sciences et Techniques Pharmaceutiques / Institut Français de l'Emballage. Conference Int : Conditionnement des produits pharmaceutiques et sécurité des enfants.

S.G.O. - Congress Childproof, Cedex 866, F-75300 Paris.

• 1975 Nov **Brighton (UK)**
 European Federation of Conference Towns. General assembly.
 Mr Scheurs, Palais des Congrès, B-4000 Liège, Belgium.
 truth ? - doctor awareness of patient counselling needs - techniques of drug ? - influence of the mass media on patient behaviour - patient counselling as the beginning of social action.

• 1976 Apr 21-23 **Amsterdam (Netherlands)**
 1st int congress on patient counselling : Should the patient be told the

Congress Secretariat, first int congress on patient Counselling, c/o Ex-
 cerpta Medica Foundation, PO Box 1126, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

75 Jun **Cambridge (UK)**
 Chemical Society. The Fine Chemicals and Medicinal Group of the Industrial Division. Symposium on « The chemistry of B-Lactam Antibiotics ».

Dr J Elks, Organic Chemistry Department, Glaxo Research Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex UB6 OHE, UK.

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