



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES

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

The readership therefore includes: international association executives, intergovernmental organization executives, scholars of the sociology of international action, organizers of international meetings, commercial organizations offering services to international bodies, and others interested in the activities of the whole range of international organizations.

International Associations is the organ of the nonprofit Union of International Associations, although the views expressed are not necessarily those of the 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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28th year

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28e année

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INTERDEPENDANCE OBLIGE

« *Interdépendance : dépendance mutuelle* »

Le Petit Larousse

Interdépendance. Un mot récent qu'on ne trouve pas dans l'Encyclopédie Larousse de 1873. Le Littré de 1863 lui consacre deux lignes seulement, mais en spécifiant qu'il s'agissait alors d'un terme didactique, qu'il définit « dépendance réciproque », avec un seul exemple d'époque : l'interdépendance des sciences et des arts. « *Dépendance réciproque* » c'est une bonne définition qui demeure.

Voici quelques années, en 1962, le Grand Larousse encyclopédique situait le mot dans le langage du droit et de la philosophie.

En droit international : dépendance réciproque qui définit les relations existant entre Etats. Et d'ajouter : (formule politique destinée à caractériser les liens établis entre Etats possédant des intérêts communs. Cette formule (ut notamment employée pour désigner les nouveaux rapports entre la France et le Maroc après l'abolition du protectorat français le 3 mars 1956).

En philosophie : lien organique entre les divers phénomènes naturels, avec cette citation : « cause et effet ne sont que des moments de l'interdépendance universelle ». Cette notion fondamentale d'interdépendance s'apparente ici à la notion d'interaction (action réciproque) : « Dans la société les faits économiques amènent des modifications politiques; réciproquement, ces modifications politiques changent les faits économiques; les sciences permettent le développement des techniques; mais réciproquement les techniques font évoluer les sciences, etc... Aucun phénomène naturel et social ne peut, par conséquent, être compris si

on l'isole de l'ensemble dont il fait partie à la fois en tant que cause et effet ».

Ces dernières années, la notion et le mot d'interdépendance semblent avoir fait une conquête universelle, au double sens de l'universalité, en tout et partout. Les discours et les rapports s'y réfèrent constamment.

Nous avons rapporté, dans le dernier numéro de notre Revue consacré au Congrès de Kyoto sur l'organisation des Congrès, la déclaration du ministre japonais des Affaires étrangères : « Le monde est entré dans un âge d'interdépendance globale sans précédent dans l'Histoire ».

L'interdépendance des sujets et des matières est posée en postulat initial dans les travaux académiques et universitaires. Nous avons commenté ici-même, l'autre année, l'excellent ouvrage du professeur Marcel Merle, membre de notre Institut, « La sociologie des relations internationales ». Un titre qui aurait pu tout aussi bien être : la société globale ou la société interdépendante.

Après la dernière guerre mondiale, qui a été pour beaucoup d'esprits l'occasion d'oraisons et même de convergences, un philologue classique, venu à la sociologie, Henri Janne, a publié « L'Anti Alcibiade », avec un sous-titre clairvoyant : « la révolution des faits ». Trente ans après, notre auteur pourrait parler de la solidarité des faits

comme d'une prise de conscience de l'interdépendance des intérêts humains.

Les habitudes et les institutions peuvent être en retard sur les faits, les apparences peuvent même démentir les faits : le besoin vital d'une solidarité qui absorbe l'espace, les distances, les frontières, aura finalement raison de tous les particularismes d'Etats, d'associations et d'entreprises, même si, comme on peut le craindre, le monde est destiné à de nouveaux types de conflits et si la violence doit persister sous d'autres formes, par exemple la terrorisme, dans une situation d'interdépendance généralisée, spontanée ou organisée.

S'agissant de l'univers privé des associations et des entreprises, notre réflexion va aujourd'hui au discours remarquable prononcé, lors de la dernière assemblée de la CNUCED, par M. Wingquist le Secrétaire Général de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale, le CCI. ONG de grand format, association sans but lucratif, qui, dans la géographie de l'organisation internationale, se situe à la frontière des associations et des entreprises, aux confins des forces économiques et sociales. Un discours qui fut écouté avec la considération généralement réservée aux importantes interventions gouvernementales, parce qu'on y sent l'autorité et la responsabilité d'une association éminemment représentative de son secteur d'études et d'action.

L'exposé de R. Wingquist part du principe démocratique, maintenant admis, que le nouvel ordre économique doit permettre aux pays en voie de développement de participer à la croissance mondiale sur une base plus égalitaire. *Pourquoi* ? Parce que l'interdépendance oblige des partenaires associés au développement de la stabilité et de la croissance. *Comment* ? C'est ici que les moyens du changement nécessaire diffèrent.

Pour la CCI, l'interdépendance est en contradiction avec « une tendance à grouper les pays en blocs ». C'est en termes d'association d'intérêts, et non d'opposition, que le problème doit être considéré.

Les riches ont besoin des « moins riches » et réciproquement. L'appauvrissement des pays développés léserait les pays en voie de développement.

Nonobstant les écarts de revenus, les producteurs et les consommateurs se trouvent dans les deux camps, séparés arbitrairement. Ainsi c'est « une simplification trompeuse que d'identifier et de limiter les intérêts des pays en

voie de développement, à ceux des producteurs de produits de base », quand on sait qu'en 1973 les pays développés ont exporté en produits de base plus du double de valeur des exportations correspondantes des pays en voie de développement.

Disons quant à nous qu'il serait tout aussi trompeur de ne voir dans l'organisation internationale que des Etats souverains et, dans le rapport des forces et des intérêts, que les responsabilité d'un pouvoir politique. L'interdépendance est aussi dans la participation du secteur non-gouvernemental, privé à l'action intergouvernementale, publique.

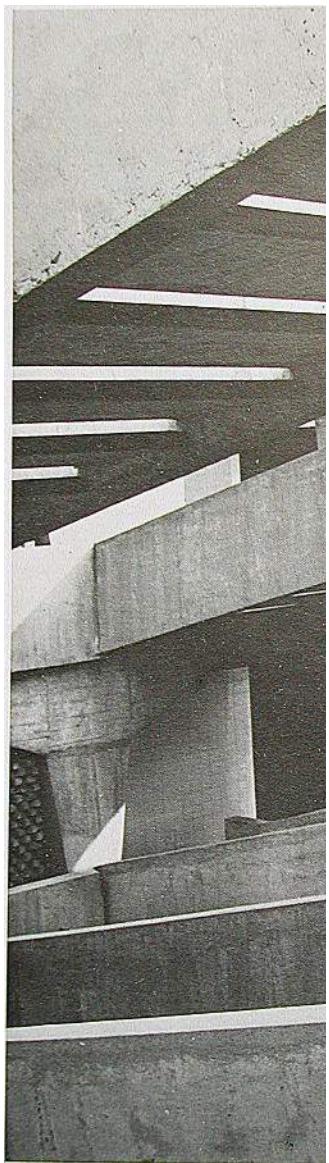
Nous lisons d'autre part dans le discours du Secrétaire Général de la CCI : « La communauté des affaires devrait être étroitement associée à toutes les discussions sur ces questions, qui ont lieu dans le cadre du système des Nations Unies. Mon organisation jouit déjà du plus haut statut consultatif auprès de l'Ecosoc et au fil des années notre coopération avec la CNUCED s'est élargie à de nouveaux champs d'activités. Néanmoins je suis convaincu qu'il reste beaucoup à faire pour encourager la collaboration entre les gouvernements, les organisations intergouvernementales et les milieux d'affaires ».

La CCI est sans doute dans son rôle d'ONG vouée en commerce international en appelant de ses vœux cette collaboration accentuée avec les *milleux d'affaires*. Mais cette participation des entreprises de profit ne doit pas, ne peut pas ignorer ni supplanter la collaboration des associations sans but lucratif, qui est la participation des *milleux sociaux*.

Cela ne va pas sans dire, dès lors qu'il apparaît que dans la « restructuration » envisagée du Conseil économique et social de l'ONU, le réformateur semble beaucoup plus préoccupé des sociétés multinationales, en tant qu'agent économique du nouvel ordre mondial, que des ONG en tant qu'agent social de la nouvelle société. Voilà un beau sujet de réflexion et de débat promis à la treizième Conférence des ONG de l'Ecosoc.

On souhaiterait que le monde des ONG, plus conscient de ses intérêts communs et mieux organisé pour les défendre, trouvat un avocat de la qualité de celui de la CCI pour plaider et gagner une cause de solidarité qui complète les faits de l'interdépendance.

Robert FENAUX.



72 ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES, 2-1976

Photo : WHO

NGOS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

A survey of non-governmental organizations active in the environmental field in the nine Community countries was carried out by Marc Pierini et Associés for the European Commission (*). We are publishing here the « Findings » of this « Survey » followed by the comments of Professor Jean-Paul Harroy of the University of Brussels.

Une enquête sur les organisations non-gouvernementales participant activement au champ de l'environnement dans la Communauté européenne des Neuf a été réalisée par Marc Pierini et Associés pour la Commission Européenne (*). On trouvera ci-après les résultats de cette étude, suivis des commentaires du Professeur Jean-Paul Harroy, de l'Université de Bruxelles.

Le texte anglais est repris de l'hebdomadaire « Industry and Society ».

Introduction

The survey was prompted by the European Commission's desire to cooperate more closely with non-governmental organizations active in the environmental field in the Member States of the Community.

The survey ran into two problems from the outset. The first difficulty was the enormous number of organizations of all kinds concerned in one way or another with the environment. At present the Community total is in the region of 20,000. But this total (a very rough estimate) includes no more than a few hundred non-governmental organizations which can be said to be live and which are active at a level high enough to attract the Commission's attention. Selection and assessment proved virtually impossible however because most of these organizations are of relatively recent date and extremely fluid. The other difficulty was the different patterns in the nine Community countries. These are reflected in the number of « environmental NGOs », the length of time they have been operating, the existence of federations or umbrella organizations, their relations with NGOs in other countries, etc. These also affect the availability of censuses, directories or lists of organizations.

The questionnaire used for the survey was sent to over 300 organizations in mid-December 1974. An explanatory letter and a copy of the weekly journal « Industry and Society » were enclosed. A reminder was sent early in February 1975.

Response to the survey was as follows :

Country	Questionnaires sent (first issue)	Replies received (after second issue)
Belgium	41	21
Denmark	17	12
France	62	25
Germany	101	29
Great Britain	61	33
Ireland	12	3
Italy	27	6
Luxembourg	5	3
Netherlands	54	21
Total :	380	153 (or 40%)

Summary of Findings

1. A large number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are active in the environmental field in the Community and their number is increasing rapidly. The fact that they are so numerous reflects public concern at the way industrial society is developing and an awareness of the need to preserve the environment.
2. Environmental NGOs cover a wide spectrum of activity; many are highly specialized. The pattern varies considerably from country to country. NGOs in the United Kingdom are the oldest, the best organized and seem to have the most influence.
3. Although they represent a considerable body of public opinion, environmental NGOs as a whole have little influence on decisions affecting the environment. Individual NGOs do however depart from this general rule.
4. Environmental NGOs are not sufficiently well informed on Community policy in this field (limited means limit their contacts) but almost all show some interest. There is therefore a real need for NGOs to be informed about this policy.
5. A Community campaign to inform NGOs would be well-received and highly productive since these organizations are undoubtedly very active in focusing opinion and passing on information.
6. Environmental NGOs would like to be consulted as representatives of public opinion. They are also anxious to contribute their practical experience of the environment.
7. The larger NGOs are inundated with diffuse, general information. They would welcome information which could be used to influence public opinion.

Environmental NGOs

1. General

Range of disciplines

Since « the environment » is a very broad concept requiring lengthy definitions, it was found that environmental NGOs presented a vast field of study. From the outset the survey was confined to organizations concerned with :

- air pollution
- water pollution

- soil pollution (residues, waste)
- noise and other nuisances
- protection of natural resources and fauna
- presentation of natural and/or architectural heritage
- improvement of living and working conditions.

Even within these categories the activities of NGOs differ widely. Let us take one striking example : improvement of the quality of life can mean campaigning for parks in towns (as is the case with one German NGO) but it can also involve town planning and work on transport networks (as is the case with one British NGO).

Conclusions :

The range of environmental disciplines is reflected in an even wider range of environmental NGOs.

A recent awareness

It must be remembered that, at least as far as public opinion is concerned, the environment is something new : it is only in the last few years that people have become aware of it. The response to public concern is relatively new too : Ministries of the Environment (where they exist), specialized publications and non-governmental organizations are in their infancy : none are more than ten years old, the majority are five to six years old.

The differences in economic and industrial development in the various countries and regions of the Community are a factor too. Pollution levels vary correspondingly and with them the development of public opinion and the growth of environmental organizations.

Conclusion :

Environmental NGOs are still in their infancy; they are badly organized on the whole and have limited funds. The picture varies considerably from country to country.

Constant change

As a consequence, the situation with regard to environmental NGOs is constantly changing. Many organizations are set up to deal with a specific local problem and disappear when the problem has been solved (e.g., motorway plans which are abandoned in the face of public protests). Some NGOs disappear for other reasons (lack of funds, in-fighting between the founder organizations). Some NGOs break up into splinter groups, often for political reasons.

This applies in varying degrees to the nine countries. The gestation period has been completed in Britain and is almost over in Denmark and the Netherlands. But it is only just beginning in Italy and it is still running its course in France and Belgium.

Conclusion :

A « settling » period is needed before the NGOs which are representative at national level can be identified. These are usually fairly large and are concerned with issues broader than the attainment of specific local objectives.

Limited Effectiveness

It follows that the overall effectiveness of environmental NGOs is limited. Indeed it must be admitted that, despite the number of people involved and the amount of energy expended (demonstrations, handouts, distribution of periodicals, etc.), environmental NGOs have very little political influence on the whole.

Conclusion :

Despite the fact that they represent a considerable body of public opinion, environmental NGOs have little or no influence on government decisions affecting the environment.

No Single Pattern

This applies in varying degrees to the nine countries. There is in fact a marked contrast between this overall picture and the success of individual NGOs. This is particularly true of the United Kingdom. However, the Commission's information service will not be approaching individual NGOs. What it needs is an overall impression; exceptions to the general rule are of little interest. A further point is that the absence of an umbrella organization makes it difficult to streamline relations between, and with, NGOs.

Conclusion :

There are exceptions to the general rule that NGOs carry little weight and any information policy must take this into account.

Cooperation is Difficult

The mushrooming and high turnover of environmental NGOs (with consequent changes of address, disappearances and reappearances) combined with the impermanence of their structures (changes in leadership, the high proportion of volunteer workers) impede the balanced development of relations with NGOs.

Once the situation stabilizes it should be possible to create an NGO « hierarchy » which would facilitate more systematic cooperation.

Conclusion :

For the moment cooperation between the Commission's information service and NGOs will run into practical difficulties which are a consequence of the relative newness of this field.

2. Activities

Motivations

Given the present proliferation of local groups actively concerned with protecting the environment, it seems only right to ask what public opinion expects from them. As already stated, the number of environmental NGOs in the nine Community countries is put at a minimum of 2000 reasonably permanent organizations. The figure would be far higher if the groups which sprout up every day of the week to oppose a specific road construction project or an office block were included. It would be difficult however to gauge their number since there are virtually no reliable statistics on these « grass root » organizations.

The French Ministry for the Quality of Life, for example, puts the total number of NGOs in France at 14000 (end of December 1974) and estimates that local NGOs are being formed at the rate of about 100 a month. This spontaneous proliferation of groups seems to be prompted by a real public need, an anxiety created by the rapid changes forced on us by the evolution of industrial society, a state which has been labelled « future shock » by Alvin Toffler. This attitude seems to be behind the setting up of local movements; the realization that everyone has an interest in protecting the environment seems to be no more than « spin-off » from « future shock ».

In the present proliferation of environmental NGOs there is a general tendency for local organizations or groups to concentrate more on « conservation », « defense » and « protection » (in other words, the negative approach) than to push for « development », « improvement », « studies » or « proposals » (the positive approach).

Indeed positive action seems, more often than not, to develop out of the activities of NGOs initially set up for defensive action.

As a result of this general emphasis — which does admittedly vary — progress in terms of concrete change and new decisions in environmental policy is painfully slow. This relative « ineffectiveness » of NGOs is in strong contrast to the large body of public opinion which they represent.

Main Areas

The activities of NGOs are concentrated in two main areas :

nature conservation : this is the concern of the largest number of NGOs in Europe; it includes protection of the countryside and beauty spots (e.g. The National Trust in the United Kingdom); the creation of nature reserves (e.g. the Verein Naturschutzpark in Germany); conservation of water resources (numerous NGOs in all Member States, including fishing clubs which have now become active in this area); the protection of monuments (e.g. Italia Nostra) and the protection of fauna in general and birds in particular (e.g. Lega Nazionale Protezione Uccelli, Avifauna, etc.).

the anti-nuisance campaign : the most specialized NGOs are concentrated in this area; basically it involves combating waste (refuse, sewage, industrial waste, car dumps, etc.), protesting "against noise (many NGOs can be found around major European airports), opposing power lines or other unwelcome manifestations of modern technology like nuclear plants or supersonic aircraft (e.g., the anti-Concorde project in the United Kingdom).

Two different approaches can be adopted. One approach is negative and involves opposing undesirable new developments (preventing a motorway going through a given area or the construction of a nuclear power station). The other is positive and involves concrete action to change an undesirable situation (creation of parks or a regional nature reserve, getting volunteers to work to restore ancient monuments or clear out a forest).

Environmental NGOs achieve their aims through five main courses of action. In descending order of importance, these are :

- mobilization of public opinion to bring indirect pressure to bear on the decision-makers. The environmental NGOs have a vast armoury at their disposal here —, mass demonstrations, meetings, debates, newspapers, posters, handouts, photographs, etc.;
- direct pressure on the decision-makers through interviews, manifestos, briefs, etc.;
- voluntary work by NGO members on specific environmental projects;
- educating and informing the public (and young people in particular) to foster concern for the environment;
- study and research leading to the formulation of concrete proposals.

3. Europe's leading environmental NGOs

The survey did not set out to produce an exhaustive list of environmental NGOs in the Community but rather to assess their influence, examine their lines of action and give detailed information on the main organizations.

Detailed information was compiled from existing documents (lists, directories, surveys) and from answers to a questionnaire sent to 300 of the main NGOs. The quality of the information thus compiled depends heavily on replies to the questionnaire. The main environmental NGOs in each country are listed below.

(a) National organizations (26 March 1975)

1. Germany

1,302 organizations, the main ones being :

Aktionszentrum Umweltschutz Berlin (AZU)
Bund Bürgerinitiativen Umweltschutz
Aktion Saubere Landschaft
Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Umweltfragen (AGU)
Verein Naturschutzpark
Deutscher Naturschutzzring (DNR)

2. Belgium

733 organizations, the main ones being :

Inter-Environment
Entente Nationale pour la Protection de la Nature
Arbeiderboeristenbond (ATB)
Gents Aktiecomité Leefmilieu
Nationale Werkgroep Leefmilieu
Cébedau-Becewa (Water Research and Documentation Centre)

3. Denmark

128 organizations, the main ones being :

NOAH (an ecological movement with 100 autonomous local groups)
Danmarks Naturfredningsforening (nature conservation association)
Friluftsrådet (Open Air Council)

4. France

246 organizations, the main ones being :

FNASSEM (Fédération Nationale de Sauvegarde des Sites et Ensembles Monumentaux)
FNNSN (Fédération des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles)
FFSPN (Fédération des Sociétés de Protection de la Nature)
Civilisation et Environnement
Progrès et Environnement
Centre Français de Documentation sur l'Environnement
Association pour la Prévention de la Pollution Atmosphérique
Association des Journalistes de l'Environnement
Aménagement et Nature

5. United Kingdom

449 organizations, the main ones being :

Committee for Environmental Conservation (Co.En.Co.)
(coordinating body)
Civic Trust
Council on Protection of Rural England (CPRE)
Conservation Society
Council for Nature
Council for Environmental Studies
Field Studies Council
Keep Britain Tidy Group
National Trust
WWF-British National Appeal
South Western Marine Pollution Group (research centre)

6. Ireland

51 organizations, the main ones being :

An Taisce (National Trust)
An Foras Forbartha (National Institute for Physical Planning and Research)
Institute for Industrial Research and Standards
Keep Ireland Beautiful
Inland Waterways Association of Ireland

7. Italy

110 organizations, the main ones being :

Italia Nostra
Federazione Nazionale Pro Natura (FEDERNATURA)
WWF Italia
Movimento Ecologico
Federazione delle Associazioni Scientifiche e Tecniche (FAST)
Club Alpino Italiano (Commissions per la Conservazione della Natura Alpina)

3. Luxembourg

24 organizations, the main being :

Ligue Luxembourgeoise pour la Protection de la Nature (NATURA)
Jeunes et Environnement
WWF Luxembourg

9. Netherlands

260 organizations, the main ones being :

Stichting Natuur en Milieu (federation of four national associations)
Contactcommissie voor Natuur en Landschapsbescherming
Nederlandse Vereniging tegen Water, Bodem en Luchtreiniging
Stichting Centrum Milieuuzorg
Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuurmonumenten in Nederland

(b) NGOs which operate outside the national framework

Three types of organization fall into this category : international federations, organizations common to a number of countries, and umbrella organizations with members in several countries.

1. The first group includes the International Council for Bird Preservation (London), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (Paris) and the International Union of Air Pollution Prevention Associations.
One of the organizations best represented in Community countries is the International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation (based in Switzerland) whose member organizations represented 16 countries, including seven Community countries, in September 1974. In all there are about 50 NGOs which are federations of associations or private organizations.

2. The second group includes the Europa Nostra movement which is based in London and the World Wildlife Fund, based in Switzerland, which organizes « national appeals » in virtually every country in the world (including eight of the nine Community countries).

This group also includes the NGO members of the Keep Europe Beautiful movement, which in turn is part of a world-wide organization (Keep America/Canada/Australia/New Zealand, the Bermudas etc. Beautiful). This movement can be found in ten European countries, five non-Community countries (Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland) and five Community countries :

Germany : Aktion Saubere Landschaft, in 11 German towns;
Belgium : Inter-Environnement, Brussels;
France : Progrès et Environnement, Paris;
United Kingdom : Keep Britain Tidy Group, London;
Ireland : Keep Ireland Beautiful, Dublin.

3. The third group boasts only one member at present : the Bureau Européen d'Environnement (BEE) was set up in December 1974 by 22 environmental NGOs in the nine Community countries to lobby the Community's institutions.
This is the only group of environmental NGOs concerned solely with relations with the Community's institutions with the declared aim of influencing Community policy in this area. It seems however that this organization has already run into the difficulties which inevitably occur when organizations jealous of their independence and their right to represent a given country are brought under one umbrella.
The result is a rather unbalanced representation of environmental NGOs. Although the United Kingdom and Italy are well represented, the same does not apply to Denmark and France, far from it in fact.

Member organizations of the BEE are as follows :

Germany :	Bund Bürgerinitiativen für Umweltschutz
Belgium :	Inter-Environnement
	Fonds de Sauvegarde pour la nature
	Gents Aktiecomité Leefmilieu
Denmark :	Friluftsradet
France :	Les Amis de la Terre
	Jeunes et Nature
	Nature et Progrès
United	Co. En. Co.
Kingdom :	Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE)
	Conservation Society
	Civic Trust
	Friends of the Earth
Ireland :	Italia Nostra
	WWF
	Kronos 1991
Luxembourg :	Natura
	Jeunes et Environnement
Netherlands :	Stichting Natuur en Milieu
	Waddenzeevereniging
	Vereniging Milieudefensie

4. Environmental NGOs and their External Relations

Relations between NGOs

Relations between environmental NGOs within a given country vary a great deal, depending on how long the NGOs have been operating and the precise nature of their activities. For example, an organized federation — like the Bund Bürgerinitiativen für Umweltschutz in Germany or Italia Nostra in Italy — helps to create and maintain a stable network of NGOs in all parts of the country, a network which encourages the development of local groups and provides them with advice and support.

Coordination between environmental NGOs is most developed in the United Kingdom thanks mainly to the existence of a single umbrella organization — the Co. En. Co. (Committee for Environmental Conservation). In France, by way of contrast, there are several NGO federations but no single umbrella organization.

Generally speaking, relations between NGOs within a given country, whether through federations or coordinating organizations, are hampered by the volatile nature of NGOs. NGOs come and go, unite and divide, are subject to political influence, and above all tend to see themselves as the sole representatives of public opinion — a typical feature of protest movements which fosters a blinkered attitude. It follows that it is even more difficult to establish permanent relations at international level. The establishment of the Bureau Européen d'Environnement (BEE), which groups 22 NGOs in the nine Community countries but cannot claim to represent all NGOs by any means, was delayed until December 1974. Other international movements are Europa Nostra, Keep Europe Beautiful and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Relations with national authorities

The nature and scope of these vary considerably from country to country. In Italy for example relations are very difficult because the Environment Ministry has no proper central administration and decisions affecting the environment are taken by a number of Ministries. In the United Kingdom on the other hand, the Department of the Environment (DoE) attaches great importance to consultation with the main NGOs and these play a positive role in the formulation of policy. In Belgium Inter-Environnement seems to be the only organization to play a significant role in environmental policy; it maintains close contact with the State Secretariat for the Environment.

In Germany the recent (April 1974) decision to create a Federal Office for the Environment in Berlin (Umweltbundesamt) has changed the picture at federal level at least (the Ministry

of the Interior used to have responsibility for environmental policy). At the end of 1974, however, there was hardly any permanent contact between the Office and NGOs, other than those on the spot in Berlin.

In France contact between NGOs and the authorities is limited to an exchange of information through a specialized service of the Ministry for the Quality of Life (State Secretariat for the Environment). This service carried out a survey of all French environmental NGOs between September 1974 and May 1975.

Relations with Industry

Only research centres come into contact with industry, either to study pollution or to test new anti-pollution devices. NGOs, proper, protest movements and pressure groups have virtually no contact with industry. Although industry in general and certain industries in particular (the paper industry for example) are the NGOs' main target, they are usually attacked through the authorities.

An exception to this rule are the NGOs supported or set up by industrial groups as a manifestation of industry's concern to set its house in order or in an attempt to reverse ecological trends. The organization whose intentions are clearest is the Keep Europe Beautiful movement, most of whose members are connected with industry: thus Keep Ireland Beautiful is supported and financed by the Confederation of Irish Industries and Progrès et Environnement (France) emanates from the BSN industrial group.

Relations with International Organizations

Environmental NGOs in the Community have regular contact (in descending order of importance) with the Council of Europe, the Commission (or other institutions) of the European Communities, and the United Nations Environment Programme. Most NGOs in Europe have relations with the Council of Europe in Strasbourg and more especially with its European Information Centre for Nature Conservation (EICNC). Although the Council of Europe is less active in the environmental field than the Communities (it has of course produced the European Convention for the Protection of International Watercourses against Pollution), the EICNC is extremely active in the information field.

Replies to the questionnaire revealed that its main activity — publication of the (irregular) periodical NATUROPA in French and English — is well known to European NGOs. It publishes a « list of organizations concerned with the environment » which unfortunately includes only a limited number of NGOs. It might be mentioned here that the leaders of environmental NGOs — like the general public — tend to confuse the Council of Europe with the European Community, and indeed with other international organizations, like the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, concerned with the environment in Europe.

The United Nations Environment Programme set up in 1973 has been increasingly involved in informing environmental NGOs in all UN countries. A large number of environmental NGOs attend Governing Councils of the UNEP in Nairobi as observers and the organization has a special department to handle relations with NGOs.

An NGO Environment Service Centre which promotes relations between non-governmental organizations and supports their activities is also located in Nairobi.

Relations with the European Communities

National consumer associations apart, there is little contact between the European Community and NGOs at present, unless individual NGO representatives have personal contacts with specific Commission departments or are members of the Economic and Social Committee, for example. Replies to the questionnaire highlighted a number of features:

- NGO leaders tend to confuse the institutions of the Community (Council, Commission, Parliament, Economic and Social Committee) and other institutions (especially the

Council of Europe). This problem is far from being peculiar to environmental organizations.

— Most of the large NGOs know that the Community has an environment policy; they regret however that they are not informed of decisions in advance and that they have no opportunity of voicing their opinions. There is in fact a strong body of opinion in favour of the main NGOs being consulted before any decision is taken.

— Since the questionnaire was being sent to NGOs which had not previously appeared on the mailing list for « Industry and Society », it was decided to test their reactions to this publication. Replies received indicated that information of this kind from the Commission was very welcome. Indeed many requests for information on the Community's environmental policy followed.

Replies to the questionnaire prove that:

there is considerable interest in the Community's environmental policy,
there is considerable demand for information about this policy.

This is no doubt that the NGOs look to the Commission for information and that this demand should be satisfied as soon as possible.

A number of NGOs have specified that they want to be informed of Community decisions; ideally they would like to participate in these decisions. They complained of being « inundated with general information which serves no useful purpose ».

Summary

Because they are poorly organized and short of funds, environmental NGOs have few contacts and rarely approach international organizations or NGOs in other countries. Environmental NGOs, are, however, constantly canvassed by national governments and a number of international organizations (notably the Council of Europe and the UNEP). But the information supplied is very general and has no concrete, measurable effect.

There is therefore room for sound cooperation between the European Commission and the NGOs, particularly if some kind of provision can be made for taking the views of the leading NGOs into account.

Information Needs and How to Meet Them

The information needs of environmental NGOs can be classified under two main headings:

- the addition of a European dimension;
- familiarization with Community policy.

The addition of a European dimension means that NGOs want to extend discussion and decisions on the environment beyond the national level. They are well aware that problème cannot be examined in isolation, that solutions are often complementary. For this reason they would like to know much more about pollution levels, environmental policies, solutions adopted, etc. in neighbouring countries.

Naturally enough, environmental NGOs turn to the European Commission for this information. Many of them have already asked the Commission for comparative environment and pollution statistics, information on national policies, a comparative analysis of these policies, information on environmental problems in frontier regions, and so on.

Familiarization with Community policy is the main factor behind requests for information presented by environmental NGOs: they want information on the institutions (the Commission, the Council, departments concerned with the environment), on decision-making processes, on issues discussed, on regulations in the making, on work programmes. What is needed in our opinion is a clear, concise presentation of the European Community's role as a force for change on the environmental scene. This would meet the very real needs of the environmental NGOs and the more environmentally conscious and instructed members of the public whose views they represent.

LES ONG ET LA PROTECTECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT DANS LA COMMUNUTE EUROPEENNE

par Jean - Paul Harroy

Professeur à l'Université de Bruxelles

La Commission des Communautés Européennes a chargé un groupe d'études dirigé par Marc Pierini d'effectuer une enquête sur la part que jouent les ONG dans la défense de l'Environnement au sein de l'Europe des Neuf. Un rapport fut déposé, dont l'essentiel fut publié dans l'hebdomadaire « Industrie et Société » qu'édite la Direction générale de l'Information de la Commission. Les conclusions de cette enquête sont significatives à plusieurs égards.

En grand raccourci, on peut les schématiser en quelques axes principaux :

1°. Depuis quelques années, les ONG-Environnement foisonnent littéralement dans l'Europe des Neuf; leur nombre dépassera bientôt les vingt mille et ne cesse encore de croître. Il faut y voir l'expression de l'inquiétude et du mécontentement, nés récemment, mais de plus en plus vifs, des citoyens face à leur environnement qui se dégrade et à la qualité de leur vie en constante détérioration.

2°. Rares sont toutefois parmi ces organisations celles qui, réunissant un nombre important de membres et des moyens d'action appréciables, sont susceptibles d'exercer quelque influence perceptible au niveau national. Le rapport en relève néanmoins une cinquantaine pour l'ensemble des neuf pays de la Communauté, mais à vrai dire, la sélection effectuée suscite parfois la surprise des connaisseurs. Le

principe reste vrai, toutefois : l'anxiété des Européens n'a qu'exceptionnellement cherché remède dans l'union des multitudes, mais s'est plutôt traduite par l'élosion de myriades de groupuscules - souvent éphémères, d'ailleurs - à buts extrêmement localisés et limités.

3°. Même les institutions les plus importantes n'exercent que rarement - le Royaume-Uni semble le mieux placé à cet égard - des pressions véritablement déterminantes sur l'attitude des pouvoirs publics. A fortiori la poussière des petites associations locales doit-elle souvent se contenter de livrer des escarmouches pour empêcher l'abattage d'une rangée de vieux arbres, sauver le caractère d'un quartier ou faire modifier le tracé d'une route.

4°. La diversité de ces ONG est également extrême. On ne peut guère en trouver deux de quelque importance dans un même pays, et à fortiori dans deux pays différents, qui revêtent des structures comparables. Le fait s'explique par la multiplicité des atteintes que subit l'environnement et par la plus grande multiplicité encore des possibilités de tenter de les combattre. Beaucoup de ces ONG se sont alors spécialisées dans la lutte contre un seul type de nuisance, soit dans une seule (forme d'intervention : création de réserves naturelles, campagnes de sensibilisation du public, etc. D'où l'hétérogénéité

exceptionnelle de cette cohorte d'ONG/Environnement.

5° Des efforts ont été tentés pour renforcer les puissances d'impact, notamment à l'égard des pouvoirs publics, en réalisant des fédérations nationales d'ONG. Ici encore le Royaume-Uni, avec son Committee for Environmental Conservation, paraît être le mieux placé. On ne s'étonnera pas toutefois des difficultés qu'ont rencontrées beaucoup de ces tentatives, précisément à cause du caractère hétérogène des entités à fédérer. Plus rares et plus entravées encore dans leur action que ces fédérations nationales sont les ébauches d'ententes européennes auxquelles le rapport Pierini fait référence. Mais ici encore, les conclusions proposées sont sujettes à caution vu, notamment, le choix des institutions retenues, dont plusieurs, en réalité, sont d'amplitude planétaire : W.W.F., ICOMOS, CIFO (Conseil International pour la Protection des Oiseaux), etc. Le fait de citer comme une fédération européenne la présence dans huit des neuf pays de la Communauté d'un National Appeal du W.W.F., qui en possède bien d'autres dans les cinq continents, n'a guère de signification. A ce propos, d'autre part, on relèvera que parmi les ONG importantes citées dans le rapport figure le minuscule W.W.F. luxembourgeois et pas le puissant W.W.F. hollandais...

6°. De tout quoi, il résulte logiquement que les Communautés éprouvent de

grandes difficultés à établir des contacts fructueux avec les ONG, dont la majorité se satisfont, d'ailleurs, de leur horizon congénitalement très limité, mais dont beaucoup, aussi, n'ont pas les moyens techniques d'être informées des initiatives et potentialités de la Commission en matière d'Environnement. Un obscur désir de se raccrocher à un guide européen à néanmoins, ça et là, été perçu par le groupe d'études, qui recommande que la possibilité d'y répondre soit systématiquement recherchée.

Et le rapport de souligner les potentialités d'une création récente, le Bureau Européen d'Environnement, fondé en décembre 1974, avec pour objectif de rassembler des ONG des neuf pays en un organe capable de formuler ses désirs aux instances responsables des Communautés. Les débuts du BEE ont toutefois été contrariés par le très inégal empreinte avec lequel ont réagi les ONG de certains pays, le Royaume-Uni et l'Italie marquant, par exemple, beaucoup plus d'enthousiasme que le Danemark et la France.

7°. Enfin, le document Pierini produit, pour terminer, quelques utiles informations sur les relations que certaines ONG / Environnement entretiennent entre elles d'abord, puis avec leurs autorités nationales, avec l'industrie, avec d'autres organisations internationales et, en particulier, avec le Conseil de l'Europe.

Ce rapport présente, dans l'ensemble, des éléments incontestablement dignes d'intérêt. Mais on peut lui reprocher de ne pas avoir suffisamment approfondi son analyse et de n'avoir pas tiré des résultats de son enquête tous les enseignements qu'il était chargé de dégager, il encourt aussi le reproche d'avoir été à juste titre négatif dans beaucoup de ses commentaires mais de ne pas avoir assez souligné les actifs très importants malgré tout dont peuvent s'enorgueillir maintes ONG européennes dans le domaine de la défense de l'environnement.

A notre sens, la seule remarque formulée, in fine, que les liens entre les ONG / Environnement et le Conseil de l'Europe sont plus solides et nombreux que ceux tissés par elles avec les Communautés était déjà a priori riche en signification qu'il eût été bon d'exploiter.

La clé de l'explication d'une telle différence, le rapport la fournit implicitement lorsqu'il énumère les sept catégories - selon lui - des buts pro-environnement que peuvent poursuivre les ONG. Voici cette énumération :

1. pollution atmosphérique
2. pollution des eaux
- 3- pollution des sols (détritus)
4. bruit et autres nuisances (?)

5. protection des ressources naturelles et de la faune
6. protection de l'héritage naturel et / ou architectural
7. amélioration des conditions de vie et de travail.

Sans chercher noise à quelques étrangetés de cette liste (la Jaune n'est pas une ressource naturelle ? elle ne fait pas partie de l'héritage naturel ?), on mettra cette dernière aussiit en relation avec une autre énumération du rapport, celle des types d'activités que peuvent exercer les ONG /Environnement, et qui sont indiquées :

- II. Les deux « domaines » principaux : Conservation de la Nature Campagnes anti-nuisances.
- II. Les cinq « formes » d'action : Mobilisation de l'opinion publique Pression directe sur les preneurs de décision Travail de volontariat sur des projets spécifiques Education et information du public Etude et recherche.

Une analyse attentive de ces deux tableaux pourrait conduire - le travail reste à effectuer - à l'évidence 1°. qu'il y a des secteurs de la défense de l'environnement où les ONG n'ont quasiment aucune chance d'oeuvre ni même d'intervenir utilement, toute la responsabilité des choix politiques à faire restant en totalité entre les mains des pouvoirs publics; 2°. qu'il en est d'autres où leurs protestations ou suggestions ont quand même quelque possibilité d'influencer les décisions des autorités, lesquelles restent néanmoins seules responsables de la conduite du jeu, et enfin, et surtout, 3°. qu'il existe des secteurs non négligeables où ces ONG peuvent être très efficacement supplétives des actions publiques, réalisant des choses que l'Etat ne fait pas, soit parce qu'il n'y pense pas, soit parce qu'il est occupé ailleurs, mais que, de surcroit, en général, l'Etat ne prend nullement ombrage de les voir faire.

Il est tout à fait logique que spontanément beaucoup d'ONG, pour qui les sciences économiques de l'environnement ou la recherche écologique fine offrent peu d'opportunités de travail fécond, aient choisi de s'engager dans cette troisième série de secteurs, où se combinaient deux avantages :

1°. non-hostilité, voire bienveillance et même soutien (financier) de l'Etat; 2° possibilité d'attacher son nom à une réalisation concrète, visible, et donc de satisfaire les membres et les mécènes de l'ONG, les incitant ainsi à poursuivre leur effort.

Selon nous, deux volets majeurs émergent dans cette catégorie d'actions supplétives bénéfiques que peuvent exécuter les ONG dans les pays peuplés et industrialisés de l'Europe. Ils corres-

pondent à la constitution de réserves naturelles et à la formation de l'opinion publique.

En correctif de l'impression qui se dégage du rapport Pierini que les ONG/ Environnement européennes n'ont que peu à leur actif, offrant surtout l'image d'un relativement grouillant panier de crabes, on pourrait ainsi mettre en valeur les réussites réellement remarquables d'un petit nombre d'entre elles et les résultats méritoires de bon nombre d'entre elles.

Il y a, d'abord, donc, le domaine des sanctuaires de nature, œuvres des associations privées. Ce serait l'occasion de rappeler qu'alors que les premiers de ces sanctuaires ont été des créations des pouvoirs publics, aux U.S.A. (1872) et dans l'Empire britannique : Australie (1886), Canada (1887), Nouvelle-Zélande (1894), dans ce qui constitue actuellement l'Europe des Neuf, ce ne sont exclusivement que des ONG qui ont, plus tard, mais au début du XXe siècle quand même, pris l'initiative de la constitution de telles réserves naturelles, les autorités ne leur emboitant le pas que plusieurs décennies plus tard. Un hommage éclatant serait ainsi rendu, d'abord à l'ancêtre anglais, le National Trust (1895) suivi de ses compatriotes : Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds puis à la puissante Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuurmonumenten in Nederland (1905) et à la plus impressionnante encore Verein Naturschutzbund de Hambourg (1909). D'autres associations ont suivi la même voie, notamment « Ardenne et Gaume » et « Les Réserves Naturelles et Ornithologiques » en Belgique, qui ont méritoirement acquis ou loué à bail emphytéotique des portions d'écosystèmes qu'il était temps de sauver et dont l'Etat ne songeait ou ne réussissait pas à s'occuper.

Un second actif énorme des ONG, plus diffus que le précédent, mais peut-être plus important encore, correspond alors, selon nous, au rôle inestimable que ces organisations ont patiemment et infatigablement joué pour informer et alerter l'opinion publique d'abord des dangers qu'à son insu lui faisait courir la détérioration croissante et sournoise de l'environnement européen, puis des responsabilités qui incombaient aux citoyens à leur double titre de pollueurs - condamnés à faire effort pour moins polluer - et d'électeurs, capables d'obliger leurs élus à mieux protéger l'environnement public.

L'année 1970, année européenne de la Conservation de la Nature, a admirablement illustré ce potentiel de sensibilisation des ONG, même des plus petites. Dans tous les pays du Conseil de l'Europe et donc de la Communauté, on fut surpris du travail magnifique produit par ces ONG pendant l'année cruciale

1970 où vraiment, on peut dire que le concept « Environnement » a définitivement (ait surface...)

Et voilà, par deux exemples - mais on aimerait une analyse beaucoup plus fouillée des contingences sociologiques du phénomène - un début d'explication des conclusions d'ensemble du rapport Pierini : difficiles contacts entre Commission des Communautés et les ONG/Environnement, meilleures contacts entre ces ONG et le Conseil de l'Europe.

Au Berlaymont, Michel Parmentier et ses collaborateurs ont surtout pour tâche de susciter une indispensable coordination entre les politiques-environnement des neuf gouvernements

concernés (normes, distorsions, principe pollueur-payer, etc.), c'est-à-dire de s'occuper de ces très grands problèmes sur les options politiques desquelles, à part peut-être quelques associations de consommateurs, les ONG n'ont que peu de moyens techniques (elles ne connaissent pas bien le dossier) ou politiques (leur pouvoir de pression est limité) de jouer un rôle efficace.

Par contre, Strasbourg a dès 1963 choisi deux secteurs d'action : la Conservation de l'environnement rural (Diplôme européen pour les réserves naturelles les plus remarquables, etc.) et l'action pédagogique (le très dynamique CEICN : Centre Européen d'information pour la Conservation de la

Nature) où se déployaient des activités dans lesquelles maintes ONG véritablement excellaien,

On devine ainsi pourquoi les ONG/Environnement connaissent mieux Strasbourg que Bruxelles et pourquoi un rapport demandé par Bruxelles sur lesdites ONG peut paraître plus négatif qu'il ne devrait l'être réellement.

Mais, répétons-le, cette nuance, on la devine seulement après l'examen très superficiel ébauché ci-dessus. Et l'on aimerait assurément une exploitation davantage élaborée des potentialités du matériel rassemblé par l'intéressante enquête de Marc Pierini et de ses collaborateurs.

OU ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES, 2-1976



Photo: WHO/E, Spooner

par Francesco de Angelis

Fonctionnaire de la Commission des Communautés Européennes

Nous sommes — et vous êtes amis lecteurs — bien souvent confrontés avec le problème de la définition de nos associations internationales : associations transnationales, organisations internationales de droit privé, organisations nongouvernementales, organisations extragouvernementales.... Les études juridiques ou autres n'abordent pas en ce domaine. Les efforts pour définir ou au moins cerner la notion ONG sont encore peu nombreux. C'est pourquoi l'excellente étude faite par F. de Angelis à l'occasion d'un problème précis nous a paru une contribution positive à ces recherches et nous sommes très heureux de publier cet article dans nos colonnes.

L'application du droit des Communautés Européennes et plus précisément du statut de leurs fonctionnaires soulève certains problèmes. Ces fonctionnaires, tout comme d'autres fonctionnaires d'organisations internationales, bénéficient, parmi les autres éléments de la rémunération, d'une indemnité particulière qui trouve sa raison d'être dans l'éloignement du pays d'origine avec les désavantages d'ordre familial, social et financier que cet éloignement comporte. Cet élément de la rémunération porte le nom d'*« indemnité de dépaysement»*. Son octroi est régi par les dispositions de l'article 4 de l'Annexe VII du Statut (voir ci-contre).

Récemment la question a été posée de savoir si par « organisation internationale » il faut entendre les organisations internationales dites « de droit public », c'est-à-dire celles composées par des Etats ou bien y a-t-il lieu d'y comprendre également les organisations internationales dues à l'initiative privée et

Article 4 de l'Annexe VU du Statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés Européennes

L'indemnité de dépaysement, égale à 16% du montant total du traitement de base ainsi que de l'allocation de foyer et de l'allocation pour enfant à charge versées au fonctionnaire, est accordée :

- a) Au fonctionnaire :
 - qui n'a pas et n'a jamais eu la nationalité de l'Etat sur le territoire européen duquel est situé le lieu de son affectation et,
 - qui n'a pas, de façon habituelle, pendant la période de cinq années expirant lors de son entrée en service, habité hors du territoire européen dudit Etat pour une raison autre que l'exercice de fonctions dans un service d'un Etat ou dans une organisation internationale ». Pour

l'application de cette disposition, les situations résultant de services effectués pour un autre Etat ou une organisation internationale ne sont pas à prendre en considération;

- b) Au fonctionnaire qui, ayant ou ayant eu la nationalité de l'Etat sur le territoire duquel est situé le lieu de son affectation, a, de façon habituelle, pendant la période de dix années expirant lors de son entrée en service, habité hors du territoire européen dudit Etat pour une raison autre que l'exercice de fonctions dans un service d'un Etat ou dans une organisation internationale ».

(1) Les opinions exprimées dans cette note engagent la seule responsabilité de son auteur.

composées d'individus appartenant à plusieurs pays ? Jusqu'à maintenant l'interprète appelé à appliquer la règle statutaire, a toujours considéré que l'expression « organisation internationale » employée par les auteurs du Statut, se réfère à une institution collective composée d'Etats, créée à leur initiative par la voie d'un traité.

Cette interprétation, est-elle correcte ? S'en cadre-t-elle bien dans le contexte du droit des Communautés dont l'interprétation — c'est connu — évolue sans cesse ? En particulier, quid des différentes organisations internationales de droit privé qui ont pour but de représenter les intérêts professionnels, économiques et sociaux, auprès des Communautés ainsi que de faire valoir leur point de vue dans le cadre de la procédure des décisions communautaires ? Le personnel de ces organisations peut-il être considéré, le cas échéant, comme ayant travaillé pour une organisation internationale en vue de l'application de l'article 4 de l'Annexe VII du Statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes ?

Pour pouvoir fournir une réponse adéquate à ces questions il convient d'examiner la règle statutaire en question pour en déterminer le but.

a) L'expression « organisation internationale » figure deux fois à l'article 4, à savoir en a) où la prise en considération des services effectués pour une organisation internationale au même titre que ceux effectués pour un état peuvent amener à une solution favorable pour le fonctionnaire quant à l'octroi de l'indemnité de dépassement. En effet, les auteurs du Statut ont bien estimé que, si le fait pour un individu d'avoir habité ou exercé son activité professionnelle principale, pendant 5 ans, dans un pays autre que celui dont il a la nationalité, est de nature à permettre son insertion dans le contexte social de ce pays de façon à éliminer l'état de dépassement, il n'en est pas ainsi pour le fonctionnaire qui, avant son entrée en fonctions auprès des Communautés, de par la nature de son travail se situant à un niveau international, ne participe pas à la vie socio-économique des individus habitant le pays.

b) La prise en considération de l'exercice des fonctions dans une organisation internationale peut, en revanche, porter à nier au fonctionnaire communautaire l'octroi de l'indemnité de dépassement. En effet, le littéra b) vise à prendre en considération le fait que la résidence habituelle, pendant dix ans, hors du territoire européen de l'état national amène à un dépassement à l'égard de cet état, dépassement qui n'est compensé que dans la mesure où cette résidence en dehors de l'état national s'effectue dans des conditions particulières qui compensent cette vie hors de l'état national, cette

expatriation prolongée. Le Statut a stipulé cette compensation dans l'exercice de fonctions dans un service d'un état ou dans une organisation internationale parce que le national en service à l'étranger dans les services d'un Etat ou d'une organisation internationale se trouve bénéficier de compensations de conditions de vie qui font contrepartie à son expatriation.

Il ressort de ce qui précède que l'expression « organisation internationale » vise à tenir compte des conditions particulières dans lesquelles se déroule la vie des relations internationales. Or comme on le sait, le système des relations internationales est en plein évolution. Les transformations de la société internationale auxquelles nous assistons ont eu essentiellement pour effet de modifier la quantité, le type et la nature des éléments qui la constituent.

Dans ce contexte, l'interprétation de la règle édictée à l'article 4 de l'Annexe VII du Statut, et plus précisément de la notion d'organisation internationale, ne peut pas avoir comme seul but la détermination pure et simple de la volonté historique du législateur. La volonté de la norme juridique garde en effet une vie autonome qui se détache de celle de son auteur pour tenir compte, pour s'adapter aux temps qui changent, aux nouvelles conceptions, aux nouvelles exigences.

Il s'agit donc d'évaluer la portée de la notion « organisation internationale » par rapport à la transformation du système des relations internationales et par conséquent, du domaine juridique qui le régit, à savoir le droit international.

Si les états et les organisations internationales continuent à représenter une des principales catégories d'éléments par lesquels est constituée la société internationale, une partie, sans aucun doute encore plus étendue dans le domaine des relations sociales, est occupée par les organisations internationales non gouvernementales. Ce domaine des relations internationales représente « un défi lancé à la doctrine et à la recherche scientifique, qui n'y a pas encore consacré l'attention, le temps et les moyens proportionnés à son ampleur, à son importance et à son actualité » (Prof. Casadio, Directeur de la Società Italiana per l'Organizzazione Internazionale).

A ce qui concerne la doctrine en la matière, on peut citer les auteurs suivants :

• D'après M. Alexander Szalai, directeur adjoint des Etudes à l'Institut des Nations-Unies pour la Formation et la Recherche (UNITAR), « il n'existe pas de définition unanimement admise de ce qui constitue une organisation internationale. La classification dichotomique habituellement utilisée des orga-

nisations internationales en OIG (organisations intergouvernementales) et OING ou ONG (organisations internationales non gouvernementales) n'est pas basée sur quelque définition générale que ce soit du concept d'organisation internationale ».

« Dans son étude « Facilitation Problems of international associations », M. Raymond Spencer Rodgers, lecteur in advanced political theory à la McGill University, affirme que « it is not possible to draw too sharp a dividing line between private and public international organisations, insofar as the performance of functions in the international society is concerned ». L'auteur après avoir constaté que les ONG poursuivent souvent les mêmes buts que les OIG et que certaines OIG se transforment en ONG sans pouvoir dire exactement quand le premier « statut » cède la place à l'autre, conclut que « the dividing line between governmentally and non-governmentally supported organisations is often thin ». B. En ce qui concerne la doctrine européenne, une grande partie des ouvrages classiques de droit international font mention des organisations internationales non gouvernementales.

• Dans son ouvrage « Droit international public », M. Pierre Vellas, professeur à la Faculté de Droit et des Sciences Économiques de Toulouse, au chapitre réservé aux organisations internationales, précise que « Seules les organisations intergouvernementales seront considérées ici, ce qui ne saurait méconnaître l'existence, à côté d'elles, d'un nombre considérable d'organisations internationales privées dont beaucoup contribuent largement à la coopération internationale, principalement économique et sociale ». Il précise en outre que ces organisations « ne trouvent pas de place dans son étude étant donné qu'elle est réservée aux organisations intergouvernementales ».

• Mme Bastid, dans son cours de droit international à la Faculté de Droit de Paris pour l'année 1969-1970, énumère aussi, parmi les divers types d'organisations internationales, les organisations non gouvernementales, auxquelles elle consacre un titre à part. • Elles réalisent dans une certaine mesure l'unité de la société humaine au-delà des formes politiques que sont les états. De ce point de vue, elles apparaissent comme constituant la base même de l'action internationale organisée. Elles ont parfois été à l'origine des organisations intergouvernementales >.

• Le Prof. Monaco, dans son ouvrage « Organizzazione internazionale », admet que, sous l'aspect juridique international, les ONG assument leur importance pour différentes raisons : dans la mesure où des normes internationales existent qui concernent le fondement même de leur formation, c'est-à-dire la liberté d'association; dans la mesure où ces normes garantissent un

certain statut juridique; dans la mesure où les statuts des organisations internationales gouvernementales visent les modalités de leur coopération avec les ONG,

* Le Prof. Quadri, de l'Université de Naples, dans son traité de droit international public, en parlant des organisations internationales non gouvernementales, fait mention du courant doctrinaire suivant lequel certaines ONG, à savoir les plus importantes, auraient la personnalité juridique internationale (Alliance coopérative internationale, Fédération américaine du Travail, Chambre internationale du Commerce, Fédération syndicale mondiale, Croix Rouge internationale). C. Finalement, les auteurs russes n'ont pas non plus négligé le problème des ONG. Suivant Morozov, directeur du Département des Organisations internationales à l'Institut d'économie mondiale et des relations internationales à Moscou, les ONG apportent une importante contribution d'information à la vie internationale. Il préconise pour ces organisations une capacité juridique s'étendant au territoire de tous les états où ces organisations ont des sections locales.

Ce relevé assez incomplet de l'état de la doctrine semble prouver que le phénomène des ONG est bien présent à l'esprit des spécialistes du droit international, même s'il n'a pas encore trouvé sa systématisation officielle en raison aussi bien des diverses (ormes qu'une ONG peut assumer que de la date récente du début de l'étude. En effet, avant 1946 il était considéré comme acquis que la société internationale était une société d'états, que les institutions internationales étaient essentiellement des institutions interétatiques, les institutions privées ne jouant qu'un rôle très secondaire. La mise en œuvre, en 1946, de 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. Ces dispositions peuvent s'appliquer à des organisations internationales et, s'il y a lieu, à des organisations nationales après consultation du membre intéressé de l'organisation » a marqué le début d'une évolution dont l'importance n'a pas encore été appréciée dans toute sa portée. Le Statut consultatif des OING, regroupées à cet effet en deux catégories suivant qu'elles s'intéressent ou non à la plupart des activités du Conseil, comporte pour les ONG de la première catégorie la possibilité

- a) d'inscrire à l'ordre du jour du Conseil les questions qui les intéressent particulièrement,
- b) de désigner des observateurs aux séances publiques du Conseil,
- c) de présenter des exposés écrits et oraux.

En outre, les ONG sont souvent appelées à contribuer à l'élaboration de textes juridiques.

Ces mécanismes de consultation permettent aux ONG de jouer, dans le cadre institutionnel de l'ONU, un rôle non négligeable, notamment dans la promotion internationale des droits de l'homme. Leur rôle d'inspiration et de persuasion est à cet égard d'une importance considérable. Lors de la Conférence internationale des droits de l'homme, les ONG dotées du statut consultatif ont été invitées en qualité d'observateurs.

Des conventions donnent à certaines organisations non gouvernementales un droit d'accès à d'autres instances internationales.

- a) L'article 25 de la Convention des droits de l'homme permet à toute ONG de saisir la Commission européenne lorsqu'elle s'estime victime d'une violation des droits reconnus par la Convention,
- b) La Charte sociale européenne prévoit pour les ONG un rôle de contrôle pour l'application de la Charte même.
- c) La Constitution de l'OIT prévoit un rôle défini des organisations syndicales dans la désignation des personnes siégeant dans les organes de direction et dans les procédures de contrôle.
- d) Le Statut de la Cour internationale de Justice autorise la Cour, par son article 66, à décider de recevoir des renseignements sur la question par le moyen d'exposés écrits et oraux « d'organisations internationales » susceptibles d'en fournir. Pratiquement, les ONG sont placées dans la même situation que les états.

En ce qui concerne la définition d'organisation internationale non gouvernementale, le Conseil Économique et Social a fixé comme ligne de démarcation le principe suivant lequel « sera considérée comme une organisation non gouvernementale toute organisation internationale qui ne serait pas établie par un accord intergouvernemental ».

Cette définition ne constitue toutefois pas un critère sûr pour identifier une ONG. En effet, l'existence d'un accord intergouvernemental ne permet pas toujours de conclure à l'existence d'une OIG, à moins que des structures institutionnelles bien déterminées ne soient créées.

Certains spécialistes des ONG font remarquer en outre que parfois, le « status » d'une organisation internationale représente le résultat d'un « hasard historique », d'un changement de circonstances ou d'une méprise de diplomates qui ont conduit à la naissance d'une ONG alors qu'une OIG devait surgir. D'autres auteurs soulignent qu'un certain nombre d'ONG exercent en pratique des fonctions similaires à celles

d'autorités intergouvernementales typiques et que certaines, comme le Comité Scientifique pour la Recherche Antarctique, exercent des attributions de souveraineté traditionnellement admises sur des régions géographiques bien établies. Dans les pays socialistes et dans de très nombreux pays du Tiers-Monde en outre, presque tous les dirigeants et membres des bureaux d'institutions scientifiques et éducatives sont en fait des employés du gouvernement et leur participation est assujettie à des règles gouvernementales sévères.

Les organisations internationales non gouvernementales peuvent avoir les objectifs les plus disparates : économiques, sociaux, humanitaires, scientifiques, culturels, religieux — et assumer les formes les plus diverses. La doctrine a toutefois établi un certain nombre de critères pour justifier l'emploi de l'expression ONG. Ces critères sont repris par l'Union des Associations Internationales (UAI) pour l'insertion dans son « Annuaire des Organisations Internationales ». Ces critères sont :

- a) être internationale par sa composition, c'est-à-dire avoir des membres de pays différents et être ouverte aux éléments semblables de diverses nations;
- b) avoir un but international. Les sociétés consacrées uniquement à commémorer certains individus ne sont pas acceptées;
- c) avoir un caractère de permanence et une structure définie donnant aux membres le droit périodique d'élire les collèges et fonctionnaires appelés à diriger l'organisation. Celle-ci doit avoir un siège permanent et une continuité d'activité;
- d) être sans but lucratif. Les organisations à but lucratif ne peuvent réclamer la qualité d'ONG, même si elles satisfont à toutes les autres conditions.

En ce qui concerne la création des ONG, certaines se constituent sur la base des règles de droit interne applicables aux associations dans un état déterminé. D'autres par contre ont été créées par un accord entre les intéressés en dehors de toute référence à une loi interne. Dans ce cas, l'aspect international des ONG est davantage mis en évidence.

Certains pays accordent aux ONG certains priviléges comme : libre accès pour les membres, régime favorable des transferts de fonds, dispositions fiscales particulières (Belgique : loi du 25 octobre 1919, révisée le 5 décembre 1954; Suisse: code civil — art. 60 à 79).

Sur le plan international, l'accord de siège entre les Nations-Unies et les Etats-Unis contient des dispositions spéciales en faveur des représentants des ONG pour leur permettre d'assister aux séances à New York (droit de transit, visa sans frais, dispense des règles -

sur l'entrée des étrangers, réglementation du droit d'expulsion). Des dispositions comparables ont été insérées dans d'autres accords de siège.

En outre, la question de l'octroi d'un statut juridique international par voie de convention a été souvent soulevée. Des tentatives dans ce sens ont été effectuées par l'institut de droit international en 1923 et ensuite en 1950, et par l'Union des associations internationales en 1959 qui a saisi l'UNESCO. Ces projets de convention tendaient à assurer à « des groupements de personnes ou de collectivités librement créés par l'initiative privée, qui exercent, sans esprit de lucratif, une activité internationale d'intérêt général, en dehors de toute préoccupation d'ordre exclusivement national » un statut juridique devant leur permettre d'exercer librement leur activité sur les territoires des Parties contractantes, à l'instar de ce qui est prévu pour les organisations internationales gouvernementales. Même si ces tentatives n'ont pas eu de succès jusqu'à présent, le problème reste et il est toujours débattu dans les enceintes internationales.

Comme on peut donc le constater, les ONG font l'objet d'un vaste mouvement d'opinion et attirent l'attention de sociologues, de politiciens, de juristes, spécialistes des relations internationales. Si on n'a pu encore la cerner dans une définition nette ni en délimiter exactement le continu, c'est parce que « Law demands categories but life continually strains against them >.

D'autre part, la terminologie des spécialistes de la vie internationale n'est pas toujours concordante. Certains auteurs, lorsqu'ils " parlent d'organisations internationales, visent uniquement les organisations intergouvernementales. Pour d'autres, l'expression « organisation internationale » comprend les OIG et les ONG. International n'est donc pas toujours l'équivalent d'inter-étatique. Quelques auteurs ont adopté le néologisme « transnational » pour indiquer le détachement des organisations internationales de ses origines, nationales pour en réaliser le dépassement.

Quoi qu'il en soit, il est contestable que les ONG sont à énumérer parmi les acteurs des affaires internationales. Des acteurs qui, dans certains cas spécifiques, se substituent aux états pour en assumer, avec leur accord, des fonctions au nom de la collectivité internationale. C'est le cas de la Croix Rouge, organisation de droit interne suisse, qui assure l'assistance et la protection des blessés et malades en temps de guerre, des prisonniers, des internés. Le Comité international de la Croix Rouge peut conclure à cet effet des accords avec les états et l'ONU.

Les ONG étant acteurs de la vie internationale, le personnel qui est à leur service agit aussi au niveau international. Ce personnel travaille pour des buts intéressants plusieurs pays; il est composé d'éléments empruntés à un grand nombre de pays; il ne relève directement d'aucun état, comme les agents des OIG. Et ce n'est pas sans fondement que, dans son cours tenu à l'Académie de droit international de La Haye en 1936, Hammarskjöld, greffier et ensuite juge de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, énumérait parmi les catégories de fonctionnaires internationaux les fonctionnaires des organisations privées avec des buts internationaux, notamment de la Croix Rouge internationale.

D'autre part, d'après certains auteurs, il n'existe pas de fonction executive ou administrative internationale. La notion d'agent international est relative et destinée à changer en relation avec chaque ordre juridique avec lequel le rapport de service est instauré. Il n'existerait pas de fonctionnaires internationaux mais des fonctionnaires des différents organismes internationaux.

En ce qui concerne plus précisément les organisations internationales non gouvernementales qui se sont constituées dans le cadre de la construction européenne, outre qu'elles présentent toutes les caractéristiques définissant une ONG, elles accentuent encore leur caractère international par leurs liens très étroits avec les Communautés européennes.

Ces organismes trouvent en effet leur raison d'exister dans la création des Communautés. Ils représentent les intérêts des différentes catégories de travailleurs et d'employeurs européens. Ils examinent les problèmes qui se posent par le développement des Communautés. Ils élaborent des propositions à soumettre aux Institutions européennes. Ils prennent une part active dans le processus de formation des décisions communautaires. Ils représentent un élément indispensable pour la connaissance, de la part des Institutions, des différentes réalités sociales et économiques sur lesquelles les mesures à prendre doivent produire leurs effets.

Le personnel de ces organisations travaille en liaison stricte avec les services des Institutions; leur activité se déroule presque exclusivement dans les milieux communautaires, le monde communautaire constitue aussi leur monde. Ce personnel est international par sa composition, par les objectifs de son action, par le contexte dans lequel il agit, par sa « forma mentis ». Les priviléges que l'état du siège leur accorde ne fait qu'accentuer cette situation. Ce sont des agents qui, au même titre que les fonctionnaires européens, vivent dans un contexte socio-économique et culturel qui ne s'iden-

titue pas avec celui du pays du lieu d'affection.

Cette situation du personnel des ONG, sous différents aspects comparable à celle des fonctionnaires européens, ne peut pas ne pas faire pencher la balance en faveur d'une interprétation de la notion d'« organisation internationale » qui ne soit pas restrictive alors que la portée même de cette notion est disputée dans la doctrine moderne. Il s'agit de vérifier si l'interprétation que l'on fait de la norme en respecte l'esprit. Or, il semble bien que les situations que l'on veut viser correspondent au sens et au but de l'article 4 de l'annexe VII du Statut.

La 15e Conférence des ONG de l'UNESCO



La 15e conférence des ONG entretenant avec l'UNESCO des relations de consultation s'est tenue à Paris, du 17 au 21 novembre 1975. Le rapport présenté par Madame S. Troisgros (Confédération mondiale du travail), présidente du Comité permanent, témoigne d'une intense activité au service des ONG. Outre les deux colloques qui ont permis aux ONG d'exprimer leur point de vue et d'échanger leurs expériences sur le thème des deux conférences mondiales des Nations Unies qui ont eu lieu, l'une en 1974 sur la population et le développement, l'autre en 1975 dans le cadre de l'année internationale de la femme, il faut souligner la tenue en 1975 également d'un colloque sur les droits et les responsabilités des jeunes qui (ut suivi de diverses actions concrètes de la part des ONG, selon une spécificité propre.

Le rapport sur le concept des ONG, qui fait notamment référence au document de travail élaboré par Madame Suzanne Bastid, professeur à l'Université de Paris, et qui fut publié par la revue de l'U.A.I. dans son numéro de mai 1975, a été largement commenté par la conférence et jugé par elle comme étant une base de travail sérieuse susceptible d'inspirer la réflexion et l'action dans l'avenir. La contribution des ONG à l'établissement d'un nouvel ordre économique international a fait l'objet d'un premier

échange de vues durant la conférence. Il ne fait pas de doute que cette question constituera l'un des axes essentiels autour duquel s'articulera le travail collectif des ONG en 1976/77. Plusieurs décisions de la conférence recommandent que des initiatives soient prises en vue de stimuler la réflexion et l'action des ONG dans les domaines suivants : alphabétisation et éducation permanente, politiques de la jeunesse dans le domaine de l'éducation et de l'emploi, le désarmement et l'éducation en vue d'une meilleure compréhension internationale.

La conférence a par ailleurs recommandé qu'une étude soit entreprise sur la possibilité de proposer de nouvelles méthodes de travail aux ONG dans le cadre de l'UNESCO. Une telle recherche devrait conduire à la modification des modes de fonctionnement de la conférence et notamment du règlement intérieur. Dans cet esprit, une évaluation du fonctionnement de la conférence figure d'ores et déjà à l'ordre du jour de la réunion du Comité permanent qui se tiendra du 22 au 26 mars 1976, à Paris.

Le discours prononcé au début de la conférence par M. Amadou Mathar M'Bow, directeur général de l'UNESCO, est de nature à inspirer de tels travaux lorsqu'il dit notamment : « ... La pratique des consultations collectives sectorielles sur certains aspects du programme dans les domaines

de l'éducation, de la jeunesse ou du développement culturel pourrait utilement s'étendre à d'autres champs d'activités, le Secrétariat ayant alors pour interlocuteurs un nombre restreint d'organisations internationales non gouvernementales qui ont des compétences techniques dans un domaine bien déterminé. A cet égard, l'établissement de comités de liaison réunissant les représentants des organisations compétentes et les spécialistes du Secrétariat a constitué un grand pas en avant pour le progrès de cette coopération interdisciplinaire qu'exige la nature même des grands problèmes qui se posent à l'humanité, problèmes scientifiques ou techniques ou bien problèmes éthiques, comme le respect des droits de l'homme ou la lutte contre le racisme. Aussi suis-je convaincu que la création de nouveaux comités de ce genre en fonction des nécessités du programme ne pourra être que bénéfique tant pour l'Unesco que pour les organisations internationales non gouvernementales elles-mêmes ». Une amélioration de la contribution des ONG à l'élaboration et à la mise en œuvre des programmes de l'UNESCO dépend, entre autres choses, de l'instauration de nouveaux mécanismes de consultation collective. Il appartiendra au Comité permanent des ONG nouvellement élu pour deux ans (voir composition ci-contre) de faire des propositions à ce sujet.

Georges Malempré
Président

Comité permanent élu par la 15e Conférence des organisations internationales non gouvernementales entretenant des relations de consultation avec l'UNESCO (novembre 1975) :

Président :	M. Georges Malempré (Fédération mondiale de la jeunesse catholique)
Vice-Présidents :	Association internationale pour la lecture Société africaine de culture
Trésorier :	Fédération internationale pour l'économie familiale
Rapporteurs :	Conseil international des unions scientifiques Fédération mondiale des travailleurs scientifiques
Membres :	Amnesty international Caritas internationals Conseil international du B'nai B'rith Conseil international du cinéma et de la télévision Conseil mondial de la paix Fédération internationale des femmes diplômées des universités Fédération mondiale des associations pour les Nations Unies Jeunesse étudiante catholique internationale Ligue internationale des droits de l'homme Union mondiale des femmes rurales



M. Georges Malempré, 31 ans, représentant la Fédération mondiale de la jeunesse catholique, élu président de la Conférence et du Comité permanent des ONG. M. Malempré est secrétaire général d'une fondation belge non gouvernementale, l'Université de Paix.

RESOLUTIONS

A l'issue de la quinzième Conférence des ONG de l'Unesco, les associations présentes ont adopté dix-huit décisions dont on trouvera quelques-unes ci-après.

La Valorisation de la Consultation

Soulignant tout d'abord que toutes les organisations internationales non gouvernementales ont hautement apprécié les perspectives de collaboration plus étroites et plus fructueuses ouvertes par le Directeur général lors de son entretien du 13 décembre 1974 avec les organisations internationales non gouvernementales.

Prenant acte du désir des organisations ayant le statut consultatif de Catégorie B d'améliorer leurs relations d'information avec l'Unesco et surtout celles de consultation qu'elles voudraient pouvoir exercer plus utilement.

La quinzième Conférence des organisations internationales non gouvernementales.

Présente à l'attention du Directeur général les suggestions suivantes, dont certaines concernant toutes les organisations (A ou B):

1. Modifier les habitudes en vigueur d'après lesquelles les organisations non gouvernementales de statut consultatif B ne peuvent donner leur avis sur le Projet de programme et de budget avant que le document C/S soit imprimé sous sa forme définitive; à cette fin avancer la consultation écrite comme pour les organisations non gouvernementales de catégorie A, ou convaincre des réunions périodiques entre Secteurs de l'Unesco et organisations non gouvernementales intéressées en vue d'examiner ensemble l'ébauche de telle ou telle partie du programme;
2. à côté de ces consultations collectives partielles, envisager la présence à titre consultatif d'organisations non gouvernementales de catégorie B dans certains groupes de travail Propres au Secrétariat de l'Unesco;
3. préciser dans quelles conditions des notes établies par écrit par plusieurs organisations internationales non gouvernementales au sujet d'un point inscrit à l'ordre du jour pourraient être diffusées (comme cela se pratique à l'ECOSOC) soit au Conseil exécutif soit à la Conférence générale;
4. prévoir au programme des Conférences générales plusieurs réunions entre membres des Commissions nationales pour l'Unesco et représentants d'organisations non gouvernementales (réunions continentales par exemple);
5. valoriser, au cours des Conférences générales, les interventions orales des observateurs d'organisations non gouvernementales tout d'abord en ne, les rejetant pas à la fin des débats mais en les autorisant au cours de ceux-ci, en second lieu en admettant que ces interventions soient clairement évoquées dans le Journal de la Conférence et, surtout, soient résumées dans le rapport.

(décision adoptée par 58 voix pour; 9 contre; 10 abstentions).

Le Concept des ONG

La quinzième Conférence des organisations internationales non gouvernementales.

Ayant pris connaissance du document préparé sur le « concept des organisations non gouvernementales et ses implications sur le statut consultatif avec l'Unesco », et l'y ayant favorablement accueilli.

Engage le Comité permanent nouvellement élu à préparer un dossier comportant cette étude avec, en annexe, les interventions faites sur ce point au cours de la quinzième Conférence et demande au Directeur général de l'Unesco de mettre tout en œuvre pour que ce dossier soit soumis au Conseil exécutif de l'Unesco.

(décision adoptée par 73 voix pour; 0 contre; 2 abstentions).

Le Développement des Activités de la Conférence

La quinzième Conférence des organisations internationales non gouvernementales,

Considérant le développement de plus en plus important de ses activités.

Demande au Comité permanent nouvellement élu de reconstruire

- (a) le rôle et les activités du Comité permanent et du Bureau, et
- (b) d'envisager des modifications au Règlement intérieur.

(décision adoptée à l'unanimité).

Pour un Colloque des ONG sur le Nouvel Ordre Economique International

Considérant l'instauration d'un nouvel ordre économique international comme un objectif urgent et important,

Tenant compte des activités de l'Unesco en ce domaine et, entre autres, de la réunion convoquée à Oran, Algérie (1er-5 décembre 1975), sur les nouvelles formes de coopération internationale.

Constatant les efforts de nombreuses organisations internationales non gouvernementales en vue d'assurer une large participation des populations aux débats suscités par cette question.

La quinzième Conférence des organisations internationales non gouvernementales,

Recommande que le Comité permanent examine la possibilité d'organiser, au cours des deux années à venir, un colloque des ONG sur le nouvel ordre économique international, traitant des aspects qui sont de la compétence de l'Unesco.

(décision adoptée par 75 voix pour; 0 contre; 2 abstentions).

Le Maintien de Toutes les Cultures

La quinzième Conférence des organisations internationales non

Considérant que l'universalité de l'Unesco et en particulier la réalisation de ses buts dans le domaine de l'éducation et des droits de l'homme demandent que soit maintenu l'ensemble des cultures constituant le patrimoine commun de l'humanité sans en écarter aucune.

Accueille avec satisfaction la résolution de la 98e session du Conseil exécutif (98 EX/Décisions, 6.1) qui recommande à la dix-neuvième session de la Conférence générale de compléter la liste des Etats membres constituant les régions, conformément aux désirs exprimés par la région concernée; et

Décide d'exprimer au Directeur général sa satisfaction devant les mesures qu'il a prises.

(décision adoptée par 61 voix pour; 2 contre; 18 abstentions).

Manquements aux Droits de l'Homme

La quinzième Conférence des organisations internationales non gouvernementales.

Ayant pris connaissance de la nature et du fonctionnement de la procédure appliquée par l'Unesco quant aux informations qui lui sont communiquées sur des cas spécifiques concernant les droits de l'homme en matière d'éducation, de science et de culture,

Considérant que cette procédure est insuffisamment connue et utilisée,

Soucieuse d'améliorer cette situation,

Insiste en conséquence

auprès de l'Unesco pour que soit publiée chaque année une analyse complète des plaintes exprimées, de leur rejet et des raisons pour lesquelles elles ont été rejetées, ainsi que les dispositions prises quant aux plaintes retenues et toutes autres informations utiles

— pour que soit donnée toute la publicité appropriée à l'existence de cette procédure et aux méthodes proposées pour y faire face

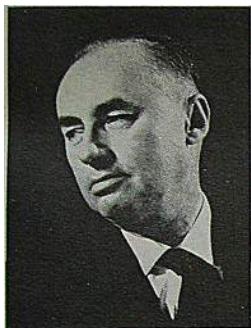
— pour que soit améliorée et élargie la procédure existante relative aux plaintes exprimées en considération des méthodes déjà appliquées dans d'autres institutions des Nations Unies, dans l'espoir de les faire progresser,

auprès des organisations non gouvernementales pour qu'il soit fait une meilleure utilisation et que soient connues les possibilités d'utilisation de la procédure relative aux plaintes adressées à l'Unesco et aux autres institutions des Nations Unies, ainsi qu'à d'autres organismes tels que la Cour européenne des droits de l'homme, à Strasbourg;

Demande instamment au Comité permanent des ONG de rechercher tous les moyens possibles pour la mise en œuvre de cette résolution.

(décision adoptée par 64 voix pour; 0 contre; 3 abstentions).

IN MEMORIAM



René MAHEU

D'autres tribunes ont déjà dit ou diront la personnalité exceptionnelle de René Maheu, normalien, philosophe, homme de pensée et d'action, qui identifia sa longue carrière internationale à l'Unesco, sa maison, dont il rêva de faire le haut lieu d'une civilisation de l'universel, dans les perspectives d'un nouvel ordre mondial plus juste et plus humain.

Pour PUAI, c'est un ami qui disparaît. Un ami des ONG qu'il appela un jour d'un mot juste souvent cité : « L'Unesco des peuples ». Nous reproduisons avec émotion le message qu'il adressa à notre Institut lors de son 60ème anniversaire en 1970 :

« Au moment où l'Union des Associations Internationales célèbre le soixantième anniversaire de sa fondation, l'Unesco est heureuse de s'associer à l'hommage qui lui est rendu.

L'Union, en effet, a joué un rôle de pionnier en matière de coopération internationale, comprenant très vite que celle-ci, plus que toute autre entreprise, exigeait un effort de synthèse et de coordination. Grâce à ses services de documentation, à ses recherches, à ses publications, l'Union établit un lien des plus utiles entre de nombreuses organisations internationales, gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, et leur fournit ces instruments de travail précieux que sont l'*Annuaire des organisations internationales* et le *Calendrier annuel des congrès internationaux*,

Il est en outre plusieurs domaines spécialisés dans lesquels l'Unesco tient à

exprimer à l'Union sa gratitude particulière. Je veux parler de la collaboration féconde qui s'est instaurée entre les deux institutions en ce qui concerne la terminologie scientifique, la diffusion de la documentation scientifique et la recherche de la paix.

Je souhaite vivement que cette collaboration s'intensifie encore et, au nom de l'Unesco comme en mon nom personnel, j'adresse à l'Union des Associations Internationales mes vœux les plus chaleureux pour la poursuite de ses activités au service de la paix et de la coopération intellectuelle internationale ».

Nous ne solliciterons pas une voix qui s'est éteinte en disant que René Maheu avait ressenti et déploré les frictions qui se produisirent entre l'Unesco et ses ONG consultantes, dans les pénières circonstances que l'on sait.

Nous n'oublierons pas de sitôt sa réflexion pénétrante à ce propos, au Conseil exécutif de l'Unesco en 1971, alors qu'en pressait de divers côtés de faire entendre la voix de la raison : « Ne me placez pas au-dessus de l'assemblée » !

Il y a beaucoup de pages d'anthologie éparses dans les nombreux discours de René Maheu à la forme très française selon Valéry, et on en espère le recueil, puisque aussi bien l'action et la retraite d'un instant seulement l'ont empêché d'ajouter à son livre « La civilisation de l'universel » (1966)

L'article consacré au nouvel ordre mondial qu'il a publié dans le < Monde > en janvier 1974, dès sa liberté retrouvée, après qu'il eut quitté ses fonctions de Directeur Général, donne une idée de ce qu'aurait pu être le message final d'une belle vie, riche d'expériences et de jugements.

D'âme ardente, de nature courageuse, mondialiste convaincu, travailleur acharné au service de son idéal, la veille de sa mort encore il lançait un poignant appel à l'aide du pauvre Liban.

Sa santé était fragile et au printemps dernier il avait dû renoncer, en dernière minute, à une conférence que nous lui avions demandé de faire à Bruxelles, sous le patronage collectif de notre Institut, de l'Association belge pour les Nations Unies, de la Commission nationale belge pour l'Unesco, de la Fédération des associations internationales établies en Belgique et de ta Section belge du Mouvement universel pour une fédération mondiale.

A cette occasion, il nous avait écrit, en date du 5 mai, une lettre désolée qui trahissait son déclin physique : « Vous savez que j'ai été gravement malade cet hiver. Je me suis depuis peu à peu rétabli grâce à des soins attentifs. Pas assez apparemment pour me mettre à l'abri d'une rechute occasionnée par un voyage que j'ai eu l'imprudence d'effectuer récemment en Iran. Bien que beaucoup moins sérieuse que la crise du début de l'année, elle est suffisamment préoccupante pour que mes médecins exigent un repos complet et une surveillance constante, en m'interdisant notamment tout déplacement, j'ai espéré pouvoir obtenir une exception en faveur de Bruxelles... Mais aujourd'hui je vois bien que je dois m'incliner... » (1)

Combattant de la paix, toujours soucieux de « servir », René Maheu avait encore accepté la présidence de la Fédération mondiale des associations pour les Nations Unies. M s'était pour lors rendu à Moscou en octobre dernier.

Nouvelle et suprême imprudence ? Disons accomplissement d'une noble volonté, à la limite du pouvoir de l'homme.

R.F.

(1) Lettre à l'auteur du 5 mai 1975.

NECROLOGIE

Pierre LE HARIVEL

Chargé des ONG à l'Unesco

Le Comité permanent de la Conférence des ONG de l'Unesco nous apprend de Paris, sous la signature de sa vice-présidente, la triste nouvelle du décès survenu le 15 décembre 1975 de M. Pierre Le Harivel, chef-adjoint de la Division des Relations extérieures de l'Unesco.

« Vous avez pu apprécier, dit le porteparole du Comité des ONG de l'Unesco, pendant de longues années le dévouement de M. Le Harivel ainsi que la gentillesse qu'il a constamment manifestée à toutes les ONG; je suis donc convaincue que vous partagerez notre émotion devant la perte d'un homme profondément attaché à notre cause et, en même temps, d'un véritable ami ».

L'UAI s'associe volontiers à cet hommage posthume.

Meeting Types: Old and New

Technical facilitation of meeting dynamics and participant interaction : 2

Introduction

In Part I of this paper (January 1976), it was suggested that a significant number of conferences, whether national or international, may be judged a failure or a waste of resources despite the fact that

- (1) all conventional physical, technical, and administrative facilities and services are used competently with the guidance of experienced personnel;
- (2) the programme of the conference is well-planned and conforms to the interests and priorities of the different groups of participants;
- (3) the meeting sessions and the social sessions are well-organized and efficiently run.

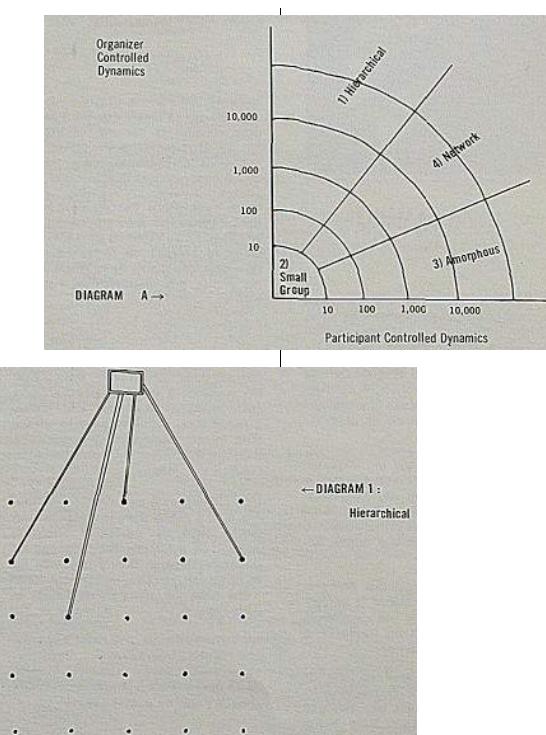
This paper is concerned with the types of meeting which risk being judged a failure under certain circumstances. By coming to a clearer understanding of the flows of communication for different purposes, it may be possible to increase the flexibility with which meetings are designed and conducted. Part I of this paper suggested that new communication flows were required. Part III (in this issue) discusses some technical means of facilitating such flows.

Meeting types

It is useful to distinguish between four basic types of meeting which are best suited to different purposes. The four types are of course extreme cases which in reality blend into one another. The relationships between the extremes can however be usefully illustrated by the accompanying diagram (see Diagram A).

1. Hierarchical meetings (see Diagram 1)

- a. Protocol and policy : These tend to involve a speech by an eminent person which participants must listen to either as a gesture of respect, or for reasons of protocol, or as a matter of good public relations, or because it may outline new policies for the first time.
- b. Exhortative : These tend to involve a speech by a respected per-



son exhorting participants to some new effort, namely a speech by a skilled orator conceived as a means of arousing enthusiasm or of changing beliefs in support of some new action.	d. Administration : These tend to involve the presentation of annual or financial reports, election of officers, etc.
c. Information : These tend to involve a speech by some technically competent person in which new facts are presented, or the results of programmes, or a detailed outline of new programmes.	Advantages : These include the absence of restriction on the number of participants; the ability for those organizing the meeting to inform large numbers of some current situation; and the ability of participants to hear the views of individuals who would otherwise be inaccessible to them.

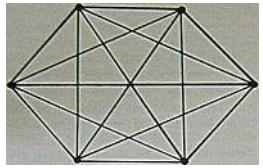


DIAGRAM 2:
Small Group

Disadvantages: These include the restriction on participant expression; the suppression of viewpoints not in accord with those of the organizers of the meeting, or at least not envisaged within the programme framework; and the channelling of participant expression via the podium rather than directly between participants.

2. Small group meetings (see Diagram 2)

- a. Workshop : These tend to concentrate on the exchange of experiences, discussion of proposals, and clarification of issues.
- b. Committee : These tend to concentrate on the elaboration of specific proposals, drafting of reports, etc.

Advantages : These include the ability to focus in detail and at great length on complex matters; the facilitation of expression of minority viewpoints; and the ability of all present to participate fully in discussion.

Disadvantages : These include the difficulty of informing any plenary session of the substance of the discussions, of taking into account the viewpoints of parallel group meetings on related topics, and of integrating the conclusions into the larger perspective of the plenary body.

3. Amorphous meetings (Diagram 3)
- a. Exhibitions : These involve the free movement of participants and their exposure to a wide variety of information on exhibit stands, according to their special interests.
 - b. Social occasion : These include unstructured receptions and parties involving much self-selected interaction between participants.
 - c. Open-meetings : These are undirected, or minimally directed, large meetings, with much movement and interaction between participants. There is frequently relatively free access to the public-address system.

Advantages : These include considerable opportunity for participants to make contact with one another on the basis of their special interests and to choose the manner in which those interests should be developed (whether by holding a small meeting immediately, or planning some collaborative enterprise for some later date).

Disadvantages : These include a considerable restriction on general coordination and consensus formation verging in some cases on a general state of disorder.

4. Network meetings (Diagram 4)

This is an emergent form of meeting organization characterized by the following :

- a. Flexibility : Rapid conversion, in the light of emerging consensus during the course of the meeting, to and from the other forms of meeting organization.
- b. Emergent issues : Identification of emergent issues and formation of subgroups to clarify them rapidly so as to maintain the momentum of the meeting.

- c. Alternative sessions : Organization of alternative sessions not originally envisaged in the programme or room allocation, where significant numbers of participants find that they have more in common on subjects not scheduled in the pre-established meeting programme.

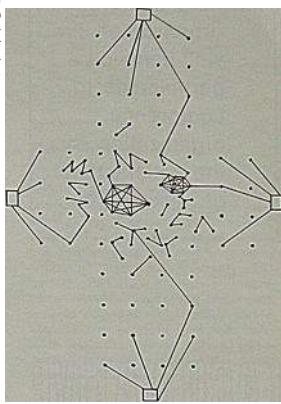
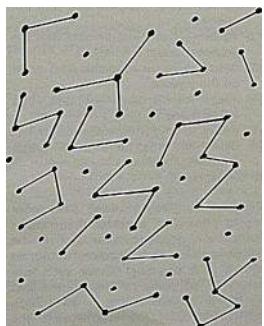


DIAGRAM 4:
Network

Advantages : These include a much greater response to the needs of participants present rather than the imposition upon them of a programme which may not reflect their pre-occupations or the areas in which they consider interaction to be both possible and useful.

Disadvantages : These include a considerable strain on the ability of the conference organizers to maintain the coherence of the meeting without having it endangered by emerging issues and desires for programme restructuring.



DIAGRAMS:
Amorphous

- from conference organization for well-behaved participants to conference organization for the satisfaction of participants

during the course of the conference. Yet it is precisely the emergence of these requirements which shows that the conference is an occasion on which something new is occurring. Because all significant interaction is supposed to take place within the planned sessions, mediated by the speaker and chairman, no attention is normally given to the problems of the interaction between participants independently of such sessions, other than during the formal social events. Contact between participants is facilitated solely by receptions, parties and banquets. No serious attempt is therefore made to establish contact between participants on the basis of their professional interests or commitments.

Such contacts may of course occur as a result of chance introductions during social occasions.

Conclusion

It is at least worthwhile investigating how some technical assistance can be given to improving the meeting dynamics when such improvement is considered desirable by in a particular setting. Part III of this paper suggests a number of possibilities. The interesting question is what new types of meeting would emerge through use of such possibilities.

Technical facilitation of meeting dynamics and participant interaction : 3

Introduction

The first two parts of this paper (Part I, January 1976, pp. 34-37, Part II, this issue, pp. 88-90) dealt with the absence of adequate inter-participant communication and contact and attempted to clarify in which types of meeting this might prove critical. In this part, a series of examples of facilitative techniques are given which might lead to the emergence of a new improved style of meeting. It should be stressed that these are only examples and their main purpose is to suggest an area of meeting organization which deserves more imaginative and innovative attention.

Possibilities for technical support of improved meeting dynamics

Participant consensus expression

A simple device can be developed and distributed to participants, in the same way as earphone devices are currently made available, which would permit

each participant to indicate any or all of the following :

- (1) agreement or disagreement with the speaker
- (2) agreement or disagreement with the proposal under discussion
- (3) desire to move onto the next point on the agenda
- (4) desire for clarification of the point being made
- (5) desire to adjourn the session
- (6) desire to break into small group discussion sessions or similar points.

The device given to each participant would consist of a set of 6 (or more) switches corresponding to each of the above points. The switches would be linked to a counting device such that when 27 participants pressed the first switch a counter visible to all participants (including the speaker and the chairman) would indicate « 27 ». The total for each other point would also be indicated at the same time. In this way, at a glance, all participants in the meeting session could determine with greater accuracy the sense of the meeting and how it should be continued. This would help to avoid meandering

sessions which tend to make conferences a disappointment and a waste of time.

The device as described could be put together from simple items already marketed. A similar device technically is already used in some special classrooms to enable the teacher to obtain feedback from pupils. A simplified device would in fact be particularly useful in lecture-type situations whether in classrooms or in conferences. The great advantage of the device is that it helps to change the pattern of communication. Instead of all communications being mediated by the chairman or speaker, participants are able to indicate to one another their assessment of the meeting in a way which prevents the chairman from manipulating the meeting on the basis of his own interpretation of the desires of participants. The use of such a device would introduce much more immediacy into debates since at every moment in effect, a continuing vote is being made on a number of features of the meeting. (If recorded, as is technically feasible, this would be extremely valuable data for the evaluation of meeting effectiveness, particu-

lady if a normal voice recording was also available in parallel). A future development, less easy to implement, is the possibility of arranging for participant-to-participant information flows so that sub-group formation could be facilitated as opposition or support for a particular issue crystallized during the course of a meeting session.

Travelling microphone

It frequently happens that a meeting room has no facility for equipping individual participants with a microphone, or that this is considered economically unjustified. Either the session is then conducted (a) without participation from the floor, or (b) participants come to a microphone at the front, or (c) a microphone on a long lead is taken to them by a hostess. These techniques are extremely crude in practice and seriously inhibit involvement of participants — they destroy the dynamics of a meeting, particularly when the microphone is necessary for the interpretation.

It is not difficult to envisage a simple piece of equipment that could be permanent, or installed if required prior to a meeting, or possibly in a few minutes prior to a discussion period. This could consist of parallel wires or rails, running the length of the room some three metres above the ground, and supported in tension by vertical posts. The microphone would move over the width of the room, between the parallel rails, on a wire. The connection to the parallel rails could be so arranged that the microphone could be moved the length of the room, or across the room, and then lowered to the person desiring to speak. This movement could be done electrically or simply by a hostess at the side of the hall. Several microphones could be available on the same set of parallel rails.

An even simpler approach to this problem would be to make use of directional microphones operated from one or more strategic positions in the meeting hall. (Whether these devices are as suitable to meetings as they are reported to be for various forms of espionage remains to be seen).

Meeting consultants

The concept of a consultant to advise on the organization of a conference is well-accepted, as is the concept of a public relations expert to assist in the smooth running of the conference in order to create the right impression. It would seem that other types of consultant could also be usefully considered in order to facilitate the meeting dy-

The following, for example, could assist:

- (a) in an advisory capacity, for the conference dynamics as a whole, or
- (b) in an advisory capacity during a particular meeting session
- (c) by intervening in pre-determined ways in order to improve the dynamics.

- (1) Meeting dynamics consultant : concerned primarily with : the general pattern and intensity of communications flow; the diminution of bottlenecks and sterile patches and abusive manipulation of communication opportunities; and attempting to promote the emergence of synergism from the totality of isolated contacts and group interaction.
- (2) Inter-cultural consultant : concerned primarily with bridging cultural gaps and creating an awareness of cultural sensibilities which might otherwise be ignored creating offence or otherwise hindering the establishment of good communications between participants.
- (3) Inter-disciplinary consultant : concerned primarily, in the case of interdisciplinary meetings, with bridging the gaps in the communication between people with different disciplinary backgrounds.

With the progressive increase in specialization, the future may see the emergence of a new type of conference professional, namely the interterminology interpreter as contrasted with the present inter-language interpreter. Interdisciplinary interpretation could now be said to be achieved in the same way as interlanguage conference interpretation fifty years ago.

Graphic mapping of discussion points and issues

- (1) It is possible to produce one or more maps showing the relationships between the issues which are the concern of the conference as a whole or of a particular meeting session. These serve to sharpen the focus of debate and are a basis for contact between similarly concerned participants. Clearly such maps may be modified during the course of meeting sessions.
- (2) The future may well see the emergence of a new type of conference professional in contrast to the present stenographer or minute writer. This would be a person able to isolate, display and interrelate, on a large-screen graphic display device, the points and relationships as they are made and recognized by a speaker, as well as those attacked by him, or by his opponents in debate,

or reinforced by his supporters. Such a display, and its reproduction as a map or series of maps at the adjournment of each session would considerably sharpen the focus of debate and give precision to the pattern of contacts sought and made between participants and opposing groups.

Multi-meetings

There is increasing use of parallel or concurrent group and commission meetings during a conference. At present each such meeting session is part of one programme established by a single organizing committee. However, participants often have interests in a number of related organizations which each hold conferences. Occasionally several such bodies agree to hold their meetings concurrently, or with a partial overlap, to permit participants to attend sessions within both programme frameworks. This « multi-meeting » technique could be developed, particularly with adequate technical support, to permit a variety of organizations to hold their conference simultaneously, with overlap and joint sessions wherever feasible.

Costing formal meeting sessions

A special type of clock has been developed in Denmark to time meetings of corporate executives. Before the meeting the salaries per minute of each executive present is fed into the clock. As each minute of the meeting passes the clock then also shows the total cost of the meeting up to that time. An alternative for international meetings would be to show the cost per minute in relation to the travel expenses of participants, or in terms of an appropriate portion of the conference budget.

Participant communications unit

Individuals can already obtain briefcase size portable communication terminals which can be used to interface with a telephone system or a computer system. Just as conference participants are issued (possibly on payment of a deposit) with multi-channel earphone systems for use during a conference, so it would be possible to issue them with communications units for use anywhere in the conference complex or in their hotel rooms. This would be an ideal means for storing and transferring messages and other information (1) from the organizers to all (or selected) participants or (2) between participants as desired.

Computer-assisted voting

1. Mechanical voting : The concept of a voting board whereby each participant can indicate, using a button on his desk, his vote on a particular issue is now well-understood. This technique is however only used for formal voting and not for the expression of participant opinion during the course of a debate (as suggested in point A above). Future developments of this technique will require that participants first identify themselves in some way (by inserting a card or a special number) before their votes are accepted,

2. Weighted voting systems :

(1) Card assisted : By extending the use of the electronic voting system noted in the previous paragraph, it will become possible to allocate a definite number of votes to each participant according to some agreed criteria. Once he identifies himself, he is then able to allocate however many votes he has either for (or against) a particular issue, or else to some other participant whom he allows to vote for him.

(2) Consensor : A device, known as the « Consensor », already marketed in the United States (by Applied Futures Inc., Connecticut), is a quantifying voting device which can be used by participants to explore and clarify attitudes and judgments concerning the questions and problems that a meeting has set out to discuss. As currently marketed, it is suitable for meetings of 5 to 16 participants.

The hand-held unit enables each participant to express his views by means of two switches: one to select between the alternatives being voted upon; a second to indicate the intensity with which the participant is in agreement or disagreement. The results are indicated on a visual display unit visible to all participants.

(3) Complex voting : By using a computer to calculate and interrelate votes, there is virtually no limit to the complexity and subtlety permissible in a meeting voting system. Beyond the one-participant-one-vote system, and the simple weighted voting systems lie many possibilities for interrelating and weighting votes. These have not been explored. They are particularly significant because it may well be that only in a meeting environment equipped to facilitate such complex decision-making will it be possible to establish the very delicate coalitions (conditional and temporary) of partially opposing groups which may be the only degree of consensus

which can emerge. The technology and software capability is available. The cost of the necessary electronic calculators now brings them within the reach of every conference-goer's pocket. Such calculators could be specially programmed or designed for conference-goers (as they are for other specialized tasks).

part categories became clearer and as his available time was reduced.

2. Event registration card : These would be prepared for each :

- (a) exhibition stand;
- (b) planned meeting session;
- (c) planned informal session;
- (d) audio-visual display;
- (e) guided tour;
- (f) etc.

On these cards would be indicated :

2.1 Profile

- a. Topics emphasized.
- b. Method of treating the topic.
- c. Preferred range of participant types.
- d. Etc.

The responsible officials would be able to modify any such profile during the course of the conference if the range of topics included, or the nature of the meeting, was changed in the light of preceding events.

2.2 Restriction on participation

- a. Which categories of participant should be informed in the case of complementarity of interest.
- b. Maximum number of participants.
- c. Ability of the responsible body to supply further information, if requested.
- d. Etc.

As before, these restrictions could be changed during the course of the conference in the light of participant reaction to the planned event within the conference framework.

3. Computer-matching : The information on all the cards would be sorted by computer in order to supply periodically (e.g. 2 to 5 times per day) :

- a. To each participant : a personalized list of people with complementary professional interests or commitments.
- b. To each organizer of a planned event : a list of people who have indicated an interest in that event as described.
- c. To each organizer of a proposed event : a list of people who have indicated an interest in that event as described.
- d. To all concerned : a revised allocation of meeting rooms and meeting times, in the light of the interest manifested for particular events and the physical and technical constraints.

4. Dynamics: By responding to the information received, all concerned can modify their actions within the conference environment according to their best advantage and in the light of the possibilities which emerge from each new contact made. Such a system lends itself to many other possibilities, including integration with conventional administration of the conference, or

with the computer conferencing technique described in the next section.

Computer conferencing

The computer conference is a new communication technique which is already in use in a number of situations in the United States. Further developments are envisaged but basically it is a means of enabling many people to « attend » invisible meetings that run continuously 24 hours a day for as long as the participants want. At its simplest level, it is a written form of a conference telephone call. A participant can communicate with a group of people by typing messages and reading, on a display screen or a printout, what the other people are saying. The computer automatically informs the group when someone leaves the discussion, permitting him to continue once again when he rejoins the group.

Major advantages over verbal communication are :

- participants can be both geographically and chronologically dispersed; many people can talk and listen simultaneously;
- participants can contribute at their own convenience, rather than having to wait until other speakers have finished, or being obliged to speak quickly with inadequate time for reflection;
- all messages for him are stored until he wants to reply to them in the order he chooses;
- participant contributions can be anonymous or identified by a number, leading to more uninhibited discussions;
- results of votes are presented only as distributions and are therefore adequately secret;
- during the conference, participants may communicate privately with one or more other selected participants, leading to more rapid resolution of important issues; -
- a permanent record may be kept, and possibly indexed for selective retrieval.

Long-distance computer conferencing

This « glamorous » form of computer-conferencing is unpopular with the organizers of conventional meetings because it may lead to fewer international meetings being held. In particular it offers a means of linking by satellite contiguous regions between which travel is difficult (e.g. the West African countries). These possibilities are currently being explored for some developing regions.

Computer conferencing during large conferences at one location

The techniques being developed for long-distance computer-conferencing can be used at much lower cost during the course of a large conference. Because of the scepticism of conventional conference organizers, this possibility has not been considered. There is however no reason why participants should not have access to terminals, whether in the meeting rooms, in special rooms, or in their hotel rooms (or with the use of the Participant Communications Device described under point G above). This technique could provide the basis for fulfilling all the requirements noted in the participant communication checklist, including :

- ability of a key person to respond selectively to questions addressed to him;
- facilitation of interest group formation in the light of emergent issues;
- ability of all participants to exchange and channel messages in parallel with any formal meeting sessions;
- ability of organizers to contact any groups of participants;
- ability to reschedule meeting sessions and individual contact;
- ability to build up select lists of participants with particular interests;
- ability to use computer analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the communication patterns during a particular period.

- ability to arrange for the accurate invoicing of the communications sent and received, with the ability to subsidize (completely or partially) some kinds of communication.
- etc.

Conclusion

This paper has attempted to show that there is a whole range of meeting techniques requiring new kinds of technical equipment and support. These may not be necessary for many conventional conferences but unless they are available for some kinds of conference, the cost of such occasions will be recognized as increasingly unjustified. Experience with such techniques and their technical support could prove a determining factor in attracting conferences to particular conference centres.

Clearly once a particular international organization, conference organization, or conference centre becomes known for the manner in which it guarantees a quantum jump in participant interaction and sense of satisfaction, the meetings it organizes will become worth the extra expenditure to get to wherever the meeting is held and benefit from the use of such facilities.

Pour Faciliter la Dynamique des Conférences et les Interactions des Participants

On trouvera ci-dessous un résumé en langue française des trois parties (dont deux se trouvent aux pages précédentes, et dont la première est parue dans le numéro de janvier d'« Associations Internationales ») de l'article d'A.J.N. Judge, Secrétaire-Général Adjoint de l'UAI.

Malgré la compétence des organisateurs, la conception judicieuse des programmes de travail, la qualité des participants, bien des conférences sont considérées par ceux-ci comme des échecs. Surtout parce que, le plus souvent, ils éprouvent beaucoup de difficultés à établir les contacts intéressants et à tirer tout le profit intellectuel qu'ils en escomptaient. Qu'il s'agisse de vastes congrès, de conférences, de symposia ou de journées d'études à participation restreinte.

la question est de savoir si les participants doivent perdre temps et argent sans être assurés d'y rencontrer ceux qui ont précisément les mêmes sujets d'intérêt qu'eux et avec lesquels ils pourraient nouer les contacts les plus utiles et les plus enrichissants pour améliorer leur propre action, soit à travers leurs organisations, soit de leur propre initiative.

1. - Quels peuvent être les besoins de communication des participants ?
- 1.1 - Lors d'une séance dans le cadre d'une conférence, ils peuvent désirer manifester leur approbation ou leur désaccord avec les orateurs, les thèmes de discussion, le déroulement des travaux, nouer des contacts en cours de session avec d'autres participants, être informés rapidement de ce qui a été évoqué au cours de la session, si pour une raison ou pour une autre, ils n'ont pu assister à la totalité des travaux.
- 1.2 - Dans le cadre d'une conférence (composée d'une série de séances), ils peuvent désirer communiquer avec :
- les organisateurs pour faire passer ou recevoir des messages, pour être instantanément informés des éventuelles modifications de programmes;
 - d'autres participants; ils doivent évidemment disposer non seulement de la liste de ceux-ci mais aussi des sujets d'intérêt susceptibles de rejoindre les leurs propres ainsi que des moyens d'établir rapidement les contacts nécessaires avec eux. Ils désirent également pouvoir les informer de leurs propres suggestions concernant les diverses manifestations envisagées (nouveaux thèmes de discussion, nouvelles résolutions, nouveaux candidats pour la composition du bureau, etc.-.). Or, dans la plupart des conférences, si bien organisées soient elles, les gens se plaignent de n'avoir pu prendre la parole, de n'avoir pu approcher des orateurs trop entourés, de ne pouvoir disposer en temps voulu des papiers distribués par les orateurs ou les organisateurs, etc.. Et selon une étude de l'UNESCO, la plupart des gens ayant l'habitude de ces réunions ne suivent pas les conférences ou les sessions mais « font les couloirs » ou organisent leurs propres réunions au hasard des rencontres, etc... etc.. Finalement, on ignore la valeur des contacts établis et le nombre des occasions de contacts manquées, faute de temps ou d'organisation adéquate.

Or une rencontre réussie se mesure :

 - au nombre des contacts utiles établis entre participants,
 - aux possibilités offertes ou suscitées d'amorcer de nouvelles activités ou de créer de nouveaux groupes de travail.
 - à la souplesse de son organisation.

2. - Quels sont les outils techniques qui peuvent améliorer la dynamique des conférences ?

2.1 - L'opinion des participants peut être connue en temps réel : Un petit appareil distribué à chaque participant pourrait lui permettre, en appuyant sur une touche de manifester son opinion sur l'orateur ou sur le sujet de discussion, son désir de passer au sujet suivant, de modifier l'ordre du jour, d'ajourner le débat, etc.. L'appareil serait relié à un calculateur qui comptabiliserait les propositions de l'auditoire et ferait apparaître immédiatement sur un écran le nombre de personnes manifestant ainsi leur opinion. Un tel appareil n'existe pas encore mais est techniquement réalisable.

2.2 - Une profession nouvelle, celle de conseiller en organisation de conférences pourrait être d'un grand secours pour améliorer la dynamique de l'ensemble des conférences ou de leurs sessions particulières ainsi que pour établir les liaisons entre participants de cultures ou de disciplines différentes. Ce pourrait être un interprète « inter terminologie » comme nous connaissons aujourd'hui les interprètes inter-langues.

2.3 - On pourrait établir des graphiques reflétant l'évolution conceptuelle de la conférence ou des discussions; ce qui présenterait l'avantage de préciser les objectifs et la nature des contacts recherchés par les participants pendant le déroulement de la conférence.

2.4 - Pour réduire frais de déplacements et pertes de temps, il serait souhaitable que les organisations dont les thèmes et sujets d'intérêt sont similaires s'entendent pour préparer leurs réunions à peu près en même temps et dans les mêmes lieux avec un programme qui permet aux participants, selon leurs intérêts, de choisir entre les séances des différentes réunions.

2.5 - Il pourrait être utile, d'ailleurs, de chiffrer minute par minute le coût de la conférence, mesuré en fonction du temps consacré par chacun des participants (et éventuellement de leurs frais de voyage). Ce coût pourrait être affiché dans chacune des salles de conférence.

2.6 - Tout comme on distribue des écouteurs dans les salles de conférences, on pourrait aussi distribuer, moyennant une caution, des terminaux portatifs reliés aux systèmes de téléphone ou d'ordinateur, permettant à chaque participant de prendre connaissance à tout moment des messages le concernant.

2.7 - De nombreux systèmes de vote électronique existent déjà sur le marché; on peut envisager de les raffiner de façon à pondérer ou à nuancer les réponses et à les afficher pour les faire connaître de tous les participants.

2.8 - L'ordinateur, largement utilisé pour la préparation et l'organisation des conférences, pourrait être mis à contribution pour établir des contacts entre participants. Ainsi pourrait-on demander aux participants, au moment de leur inscription, de préciser leurs sujets d'intérêt et leurs suggestions sur la manière d'en discuter, quelles catégories de personnes ils désirent rencontrer, comment ils entendent intervenir dans les discussions, etc.. toutes ces indications étant susceptibles d'être modifiées au cours de la conférence seraient tenues à jour par l'ordinateur et permettraient de communiquer en temps réel.

On remetttrait :

 - à chaque participant, la liste des autres participants que le même sujet intéresse;
 - à chaque organisateur, la liste des participants désireux d'assister à la manifestation prévue ou à organiser;
 - à tous, l'organisation matérielle des nouvelles manifestations prévues, leur localisation, en fonction des désirs exprimés.

2.9 - Les conférences sur ordinateur commencent à être mises en pratique aux Etats-Unis : c'est, en fait la version écrite d'une conversation téléphonique; chacun peut communiquer avec le groupe par l'intermédiaire d'un écran de T.V. ou d'un télécriteur. Ce qui permet de faire communiquer entre elles un très grand nombre de personnes même si elles ne peuvent se libérer à heure fixe, puisque le système garde en mémoire toutes les interventions. Cette technique est applicable non seulement pour des conférences réunissant des participants dans différents régions d'accès difficile mais aussi dans le cadre de très vastes conférences internationales : bien souvent plusieurs sessions intéressantes se déroulent simultanément. Un tel système permettrait aux participants d'établir et de maintenir des contacts entre eux dans le cadre de la conférence mais en parallèle avec le déroulement des séances. Il permettrait aussi de faciliter la formation des groupements ayant des nouvelles propositions à formuler ou ayant des intérêts en commun dont l'expression n'est pas prévue dans le programme de la conférence.

A.J.N.J.

THE POTENTIAL OF NGOS IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- report of a UNITAR Conference, July 1975



Summary : Main Problems and Suggested Remedies

The participants have stressed the significance and timeliness of the topic of discussion, especially in the context of the current debate on the establishment of a new United Nations structure for global economic co-operation. In trying to explain recent set-backs in the ECOSOC consultative process for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and to explore further any avenues for positive contribution by NGOs in partnership with the United Nations system, the participants have sought to define the main problems and have suggested some remedies.

A. Strengthening NGO Role

The Problem

According to some participants, the main reason for the dissatisfaction in the consultative system within ECOSOC was that the relationships with NGOs were obsolete and unproductive. It was generally agreed that the potential weight and contribution of NGOs within the United Nations system has not been fully realized partly because of lack of concerted NGO effort, both at the national and international levels. Among the relevant factors in this regard were the diversity of NGO interests and the problem of balanced representation of different regions.

Suggestions

(a) Balanced Representation : In order to ensure that NGOs as a whole represent countries from different regions, social systems and levels of develop-

ment, those international NGOs concerned with global issues should intensify their efforts to regionalize their activities, to promote national affiliates in underrepresented areas and to further internationalize their staff. In line with the international development strategy and national priorities, the organizations in the United Nations family should intensify their facilitative role in the establishment and strengthening of NGOs in developing countries.

(b) Representation of NGO views : In order to enhance NGO contribution to United Nations work, interested Governments should consider designating a high official to serve as a liaison with and spokesman for NGOs in policy discussions, and should include some NGO representatives in their delegations to United Nations meetings. Like-minded NGOs should consider setting up joint representation and common services and facilities at the headquarters of United Nations organizations.

B. Restructuring of ECOSOC and Related Bodies

The Problem

Many participants maintained that the main problem for NGOs in consultative status was the decline of ECOSOC as a central economic and social organ in the United Nations, a situation that would call for institutional adjustments so that both ECOSOC and the NGOs may respond effectively to new needs and challenges.

Suggestions

(a) Dialogue on NGO-ECOSOC relations : In the current debate on the

restructuring of the United Nations for global economic co-operation, those NGOs having a consultative status should communicate to the Secretary-General and to delegations their keen interest in a re-vitalized ECOSOC and should seek a re-affirmation of the intent of Article 71 of the Charter with adequate machinery for NGO participation. This might call for an NGO conference or a high level, intensive dialogue between major international NGOs and the United Nations Secretariat.

(b) ECOSOC's NGO Committee : If this Committee is to be retained, Member States should designate high level delegates to it.

C. Promoting Co-operation

The Problem

Irrespective of the reform needs of NGOs and ECOSOC, some participants maintained that the central problem was the absence of a sense of partnership, which limits the opportunities for more active NGO participation within ECOSOC. It was, however, recognized that other United Nations bodies and agencies offer NGOs better opportunities for co-operation.

Suggestions

(a) Timing and level of NGO contribution : For maximum effectiveness, those NGOs which are particularly concerned with global issues should make thorough preparation on selected issues well in advance of a United Nations meeting so that they may present their views to Governments and the relevant secretariats as the agenda and the broad policies are set. Early consultations with Secretariat officials and,

possibly, also with members of preparatory committees should be encouraged in order to facilitate exchange of information and NGO contribution in the preparation of conference documents.

(b) **Developing awareness about common interest :**

Training - In order to attain better awareness by diplomats and United Nations officials of the contribution of NGOs, the training programmes of United Nations agencies should include special sessions on NGOs. Such training opportunities should be made available also to NGO representatives. Similarly, those NGOs which organize training courses should co-operate with other NGOs to serve the needs of NGO trainees.

Documentation - Any documents about United Nations activities of interest to NGOs should show how the United Nations bodies concerned work with and through NGOs and vice versa.

D. Developing Network of NGOs

The Problem

At variance with the United Nations-oriented perspective of the consultative system, some participants took a comprehensive view of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and contended that the main difficulty was the failure to regard the totality of NGOs, both within the consultative system and outside. There is at present no method for suggesting the most relevant and productive combinations of organizations and programmes for specific tasks to be carried out in co-operation with or independently of the United Nations system.

Suggestions

(a) Network approach : The potential contribution of NGOs to development might be realized through a flexible, problem-oriented approach, to be made possible by a review of the whole network of NGOs with the help of computers. Rather than dealing with isolated organizations, the network approach might, irrespective of the consultative links with the United Nations system, suggest effective ways to interrelate NGOs with other NGOs and with intergovernmental organizations.

(b) Further studies ; An extensive study of the network approach should be made in order to develop an evaluative index of all NGOs as to their main problems of concern and their relative significance. In view of the concentration of NGOs in Western Europe and North America, another study should survey the establishment of NGOs in developing countries, with focus on the various legal and other obstacles.

E. Potential of National NGOs

The Problem

ECOSOC and other bodies of the United Nations system have requested greater participation by NGOs in the development process, but many governments relegate NGO activities to low priority sectors while some maintain reservations about an active NGO role.

Suggestions

(a) NGO coalitions ; In some industrialized Western countries, NGOs concerned with a particular issue-area (e.g. food) have successfully formed self-liquidating coalitions not only in order to mobilize aid for the less developed countries but also to contribute to public awareness and policy-making on those issues. NGOs in other countries might benefit from the lessons of this *ad hoc* approach which facilitates concerted action when necessary without creating a new organizational layer.

(b) Promoting field-level NGOs : The receptiveness of Governments to a field-level partnership with NGOs could be enhanced through systematic contacts by United Nations agencies and international NGOs with NGOs in developing countries. For this purpose, useful lessons may be drawn from existing practices such as : the circulation of directives to field offices (as done by the UNDP and by a Sub-Committee of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with ECOSOC); the creation of regional bureaux for local voluntary agencies (e.g. ECA); and the establishment of national commissions (e.g. UNESCO, UNICEF).

Opening Statements

In opening the 1975 Schloss Hernstein conference of UNITAR on « The Potential of Non-Governmental Organizations in Social and Economic Development », Ambassador Karl Wolf welcomed the participants on behalf of the Austrian Government and people, who have been so generous in providing host facilities each year for the UNITAR conferences. He underlined the growing importance of an active role by non-governmental organizations in complementing United Nations efforts, as has been demonstrated in the various United Nations *ad hoc* conferences on major economic and social issues.

On behalf of the Executive Director of UNITAR, Dr. Davidson Nicol, the Director of Research, Dr. Robert S. Jordan, also welcomed the participants and explained the significance and timeliness of the topic in the context of the current debate on the establishment of a new United Nations structure for global economic co-operation. Explaining that the convening of *ad hoc* conferences by the General Assembly was posing a

challenge to the operation of the established organs and agencies of the United Nations system, especially the Economic and Social Council, he stressed that the conference should focus not on a recapitulation of past experience, but on the effect of the new trends upon the traditional consultative process with NGOs and on the effectiveness of the new methods of NGO participation. The purpose of the conference was to provide the essential elements of a comprehensive report on the subject which would be further discussed and developed at a subsequent UNITAR colloquium on NGOs to be held in New York. The discussions and the report were expected to contribute to a continuing dialogue about the future of NGO relations with organizations in the United Nations family. Using the insights and conclusions emerging from these conferences as a point of departure, UNITAR will carry on research on this complex subject for eventual publication as a book. The participants expressed appreciation for UNITAR's initiative in this area at such a crucial time.

1. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

i) Member Governments

As the United Nations is composed of member Governments, emphasis was laid on the fact that for many NGOs concerned with international issues, Governments were the first and most important point of contact and potential influence. The time when items were proposed for an agenda and when broad policies were laid down for delegations were the real moments of decision and, unless those NGOs were so organized as to present their views then, they would be disappointed at the conferences themselves, when their contribution would often be too late. It was in connexion with this point that many participants strongly emphasized the importance of national NGOs vis-a-vis their own Governments, and of national and regional NGOs vis-a-vis international NGOs. Others, however, warned that since only some NGOs feel an overriding necessity to convince Governments to do something while others carry on programmes which do not require governmental attention or support, the NGO question should not be seen merely as a < governmental problem >. There was no disagreement, however, that greater interplay and cooperation between national and international NGOs was an objective much to be desired.

In order to encourage regular contribution by national NGOs to policy-making, it was suggested that serious consideration should be given to certain new methods for presenting NGO points of view. Special interest was expressed in the appointment by the Swedish Govern-

ment of an ambassador for NGO affairs to provide liaison with national NGOs and represent NGO concerns and points of view within the Government. The importance of including NGO representatives within national delegations to United Nations meetings and of designating NGO liaison officers in Permanent Missions was also stressed.

ii) The Secretariat

Whether re-structured or not, the permanent role of the Secretariat in both the planning for and implementation of United Nations decisions was recognized, as was the consequent need for the closest co-operation between the Secretariat and NGOs. Whilst tribute was paid to the co-operation received from the Secretariat, emphasis was also laid on the need for a greater sharing of early information and planning. There was too great a tendency in the Secretariat to deal with NGOs in administrative terms rather than as a social phenomenon. It was suggested that a major function of the Secretariat vis-a-vis NGOs ought to be that of a facilitator. Because of the complexity of United Nations decision-making at the intergovernmental level, early consultations between the Secretariat and NGOs could result in effective contribution by the latter. Where interested NGOs had no direct access, especially in the General Assembly, this process could be facilitated if the General Assembly were to institutionalize the existing practice by inviting the Secretary-General, in specific cases, to consult with those international NGOs which have special competence in the subject concerned, so that they might make a helpful contribution in the preparation of working documents. Stressing that NGOs and the Secretariat were natural allies on many issues, some participants suggested that the Secretary-General should not only issue lists of NGO communications and distribute the texts themselves on request, but should also intervene, when necessary, to present the range of NGO views on various issues before United Nations bodies. But a prerequisite for such co-operation is the fuller recognition of mutual advantages between the Secretariat and such NGOs. Such recognition is necessary for genuine consultations with NGOs at the preparation stage, and for substantive follow-up contacts that some participants believed to be generally lacking.

For a more effective partnership, the Secretariat would need to make a greater effort to reciprocate, so that it, too, may contribute substantively to the conferences of international NGOs. There was general agreement that in order to develop more effective relations with NGOs, the United Nations Secretariat would need to co-ordinate the work of its various units dealing with NGOs. In this connexion, reference was made to the Secretary-General's report on

strengthening NGO-United Nations relations (E/C.2/768) and to the proposals of Mr. Bradford Morse, Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, made before the NGO Committee of ECOSOC in March 1975. The Secretary-General's report, as considered by the NGO Committee, was merely noted by the Council.

iii) The Economic and Social Council

In a discussion of new trends and opportunities affecting the consultative status of NGOs, it was pointed out that a major development has been the tendency of Governments to shift major issues from ECOSOC to the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies concerned with economic and social matters. Even as this trend continues, ECOSOC and its Committee on NGOs were seen by some as being primarily preoccupied with procedural matters. But apart from the shift to the General Assembly where NGOs have no consultative status, there have been procedural and structural difficulties in applying the consultative system within ECOSOC. Given the large number of NGOs in consultative status and the pressure in trying to cover ECOSOC's long agenda, the opportunities for active NGO participation are limited. Even Governments appear to be limited in their capacity to digest the voluminous documentation on so many issues. Under these circumstances, only those NGOs which had done a thorough advance preparation for the items of interest to them could hope to make a contribution, perhaps more through contacts with Secretariat officials and delegations than through formal statements. Some participants warned that the NGO-UN relationship should not be seen mainly in terms of existing physical limitations that hinder effective contact, but rather in ways that could facilitate NGO action, without necessarily expecting them to relate directly to the United Nations system. The key would be to facilitate NGO activity in general with a possible spill-over effect onto areas of specific programme interest to the United Nations. Not all NGOs would need to have access to United Nations meetings; some might be interested just in an exchange of information and documents, and contact with the relevant secretariat officials whenever necessary. Perhaps more NGOs could be encouraged to take this « lower key » form of the consultative status, rather than employing administrative machinery which would push them to work through « prestigious » channels. Within the ECOSOC consultative system, a source of difficulty for interested NGOs was said to be the rigidity of the procedures for admission and categorization; NGOs have tended to be bogged down in the debates of the Council's NGO Committee about status rather than concentrating on making a

substantive contribution. Some maintained that the usual junior level of Government representation in the Committee perhaps reflected a negative attitude towards NGOs and their potential contribution - an attitude which was not prevalent in the relevant bodies of the General Assembly, such as UNICEF, UNHCR, UNCTAD and UNEP, and in the specialized agencies. Although general dissatisfaction was expressed about the present broad categorization of NGOs within ECOSOC which, it was claimed, was designed to regulate rather than encourage NGO participation, non consensus could be reached on an alternative classification based on a functional typology. The following categories were variously suggested:

1. Mass organizations representing particular segments of society in different countries; UN-fostered NGOs; specialized technical NGOs.
2. Influence-seeking NGOs; professional and advice-giving NGOs; NGOs operating in areas not presently covered by United Nations agencies.
3. NGOs that could substantially contribute to United Nations deliberations; to programme implementation; to public opinion in support of the United Nations.
4. General NGOs; specialized NGOs; public information and public pressure NGOs; voluntary agencies, both national and international.
5. International NGOs representing governmental departments; technical international NGOs having semi-governmental regulatory functions; international NGOs performing purely non-governmental functions but within the purposes of the United Nations Charter; national NGOs concerned with the work of the United Nations.

In addition, it was suggested with considerable support that NGOs should also be classified by subject of special concern in line with the tendency of the United Nations to organize itself sectorally. A functional differentiation of the role of NGOs was also suggested as a means of identifying the main types of relationship with the United Nations: for example, to strengthen the United Nations; to use the United Nations; to influence the United Nations; and to serve the United Nations. However, caution was expressed with regard to both suggestions in view of the new thinking in the United Nations to reverse the trend of sectoral proliferation and to move towards an interdisciplinary, problem-oriented approach and also because of the multi-purpose and multi-functional nature of many NGOs. Moreover, some participants took exception to most of the terminology used in the second suggestion (i.e. to influence, to use, to serve the United Nations) which tended to regard NGOs as appendages to the United Nations rather than as partners. Finally, on the general

question of categorization, a note of caution was expressed by those who maintained that it was not the organization as such that should be classified but rather the type of its contribution to a particular set of programmes. The same NGO might have valuable technical expertise on some programmes while on others it may only help to make the issue known. Such a « dynamic classification » should ideally be used to govern the privileges associated with relationship : suggesting agenda items, speaking at meetings, exchanging documents, etc. The relationship would thus be diverse and flexible, depending upon the programme or issue.

A major part of the discussion focused on the implication for NGO participation resulting from the possible revitalization of ECOSOC, specifically in the event that the General Assembly adopts the recommendations of the Group of Experts on the Structure of the United Nations System¹. Considerable concern was expressed by some participants that the report of the Group of Experts contained no reference whatsoever to the role of NGOs. Some others explained that the omission, while regrettable, might not be deliberate as the Group of Experts could not cover all aspects and was aiming at attaining a consensus on the major issues of concern to Governments. There was general agreement that the omission was a challenge to NGOs to reexamine themselves and to re-state their case through special representations to the Secretary-General. As the seventh special session of the General Assembly was unlikely to go beyond a preliminary consideration of the specific aspects of the report, there would still be an opportunity for NGOs to communicate their concern in order to ensure that Article 71 of the United Nations Charter was reaffirmed in any structural reforms affecting their status in ECOSOC. The dialogue that UNITAR hopes to initiate through the present report, a copy of which would be submitted to the Secretary-General, might be helpful in this regard.

There were four major aspects in the recommendations of the Group of Experts affecting the NGO status :

- i) Expansion of the programming and planning functions of ECOSOC and assumption by it of greater co-ordinative functions within the United Nations system;
- ii) Reduction of the number of ECOSOC subsidiary bodies and convening of several subject-oriented ECOSOC sessions and small negotiating groups to operate through intensive consultations rather than voting;
- iii) Creation of a new post of Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, who would serve as *primus inter pares* among agency heads dealing with economic and social affairs; and

iv) Substitution of special General Assembly sessions for *ad hoc* world conferences,

In view of the vagueness of some of the proposals and the fact that they were not made with the NGO status in mind, there was general agreement that an assessment of their effect on NGO participation cannot be made with any degree of certainty. However, it was recognized that, in the context of a reaffirmation of NGO status under Article 71, some of the proposals might open up opportunities for more effective NGO participation while others might restrict such participation. Thus, if

iv) The General Assembly

There was considerable discussion of the need for NGOs to have access to and influence on the sessions of the General Assembly. While it was recognized that a measure of access was implicit on issues submitted to the Assembly by ECOSOC, it was argued that access ought to be both broader and more explicit and should include as a minimum, the right to have relevant memoranda circulated as official documents. A cautionary note was struck by some who held the view that the General Assembly had become so formal and cut and dried in its business that access to its sessions was less important and that any efforts to contribute to its work need to be initiated well before the Assembly convenes. The adoption of common NGO positions and contacts with delegations during the sessions might also exert some indirect influence on some of their positions.

v) Special Sessions of the General Assembly

ECOSOC resumes its place as a central organ for economic and social coordination and if the work of ECOSOC is streamlined and rationalized on the basis of carefully prepared topics, it should become easier for NGOs (as in the case of Member States) to focus on those topics and make well-prepared contributions. For a more effective contribution, NGOs might have to send sectoral experts as their representative. Such a practice might enhance their effectiveness in dealing with Secretariat officials and delegations, though it might put at a disadvantage those NGOs that lack experts. There was no illusion that the proposed small negotiating groups would allow NGO participation in their efforts to resolve differences through intensive negotiations. Informal contacts with delegations would, of course, not be precluded.

Of more concern to many participants was the possible elimination of many ECOSOC subsidiary bodies in which NGOs were active, without any certainty that the subject-oriented sessions of ECOSOC would allow the same degree of participation. Moreover, if the Council's NGO Committee is abolished - the report is not clear on this point - would there any substitute machinery for NGO hearings ? If the General Assembly refers the Group of Experts report to a committee for detailed study, NGOs should think of proposing a more effective machinery for NGO hearings. The conference did not fully explore the implications of a new post of Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. However, to the extent that this change might facilitate integrated planning and programming with the help of a joint inter-agency unit, it might induce the development of a problem-oriented perspective among NGOs and pave the way for a more uniform system-wide classification of NGOs. Such a reorganization might also render more acceptable any proposals for integrating or closely co-ordinating the various secretariat units in the United Nations dealing with NGOs.

The views on the future of *ad hoc* conferences will be examined in a subsequent section.

vi) Special Conferences

The Group of Experts' recommendation for replacing *ad hoc* world conferences by special sessions of the General Assembly had a mixed reaction within the United Nations system. While it was welcomed by certain specialized agencies as an attempt to reverse the trend of convening too many overlapping conferences and of proliferating bureaucratic set-ups, the Secretary-General saw great value in well prepared special conferences, both because of their greater impact on public opinion and their more flexible procedures. Not surprisingly, the participants from NGOs expressed their agreement with the Secretary-General's pragmatic point of view : *ad hoc* conferences have provided the greatest potential for NGO participation at all stages during the preparation and at the conferences themselves.

The procedures for consultation with NGOs, based essentially on those of ECOSOC, permit a substantive NGO contribution to the agenda and documentation, depending upon the relationships established with the conference secretariat and the preparatory

committee. The special focus on a subject tends to induce special preparation by NGOs. An important aspect of such preparation is for the NGOs to generate popular support at the national level for the positions that they advocate, thereby educating their constituents on the issues as well as laying the foundation for influencing official positions. Because of the fluid nature of the *ad hoc* conferences, last minute NGO contributions, through delegations, may be possible if an effective link has been established with the national constituency, as in the case of the Canadian Council for International Co-operation, GATT-FLY and the United Nations Association in Canada at the Rome World Food Conference.

Through instantaneous cross-Atlantic communication of the daily briefings for NGOs by the Canadian delegates in Rome, the representatives of those Canadian NGOs were able to inform constituents in ten Canadian cities and to mobilize pressure on the Government to modify certain positions. This experience may not be equally applicable in other circumstances, but it does underline the importance of advance preparation the national base of NGOs.

A more common form of NGO influence at conferences has been the newspaper prepared by groups of NGOs; not only to report on developments to their members and to conference participants alike, but also to put across NGO perspectives. Finally, a counter-point to Government positions is provided by joint NGO declarations and statements of common strategy which emerge from NGO congresses, organized parallel to the United Nations conferences. Supplemented by NGO-supported proposals by eminent persons, such declarations at least point the direction in which Government positions should be revised in order to respond to important segments of informed public opinion. Apart from enhancing the possibility of influencing conference proceedings, the NGO congresses and declarations have the value of giving the NGOs concerned with a particular issue significant visibility, useful for their future dealings with their members with Governments and with international secretariats.

vii) The Specialized Agencies

While, to meet the limitations of its agenda, the Conference concentrated on problems relating to the United Na-

tions Organization, sufficient references were made to NGOs and the specialized agencies. It became apparent that the co-operation of some NGOs in the operational work of United Nations bodies and agencies, for example, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNHCR, FAO, UNESCO, ILO and WHO had established patterns of joint consultation, pre-planning and certain types of co-operation which were never envisaged in Article 71 of the Charter. This was particularly true in the area of finance where in some cases an NGO was contributing to an agency programme and in others it was receiving funds from an agency and acting on its behalf. It was, therefore, agreed that a much more comprehensive study of the NGO relationship with specialized agencies was necessary and that, in stressing at this stage the need for the re-affirmation of Article 71, if possible in a more comprehensive form, there should be reference to the various resolutions of

the specialized agencies which regulated their relationships with NGOs. A note on NGO consultations and co-operation with the specialized agencies and special bodies of the United Nations is contained in Appendix III.

2. THE POTENTIAL OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

There was a frank and constructive exchange of views on the character and future role of NGOs, which some considered had been slow in adapting themselves to the many changes in the membership, attitudes and practices of the United Nations since the adoption of the Charter. In a discussion on the possibility of redefining NGOs, stress was laid on the fact that many of the most important international NGOs were established before the United Nations with aims and objectives of their own, not all of which had been embraced by the United Nations; they would continue to pursue their objective, preferably in partnership with the United Nations but, if necessary, on their own. Note was also taken of the fact that many, even of those NGOs which owed their origin to the creation of the United Nations, had acquired an ethos of their own, particularly in the fields of Human Rights and human need, and had won the support of constituencies of their own, which assured them of an independent existence. Some participants warned that the NGO question should not be seen only in the context of the United Nations system, as this « administrative perspective » would exclude other parts of the international system, including other intergovernmental organizations relevant to the work of NGOs. A sociological focus on all relevant organizations and institutions would reveal that there is a vast network of organizations and groups in our society, extending from the community level to the international



Photo : Paul Almasy - Reproduced from - UNESCO Courier -

level. As very little is known about this network, an extensive study of its component bodies and processes according to problem areas could indicate the potential of this unexplored « resource ».

In a discussion on the effectiveness of international NGOs, concern was expressed about the complex problem of representativeness of present international NGOs and its effect on their role vis-a-vis the United Nations. It was generally agreed that many international NGOs concerned with global issues could enhance their effectiveness by following the example of some others in making every effort in the spirit of the United Nations Charter to broaden their geographical scope, individually and as a group. Though there were sharp differences on the reasons for the lack of adequate representation of developing countries among the NGOs and on whether the United Nations could appropriately suggest further internationalization of NGO staff, especially in international conferences, there was basic agreement that any effort to increase the number of their national affiliates and to broaden the geographical coverage of their activities, combined with the present trend towards the regionalization of their meetings, would significantly contribute towards balanced representation and greater effectiveness. Such a development would obviate the need for resorting to symbolic representation of any international NGOs by people from hitherto unrepresented parts of the world and would enable them to continue using the criterion of expertise and economy without any fear of criticism. It was generally agreed that more attention should be paid to the representative character of existing international NGOs, particularly at the national and regional levels, and also to their role within new nations and in countries with a one-party system of government. Discussion was focused on the current efforts of some international NGOs and United Nations agencies to promote NGOs in developing countries. While UNESCO has encouraged national NGO activities with the help of its national commissions, some regional commissions of the United Nations have contributed to institution-building through seminars and meetings of local NGOs. Significantly, the UNDP has issued guidelines for its Resident Representatives to include relevant national NGOs in the planning and programming process as well as in the implementation of projects. Corresponding guidelines have also been proposed by the NGO Sub-Committee on Field Level Relations, Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with ECOSOC, for use by the national affiliates and branches of NGOs operating in developing countries. As regards the efforts of international NGOs to increase their national affiliates, the developing countries were said to be less responsive to some than

to other NGOs, depending upon their relevance to national priorities. In view of the political and legal difficulties encountered in some of those countries, United Nations initiatives to encourage national NGOs were regarded as being particularly useful. It was, of course, recognized that some types of NGOs might not be of interest to certain developing and socialist countries and that certain specialized NGOs might not necessarily gain by wider geographical membership.

With regard to a redefinition of the function of NGOs as viewed by the United Nations system, it was noted that apart from the many frustrating obstacles to co-operation based on indifference or misunderstanding there were some compensatory favourable trends, the most notable being the increasing recognition of the importance of NGOs as agents of social progress. There was some difference of opinion as to how NGOs themselves should redefine their functions vis-a-vis the United Nations. But there was little disagreement that it was the policy of most NGOs to help strengthen the United Nations, not as a bureaucracy but as one of the best presently available means of approaching and resolving world issues. It was agreed that many international NGOs regarded it part of their function to seek to influence the United Nations directly or indirectly by pointing the way to new tasks and different priorities. By way of elaboration, some participants suggested that international NGOs might be able to affect policy-making in two significant ways : through the distribution of NGO papers giving a well reasoned analysis of problems and suggestions for solution and perhaps through contacts by better known NGO leaders; and, more importantly, through the programmes and impact of their national affiliates. The main actors, it was argued, would be national NGOs, but in order to be taken seriously, they would need to have respectable programmes of their own or, in the case of those that focus on highlighting the issues, effective links with a politically vocal constituency. In addition, they would have to ensure that their views were soundly reasoned and were presented by knowledgeable and articulate representatives. Though international NGOs would be able to help in this process by strengthening their national affiliates, the main impact on development policy would have to be made by national NGOs through national programmes and national Governments.

Finally, there was general agreement that any overhaul of ECOSOC will require serious revision of NGO organization and representation at the United Nations. Emphasis was laid on the tendency - especially by the specialized agencies - to deal with issues sectorally but that this did not preclude the possibility, in the future, of interdisciplinary and multi-sectoral approaches.

* A summary of the Under-Secretary-General's introductory statement before the Council's NGO Committee and of the Committee's debate on the Secretary-General's report is contained in UN doc. E/2031 and corr. 1 and 2.

WORLD PROBLEMS AND HUMAN POTENTIAL

- Significance and preliminary results of the World Problems Project

Intent

Recognizing the considerable difficulties at this time of :

- achieving any degree of intellectual consensus on matters of concern to more than one discipline or school of thought;
- achieving any form of action-oriented consensus on matters touching the concerns of different nations, ideologies or cultures;
- compensating for the confusion, secretiveness and mutual hostility arising from the claims, counter-claims and grantsmanship of the many organizations and individuals anxious to assert the special value of their own particular contribution to understanding the current state of the social system and priorities for action;
- assembling and processing the large amount of relevant information on factors significant to any overview of the problems of the world and the resources which can be brought to bear upon them;
- mobilizing the necessary financial resources and skilled personnel to undertake such a task given that is neither within the mandate of any official body nor legitimated by any academic perspective:

The objectives of this project are :

1. Identify information items and series which help to clarify the nature of (a) all perceived world problems, both individually and as a complex of interlinked networks, (b) the different kinds of intellectual, organizational and other resources which can be brought to bear on such problems, both individually and as a totality, (c) the values in the light of which the problems are perceived and any action is initiated, and (d) the concepts and processes of human development considered to be the ultimate justification of any human action and which, as such, both generate world problems and are frustrated by them.
2. Establish a framework for such items of information concerning the world social system (particularly those conventionally perceived as being incommeasurable or essentially unrelated), in such a way as to permit new items to be registered, if or when they are recognized, together with any relationships between such items.
3. Demonstrate the consequences of tolerating a larger number of information items in a series than is conventionally favoured without regrouping (e.g. 100 to 5,000 items rather than 1 to 50). (See also Appendix 3).
4. Collect and process sufficient information in each of the different information series to demonstrate the nature of this approach and to determine its viability.
5. Initiate a process to obtain further information and update the collected information by periodically providing a product which can be widely distributed to those providing and using such information, constructively criticized, and used to improve the organized response to world problems. The design and utility of the product, as a vehicle for the information contained, should be such as to ensure that by its sale it could ensure the financial viability and independence of the project as a continuing exercise.
6. Experiment with different forms of collaboration between organizations interested in developing particular features of the project or in improving the process by which new perceptions are identified and incorporated.
7. Demonstrate the extent of the interrelatedness of the items of information included and the importance of the possibility of analyzing such information as inter-linked networks rather than as isolated items.
8. Experiment with different methods of processing and displaying the information on complex interlinked networks in order to facilitate their comprehension and an understanding of their mutual significance.
9. Experiment with different methods of classifying and regrouping the items registered, whilst at the same time ensuring a relationship to existing systems of classification, where such exist.
10. Establish a flexible computer-based system to facilitate the achievement of the above objectives (including the periodic preparation of a saleable product).
11. Determine the nature and quality (a) of the product which can be produced in fulfillment of these objectives and in the light of the above-mentioned constraints on any such project at this time, and (b) of the process which can be initiated to eliminate defects progressively, despite such constraints.
12. Determine the extent to which such a process could help to constitute a stabilizing element in the shifting world of images concerning world problems, resources of various kinds, and their interrelationships.

Significance

The significance of the Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential as a whole can best be briefly illustrated by the following quotations which, taken together, indicate the importance of exploring the kind of approach attempted here.

. It is unforgivable that so many problems from the past are still with us, absorbing vast energies and resources desperately needed for nobler purposes : a horrid and futile armaments race instead of world development; remnants of colonialism, racism and violations of human rights instead of freedom and brotherhood; dreams of power and domination instead of fraternal coexistence; exclusion of great human communities from world co-operation instead of universality; extension of ideological domains instead of mutual enrichment in the art of governing men to make the world safe for diversity; local conflicts instead of neighbourly co-operation.

While these antiquated concepts and attitudes persist, the rapid pace of change around us breeds new problems which cry for the world's collective attention and care : the increasing discrepancy between rich and poor nations; the scientific and technological gap; the population explosion; the deterioration of the environment; the urban proliferation ; the drug problem; the alienation of youth; the excessive consumption of resources by insatiable societies and institutions. The survival of a civilized and humane society seems to be at stake.

The world is bursting out of its narrow political vestments. The behaviour of many nations is certainly inadequate to meet the new challenges of our small and rapidly changing planet. International co-operation is lagging considerably >.

(U. Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations on the occasion of United Nations Day, 1970)

« Many of the most serious conflicts facing mankind result from the interaction of social, economic, technological, political and psychological forces and can no longer be solved by fractional approaches from individual disciplines. Complexity and the large scale of problems are forcing decisions to be made at levels where individual participation of those affected is increasingly remote, producing a crisis in political and social development which threatens our whole future ».

(Bellagio, Declaration on Planning, 1968)

« What finally makes all of our crises still more dangerous is that they are now coming on top of each other. Most administrations... are not prepared to deal with... multiple crises, a crisis of crises all at one time... Every problem may escalate because those involved no longer have time to think straight ».

(John R. Platt, What we must do, Science, 1969)

« Society is not a crowd or cluster or clump of human beings; it is a set of networks of relations between human beings. Every human being is linked with others in a number of networks which are not mutually exclusive and are also not coextensive with each other ».

(Arnold Toynbee, Aspects of Psycho-history. Main Currents in Modern Thought, 1972)

' The map of organizations or agencies that make up the society is, as it were, a sort of clear overlay against a page underneath it which represents the reality of the society. And the overlay is always out of phase in relation to what's underneath : at any given time there's always a mis-match between the organisational map and the reality of problems that people think are worth solving... There's basically no social problem such that one can identify and control within a single system all the elements required in order to attack that problem. The result is that one is thrown back on the knitting together of elements in networks which are not controlled and where the network functions and the network roles become critical ».

(Donald Schon, What can we know about social change ? BBC Listener, 1970)

« When anything becomes a problem we are caught in

the solution of it and then the problem becomes a cage, a barrier to further exploration and understanding ».

(J. Krishnamurti, The Urgency of Change, 1971)

«... how is a practitioner of any one discipline to know in a particular case if another discipline is better equipped to handle the problem than is his ? It would be rare indeed if a representative of any one of these disciplines did not feel that his approach to a particular organizational problem would be very fruitful, if not the most fruitful... ».

(R.L. Ackoff, Systems, organizations, and interdisciplinary research. General Systems, 1960).

« Because our strength is derived from the fragmented mode of our knowledge and our action, we are relatively helpless when we try to deal intelligently with such unities as a city, an estuary's ecology, or the quality of life ».

(Editorial, Fortune, 1970)

« The problem is that in most, if not all spheres of inquiry and choice, quantities of raw information overwhelm in magnitude the few comprehensive and trusted bodies or systems of knowledge that have been perceived and elaborated by man... Where, for example, does the novice urban mayor turn to comprehend the dynamic inter-relationships between transportation, employment, technology, pollution, private investment, and the public budget; between housing, nutrition, health, and individual motivation and drive? Where does the concerned citizen or Congressman interested in educational change go for the best available understanding of the relationship between communications, including new technology, and learning? »
(McGeorge Bundy, Managing Knowledge to Save the Environment, US House of Representatives, 1970)

« The most probable assumption is that every single one of the old demarcations, disciplines, and faculties is valid, even if the need were not so imperative, going to become obsolete and a barrier to learning as well as to understanding. The fact that we are shifting from a Cartesian view of the universe, in which the accent has been on parts and elements, to a configuration view, with the emphasis on wholes and patterns, challenges every single dividing line between areas of study and knowledge ».
(P.F. Drucker, The Age of Discontinuity: guidelines to our changing society, 1968)

« ...the penalty for any principle which fails to express the whole is the necessity to co-exist with its opposite ».
(Lancelot Law Whyte, The Next Development in Man, 1950)

« ...in face of the growing specialization of thought and action brought about by diversification in research and the division of labour, Unesco has a duty to promote interdisciplinary activities and contacts and to encourage broad views, in short, to emphasize the vital importance of the spirit of synthesis for the health of our civilization. I say cyclical frustrations of history. This breakthrough would vital advisedly since man — and I mean his essence, which is to say his judgement and his freedom of choice — is just as likely to be smothered by his knowledge as paralysed by the lack of it. Similarly, he is quite as likely to lose his identity in the confusion of competing social pressures as to atrophy in the condition known as underdeveloped ».
(René Maheu, former Director-General of Unesco, Address to a symposium on science and synthesis, 1967)

« Interdisciplinary knowledge can only develop through interdisciplinary education; it is a question of facilitating the emergence of a new form of knowledge... Whilst operating according to the norms of his specific dimension, the researcher must be able to encompass a mental space vaster than the epistemological cell within which his research runs the risk of confining him... The new understanding must be based on an affirmation of the functional unity of the human being as a focal point for all research intentions in the different domains of knowledge... This new understanding must be embodied in a new pedagogy, oriented to compensating for the deficiencies of specialization by stressing the solidary unity of all domains of knowledge ».
(Georges Gusdorf, Interdisciplinaire (connaissance). In : Encyclopedia Universalis)

' The development of a world culture concerns mankind at large and each individual human-being. Every community and society, every association and organization, has a part to play in this transformation; and no domain of life will be unaffected by it. This effort grows naturally out of the crisis of our time : the need to redress the dangerous overdevelopment of technical organization and physical energies by social and moral agencies equally far-reaching and even more commanding. In that sense, the rise of world culture comes as a measure to secure human survival. But the process would lose no small part of its meaning were it not also an effort to bring forth a more complete kind of man than history has yet disclosed. That we need leadership and participation by unified personalities is clear, but the human transformation would remain desirable and The kind of person called for by the present situation is one capable of breaking through the boundaries of culture and history, which have so far limited human growth. A person not indelibly marked by the taboos of his tribe or in the stiff clothes of his caste and calling or encased in vocational armor he cannot remove even when it endangers his life. A person not kept by his religious dietary restrictions from sharing spiritual food that other men have found nourishing; and finally, not prevented by his ideological spectacles from ever getting more than a glimpse of the world as it shows itself to men with other ideological spec-

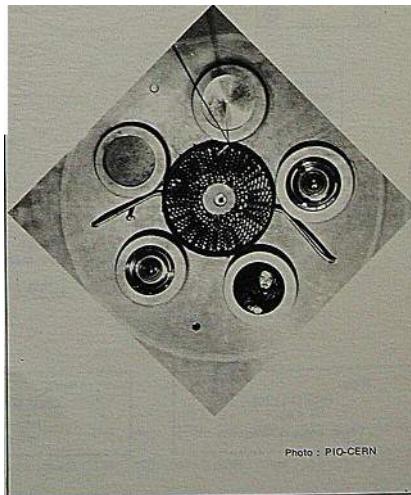
« ...since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed... a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world... ».
(Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

« The relations between world culture and the self are reciprocal. The very possibility of achieving a world order by other means than totalitarian enslavement and automatism rests on the plentiful creation of unified personalities, at home with every part of themselves, and so equally at home with the whole family of man, in all its magnificent diversity... Without fostering such self-knowledge, balance, and creativity, a world culture might easily become a compulsive nightmare ».
(Lewis Mumford, The Transformations of Man, 1956)

Summary

In summary, it seems appropriate to attempt to bring together and interrelate within one framework information on : the problems with which humanity perceives itself to be faced; the organizational, human, and intellectual resources it believes it has at its disposal; the values by which it is believed any change should be guided; and the concepts of human development considered to be either the means or the end of any such social transformation. Problems, organizations, concepts and human development are usually considered as though they were unrelated. But it is necessary to have a progressively more integrated conceptual structure in society before the interrelationships between the newer problems can be perceived. Both are needed before an attempt can be made to interrelate organizational units to handle the interlinked problems. Individual ability to tolerate and comprehend the complexity and dynamism of these interrelationships is directly related to the individuals' own degree of personal development. Furthermore, a general increased integration in any of these four domains will tend to increase integration in the other three. Equally, progressive fragmentation in any of the domains will provoke disintegrative tendencies in the others.

Even if the constraints make it impossible to achieve a satisfactory result through this particular exercise, it is to be hoped that through the process outlined here it will be possible to learn more about how information from very diverse sources can be concentrated and structured to the critical level required to provide the kind of integrative overview necessary for all to develop a sufficiently complex and strategically sound response to the world problems complex as it is now emerging.



« The fact which confronts us is that cultural change is limited by the restrictions imposed on change in individual human nature by concealed neurotic processes. At the same time there is continuous cybernetic interplay between culture and the individual, i.e. between the intra-psychic processes which make for fluidity or rigidity within the individual and the external processes which make for fluidity or rigidity in a culture. It would be naive to expect political and ideological liberty to give internal liberty to the individual citizen unless he had already won freedom from the internal tyranny of his own neurotic mechanisms... Therefore, insofar as man himself is neurotogenically restricted, he will restrict the freedom to change of the society in which he lives.

This interplay is sometimes clearly evident, sometimes subtly concealed; but it is the heart of the solution of the problem of human progress*.

(Lawrence S. Kubie. *The nature of psychological change and its relation to cultural change*. In : Ben Rothblatt (Ed.), *Changing perspectives on Man*. 1968)

« Post-historic man, the wholly subservient creature of the machine, dismally adapted to the pseudo-life of its mechanical collectives, is a theoretic possibility, not a historic probability. For the conflicts between the operational and the irrational, between the mechanized institutions and atavistic men, are too great to promise more than an increasingly erratic oscillation, ending in a final breakdown... An apocalyptic termination of all human development has become possible in our day... Man's principal task today is to create a new self, adequate to command the forces that now operate so aimlessly and yet so compulsively. This self will necessarily take as its province the entire world, known and knowable, and will seek, not to impose a mechanical uniformity, but to bring about an organic unity, based upon the fullest utilization of all the varied resources that both nature and history have revealed to modern man. Such a culture must be nourished, not only; by a new vision of the whole, but a new vision of a self, capable of understanding and co-operating with the whole. In short, the moment for another great historic transformation has come. If we shrink from that effort we tacitly elect the post-historic substitute.

The political unification of mankind cannot be realistically conceived except as part of this effort at self-transformation — without that aim we might produce uneasy balances of power with a temporary easing of tensions, but no fullness of development ».

(Lewis Mumford. *The Transformations of Man*. 1956)

« We can either involve ourselves in the creative self and societal discovery of an image of humankind appropriate for our future, with attendant societal and personal consequences, or we can choose not to make any choice and, instead, adapt to whatever fate, and the choices of others, bring along ».

(Center for the Study at Social Policy of the Stanford Research Institute. *Changing Images of Man*. 1974)

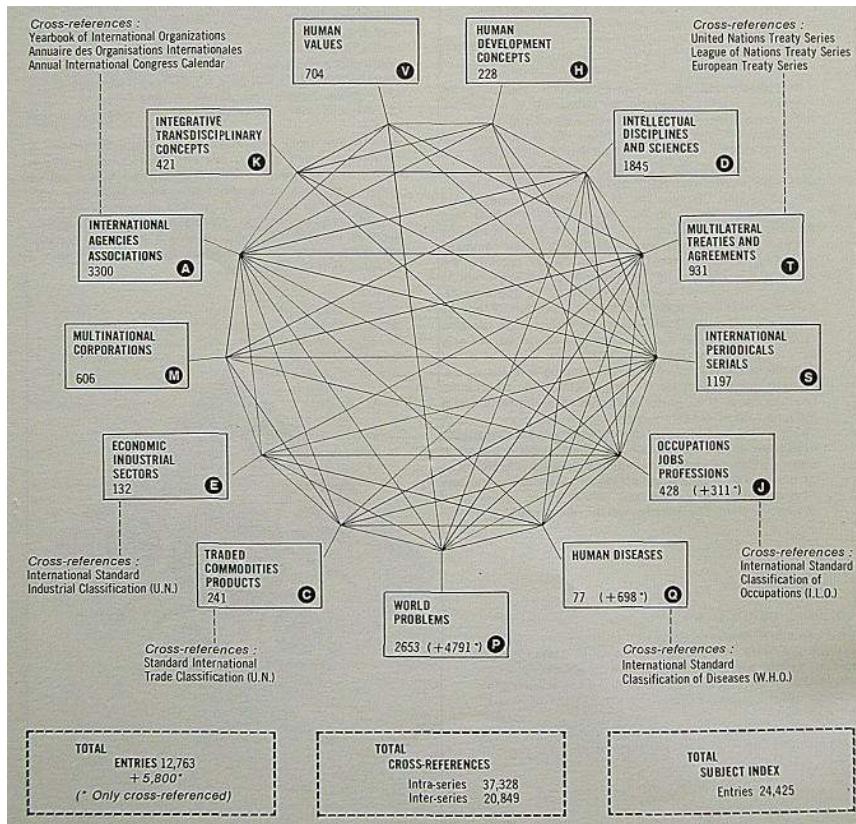
Preliminary results

Further comments on the results will emerge from discussion with interested bodies and individuals. The Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential is designed, in part, as a working document to facilitate this process. Future editions may incorporate more detailed comments on the results as well as appropriate modifications in response to constructive criticism,

Interesting questions that emerged during the course of work on this project include:

1. How can networks of relationships be analyzed systematically as networks to determine what are the most important focal points for action, and what different meanings could then be attached to « importance » ?

INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF INFORMATION SERIES INCLUDED



2. How can comprehension of complexity be improved without artificially forcing relationships into (definitive) hierarchical groupings, thus doing violence to any inter-hierarchical linkages ?
3. Might it not be useful to investigate the result of using the mathematical technique to convert relationships between points into points in a network ? Useful insights may then emerge from being able to switch between the perception of problems as linked in a network of relationships and the perception of problems as relationships which intersect at certain points.
4. Given that the number, variety and relationships of human diseases, and the nature of their effects on the individual are now well understood, do they not suggest ways for organizing thought about the range and variety of psycho-social problems and their impact on the psycho-social system ?
5. Is it as ecologically inappropriate to ask the question « What are the five most important problems (organizations, etc) in the social system » as it is to ask the question « What are the five most important animals (plants, etc.) in the natural environment » ?
6. Can the relationships between problems for between organizations) be usefully conceived as analogous to the food chains and trophic levels within which animals are embedded ? Does this help to suggest why different kinds of problems emerge as being of major importance at different times ? How might the evolution of problems and problem systems be conceived in this light ?
7. From what is the stability of a « problem ecosystem » (as it might emerge from the previous point) derived ? Is it useful to distinguish between degrees of (negative) maturity of problem ecosystems?

QUANTITATIVE SUMMARY OF INFORMATION IN YEARBOOK OF WORLD PROBLEMS AND HUMAN POTENTIAL

(Totals are for relationship pairs, not for cross-references)

	A	C	D	E	H	J	K	M	P	Q	S	T	V	Total
ENTRIES														
— incorporated	3300	241	1845	132	228	428	421	606	2653	77	1197	931	704	12763
— cross-referenced only	—	—	—	—	—	311	—	—	4791	698	—	—	—	5800
TOTAL	3300	241	1845	132	228	739	421	606	7444	775	1197	931	704	18563
INTRA-SERIES RELATIONSHIPS														
Hierarchical														
— contextual	625	235	1417	157	—	243	—	—	5013	—	—	—	—	—
— component	752	235	1417	157	—	535	—	—	6612	698	—	—	—	—
— associated	790	—	983	—	—	—	—	—	554	—	—	—	—	—
Functional	881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6408	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INTRA-SERIES (*) :	(2423)	(235)	(2400)	(157)	—	(535)	—	—	(1357)	(698)	(20022)))
INTER-SERIES RELATIONSHIPS														
A International agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C Trade products and commodities	203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D Intellectual disciplines and sciences	478	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E Economic and industrial sectors	109	516	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H Human development concepts	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J Occupations and jobs	1284	—	572	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K Integrative and transdisciplinary concepts	48	—	54	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M Multinational corporations	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P World problems	1036	122	1282	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Q Human diseases	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197	—	—	—
S International periodicals and serials	193	—	1440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151.	—	—	—
T Multilateral treaties and agreements	536	27	—	13	—	46	—	—	227	—	—	—	—	—
V Human values	614	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—
TOTAL INTER-SERIES C :	4614	1348	3848	766	37	1991	47	480	353	—	1784	932	1134	(10433)
TOTAL RELATIONSHIPS C :	(7037)	(158	(6248)	(923)	88	(2526	156	480	(1698	(986	1784	932	1134	(30455)
		3]))	1))				

tems and to attempt to determine the amount of energy required to maintain them ? Is anything suggested for better understanding of problem systems by the (act that a highly diversified ecosystem has the capacity for carrying a high amount of organization and information and requires relatively little energy to maintain it, whereas, conversely, the lower the maturity of the system, the less the energy required to disrupt it (as emphasized by R. Margalef) ? Thus anything that keeps an ecosystem oscillating (or « spastic »), retains it in a state of low maturity, whence the possible danger of simplistic reorganization of organizational, conceptual or value systems. Is the problem of understanding and organizing the maturation of natural ecosystems of a similar form to that of understanding and organizing the disruption of problem ecosystems ?

8. Given the absence of sufficient comparable information to produce sensi-

tive, widely acceptable, quantitative world models covering all aspects of the psycho-social system, to what extent can increasing the number and variety of non-quantitative relationships and entities documented lead to valuable insights of greater acceptability ? In other words, to what extent can knowing less about more (and organizing that knowledge) compensate for not being able to know more about less ? Can any relationships be established between the amount of information, the type (quantitative, structured or unstructured, qualitative), the manner of representation, and its degree of acceptability ?

9. To what extent is the complexity of the problem system with which humanity is faced greater than that which its organizational and intellectual resources are capable of handling ? Worse, is there a widespread unacknowledged preference for simplifying the representation of complex problem (and

other) systems down to less than 10 elements so that they lend themselves to easy debate in public and in a policy-making environment (as might be suggested by some of the work of communication psychologist George Miller) ? Are organizational and conceptual resources then marshalled and structured to match the problem system as simplified rather than to handle it in its more dangerous complexity, thus running the (unacknowledged) risk of leaving the problems uncontained and uncontrollable by the resources available ? Does this suggest a corollary to Ashby's Law of Requisite Variety which might read : That any attempt to control a psycho-social system with a control system of less complexity (i.e. of less variety) than that of the psycho-social system itself can only be made to succeed by suppressing or ignoring the variety (i.e. reducing the diversity) in the psycho-social system so that it is less than the relative simplicity of the control system ? Such attempts tend to breed violence, however.

A.J.



The Chinese symbol opposite represents « crisis » or a « critical turning point ». It is composed of an upper character representing « danger » and a lower character associated with the notions of « organic complexity », « intricate systems », « hidden opportunity » and « evolutionary change ».



It is reproduced here because this Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential also attempts to embody these seemingly incompatible dimensions in an equally positive manner. It therefore identifies the multiplicity of dangers to society, but it also highlights the interlocking complexity of the existing organizational, intellectual and personal resources. This contains the concealed opportunity for creative change and the opportunity for appropriate response to the crisis of crises.

STRUCTURE OF THE PUBLICATION

The publication is made up of the information series identified in the rectangles in the diagram (see page 106). Each series constitutes an independent section.

Entries in information series

Each series is composed of numbered entries. The entry may consist of : the name(s) of the item, a description, relationships to other entries in the same series, and relationships to entries in other series. Where appropriate, the entry may also include an address or bibliographical references.

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Where appropriate, each entry also includes relationships to entries in other series. For example, in the case of a world problem they might indicate which international organizations, disciplines, treaties, human values, periodicals, etc. are associated with the problem. (The pattern of such relationships is indicated in the diagram on page 106.)

Cross-references to other publications

Some of the series are ordered to facilitate access to information in other publications and statistical series. So, for example, detailed information on the international organizations included can be obtained by referring to the Yearbook of International Organizations (in English or French). The information included here is a highly abridged extract from that publication.

Coverage and sources

The problems, disciplines, organizations, etc. included relate to all subject areas. Information is not restricted to any subject or mission-oriented area. The information included has been obtained from existing published documents and not from new research. In the case of the world problems, for example, their identification and descriptions are based wherever possible on documents of international organizations (partly used by the Union of International Associations to produce the Yearbook of International Organizations, 16th edition, 1976).

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- Central Treaty Organization. *Council of Ministers (21st session)/Economic Committee (22nd session)/Military Committee (25th session)*. One volume, 43 pages with photos (black-and-white). Council of Ministers : session held at Washington, D.C., 21-22 May, 1974; Economic Committee : session held at Ankara, 8-10 April, 1974; Military Committee : session held at Teheran and Ankara, April 1974.
- International Council on Alcohol and Addictions. *5th international institute on the prevention and treatment of drug dependence*. Copenhagen, 8-12 July, 1974. 156 pages including tables, diagrams and graphs.
- International Federation of Secondary Teachers. *44th Congress, report*. Paris, 22-25 July, 1974. In *Bulletin International/International Bulletin/Internationale Zeitschrift* (trilingual bulletin), 152 pages including photos (black-and-white).
- Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO). *Workshop « Outline Plan for a syllabus in biology for Arab secondary schools », conclusions*. Tripoli, Libya, 7-19 September, 1974. Brief English section (15 pages), summarising the project of which this workshop was a part, and giving the main syllabus points for 10th, 11th and 12th grades in Arab secondary schools; full Arab section.
- Federacion de Universidades Privadas de America Central y Panama. *II Reunion de Academicos : « Los elementos de concientizacion en los Curriculos de las Universidades Centro-americanas », actas*. Heredia, Costa Rica, 23-27 septembre, 1974. 179 paginas.
- Institute for the Philosophy of Sciences and Peace of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts / Yugoslav Pugwash Conference. *22nd Pugwash symposium : « Science and ethics », report*. Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, 14-18 January, 1975. In *Encyclopaedia Moderna* (quarterly magazine), 36-page section, zany layout (unusual titles and column widths).
- Federacion de Universidades Privadas de America Central y Panama/Fundacion Konrad Adenauer. *IV seminario FUPEC/IX seminario Latino-americano para directivos de teleeducacion/II Seminario internacional de T.V. educativa : « Teleeducacion universitaria »*. Antigua, Guatemala, 16-21 marzo, 1975. 119 paginas.
- Inter-American Development Bank. *Sixteenth meeting of the Board of Governors, proceedings*. Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 19-21 May, 1975. 219 pages.
- Union Internationale des Transports Publics. *41e Congrès international, conclusions adoptées par l'Assemblée Générale*. Nice, 25-31 mai, 1975. Dans *UITP Revue*, vol. 24-3/1975. section trilingue allemand-anglais-français de 40 pages avec tableaux, diagrammes et photos (noir et blanc).
- Nordisk Rad. *Seminarium : « Gramsprak och minoritetssprak i Norden »*. Esbo, Finland, 4-6 april, 1975. Nordisk utdrags-serie 1975:32, 87 sider.
- International Institute for Peace. *Symposium : * Perspectives of the integration process and collective security in Europe*. Budapest, 6-7 June, 1975. In the « Peace and the Sciences » series, no. 4, December 1975. German and English editions, 105 and 87 pages respectively; price per copy : AS 40.
- Union Académique Internationale. *49ème session annuelle du Comité, compte rendu*. Munich, 15-21 juin, 1975. 206 pages avec tableaux.
- Alliance Israélite Universelle. *Réunion annuelle, rapport*. 23 juin, 1975. Dans - *Les Cahiers de l'Alliance Israélite Universelle*, octobre 1975, no. 193, 48 pages avec photos (noir et blanc).
- Inter-American Development Bank. *Special meeting of the Board of Governors, proceedings*. Washington, D.C., 9 July, 1975. 29 pages including tables.
- International Federation of Secondary Teachers. *45th Congress, report*. Munich, 21-25 July, 1975. In *Bulletin International/International Bulletin/Internationale Zeitschrift*, no. 123 January 1976, 120 pages.
- International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides. *General Assembly, report*. Aalborg, Denmark, 15 August, 1975. In the *« Fellowship Bulletin »*, vol. XXI no. 4, November-December 1975, English and French editions, 21-page section including photos (black-and-white).
- Inter-Parliamentary Union. *62nd Conference, report*. London, 3-12 September, 1975. In the *« Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin »*, 55th year 1975, fourth quarter no. 4. 32-page section.
- Internationaler Eisenbahn-Alkoholgegner-Verband. *5. Studienwoche, bericht*. Griechenland, 21-27 September, 1975. 32 Seite.
- Association Internationale des Chemins de Fer. *XXIe session de l'AICCF/Congrès AICCF/UIC, compte rendu sommaire*. Bologne, 28 septembre - 5 octobre, 1975. Dans *« Rail International »*, 6e année no. 12, décembre 1975. section de 42 pages avec photos (noir et blanc) et une carte (couleur).
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. *11th world congress, resolutions and statements*. Mexico City, 17-25 October, 1975. Separate 18-page brochure included with the December edition of *« Free Labour World »* (monthly journal appearing in English, French, German and Spanish editions).
- Bureau International de la Récupération. *Congrès, documents (dernière partie)*. Vienne, octobre 1975. 8 pages stencilées.
- Annual reports and anniversaries/
Rapports annuels et anniversaires**
- Canadian Institute of International Affairs. *Annual report/Report annuel 1974-1975*. Bilingual English-French, 32 pages.
- Communauté Européenne du Charbon et de l'Acier. *Les investissements dans les industries du charbon et de l'acier de la Communauté - rapport sur l'enquête 1975 - Situation au 1er janvier 1975*. 93 pages, avec tableaux et graphiques (noir et blanc, et couleur).
- International Civil Aviation Organization. *Annual report of the Council - 1974*. Doc 9127, 157 pages, including tables, graphs (colour) and appendices.
- International Folk Music Council. *1974 Yearbook*, Vol. 6. 175 pages, main text in English, some articles in German, French with English summaries photos, diagrams, music and dance scores, equations.
- The Population Council, New York. *Annual Report 1974*. 138 pages.

UNESCO, Commission Océanographique Intergouvernementale. *La Décennie internationale de l'exploration océanique (DIEO) 1971-1980*. Série technique no. 13. 92 pages avec tableaux, diagrammes, cartes, photos (noir et blanc); 4 éditions: édition française ISBN 92-3-201253-7, édition anglaise 92-3-101253-3, édition espagnole 92-3-301253-0, édition russe 92-3-401253-4.

Reference manuals/Manuels de référence

UNESCO. *Index Translationum*, 25th volume.
International Federation of Consulting Engineers. *Consulting Engineers' Guide to International Agencies*. 1976. 37 pages.
ILO. *International recommendations on labour statistics*. ISBN 92-2-101376-6. 131 pages.
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. *Geographical Distribution of yellowfin and skipjack tuna catches in the eastern Pacific Ocean, and fleet and total catch statistics / Distribución geográfica de las capturas de atún alata amarilla y barrilete en el Océano Pacífico oriental, estadísticas de la flota y captura total. 1971 - 1974*, by/por Thomas P. Calkins. Bulletin, vol. 17 no. 1, 1975. 116 pages, bilingual English-Spanish, extensive tables and maps.
Bibliography of el Niño and associated publications/Bibliografía del Niño y publicaciones afines, by/por Merritt R. Stevenson and Helen R. Wicks. Bulletin, vol. 16 no. 6, 1975, bilingual English-Spanish. 50 pages + microfiche.
Bureau International du Travail. *Sécurité dans la Construction et l'Utilisation des Tracteurs*. 45 pages, ISBN 92-2-201403-0.
Fédération des Industries Chimiques de Belgique. *Guide des Technologies Anti-nuisances/Gids voor Technieken ter Bestrijding van de Milieu hinder*. 72 pages, bilingue français-neerlandais.
International Superphosphate and Compound Manufacturers' Association. *Emploi des engrains - Glossaire / Fertiliser Use Glossary / Glossar zum Mineraldungergebrauch / Utilización de los fertilizantes - Glosario*. Spécial issue of « Phosphorus in Agriculture ». 18th year 1975 no. 66, quadrilingual English-French-German-Spanish, 41 pages.
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. *Glossary of Health Care Terminology*, by James Hogarth. In the series « Public Health in Europe » no. 4, preliminary edition in English, but other language editions to follow, 476 pages.

Education and culture/Education et culture

Universities, schools and teachers/Les universités, les écoles et les enseignants
Association Internationale des Universités. *Bulletin*. Trimestriel, bilingue anglais-français, entre 70 et 100 pages divisé en 9 sections : Points de vue; Chronique universitaire internationale; Statistiques universitaires; Collaboration des universités; La vie des étudiants; Organisations internationales; L'UNESCO et les universités; Publications récentes; Activités de l'IAU. Abonnement annuel, édition normale : 36 FF, \$ 7,50, £ 3. World Education Fellowship. *The New Era*. 28 pages of articles on developments in education, either historical or current, with a view to increasing world understanding and cutting through cultural and social prejudices. The magazine incorporates the World Studies Bulletin, and ends with a book review section. ISSN 0028-5048, 25 P or 75 C per issue, 9 issues a year.
International Schools Association. *Bulletin*. Bilingual English and French, 64 pages of notes and news of education trends and information for educators (of publications, particularly resource books, translations, youth problems, etc.); conference news.

European Bureau of Adult Education, Notes & Studies. Trilingual English-French-German, 69 pages, articles on projects undertaken by member countries, short news items and new publications.

World Council of Comparative Education Societies. *Newsletter*. Published in association with the International Bureau of Education (UNESCO). Bilingual English-French, 79 pages, stencil format giving news from the World Council, its national and regional societies, news from the IBE, forthcoming conferences, publications.

Association des Universités Partiellement ou Entièrement de Langue Française. *Idées*. 53 pages d'articles sur des innovations, démarches et expériences dans l'enseignement supérieur, y compris deux sections sur les publications pédagogiques.

La Revue de l'AUPELF : « Université et Espace ». Numéro spécial, vol. XIII, No. 1, juin 1975. 340 pages d'études en profondeur sur la recherche spatiale à l'université et son application; tableaux, diagrammes, graphiques, photos (noir et blanc). Union de Universidades de América Latina. *Universidades*. 289 paginas, seis secciones : Sección doctrinal; Actividades de la UDUAL; Las Universidades de América Latina; Información general; Reseñas bibliográficas; Publicaciones recibidas. Precio del ejemplar : US \$ 2.50; Suscripción anual : US \$ 9.00. MX ISSN 0041-8935.

International Council for Educational Development. *Newsletter*. 8 pages on educational grants and project news + news of staff activities, ICED meetings and publications. Occasional paper number 15 : Some *Thoughts on Higher Education*, by Soedjatmoko (Paper prepared for a seminar on Education, Employment and Equity, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, March 6, 1975). Indonesian focus, 25 pages. Social Science Research Council (New York). *Items*. 15 pages, short study-articles on social science topics, world wide perspective, + grants and publications sections.
International Federation of Secondary Teachers. *Bulletin International/International Bulletin / Internationale Zeitschrift*. Trilingual, English-French-German. Annual subscription : 25 FF. Federation Internationale Syndicale de l'Enseignement. *Courrier des Enseignants*. Bulletin de 11 pages d'informations sur les congrès et d'autres manifestations.

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. *Echo*. Quarterly, 8 pages of worldwide news of projects, conferences, and educational developments; photos (black-and-white).

Federación Panamericana de Asociaciones de Facultades de Medicina. *Boletín*. 20 paginas de informaciones sobre proyectos y reuniones, y resenas bibliográficas. Charles F. Kettering Foundation. *New Ways*. Quarterly, 8 pages, large format, notes on research development in science and education + publications list, mainly US perspective; photos and diagrams (black-and-white).

Association for World Education. *Journal of World Education*. Quarterly, 16 pages, news items on world education, book reviews, meetings, study and travel opportunity, association news.
World University Roundtable. *International Newsletter*. Monthly, + 8 stencilled pages, conference grants news + thoughts on the advancement of education and world understanding in the New Age. US focus, badly arranged and superficial. Experiment in International Living. *Odyssey*, 4-page newsletter of exchange student and similar projects; photos (black-and-white).

UNESCO. *Education des Adultes - notes d'information*. Trimestriel, éditions en langues anglais, français et espagnol. 14 pages sur les programmes UNESCO en faveur de l'éducation des adultes, bibliographie; Alphabétisation - Notes et Nouvelles est incorporée dans ce bulletin, dont la distribution est gratuite.

La Compréhension internationale à l'école. Publié deux fois par an pour le Système UNESCO des écoles associées, articles pour le développement social transnational à l'école, et pour l'élimination du racisme, etc., nouvelles des projets en cours, publications; photos, diagrammes, dessins (noir-et-blanc).

Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO. *The World in the Class Room*. Quarterly, general topics such as development, world problems, international cooperation in a UNESCO and world context but also as they relate to India, UNESCO conference news, Indian National Commission news. Universidad Central de las Villas (Cuba). *Istas. Revista cultural y histórica de 200 páginas con fotos (negro y blanco)*. Institut Belge d'Information et de Documentation. *Interstages*. 60 pages d'études sur le rôle du média, + actualités, formation, publications. Abonnement annuel : 250 FB; prix le numéro : 35 FB.

Reading/La lecture

Mobral Brazil. « Para o Mobral ». « Fac-similes » da correspondência pelos alunos e ex-alunos de alfabetização e educação integrada: as primeiras mensagens de alguém que emergem recentemente do analfabetismo; com fotos, 54. Literacy House, India. *Literacy Today - A panorama of adult literacy*. 16 pages, trends in adult education, conferences, literature, world perspective. International Reading Association. *The Reading Teacher*. 112 pages, in-depth study-articles of the teaching of reading and reading problems + special sections : Children's Book Council Summer Reading Program, Crossfire, the Clip Sheet, Critically Speaking, ERIC/RCS, and others; tables, diagrams, photos (black-and-white). *Reading Today International*. 4-page newsletter put out by the IRA (European Office), in English and French editions (French title : La Lecture dans le Monde); brief reading and education news, conferences and other manifestations. *Right to Read? 75*. A series of 6 bimonthly reports on the US National Right to Read Effort, a program undertaken by the IRA to eliminate illiteracy in the USA by 1980. 4 pages, including photos (black-and-white).

Documentation

UNESCO. *Promotion du livre*. Bulletin mensuel de 8 pages sur les manifestations en faveur de la promotion du livre à travers le monde. International Federation for Documentation. *FID News Bulletin*. Monthly, 12 pages, giving brief news of a wide range of documentation subjects + conference and association news, worldwide perspective. ISSN 0014-5874. Annual subscription : fl. 40. UNESCO. *NATIS Nouvelles*. Bulletin de 4 pages d'informations sur le programme NATIS. *UNISIST Newsletter*. 8 pages, English, French, Russian and Spanish editions, UNISIST and related project news. ISSN 0300-2519. *Innovation*. 12-page newsletter on the International Educational Reporting Service, new ideas, projects and experiments in education. Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics. *IBI Newsletter*. 16 pages (monthly) + 8-page « Forthcoming Events » Calendar supplement (bimonthly). Brief news of developments in a wide range of applications of informatics, conference news, publications. Annual subscription : US \$ 18. Association of Caribbean University and Research Libraries. *Newsletter/Carta Informativa*. 20 pages, bilingual English-Spanish, association news. Association of International Libraries. *Journal*. Quarterly, 34 pages, bilingual English-French, association news, reports on classification systems, bibliographical notes, abstracts and summaries, new publications. Annual subscription : US \$ 10 (or equivalent). Organization of American States. *Inter-American Review of Bibliography - Journal of humanistic studies*. Quarterly, + 120 pages, bilingual English-Spanish (a tendency for more in Spanish than English), study articles on cultural-historical topics, book and article reviews, news and notes section, publications of the OAS and its specialized organizations. UNESCO. *Bulletin de l'Unesco à l'intention des bibliothéques*. Articles sur de différents systèmes et problèmes de documentation, descriptions d'organisations de documentation (et na-

tionales et internationales), sections : publications récentes, nouvelles et informations, échange - publications demandées - distribution gratuite.

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Fédération Internationale des Conseils en Propriété Industrielle. *Revue et Bulletin*. Trilingue anglais-français-allemand, 150 pages, documents, études et rapports sur l'application des brevets, rapports, procès-verbaux et résolutions de l'association. World Intellectual Property Organization. *Industrial Property*. Monthly, English and French editions, association news and meetings, international agreements, activities of other organizations, legislation, book reviews, general studies. Annual subscription : 95 SF; price per issue : 10 SF. *Le Droit d'Auteur*. Mensuel, informations et réunions de l'association conventions et activités internationales, législations nationales. Abonnement annuel : 95 FS; prix le numéro : 10 FS. UNESCO. *Bulletin du droit d'auteur*. Trimestriel, 66 pages, conventions internationales, organisations internationales, réunions, nouvelles et informations, livres reçus, documents. Abonnement annuel : 22 FF; prix le numéro : 6,50 FF.

General/Général

Association Guillaume Budé. *Bulletin (Revue de culture générale)*. Trimestriel, environ 200 pages d'études culturelles. P.E.N. American Center. *The American Pen*. Quarterly, 86 pages, literary pieces, including verse. Annual subscription : \$ 4; price per issue : \$ 1.25. International Folk Music Council. *Bulletin*. 38 pages, association news. International Heinrich Schutz Society. *Acta Sagittariana*. Trilingual, English-French-German, 24-27 pages, association news and news of national sections devoted to the work of Heinrich Schutz (composer and musician). International Amateur Theatre Association. *Information Bulletin*. Bilingual English-French, new format since 1975, articles covering different aspects of amateur theatre, association news. International Student Theatre Union. *Bulletin*. Brief examination of the role of theatre, technical aspects, association news, international meetings, 12 pages. World Crafts Council. *World Crafts Council News*. 6-page newsletter giving association and section news; photos (black-and-white). International Federation of Aero-Philatelic Societies. *Bulletin*. Trilingual, English-French-German, 36 pages, association news, examples of stamps and commemorative post-marks (black-and-white). Association Suisse des Chasseurs de Sons. *Bulletin*. Bilingue allemand-français, 24 pages, informations techniques sur l'enregistrement sonore, sur les concours internationaux d'enregistrement et d'autres manifestations internationales; ce Bulletin sert comme bulletin de la Fédération Internationale des Chasseurs de Son. Prix le numéro : 5 FF. UNESCO. *Patrimoine Culturel de l'Humanité*. 12 pages d'informations sur la préservation et la mise en valeur du patrimoine culturel, le rôle du musée dans la vie culturelle et dans l'éducation scolaire et extrascolaire; photos (noir-et-blanc). International Council of Museums, *ICOM News*. 44 pages, bilingual English-French, technical information articles, association news, museum news, worldwide perspective, publications; photos (black-and-white). Annual subscription to nonmembers : US \$ 10. UNESCO, Oficina Regional de Ciencia y Tecnología de la UNESCO para América Latina y el Caribe. *Boletín*. 62 páginas, artículos científicos, noticias de la UNESCO, actividades de la oficina, noticias de la región, bibliografía. calendario de reuniones.

Asian National Commissions for UNESCO, UNESCO-Asia. Quarterly, 36 pages, bilingual English-French, regional meetings and programmes, news from regional offices, news from national sections; photos (black-and-white).

Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO. *Newsletter*. 24 pages, international UNESCO news, News-in-brief section of international news and events with special relevance to education, Indian National Commission news, UNESCO publications.

Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO). *Newsletter*. 64 pages, bilingual Arab-English (mainly Arab), news of the different departments of ALECSO, news of the Arab world.

UNESCO. *Features*. English and French editions, articles cover such topics as general culture, education, medical care, pollution, activities and programmes of member organisations of UNESCO, brief news, drawings (black-and-white).

Impact of Science on Society. English and French editions, in-depth study-articles on a specific topic per issue, such as the rational use of health resources, youth and science, etc., 70-100 pages; photos (black-and-white). Annual subscription : 32 FF; price per issue : 9.50 FF.

Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization. *The Arab Culture*. Short English section (36 pages), long Arab section, various aspects of culture, education and science; photos, drawings, maps (black-and-white). ISSN 0301-7869.

Sport

Union Internationale des Associations d'Alpinisme. *Bulletin*.

Trilingual English-French-German, association news.

Union Internationale de Spéléologie. *UIS - Bulletin*. 16 pages,

quadrilingue allemand-anglais-espagnol-français, manifestations, documents, publications, nouvelles de l'association.

Fédération Internationale de Football Association. *FIFA News*.

English, French, German and Spanish editions, monthly, reports on international matches, symposia on related topics such as sports medicine, exposure of instances of corruption in the sport, examination of regulations procedure, refereeing, etc., news from national associations, results of international matches, visitors to FIFA House, books received : photos (black-and-white). Annual Subscription : (North Africa and Europe) 30 SF; (Africa and Near East) 35 SF; (rest of world) 40 SF.

Union des Associations Européennes de Football. *Bulletin Officiel de l'UEFA*. 39 pages, trilingue allemand-anglais-français, articles traitant des problèmes, tels que la violence, la politique en sport, informations européennes générales, nouvelles des associations-membres, nouveaux livres, communications officielles; photos (noir et blanc).

UEFA Informations. 7 pages stencillées, nouvelles de l'association, résultats des matchs européens.

international Weightlifting Federation. *International Weightlifting*. Monthly, 18 pages, bilingual English-French, competition news, mainly results; photos (black-and-white). Annual subscription : (Europe) £ 2; (elsewhere) £ 3.

Confédération Européenne de Billard. *Le Billard*. Trimestriel 8 pages de nouvelles et résultats des championnats européens et internationaux; photos (noir et blanc).

Centre de Documentación e Información del Instituto Nacional de Deportes, Educación Física y Recreación (Cuba). *Boletín Científico-Técnico INDER-Cuba*. 70 páginas de estudios de diversos aspectos de deportes diferentes y educación física : English contents and summaries of articles; Sommaire et résumés d'articles en langue française.

Ministerio de Educación Pública y Deportes, Ecuador. *Boletín Informativo*. 87 páginas de informaciones sobre proyectos y actividades nacionales e internacionales en deportes y educación; photos y dibujos (negro y blanco).

Artificial languages/Langues artificielles

Union Mundial pro Interlingua. *Currerlo*. Bimonthly, covers wide range of topics; the language is very close to Latin and Spanish.

Interlingue-Union. *Cosmoglotta*. Bimonthly, various subjects of a transcultural nature, publications; the language is not to be confused with Interlingua : it is also heavily Latin-based but with more leanings towards Italian + other influences. Annual subscription : 15 SF (5 issues); 12 SF (3 issues); 8 SF per issue. ISSN 0010-9533.

Internacia Scienca Asocio Esperantista. *Scienca Revuo*. 40 pages, scientific studies, short news section at end. ISSN 0048-9557.

Buttero. 8-page folded sheet, association news.

Universala Esperanto-Asocio. *Esperanto*. Monthly, about 20 pages, cultural and literary (including verse, play extracts), book reviews, conference information, official information.

Laborista Esperanto-Asocio. *SAT Amikaro*. 8 pages, mensuel, nouvelles de l'association.

Sennacieca Asocio Tutmonda. *Sennaciulo*. 8-page newsletter; photos (black-and-white).

Internacia Fervojista Esperanto-Federacio. *Internacia Fervojisto*. Bimonthly, 14-16 pages, association activities and news; photos and maps (black-and-white).

La Skolta Esperantista Ligo. *La Skolta Mondo*. Quarterly, association and general scouting news; photos, graphics (black-and-white).

Ornitologia Rondo Esperantilingua. *La Mevo - Internacia revuo ornitologio*. Quarterly, articles and news of ornithological interest, association news; photos and drawings (black-and-white). Price per issue Nfl. 2.

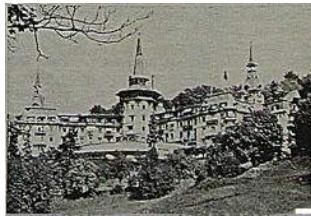
Mondpaca Esperantista Movado. *Paco*. 16 pages, general peace news, association and section news, arts : books, theatre, film; photos, witty cartoons and other graphics (black-and-white).

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Book Reviews

The Functional Theory of Politics,
by David Mitrany.

London School of Economics and Political Science/Martin Robertson & Co. Ltd. 1975, ISBN 0 85520 097 9, xxv + 294 pages.

This book is a series of essays in which the author traces the evolution of his theory of « functionalism ». It is divided into four parts : the first is autobiographical; the second composed of three « statements » of principle made in 1932, 1941 and 1943; the third part illustrates a range of economic, social and political problems to which functionalism could be applied as a problem-solving tool; the fourth and final section « Retrospect and Prospect » summarises functionalism, sets it in the context of other internationalist theories and examines perspectives for the future. The volume is introduced by Paul Taylor.

The main principles of functionalism embody a three-fold idea : that people can learn to evolve from loyalty to the nation state by the experience of fruitful international cooperation; that adequate international organization can increase the welfare of the individual beyond the state's capacity as a provider; and that these rewards would be greater when the organization is working across national boundaries. The theory encompasses the ideals of international cooperation, interdependence and integration, but upholds the importance of cultural as opposed to political sovereignty. Growing from « an interest without pre-judice, but with an almost despairing concern through two World Wars at the utter futility of competing political erections and the ways of « armed security », it forms one of the major bases for modern internationalist thinking, with a continuing relevance through subsequent new modes and trends.

Mitrany concentrates on the practical effectuation of peace. In trying to find a workable peace system, he analyses the social, economic and political causes of conflict, weighing alternative structures. The essays in Part 3 of the book, written from 1938 to 1973, cover concepts and practical aspects of nationality and nationalism, neutrality, alliance systems, economic policy, war, peacemaking, international security, the protection of human rights, international equality, decolonization, international technical assistance, and an analysis of the United Nations in its historical perspective. In Part 4 he assesses the current world situation against a background of political theories past and present, and compares 19th and 20th century developments. He reassesses the func-

tional approach to politics, its place and usefulness in modern society. In so doing, he extends its possible applications and perspectives beyond those initially envisaged.

He summarises the 19th century as one of political constitutionalism and economic internationalism in the spirit of Western Enlightenment. The 20th century is essentially the era of social aspiration, which has involved a return to nationalism - to a large extent the result of decolonization. This nationalism is both economic and social, and inevitably political, though the politics is of an administrative rather than constitutional kind. He describes this as an Eastern influence, with a natural tendency towards despotism, or totalitarianism in the modern context. National political theory can add nothing to this; in contrast, international political theory, particularly from the West, emanates in profusion. He criticizes the modern « scientific » approach to international political theory which attempts to supply the ultimate answer or formula for the world situation. This is too rigid and does not take account of change, time or place. In contrast, functionalism has no « imperative prescription for a social or political ultimate » since it expresses - the political application of the outlook and mutuality of humanism ». It splits up functions and tackles them individually, without necessarily working through official channels, governments, the UN, etc., but through groups or organizations based on a need. These groups come into being, expand, shrink or die according to consensus and the task at hand. « Functionalism knows only one logic, the logic of the problem, and a problem always apt to be in flux in its elements, its spread and its effects ».

Mitrany regards size, or bigness, with resulting dehumanization and social apathy, as one of the major obstacles in 20th century organization. Functionalism allows for any political, social, economic, religious or cultural affiliations in the individual, and by extension in society as a whole. In this way and in tackling problems in context as they appear, it could help restore « representative initiative and control », but without the former territorial limits. However, we are also at a cross-roads of political evolution. We can move towards an era of institutionalized cooperation, concentrating on positive common interest, and making use of new technology and new social awareness. Alternatively, the new technology will be used for negative nationalistic purposes, resulting in conflict and « nuclear challenge », which will leave the world a remnant of scarred communities struggling for survival.

S.F.T.

Functionalism — Theory and Practice in International Relations,
edited by A.J.R. Groom and Paul Taylor

University of London Press. 1975
ISBN 0 340 16153 1, 354 pages.

Divided into three sections, a short introduction by the editors. Part I giving the theoretical perspectives and Part II giving problems and dimensions, this book is a collection of essays by various authors from different parts of the globe. They include senior scholars, some practitioners in international relations, and younger researchers. The book closes with an extensive bibliography.

The aim of the book, according to the editors is two-fold : . to provide students with a comprehensive survey of an important approach to the problems and organisation of world society and to provide an assessment of the current state of the theory, both conceptually and empirically ». The focus is functionalism, but the contributors reflect a range of viewpoints regarding its role in the analysis and resolution of the world situation. Part I of the book outlines crisply and clearly the theoretical aspects of functionalism, developments in the theory (neofunctionalism) and instances of unorthodox approaches to functionalism, such as that of Ernst Haas) and its possible application. The papers probe, raise questions regarding the nature of international society, and the value of the theory. In each case, direct reference is made to institutional or organisational fact and evolution, forecasting possible trends, particularly in the application of a functionalist approach. David Mitrany contributes two papers to this section, giving it a solid base. In Part II the papers spotlight different structures in the world community, the problems they pose or with which they are faced, and the impact of functionalism within the structures, and on the problems. The section opens with an historic analysis of the League of Nations and functionalist practice during that period. It follows with a study of the UN Specialised Agencies, the UN International Secretariats, international non-governmental organisations (a paper contributed by A.J.N. Judge, Assistant Secretary General of the IAI and Kjell Skjelsbaek of the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo), and multinational corporations. The final papers cover conflict resolution, international economic relations, and the limits of functionalism in the light of the South-East Asian situation. The contents are wide-ranging, providing very solid intellectual material. The overall approach is less philosophical and more academic than Mitrany's own book (reviewed here). For that reason it is also less digestible, although as a working tool, manifestly useful, and perhaps more particularly accented towards a specialised public, S.F.T.

LISTE DES PUBLICATIONS DE L'UAI

Printemps 1976

ANNUAIRE DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

Cette publication réalisée en collaboration avec les Nations Unies est le seul annuaire de références s'étendant au réseau mondial des organisations internationales. Il est le résultat d'enquêtes et de questionnaires mis au point par une équipe de rédacteurs et dont les données ont été confiées à un ordinateur et traitées par bande magnétique.

Quatre mille trois cents organisations internationales, gouvernementales et non gouvernementales y sont décrites. Chaque notice donne les informations suivantes : nom en français, anglais et autres langues, si il y a lieu, adresse principale et secondaires, nom du secrétariat général, historique, buts, structure, commissions techniques et régionales, personnel et finances, relations consultatives, membres et leur nationalité, principales activités et programmes, lieux et dates des réunions les plus récentes (passées et futures), publications périodiques ou non.

En supplément, on trouve une section importante comprenant des listes, tableaux, statistiques diverses : les membres des Nations Unies, des Institutions Spécialisées et Instituts associés; les organisations non gouvernementales ayant le statut consultatif auprès des Nations Unies et/ou des Institutions Spécialisées; les organisations non gouvernementales les plus fréquemment reconnues par les organisations inter-gouvernementales; les groupements d'organisations internationales non gouvernementales; les statistiques sur le nombre d'organisations internationales et leur répartition géographique; les noms et adresses des fondations à vocation internationale; les noms et adresses des instituts, centres et écoles de relations internationales; les noms et adresses des chercheurs spécialisés dans les relations internationales; la bibliographie des documents sur les réseaux d'associations transnationales.

L'ouvrage paraît en version française et anglaise. Les mises à jour de l'Annuaire (changements d'adresse, nouvelles organisations internationales, etc.) paraissent régulièrement dans la Revue « Associations Internationales ».

ANNUAIRE DES PROBLÈMES MONDIAUX ET DU POTENTIEL HUMAIN

La première édition — expérimentale — de cet ouvrage de 1000 pages sort de presse au début de l'année 1976. C'est le résultat d'un ambitieux projet qui consiste à présenter ensemble dans un cadre unique l'information clé sur les changements sociaux dans le monde et faire apparaître les relations réelles ou possibles entre ces sources d'information.

L'ouvrage comprend 13 sections :

- les problèmes mondiaux et régionaux (identifiés pour la première fois)
- les concepts du développement humain
- les disciplines intellectuelles
- les secteurs économiques
- les organisations et institutions internationales
- les produits de base
- les professions et occupations
- les concepts interdisciplinaires et intégrateurs
- les sociétés multinationales
- les maladies humaines
- les périodiques internationaux (et publications en séries)
- les traités multilatéraux
- les valeurs humaines,

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR (CALENDRIER ANNUEL DES RÉUNIONS INTERNATIONALES)

Ce calendrier répertorie, les réunions internationales prévues et annoncées non seulement pour l'année en cours, mais également pour les années suivantes jusqu'aux dates les plus éloignées pour lesquelles des prévisions ont été faites. Il comprend deux parties principales : une section chronologique et une section géographique. Dans la première partie les informations sont classées selon les dates de réunion et comportent les détails suivants : date, lieu, nom du (ou des) institut(s) organisatrice(s), type de réunion, thème, nombre de participants attendus, nombre de pays représentés, mention, si y a lieu, d'exposition conjointe, référence à la notice descriptive dans l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales, adresse de l'organisation. Dans la deuxième partie, les mêmes informations sont reprises mais classées par continent et, à l'intérieur de ceux-ci, par pays et par ville.

Des index détaillés complètent le volume : un index des organisations internationales rappelle pour chacune de celles-ci classées selon leur titre anglais, les dates et lieux des réunions

qui vont se tenir sous leurs auspices. Un index analytique en anglais est établi à partir des objets généraux et particuliers de chaque réunion. Enfin une liste « dernière minute » donne des informations nouvelles ou complémentaires aux sections précédentes. Elles sont présentées par ordre chronologique et ne sont pas repisées dans la section géographique. L'édition annuelle du Calendrier est complétée par dix suppléments qui paraissent régulièrement dans la Revue « Associations Internationales ».

ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES/INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Revue illustrée, 10 numéros par an, essentiellement consacrée au réseau des associations transnationales (internationales non gouvernementales et sans but lucratif). Ces associations regroupent de plus le monde des millions d'individus dont elles sont le porte-parole ou le point de rencontre. Ces associations contribuent chaque année aux programmes internationaux pour plus d'un milliard de dollars.

Elles sont le contrepoint dont la nécessité est de plus en plus largement reconnue dans tous les secteurs, aux initiatives gouvernementales et inter-gouvernementales.

Etudes et informations dans « Associations Internationales »

sont au service de ces associations d'abord et aussi de tous ceux qui s'intéressent à elles : informations spécifiques sur les activités des associations, leurs congrès, leurs réunions; articles et études sur les problèmes et intérêts communs aux associations; statistiques, recensions bibliographiques; chroniques des nouvelles organisations; changements d'adresse (suppléments à l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales); calendrier des réunions internationales (supplément à l'International Congress Calendar).

LES BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- Bibliographie sélective sur l'organisation internationale (1885-1964) par G.P. Speeckaert. 2e édition, 1965. 350 titres relatifs à l'organisation internationale en général et 730 titres relatifs à 214 organisations différentes.
- Répertoire des périodiques publiés par les organisations internationales. 3e édition, 1969. 1734 périodiques dont 1475 publiés par 1071 organisations internationales non gouvernementales (sciences, médecine, éducation, jeunesse, arts, religion, technologie, économie, etc.)
- Bibliographie des ouvrages, comptes rendus de congrès et documents reçus par l'UAI, trimestriellement dans « Associations Internationales ».
- Bibliographie des comptes rendus des réunions internationales tenues en 1957 (1963) tenues en 1958 (1964) tenues en 1969 (1966) 3 volumes
- Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings 1ère édition, congrès tenus de 1960 à 1967 (épuisé) 2e édition, congrès tenus de 1962 à 1969 publication provisoirement suspendue.

LES ÉTUDES

Série « Documents pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non gouvernementales »

N°1 L'avenir des organisations internationales non gouvernementales (épuisé)

N°2 Commentary on Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations and official basic texts

(épuisé)
N°3 Un plan d'évaluation des organisations internationales non gouvernementales. Rapport par J. Meynaud

N°4 (épuisé)
Plan for Evaluating International Non-Governmental Organizations

(épuisé)
N°5 Les 1978 organisations internationales fondées depuis le Congrès de Vienne (épuisé)

N°6 Relations between the Council of Europe and International non-governmental organizations, by Peter H. Rohr (épuisé)

N°7 The 1978 international organizations founded since the Congress of Vienna (épuisé)

N°8 Les congrès internationaux de 1681 à 1899, liste complète (épuisé)

N°9 Facilitation problems of international associations. The legal, fiscal and administrative facilities of international non-governmental organizations, by R.S. Rodgers, 1962.

N°10 Freedom of association. A study of the role of international non-governmental organizations in the development process of emerging countries, par James E. Knott, Jr.

- N° 11-12 La coopération internationale et nous. Version française, anglaise et néerlandaise, par L. Verniers. 1962.
- N° 14 Les congrès internationaux de 1900 à 1919.
- N° 15 Les relations entre l'Unesco et les organisations non-gouvernementales, par R. Papini.
- N° 16-17 L'Union des Associations Internationales 1910-1970. Passé, Présent et Avenir. Version française, anglaise, allemande, espagnole, italienne.
- N° 18-19 La nouvelle société ouverte. Un séminaire de réflexion sur le rôle à venir du réseau des associations internationales. Version française, anglaise, allemande, espagnole, italienne. 1973.
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- Série « La science des congrès ».
- N° 1 Théorie et pratique de l'organisation des congrès internationaux. Version française.
- N° 2 Manuel de l'organisateur de congrès, par L.R. Duchesne. Programmation d'une réunion internationale, ' tableau mural français-anglais.
- N° 3 Compte rendu du 3e Congrès des organisations et techniciens de congrès internationaux, Rome 1962. Les moyens audio-visuels, Les expositions associées, Les relations publiques. Version française et anglaise.
- N° 4 Guide pratique à l'usage des utilisateurs de services d'interprétation de conférence, par l'Association internationale des interprètes de conférence. Version française et anglaise.
- N° 5 Les divers types de réunions internationales, l'aménagement des salles, l'équipement et les services, par G.P Speeckaert. Version française et anglaise.
- N° 6 Le 4e Congrès international sur l'organisation des congrès. Copenhague 1966. Compte-rendu. Les divers types de réunions internationales et leur aménagement matériel. Les participants et les orateurs. Les investissements financiers consacrés aux congrès et leur rentabilité. Version française et anglaise.
- N° 7 L'organisation des réunions médicales internationales, par le Conseil des Organisations internationales des Sciences médicales. Version française et anglaise.
- N° 8 Les organisations internationales face à l'aspect budgétaire : l'économie de leurs coûts. Compte rendu du 5e Congrès International sur l'Organisation des Congrès, Barcelone 1970. Version française et anglaise.
- N° 9 Guide pratique des services linguistiques (traduction, comptes rendus analytiques, édition) à l'exclusion de l'interprétation, par l'Association internationale des traducteurs de conférences. Version française et anglaise.
- N° 10 Les techniques nouvelles et l'organisation des congrès. Les congrès dans la région Asie-Pacifique. Compte rendu du 6e Congrès sur l'organisation des congrès. Kyoto 1975. Version française et anglaise.
- Comment participer aux réunions internationales : 82 conseils. Version française, anglaise, allemande.
- Conseils aux auteurs et conférenciers, par le Centraal Comité voor Voordracht en Publicatie (Pays-Bas). Version française et anglaise.
- Deux petites brochures, format poche, papier bille, pour tous les participants aux congrès internationaux.

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New International Meetings Announced

Les informations faisant l'objet de cette rubrique constituent les suppléments au « Annual international congress calendar » 16e édition, 1976.
Le signe * indique un changement ou complément aux informations publiées précédemment.

This calendar is a monthly supplement to information listed in the - Annual International Congress Calendar » 16th edition 1976.
The sign * indicates supplementary information or modification to previous announcements.

- 1976 1st quarter La Paz (Bolivia)
Int Union of Architects, Commissions « Formation de l'Architecte » et « Exercice de la Profession », Groupe III, Réunion. (YB n° 2689)
Colegio de Arquitectos de Bolivia, Cajon Postal 2447, La Paz.
- 1976 Feb 2-5 Nairobi (Kenya)
United Nations Environment Programme, Human settlement technology meeting P.40. (YB n° 4161)
Mr JGN Mahinda, Director, Kenyatta Conference Centre, P O Box 30746, Nairobi.
- 1976 Feb 5 London (UK)
Institution of Physics, Materials and Testing Group, One day meeting on absorption of sound and vibration.
Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1 8QX, UK.
- 1976 Feb 9-14 Nairobi (Kenya)
FAO, Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres, 10th session, P. 140. (YB n° 971)
Mr JGN Mahinda, Director, Kenyatta Conference Centre, P O Box 30746, Nairobi.
- 1976 Feb 10-11 Zurich (Switzerland)
Int Federation of Association Football, Commission des Arbitres, Réunion. (YB n° 1856)
FIFA House, 11 Hitzigweg, CH-8023 Zurich.
- 1976 Feb 14-16 Bombay (India)
Asian Association of Paediatric Surgery, Congress, P : 300, C : 18. (YB n° 4019)
R K Gandhi, MD, K E M Hospital, Parel, Bombay 400 012.
- 1976 Feb Middle World Council of Management, CECIOS, Board and assembly. (YB n° 1730)
CECOS, NIVE, Parkstraal 18, The Hague, Netherlands.
- 1976 Feb 16-20 Nairobi (Kenya)
Int Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, Pan African conference and seminar, P. 50. (YB n° 1892)
Mr JGN Mahinda, Director, Kenyatta Conference Centre, P O Box 30746, Nairobi.
- 1976 Feb 18-20 Pittsburgh (Pa., USA)
Int conference on the implementation of management science in social organizations.
Dennis P Slevin, Conference Co-chairman, Graduate School of Business, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, USA.
- 1976 Feb 23-26 Tel Aviv (Israel)
1st Int congress of family therapy, P : 200.
Kenes, P O B 16271, Tel Aviv.
- 1976 Feb 23-27 Chiang Mai (Thailand)
Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center/Int Soybean Program of the Universities of Illinois and Puerto Rico/Host Govt. of Thailand, Conference : Expanding the use of soybean (A conference (or Asia and Oceania). P : 200, C : 20.
Int Soybean Program, 113 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801, USA.
- 1976 Feb 24-25 Vancouver (Canada)
Int Air Transport Association, 13th biennial public relations conference. (YB n° 1149)
ATA, 1155 Mansfield Street, Montreal 113, Canada.
- 1976 Feb 25 Monte Carlo (Monaco)
European Federation of Conference Towns, Réunion du Comité Directeur. (YB n° 727)
Palais des Congrès, Esplanade de l'Europe 2, B-4000 Liege, Belgium.
- 1976 Feb 26-29 Monte Carlo (Monaco)
Marché Int des Villes de Congrès, Mivico 76, Journées Int d'études sur les congrès, conventions et voyages de stimulation, Ex. ACTUAL, 43 avenue Marceau, F-75116 Paris, France.
- 1976 Feb 26-27 Paris (France)
pour les communautés, les charmeurs et les transitaires (YB n° 1490)
- 1976 Feb 27-29 London (UK)
Int Falcon Movement-Socialist Educational Int, IC meeting, Place du Samedai 13, Bte 10, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium. (YB n° 1821)
- 1976 Feb 1976 Feb Canberra (Australia)
Int Society of Hypertension, 9th symposium. Prof F Gross, Pharmakologisches Institut, Hauptstrasse 47-51, D-6900 Heidelberg, Germany.
- 1976 Feb Dakar (Senegal)
Int Federation of Beekeepers' Associations, Symposium : L'apiculture aux pays en voie de développement. Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, Rome, Italy. (YB n° 1867)
- 1976 Feb Teheran (Iran)
Int Peace Academy, Seminar for Iranian diplomats : Mediation, negotiation and peacekeeping. 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA. (YB n° 2339)
- 1976 Mar 1-6 Nairobi (Kenya)
Pan-African conference on trade union action against youth unemployment P : 35, Mr J GN Mahinda, Director, Jenyatta Conference Centre P O Box 30746 Nairobi.
- 1976 Mar 3-6 Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
Meeting : Cor pulmonale chronicum. Dr S Daum, I Medizinische Klinik der Technischen Universität München, D-8000 Munich 80.
- 1976 Mar 5-7 Innsbruck (Austria)
Europäischen Gesellschaft für Gastrokamera - Diagnostik, 8. Magensymposium. Chirurgischen Universitätsklinik, Anichstrasse 35, A-6020 Innsbruck.
- 1976 Mar 6 New Delhi (India)
World Council of Management, AAMOCIOS, Workshop on rural development. (YB n° 1730)
AAMOCIOS, c/o Singapore Institute of Management, POB 3040, Singapore 9.
- 1976 Mar 7 Bombay (India)
World Council of Management, AAMOCIOS, Executive Committee. (YB n° 1730)
AAMOCIOS, c/o Singapore Institute of Management, POB 3040, Singapore 9.
- 1976 Mar 8 Bombay (India)
World Council of Management, Management Board. (YB n° 1730)
1 rue de Varembe, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
- 1976 Mar 8-13 Brussels (Belgium)
Centre Universitaire du Film Scientifique et des Moyens Audio-Visuels de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, 79 Festival int du film scientifique et technique, EX. Avenue F Roosevelt 50, B-1050 Brussels.
- 1976 Mar 8-15 Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
Asian Asian Legal Consultative Committee, Annual session : Law of the sea, environmental law, state succession in respect of treaties, int commercial arbitration, P : 120. (YB n° 69)
20 Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar IV, New Delhi 110024, India.
- 1976 Mar 9-15 Tel Aviv (Israel)
European Society for Paediatric Haematology and Immunology, 5th Meeting, P : 500. Kenes, PO Box 16271, Tel Aviv.
- 1976 Mar 10-12 Montreux (Switzerland)
8th Int personnel conference : The Personnel manager as business manager, R The Registrar, Management Centre Europe, Avenue des Arts 4, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.
- 1976 Mar 11-13 Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Civil Defence Organization, Séminaire pour cadres nationaux de la protection civile. (YB n° 1506)
Secrétariat Permanent de l'OIPC, case Postale 124, CH-1211 Geneva 6.
- 1976 Mar 12-14 Nice (France)
European Confederation of Agriculture, Groupa Assurances Agricoles, Réunion, Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland. (YB n° 686)

1976 Mar 15-17	Brussels (Belgium)	Wurzburg (Germany Fed Rep)
Association Int des Presses Universitaires de Langue Francaise . Assemblee generale P. 20-25 . C. 9		Int Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling. 7th Int conference ; Nouvelles tendances et perspectives sur "counselling". (YB n° 2423)
Editions de l'Universite de Bruxelles, Parc Leopold, B-1040 Brussels.		Dr D A L Hope, Secretary IRTAC, Brunei University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB 3PH, UK.
1976 Mar 15-18	Ibadan (Nigeria)	Ostend (Belgium)
Symposium on C.V.D. In Africa. Dr O Akinugbe, c/o Nigerian Cardiac Society, UCH, Mail Bag N° 5116, Ibadan.		Congrès des Jeunes Unesco club. Ministère van Nederlandse Kultur. Kortenberglaan 158, B-1040 Brussels Belgium.
1976 Mar 15-18	Nairobi (Kenya)	Ottawa (Canada)
African Airlines Association. 8th Annual general assembly. P : 60. Mr J G N Mahinda, Director, Kenyatta Conference Centre, P O Box 30746, Nairobi.		15th Annual Canadian hydrographic conference. Mr L P Murdoch or Ms S Van Dyk, Co-Chairman, 15th Annual Canadian Hydrographie Conference, Canadian Hydrographie Service, Department of the
1976 Mar 16-18	Bruno (Czechoslovakia)	Jakarta (Indonesia)
Int Geomorphological Map of Europe. Drafting Group. Session. Geographical Institute of the CSAV, Ass Prof Dr J Demek, Mendelovo 1, Bruno.		Asian Development Bank. 9th Annual meeting of the Board of Governors. (YB n° 77)
1976 Mar 16-19	Geneva (Switzerland)	Central (Belgium)
Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. 13th Conference assembly. Keith E Kentopp, C P 78, CH-1211 Geneva.		Congress of the Watch Tower Society. Jehovah's Getuigen, Kring 12, Hot ter Mere 16. B-9000 Gent, Belgium.
1976 May 17-21	Liblice (Czechoslovakia)	Timisoara (Romania)
Symposium "Physical properties of uppermantle rocks in relation to geodynamic processes". Geophysical Institute of the CSAV, Dr V Baouska, CSC, Boon II, cp 1401, Sportif, Prague 4, Czechoslovakia.		Balkan Medical Union. 13e Cours int de perfectionnement "Actualités dans les maladies vasculaires - actualités en néphrologie - conférences et communications libres." (YB n° 162) UMB, Gabriel Péri, 7000, Bucharest (5,1), Romania.
1976 Mar 22-26	Paris (France)	Bruges (Belgium)
Standing Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations. 2nd Meeting. P : 120. Secretary of the NGO Standing Committee, Unesco House, S.388, F-75700 Paris, France.		1976 Apr 22-24 4th Int congress of brick manufacturers. Nat. Groeping van de Kleiijverheid, Wisverkoperstraat 13, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.
* 1976 Mar 23-27	Dublin (Ireland)	Strasbourg (France)
Int Union of Architects. Group de Travail Construction et Industrialisation. Se Colloque : Modes d'industrialisation et environnement. du conflit à l'harmonie : et 3 sous-thèmes : le site, l'usager et les modes d'industrialisation (YB n° 2689)		Conference des Regions de l'Europe du Nord-Ouest : Aménagement et transports (organisation des transports, élément de la planification et de l'aménagement régional et urbain). Mr le Prof Komoss, Secrétaire Général de la CRENO, Korte Winkel 9, B-8000 Bruges, Belgium.
1976 Mar 23-29	Brussels (Belgium)	Vienna (Austria)
Int Falcon Movement - Socialist Educational Int. IC Meeting. (YB n° 1821)		1976 Apr 29-30 European Confederation of Agriculture, Groupe Mécanisation. Réunion. Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brugg, Switzerland.
Place du Samedi 13. Bte 10 B-1000 Brussels.		1976 Apr 29-30 Society for Investigative Dermatology- Convention. Dr W M Sams, Jr. 3941 S Cherry Street, Englewood, Col 80110, USA.
1976 Mar end	Brussels (Belgium)	Paris (France)
European Confederation of Agriculture, Comité Spécial pour la Protection de l'Environnement. Réunion. Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brugg, Switzerland.		1976 May 1st half European Confederation of Agriculture. Groupe Economie Forestière. Réunion. (YB n° 686)
1976 Mar	Jakarta (Indonesia)	Strasbourg (France)
Association of South East Asian Nations. Regional conference among ASEAN member countries for the establishment of a regional documentation center for visual and performing arts. ASEAN, Pejambon Street 6, Jakarta.		Int Falcon Movement - Socialist Educational Int. Seminar : Co-operation or competition in sports and outdoor activities. (YB n° 1821)
1976 Spring late	Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)	Place du Samedi 13, Bte 10. B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.
Int Hotel Association. Council meeting. 89 rue du Faubourg Saint Honore, F-75008 Paris, France.		1976 May 3 (3 weeks)
(YB n° 2110)		World Health Organization. World health assembly. 29th session, and Executive Board, 58th session. WHO, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland. (YB n° 3548)
1976 Apr 1	New Orleans (La. USA)	Geneva (Switzerland)
Louisiana Crafts Council. 9th National-International sculpture conference. Louisiana Crafts Council, 139 Broadway, New Orleans, La 70118, USA.		1976 May 2-7
1976 Apr 4-6	Maria Laach (Germany)	London (UK)
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations. Assises int. UMOFC, 20 rue Notre-Dame des Champs, F-75006 Paris. (YB n° 3594)		1976 May 5 Institute of Physics. Electron Microscopy and Analysis Group. Meeting on scanning transmission electron microscopy. Mr K Anderson, AEI Scientific Apparatus Division, Barton Dock Road, Umiton Manchester, UK.
1976 Apr 5-8	Kingston (Jamaica)	Paris (France)
Inter American Press Association. Midyear meeting. IPA, 141 N.E. Third Avenue, Miami, Fla 33132, USA.		1976 May 10-12 European Association of Editors of Biological Periodicals. 3rd General assembly : Experience with innovation in Journal editing and production. (YB n° 565)
1976 Apr 5-9	Radolfzell (Germany, Fed Rep)	Royal, Slough, Bucks SL2 3BN, UK.
9th Int specialist conference on East-West trade : East-West economic and trading relations, with special reference to licensing and technological expertise in contractual practice, and to legal protection for commerce. Gesellschaft für Ost-und Südostkunde, Bismarckstrasse 5, A-4020 Linz, Austria!		J R Metcalfe, Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, Farnham House, Farnham
* 1976 Apr 7-9	Southampton (UK)	
Institute of Physics. Vacuum Group- Conference on the interaction of electron with solids.		
Mrs Margaret Wainwright, Department of Physics, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, UK.		
1976 Apr 10	Paris (France)	
Int Union of Architects, Commissions . Formation de l'Architecte » et « Exercice de la Profession ». Groupe 1. Réunion conjointe. Section Française de l'UIA, 51 rue Raynouard, F-75016 Paris, France.		

1976 May 11-13 World processing conference and exhibition, Business Equipment Trade Association, 109 Kingsway, London WC2B 6RU, UK.	London (UK)	1976 Jun 19-24Louisville (Ky, USA)
1976 May 17-19 Inter-American Development Bank. Board of Governors. Annual meeting. SOS 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20577, USA.	Cancun (Mexico) (YB n° 1069)	Supreme Council Order of Amaranth. Convention, P : 1000. G R Laurens, 9997 S W 57th Avenue, Portland, Ore 97219, USA.
1976 May 17-19 Int Electrotechnical Commission. General meeting. 1 rue de Varembé, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	Nice (France) (YB n° 1800)	1976 Jun 19-26Warsaw (Poland) Int Falcon Movement - Socialist Educational Int. All European youth and students meeting. Place du Samedi 13, Bte 10, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.
1976 May 17-21 Association Générale des Hygiénistes et Techniciens Municipaux, 56e Congrès. Séminaire sur les techniques de traitement d'eau d'épuration et la formation du personnel d'exploitation de ces stations. Problèmes de qualité de l'eau: Les textes nouveaux de la réglementation française et européennes pour la protection de l'environnement Urbains.	Tours (France)	1976 Jun 19-25Chicago (Ill, USA) Int Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists ASMT, Joint int conference for medical technology. (YB n° 1310)
9 rue de Phalsbourg, F-75017 Paris, France.		American Society for Medical Technology, 555 S West Loop South, Suite 200, Bellair, Texas 77401, USA.
1976 May 19-21 Int Union of Advertisers Association. Meeting. (YB n° 2690) Union Belge des Annonceurs, 4 rue de la Chancellerie, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium. *	Bruges (Belgium)	1976 Jun 22-23Paris (France) ISODARCO, c/o C Schaeff, Istituto di Fisica, Università degli Studi, Piazzale delle Scienze 5, I-00165 Rome, Italy.
1976 May 23-26 Int Federation of Associations of Catholic Doctors. 3e Congrès européen : Le médecin et la législation - P. 600. 156 Lambeth Road, London SE 1, UK.	London (UK) (YB n° 1857)	1976 Jun 23-26Lincoln (Neb. USA)
1976 May 24-26 European Tissue Culture Society. Meeting, P : 50. DIS Congress Service, 3 Knabrostræde, DK-1210 Copenhagen K.	Aarhus (Denmark)	1976 Jun 25-28Paris (France) Int Fotoprint Association . Meeting, P : 450. W C Greiner, 1230 Clearview Boulevard, Lincoln, Neb 68512, USA.
* 1976 May 26-30 European Billiards Confederation/World Billiards Union. Congress. M Knockaert, Tarwestraat 27, B-8400 Ostend.	Ostend (Belgium) (YB n° 594/3479)	1976 Jun 25-28Paris (France) Int Federation of Translators. Council meeting. Heidelbergstraat 269, B-9110 Sint-Amandsberg, Belgium.
1976 May 27-29 Int Study Group for Research in Cardiac Metabolism. 8th Annual meeting Prof Yoshiro Ito, 8th annual meeting of ISGRCM, Tokyo University Branch Hosp., Meijirodai 3-28-6, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112, Japan.	Tokyo (Japan)	1976 Jun 25-28Moscow (USSR) Int Federation of Beekeepers' Association. Symposium de génétique de l'abeille. Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, Roma, Italy.
* 1976 May Int Federation of Beekeepers' Association. Symposium de flore mellifère. Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, Rome, Italy.	Budapest (Hungary) (YB n° 1867)	1976 Jun 27-29Vienna (Austria) Int Peace Academy. Seminar on the " Principles and Implementation of peacekeeping ". 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA.
1976 Jun 1-11 European Confederation of Agriculture, Bureau de la Conference Européenne pour les Régions de Montagne. Réunion. Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland.	Windermere (UK) (YB n° 686)	1976 Jul 4-7Leeds (UK)
1976 Jun 1-22 Int Institute for Music, Dance and Theatre in the Audio-visual Media. Polyvalent TV-workshop. Seminar in storytelling, its form, presentation and effect on television. (YB n° 3011) Metternichgasse 12, A-1030 Vienna.	Vienna (Austria)	Institute of Physics, Polymer Physics Group. Conference on theoretical methods in polymer physics. Meetings Office, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.
1976 Jun 6-10 Catholic Hospital Association. Convention, P : 1200. Sister M Mauritius, 1438 S Grand Blvd, St. Louis, Mo 63104, USA.	Minneapolis (Minn. USA)	1976 Jul 5-8Birmingham (UK)
1976 Jun 6-12 European Broadcasting Union. Symposium on . Radio in the 1980s >. 1 rue de Varembé, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	Ottawa (Canada) (YB n° 598)	11th Int symposium and exhibition on gas chromatography. Hewlett-Packard Ltd, King Street Lane, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berks RG11 5AR, UK.
1976 Jun 8-9 European Confederation of Agriculture , Groupe Betail de Boucherie et VIANDE. Réunion. Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland.	Oslo (Norway)	1976 Jul 5-12Bruges (Belgium)
1976 Jun 8-11 IEEE Conference on communications equipment and systems. Ex. Mrs Ann Cook, Manager, IEEE Conference Department, Savoy Place, London WC2R OBL, UK.	Brighton (UK)	Int Sports Federation of Catholic Teaching Establishments. Congress. (YB n° 4172)
* 1976 Jun 11-13 Int Falcon Movement - Socialist Educational Int. Ordinary congress. Place du Samedi 13, Bte 10, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.	(Belgium or Germany) (YB n° 1821)	M Willy Seppion, Guimardstraat, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.
* 1976 Jun 15-18 Stirling (UK)		1976 Jul 6-11Minneapolis (Minn. USA)
		Int Int Society for Clinical Laboratory Technology. Convention, P : 350. David Birnbaum, 805 Ambassador B1, St Louis, Mo 63101, USA.
		1976 Jul 11-17Los Angeles (Cal. USA)
		Int Catholic Deaf Association. Convention, P : 1000. James Hernon, 2512 Wedgemere Street, Pittsburgh, Pa 15226, USA.
		1976 Jul 11-23Lancaster (UK)
		Institution of Electrical Engineers. 3rd Residential vacation school on ; RF Electrical measurements. Annemarie Cunningham-Swendell, Press and Public Relations Officer, IEE, Savoy Place, London WC2R OBL, UK.
		1976 Jul 15-23Liverpool (UK)
		4th European library summer seminar : Library services and their users, W H Shape, Course Director, 4th European Library Summer Seminar, Dept of Library and Information Studies. Liverpool Polytechnic, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool L2 2ER, UK.
		1976 Jul 16-18Louisville (Ky, USA)
		Int Dale Carnegie Alumni Association. Convention, P : 300. Mrs Edna Gibson, P O Box 2575, Cheyenne, Wyo 82001, USA.
		1976 Jul 19-22Dearborn (Mich. USA)
		American Guild of Music. Convention, P : 2000. Elmer Henick, P O Box 3, Downers Grove, Ill 60515, USA.
		1976 Jul 21-24Miami Beach (Fla, USA)
		Quote Int Inc. Convention, P : 600. Mrs Dora Haynes, 1828 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA.
		1976 Jul 24-26Berlin (West)
		Int Organization of Good Tempers. Cultural conference, 125th jubilee.
		IOGT, Bockmannstrasse 3-4, 2 Hamburg 1, Germany. Fed Rep.

1976 Jul 24-30 Goteborg (Sweden)
Nationless Worldwide Association, 49th Congress.
67 avenue Gambetta, F-75020 Paris, France.
(YB no 2970)

1976 Jul 25-29 Asheville (NC, USA)
Int Association for Identification, Convention, P : 450.
W G Huetz, P O Box 139, Utica, NY 13503, USA.

1976 Jul 29-Aug 2 Tunis (Tunisia)
World Scout Bureau, Arabian conference.
CP 78, CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland.
(YB n° 194)

1976 Jul Atlanta (Ga, USA)
American Society of Extra Corporated Technology, Convention, P : 400.
Al McCauley, 1815 N. Ft Myer dr., Arlington, Va 22209, USA.

1976 Jul Bangkok (Thailand)
Seminar on Handicraft Management and marketing, design for handicraft export.
Thai Handicraft Promotion Division, Ministry of Industry, Rama VI Road, Bangkok.

1976 Jul Vancouver (Canada)
Int Brotherhood of Pottery and Allied Workers, Convention, P : 250.
L H Null, Sr. P O Box 988, East Liverpool, Ohio 43920, USA.

1976 Aug 1-5 Orlando (Fla, USA)
Int Association of Priming House Craftsmen, Convention, P : 1000.
J A Davies, 7599 Kenwood dr., Cincinnati, Ohio 45236, USA.

1976 Aug 4-11 Washington (USA)
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, General assembly.
3-5 Chemin du Moulin, CH-1110 Morges, Switzerland.
(YB n° 3491)

1976 Aug 16-22 Toronto (Canada)
Experiment in Int Living, General int meeting of the experiment..
GIM Secretary, The Experiment, Brattleboro, VT 05301, USA.
(YB n° 917)

• 1976 Aug 19-28 Mexico (Mexico)
World Scout Bureau, Inter-American conference.
CP 78, CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland.
(YB n° 194)

1976 Aug 24-27 Berkeley (Cal, USA)
Int Materials Symposium : Ceramic microstructures.
CVPeterson, Lawrence Berkeley lab, U of Cal., Berkeley, Cal 94720, USA.

1976 Aug 24-27 Sandefjord (Norway)
Acoustical Society of Scandinavia/Acoustical Society of Norway, Scandinavian acoustical meeting, P : 200, C : 6-7. Ex : probably.
NAS, T Gestland, ELAB, N-7034 Trondheim-NTH, Norway.
(YB n° 3)

1976 Aug 25-27 Copenhagen (Denmark)
European Association for the Study of the Liver, Congress, P : 300.
DIS Congress Service, 3 Knabrostraede, DK-1210 Copenhagen K.
(YB n° 560)

1976 Aug 25-27 Stockholm (Sweden)
Int Committee on Occupational Mental Health, Annual meeting and a symposium : Psychological stressors in the work environment - identification of positive and negative stressors, research strategy, control and prevention.
Dr Gunnar Nerell, Medical Director, The Central Organisation of Salaried Employees in Sweden, Linneagatan 14, P O Box 5252, S-102 45 Stockholm.
(YB no 1634)

1976 Aug 25-28 Copenhagen (Denmark)
Nordic Administrative Association, Meeting, P : 300.
DIS Congress Service, Knabrostraede 3, DK-1210 Copenhagen K.
(YB n° 200)

1976 Aug 25-30 Copenhagen (Denmark)
Int Council for Educational Media, Conference and general assembly, P : 200.
DIS Congress Service, Knabrostraede 3, DK-1210 Copenhagen K.
(YB n° 1505)

• 1976 Aug 25-Sep 10 Copenhagen (North Atlantic region)
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Limited North Atlantic regional air navigation meeting.
Int Aviation Building, 1080 University Street, Montreal 101, Canada.
(YB no 1505)

• 1976 Aug 26-28 Copenhagen (Denmark)
European Brain and Behaviour Society, Annual general meeting.
Dr Rolls, Dept of Experimental Psychology, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PS, UK.
(YB n° 595)

• 1976 Aug 26-28 Poznan (Poland)
Int Commission on Trichinellosis/Polish Parasitological Society/Parasitological Committee, Polish Academy of Science, 4th Int conference on trichinellosis : Biology of trichinella spiralis, trichinellosis in man, epidemiology and control of trichinellosis.
Z S Pawłowski, id Secretary-General, Przybyszewskiego 49, 60355 Poznań,
Poland.
(YB n° 1572)

1976 Aug 27-30 Liblice (Czechoslovakia)
Int Society for Study of Behavioural Development, Executive Committee meeting.
Psychological Institute of the CSAV, Dr J Kotaskova, Purkynova 2, Nové Mesto, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.
(YB n° 1573)

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Telex : 280034

1976 Aug 30-Sep 2 Copenhagen (Denmark)
3rd Int symposium on contamination control. P : 300-400.
DIS Congress Service, 3 Knabrostraede, DK-1210 Copenhagen - K.

* 1976 Aug 30-Sep 2 Washington (USA)
Int Federation of Automatic Control/Int Federation for Information Processing
3rd Ship operation automation. (YB n° 1862/1828)
Mr J Roche, Code M900, U S Maritime Administration, Washington,
DC 20230, USA.

1976 Aug Nairobi (Kenya)*
Int Federation of Beekeepers' Association. Symposium : L'apiculture aux
pays en voie de développement.
Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, Rome, Italy.

1976 Sep 5-10 Guayaquil (Ecuador)
Interamerican Planning Society/Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Planificación.
11th Congress: Planning for national, regional and urban development. P:
800-1000. C: All the countries of the American continent. (YB no 1093)
SIAPS Secretariat, Apartado Postal 27-716, Mexico 7, DF, or : Apartado
3380, Guayaquil, Ecuador.

1976 Sep 5-10 Recklinghausen (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Falcon Movement - Socialist Educational Int. Seminar on - Creativity as
a dimension of socialist education -
Place du Samed 13, Bte 10, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.

1976 Sep 6-11 Manila (Philippines)
World Health Organization, Regional Committee for the Western Pacific :
27th session.
P O Box 2932, 12115 Manila.

1976 Sep 6-11 Washington (USA)
Int Federation of Cell Biology, 1st Meeting.
Dr L M Franks, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Lon-
don WC2A3PF, UK.

1976 Sep 8-12 Salzburg (Austria)
Project Life - 2000 : Technical congress : Drinking - bathing - use water; Political
seminary : Frontier - crossing cooperation to the purpose of environment
protection. Trade exhibition.
Contact Fachmesse Salzburg, Postfach 285, A-5021 Salzburg.

1976 Sep 9-14 Lagos (Nigeria)
World Scout Bureau, African conference.
CP 78, CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland.

1976 Sep 9-15 Rome (Italy)
Int Institute for the Unification of Private Law. 2e Congrès Int de droit privé

et d'unification du droit : Aspects privés et publics du droit du commerce
international.
Linodrot, 28 Via Panisperna, I-00184 Roma.

1976 Sep 12-17 Jerusalem (Israel)
2nd Int congress of eye research, P : 400.
Keren P O B 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel.

* 1976 Sep 14-18 Athens (Greece)
World Health Organisation, Regional Committee for Europe. 26th session.
8 Scherfigsgade, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark.

1976 Sep 19-22 Edinburgh (UK)
Institut of Physics. Solid State Physics Sub-Committee. 1976 Int symposium

on gallium arsenide and related compounds. P: 200.
Conference Secretary, Mr B. L. H. Wilson, Plessey Company, Alien Clark Research
Search Centre, Caswell, Towcester, Northants, UK.

1976 Sep 21-24 Toulouse (France)
2nd European solid state circuits conference.
ESSCIRC 76, LAAS-CNRS, 7 avenue du Colonel-Roche, F-31400 Toulouse.

* 1976 Sep 21-27 Tbilisi (USSR)
Int Federation of Automatic Control. 4th Identification and system parameter
estimation. (YB no 1862)
USSR National Committee of Automatic Control, Profsojuznaja 81, Moscow
GSP-312, USSR.

1976 Sep 23-25 Bruges (Belgium)
Meeting : European Economy after the crisis « From stabilisation to structural reform ».
Europe College, Dyer, B-8000 Bruges.

* 1976 Sep 26-Oct 1 Athens (Greece)
Int Union of Architects, Groupe de Travail « Espaces Educatifs ». 3e Séminaire :
Intégration des équipements éducatifs et communautaires.
J Michael Président de la Commission Int du Séminaire UIA, Athènes 76.
Chambre Technique de Grèce, K. Servias 4, Athens.

1976 Sep 27-Oct 2 Nairobi (Kenya)
Int Telecommunications Satellite Organisation. Assembly. P : 300.
Mr JGN Mahinda, Director, Kenyatta Conference Centre, P O Box 30746
Nairobi.

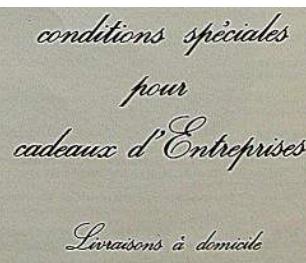


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1976 Sep 25-Oct 5	Teheran (Iran)
World Scouting Bureau / Iranian Scouting Conference including seminar, workshop on ancillary events. P : 300. C : 21. Ex : Probably. (YB n° 194)	National Headquarters, Iranian Scouting, Teheran.
• 1976 Sep	Bucharest (Romania)
Int Federation of Beekeepers' Association. 2nd Symposium Int d'apitherapie.	(YB n° 1867)
Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, Rome, Italy.	
1976 Sep	Kampala (Uganda)
World Health Organization. Regional Committee for Africa. 26th session.	(YB n° 3548)
PO Box 6, Brazzaville, Congo.	
1976 Sep, Oct or Nov	London (UK)
Int Union of Makers Painters/National Federation of Painting and Decorating Contractors. Annual assembly of Delegates. P : 60-80. C : 15.	(YB n° 2739)
22 New Cavendish Street, London WIN 8AD. UK.	
1976 Autumn	(USSR)
Int Radio and Television Organization, Radio Programme Commission. Session.	(ya n° 2391)
OIRT, 1511 Prague 5, 15, U Mrazovky, Czechoslovakia.	
1976 Oct 3-10	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
Pan American Federation of Engineering Societies. 14th UPADI convention : Engineering and the integrated development of the countries of America. And 7th Pan American congress on engineering education. Planning and administration of technical and engineering schools. P : 4000. C : 25. Ex : 2nd Pan American exhibition on engineering and industry. (YB n° 3059)	
Federacao Brasileira de Associacoes de Engenheiros, Av. Rio Branco 124 Andar 20 ZC 21, Rio de Janeiro.	
1976 Oct 5-7	Montreal (Canada)
Protect Management Institute. 8th Annual Int symposium.	
Technical papers PMI-76, P O Box 85, Station « H », Montreal, Quebec, Canada.	
1976 Oct 5-29	(Caribbean/South American region)
Int Civil Aviation Organization. Caribbean/South American regional air navigation meeting.	(YB no 1505)
Int Aviation Building, 1080 University Street, Montreal 101, Canada.	
* 1976 Oct 7-10	Hartford (Conn, USA)
Richelieu Int. Congress.	
260 rue Dalhousie, Ottawa, Bureau 303. Canada.	
1976 Oct 9-10	Palma (Spain)
European Confederation of Agriculture, Groupe Femmes Paysannes. Reunion.	(YB n° 686)
Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland.	
* 1976 Oct 10-13	Sao Paulo (Brazil)
World Council of Management. PACCIO. 9th regional conference.	(YB n° 1730)
PACCIO, AVE, Aptdo 5525, Caracas, Venezuela.	
1976 Oct 10-16	Anaheim (Cal. USA)
Int Academy of Astronautics. 6th Int symposium on cost reduction in space operations; 10th int history of astronautics symposium; 9th int space rescue and safety symposium; 3rd int space relativity symposium; 5th int review meeting on communication with extra-terrestrial intelligence. (YB n° 1125)	
General Chairman: Mr B D Haber, 1057 Arbolado Road, Santa Barbara, Cal 93103, USA.	
1975 Oct 10-16	Anaheim (Cal. USA)
Int Astronautical Federation. 27th Int aeronautical congress : A new era of space transportation.	(YB n° 1140)
250 rue Saint-Jacques, F-75005 Paris, France.	
or : American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, USA.	
1976 Oct 10-16	Anaheim (Cal. USA)
Int Institute of Space Law. 19th Colloquium on the law of outer space.	
(YB no 2163)	
Mrs I H Ph Diederiks-Verschoor, 43 Leestraat, Baarn, Netherlands.	
* 1976 Oct 11-15	Palma (Spain)
European Confederation of Agriculture. 28th General assembly.	
(YB no 686)	
Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland.	
1976 Oct 11-15	Vienna (Austria)
Int Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries. Conference : The textile Industry in the concept of intergovernmental institutions : policies and work programme. P : 350. C : 25. (YB no 1898)	
Verein der Baumwoll Spinner und Weber Oesterreichs, Rudolfsplatz 12, A-1013 Vienna.	
1976 Oct 11-15	Virginia (Va, USA)
Inter-American Press Association. Annual meeting. (YB no 1094)	
IAPA, 141 N.E. Third Avenue, Miami, Fla 33132, USA.	

* 1976 Oct 15-17 Baha'i Int Community. Conference. P : 2500. Mr Sohati, Box 44262, Nairobi.	Nairobi (Kenya) (YB n° 180)	* 1976 Dec Int Federation of Beekeepers' Association. Symposium ; La technology de l'entretien des abeilles dans les conditions du climat subtropical. Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, Rome, Italy. (YB no 1867)
1976 Oct 16-24 5e Biennale Int de la créativité en matière d'architecture Intérieure. Casinoplein 10, B-8500 Courtrai.	Courtrai (Belgium)	1976 Dec IRIA/Int Federation of Automatic Control/IIASA. New trends in systems analysis. Prof A Bensoussan, IRIA-Laboria, Laboratoire de Recherches en Informatique et Automatique, Rocquencourt, BP 5, F-78150 Le Chesnay, France.
1976 Oct 17-25 Int Federation Of Thermalism and Climatism. Congrès: L'importance de la prévention pour le thermalisme et le climatisme. (YB n° 2032) Health Resorts Authority, 68 rue Haپalmach, Jerusalem, Israel.	(Israel)	1976 Dec European Confederation of Agriculture, Groupe « Relations publiques » Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brouge, Switzerland. Le Chesnay (France)
* 1976 Oct 18-22 UN Economic Commission for Europe, Coal Committee. Symposium on environmental problems resulting from coal industry activities.	Katowice (Poland)	1976 end European Confederation of Agriculture, Groupe « Relations publiques » Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brouge, Switzerland. Le Chesnay (France)
(YB no 4176) CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.		
1976 Oct 19-21 IDEA'16. The Nonwoven industry's int conference and exposition. Int Nonwovens and Disposables Association. 10 East 40th Street, New York, USA.	Chicago (III, USA)	1976 Int Council for Bird Preservation. Asian Continental Section. Regional con- ference. ICBP, c/o British Museum (Natural History). Cromwell Road, London SW7 1JZ
1976 Oct 22 (10 days) American British Travel Agents. Conference. P : 2000. Mr JGN Mahinda, Director, Kenyatta Conference Centre, POBox 30746, Nairobi.	Nairobi (Kenya)	1976 European Union of Public Relations. Congress : Development in the organisa- tion (in particular in relations to the adhesion of socialist countries P : 40. C : 20 (European). (YB n° 4134) Via Emilio Lepido 21, I-43100 Parma.
* 1976 Oct 25-Nov 1 Int Working Group on Soilless Culture. 4th Int congress on soilless culture. (YB no 2819) POBox 52, Wageningen, Netherlands.	Las Palmas (Gran Canaria, Spain)	1977 May European Feed Manufacturers Association / Danske Kom-Og-FoderstofMm- Og Eksportholdersorganisation. Congress. P : 500. (YB no 726) DAKOFØ, Borsen, 1217 Copenhagen, Denmark.
1976 Oct 26-27 Unesco. General conference. P : 2400. Place de Fontenoy. F-75007 Paris, France.	Nairobi (Kenya) (YB n° 3383)	1977 Jun 19-24 Int Congress on Fracture. 4th Int conference on fracture. P : 500. C : 29. Ex. 4th Int Conference on Fracture, Prof DMR Taplin, Chairman, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1, Canada.
1976 Oct 27-30 Unesco. Consultation, experts in the field of electrochemistry. (YB n° 3383) J Heyrovsky Institute of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry of the CSAV, Vlaška 9, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.	Liblice (Czechoslovakia)	1977 Jun Int Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and exchange. Biennial congress. P : 30. C : 15. Secretariat der Standigen Konferenz der Kultus-minister der Lauder, Paedagogischer Austauschdienst, Nassestrasse 8, 53 Bonn.
1976 Oct 29-31 Int Falcon Movement - Socialist Educational Int. Commitee meeting. Place du Samedi 13, Bte 10, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium. (YB n° 1821)	Recklinghausen (Germany, Fed Rep)	1977 Jul Int Union of Physiological Sciences. Congress. Secretary of Organising Committee, Prof J Scherer, Faculté de Médecine, Laboratoire de Physiologie, 91 Boulevard de l'Hôpital, F-75634 Paris Cedex 13.
* 1976 Oct Int Federation of Beekeepers' Association. Symposium int de pathologie. (YB n° 1867) Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, Rome, Italy.	Bologna (Italy)	1977 Sep 19-22 Institute of Physics. Conference to mark the 50th anniversary of the Discov- ery of Electron Diffraction. Ex. Meetings Office, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8DX, UK.
1976 Oct Int Motorcycle Federation. Int congress. (YB n° 2270) M H Bougard, Alg Secr., Belgische Motorrijdersbond, Capouilletstraat 18, B-1060 Brussels, Belgium.	Bruges (Belgium)	1977 Oct 11-13 National Coal Board. Int conference on remote control and monitoring in mining. Ex. NCB Conference Secretary, Remote Control and Monitoring, The Lodge, South Parade Doncaster, Yorkshire DN1 2DX, UK.
* 1976 Oct Int Federation of Beekeepers' Association. Symposium : L'abeille Africaine. (YB n° 1867) Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, Rome, Italy.	Johannesburg (South Africa)	1978 Jun 27-30 Int congress on public transport systems in urban areas and trade fair. Svenska Massan, Skanegatan 28, S-41251 Göteborg, Sweden.
1976 Nov 8-10 Int Air Transport Association. 32nd Annual general meeting. (YB n° 1149) Macdonald House, Orchard Road, Killiney Road, P O Box 84, Singapore 9.	Singapore (Singapore)	1978 Jul Int Association of Youth Magistrates. 10th Congress : Le magistrat devant les pressions de l'environnement sur la jeunesse et la famille. (YB n° 1375)
1976 Nov 14-19 Int Falcon Movement - Socialist Educational Int. Seminar on « Children in industrialized societies ». (YB n° 1821) Place du Samedi 13, Bte 10, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.	(France)	1978 Aug 1-10 Int Union of Radio Science. General assembly with associated open sym- posia : Radio science (Radiocommunications and applications of radio methods in other branches of science). P : 800. (YB n° 2770) URSI, rue de Nieuwenhove 81, B-1180 Brussels, Belgium.
1976 Nov 28-Dec 3 Int Hotel Association. General congress. 89 rue du Faubourg Saint Honore, F-75008 Paris, France.	Sydney (Australia) (YB n° 2110)	1978 Oct Int Veterinary Association for Animal Production/European Association for Animal Production. 1st World congress on ethology applied to zootechnics. (YB n° 2801/546) Carlos Luis de Cuenca, Facultad de Veterinaria de la Universidad de Madrid. Dept de Genética y Mejora, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3, Spain.
1976 Nov Asian Basketball Confederation. Congress : The future of basketball develop- ment in Asia. P : 45, C : 20. (YB n° 3876) Asian Basketball Confederation, KPO Box 738, Seoul, Korea.	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	1979 May Int Reclamation Bureau. Congress. (YB n° 2403) Place du Samedi 13, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.
* 1976 Dec 6-10 Int Federation of Automatic Control /Int Federation of Operational Research Societies. 2nd Dynamic modelling and control in national economies. (YB n° 1862/1966) Dkrn W Stjiskal, c/o Austrian Centre for Efficiency and Productivity, POB 131. A-1014 Vienna.	Vienna (Austria)	1979 Autumn Int Reclamation Bureau. Congress. (YB n° 2403) Place du Samedi 13, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.
1976 Dec 10-12 Int Falcon Movement-Socialist Educational Int. Int committee meeting. Place du Samedi 13, Bte 10, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium. (YB n° 1821)	Brussels (Belgium)	Last Minute 1976 Mar 4-8 International Tribunal on Crimes against Women (ITCRA) : a meeting called by individual women of all political and social backgrounds to publicize the oppressions women suffer as women; open to all women. P : 400 (approx.). C : 25. ITCRA, 165 Boulevard Général Jacques, 1050 Brussels.
1976 Dec 11-20 Christian youth conference. P : 700. Mr JGH Mahinda, Director, Kenyatta Conference Centre, POBox 30746 Nairobi.	Nairobi (Kenya)	Brussels (Belgium)

