

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

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**ASSOCIATIONS
INTERNATIONALES**

1976

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 and their activities to analyses of transnational associations and their problems. The focus of the selected articles is less on the substantive world problems on which the may act (which are extensively examined in other periodicals) and more on the present methods of international action and future alternatives which can usefully be envisaged and discussed. Related themes regularly treated are: relationship of NGOs to intergovernmental organizations, techniques of meeting organization, international information systems, multinational enterprises.

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

International Associations is the organ of the nonprofit Union of International Associations, although the views expressed are not necessarily those of the UIA. The periodical is self-financed through subscriptions and sale of advertising.

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

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

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

28th year

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28e année

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L'AVENIR DES ASSOCIATIONS DANS LA PERSPECTIVE DE LA NOUVELLE SOCIETE TRANSNATIONALE

A chacun son identité, sa mission, ses tâches propres, ses responsabilités particulières. Quand l'UAI a été fondée en 1910, au point de maturité des premiers efforts d'organisation internationale avant le mot, elle s'est efforcée de faire, par ses premiers statuts, une Union ayant « pour but d'établir des *relations permanentes* entre les associations et institutions internationales et de seconder ainsi leur action et leurs travaux ». L'art. 1er ajoutait : « Elle a notamment pour objet *l'étude en commun* de toutes les questions relatives à l'organisation, à la coordination des efforts, à l'unification des *méthodes*, en ce qu'elles ont de *commun* ou *d'analogie* pour les diverses associations ou institutions, la coopération entre elles pour l'étude, l'information, la documentation et l'extension des relations ». Pour la réalisation de son objet, l'UAI se proposait « de contribuer au progrès de l'internationalisme pacifique et à l'organisation de la vie internationale ». L'art. 4, concernant la qualité des membres, prescrivait : « Toutes les associations internationales, officielles ou privées, peuvent devenir membres de l'Union ou participer à ses travaux. Les associations affiliées conservent leur *autonomie* la plus entière et elles ne s'affilient que dans la mesure où elles y trouvent leur propre utilité ».

*

A l'autre bout du siècle l'essentiel de la raison sociale de l'UAI demeure, à la différence que le concept d'association est maintenant réservé à l'initiative privée, du moins dans la conception occidentale de l'organisation non-gouvernementale, et que l'évolution des associations dans leurs structures, leurs intérêts et leurs besoins, a forcément transformé l'UAI en Institut régi par une assemblée de membres coopératifs à titre personnel.

Si nous rappelons les termes mêmes des premiers statuts, c'est qu'ils nous semblent heureusement choisis et de valeur persistante. L'UAI y apparaît telle qu'elle est toujours aux yeux des associations internationales : un organisme *auxiliaire*, au service de leurs *intérêts communs*, strictement respectueux de leur autonomie, chargé de l'étude de toutes les questions ayant trait à la méthode des meilleures relations internationales et transnationales possibles entre les deux réseaux de l'organisation intergouvernementale et non-gouvernementale tout comme au sein de ces deux réseaux.

Le texte revisé de 1951, amendé en 1955 et en 1965, est moins bien formulé dans la définition de l'UAI, mais fidèlement conforme à sa vocation. Après avoir mentionné que l'Union est dotée de la personnalité civile conformément à la loi belge

du 25 octobre 1919 sur les associations internationales à but scientifique (une loi que les auteurs citent comme unique au monde). Il énumère une suite d'objets : la promotion du développement de la coopération internationale; la collecte et la diffusion d'informations sur les organisations internationales non-gouvernementales, dans le public et dans les écoles; les études et les publications relatives aux intérêts communs aux associations; la tâche enfin de faciliter les relations mutuelles entre les associations, le tout étant bien entendu une contribution - au développement de la vie internationale et aux efforts en faveur de la paix ».

*

De fait, l'esprit éclairant la lettre, l'UAI a pu jouer dans l'organisation internationale son rôle spécifique d'institut d'études, de services et de documentation avec une rare indépendance accrue par la vertu de la cooptation de ses membres, et, tout en conservant son appellation historique, s'identifier et accomplir sa mission en termes actuels.

La réflexion que notre prochaine assemblée générale sera appelée à ouvrir sur l'adaptation de nos statuts dira la part qu'il faut faire au langage du siècle. A cet égard notre excellent colloque de 1974 à Paris a éclairé tout un champ d'ambiguités et si nous n'avons pas encore pu pour notre part en développer les enseignements, notre courrier quotidien nous informe du moins de toutes parts que la relation du colloque a été souverainement appréciée et soumise à différents services d'études de la question. Au plus urgent, c'est sans doute l'équivocation des concepts d'internationalité, de transnationalité et de multinationalité qui devra être éclaircie.

*

Mais au-delà des mots, il y a les choses. Et la chose principale du moment, à notre point de vue, c'est la réorganisation du Système des Nations Unies et la préparation d'un nouvel ordre mondial qui risque de passer à côté du réseau des associations. Un ordre à l'enseigne du Développement, qui ne peut trouver son équilibre que dans une combinaison des forces politiques, économiques et sociales. Ce souci, mêlé d'inquiétude, apparaît dans les premiers documents que nous publions à la suite de la Conférence des ONG (Ecosoc) qui s'est tenue à Genève l'autre mois et notamment dans notre propre exposé à cette conférence. S'agissant de la réforme du Conseil économique et social et de la consultation des ONG, le temps presse à peu de semaines des recommandations qui seront rédigées en vue de l'Assemblée, et l'UAI n'a pas ménagé ses démarches pour que les ONG ne soient pas méconnues ni négligées, finalement au grand dam du Système des Nations Unies et des ses œuvres.

*

Mais, bonne ou mauvaise, la réforme des Nations Unies n'empêchera pas l'univers des associations d'exister, de proliférer ni, ajoutons-le, de s'imposer comme l'action la plus authentiquement démocratique de notre temps, car il n'est sûrement pas de forum plus expressif de l'opinion mondiale organisée.

*

Cette constatation ramène l'UAI à ses devoirs, à l'objet même de ses statuts. Aussi bien sommes-nous heureux d'annoncer déjà à nos lecteurs et en particulier aux associations, que nous avons décidé de tenir à Genève, en marge de notre assemblée générale, les 9 et 10 novembre prochains, un colloque ayant pour thème : « L'avenir des associations dans les perspectives de la nouvelle société transnationale » (1).

Ce sera le lieu et l'occasion de préciser des idées et des attitudes sur différents aspects brûlants du phénomène et du mouvement des associations, qu'il s'agisse de leur indépendance, de leur statut juridique, de leur diversité, de leur spécificité, de leurs rapports avec les Etats et les organisations intergouvernementales. Pour lors, les associations auront certainement à cœur de se définir comme *un sujet de la vie internationale et non comme un objet de l'organisation de Etats*.

(1) Le colloque sera largement accessible et tous ceux qui y sont intéressés sont priés de nous en faire part sans délai.

LA 13ème CONFERENCE
DES ONG A STATUT
CONSULTATIF
AUPRES DE L'ECOSOC

Genève, 16 – 19 mars 1976

La conférence des ONG ayant un statut consultatif auprès de l'Eclosoc, qui s'est tenue à Genève sous la présidence de Mme Harris, a revêtu cette année une importance particulière, nous l'avons dit déjà dans un editorial, du fait que le point principal de son ordre du jour était consacré aux relations entre les ONG et le Système des Nations Unies, à un moment où se pose le problème du nouvel ordre mondial impliquant une Organisation des Nations Unies et notamment la réforme du Conseil économique et non-social.

Quel sort sera fait à la participation des ONG dans cette réforme ? Cette question, dont se soucie l'UAI dans sa défense des intérêts communs aux associations, nous a paru assez importante pour apporter la contribution de notre Institut au débat de Genève et pour en publier largement les premiers documents en attendant le rapport de la Conférence. On trouvera ci-après, dans l'ordre des débats, l'introduction du vice-président de la Conférence, le Rév. Dwain Epps, sous une forme sommaire qu'il a développée en assemblée générale, l'exposé de l'UAI, la présentation du président du Mouvement universel pour une fédération mondiale, ainsi que différents rapports et autres documents.

The Conference of NGOs consultative status with ECOSOC, which was held at Geneva under the chairmanship of Mrs. Harris, focussed in its main agenda item on a question of singular importance, to which we have already referred in an editorial, that of relations between the NGOs and the United Nations system. This at a time when the problem of a new world order implies the restructuring of the United Nations and in particular the reform of the Economic and Social Council.

How will NGO participation in this reform take shape ? This question, which is of major concern to the UAI in its defence of the common interests of associations, seemed to merit an important contribution from our Institute to the debate and extensive publication of the first conference documents while awaiting the full report.

We are therefore publishing in chronological order, the introduction of the Vice-Chairman of the Conference, the Reverend Dwain Epps, in summary form which he developed during the General Assembly, the UAI intervention, the presentation of the President of the World Association of World Federalists, and various reports and other documents.

THE ROLE OF NGO COOPERATION IN ESTABLISHING A NEW WORLD ORDER

by the Rev. Dwain Epps

Introduction

When Mr. Gaston Thorn, President of the Thirtieth General Assembly was asked how he would sum up its accomplishments, he replied that, for him, the most important result had been the adoption of the resolution on torture and inhuman treatment. He regretted that there had not been more concrete results, but went on to say that perhaps the most positive element of this General Assembly is that it managed not to founder on the shoals it ran into... You may say », he went on, « that it is precious little. But it is... indeed important when an Assembly is suffering growing pains, that it should survive and not suffer too much in its credibility towards the outside world while maintaining within a minimum of confidence between the states ». This NGO Assembly is held at a crucial moment in the history of the UN. If you permit me the metaphor, the UN today is like a child in the awkward years of adolescence. It has grown large, yet it has difficulty coordinating the movements of its arms and legs. It has healthy adult instincts, but it lacks the strength and wisdom of experience to follow them in a nature way. But if we take history seriously we do not have the right to demand of any body, much less one like the UN which is without precedent, that it commit no errors, or that at the tender age of thirty years old it be able to accomplish all its purposes. It is a positive sign for the development of peaceful and just relations between peoples that the UN not only survives, but continues to challenge the unjust structures and practices of our world which threaten our very existence.

The UN is in a dialectical relationship with contemporary history. It is an inter-governmental body, and as such necessarily reflects the attitudes of its member states and suffers from world crises. But it also helps shape attitudes of governments and provides a framework within which to overcome crises.

The Agenda of the XIII General Assembly

Our tasks during this NGO Assembly is to discuss how better we can contribute to strengthen that framework. The Bureau has proposed to you an agenda designed to facilitate that discussion. It was developed in the light of what we considered to be a vital turning point in the life of the UN : the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly (April, 1974), and it takes into account some important lessons we have learned since our own Twelfth General Conference.

At our last Assembly we heard two important speeches. The first was given by our past-President, Mr. Horace Perera of the World Federation of United Nations Associations. His essential point was the need for NGOs to become more deeply engaged in activities related to the requirements of the Third World to free themselves from colonial and neo-colonial dominations, and to develop their own human and natural resources. To do this, we were told, NGOs would have to review their programme priorities and pay more attention to developing stronger Third World affiliates. The second speech was that of Mr. Kofi Sekyiamah, the Ghanaian chairman of the ECOSOC Committee on NGOs. He emphasized that if NGOs were to become more effective partners of the UN, they would have to take a more political approach to issues. Confronted with clear injustices in the world, he said, political neutrality was impossible. NGOs would have stand firm on issues of justice, and engage in programmes in which the principal victims of injustice, the peoples of the Third World were active participants. In hindsight, and in the light of the Sixth Special Session we can see how pertinent those injunctions were.

Our own experience since the last NGO Assembly has shown us similar things. It has become very clear that attempts to improve the consultative



relationship which appealed strictly to formal arrangements are not only totally ineffective but probably pointless. Unless we are able to see our relationship to the UN in terms of the substantive concerns both of the UN and of our own organizations, little, if any, progress will be made.

The main topic of this NGO Assembly still remains the same as on previous occasions : how to improve the consultative relationship. But the Bureau has proposed that we approach it this time in a new way, in terms of the establishment of a new, more just world order. This requires that we take into account the new realities of the UN, and that we demonstrate an understanding of the interdependent character of the various world crises as demonstrated during the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions. We must also take into account important developments in our own organizations. As we have become more truly international in both composition and approach to issues, we have become less dependent on the UN and its agenda. In large part because of our relationship to the UN, we have become more aware of our responsibilities and we have developed more intensive programmes throughout the world in which the people themselves struggle together in increasing solidarity for a new, more just world. Thus we are not seeking today more formal privileges to observe the work of the UN. We want greater opportunities to become co-participants in common tasks. We do not see ourselves as outsiders to the UN, but as its partners with specific contributions to make at many levels. We are not content to be seen as mere adjuncts, mere communicators of UN decisions (though we assume that role as well). We are voices of the people. They see us as channels through which their aspirations and experiences can be made a part of the decision-making process at the UN on matters which effect them directly. This is one of our main roles. It is not a matter of privilege for NGOs, it is in a real sense absolutely essential to the UN and its future.

During the next two days we will be meeting alternatively in Working Groups and Commissions. The purpose of this scheduling is to allow us to discuss ways to improve the consultative relationship in the light of the substantive concerns which we develop in our Special and Ad Hoc Committees. What we aim for are not resolutions on substantive matters in the fields of development, disarmament and human rights. Those we can produce in our regular meetings. Rather we should be producing ideas for new forms of relationships which will permit us to become more effective partners with the UN in the development and implementation of new and existing international standards. We ought to have a certain sense of urgency, since what we do these days must be brought to bear on the discussions now being held in the UN on possible new structures.

As you have seen, our agenda is open. The Bureau is aware that much thinking has been done on these questions among the NGOs present here. We hope that you will share it both during this plenary session and in the Commissions and Working Groups. The working paper developed by our New York colleagues provides a useful summary of the history of our relationship with the UN, and the relevant questions it poses to us as we seek to improve it should aid us.

Some Barriers to More Effective Relationships

I would like to indicate some of the current barriers standing in the way of a more effective consultative relationship; and of more effective cooperation among consultative NGOs. Barriers within the UN to more effective cooperation. It is necessary, in the first place, to raise a number of questions about certain tendencies in the UN today which seriously hinder our work. In so doing, I wish to make clear that the intention of my remarks is not to attack the fundamental aims of the UN, or to join with the growing number of mainly Western voices expressing skepticism about the ways in which the UN is moving. On the contrary, I welcome many of the recent efforts of the UN to come to terms with the real problems of the Third World in particular. My purpose is to point out problems in an effort to overcome them and to make the NGO contribution to a changing UN more effective.

It seems to me clear that many parts of the UN recognize more than ever the importance of NGOs for their work. In a number of areas, the UN is heavily dependent upon the NGOs. The most obvious one is in the mobilization and formation of public opinion. One after another UN resolutions call upon NGOs to inform the public on substantive matters, and to mobilize support for certain actions.

In operational fields the UN often depends very largely on NGOs to carry out programmes. To cite only a few examples : UNHCR still operates primarily through its contractual relationships with NGOs, a number of UNDP field-level programmes are dependent on NGO activities, disaster relief is still performed mainly by NGOs, who provide large amounts of funds and do the bulk of organizational and practical work in the field. A number of other examples could be cited where the UN depends on NGOs as sources of funds and qualified personnel, as well as to organize field-level programmes. NGOs are, in many fields, major sources of information for UN programmes. This is most clear in the area of human rights where without NGO inputs the UN would be reduced almost entirely to standard setting and would be helpless to consider violations. NGOs also provide indispensable information (or other UN bodies in the social field, such as the Committee of 24, the Unit on Apartheid, the Commission on the Status of Women, etc.

NGOs contribute scientific and technical expertise otherwise unavailable to the UN, both in terms of studies and of personnel.

NGOs are a primary channel for the expression of the views of the peoples to the UN. One example can be found in the area of development, another in the environmental concerns, where it is chiefly through NGOs that the UN learns what the people themselves most deeply desire in programmes designed to help them.

The list could be extended, but perhaps this is sufficient to indicate areas where the UN is dependent on NGOs. Many parts of the UN recognize this, as is shown by the swelling flood of questionnaires we all receive weekly, and the proliferation of NGO coordinators in many UN secretariats. It is however apparent that the UN is interested mainly in creating what I would call « in » channels. That is, to facilitate their access to NGO funds, information, expertise, and communications networks. The « out » channels are far less frequent. The UN is very interested in being « serviced », on its terms, but increasingly hesitant to « serve », to facilitate NGO contributions, or to permit effective NGO cooperation at policy-formation levels in fields where they will later be called upon to make a substantial contribution.

The ECOSOC NGO Committee and NGO Section

According to Res. 1296 which implements Art. 71 of the Charter and governs our consultative relationship, it is through the NGO Committee of ECOSOC that NGOs formally make their views on policy matters known to the UN. The NGO Section of the Secretariat is established in principle to aid this.

The situation of these two organs is well-known to NGOs. After some serious attempts by its two last chairmen to establish a constructive dialogue with NGOs, the NGO Committee has for all intents and purposes disappeared. It meets now only once each two years. When it does meet, it produces no summary records, making it virtually impossible for NGOs unable to attend its meetings to inform themselves about matters directly affecting them. It is this Committee that grants authority to Category I NGOs to address ECOSOC and which, is charged with collecting views of other NGOs in consultative status on ECOSOC agenda items and transmitting them in its report to its parent body. Yet at the last session of ECOSOC this Committee did not have a scheduled meeting. No arrangements were made to hear NGO views, and only after persistent approaches by the Bureau of the NGO Conference was any consideration given to requests of Category I NGOs to speak. I need not go into detail about the situation of the NGO Section of the ECOSOC Secretariat. The post of Chief of that section has been vacant for more than a year. With reduced staff, and implicitly authority, that office has been reduced to mere administrative maintenance tasks. In recent days appointments have been made to NGO liaison positions in New York and Geneva, and we hope this may open the door to new possibilities.

It is unnecessary to go into detail on this point. I raise it only to show the difficulty which we face in having a formal mechanism as a primary reference point in the UN which does not correspond to the present reality of the world, of the UN or of the NGOs. This formal mechanism is dysfunctional because it was developed according to the criteria of another epoch. The fault lies neither with the UN, with the governments, nor with NGOs, but as a result this mechanism has ceased to promote the consultative relationship. It is primarily a control mechanism more disposed to applying restrictions and sanctions than to establishing the sorts of working relationships which the UN needs with NGOs and which we desire. The ECOSOC NGO Committee was created partly to perform this restrictive function. In an epoch of Cold War which provided very little possibility of exchange between East and West, and, I might add, which tended to focus attention primarily on European and North American concerns, NGOs tended to have constituencies in one or another part of the divided world. In such a circumstance it was necessary for governments to seek some kind of balance among NGOs granted, consultative status.

Even then, however, some NGOs had begun to break through the barriers set up in the Cold War period. The North-South barrier began to fall as new sorts of relationships developed with natio-

nal groups in newly independent nations. Over the years, what tended in the beginning to be paternalistic relations between International NGOs which had developed in the industrialized world and new affiliates in the Third World have changed. Long before the Group of 77 » became a political force to be reckoned with in the UN, major INGOs had become completely transformed by the demands of Third World affiliates to be seen as equals. The East-West barrier was overcome, too, by INGOs long before the Governments began to talk about détente. Today, fewer and fewer NGOs are geographically Eastern or Western. A good many of us have affiliates of equal stature on either side of what is becoming an ever more blurred ideological dividing line.

In saying this, I do not pretend that all NGOs today are universal in composition or outlook. But I would suggest that NGOs moved more quickly across the barriers than did the Governments. As we did so, we began to free ourselves gradually - and we are still in that process - from the bondage of old prejudices in order to pay more attention to the very dramatic problems of decolonization, the struggle against racism, development concerns, disarmament, human rights, the environment, etc. Again here, NGOs often lead the way to more multilateral approaches to these concerns, which was followed only later in an intensive way by the UN. In the past 20 years, and especially in the last decade, NGOs have moved far beyond where we were at the height of the Cold War. Yet we still suffer from some of those images. Governments in both East and West are slow to recognize the changes, and Third World Governments still tend, in the UN at least, to see NGOs as bodies which have little to do with them or which do not understand their concerns. The current UN structures for NGO relations only prolong these misconceptions. The two superpowers still tend to see the relationship between UN and NGOs as an area of ideological confrontation forcing on us images which are hardly true to our realities. And this, in turn, helps to prolong the distorted image Third World Governments have of us as primarily developed world organizations.

The time has come for this to be changed. But how? We proposed some time ago to the ECOSOC NGO Committee that an informal mixed group of NGOs and Governments discuss the matter. At the time this seemed politically not feasible. I am convinced, however, that we can only move forward if NGOs and Governments are engaged together in seeking a new set of guidelines. Our experience shows that the consultative relationship falters when we discuss the general philosophy of NGOs and how they relate to inter-governmental activities. But it flowers when we are engaged with governments at points

Would it not, therefore, be possible that we begin a process of consultation and evaluation in relations to specific areas of UN programme where NGOs are making recognized contributions? The aim would be to collect experiences from different quarters, evaluate them, and make suggestions for improvements. The process would be perhaps longer than a more general approach, but I suspect it would be more productive. It could be considered a part of the discussion on restructuring now going on in the UN, which will certainly not conclude soon. This common search between governments and NGOs might well help us to discover a qualitatively new style of relationships and provide answers to some difficult problems such as criteria for consultative status and improved forms of coordination with NGOs in the UN based on a more programme-oriented approach to the relationship.

This is but one idea among many which will come out during this Assembly. But I would insist on one element of it. We can no longer approach the matter at two levels, discussing first among governments, then among NGOs and then trying to reconcile the positions. This contradicts from the outset our aim and our most positive experiences. We, as NGOs, must stop taking a defensive position. And Governments must begin to find ways to rationalize what they see in practice as positive for the UN.

Cooperation among NGOs,

Finally I would like to say some words about cooperation among NGOs, and particularly about the future of this Conference.

Firstly, I think we must recognize the substantial progress we have made in the past five years towards more effective cooperation among a remarkably broad range of NGOs. We have our problems, of course, but we find ways usually to overcome them and discover better forms of cooperation because we can debate them amicably and frankly. I am bold enough to suggest that Governments could take some leads from us. One of the reasons why we have been able to find ways to cooperate I have referred to above. We are international organizations. We do not represent national interests or chauvinisms. We have experiences within all of our organizations where compromises have had to be found in order to continue. This experience in itself is something we have to contribute to the UN. I do not deny the importance of national NGOs. Obviously, it would be ludicrous to do so, since almost all our organizations are made up of national NGOs. But I would suggest that the strength of this Conference, and that which has permitted the effective work we have been doing is the fact that

we are INGOs. I would hope we would continue this, while at the same time maintaining in our Special Committees the flexibility to involve national organizations on special occasions which we organize and sponsor. Secondly, I must repeat here that one of the major barriers to further progress in the Conference is our administrative base. We are all working in our own organizations with tight budgets and limited staffing. Somehow we manage to do some important things despite these limitations. All of us are willing to contribute some time to our cooperative work, but we all have primary responsibilities to our own constituencies. The Geneva Bureau has discussed at length the need for a permanent Conference Secretariat to provide a minimum administrative infrastructure for our officers and our special committees. I hope the third Working Group will give special attention to this and make a concrete proposal for adoption by the Assembly.

Thirdly, I am very concerned about the growing administrative and policy gap between the two sections of our Bureau in New York and Geneva. I realize this is an old subject and a delicate one. But I feel it must be discussed again here.

As I have repeatedly stated to the Geneva Bureau, I have nothing but praise for our President who has chaired the New York Bureau during this period and given what I consider to be the most energetic and effective leadership the Conference could possibly expect. We have regularly discussed the Conference programme. For that reason, and because I myself am a United States citizen, perhaps I will not be considered too biased in pointing to some difficulties which I think we must find ways to resolve. The first is that - and I repeat - despite real efforts in the Bureau and in our Special and ad hoc Committees to maintain regular and full communication between New York and Geneva, I fear we are developing two very separate kinds of programmes. This is a criticism which I direct primarily at those of us whose organizations have served on the Bureau during this past period, for we have not been able, in our own organizations in many cases, to have a single view between New York and Geneva representatives. Secondly we are developing increasingly separate budgetary and administrative structures which I fear could in the long run do the Conference itself damage, if only because the location of authority in the Conference is not clear. To the extent that, as a Conference we sponsor major activities involving government and foundation funding, such as the various parallel activities we have organized in relation to UN Conferences, and to the extent that we

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L'INTERVENTION DE L'UAI

Par Robert Fenaux
Secrétaire Général

Nous avons de bonne raisons de nous féliciter que la question des relations entre les ONG et le système des Nations Unies soit le point principal de l'ordre du jour de cette conférence — pour le première fois — et qu'un échange de vues, rendu urgent dans les perspectives du nouvel ordre mondial, puisse avoir lieu à ce propos, en présence du représentant le plus autorisé du Secrétaire Général dans une matière fondamentale juridique puisqu'elle procède de la Charte, de son application, de son interprétation et, le cas échéant, de sa révision.

Les ONG savent que l'institut que j'ai l'honneur de représenter ici, l'Union des Associations Internationales, par sa raison sociale et intellectuelle est au service de leurs intérêts communs, qu'il a vocation d'étudier leurs problèmes, notamment en ce qui concerne la méthode des relations internationales et transnationales, et qu'il s'y consacre de façon permanente.

Avec votre permission, j'aborderai notre débat d'un peu haut, sans abuser de votre temps. Nous sommes, en effet, les témoins quotidiens d'un changement radical de la société des peuples.

La sociologie des relations internationales est maintenant une des disciplines les plus actives des sciences humaines. Ses travaux font largement place, à côté du système étatique en crise, à l'action des forces dites transnationales. La vision du philosophe Henri Bergson semble s'accomplir sous nos yeux. La « société close » des Etats est contrainte d'ouvrir ses frontières aux courants des forces non-gouvernementales que chacun de nous représente ici fragmentairement, à un titre ou à un autre : forces d'opinions, cadres sociaux, cadres professionnels, cadres culturels, cadres scientifiques, mouvements humanitaires et autres. Quelle évolution dans les faits vers cette « société ouverte », depuis San Francisco, à trente ans d'ici ! Quelle

transformation de la géographie politique, économique, sociale ! Quel changement dans le contenu du rapport des forces ! Un monde désormais fini, accompli par la révolution des communications. La décolonisation politique en voie d'achèvement, la décolonisation économique en marche, le Développement en chantier. L'appel à un nouvel ordre mondial, économique, social, culturel en vue de cette civilisation de l'universel chère à Senghor et que René Maheu, de noble mémoire, nous a laissé comme son testament — René Maheu qui appelaient les ONG : l'Unesco des peuples.

Dans cette nouvelle dimension planétaire, il faut aujourd'hui chauffer d'autres lunettes que celles de nos vieux auteurs classiques, Machiavel, Clausewitz, Sorel et autres, qui ont fait école dans tous les systèmes politiques du monde, pour lire, comprendre et juger les faits du jour. Si la bombe nucléaire a troublé les consciences, en montrant l'alternative de la solidarité ou du néant, je crois bien que la bombe pétrolière a fait davantage encore pour éveiller à l'idée de solidarité les masses organisées dans nos associations. Une étude vient de paraître sous la plume d'un professeur à l'Université de Besançon, Daniel Colard, qui tient pour une date historique le 16 octobre 1973, le jour où par un coup d'Etat économique, un groupe de petits pays sous-développés, modifia l'équilibre des revenus et des richesses. C'est depuis lors, en effet, qu'on parle tant, et partout, d'interdépendance. L'UAI a tenu l'autre mois au Japon, à Kyoto, son 6ème Congrès mondial sur l'organisation des Congrès. Dans tous les messages publics ou privés exprimés à cette occasion, le thème central fut celui de l'interdépendance. Interdépendance des acteurs, interdépendance des problèmes de la vie internationale, interdépendance des initiatives publiques et privées. Comment les ONG ne tireraient-elles pas la leçon de ce mouvement de solidarité mondiale ?

Mais il y a deux manières pour les ONG de concevoir et de pratiquer cette interdépendance. Une manière humble, servile, à distance respectueuse des Etats patrons et une manière franche, sur pied d'une libre participation de partenaires sociaux. Etant à Tokyo, nous avons pris contact avec l'Université des Nations Unies, qui est, en soi, un symbole de mondialisation des problèmes, avec l'intention de demander à cette nouvelle institution de ne pas oublier d'insérer dans ses programmes l'action des ONG, à un moment où cette action est en plein essor de création si l'on sait que le nombre des associations a doublé au cours de ces quinze dernières années. Et nous avons eu la joie d'offrir au Recteur Hester deux projets d'ordre mondial datant du début de ce siècle, l'un de - Centre international intellectuel », l'autre d'organisation d'une « Université internationale » que Paul Otlet, un des pères des ONG, du mouvement international des associations, a présenté à la Conférence de la Paix en 1919. Deux projets sortis de nos archives qui sont aussi celles de beaucoup d'associations ici présentes parmi les plus anciennes. C'est donc, me semble-t-il, armée d'une légitime fierté que cette conférence d'ONG peut s'adresser aux Etats et aux organisations intergouvernementales et leur dire : nous les peuples, nous ceux de la base, nous avons de longue date, d'initiative privée et démocratique, montré le chemin de la coopération et de la paix et donné l'impulsion à ce qui allait devenir une organisation intergouvernementale et, sous sa dernière forme, le Système des Nations Unies.

Il y aurait une impardonnable inconscience de la part des ONG qui se sont associées au Système des Nations Unies d'oublier leurs origines, leur personnalité, leurs statuts propres, comme il y aurait ingratitude du Prince, je veux dire des Etats et de l'établissement intergouvernemental, de ne pas traiter l'ensemble des ONG avec la considération, le respect, les égards qu'elles sont en droit d'exiger. Cette profession de dignité ne me paraît pas superflue alors qu'au cours d'une longue pratique personnelle des Nations Unies, remontant aux années 1950, j'ai trop souvent constaté avec tristesse, d'une part l'indifférence ou la condescendance avec lesquelles les ONG étaient traitées (à l'exception peut-être des puissants groupes de pres-

sion) et d'autre part l'attitude d'humilité de certains représentants d'ONG. J'ai encore dans l'oreille un discours déférant d'un représentant d'une importante association à l'Unesco, porteparole de la conférence des ONG, remerciant le Conseil exécutif d'avoir l'obligeance de l'écouter et cela distraitemment, hâtivement, en bout de séance, quand l'intérêt du débat était épuisé. Ce n'est pas cela, ce ne peut plus, en tout cas, être cela la consultation en 1976 et nous retrouvons d'ailleurs dans le dernier cahier des désiderata de la Conférence de l'Unesco des suggestions tendant à modifier cette mentalité.

Nous ne devons pas craindre de nous expliquer clairement, franchement, face aux Etats et à l'organisation intergouvernementale, qu'il s'agisse du con-

qui nous régit, ni de prendre en considération le fait des entreprises multinationales, nouvel acteur de la vie internationale.

Nous savons que le malaise de la consultation a éclaté publiquement à l'Unesco et c'est la raison pour laquelle la conférence des ONG de l'Unesco a été la première à s'émouvoir. Beaucoup d'ONG faisant partie des deux Conférences, sont instruites des faits. L'occasion en importe peu. Il s'est trouvé qu'il s'agissait des relations entre les ONG et leurs sections nationales dans des pays incriminés par des décisions politiques d'une assemblée. D'abord à propos de l'Afrique australie, puis de Formose, car il y a eu récidive. Les ONG ont été questionnées à ce sujet dans une forme vexante et enjoignent de se couper de certaines de leurs

Nations Unies, par je ne sais quelle transcendance de la loi internationale sur les statuts propres à chaque association ayant accepté un statut consultatif. La question a fait l'objet, depuis, de consultations juridiques. Mme Paul Bastid a donné son avis, formel en ce qui concerne l'indépendance des associations, plus subtil en ce qui concerne l'existence contestée d'un contrat de consultation. La Revue de l'UAI a publié dernièrement l'avis éminemment motivé d'un groupe de juristes catholiques à ce sujet. La dernière conférence des ONG de l'Unesco n'a pas encore conclu sur ce point, entre autres raisons parce que beaucoup de représentants d'ONG n'étaient pas mandatés. On souhaite que cette conférence-ci aboutisse à des conclusions, ne serait-ce qu'en recom-

Une séance plénière
de la
13ème Conférence des ONG



cept même des associations, car le langage est ici essentiel; du malaise sinon de la crise de la consultation, car il faut appeler les choses par leur nom; du malentendu qui sépare les acteurs en présence, Etats et ONG; du service mutuel que le nouvel ordre international-economico-social peut attendre d'une véritable participation des forces vives des ONG, sans quoi tous les programmes du Système risqueraient d'être taris, à leurs sources mêmes, sources d'opinions, sources de science et de technique, aussi sources de moyens financiers. C'est en ces termes que mon Institut, l'UAI, a posé les problèmes de la consultation et de la participation, il y a plusieurs années déjà, alors qu'il n'était pas encore question de restructurer le Système des Nations Unies, ni de réformer le Conseil économique et social

branches, sous peine de sanctions, en l'occurrence la suspension du statut consultatif. L'administration de l'Unesco, surpris par l'incident semble-t-il, a fait ce qu'elle a pu pour l'atténuer et le régler, sachant d'expérience tout ce que l'Unesco aurait à perdre d'un froissement des ONG, mais on n'a malheureusement pas évité des démarches pénibles, ni finalement des sanctions fâcheuses et des démissions comme celle de la Fédération des Producteurs agricoles. Consultée, l'UAI n'a pas hésité à prendre position sur un point de principe qui lui paraît valable pour tout le Système des Nations Unies, à savoir que l'engagement de la consultation oblige indéniablement au respect des principes de la Charte et des règles de l'organisation, mais ne lie pas à des décisions ponctuelles des organes du Système des

mandant une étude à mener sérieusement, et qu'on ne sombre pas dans l'abstention faute d'instructions ou de courage d'attitude.

Pour notre part, nous avons ouvert un dossier, tissé un réseau de contacts, avec la fonction internationale et les ONG. nous avons reçu et publié bien des avis et c'est l'écho d'une longue enquête, continue, que nous apportons à ce débat.

Il y a d'abord, comme il arrive si souvent, un défaut d'information et jusqu'à une équivoque de langage quant au concept même des associations non-gouvernementales.

Il y a deux ans, nous avons eu l'idée de faire traduire en plusieurs langues asiatiques et africaines un texte anglais et français comportant des ambiguïtés constatées de langage, notamment en ce qui concerne le négatif « non-gou-

vernental ». Dans un deuxième temps, nous avons confié les textes ainsi traduits à d'autres traducteurs qui les ont restitués en français et en anglais. Résultat : dans certains cas, « non-gouvernemental » a été traduit - anti-gouvernemental ». C'est absolument faux, mais cela dénote une grave ignorance. Il faut donc informer, informer sans cesse, et convaincre tous les Etats et toutes les organisations intergouvernementales de la réalité humaine, sociale des ONG, de la réalité bienfaisante des associations, ces forces vives des peuples, ces forces transnationales, que le pouvoir des Etats et l'appareil diplomatique de leurs délégations ne représentent pas dans toutes leurs composantes.

Ainsi la conférence de l'Unesco a montré les difficultés que les ONG ont eues en essayant de fonctionner dans les pays en voie de développement, « malgré les exhortations du Directeur Général et leur volonté d'atteindre à l'universalité ».

Se pose ici le problème de la limitation de la souveraineté nationale, notamment quand il s'agit des droits de l'Homme ou des droits humanitaires. La Conférence des organisations internationales catholiques y a consacré un important colloque à Rome en décembre dernier.

Se pose aussi à ce propos le problème du statut juridique des ONG en souffrance depuis les projets de convention élaborés par l'Institut de droit international en 1924 déjà et puis en 1950 sur l'initiative de Mme Bastid. Il appartient aux ONG de réactiver les études tendant à leur donner une protection juridique et une sorte de permis de circulation dans le monde. Des objections supposées à cette régulation sont d'ailleurs tombées. C'est ainsi qu'un juriste soviétique comme M. Morozov s'est prononcé pour une Convention.

Mais il y a un ordre d'urgence ans nos divers problèmes. Dans l'immédiat des relations entre les ONG et le système des Nations Unies, il s'agit de savoir le sort qui va être fait à la consultation et à la participation des forces sociales non-gouvernementales dans la préparation du nouvel ordre élaboré à la suite de la stratégie du Développement, un ordre qui ne peut être qu'économique, social, culturel tout à la fois, ou ne pas être.

Les ONG ont des motifs d'inquiétude et elles ont le droit d'être rassurées ou en tout cas fixées.

Les rapports préparatoires à la 7ème Assemblée extraordinaire et les indications données au Comité plénier en vue de la prochaine Assemblée ordinaire, font craindre un certain dédain, une certaine négligence des ONG, paradoxalement à l'avantage des forces économiques de profit puisque, dans

la réforme de l'Ecosoc, on suggère de supprimer le Comité des ONG, dans le même temps que l'on institue un Comité et un service de secrétariat pour les rapports avec les entreprises multinationales de profit. Qu'est-ce à dire ? Et qu'adviendrait des modestes tentatives du Secrétariat d'améliorer la consultation, il y a deux ans ? A vrai dire les ONG n'ont jamais été gâtées, malgré les bons sentiments qu'en leur a prodigués.

L'art. 71 de la Charte, rédigé en cinq lignes, dont les trois premières seulement concernent les OING, n'accorde qu'une faculté de consultation à l'Ecosoc, dont celui-ci s'est empressé, il est vrai, de faire une consultation hiérarchiquement organisée et politiquement balancée. Si peu de chose au départ, dans une optique essentiellement d'Etat, que tous les premiers commentateurs de la Charte passent sous silence un article qui aurait pu être le grand présomptif de l'avenir de la société ouverte interdépendante.

Pour toutes sortes de raisons dont je ne ferai pas ici l'historique, la consultation a été une déception. Une des explications données de cette déception et de la faillaise du mécanisme de consultation, c'est la diversité des ONG, tant dans leurs intérêts que dans leur importance. Diversité réelle, encore accusée par leur manque de solidarité, qui a conduit le Secrétariat à rechercher d'autres méthodes de coopération avec quelques ONG privilégiées, les plus fortes, tels la Chambre de commerce internationale et les grands syndicats mondiaux. J'ajoute tout de suite que la consultation étendue à l'ensemble du Système des Nations Unies, a donné de bons résultats dans les domaines où elle était scientifique — la santé, l'enfance, l'alimentation, l'éducation — avec une dégradation aux frontières de la politique. Notre enquête nous permet de dire que les ONG satisfaites de la consultation sont celles qui n'en ont connu que l'attrait scientifique ou technique, alors que les grandes associations de masse ne se privent plus de critiquer et viennent à plus de solidarité. Il y a un champ de la consultation, voisin de la politique et gênant pour les Etats, qui a marqué des succès de qualité. C'est celui des forces d'opinions au service des Droits de l'Homme.

On a suggéré d'identifier de nouveaux domaines où des contacts réguliers entre les Nations Unies et certaines ONG pourraient être établis. Le domaine de l'environnement en est un et une intéressante expérience est en cours sous l'impulsion de notre collègue M. Ritchie.

Pour être francs, nous craignons qu'un concours de circonstances résultant, d'une part des méfiances de certains

Etats à l'égard d'un mouvement d'ONG jugé à tort ou à raison plus près des idées et des intérêts de l'Occident que du tiers-monde, et, d'autre part, des commodités de la Fonction internationale, n'amène à préférer le recours aux experts individuels de toutes disciplines à la participation d'un large éventail d'associations.

A l'événement de nous démentir. Mais notre poste d'observation et de perception nous permet d'avertir le système des Nations Unies qu'il prendrait deux risques à se désintéresser du plus grand nombre des ONG qui ne se hiérarchisent d'ailleurs pas quantitativement. Le premier risque, c'est de les détourner du Système qui a pourtant tellement besoin de s'appuyer sur les forces d'opinion et de bâtrir ses programmes sur les forces sociales. Le second risque c'est que des initiatives extérieures au Système n'attirent et ne rallient les ONG à d'autres foyers que le foyer universel des Nations Unies.

J'en termine en rappelant une proposition de procédure que l'UAI a formulée il y a plus de trois ans déjà, de constituer un Comité d'études du Conseil économique et social qui serait composé de représentants gouvernementaux, de fonctionnaires internationaux venant de l'ensemble du Système des Nations Unies, de représentants des ONG et, le cas échéant, d'experts à titre personnel, des maîtres de l'Université par exemple et nous en savons d'élémintes dans la matière. Ce Comité aurait à tâche d'étudier le problème des relations entre les ONG et le Système des Nations Unies dans son ensemble, sous ses divers aspects, la décision appartenant au Conseil économique et social, sinon finalement à l'Assemblée.

Mon dernier mot sera pour dire ma conviction profonde qu'à l'heure de la solidarité, de bonnes relations de consultation, de participation, de coopération entre l'organisation intergouvernementale et les ONG sont d'intérêt mondial et qu'à la rigueur cet intérêt serait plus bénéfique pour le Système consultant que pour les ONG consultées.

Le réseau des associations d'initiative privée, qui se comptent par milliers d'importance diverse, est actuellement en pleine vitalité dans maintes disciplines, en particulier scientifique. Si les ONG devaient être abandonnées ou mal aimées par le Système des Nations Unies, elles se retrouveraient des associations tout simplement, mais plus conscientes de leur solidarité.

A RENEWED NGO RELATIONSHIP

A Report by a Working Group

of the New York Section of the Board/Bureau

Introduction

After three decades of experience, it is time to review and appraise the UN-NGO relationship. The trends in the ECOSOC Committee on NGOs make it timely, as does the fact that there are more NGOs and more UN bodies outside ECOSOC dealing with issues on which NGOs are concerned, and more ad hoc arrangements are being used. The ECOSOC relationship has been eroded by the General Assembly's trend to set up programmes that are outside ECOSOC. The increasing number of UN-sponsored world conferences also presents questions as to the role of NGOs. The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Charter of the UN and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization may well consider the relationship with NGOs. The Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the UN in the field of Disarmament could also discuss the role of NGOs. The Ad Hoc Committee on Restructuring Economic and Social Sectors of the UN system may also consider this matter. The latter committee is reviewing the May 1975 report of the Group of Experts entitled - A New United Nations Structure for Global Economic Co-operation», in which a restructuring of ECOSOC is recommended. Such a restructuring will involve a revision of the handling of NGO relations, and although the Group of Experts did not deal with this in its report, this omission has been attributed to inadequate time to deal with the subject.

The present General Conference of NGOs may wish to authorize the presentation of suggestions to the Committee on Restructuring at its third session which is scheduled to meet from 1 to 11 June 1976 in New York. Such a report could be prepared by an ad hoc committee of the Conference specifically appointed for that purpose. The present report is intended to present background for consideration of this possibility by the General Conference, and, while by no means exhaustive, it

includes some of the material that might be considered by such an ad hoc committee in the course of preparing its report.

History and Basis of Relationship

1. UN Charter

Although nongovernmental organizations were active in connection with the work of the League of Nations, the Covenant of the League contained no provision concerning them and there was no formal structure for relating to them. At the San Francisco Conference in 1945, the framers of the Charter of the proposed United Nations were primarily concerned about security matters. However, NGOs exerted considerable pressure to have the Charter include provisions for dealing with human rights, educational and cultural co-operation, and economic and social matters in general. Such provisions were included, together with a provision in recognition of the concern and contribution of NGOs. In Article 71, which provides : « The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned ».

2. Development of ECOSOC Relationship

a. ECOSOC Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations This committee was established promptly after the UN began operations. It was determined that the purpose of consultation with NGOs was twofold : to enable the Council or one of its bodies to secure expert advice from organizations having special competence in the subjects under consideration; and to enable organizations which represent important segments of public opinion to express their views. The dis-

tinction between participation and consultation was pointed out by the committee. Articles 69 and 70 of the Charter provide for participation by States which are not members of the Council and also by specialized agencies. This right of participation was not accorded to NGOs, nor was it sought by them. The Committee also made the point that the relationship with NGOs should not be permitted to result in overburdening the Council or transforming it into a general forum for discussion of issues on which NGOs are concerned instead of a body for co-ordination of policy and action. Detailed provisions for the operation of the relationship with NGOs were set out in resolution 288 B of 27 February 1950, and these provisions were later superseded by those in the Council's resolution 1296 of 23 May 1968, which is the framework presently in effect. (See Report of Secretary-General, Brief History of the Consultative Relationship of Non-Governmental Organizations with the Economic and Social Council, E/C.2/R.35, 27 February 1968.)

b. NGO Section, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

This is the Secretariat office which is primarily responsible for liaison with NGOs. It is continually concerned with the question of ways to strengthen the relationship and make it more effective. It serves as the Secretariat of the ECOSOC Committee on NGOs.

3. UN Programmes and Specialized Agencies

The consultative status granted by ECOSOC is deemed to confer upon NGOs comparable status and privileges in the economic and social bodies which report to ECOSOC and to the General Assembly. The NGO status with ECOSOC was intended to provide the formal structure for the bodies under it, and similar arrangements are usually made by other bodies. A variety of formal and informal arrangements have been made for NGO Relationships. The specialized

agencies, such as FAO, UNESCO, IAEA, and WHO, have a formal basis for relationship with NGOs by virtue of the provisions of their charters. In the case of ILO, NGOs are built into the tripartite structure of the agency. The various programmes, such as UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNEP, UNCHR, UNICEF and UNDP, have a variety of relationships with NGOs. Relations with the specialized agencies tend to be more professional than with the functional commissions. With the latter, there is more freedom in the relationship than there is with ECOSOC. The procedural rules are similar, but they are applied differently. Some of the UN bodies have shown genuine interest in strengthening the relationship with NGOs. As an example, the Director-General of WHO has suggested intensifying efforts to involve NGOs more actively in programme areas, and convening meetings of NGOs to develop better information exchange and consider activities which could best be undertaken by non-governmental effort. (See document EB55/48, 9 January 1975.) UNEP has created an NGO section and there is close co-operation between the UNEP Secretariat and an NGO Liaison Board which is elected by interested NGOs.

4. General Assembly recognition of NGOs

This is an area which is by no means clearly defined. The framers of the Charter, as a matter of practical convenience, placed the NGO provision in the section of the Charter dealing with ECOSOC simply because NGOs which had been active with the League and those which were active at San Francisco were especially concerned with economic and social matters. In practice, ECOSOC has been viewed as the main channel for relations with NGOs but not the only channel. This background does, nevertheless, place in a rather anomalous position those NGOs which are primarily concerned with matters which are dealt with outside of ECOSOC and its commissions — subjects such as disarmament, apartheid, food, the law of the sea, decolonization, etc. — and it sometimes presents a problem for UN bodies which deal with such matters and which wish to consult with NGOs. The situation could be clarified if the General Assembly were to adopt a resolution containing a general statement on the role of NGOs in relation to the General Assembly and to such UN bodies which are outside of ECOSOC.

5. OPI Relationship

It is recognized that the purposes of the NGO relationship, in addition to those mentioned above, include that of advancing the objectives through promotional activities. The Office of Public Information maintains a list of NGOs. See *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1971-73.

at Headquarters and at some of its regional and national offices, and it distributes material to NGOs listed with it, including many organizations which do not have ECOSOC consultative status. These NGOs are deemed responsible for disseminating to the world community information on UN activities. As part of its objective of keeping NGOs informed, OPI conducts periodic briefings for NGOs at Headquarters.

Areas for Consideration

1. Identification of NGOs for continuing relationship

a. Range of NGOs

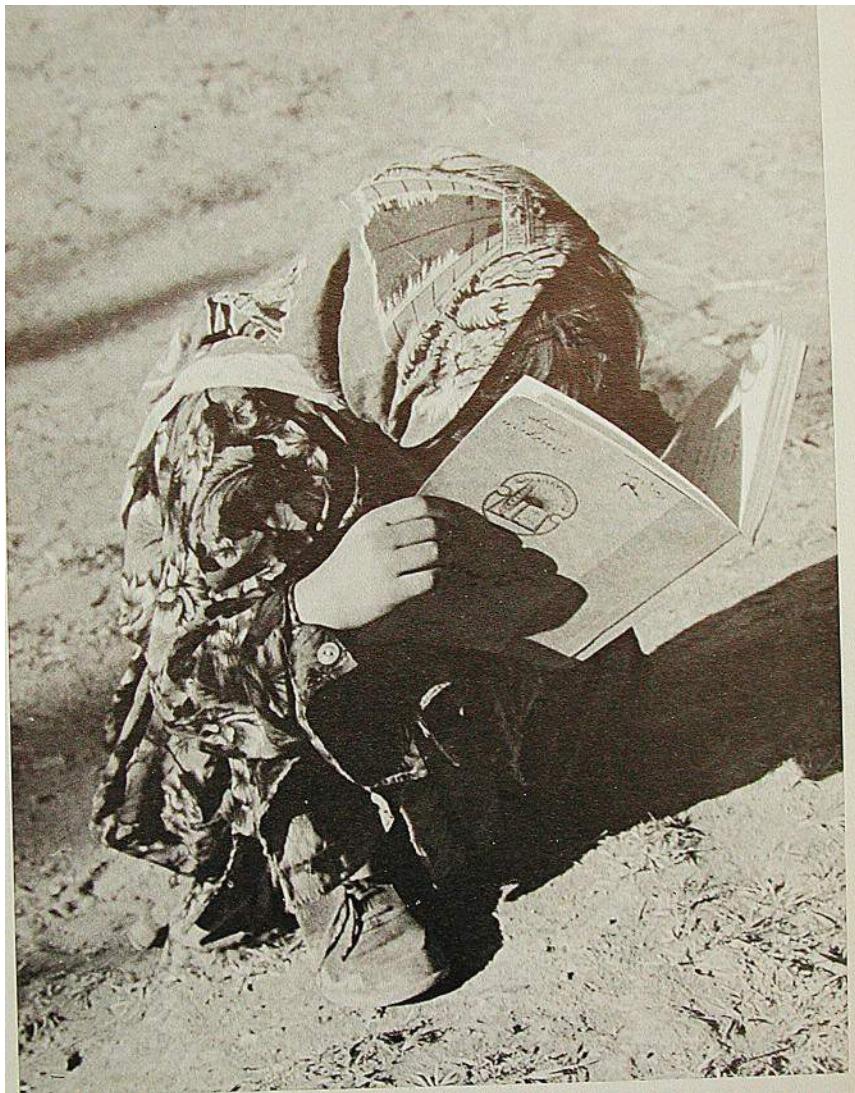
Under ECOSOC Resolution 1296, NGOs in consultative status are divided into three categories : CATEGORY I — those in general consultative status. These are organizations concerned with most of the activities of the Council, which are deemed to be able to make significant contribution to the work of the UN, and which are closely involved with the social and economic life of the people of the areas they represent, and whose membership is broadly representative of major segments of population in a large number of countries. As of July, 1975 there were 25 NGOs in Category I. CATEGORY II — those in special consultative status. These are organizations which are concerned specifically with only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council and which are known internationally within those fields. Organizations accorded this status because of their interest in human rights should have a general international concern in this field. This status may also be granted to major organizations one of whose primary purposes is to promote the objectives of the UN. There are 194 NGOs in Category II. THE ROSTER — this includes other NGOs which the Council, or the Secretary-General in consultation with the Council, considers able to make occasional and useful contributions to the Council or its subsidiary bodies or other UN bodies. There are 91 NGOs on the Roster by action of the Council, and another 27 by action of the Secretary-General, and another 316 by virtue of their status with the specialized agencies or other UN bodies. (See document E/INF/149, 14 July 1975). The 653 NGOs which are included in these three categories do not by any means include all nongovernmental organizations which are concerned with matters relating to the UN. (It was estimated in 1972 that there were about 2450 international nongovernmental organizations, for example. See *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1971-73).

In practice, the categories have not been consistently adhered to and the Committee on NGOs appears to treat the categories as a ladder and to place an organization as a Roster with a view to considering it subsequently for moving up to Category II, thus using the Roster as a way-station for later categorization.

b. Criteria for accreditation

Looking at the present practice, the criteria under Resolution 1296 include the following : the organization shall be concerned with matters falling within the competence of ECOSOC, and shall have purposes in conformity with those of the UN Charter, and shall undertake to support the work of the UN. It shall be of representative character and of recognized international standing, representing a substantial proportion, and expressing the views of major sections of the population or of the organized persons within the particular field of its competence, and covering, where possible, a substantial number of countries in different parts of the world, it shall have an established headquarters, an executive officer, and a democratically adopted constitution, and authority to speak for its members through its authorized representatives. It shall be international in its structure and its resources shall be derived primarily from contributions from the national affiliates or other components or from individual members.

At meetings of the ECOSOC Committee on NGOs, questions have been raised about the freedom of international NGOs to criticize governments. Another issue has been in the form of complaints that have been made from time to time that particular NGOs are not sufficiently geographically representative, and further that the list of NGOs as a whole is not basically geographically representative. A study made in 1966 by the Union of International Associations indicated that the headquarters of international NGOs were located by continent as follows : Africa, 3.7%; Asia, 5.2%; Australasia, 0.8%; America, 16.2%; and Europe, 74.1%. More up-to-date figures do not appear to be readily available, but it may be noted that, although the location of headquarters is not a precise test because an organization may have significant representation on several continents, and although the number of Asian and African organizations has increased during the last ten years, nonetheless it is undoubtedly still the case today that quite a preponderate number of NGOs are essentially European and American. It may be noted, however, that a 1975 regional conference of NGOs for Asia and the Pacific, organized by OPI in co-operation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, was attended by 98 NGOs located in 18 countries in the region.



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From the viewpoint of history, it should be noted that the framers of the UN Charter were thinking in terms of NGOs from Europe and the Americas. In the Socialist States of Eastern Europe the development of people's organizations has continued and increased and they are now part of the UN's NGO relationship. The membership of the UN has become increasingly composed of nations of Africa and Asia which traditionally did not have any significant development of nongovernmental organizations. NGOs from developing countries can make a marked contribution to the work of the UN, and it is to be hoped that the number of such NGOs will increase and will be related to international NGOs and to the UN. At the same time it is recognized that different cultural and social patterns give rise to a variety of NGOs and that there are problems in relating these variations to each other and to the UN system.

It has been suggested that international NGOs which are concerned with world issues should establish national affiliates in under-represented areas, and should seek to further internationalize their staffs. The development process tends to open up Third World representation to international NGOs such as religious and professional groups. It seems clear that a widening of the geographic spread of NGOs is bound to occur as a by-product of development. There has been NGO dissatisfaction with what is thought to be undue rigidity in ECOSOC's procedures for accreditation and categorization. Although various alternative categories have been discussed by NGOs, there does not appear to be agreement on any specific proposals. In general, however, there is a feeling that the ECOSOC Committee on NGOs should be concerned less with the status of an NGO than with its ability to make a substantial contribution to the work of the Council and the UN system as a whole. It has been suggested that classification of NGOs should perhaps be based on the type of such contribution rather than upon the type of the organization.

The view has been expressed by NGOs that the present system of categorization by ECOSOC is based on distinctions which are outdated and irrelevant. One suggestion has been that NGOs be classified by function. It has also been noted, however, that this would present a problem with respect to NGOs whose work covers a number of such functions. While the present categories are certainly not altogether satisfactory, they do reflect a certain reality as to the NGOs which are so classified. A special problem is how the Committee on NGOs is to handle national NGOs, which are treated as an exception but are increasingly being given accreditation.

A basic question for consideration is whether there should be formal accreditation of the sort now used, or whether a less formal pattern of recognition of NGOs should be developed. Probably some formal "pattern will seem best, and in the operation of the system perhaps informal consultation with NGOs would be helpful. It might also be helpful if, once the policy has been established by the ECOSOC Committee on NGOs, the follow-up and the screening would be done by the Secretariat. Assuming that a formal pattern of accreditation will be continued, there is the question whether accreditation should be for a specified time period. It would seem desirable to implement the four-year review of accredited NGOs that should take place under Resolution 1296 and that has been under discussion by the Committee on NGOs. While the scheduling of such reviews could be based on the category of the substantive field in which the NGO operates, it would seem less complicated to schedule the review on an alphabetical basis. The review questionnaire which the NGO is asked to answer could, however, be adapted to the field in which it operates so as to ask for information that is clearly relevant.

2. Participation in UN Inter-Governmental Meetings

a. *ECOSOC—Present practices of ECOSOC and other bodies*
Resolution 1296 provides that NGOs in categories I and II may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, and that NGOs on the Roster may have representatives present at such meetings concerned with matters within their field of competence. Organizations in Category I may propose to the Committee on NGOs that it request the Secretary-General to place items of special interest to the organizations on the provisional agenda of the Council. Organizations in Categories I and II may submit written statements on matters in which they have special competence (limited to 2000 words in Category I and 500 words in Category II), which shall, subject to certain restrictions, be circulated by the Secretariat to the members of the Council.

Other UN bodies have established their own arrangements for consultation with NGOs. A division of NGOs into three categories similar to that of ECOSOC is used by UNHCR, ILO, UNESCO, and FAO. However, no such division is made by UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNEP, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO and other bodies. Under ECOSOC rules, only NGOs in Category I may intervene in the work of the organization, while in the functional committees NGOs in Category II and on the Roster may do so. In general, the newer UN

bodies have a more flexible relationship with NGOs.

There has been a trend in recent years to shift major issues from ECOSOC to the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies concerned with economic and social matters. In the May 1975 report of the Group of Experts on « A New United Nations Structure for Global Economic Co-operation » it is recommended that there be an expansion of the programming and planning functions of ECOSOC and a reduction of the number of its subsidiary bodies. If these recommendations are adopted, they will no doubt have considerable effect upon the relationship with NGOs. Since the report of the Group of Experts does not deal with this relationship, there has been some tendency to assume that the Group did not see this as an important matter for consideration. However, several members of the Group have stated that the omission of this matter from the report was simply due to lack of time to deal with it adequately. At the NGO Forum held in conjunction with the Seventh Special Session three members of the Group of Experts — Al Noor Kassum, its Chairman, Richard Gardner, its Rapporteur, and D.O. Mills, a member — spoke of the importance of improving ECOSOC's relations with NGOs and stated their view that the matter should be carefully reviewed. There seems to be general agreement that any major restructuring of ECOSOC will require a revision of the handling of NGO representation at the UN.

OPTIONS

Perhaps the function of NGOs needs to be redefined. In UN circles there appears to be increasing recognition of NGOs as agents of social progress. It appears that many international NGOs see it as part of their function to seek to affect UN activities by pointing the way to the need to take up new tasks and to re-shape priorities. One method of doing this is through the impact of the programmes of national affiliates. It has been suggested that another method would be the distribution to delegates and Secretariat of NGO papers containing a careful analysis of problems and suggestions for solutions, especially when presented by organizations which have effective links with an active constituency. Studies such as those by the Club of Rome and the Overseas Development Council have undoubtedly made an impact. Oral presentations, such as those by Amnesty International on human rights in Chile and by the International Commission of Jurists on human rights in Brazil, have been effective. The Security Council appreciated the material on Southern Rhodesia that it received from NGOs, and the Council's Committee on Southern Rhodesia in April 1975 adopted a policy of inviting NGO representatives to address the Com-

mittee if they are in a position to provide helpful information on violation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. (See Security Council document S/1927.)

Communications presented by groups of NGOs are especially effective. In this connection, the ECOSOC limitation of 500 words for a written statement by an NGO should be modified to permit a longer statement where it is presented by a group of NGOs. This is now permitted informally, but it would be desirable to have it formally recognized in the rules. Although *ad hoc* coalitions should be encouraged, ECOSOC should not pool organizations for general purposes.

6. *Regional and World Conferences*
NGOs have been active at recent UN conferences. They conducted the International Forum at Stockholm and the Population Tribune at Bucharest which met simultaneously with the Conference on the Human Environment and Population Conference. The wide-ranging program included discussions of aspects of the problems which were not receiving sufficient attention at the official conferences. A similar separate tribune was conducted at Mexico City in conjunction with the International Women's Year Conference. At these Conferences the observers of the NGOs in consultative status worked with the official Conference committees as well. At the World Food Conference at Rome a somewhat different emphasis was used. There was a series of NGO briefings which pointed up the contrast between the perspective of the NGOs and the rather institutional outlook of many national delegations, and the NGOs undertook direct work with the committees on specific issues. The rules of procedure were so applied that NGO representatives could speak in Conference committees, attend drafting sessions, and submit statements to committees. NGOs submitted several resolutions which were sponsored by a number of national delegations and were adopted by the Conference. At the Caracas and Geneva sessions of the Conference on the Law of the Sea, NGOs have been present on a smaller scale and have focused their activity upon direct work with delegates. An important activity of NGOs at these Conferences was publication of their own Conference newspaper: Echo at Stockholm, Planet at Bucharest, Pan at Rome, Neptune at Geneva, and Xilomen at Mexico City. These were thought to have had a significant influence in pointing up key issues in a way that made an impression upon delegates.

OPTIONS

It should be noted that in the report « A New United Nations Structure for Global Economic Co-operation » the Group of Experts has proposed that

special sessions of the General Assembly be used in lieu of *ad hoc* world conferences. There may be a trend in this direction in the light of the success of the Seventh Special Session, and also bearing in mind the interest that seems to be developing in the possibility of a Special Session on disarmament as a means of getting around the deadlock that exists on planning for a World Disarmament Conference. On the other hand, it is understood that the Secretary-General is impressed with the particular value of *ad hoc* conferences in view of their strong impact on public opinion and their more flexible procedures. Whether a trend to Special Sessions in lieu of world conferences will develop remains to be seen, in any case, several world conferences are already being scheduled: Habitat, on Human Settlements, in Vancouver in June 1976 and conferences on water and on desertification in 1977 and on science and technology in 1979. There is, of course, a role for NGOs at Special Sessions, and in this connection note should be made of the very effective Non-Governmental Forum on the World Economic Order which was held in New York parallel with the Seventh Special Session.

NGOs will need to determine what activities should be undertaken at future conferences. The pattern of activity will be built on the cumulative experience at all of the conferences held thus far. Much depends upon the physical setting — for example, the difference between the situation in Rome where there were only about 400 NGO representatives and they could readily be in contact with national delegations, and the situation in Mexico City, where there were about 6,000 NGO representatives as compared with about 1,500 national delegates. Likewise, much depends upon the disposition to permit NGO participation. The Conference rules relating to NGOs have been similar, but the application of these rules by Conference secretariats and committee chairmen has varied. Carefully selected NGOs have spoken to plenary sessions at Stockholm and at Rome, and it may be hoped that the rules will be flexible enough to permit this. There will be a choice, depending upon the circumstances, between the degree of emphasis on operating a separate forum or on undertaking direct work with Conference committees. Forums present a broader base for NGO activity, but along with them there presumably will be attendance at Conference meetings and work with Conference committees by NGOs. The latter activity can sometimes be most effectively undertaken with national delegations by national groups if there has been careful preparation in the home countries. *Ad hoc* coalitions of NGOs at a Conference may facilitate work with delegates.

With respect to publicity at a Conference, the NGO style of Conference

newspaper seems to have proved its worth. In addition, public statements issued by a coalition of NGOs may make an impact. At Rome, a significant impact was made by a statement issued by the « Rome Forum », a group of 26 world-famous scientists and citizens from 16 countries meeting just before the Conference. Whatever may be the activities of NGOs, careful advance preparation is important. One of the difficulties is that there has not been enough advance information on the extent of authorized NGO participation at a conference and in some situations NGOs have not been given invitations long enough in advance of a Conference to permit suitable preparation. This is due to the fact that such invitations have to await a General Assembly resolution which authorizes invitations for the particular Conference. It would be desirable if this could be systemized by a general resolution, thus making more time available for NGO planning and preparation. The recent resolutions on World Conferences have authorized invitations to « concerned NGOs », and the Legal Office has agreed with CONGO that this should be applied by issuing invitations to all accredited NGOs, leaving it to them to decide whether they are concerned.

c. *General Assembly and other bodies*
At present there is not any direct method for NGOs to take part in sessions of the General Assembly, and the only formal access is indirectly through matters submitted to the Assembly by ECOSOC or by national delegations. This is the situation despite the fact that the General Assembly in many of its resolutions has recognized the UN relationship with NGOs. (See Excerpts from General Assembly Resolutions Concerning NGOs, published May 1972 by NGO Section of OPI and including about 50 resolutions.) If there is to be an increased use of Special Sessions, these may offer greater opportunities for contributions by NGOs. There are some General Assembly special committees, such as the Special Committee on Apartheid and the « Committee of 24 » (on decolonization), which are developing a special type of relationship with NGOs.

OPTIONS

It may be desirable to have the General Assembly adopt a resolution which will recognize NGO relations with the Assembly and with Assembly bodies. This would include, among other matters, the right to have relevant NGO memoranda circulated as official documents.

This probably should be a resolution of general nature, avoiding any lengthy specific provisions. One problem is that there would be a very large number of NGOs interested in such a relation-

ship. To keep the situation manageable and avoid too large an attendance at one meeting, the relationship to each NGO might be directed to a specific subject. An alternate, and perhaps preferable, method would be to have a registration process for each meeting, with each NGO free to register but with an attendance restricted to those who have registered. With respect to the problem of UN mailings, material mailed by each division or body could be sent to those known to be interested in the subject rather than to all NGOs. Some UN offices (such as the Human Rights Division) already have their own mailing lists of NGOs.

The Group of Experts in its report has recommended the use of *ad hoc* negotiating groups which would operate for a year or more in an attempt to develop consensus among UN Members on specific issues. If this technique is adopted, it may be appropriate to work out arrangements for relationships with NGOs. Perhaps such a negotiating group could hold hearings at which NGOs could present their views and submit written statements. Such hearings could be similar to those which have been conducted by the Special Committee on Apartheid, the Committee of 24, and the Committee on Trans-national Corporations.

d. *Relationship to « informal » meetings, working groups, etc.*
This is an area that is undefined, and a General Assembly resolution on NGOs might include a provision for NGOs to take part in the UN's informal meetings, etc. Appropriate procedures would need to be carefully considered, with flexibility as the key-note. It seems to have worked satisfactorily to have chairmen and the Secretariat use flexible judgment for such meetings.

d. *NGO representation on delegations*
There is a precedent for including NGO representatives on national delegations to the UN — for example, an NGO disarmament specialist on the Swedish delegation and a President of the United Nations Association as a member of the Indian delegation. This can be a very effective way for NGOs to make their views known. This is also facilitated if Permanent Missions will designate NGO liaison officers. Another helpful possibility is to have a national government appoint an official for liaison with NGOs. For example, the Swedish Government has appointed, within the Foreign Ministry, an ambassador for NGO affairs, whose function is liaison with NGOs in Sweden and other countries, briefing NGOs on major issues being considered by UN bodies, reporting to Parliament on NGO views and work, and maintaining contact with other governments with respect to the potential contribution of NGOs. It is understood that France also has a simi-

lar designation of responsibility within its Foreign Ministry.

3. Association with other groups

a. *Permanent Missions*
There are situations in which NGOs may work with missions of countries in which they have affiliates or with missions interested in the subject matter with which the NGO is concerned. There also may be a personal relationship with members of a delegation, making it appropriate to address communications directly to the delegation.

b. *Secretariat*

The openness to consultation with NGOs varies considerably from one unit to another within the Secretariat. In the economic area, there is a good relationship on professional matters in the fields of statistics, housing, etc. Likewise, the UN staff dealing with problems of crime has a close tie with selected NGOs. In such situations NGOs can be used by the Secretariat as a means of augmenting its own staff.

OPTIONS

With respect to Permanent Missions, it has been suggested that, in addition to appointment of liaison officers for NGOs, it would be helpful in establishing closer relationships if NGOs would involve delegates in NGO committees and other discussions and keep missions informed of NGO concerns. With respect to Secretariat, it has been proposed that each department within the Secretariat should designate for each of its substantive units an official who can serve as a contact with NGOs. This official would have responsibility for establishing more useful relations between each department and NGOs. It has also been proposed that the Secretariat give greater attention to arranging meetings on a more systematic basis between its departments and divisions and selected NGOs on issues of mutual concern.

It has been proposed that a number of studies be undertaken : (a) to develop guidelines concerning participation of NGOs in meetings of committees and commissions of ECOSOC; (b) to survey the various methods of classification of NGOs in the UN system and to develop more standardized and uniform procedures; (c) to study the regional commissions' method of working with NGOs in order to determine the most mutually productive approaches. It has been suggested that at Geneva an official should be appointed to serve as focal point for liaison with NGOs in Europe, and that at New York there should be more regular meetings of the various staff members responsible for liaison with NGOs. With respect to administrative structure, several changes that have been suggested for consideration are :

(1) to strengthen the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in order that it may play a more active co-ordinating role;

(2) to establish a separate central office to oversee and co-ordinate the activities of those units in charge of liaison with NGOs;

(3) to establish a centre for NGOs which would combine the staff and activities of the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the NGO Section of the Office of Public Information;

(4) to establish a subcommittee of the Administrative Committee on Co-operation in order to assist in ensuring more uniform relations with NGOs throughout the UN system. (See ECOSOC Documents E/C.2/76.8 13 February 1975 and E/5631, 27 March 1975).

4. Operational arrangements with NGOs

Present practice :

(a) Joint sponsorship of projects — there have been projects jointly sponsored by FAO and NGOs.

(b) Participation in UN-sponsored projects — NGOs have participated in projects of both UNICEF and UNDP.

(c) Contracts — UNHCR has conducted much of its work by contracts with NGOs.

(d) Relations with field and regional offices — the technical assistance provided by NGOs towards development is estimated to be now running at the rate of about \$ 1.3 billion per year. With these funds, NGOs are recruiting and placing thousands of professional and technical staff in developing countries and providing substantial consultative services, equipment and supplies. In recognition of this, UNDP has been exploring possibilities for improving field-level collaboration with NGOs and has circulated guidelines to all of its field offices. To cooperate with this effort, NGOs have established at New York a working group on field-level relations. One problem has been that government consent may be required for NGO involvement in UNDP projects and such consent may be withheld. Another UN body which has given special attention to this subject is the Economic Commission for Africa, which has set up a Voluntary Agencies Bureau to assist NGOs in their rural development projects.

OPTIONS

It is important that NGOs continue working with UN bodies in the development of guidelines for field-office collaboration with NGOs, and to do what they can to facilitate the various forms of participation in UN projects. Per-

haps more attention should be given to possibilities in expanding UN contracts with NGOs for development projects and for consultative services.

5. Secretariat services for NGOs

(a) ECOSOC

Such services are almost entirely limited to serving as secretariat of the ECO-SOC Committee on NGOs and dealing with the process of accreditation, although service is provided to NGOs in the facilitation of their trans-Atlantic communications. In general, the responsibility is placed upon the NGO to get its materials from and establish contact with ECOSOC.

(b) OPI

By agreement with ECOSOC, OPI provides NGOs with documents and other materials, briefing sessions and rooms at Headquarters, and assistance in the orientation of new NGO representatives.

OPTIONS

It would be desirable for ECOSOC to take more initiative in maintaining contact with NGOs. On relationships in general, the Secretary-General has suggested that the Secretariat communicate directly with NGOs concerning UN activities that might be of interest to them; that UN programmes and organizations consider the possibility of a joint newsletter to be distributed to NGOs; that the Secretariat assist NGOs in connection with major NGO conferences (such as those in New York on human rights, in Geneva on decolonization and apartheid, and in Bucharest on population),

particularly in providing meeting rooms and prompt access to documents and interpretation facilities; and that the Secretariat assist CONGO in reproducing and disseminating notes of its meetings. (See Report of Secretary-General to Committee on NGOs, Document E/c.2/768, 13 February 1975).

6. NGO responsibility to constituency It should also be made clear that NGOs undertake the responsibility to report UN activities to their constituency, with relevant UN resolution and other matters being reported by means of NGO newsletters and in other ways, and to enhance the reputation of the UN system, as a basis for citizens' understanding of the UN and citizens' work with their governments. The NGO record on this would be relevant in a review of the accreditation of NGOs.

Tentative Conclusions

In view of the foregoing comments, it appears that the time is ripe for a re-examination, and perhaps a redefinition of the role of NGOs in relation to the activities of the UN; a review, and perhaps a revision of ECOSOC procedures relating to NGO consultative status; a clarification of the relationship of NGOs to the General Assembly and various parts of the UN system other than ECOSOC; and improvement of Secretariat procedures for liaison with NGOs.

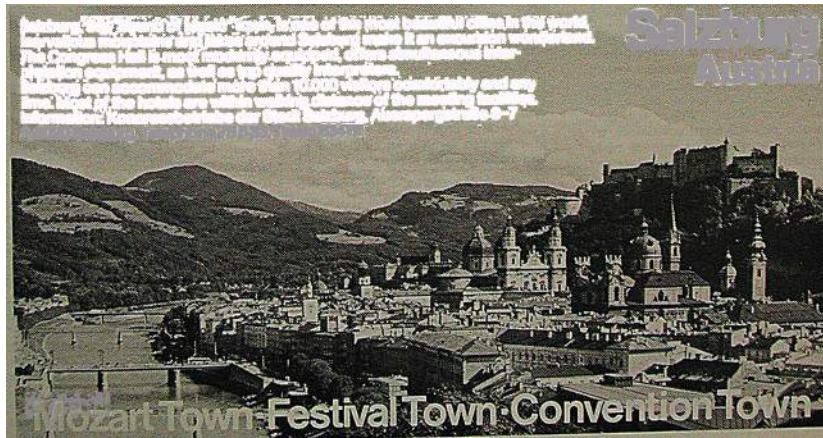
Recommendation

It is proposed that the General Conference of NGOs consider the advisability

of presenting its suggestions on these matters to the June 1976 session of the General Assembly's *Ad Hoc Committee on Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sections of the UN System*, such suggestions on behalf of CONGO to be formulated by an *ad hoc committee*, appointed for that purpose. Such suggestions should also perhaps be presented to ECOSOC and the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.

In order to proceed with this proposal, it is recommended that the Conference appoint an *ad hoc committee*, composed of a representative of each of seven organizations which are representative of the Conference membership and are from both sides of the Atlantic, to prepare a paper on UN-NGO relationships, based upon the papers and discussion at the Thirteenth General Conference and upon such committee's further review of the subject, including possible discussion with members of the Committee on Restructuring and with the Secretariat, for submission to such other UN committees as may be deemed appropriate, and for such other use as the members of the Conference may think fit.

* In this connection we note that UNITAR, following its Conference on NGOs at Schloss Hemstein in Austria in July 1975 and the subsequent Colloquium in New York in October, is engaged in preparation of a book on the potential of NGOs.



PRESENTATION

By Knud Nielsen

Chairman of the Council of the World Association of World Federalists

One of the many important trends of our time is the growing importance of the many (International) Non Governmental Organizations as the voice of the people in the fabric of opinion forming. The background of this statement is as follows:

1) Our World, that is, the social and cultural life of humanity on this planet Earth, is one world in the sense of its interdependence but not yet of its global integration, let alone of its general character as an "entente cordiale". This interdependence is due to many factors, such as the growth of communication technology, rapid transportation systems, production technology, world trade, and last but certainly not least, modern weapon systems or mass destruction. A basic paradox of our time is that it is precisely this interdependence which puts into focus the differences between cultures and nations. The plurality of our global situation is as obvious as our oneness.

2) In the course of history men and women have united for a multitude of reasons. Usually organizations developed in order to further ideals, practical or professional interests. Among the first two categories one will find religious, political, social, peace, and other organizations. Within the third category one will find trade unions, for example. The distinction between types of organizations is in no way clear and other groupings may well be found. Generally we are speaking of Non Governmental Organizations which are distinguished from those organizations and organs which are an integral part of the fabric of state, local and regional government, or are intergovernmental (regionally like the E.E.C. or globally like the U.N. and its organs). By « state » is here understood federal as well as unitary types, while con-federal refers to Intergovernmental structures. Whether or not governments were active in the creation and formation of NGOs, their support is irrelevant for the above categorization. An especially important type of NGO these days is the INGO.

These INGOs are created to foster and further international and transnational aims or to further practical or professional aims in numerous countries and in different ways.

3) If international (usually intergovernmental) decision making is to be a democratic process, (I)NGOs ought to come much more into the picture than they presently do. Contrary to present practice, INGO expertise should be utilized to a greater degree both at the time decisions are taken and during the period of implementation. In democratic countries the citizen's organizations - the organizations of the people - play a more or less active role in public decision making through hearings, delegations, demonstrations, conferences, etc. The character of this function whether critical or supportive of a particular government (or even a function of that government) depends upon the political system.

Now if the peoples are to not only stand behind the decisions to which their governments are parties but also take part in the implementation and execution of these decisions (and this paper primarily addresses those decisions arrived at within the U.N.) the organized expression of the people apart from the governments and governmental organs, namely the NGO's - whether mass organs or elite organizations - should be in a position to have an input into international decision making. To say a few words about how this could be done, it should first be emphasized that, at least for the foreseeable future, it is unthinkable that the many thousands of NGO's which are relevant in this context could adopt a common policy, even if some of the INGO's might be looked upon as the parties of the future world society. This lays far in the future. What we might consider is this : that a world wide mechanism of contact, of liaison, could be established, that would facilitate joint NGO action in a given international situation, where they have mutual interests in the problem in question. (For example, during the Bangladesh

War, twenty-one NGO's appeared together in the United Nations where they chose to be represented by the International Association of Jurists). Here certain problems arise :

- A) Which NGO's might qualify for this type of cooperation ?
- B) What forms of cooperative action might they most effectively undertake ?
- C) On which model(s) should their liaison be built ?

A) One probably has to speak in a very broad sense of (I) NGO's (both national and international NGO's) defined as : organizations working directly for peace (for instance, one of the specific prerequisites of peace), or in the moral, religious, political, social, or other fields. Probably, the membership will rise into thousands of organizations - of which, approximately 700 INGO's have advisory status with the U.N. system and only a part of these are organized through organizations of NGO's in consultative status. So one has to struggle both to enlarge the number of cooperating INGO's with consultative status, and if possible, even enlarge the number of NGO's in consultative status, one way or another while maintaining the awareness that this will probably not be enough if the a bove definition is taken into consideration. We must transcend the limit of the established NGO's in the United Nations.

B) Together we may consider many possibilities. For example interested NGO's may increasingly support each other when appearing to be heard in the U.N. or other international governmental organizations. The joint delegation is a method of cooperating and the selection of one or more representatives to speak for numerous NGO's is another. Common action to arouse opinion, mass meetings, coordinated conferences with experts and permanent, common, or at least cooperating representatives at the U.N., are also possibilities. All this certainly happens already. But not to a sufficient degree or with sufficient effectiveness. The formal

hearings within the U.N. system also might be investigated to see if new terms are of interest.

C) All such actions necessitate a rather permanent liaison between NGO's for information and understanding. How this might be done within a widening circle of NGO's; rather, how it could be worked into present arrangements is an open question, where one should move forward with great caution. Just a few hints: One might think of enlarging ONGO (Organization of Non Governmental Organizations) to use that model. In the end, however, the phrase « in consultative status etc. » would have to go. As rather regular meetings of NGO's would be necessary, one might think of the model of the Continuing Liaison Council of World Peace Forces (CLC) expanded so that it becomes an even better expression of the main streams in the NGO world. One might also mention the idea newly arrived at in the meeting of 23 NGO's at Noordwijkerhout, Holland called by the World Association of World Federalists (WAWF) on the basis of the Frederiksburg Conference report. At that meeting (the « International Working Group to study the essential enlargement of NGO cooperation ») it was decided that future meetings under the same title should be called at regular intervals, hopefully, with growing numbers of participants. NGO groupings in Geneva, New York, Paris, and Brussels should be invited. WAWF and the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) were invited to act as co-conveners (see attached 7 point document from Noordwijkerhout). (Wawf want to point out, however, that in this paper it speaks solely on its own behalf).

What we are involved in is a historic process, within the global society - a step by step process, where, the important thing now and in the near future is, to create an awareness of the need for cooperation among the NGO's of the world which are especially interested in working for the edification of peace.

The organization of this effort will have to grow through experience.

Communiqué

International Working Group to Study an Essential Enlargement of NGO Cooperation

(First Meeting : December 5-7, 1975, Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands)

1. The group began the meeting with a general discussion of the aims and purpose of NGO cooperation. They agreed that it is desirable to study the enlargement of NGO cooperation in all its aspects, to strengthen the feeling of popular commitment to international cooperation and co-existence. They felt the need for new ways to be found for NGO's to participate in international decision-making through voluntary association.
2. The group considered the scope of cooperation between NGO's. While recognizing the privileges conferred on INGO's granted consultative status by UN agencies and that cooperation between such recognized INGO's is important, they did not feel that cooperation should be limited only to those in consultative status.
3. The group noted with approval the invitation to WAWF from the Geneva Bureau of ONGO to provide a paper concerning the widening of cooperation between NGO's. It is intended to place this on the agenda of the 13th General Assembly of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC.
4. The group also noted the idea of calling a large conference of NGO's at a suitable time, as a possible step in the process of enlarging NGO cooperation.
5. In the opinion of the group, study is needed of methods:
 - to extend and harness voluntary cooperation among national and international organizations, especially in their specific fields of interest.
 - to ensure that the views of international non-governmental bodies are fully represented to national and international governmental bodies and that these views are taken into account in their decisions.
 - to mobilise support for the work of the United Nations family of organizations wherever the aims of those organizations and of the non-governmental bodies coincide.
6. Opinions were expressed that cooperation could include fields such as development, disarmament, education and environment.

7. In order to further this study, the group considered that WAWF and WFUNA should act as joint convenors for regular meetings of NGO representatives and invite the participation of bodies such as the :

ONGO - Geneva
Standing Committee of NGO's in Consultative Status with UNESCO - Paris
The Bureau of NGO's - New York
The Union of International Associations - Brussels

Continued from page 259

may wish to seek outside funding for our own Conference administrative infrastructure, this failure to have a single location for Conference decision making could lead us into problems far greater than the inconvenience we have had in the past of having to get two Bureaux to ratify relatively simple decisions. Finally, as has been raised often in the past, I am concerned that the fact that

few of our organizations can afford to have non-US citizens representing them at UN Headquarters continues to reflect incorrectly the true composition of our organizations to the often not-too-discriminating Government missions in New York.

Again I do not have ready-made solutions to all these problems, but I do

think we need to discuss them thoroughly in these days. I beg you pardon that for the sake of brevity I may have been to blunt at some points this afternoon. I only hope that you who know me will know as well that my critique is not personalized, but an attempt to see clearly issues in which we are all involved and for which we all share a common concern.

Rapport de la Section de New York du Bureau des ONG

Au cours de ses réunions, la section de New York du Bureau s'est concentrée sur trois domaines principaux: 1) le travail de ses comités essentiels; 2) les relations avec l'ECOSOC et ses organes et 3) les problèmes d'*« économie domestique »* ou les arrangements pour faciliter le travail. Quelques-uns des problèmes ont été devant le bureau pendant des années sans pouvoir être résolus de façon satisfaisante.

Les comités

Le Comité des ONG sur le développement fut établi durant cette période, et plus tard, un de ses groupes de travail fut reconnu comme Comité des ONG sur l'Année internationale de la femme. Plus tard encore, il est devenu le Comité des ONG sur la Décennie de la femme. Le Comité des ONG sur le Développement fut également établi pendant cette période, parallèlement à un comité situé à Genève. Ces comités ont soumis leurs rapports séparément à la Conférence générale, mais il faut noter ici qu'ils posent au bureau plusieurs problèmes d'ordre interne, auxquels tous les comités doivent faire face, y compris les relations avec les comités frères à Genève. Il faut ajouter ici que les comptes-rendus systématiques des comités ont contribué à attirer l'attention d'un groupe plus large sur quelques-uns des problèmes principaux auxquels les organismes inter-gouvernementaux doivent faire face.

Les facilités

Les problèmes suivants sont parmi ceux qui ont été discutés par le bureau, avec la coopération des membres du secrétariat. La disponibilité de salles de réunion pour le bureau et ses comités. Le manque de place au siège principal se fait sentir de plus en plus vivement dans la mesure où s'accroît le nombre des Etats membres des Nations Unies ainsi que de ses différents blocs et coalitions (caucus). Néanmoins, l'importance de fournir aux ONG liées aux Nations Unies les lieux de réunion nécessaires a été soulignée de manière conséquente, cela avec un certain succès.

On a noté que des documents des ONG portant sur des sujets à l'ordre du jour des différents organes ne furent pas toujours mentionnés dans le Journal quotidien.

L'utilité de résumer les réunions des Comités des ONG de l'ECOSOC a été

réitérée. Néanmoins, il faut souligner qu'il existe une tendance au sein des Nations Unies visant à supprimer ces résumés. Les comptes-rendus quotidiens dans la presse ainsi que des rapports plus adéquats des séances remplacent ces résumés jusqu'à un certain point. Mais il est évident que le contenu des réunions ne peut être pleinement saisi qu'en y participant. Les rapports dans la presse sont éphémères, et la Conférence des ONG devrait effectuer un meilleur travail d'information envers ses membres concernant ses réunions importantes.

On a considéré à maintes reprises la distribution des déclarations des ONG. Des problèmes surgissent, par exemple quelles ONG peuvent signer les déclarations communes et si les représentants des ONG sont « autorisés » à signer. Le bureau avait espéré introduire des modifications du règlement de l'ECOSOC qui aideraient de manière explicite les ONG sur la liste spéciale pour la signature des déclarations communes et qui permettraient également que de telles déclarations puissent être plus longues que le maximum accordé à des organisations individuelles. Bien que ces propositions de modifications aient joué d'un certain soutien officiel, il n'était pas possible d'y insister, vu d'autres difficultés qui avaient survi-
pu par rapport au règlement en 1975.

Pendant une brève période, le bureau avait obtenu des rabais sur les factures du restaurant pour les membres de la communauté des ONG. Quelques mois plus tard, la direction du restaurant a cessé d'accorder tout rabais, à cause de difficultés financières.

Ces communications entre les Nations Unies et les ONG, y compris le problème d'informer les ONG sur les réunions et conférences auxquelles elles sont invitées, ont été discutées à maintes reprises. Le problème fut soulevé de la non-disponibilité dans un centre des N.U. - parfois totale, ou durant des mois entiers - de documents publiés par un autre siège des N.U. Ce problème semble difficile à résoudre de façon générale, mais il devrait être possible de prendre les dispositions nécessaires dans le cas de quelques documents spécifiques. Les changements qu'ont connus les réunions des Nations Unies furent reflétés dans la préoccupation de certains groupes concernant la participation des ONG à des réunions « privées » (closed sessions) ou - non-officielles.. M'y a pas d'usage uniforme à ce sujet et le bureau encourage une interpréta-

tion plus souple du statut des représentants des ONG.

Le bureau a été préoccupé par le manque de personnel au bureau de liaison des Nations Unies. Ce fait, ainsi que le flottement dans la distribution des responsabilités des ONG au sein du secrétariat étaient en partie responsables du peu de succès à trouver une solution à des problèmes tels que ceux mentionnés ci-dessus.

Relations avec l'ECOSOC

Evidemment, la position des ONG au sein du système des Nations Unies est la responsabilité fondamentale qui incombe au bureau. De 1973 à 1975, le comité des ONG de l'ECOSOC a tenu trois réunions à New York et, heureusement, les présidents qui se sont succédé ont fait preuve d'un grand intérêt pour la participation des ONG aux Nations Unies. Mme George et M. Gajentaan ont participé à plusieurs réunions du bureau et contribué de façon très constructive aux discussions. Une grande partie du temps mis à la disposition du bureau fut consacré à l'étude des suggestions à soumettre au comité des ONG pour le renforcement des relations et pour donner suite à l'enquête sur la contribution des ONG au développement et à la décolonisation. Beaucoup des problèmes discutés sont à l'ordre du jour de la 13ème Conférence générale, sous points 7 et 8; c'est pourquoi on ne les mentionnera pas ici. Néanmoins, on pourrait en citer quelques-uns, surtout ceux qui traitent de l'application de la résolution 1296 et du règlement. Des efforts ont été faits de temps à autre pour assurer une interprétation conséquente de ces règles dans les différentes commissions et les organes de l'ECOSOC. On a remarqué plusieurs injustices notoires, mais en dépit de cela des différences importantes subsistent toujours.

La série de conférences globales qui ont débuté en 1972 à Stockholm ont suscité un grand intérêt parmi les ONG. Le bureau s'est préoccupé d'assurer la reconnaissance des ONG en statut consultatif avec l'ECOSOC ainsi que la participation de toutes les organisations de ce groupe si elles le désirent. A cet égard il est encourageant de remarquer que le règlement de la conférence contenait des paragraphes standardisés relatifs aux observateurs des ONG. Le texte servant de modèle a été le secteur rédigé pour la Conférence sur le droit maritime.

Il semble qu'en ce qui concerne le choix d'ONG devant être invitées, on a adopté le principe de demander à toutes les ONG en statut consultatif si elles désirent recevoir une invitation.

Cette méthode fut appliquée lors des conférences suivantes. Néanmoins, des difficultés peuvent encore surgir, surtout parce que les conférences convoquées par l'Assemblée générale ne sont pas régies par les résolutions et les règlements de l'ECOSOC.¹

La section de New York a suivi attentivement le travail des comités du bureau qui ont organisé les activités « parallèles » des ONG à l'occasion des conférences sur la population, sur l'Année internationale de la femme et Habitat, ainsi que le Forum de soutien à la VIème Session spéciale de l'Assemblée générale. Tous ces événements ont intensifié la participation des ONG et accru leur contribution aux débats mondiaux sur les problèmes d'importance primordiale.

Le bureau a discuté à maintes reprises les implications de commentaires et d'actions de la part de certains gouvernements et organismes intergouvernementaux relatifs aux ONG et à leur participation. L'enquête de l'UNESCO concernant les relations des ONG vis-à-vis de l'Afrique du sud a préoccupé les membres de New York.

Ensuite a suivi l'enquête actuelle menée par l'UNESCO et l'OMS sur certaines ONG liées à Tchang-Kai Tchek qui auraient usurpé illégalement le nom de la Chine. Des problèmes du même ordre ont été soulevés mais pas poursuivis lors de réunions de l'ECOSOC. Les avis de la communauté des ONG semblent assez partagés, et les membres du secteur de New York du bureau aimerait savoir ce qui a été fait, ou est envisagé par les ONG.

La participation aux 35 réunions du bureau a été assez bonne, bien que l'on regrette l'absence de certains membres. Deux ne se sont fait représenter qu'une seule fois et deux autres quatre fois seulement. Certains membres ont désigné des représentants qui maintenant participent activement aux travaux. Les présidents des comités et groupes de travail qui ne sont pas membres élus du bureau participent aussi régulièrement aux réunions, tout comme les présidents des deux autres groupes à New York, soit le Comité des ONG pour l'UNICEF et le Comité exécutif des ONG inscrites au registre du Service d'information (OPI). Les membres du secrétariat responsables des relations avec les ONG ont également participé à ces réunions. Ainsi qu'il a déjà été dit plus haut, le bureau était très heureux de la participation aux discussions des présidents du Comité des ONG de l'ECOSOC.

Report of the Geneva Section

Continuing supervision of the consultative relationship

The Geneva Bureau met quarterly in regular session, and occasionally in special session to consider urgent matters. Its primary function was to review on a regular basis the consultative relationship between NGOs and ECOSOC. Periodically, its officers made formal representations to the NGO Committee of ECOSOC, the officers of ECOSOC, the NGO Section, and the Secretary-General. Among the constant concerns expressed were the need for greater coordination of NGO-related activities within the United Nations, the need for a permanent dialogue between Governments and NGOs in Consultative Status in order to make the relationship more effective, and the need for minimum facilities to be made available by the UN to improve the possibilities of NGOs to carry out their UN-related responsibilities (eg NGO Lounge in Geneva, improved documentation services, minimum additional NGO servicing staff in Geneva). During the past year the Bureau consulted frequently with the Under-Secretary-General at European Headquarters on possible improvements in the coordination of NGO-related activities of Geneva-based secretariats, and improved services for NGOs.

Representations to the host government

A Bureau sub-committee was formed to intercede on behalf of Conference Members and other NGOs in Consultative Status with the Swiss Authorities on matters related to personnel employment and establishment of UN-related NGO offices in Geneva. A detailed memorandum was drawn up, requesting certain adjustments in new federal laws prejudicial to INGOs. A number of its points were taken into account in a first revision of that law.

Some comments for improvements

Much more could be said about the positive achievements of the Geneva Bureau in this period, particularly about the excellent climate of discussion and cooperation which has developed amongst the very wide range of NGOs who have been members and/or active participants in the work of the Bureau. But equally important is to point out weaknesses.

Due to financial and administrative limitations the communication between the Bureau and Conference members has been far too limited. Bureau minutes go only to Bureau members, for example. The few general mailings have been effective and appreciated. This aspect must be improved if the Bureau is to be really a catalyst and focal point for the whole Conference and truly representative of its views between Assemblies.

Similarly, due to no lack of good will or lack of efforts, communications between New York and Geneva Bureaus and Committees has been at times stifling to effective work. The presence of the President on several occasions in Geneva has helped, as have several individual organisations members of

the Bureau whose representatives in Geneva and New York have sometimes filled important information and interpretation gaps.

To improve in both these areas, and others, the Geneva Bureau has proposed the establishment of a permanent Bureau Secretariat, which it hopes will be adopted by the Assembly.

Bureau office

Following the recommendation of the out-going president, the Geneva Bureau elected a Vice-President :
Mr. Jon Alexander
International Youth and Student Movement for the UN (I.S.M.U.N.)
The Bureau expresses its thanks to him and his organization for his contributions.

UN-NGO Liaison office at the European Headquarters

The Bureau also expresses its thanks to Mrs. Luisa Gurletti who as NGO liaison officer in the External Relations Division has, with few resources, served the NGO community well.

Dwain C. Epps
Vice-Président

Formes de consultation et de coopération améliorées entre les OING et les organes législatifs et secrétariats du système des Nations Unies

Note du Bureau International Catholique de l'Enfance (BICE)

présentée par le Chanoine Moerman

Secrétaire Général

Les recommandations qui seront faites concernant l'objet indiqué ci-dessus doivent tenir compte de quelques considérations générales trop souvent perdues de vue, et s'appuyer sur l'expérience de la pratique.

I. Rappel de quelques considérations générales

1) Spécificités et efficacités propres

Nous risquons de verser dans l'irréel si nous n'acceptons pas qu'il y a, à chaque niveau d'action et d'organisation, une efficacité et une spécificité propres ou, si on le veut, une efficacité spécifique comportant ses limites propres et ses possibilités propres.

Les Nations Unies présentent des possibilités mais aussi des limites que ne connaissent pas d'autres organisations internationales intergouvernementales, telles que par exemple le Marché Commun ou l'OCDE.

Les organisations internationales non gouvernementales elles aussi présentent dans leur structure mondiale des possibilités mais hélas, également des limites qu'on ne rencontre pas au niveau régional subrégional, national ou local.

Le niveau géographiquement supérieur donne d'habitude de plus grandes possibilités de contact, d'information et d'initiative dans le domaine des grands

programmes et des idées générales, mais est plus limité quant à l'aspect concret et pratique et quant au contact direct avec les hommes que tel n'est le cas pour les organisations s'étendant sur une aire géographique plus limitée.

Les organisations d'une aire géographique plus limitée ont pour ce motif très souvent tendance à critiquer la structure géographiquement supérieure.

Nous, représentants de nos secrétariats internationaux, nous sommes souvent critiqués par nos membres nationaux, mais ceux-ci oublient qu'eux aussi très souvent se trouvent devant des associations provinciales ou locales qui se demandent ce que les structures nationales réalisent en fait.

Toute proposition pour l'amélioration des structures des Nations Unies, de la Conférence des ONG et des relations entre les deux doit tenir compte de cette efficacité nécessairement relative.

2) La situation exacte du statut consultatif

Le statut consultatif est un état juridique qui est établi entre une entité de l'organisation des Nations Unies et une ONG individuelle. Il n'y a pas de statut avec une Conférence, et on se demande d'ailleurs quel pourrait être le contenu d'une telle relation compte tenu de la diversité si frappante existant entre les différentes OING.

C'est pourquoi il est sage d'entreprendre toute négociation dans la conviction que la Conférence est un instrument devant permettre à chacune des OING à statut consultatif d'exercer ce statut dans de meilleures conditions. Si la Conférence oublie son rôle d'instrument au service du statut consultatif et des ONG, elle restera dans des négociations vagues et stériles. Seulement, même en se limitant à ce qui est dans la ligne de sa propre nature la Conférence peut engager des négociations fondamentales qui peuvent amener à des résultats positifs en faveur des ONG.

II. Expérience de la pratique

Pour ce qui est de notre OING (Bureau International Catholique de l'Enfance), nous avons à de multiples reprises, et avec des organes différents du système des Nations Unies, pratiqué une politique purement empirique. Cela suppose qu'un projet bien pensé et se situant dans la ligne de la mission et des soucis des Nations Unies soit présenté par des représentants qualifiés aux services appropriés des Nations Unies. Dans un tel cas, le dialogue est possible et peut amener à des développements ultérieurs. Mais cela suppose aussi que l'OING en question ne s'attache pas avant tout à vouloir se rendre importante et à vouloir qu'on parle plus d'elle-même que du projet. Dans la contribution à l'action des Nations Unies il faut voir le service de la cause, c'est-

à-dire d'un programme déterminé, et non pas ta petite vanité qui pourrait plaire à l'OING.

Conclusion

Suite à ce qui précède, on peut songer à une résolution recommandant des négociations entre la Conférence et un organe ad hoc des Nations Unies, afin d'améliorer l'exercice du statut consultatif en tenant compte des points suivants :

- 1) que la Conférence est un service des OING qui, elles seules, disposeront du statut consultatif;
- 2) qu'il faut donner aux OING des informations pratiques concernant leurs relations de travail possibles avec l'ensemble du système, en ne se limitant pas aux organes du Secrétariat Général ni à l'ECOSOC;
- 3) que cette négociation globale devrait comprendre du côté des OING des représentants, ou du moins des porte-paroles mandatés, des conférences ou des comités auprès des différentes instances des Nations Unies dans les différents centres, tels que New York, Genève, Paris, Rome, etc.;
- 4) que cette négociation devrait être menée à la lumière des changements de structures qui se feront au sein des Nations Unies elles-mêmes.



WHO

Rapport du Comité sur les Droits de l'Homme des ONG — New York

Le comité a poursuivi avec ardeur ses travaux depuis la 12ème Conférence générale de juin 1972. Il a constaté que là plupart des sujets, — sinon tous, — dont il s'était occupé avant cette date gardaient leur intérêt et il y a peu de cas où le comité a vraiment eu l'impression que ces sujets avaient été étudiés à fond, ou que les buts recherchés étaient atteints. Le travail a été poursuivi suivant les besoins, et des réunions mensuelles ont eu lieu au cours de l'année. Ces réunions ont été l'occasion de discussions générales fréquentes entre représentants ONG eux-mêmes. Souvent elles ont bénéficié d'exposés soit par les membres du Service-des droits de l'homme, soit par ceux du 3ème comité, le secrétariat, ainsi que par des experts de l'extérieur. Peu après la 12ème conférence le comité a entrepris la préparation du 25ème anniversaire de l'adoption de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme. Ces préparatifs ont exigé de grands efforts, spécialement vu

l'absence d'aide que nous comptions recevoir des divers organes des Nations Unies. En juillet 1972 de nouveaux membres du comité ont été élus : Léo Nevas, président, Miss Margaret Forsythe et Sidney Liskofsky, vice-présidents. C'est alors que le comité entreprit de nouveaux efforts pour soutenir la Déclaration contre l'intolérance religieuse. Dans ce but un sous-comité fut désigné, qui continue encore à fonctionner et tout le monde sait qu'aucun progrès marquant n'est à signaler dans la réalisation de cette importante déclaration. Après des mois d'efforts le comité a procédé à la célébration du 25ème anniversaire de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme pendant trois jours, les 10, 11 et 12 décembre 1973. Le comité a poursuivi son activité en discutant des questions qui s'y réfèrent et en bénéficiant de la présence à ses réunions d'experts de dehors. Parmi les sujets discutés citons :

1. Terrorisme international
2. Projet de Déclaration contre l'intolérance religieuse
3. Transfert de la Division des droits de l'homme à Genève
4. Journée internationale pour l'élimination de la discrimination raciale.
5. Massacre de Sharpeville
6. Points à l'ordre du jour des 29e et 30e sessions de la Commission des droits de l'homme
7. Discussion de l'activité du Comité des 24
8. Discussion des droits humanitaires dans les conflits armés
9. Travail de la Sous-Commission sur la prévention de la discrimination et la protection des minorités
10. Décennie d'action pour combattre le racisme et la discrimination raciale
11. Discussion et étude des résolutions concernant les ONG proposées à la session du printemps 1975 de l'ECOSOC.

Le professeur Frank Newman a discuté avec notre Comité à maintes reprises et en détail du secteur 1235 du règlement et des huit plaintes déposées par les ONG, ainsi que des perspectives de progrès dans ce domaine. A cette époque il était d'avis que cette méthode pourrait s'avérer très utile pour assurer de nouveaux progrès, si les ONG s'y intéressaient véritablement. Malheureusement, la 30e session de la Commission des droits de l'homme à Genève (1975) n'a pas confirmé ces espérances.

Les représentants des organisations non-gouvernementales intéressées aux droits de l'homme ont été surtout préoccupés par le fait que plusieurs organes des N.U. ont continué à faire preuve d'une sélectivité continue et fait valoir de doubles standards à regard des droits de l'homme. Ceux qui avaient espéré que ces procédures ouvrirait la porte à un traitement efficace des droits de l'homme au sein des Nations Unies ont été déçus par la discussion sur la section 1285 du règlement, lors de la session de 1975 à Genève de la Commission des droits de l'homme. Les résultats obtenus à la suite des plaintes déposées par les organisations non-gouvernementales, avec beaucoup d'efforts et moyennant des frais considérables, furent très décevants. Malgré le bien-fondé de ces plaintes, dont quelques-unes étaient très bien documentées, certains membres de la Commission lancèrent une attaque contre les ONG, ce qui détourna l'attention des problèmes importants qui étaient en cause. Deux protagonistes éminents des ONG dans le domaine des droits de l'homme, M. Nial MacDermot et le Dr. Homer Jack, furent en butte à des critiques injustes et non fondées.

Répondant à l'action de la XXXIXème session de l'Assemblée générale, et à la résolution 3221 (XXIX), qui invitait les organisations non-gouvernementales à soumettre au Secrétaire général du matériel proposant diverses méthodes et des alternatives visant à garantir la jouissance effective des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales le comité, s'est adressé à des éminents spécialistes et à des promoteurs connus dans le domaine des droits de l'homme. Notre but était de recueillir toutes les idées et les propositions qu'ils pouvaient désirer nous voir soumettre au Secrétaire général.

Leur réponse fut très encourageante. Quelques-uns envoyèrent plusieurs propositions, d'autres les doubles d'une documentation préparée précédemment que nous avons soumise aux Nations Unies dans le cadre de notre effort. Cette documentation comprenait notamment :

1. Un mémorandum spécialement préparé à cette occasion par M. Egon Schwaib.
2. Un texte par le professeur John Humphrey, ancien directeur de la

division des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies, portant le titre « La Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme — son passé et son avenir ..

3. . Le deuxième quart du siècle », contenant une Déclaration sur les droits de l'homme. Un appel approuvé par consensus lors de la Conférence des ONG sur les droits de l'homme, au siège des Nations Unies (10-12 décembre 1973).
4. Des commentaires par le professeur Richard N. Gardner, faculté de droit de Columbia Université.
5. « Les premières 25 années de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme — et les prochaines », par les professeurs Roger Clark et Leo Nevas.
6. Des articles pour la Law Review, écrits par le professeur Frank Newman.
7. Des articles par le professeur Louis Sohn.

Le Secrétaire général apprécia hautement cette présentation du comité. M. Waldheim exprima sa profonde gratitude et loua le comité de son intérêt et d'avoir mis à la disposition de son bureau le matériel recueilli. Si on devait résumer les problèmes dont le comité s'est préoccupé en premier lieu durant les dernières années, il faudrait citer notamment :

1. L'attention soutenue portée à la Décennie contre la discrimination raciale.
2. L'adoption d'une bonne Déclaration contre l'intolérance religieuse.
3. Des actions positives ayant pour but la protection et la promotion des droits de l'homme.
4. L'inquiétude du comité face aux résultats décevants des activités au sein de la Commission des droits de l'homme de N.U.
5. La préoccupation du comité face à un développement qui semble indiquer que les droits de l'homme ne sont pas le souci primordial des Etats membres des Nations Unies, face aussi à la politisation des droits de l'homme.
6. Les menaces contre les ONG qui continuent à manifester leur intérêt dans le domaine des droits de l'homme, ainsi qu'elles l'ont fait lors de la XXXème session de la Commission des droits de l'homme (Genève, 1975). Ces organisations poursuivent le même but dans les délibérations sur les modifications du règlement de l'ECOSOC, qui étaient à l'ordre du jour de la session de l'ECOSOC au printemps de 1975.

En résumé, on peut dire que le comité était surtout préoccupé des résultats inadéquats de ses efforts — comme ses membres en ont le sentiment. Pourtant, le comité ne s'est pas découragé

Au contraire, il était convaincu qu'il fallait poursuivre vigoureusement et sans relâche ses efforts pour avancer sur la voie des idéaux proclamés dans la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme. De l'avis général, il incombe aux organisations non-gouvernementales d'agir pour faire avancer la cause de droits de l'homme. Les ONG ne doivent pas permettre qu'on ait recours à l'article 2.7 de la Charte des Nations Unies, portant sur l'ingérence dans les affaires intérieures des Etats, pour entraver l'aboutissement des buts convenables dans ce domaine.

Le 7 juillet 1975, le comité a élu les personnes suivantes :

Président : Dr. William Korey
- Vice-Présidents : Dr. Homer Jack et Mme Estelle Linzer
Secrétaire : Mme Carol Terry

(signé) Leo NEVAS

A partir de l'automne 1975, le Comité sur les droits de l'homme a été fort préoccupé par la résolution de l'Assemblée générale définissant le sionisme comme une forme de racisme et de discrimination raciale. Les discussions au sein du comité ont abouti à une pétition, signée par plus de 60 représentants d'ONG et adressée au Président de l'Assemblée générale, demandant la défâite de la résolution. Plusieurs ONG ont annoncé officiellement qu'elles ne coopéreraient pas avec la Décennie d'action pour combattre la discrimination raciale, vu que le programme de la décennie serait dorénavant dénaturé par la résolution sur le sionisme. L'incapacité de l'Assemblée générale d'enregistrer des progrès à l'égard du projet de la Déclaration sur l'élimination de toutes les formes d'intolérance religieuse était également inscrite à l'ordre du jour du comité. Une vingtaine d'ONG ont envoyé une pétition à la Commission sur les droits de l'homme, insistant sur des actions efficaces à l'égard du projet de déclaration. Des briefings mensuels donnés au comité par des spécialistes ont connu une participation très nombreuse. Dans ces briefings une attention particulière fut accordée au Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies sur les droits de l'homme et les conventions sur les droits de l'homme. En général, les réunions du comité furent marquées par une profonde préoccupation en raison du manque de progrès dans le domaine des droits de l'homme et, ce qui est plus important encore, en raison de sa politisation, surtout à l'égard des organisations des Nations Unies s'occupant des droits de l'homme.

(signé) WILLIAM KOREY

Report of NGO Committee on Development (New York)

Background

The NGO Committee on Development was established pursuant to a decision of the New York Section of the Board/Bureau in October 1972 when it appointed a Steering Committee under the chairmanship of the late Dr. Persia Campbell, who had chaired a working group on development (see her report to the 12th General Conference). After several meetings of the Steering Committee, the opening meeting of the NGO Committee on Development was held January 30, 1973. The principal purposes of the Committee were to (a) facilitate the cooperation of NGOs in the overall program for the Second UN Development Decade, including the continuous process of review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy which included such review and appraisal; and (b) to assist national affiliates through information and otherwise in strengthening their role vis-a-vis the UN system and generally in the development process at the national and regional levels, as well as internationally.

Method of Work

From the outset, the Development Committee has been a flexible frame for bringing together NGO representatives in «study/action» or working groups to follow specific aspects of the development process or cooperation in development with the UN system. In some cases these working groups became the nucleus or inspiration for new independent committees, as in the case of the groups on Women in Development, Human Settlements and on General Development Planning which were superseded by committees that planned NGO activities in relation to International Women's Year, Habitat and the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly. The NGO Committee on Development is a matrix for creating ad hoc or continuing such on-going working groups on specific matters such as the - World Food Problems » and « Field-level Relations »; it cooperates with other committees to keep up with such matters as Habitat, UNEP and the Status of Women; and it provides a forum for exchange of information with the UN system's secretariat and delegations. Committee meetings have recently been largely devoted to in-depth briefings on such matters as the Law of the Sea, Transnational Corporations, Science and Technology, and Habitat. It should be noted that these are a considerable number of activities rela-

ted to the UN and its work on development and economic cooperation in New York that are open to the NGO community. The Committee on Development has encouraged these activities rather than competing with them and has, therefore, concentrated on issues in development and related fields for which no other arrangement for NGO cooperation is available. On the other hand, both the Committee and its working groups have not been limited to NGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC but have also welcomed interested representatives from NGOs associated with the DPI.

Review and Appraisal

Three statements on the International Development Strategy, signed by a comprehensive group of NGOs, were submitted to the Ecosoc Committee on Review and Appraisal at its second session in May 1973 and distributed as UN documents. These include (a) a general policy statement (E/C.9/NGO/2) which suggested a better balance in the Strategy for the benefit of poorer countries and the poorest sectors of all developing countries; more effective measurement of progress, including better social indicators for development; and greater popular participation in the Strategy review and appraisal; (b) a statement on the integration and participation of women in development (E/C.9/NGO/1); and (c) environmental considerations for the review of the Strategy (E/C.9/NGO/3) which related the results of the Stockholm Conference to the Strategy. These statements were introduced to the plenary session of the Committee on Review and Appraisal by Dr. Campbell as chairman of the NGO Committee on Development.

Owing to the shift in emphasis in the UN system from the Strategy to the New International Economic Order proclaimed by the Sixth Special Session and the passage of the resolution on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States passed by the 29th General Assembly, the NGO Committee on Development did not formally intervene in the mid-term review and appraisal process.

World Food Problems

The Working Group on the World Food Problem prepared a joint representation stating five shared concerns in regard to the world food crisis, which was signed by 24 NGOs in Consultative Status and circulated (E/Conf. 65/PREP/NGO/1) by the Secretary-General to the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Food Conference in Geneva 4-8 June, 1974. At that Session, the chairman of the Working Group was invited to make a brief oral presentation by way of follow-up.

The Working Group also prepared a more detailed representation on elements of an adequate world food strategy, which was signed by 24 NGOs and circulated (E/Conf.65/NGO/4) by the Secretary-General to the World Food Conference in Rome 5-16 November 1974.

The Working Group also contributed to another joint representation on the draft World Plan of Action and Rural Women prepared by the NGO Committee on Iwy which was signed by 38 NGOs and circulated (E/Conf.66/NGO/5) by the Secretary-General to the World Conference of Iwy Mexico City 19 June - 2 July 1975.

Field Level Relations

The Working Group on field level relations was concerned with practical methods of establishing and strengthening field-level collaboration with the UN system. It has worked in special consultation with the United Nations Development Programme to help frame suggested procedures for NGO/UNDP field level collaboration directed to both UNDP Resident Representatives' offices, and to NGOs actively engaged in development assistance. This effort resulted in «A Guide for Non-Governmental Organizations Towards Furthering Collaboration at the Field level with the Offices of the United Nations System» which was sent with appropriate accompanying memoranda jointly to UNDP field offices, to headquarters of NGOs and to the UN Specialized Agencies (see UNDP/ADM/226 and UNDP/ADM/Field/329). UNICEF has undertaken further distribution to their Regional offices and field personnel. The Chairman of the Working Group who also served as Chairman of the NGO Committee for UNICEF assisted in the planning of a joint conference with UNICEF and UNDP focussed on field level collaboration. This meeting was planned to help bring out some of the problems that are encountered in NGO collaboration with the UN system and the discussions and subsequent report «Companions in Country Programming» were instrumental in the preparation of the UNDP Guidelines to its Resident Representatives. This report too received wide distribution to UN system fields offices and NGOs. (E/1CEF/NGO/155.UNDP/OER/NGO/1).

The Working Group has also been exploring ways to open up communications links and collaboration with other agencies of the UN system; it is in the process of compiling a Directory of UN field system field offices for distribution to INGOs as one way of encouraging greater cooperation. By-products of the Working Group's efforts have included independent efforts by NGOs to put into practice the recommendations contained in both Guidelines. An INGO joint effort is currently being undertaken by the UNICEF NGO Sub-Committee on Women which is working on a pilot project for the integration of women into development in Kenya. Collaboration here will involve national NGOs, and the UNICEF Regional Office.

In all its efforts, one of the key issues in such field level collaboration has been the inclusion and active participation of national indigenous NGOs. National units of INGOs are reachable, but there are many non-internationally affiliated local organizations which also have an active role to play in the development of their countries. Finding ways of soliciting the cooperation of these local NGOs will be a continuing concern of the Working Group.

The Future

The strong sense of commitment to the work of the UN system in the field of economic and social development and of the importance of NGO collaboration with this work which has characterized the NGO Committee on Development is a legacy from its first chairman and founding member, Dr. Persia Campbell. The Committee intends to continue as she suggested « to play a general exploratory and innovative role » in furthering the goals of development through NGO cooperation with the UN system.

WHO



278 ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES, 5-1976

Message

from the United Towns Organization (UTO)
Delegate General

to the XLIth General Assembly
of the Conference of International Non-Governmental
Organizations holding Consultative Status
with the United Nations Economic and Social Council
International Labor Bureau (16-19 March, 1976)

To its great regret, the United Towns Organization (UTO), which « enjoys » 1st Category Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and with UNESCO, and which was awarded the « World Cooperation Prize », will not participate in the XLIth General Assembly of International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

UTO has reached this decision first of all because, in the light of certain previous experiences, the usefulness of such meetings is doubtful and does not justify the required sacrifices in terms of time and money. Second, UTO is convinced, after watching the United Nations in action for the last twenty years, that the latter has paid no attention, except perhaps verbally, to the NGOs. The NGOs arouse little interest with States, increasingly centralized as governments and elected representatives leave ever greater power in the hands of technocrats, although the super-powers - mainly the United States - use certain N.G.O.'s to expand, in an uncontrolled manner, their political and economic influence in the world.

The United Nations Administration itself is more than ever before in the hands of a proliferous and powerful bureaucracy which fills the void left by its actions and hides Corporate interests and privileges of all kinds by screening itself behind tons of useless paperwork. Part of this paperwork is intended for NGOs, submerged by unilateral memorandums which in no way seek their opinions, considered of no account, but rather correspond to a routine which has frozen into a kind of ritual. The United Nations and the specialized agencies ask us for reports on our activities, not to assist us in developing them, but rather to use them in their own reports and to take on the credit.

Any attempt at dialogue is considered a disturbance of the status quo, that is, a closed system and habits by which technocrats raise procedure to the heights of an institution in order to shield their immobility, camouflage the futility of their activities and assure their moral and material comfort.

The principle of subsidiarity is flouted and conformism is so much the rule that its very mention is looked upon as improper.

The repeated failures of the development « decades » and the various « Years », the sometimes irreparable errors made in the under-developed world by a multitude of experts on mission, the UN's inability to reform its cooperation methods, all this encounters general indifference or, more precisely, inspires severely critical reports like that by Sir Robert Jackson; the system is described as tragically ineffectual but also as masochistic in that it allows itself the luxury, indeed a costly one (see Inquiry into the Future of Education, by UNESCO), of self-criticism to earn itself a clean conscience, perhaps even an alibi.

In this world of Kafka, where the absurd intertwines with mystification, in the midst of general resignation, the United Towns Organization Board of Directors has no choice but to refuse responsibility and launch a two-fold warning :

- against the danger threatening all associative life, in any case where it has not been enslaved,
- against the danger of allowing the United Nations itself to disappear, for we continue to stand by it despite its ever more flagrant failures, because it still represents the ultimate recourse in the face of threats of generalized anarchy, and because its objectives, leaving aside its institutional shortcomings, are as valuable as ever.

The United Nations must cease to take advantage of our attachment and our hopes.

The Founding Delegate General,

Jean-Marie Bressard
Vice President of the International
Institute of Local and Regional
Authorities

**Candidates for the Board
approved by the Elections Committee**

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION | 17. INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION |
| *2. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL | 18. LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES |
| 3. ARAB LAWYERS UNION | 19. ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN TRADE UNION UNITY |
| *4. ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD | 20. SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT |
| 5. BOY SCOUTS WORLD BUREAU | 21. WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION |
| *6. COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS/WCC | 22. WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR |
| *7. INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN | *23. WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH |
| *8. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS | *24. WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS |
| *9. INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC CHILD BUREAU | 25. WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS |
| *10. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS | 26. WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS |
| *11. INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS | *27. WORLD MUSLIM CONGRESS |
| *12. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WELFARE | *28. WORLD PEACE COUNCIL |
| *13. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN | 29. WORLD VETERANS FEDERATION |
| *14. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN | *30. WORLD WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION |
| 15. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN LAWYERS | |
| *16. INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN | |

(*Associations which are members of the present Board)

Interim Attendance List of Delegates

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ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE Ms. Mala PAL	COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN NATIONAL YOUTH COMMITTEES Mr. Ernst OPPIGER	INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS Mr. A. D. MICHELI
ALL PAKISTANI WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION Dr. R. ABBAS	FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE ON CONSULTATION Mr. J. Duncan WOOD Ms. Katherine M. WOOD	INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS Mr. E.SUSSEX
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COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INT'L AFFAIRS Rev. Dwain EPSS Mr. Diego DE CASPAR Mr. David MORISSON Mr. Frank VON HAMMERSTEIN } Alternates Mr. Julio DE SANTA ANA		INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN Ms. Louise ALLENSPACH

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INTERNATIONAL TOURING ALLIANCE Mr. V.M. KABES Mr. O. MOSSE	UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS Amb. Robert FENAUX	WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS Ms. Lisbeth PERNOT Ms. Marguerite PINDAUD
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE Ms. Martine GRANDJEAN Ms. Evi UNDERHILL	WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION Ms. Freda BROWN Ms. Marcelle CARSWANT Ms. Shahnas ALAMI	WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE Mr. Tan MITSUI Mr. Richard TAYLOR
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FAMILY ORGANISATIONS Baron v. TUULL v. SEROOESKEREN	WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM Ms. Edith BALLANTYNE Ms. Edna LEGG Ms. Anne NELSON	WORLD VETERANS FEDERATION Mr. Serge WOURGAFT
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES Mr. Fernand COTTIER Mr.J.G.VANPUTTEN	WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ZIONIST ORGANISATION Ms. LouiseALENA Ms. Bluette NORDMAN Ms. Raya JAGLON	WORLD WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION Ms. Cecilia ROBERT-TISSOT
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS Mr. Fathi EL-FADL	WORLD ALLIANCE OF YMCA Ms. Erika DUELKIN Mr. John PEACOCK Mr. Jean-Francois REYMOND	WORLD YWCA Dr. Alice ARNOLD Ms. Mildred JONES Ms. Mildred PERSINGER Ms. Katherine STRUNG
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INTERNATIONAL YOUTH AND STUDENT MOVEMENT FOR THE U.N. Mr. JON ALEXANDER Mr. Lech WITKOWSKI	WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS Ms. L. BARTON	NON-GOVERNMENTAL OBSERVERS AIRPORT ASSOCIATIONS COORDINATING COUNCIL Mr. A. STRAHL
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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR BRIDGE & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

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UNION OF EUROPEAN WOMEN - COUNCIL OF EUROPE

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Mr. G. GUILTRY

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Mr. Rodrigo CONTRERAS
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Mr. R. COURVOISIER

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (ILO)

Mr. S.K. JAIN (Deputy Director-General)
Mr. C. HENNIS (Chief of Protocol - NGO Relationships)

UNITED NATIONS

Representative of UN Secretary General :
Mr. E. SUY
(Under Secretary General for Legal Affairs)

CCD (Conference of the Committee on Disarmament) :
Dr. K. HANNESSCHLAEGER (Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany)

ECOSOC Secretariat :

MS. V.F. SAURWEIN (NGO Liaison/Chief, New York Section)
Ms. R. MARTINEAU (NGO Liaison/Geneva)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION :

Ms. S.S. SHELLEY (Chief NGO Section, New York)

Ms. N. BEREZHNAIA (NGO Liaison Officer, Geneva)

UNCTAD (U.N. Conference on Trade & Development) :

Mr. G. KRASNOK (Acting Chief, External Relations Section)

Mr. M. PLEHN-MEJIA (External Relations Section)

Ms. M. GALLIS (Information Officer)

UN DIVISION OF HUMAN RIGHTS :

Mr. A. BRUNI

Dr. J.A. JOYCE

UNDP/CESI (U.N. Development Programme/ Centre for Economic & Social Information) :

Mr. R. MOUNTAIN

UNDRO (U.N. Disaster Relief Office) :

Mr. R. MORISON (Chief, Information Section)

Ms. L. RAGGIO (Relief Coordination Officer)

UNEP (U.N. Environment Programme) :

Mr. G. HERBERTSON

UNFPA (U.N. Fund for Population Activities) :

Mr. J. SINGH

UNHCR (Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees) :

Ms. I. HEYARTZ-WAGNER

Mr. J.B. WOODWARD (Liaison Officer)

UNITAR (U.N. Institute for Training and Research) :

Mr. E. REES

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

Ms. M. BERNARD (Adm. Officer, Division of Co-ordination)

GOVERNMENTAL OBSERVERS

ALGERIAN REPUBLIC:

Mr. A. BENDISARI

— Permanent Mission, Geneva

Mr. A. BOUDEHRI

— Permanent Mission, Geneva

BELGIUM :

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FRANCE :

Ms. G. HIRLEMANN

— Permanent Mission, Geneva

Ms. M. PENEL

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC :

Mr. M. SPENGLER

— Permanent Mission, Geneva

SWEDEN :

Mr. O. DAHLEN

— Ambassador to Non-Governmental Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Stockholm

USA:

Mr. T.L. ROBERTS

— Permanent Mission, Geneva



REPORT OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF NGOS

Organized by the
Office of Public Information of the United Nations
in cooperation with the
Economic and Social Commission for Asia
and the Pacific

Bangkok, Thailand

27 to 29 May 1975

The Chairman, Genichi Akitani, Assistant Secretary-General, Office of Public Information, read out the following message from Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim:

Message from the Secretary-General

« I am very glad to have this opportunity to extend to all representatives of non-governmental organizations my warmest good wishes on the occasion of the regional conference for NGOs in Asia and the Pacific organized by the Office of Public Information. We deeply value your contribution to the United Nations and I am sure that this Conference will prove interesting and rewarding to you and to us in the United Nations.

I should like to emphasize to you the great value which I place upon the constructive role of non-governmental organizations in the work of the United Nations. As Secretary-General, I have seen countless examples of the practical contribution which NGOs can and do make to our work. I have seen notably in the fields of disaster relief—most notably in Bangladesh—in human rights, in questions of food, population, refugees, the role of women in society, in disarmament and in decolonization. Indeed, wherever one looks at the work of the United Nations, one sees how valuable is the contribution which is being made by NGOs. I am indeed glad to have this opportunity to

thank all of you here, and the many millions of citizens all over the world whom you represent, for everything you have done, and are doing, to help the United Nations.

The theme of your Conference is « The United Nations in Asia and the Pacific : Prospects and Realities of Regional Co-operation ». Throughout your discussions, you will be taking stock of present and future plans for working together in many ways, but placing special emphasis on the regional aspects of planning, co-ordination and co-operation. We recognize the fact that it is no longer possible in today's interdependent world to divide the tasks facing us into neat categories of « political », « economic » and « social and humanitarian », and your Conference programme reflects this reality. When you discuss the strengthening of international security at this afternoon's session, for example, you will be discussing it not only from a political viewpoint, but also from an economic, social and humanitarian point of view. The same will apply to your discussions on the new international economic order, to International

Women's Year, to food and fertilizers, to energy and raw materials. None of these topics will be treated separately since all are clearly interrelated and therefore must naturally be considered together.

In some countries of this region, a large proportion of the population, involving millions of people, is at the margin of subsistence, and the situation could easily deteriorate as populations grow unchecked and crises continue in food supply and in other areas. ESCAP has called for urgent and radical solutions to such problems and has stated that new strategies and policies must involve particularly the lower end of the income scale and place far more emphasis on local and decentralized efforts and people's participation. In this immense task, we urgently need the active commitment and co-operation of non-governmental organizations. Looking back at what NGOs have contributed and are contributing, I am confident that you will continue to work closely with us at the national, regional and international levels in order to achieve the fundamental objectives of the United Nations Char-

rent meeting showed that the NGO community at Headquarters played an active role in the formulation of OPI's own information programmes. One such document — the report of

the NGO Publications Sub-Committee contained an up-to-date list of most publications by OPI and by United Nations specialized agencies. It had been put together by a group of NGO representatives in close co-operation with OPI and might prove to be a valuable working tool for the NGOs. Another NGO report that had been circulated was the work of the Audio Visual Sub-Committee of NGOs, which previewed and criticized United Nations films in co-operation with the Radio and Visual Service of OPI. In the same spirit of an open door policy towards NGOs, he assured the participants that their views were always welcome and seriously considered. The views expressed during the current Conference would certainly be taken into account when the next regional NGO conference was organized. He thanked all the representatives not only for their participation in the Conference and their contributions to it but also for the fact that they had devoted their lives to the common cause of many people.

Discussion Period

Mr. Many (ESCAP secretariat) gave a detailed description of the important changes which had recently been made in the conference structure and programme of work and priorities of ESCAP.

Mr. Kuroakose (International Youth Centre) stressed that, if the United Nations truly wanted to get its message across at the grass-roots level, it would have to find a way of reaching the smaller, national NGOs which were not part of the international system. Many NGOs had difficulty functioning because the political systems in their countries did not encourage voluntary activities or because they lacked resources. The United Nations should make an effort to seek out such organizations and to provide them with seed money at least.

When future NGO conferences were organized, he hoped that the NGOs would be consulted first so that they could have a say on such matters as the agenda.

The Chairman said he agreed with most of the views expressed by the previous speaker. He wished to point out, however, that OPI was indeed in contact with national NGOs, especially through conferences such as the present one and through the directors of its Information Centres. Mr. P.E. Weeraman (International Co-operative Alliance) said that he had come to the Conference hoping to learn more about the work of the specialized agencies; but, instead, he had heard mostly about the role of ESCAP. For him, the informal discussions among NGO participants, held at their request on the previous morning, had been the most useful item so far. The Economic and Social Council had stressed the need to take the experience

Co-operation between NGOs and the United Nations System

The Chairman said that the present meeting would provide answers to many questions which had been asked earlier in the Conference. Representatives of United Nations specialized agencies, ESCAP division chiefs and United Nations Information Centre directors were present and could be asked what the United Nations was doing in each country and how the NGOs could co-operate with it. Mr. Galenovic (Director, External Relations Division, Office of Public Information) said that OPI was very encouraged by what it had heard during the Conference and had duly noted the frank observations, questions and suggestions of the NGO representatives. OPI knew how deeply the NGOs felt about the United Nations and how dedicated they were to the causes of peaceful understanding among nations, true equality of all nations, and social and economic justice in harmony with a healthy environment. OPI had had long and fruitful relations with NGOs and knew that such organizations were an inseparable part of the United Nations : many of them were very experienced, had a profound knowledge of world problems and were efficient disseminators of information. It was often asked what the main achievement of the United Nations had been. All would agree that there had at least been no world war during the first 30 years of the United Nations' existence. It was precisely (or that reason that the United Nations had been established, and its thirtieth anniversary coincided with the thirtieth anniversary of the defeat of the forces of nazism and fascism. It was up to the peoples of the United Nations to maintain alive that drive for peace and understanding among nations. Fortunately, the world was now witnessing a period of detente and international co-operation. Nevertheless, there still existed many threats to world peace caused by new forms of nationalism, abject misery and hunger, conflicting economic interests, exclusivist ideologies and deadly weapons capable of catastrophic destruction. Continued dedication to the spirit of detente was therefore essential. Knowing that the NGOs shared in that spirit, OPI had organized the present Conference so as to give the NGOs more information on the work of the United Nations and an opportunity to voice their opinions. Efforts along those lines should be continued. The documents circulated at the cur-

of NGOs into account when national plans were being formulated. There should also be greater co-operation between UNDP and NGOs in country development.

Specialized agencies seldom consulted NGOs and he suggested that such agencies hold periodic meetings with NGOs to obtain their views.

Mr. H. Perera (World Federation of United Nations Associations) suggested that a liaison office for NGOs be established within the ESCAP secretariat. National NGOs did not appear to co-operate so well with United Nations agencies as did international NGOs, and he appealed to national NGOs to work closely with United Nations Information Centres in particular.

Mrs. S. Nigam (Indian Federation of United Nations Associations) said she hoped that such OPI conferences would be repeated and that the next one would profit from the experience of the current Conference. She extended an invitation to all Indian

NGOs to hold a national conference under the auspices of her organization. She regretted that the specialized agencies had had little to do with national NGOs, not even taking them into confidence concerning agency plans, and hoped that that situation would be rectified.

Mr. S. Jain (International Labour Organisation) said that he was surprised to hear about lack of co-operation between the specialized agencies and national NGOs. He pointed out that co-operation was a two-way effort, however, and called on local NGOs to approach the specialized agencies and seek their support.

Mr. M. Fujita (World University Service of Japan) believed that the relationships of NGOs with United Nations agencies should be voluntary, not obligatory.

He suggested that the international NGOs devote some time to discussing relationships between local NGOs and United Nations agencies, that Govern-

ments arrange conferences between local NGOs and United Nations Information Centres and UNDP, and that the United Nations produce a handbook or guidelines for NGO action that would help to promote collaboration between the NGOs and the United Nations system. Mr. A.C. Poulier (International Chamber of Commerce) said that, for many years, his organization had been working in close co-operation with United Nations bodies. Since the regional office had been set up in 1952, his organization had worked closely with ESCAP. There was a clear need for personal contacts if co-operation between United Nations agencies and NGOs were to be established on a sound footing. ICC had taken into full consideration the programme of work of ESCAP and its own programme of work pertaining to the region had been worked out so that close collaboration

could be established between it and the United Nations.

Mr. N. Kaul (International Labour Organisation) stated that NGOs had long had a special relationship with ILO, especially employer and employer groups, and ILO had had early links with the co-operative movement. ILO hoped to strengthen its association with NGOs through more mutual activities, and encouraged NGOs to reinforce the work of ILO by pressuring national Governments to ratify ILO conventions. There were three ways for NGOs both to co-operate with ILO and to further their own objectives: (1) to contact and send their literature to the ILO office for their particular country; (2) to study the development programme of their particular country and determine how their work might best be co-ordinated within it; (3) most important, to outline specific needs for financial and material support which ILO might be able to render. ILO had supported research and training activities of NGOs. Proposals must be sponsored by a government agency. Mr. B. Friedman (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) described two examples of teaching about the United Nations. The first was the Associated Schools Project for International Co-operation and Peace, which had been started 23 years previously and existed now in 1,000 schools, including 135 teacher training schools. Information about the United Nations was provided by the United Nations or UNESCO and was incorporated into existing courses or formed the subject of separate courses.

The second example was the UNESCO clubs, which had been started about 1946 and of which there were now about 1,700. Their aim was to promote the ideals of UNESCO, peace and international understanding. The members of the clubs taught international understanding, using UNESCO material and undertook national service projects. They publicized United Nations days and studied other countries. Those two examples indicated the type of work that could be done. Mr. R. Tripathi (Bharat Sevak Samaj) observed that ILO had established close relations with the NGOs, whereas other United Nations bodies had not done so. The participation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in the General Assembly and the withdrawal of United States troops from Viet-Nam had shown that public opinion was of paramount importance. Some means should be worked out to establish closer co-operation between the NGOs and the United Nations.

Mr. P.F. Underbill (United Nations Association of Australia) said that it was necessary to create greater interest in and support for the activities of the United Nations. The United Nations Information Centres should supply material for dissemination through the

NGOs to other interested parties. In some countries, it was not possible for NGOs to undertake that work. In large countries, such as Australia, the Information centres were very remote from many parts of the country. In such circumstances, NGOs could play a vital role as they could undertake the functions of the United Nations Information Centres and serve as their official representatives.

The Chairman observed that the point made with regard to information centres in large countries was a valid one. In such special circumstances, the United Nations Associations could distribute information material to various chapters for dissemination. Mr. R.K. Chowdhury (Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement, Bangladesh) said that the world was facing very serious political and economic problems. NGOs, such as his own, had already performed laudable work in promoting international understanding and could do much to awaken the conscience of the world and strengthen international security. The United Nations' efforts to solve the world's problems had already done immense good to mankind and all NGOs should co-operate ungrudgingly with the United Nations in all its humanitarian endeavours.

Closure of the Conference

A. Mr. P.H. Siriwadene (Deputy Executive Secretary, ESCAP), in his closing statement, drew attention to the free, frank and cordial nature of the discussions over the previous three days. They had shown that much more required to be done in improving mutual co-operation between the United Nations and NGOs. The Conference would give its organizers an opportunity to improve such deliberations in future and had demonstrated the resources and skills of NGOs available to be harnessed by the United Nations. It had also increased the participants' knowledge of the work of the United Nations system, especially the ESCAP programme of work and priorities. Efforts had already been made to involve NGOs in ESCAP work, and as a result of the Conference they would be more systematic in future, especially in view of ESCAP's current move to establish a regional information network. The participants' recommendations would be carefully considered, and their organizations' support would be engaged to help to implement ESCAP's new approaches to development.

B. Mr. H. Perera (Secretary-General, World Federation of United Nations Associations) said that the participants had learned much about part of the wide spectrum of United Nations activities, and had seen the extent to which the United Nations needed the help of NGOs. They had also learned the

value of international co-operation, of bringing young people and women into United Nations programmes and of co-operation among NGOs. He suggested that ESCAP should establish an NGO liaison office and appealed to NGOs to help to teach people about the United Nations in order to produce a new generation more committed to the ideals of the United Nations Charter, the new international economic order and the charter of economic rights and duties of states. C. Mr. G. Akatani (Assistant Secretary-General, Office of Public Information) commended the positive contributions through which the participants had made the Conference stimulating and invigorating. Attention would be paid to their comments, criticisms and suggestions, and further meetings would be arranged. The United Nations had been reassured of the full support of the NGOs and of their desire to contribute to the ideals of the United Nations; the world would benefit from their dedication. He declared the Conference closed.

Conclusion

The regional NGO Conference organized by the NGO Section of ERD/OPI in Bangkok, concurrently with a meeting of regional United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) Directors, was most successful from an informational point of view. The Conference was attended by 141 NGO representatives from 98 nongovernmental organizations located in 18 countries in Asia and the Pacific. All international NGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC were invited (over 600). Notes verbales announcing the Conference and requesting governmental co-operation were sent to 35 Member States and Associate Member States of ESCAP. In addition, a large number of invitations were distributed to each UNIC in the ESCAP region so that they could be translated into local languages, where necessary, and distributed to local NGOs with a view to opening the Conference to all interested NGOs connected with the UNICs.

During the Conference 12 major statements by UN officials and one by the Foreign Minister of Thailand were delivered in plenary sessions. They dealt with political, social and economic development in the ESCAP region. The Conference in Bangkok represented the first time that NGOs in Asia were given the possibility of meeting in order to exchange opinions and to meet high officials of the United Nations and the Directors of UN Information Centres. It should mark the beginning of regular and continuing co-operation on the part of ESCAP in the work of NGOs in the region, with the UN Information Centres assisting in the co-ordination of the work.

of national NGOs. It also brought out the desire by NGOs to play a more active role in the United Nations and to have the United Nations listen more attentively to them, while some demands were made for financial assistance from the UN which the Organization is not in a position to provide. Representatives of WFUNA were present, and their participation in the Conference was most valuable. During the Conference a number of interesting problems were raised and views expressed. For instance, it was stressed that the NGOs had, first of all, to think in terms of what they could give to the United Nations instead of thinking of what the UN could give to them. The importance of political problems to NGOs in Asia and the great interest which they attached to the political problems of the region were very interest which they attached to the political matters as the effects of international public opinion on ending the war in South East Asia, the possibility of organizing a regional NGO conference for co-operation in security matters, with withdrawal of naval forces from the Indian Ocean and the prohibition of atomic weapons.

Many NGOs expressed concern over the economic situation in the region and called for economic justice. It was asked why it was possible to provide massive assistance to France, Germany and Japan by creation of a Marshall Plan, but not possible to create a similar plan for the Asian countries. The Conference was presided over by Mr. Genichi Akatani, Assistant Secretary-General of OPI. The Vice-Chairman was Mr. Princy H. Sirwardene, Deputy Executive Secretary of ESCAP. Full co-operation was received from ESCAP's Information Service, Administration and Conference Services. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Conference pointed out that a great deal of preparation and information materials had been especially gathered for the use of NGOs and that if reproduced and distributed by NGOs they would have a most positive and cumulative effect on public opinion in the region, which was basically the purpose of an informational conference. In the future, if the informational character of NGO conferences is to be maintained, the original invitations and further correspondence with prospective participants should emphasize this point and the rules of procedure should be decided upon and distributed in advance.

Some NGO participants regretted that they had not received enough advance information on the agenda for the Conference and information materials on the subjects to be discussed. Others referred to the lack of more elaborate and comfortable facilities so that NGOs could hold their own workshops and discussion groups. Some representatives felt that the two receptions organized for them (by OPI and the Foreign

Ministry of Thailand) were very formal; they wished there had been more social activities where NGOs could get to know one another. Some were surprised that no restaurants were available in ESCAP. All these points should be taken into consideration for future NGO conferences. The date and site for the conference should be agreed to at least one year in advance so that preparatory work could be started. With regard to the request for facilities that would permit the subdivision of the conference into two or three workshops, it should be recalled that one major conference room for plenary sessions is essential as well as two smaller conference rooms to accommodate workshops or committees. Even though actual meeting hours should not exceed 15 hours (three days), arrangements should be made for committees to meet concurrently with the plenary sessions and for NGOs to contribute substantively and informally to these committees.

If the conference is to be informational in character without resolutions or recommendations passed by the NGOs, this should be made abundantly clear in the preliminary correspondence so that the participants will have a clear idea of their re-disseminating mandate at the conference.

It is also suggested that in the preparation for such conferences an opportunity be given for the NGO/OPI Executive Committee at United Nations Headquarters to participate actively. NGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC should also be invited to participate. Once an agenda is arrived at, it should be communicated to all the headquarters of the invited organizations. When the NGO headquarters assign a particular person to participate, not only the NGO headquarters officials but also the prospective participants should be informed of the agenda contents and of the expected themes and purposes of the conference.

The experience gained in Bangkok was most useful. In summary, the three essential elements for a successful conference should be:

- a) time for preparation (at least one year) and sufficient staff;
- b) previous consultation with NGOs (at UN Headquarters, and by correspondence with NGO headquarters);
- c) conference facilities that would allow for NGO inter-action, besides participation in plenary meetings; and
- d) varied social activities to be hosted by local NGOs or by the host Government.

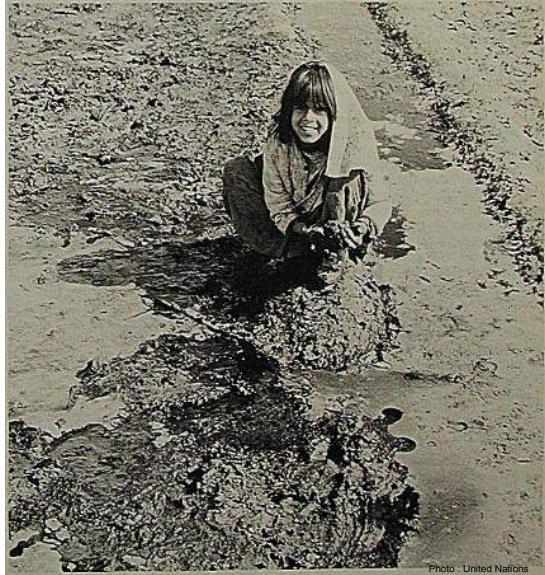


Photo: United Nations

INTERNATIONAL BRAIN RESEARCH ORGANIZATION (IBRO)



The significance of brain research

The disciplines concerned with the exploration of brain function include, not only the basic biological sciences of neuroanatomy, neurochemistry, neurophysiology and biophysics, but also neuropharmacology, neuroendocrinology and the behavioural sciences including social science. Significant contributions have also come from communications science, neuropsychiatry, clinical neurology and psychiatry. Brain research therefore brings together a wide variety of different disciplines for which it provides a common focus of interest.

The recognition of brain research as an important field of scientific activity has come in part from a growing appreciation of the applications of brain research in other fields of learning. The applications to medicine are evident enough: they include the study of the causes and treatment not only of conditions such as epilepsy and stroke, which are commonly described as «neurological», but also the wider range of neuroses, psychoses and different forms of mental retardation, which present social as well as medical problems. The implications of brain research are germane to the study of law in connection with problems such as those of «diminished responsibility», aggression, sexual deviance and the treatment of offenders. In education brain research is relevant to the study of dyslexia, and its implications extend to the fields of linguistics and semantics as well as to certain aspects of philosophy. Central to brain research are the behavioural sciences and the study of motivation and psychological factors relevant not only in social science, but also in many problems of a practical kind in the current affairs of the world.

The need for an international organization

Research on the brain requires the cooperation of many different scientific disciplines, and there has been a growing demand for the creation of a central international organization that could help to mobilize the scientific resources available throughout the world for research on the brain. As long ago as 1946 the United Nations considered proposals made by the Economic and Social Council for the development of a large international Brain Research Institute, which was to have been staffed by a group of leading scientists from different countries and provided with all the most up-to-date equipment that could be obtained.

These proposals were never implemented, but a few years later, in 1958, an international group of neuroscientists suggested the formation of an interdisciplinary organization for the promotion of brain research at an international level. The International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) was established with the help of UNESCO in Paris in 1960 and incorporated as an independent international organization in Ottawa in 1961.

IBRO

The primary aim of IBRO is to promote international cooperation. Its goal is to foster in all countries fundamental research leading to knowledge of the brain, both normal and abnormal. It provides a means for neuroscientists of different disciplines and from all countries to work together in furthering education, training and fundamental research in the neurosciences field.

IBRO activities are not limited to the advanced countries where facilities for training and research are relatively good. Thus the current program of IBRO Training Workshops has extended to centres such as Iasi (Romania), Montevideo (Uruguay), Ibadan (Nigeria), Caracas (Venezuela) and Shiraz (Iran), where the need is specially great. Plans for 1976 and later years include workshops in Santiago (Chile), Leipzig (D.R.) New Delhi (India) and Szeged (Hungary).

Activities of this kind, planned and executed by members of IBRO mean a great deal of work for all concerned, but surely they are worth while. That at least is the view expressed by the many research students who have benefited by them. It may be noted that Training Workshops of this kind make it possible for young research workers from the developing countries to make direct contact with leading neuroscientists from other countries, and IBRO had pioneered a follow-up scheme in which the Training Workshops are followed by further visits from the lecturers in later years in order that the contacts originally made may be maintained. A number of IBRO members are engaged also in the planning and carrying out of the IBRO Symposium Program. The IBRO Symposia carried out each year differ from many other symposia in that they specifically aim to include representatives from the developing countries and therefore have a motive that is not only informative but educational as well. The proceedings of the main IBRO symposia held each year are published in book form in the IBRO Monograph Series; thus the IBRO symposium held at New Delhi in 1974 was published in a book entitled «Growth and Development of the

Brain ». An IBRO symposium at Toronto in 1975 on « *Brain Dysfunction in Infantile Febrile Convulsions* » has also been published in the same form. The symposium at Vienna in 1976 on « *Architectonics of the Cerebral Cortex* » and one at Paris in 1977 on « *Brain Mechanisms in Memory and Learning* » will also be published in the IBRO Monograph Series. In assessing the value of activities of this kind it should not be forgotten that in some countries an invitation to take part in or attend an IBRO Symposium may be the only chance for a neuroscientist to get out and meet his colleagues from elsewhere.

Communication plays a vital part in international cooperation and one of the first activities of IBRO was the carrying out of a world-wide survey of brain research facilities and manpower in different countries. The information thus collected and published by IBRO, in the years 1964 to 1967, contributed to an increased awareness of the importance of brain research and helped to promote cohesion among the neuroscientists throughout the world. The current directory of IBRO members also helps to facilitate communication between neuroscientists in different countries and information about local activities is distributed in

the newsletter *IBRO Wows*. IBRO is also now publishing a journal « *Neuroscience* » for the publication of original research on all aspects of the scientific study of the nervous system. This is the only journal of the kind owned and run by a group of neuroscientists on a non-profit making basis to promote communication between scientists working in different countries and in different fields.

Mention may also be made of the IBRO Fellowships Program which has been developed in cooperation with UNESCO to enable young scientists, often from the developing countries, to extend their neuroscience training in other laboratories and develop new technical skills. In recent years more than 100 such fellowships have been given and many students have also been assisted in their training by the provision of necessary travel funds.

The financial support for IBRO comes mainly from governmental and non-governmental organizations in a number of countries, which have accepted National Corporate Membership of IBRO with the contribution of dues.

These countries include USA, Canada, India, Switzerland, Chile, Finland, Democratic Republic of Germany, Austria, Japan, USSR and Hungary.

It is hoped that in due course a number of other countries will contribute in the same way. While the dues provided by these national members of IBRO provide sufficient for the running of the Secretariat and the administration of the various IBRO programs, the main cost of the IBRO symposia, training workshops and other activities comes from other sources, including the large Foundations, local organizations, UNESCO and WHO.

A growing interest

In the years during which IBRO has been in existence important changes have taken place. Advances in molecular biology, pharmacology and communications techniques have opened up promising new pathways of research. More neuroscientists are being trained and new laboratories have been set up for the intensive study of special branches of the neurosciences concerned in brain research. Local Neuroscience Societies have sprung up in many countries and larger Regional Neuroscience Societies have been formed. The growing interest in the subject is indicated by the issue of numerous specialist books and journals to deal with the increasing volume of research in the neurosciences field. In these developments IBRO has played a significant part, and it would appear that there continues to be a need to develop international cooperation in this field.

Photo : INBEL



IN MEMORIAM

Albert LILAR

Ministre d'Etat
Président du Comité Maritime International
Président de la Fédération des Associations Internationales établies en Belgique



L'UAI vient de perdre un de ses membres les plus éminents en la personne d'Albert Lilar qui fut à la fois un homme d'Etat et un homme d'action internationale dans une discipline dont il était un maître, le droit maritime. Avocat prestigieux, Bâtonnier du Barreau d'Anvers, professeur de droit maritime et de droit international à l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Sénateur d'opinion libérale, il fut longtemps et à trois reprises Ministre de la Justice, Vice-Président du Conseil des Ministres et Ministre de la fonction publique, enfin Ministre d'Etat. D'une intelligence vive et fine, ce Belge flamand d'expression bilingue et de culture profondément française, s'était fait de la vie une douce philosophie voltaireenne qui se traduisait par un esprit narquois et caustique dont le mordant, jamais blessant, caractérisait sa personnalité et rendait sa compagnie fort plaisante. Sa famille a acquis la célébrité. Suzanne Lilar, dramaturge et essayiste, s'est taillée une place de choix dans le monde des lettres françaises. L'auteur du « Burlador » est membre de l'Académie royale (belge) de langue et de littérature françaises dont elle a dirigé la commission administrative en 1974. La fille aînée du couple récemment anoblis, est la romancière Françoise Malet Joris, l'auteur du *Rempart des Béguines*, membre de l'Académie Goncourt.

Au plan international et transnational, Albert Lilar a longtemps présidé aux destinées du Comité Maritime International et, à ce titre, il fut appelé à la présidence de la Fédération des Associations Internationales établies en Belgique (FAIB) qu'il a exercée jusqu'à ces derniers jours.

Le mouvement des associations conservera le souvenir d'une de ses plus éminentes notabilités et ses nombreux amis d'un homme charmant.

R.F.



Francis WATTIER

Une nouvelle bouleversante nous a frappé au cœur. Francis Wattier, Secrétaire Général du CIC, le Comité international de coordination pour l'initiation à la science et le développement des activités scientifiques extra-scolaires, vient de mourir subitement à Bruxelles, au travail, dans la fleur de sa maturité. Nous l'avions quitté quelques heures plus tôt lors d'une réunion du comité de la Fédération des Associations Internationales établies en Belgique, dont il était un membre aussi actif qu'imaginatif et il venait, après dîner en compagnie de Mme Wattier, de prendre congé d'un hôte et collègue français Claude-Laurent Genty, Secrétaire Général de la Confédération internationale des travailleurs intellectuels. Accablé d'occupations, professeur de son métier, à l'institut commercial Léon Lepage, artisan de l'action internationale dans sa discipline, il devait siéger à Tunis le matin même qui suivit sa mort. Nos lecteurs, qui ont lu son dernier message sur l'« Europe des peuples », dans notre numéro d'avril, se souviendront peut-être de ses derniers mots rendus si émouvants : « Notre optimisme national et raisonné nous conduit à rejoindre le philosophe : « L'avenir est plus beau que tous les passés ».

Esprit ouvert, âme généreuse, homme d'action, franc de tout dogme, internationaliste fervent, européen convaincu, militant enthousiaste du mouvement transnational des associations, il avait été, avec quelques collègues et ami français, le promoteur de l'idée d'une conférence des ONG dotées du statut consultatif auprès du Conseil de l'Europe. On sait les obstacles qu'il rencontrait fâcheusement au départ et il en fut certes affecté et déçu. Mais son « optimisme naturel et raisonné » lui disait que son dessein de solidarité n'était que différé et que, comme toutes les causes de raison, la sienne finirait bien par triompher, quelque jour, des égoïsmes, des incompréhensions, des hésitations, des résistances du passé.

D'autres vont maintenant le continuer et leur zèle sera le plus bel hommage qu'ils puissent rendre à sa mémoire.

R.F.

Books,

reports

and proceedings received

Meeting reports/Comptes rendus

Ouvrages,

rapports

et comptes rendus recus

Comité International des Poids et Mesures, Comité Consultatif pour la Définition de la Seconde. 7e session - 1974, rapport. Sèvres, France, 9-11 juillet, 1974. 123 pages avec diagrammes, graphiques et annexes, ISBN 92-822-2032-X.

UNESCO. Conférence intergouvernementale sur la planification des infrastructures nationales en matière de documentation, de bibliothèques et d'archives, rapport final. Paris, 23-27 septembre, 1974. 67 pages avec annexes.

* « Recent Advances in Nuclear Medicine » ; The First World Congress of Nuclear Medicine, proceedings. Tokyo & Kyoto, Japan, 30 September - 5 October, 1974. 1510 pages, including diagrams, tables, graphs, photos (black-and-white), equations, appendices; hardback.

Asociación Latina Americana de Instituciones Financieras de Desarrollo / Instituto de Crédito Oficial de España. Seminario Hispano-Andino sobre la pequeña y mediana empresa. Bogota, Colombia, octubre de 1974. 476 paginas con cuadros y diagramas.

Fédération Mondiale de la Jeunesse Démocratique. IXe Assemblée, rapport. Varna, Bulgarie, 10-17 novembre, 1974. 199 pages.

Nordisk Rad. « Approche régionale - responsabilité mondiale » : 1re Conférence organisée à l'intention des organisations internationales à vocation européenne, rapport. Frostvallen, Hoor, Suède, 4-6 juin, 1975. 63 pages. ISBN 91-7052-232-4.

World YWCA. Council meeting, report. Vancouver, Canada, 12-26 July, 1975. 72 pages with photos (black-and-white) and appendices.

International Schools Association. « The influence of the Third World on future education » : ISA Conférence 1975. Ibadan, Nigeria, July, 1975. 105 pages.

International Movement of Catholic Students. 28th Inter-Federal Assembly. Lima, Peru, 25 July - 27 August, 1975. In « Convergence » (English and French editions). No. 3-4/1975, 38 pages.

International Peace Research Association. VI General Conference, report. Turku, Finland, 15-18 August, 1975. 86 pages. Association Internationale du Congrès des Chemins de Fer. Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer. XXIe session de l'AICCF - Congrès AICCF/UIC, comptes rendus des séances techniques. Bologne, 28 septembre - 5 octobre, 1975. Dans « Rail International »

7e Année, no. 2-3, février-mars 1976, 95 pages avec diagrammes et photos (noir et blanc).

Stanley Foundation. Sixteenth Strategy for Peace Conference, report. Warrenton, USA, 9-12 October, 1975. 61 pages including photos (black-and-white).

Permanent International Association of Road Congresses. XVII World Road Congress, report. Mexico City, 12-18 October, 1975. In the « P.I.A.R.C. Bulletin » No. 219 - IV - 1975, bilingual English-French, 66 pages including graphs, tables, photo (black-and-white).

Nordisk Rad. Seminarium : Norden och fackpressen. Mariehamn, 13-15 oktober, 1975. Nordisk utredningsserie : 1976 : 5, 161 sider, ISBN 91-7052-340-5.

Fédération Démocratique Internationale des Femmes. Congrès mondial pour l'Année Internationale de la Femme; VIIe Congrès de la FDIF, rapport. Berlin, RDA, 20-24 octobre, 1975.

Dans « Femmes du Monde Entier », No. 1/1976, 56 pages avec photos (noir-et-blanc et couleur).

Asociación del Congreso Panamericano de Ferrocarriles. XIII Congreso Panamericano de Ferrocarriles. Caracas, Venezuela, 13-22 Noviembre, 1975. En el « Boletín » año LVII no. 241, Noviembre-Diciembre 1975. 112 paginas.

Fédération Internationale des Producteurs Agricoles. 21e Conférence générale, rapport. Dans « L'Agriculture dans le Monde » No. 3/4 1975, 60 pages.

Annual reports and anniversaries/Rapports annuels et anniversaires

African Development Bank. Folder containing :

- Rapport du Conseil d'Administration de la Banque Africaine de Développement pour la période allant du 1er janvier au 31 décembre 1974. 40 pages avec tableaux et graphiques (couleur).

- Rapport du Conseil d'Administration du Fonds Africain de Développement pour la période allant du 1er janvier au 31 décembre 1974. 30 pages avec tableaux.

- Tenth Anniversary celebrations - Participants. Abidjan, 15 November 1974. Bilingual English-French, 8 pages.

- Tenth Anniversary celebrations - Full texts of speeches and statements made on the occasion of the « African Development Bank Day ». 15 November 1974. 23 pages with photos (black-and-white) and map.

- Formal record of proceedings of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the establishment of the African Development Fund. Held at Abidjan, 29 November 1972. 75 pages.

Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique. 70 75 : 1ère partie - Des prémisses au changement. Février 1969 - Novembre 1975; 2ème partie - IVème Conférence générale, 11e Maurice, 12-15 Novembre, 1975. 52 pages avec tableaux et photos (noir-et-blanc).

Central Treaty Organization. Council of Ministers, Economic Committee, Military Committee - 1974. Reports of the annual sessions. 43 pages with photos (black-and-white).

European Coal and Steel Community, European Economic Community, European Atomic Energy Community/Commission.

Ninth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities - 1975. Editions in Danish, Dutch, English, French, German and Italian, 341 pages including tables.

European Free Trade Association. EFTA trade 1974. Editions in English, French and German, 175 pages, 170 statistical tables, short introduction with graph and tables.

Istituto di Studi per lo Sviluppo Economico. 1962 - 1975 : Tredici anni di attività. 81 pagine.

Nordic Council/Nordic Statistical Secretariat. Yearbook of Nordic Statistics - 1975. 319 pages, with tables, colour graphs and maps.

Organización de los Estados Americanos. América en Clífras 1974: Situación social: hogar, habitación, mejoramiento urbano, previsión social, asistencia médica y de salud, y trabajo. 289 páginas con cuadros.

Société Internationale d'Histoire de la Médecine. Coup d'œil rétrospectif sur la Société Internationale d'Histoire de la Médecine à l'occasion du Cinquantenaire de son existence, par le professeur Franz-André Sonderorst. 34 pages.

World YWCA. A year in review - 1975. In « Perspective ». January 1976, 25 pages with maps, diagrams, graph (couleur) and photos (black-and-white).

Reference manuals/Manuals de référence

International Metalworkers' Federation. Guidelines for a code of behaviour : first steps towards social and economic control measures on multinational companies. IMF Studies 6, January 1976. English and French editions, 11 pages.

Pacific Area Travel Association. Pacific hotel directory and travel guide. Special issue of « Pacific Travel News ». December 15, 1975, 326 pages including maps.



YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1975



11th SUPPLEMENT
Changes of address and or name

11e SUPPLEMENT
Changements d'adresse et ou de nom

#14
African Postal and Telecommunications Union
Union africaine des postes et télécommunications
Avenue V Schoelcher, BP 44, Brazzaville -
Rép populaire du Congo.
T. 81.00.67/81.01.49/81.27.78.
Tx. UNIPOST 5212 KG.

#75
Asian Broadcasting Union (ABU)
Union asiatique de radiodiffusion (UAR)
Headquarters c/o NHK Broadcasting Centre,
2-2-1 Jinnan, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150
Japan. T. 461-1749

#324 (new name and new address)
Common Afro-Maurician Organisation
Organisation commune africaine et mauricienne
(OCAM)
SG Dr Sydney Moutia, BP 965, Bangui (RCA)

#619
European Chiropractors' Union
Association européenne des chiropraticiens
See Dr T Soot, Broekhamsngt. 9, Oslo 4 Norway.
T. 02.15.31.98

#734
European Federation of Management Consultants'
Associations
Fédération européenne des associations de conseils
en organisation (FEACO)
2 rue de l'Oratoire, F 75001 Paris.
T. 260.34.79

#743
European Federation of Outdoor Advertising
Fédération européenne de la publicité extérieure
SG Or Marty, Case Postale 486, Kappeler-gasse 14, CH 8001 Zurich

#756
European Federation of the Salt Glazed Pipe Industry (FEUGRES)
Fédération européenne des fabricants de tuyaux en grès
Près K Eichelberger Osterreichische Steinzeug Gesellschaft m.b.H., Wienerbergstr 11, Postfach 255, A 1102 Vienne.
T. 62.92.41, Tx. 01-1874

#860
European Society of Cardiovascular Surgery
Société européenne de chirurgie cardiovasculaire
Pres Prof A Senning, Kantonsspital,
CH 8000 Zurich

#936
Federation of European Biochemical Societies (FEBS)
Fédération des associations européennes de biochimie
SG Prof L L M van Deenen, Biochemisch Laboratorium RU, Padualaan 8 « De Uithof », Utrecht Netherlands. T. 030-53.34.23

#954
Nordic Travel Bureau Union
Union des agences de voyages nordiques
Pres Helge Kierulf, c/o Danmarks Rejsebureau Forening, Larslejsstraede 1, DK 1451 Copenhagen K.

#974
Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific (FSP)
Fondation du Pacifique sud
Exec Dir Stanley W Hosie, 158 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019 USA.
T. (212) 757.9740. Tx. WUI 62895. C. Fosopac New York

#1236 (new name and new address)
International Broncho-Pneumologie Association
Association internationale de broncho-pneumologie
SG Dr J M Lemoin, 56 rue Béranger, F 77300 Fontainebleau. T. 422.27.29

#1369
International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI)
Association internationale de volcanologie et de chimie de l'intérieur de la terre (AIVCIT)
SG Dr P E Baker, Dept of Earth Sciences, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT UK.

#1395
International Banking Research Institute
Institut international d'études bancaires
SG A Schmiegelow, Privatbanken Aktieselskab, 4 Barsgade 4, DK 1249 Copenhagen K. Postal address : PO Box 1000. DK 2400 Copenhagen NV T. 45.1.11.11.11.

- #1560
 International Commission on Glass
 Commission internationale du verre
 Mon Sec Prof H Rawson, Dept of Ceramics,
 Glasses and Polymers. University of Shef-
 field, Elmsfield, Northumberland Rd, Shef-
 field S10 2TZ. T. (0742) 78555 Ext 128
- #1618
 International Committee on Surface Active Agents
 Comité International des dérivés tensio-actifs (CID)
 Sec Jacques Bidault, 5 Boulevard de La-
 tour-Maubourg, F 75007 Paris. T. 705.82.56,
 555.07.73
- #1786
 International Deep Drawing Research Group (IDDRG)
 Groupe international de recherches sur l'em-
 boutissage
 SG John Hooper, c/o Institute of Sheet Me-
 tal Engineering, Queensway House, 2
 Queensway Redhill, Surrey. T. Redhill 68611.
 Tx. 948669 Topjnl.
- #1844
 International Federation of Actors
 Fédération internationale des acteurs (FIA)
 SG Gerald Crossdell, 30 Thayer Street,
 London W1M 5LJ UK. T. 01-487.4699.C. Fia-
 cable, London
- #1854 (new name and new SG)
 International Federation of Airworthiness (IFA)
 SG D K Smith, Grey Tiles, Kingston Hill,
 Kingston upon Thames Surrey. T. 546-3249.
- #1889
 International Federation of Trade Unions of Trans-
 port Workers - WCL
 Fédération internationale des Organisations Syndi-
 cales du personnel des transports (FIÖST)
 Pres G. Demeuilenaere, 50 rue Joseph II,
 B-1040 Bruxelles. T. 217.63.87
- #1922 (new name and new address)
 International Federation of Gastronomical, Vinicul-
 ral and Touristic Press (IFGVP)
 Fédération internationale de la presse gastronomi-
 que, vinicole et touristique (FIPREGA)
 SG Edouard Longue, 65 rue de l'Amiral
 Mouchez, F 75013 Paris.
 Pres Enrico Guagnini, 7 via Balzaretti,
 I 20133 MMano
- #1950
 International Federation of Margarine Associations
 (IFMA)
 Fédération internationale des associations de la mar-
 garine
 SG Philippe Pirnay, Rue de la Loi 83, Bte 7,
 B 1040 Bruxelles.
 T. 513.54.40. Tx Olma B 23628
- #2025
 International Federation of the Cinematographic Press
 Fédération internationale de la presse cinémato-
 graphique
 Dir Robin Wharmby, 17 Draycott Avenue,
 London SW3 3BS UK. T. 01-584.8553
- #2027 ^{-m}
 International Federation of the Periodical Press (FIPP)
 Fédération internationale de la presse périodique*
 SG Lino Micciché, Via délia Stellella 23/B,
 1 00186 Roma. T. (396) 657.340
- #2034
 International Federation of Tourist Centres
 Fédération Internationale de centres touristiques
 (FLCT)
 SG Dr Aldo Debene, Laudesverkehrsamt,
 J K Voglstr 2, A 4020 Linz.
 T. 07222/22620. Tx. 22175
- #2148
 International Institute of Iberoamerican Literature
 Institut international de littérature ibero-américaine
 Sec-Treas William J Straub, 1312 C.L., Uni-
 versity of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Pa 15260
 USA. T. 624.3359
- #2253
 International Medical Society for Endoscopy and Ra-
 diocinematography
 Société médicale internationale d'endoscopie et de
 radiocinématographie (SMIER)
 Sec Treas Dr S Segal, 18 rue L Déramez,
 F 51100 Reims.
- #2307 (new name)
 World Mining Congress
 Congrès minier mondial
- #2373
 International Potash Institute
 Institut international de la potasse
 Secrétariat Metrohaus, Postfach 41, CH 3048
 Worblaufen/Bern. T. 58.53.73. Tx. 33430
- #2461
 International Shoplifting Organization (ISO)
 Organisation internationale d'installateurs de maga-
 sins
 Sec J J Sips, Zuidzyde 92, Goudriaan, Ne-
 therlands
- #2489
 International Society for Human and Animal Mycology
 (ISHAM)
 Société internationale de mycologie humaine et ani-
 male
 SG Dr Wolfgang Loeffler, Gellerstrasse 1ia,
 . CH 4052 Basle
- #2539
 International Society of Development Biologists
 Société internationale de biologistes du développe-
 ment
 Sec Treas Dr Jorma Wartiovaara, III Dept
 of Pathology, University of Helsinki, Haart-
 maninkatu 3, SF 00290 Helsinki 20.
 Int Sec Dr Robert L De Haan, Dept of Anat-
 omy, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga 30322
- #2591 (new name)
 International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation
 (ISMGF)
- #2898
 Latin-Mediterranean Medical Union
 Union médicale de la Méditerranée latine (UMML)
 SG Prof René Bourgeon, Hôpital Saint Roch,
 5 rue P. Devoluy, F 06000 Nice. T. 85.55.18
- #2928
 Liaison Committee of the Non-Ferrous Metal Trade
 in the nine EEC Countries
 Comité de liaison du négoce des métaux non-ferreux
 des neuf pays de la CEE
 SG Marcel Doisy, Place du Samedi 13, Bte 4,
 B 1000 Bruxelles.
 Pres Dr Herbert Schroeder, Kaiser-Friedrich
 Ring 50, Postfach 5760, D 6200 Wiesbaden

#2960
Miners' Trade Unions International
Union Internationale des syndicats des mineurs (UISM)
Kopernika 36/40, Warsaw. Poland.
T. 26.43.16

#2978
Nordic Federation of Journalists (NJF)
Fédération nordique de journalistes
Chairman Trygve Moe, Norsk Journalistlag,
Rosenkrantzg. 3, Oslo I Norway

#2989
Nordic Geodetic Commission
Commission géodésique nordique
Sec. Géodet Lars Bockmann, Norges Geografiske Oppmaling, Den Geodetiske avdeling, Boks 8153. Dep, Oslo Norway

#3245 (new name and new address)
Soroptimist International
Headquarters 1 Whitehall Place, London
SW1A 2HE. T. 930.8986.
Sec Mrs Dorothy Midgley, PO Box 49737,
Los Angeles, CA 90049 USA.

#3285
Standing Committee on Commonwealth Forestry
Comité forestier permanent du Commonwealth
Sec Mr W F Sheridan, Forestry Commission,
231 Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, EH12
7AT Scotland. T. 031-334.0303.

#3288
CRE-Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice Chancellors of
the European Universities
CRE-Conférence permanente des recteurs et vice-
chancelliers des universités européennes
SG A Barblan, 10 rue du Conseil Général,
CH 1211 Geneva. T. 29.26.44. Tx. 28380

#3296
Standing International Vinegar Committee of the EEC
Comité permanent international du vinaigre de la
CEE
SG Dr Hans Joachim Murau, Reuterstrasse
151, D 5300 Bonn 1. T. 22.17.61

#3348
Union of European Patent Attorneys
Union des conseils européens en brevets
Arabellastrasse 4/V11, Sternhaus, D 8000
München 81

#3353
Union of International Engineering Organizations
(UIEO)
Union des associations techniques internationales
(UATI)
SG R Pelissier, 112 Bd Haussmann,
F 75008 Paris. T. 522.65.12

#3466
World Association of Societies of Anatomic and Clinical Pathology (WASP)
Association mondiale des sociétés d'anatomie pathologique et de biologie clinique (SISC)
Pres B L Della Vida, Via Magalotti 15, 00197 Roma.
Sec Prof A C Ritchie, 100 Collège St, Toronto Ont M5G 1L5 Canada

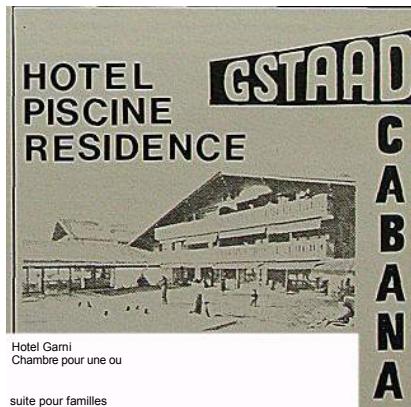
#3615
Young Lawyer's International Association
Association des jeunes avocats (AJA)
SG Me Alb. Louis Dupont-Willemin, 10 Bis
rue du Vieux-Collège, CP 499, CH 1211 Genève 3

Ceci est le onzième supplément à l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales, 15e édition. Les précédents ont paru dans les numéros de novembre 1974, janvier 1975, mars 1975, avril 1975, août-septembre 1975, octobre 1975, décembre 1975, janvier 1976, mars 1976 et avril 1976 de * Associations Internationales ».

SUPPLEMENTS A L'ANNUAIRE DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES, rue aux Laines 1,
B-1000 Bruxelles

This is the eleventh Supplement to the 15th edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations. The preceding Supplements were published in the November 1974 issue. January 1975, March 1975, April 1975, August-September 1975, October 1975, December 1975, January 1976, March 1976 and April 1976.

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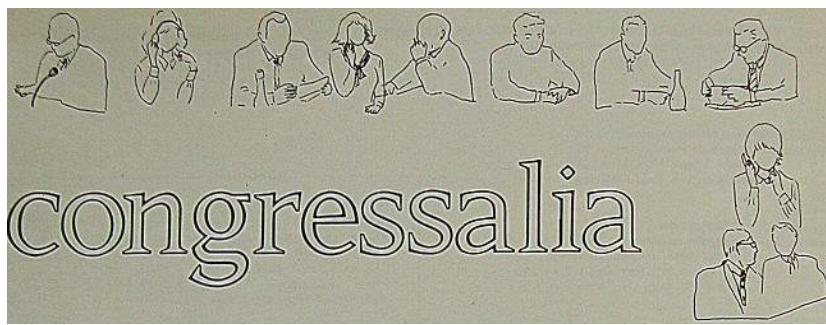
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Participation in International Congresses...

The congress organizing bureau Kenes in Israel has made a survey and analysis of participation in some of the large international congresses they have organized.

This survey was done through a questionnaire distributed to the participants of three large international meetings:

- The SICOT Congress in 1972 with 2,600 participants
- The International Congress on Hematology in 1974 with 1,688 participants
- The International Congress on Gerontology in 1975 with 3,362 participants.

We are reproducing here some of the tables from this survey which could give an indication of conditions generally at such conferences.

Rectificatif à l'annonce parue dans le « International Congress Calendar »
 — Il n'est pas prévu en juin 1976 de Festival International du Folklore à Izmir. En revanche, dans toute la Turquie, de nombreux Jeux, fêtes et Festivals auront lieu tout au cours de l'année. Le programme en est disponible au Bureau de Tourisme et d'Information de Turquie, 102, Champs-Elysées, 75008 Paris. Tél. 225.78.68.
 — Outre Etap-Hôtel et le Sheraton, récemment inaugurés, l'Intercontinental ouvrira ses portes au mois de mai 1976 à Istanbul.
 A Antalya, sur la côte sud, premier hôtel de luxe, l'Antalya ouvrira toute l'année.

Table no1

	Gerontology	Sicot	Hematology
	June 1975	Oct. 1972	Sept. 1974
U.S.A. & Canada	56%	31 %	44%
Central & Eastern Europe	13%	18%	22%
South & Central America	2%	12 %	4%
Great Britain	6%	8%	6%
• Northern Europe	5 %	7%	6%
South Africa & Africa	2%	3%	3%
Central Europe (Belgium,	7%	8%	5%
Spain, Portugal, Greece	1 %	5%	4%
Australia, Far East	8%	8%	6%

Table No 3

	Gerontology	Sicot	Hematology
	June 1975	Oct. 1972	Sept. 1974
Male	62%	—	86%
Female	36 %	—	14%
Unknown	2 %	—	—

Table No 4
Came Accompanied

	Gerontology	Sicot	Hematology
	June 1975	Oct. 1972	Sept. 1974
Accompanied by Wife	36%	61%	43%
Unmarried	17%	6%	11%

Table No 2

	Distribution of Participants by Age Groups		
	Gerontology	Sicot	Hematology
	June 1975	Oct. 1972	Sept. 1974
Below 35	22%	9%	22 %
36-55	53%	66%	64 %
56 & Over	25%	25 %	14 %

Table No 5
Distribution of Participants on the Basis
of Prior Participation at Congresses

	Gerontology	Sicot	Hematology
	June 1975	Oct. 1972	Sept. 1974
First time	64 %	49%	27%
1 or 2 conferences	14%	40%	49 %
3 or more conferences	21 %	11 %	21 %
Unknown	1 %	—	3 %

Table No 6

	Gerontology June 1975	Sicot Oct. 1972	Hematology Sept. 1974
Informed at previous congress	-		
Received first bulletin (24 months)	24 %	64%	18%
Received second bulletin (12 months)	50 %	71 %	59 %
Received third bulletin (6 months)	61 %	71%	71%
Received notice from airline or travel agent	55%	36 %	64%
Advertisement in a profes- sional journal	25 %	10%	35%
Information at work	31 %		15%
Information at other congresses	9 %	7%	5%
Others	10%		10%
		4%	

Table No 7
When Was the Decision Taken to Attend the Congress

	Gerontology June 1975	Sicot Oct. 1972	Hematology Sept. 1974
At previous congress	25 %	31 %	15%
On receipt of first bulletin	18%	30%	25 %
On receipt of second bulletin	15%	15%	17 %
On receipt of third bulletin	5%	6%	4 %
After having read an advertisement in a professional journal	10 %	4%	17 %
After hearing about it at it at work and from friends	5%	20%	3 %
After getting a notice from an agent	3%	3%	11 %
Others			9%

(Total more than 100 % because of more than one possible answer)

Recommendations for Congress participants...

Participant frustration, dissatisfaction and alienation are matters which are currently receiving much attention from congress organizers. In order to alleviate these problems as much as possible, some organizations have drafted recommendations for their members.

We are reproducing here a basic selection.

**« Recommendations » to Speakers
at IUGG Assemblies**

1. Speak in a very low voice and disregard any electronic aid available. Speak as fast as you can and try to swallow the last syllables, in particular if you are so fortunate to speak English as your mother tongue. The audience, which is composed of many people for whom English is not their native language, will be very thankful for such a speedy performance which neither offends their ears nor reaches their brains.

2. If you should take the trouble of showing slides or transparencies please have them prepared on a very small scale with the smallest symbols and letters available and, preferably with light gray ink or pencil which is almost invisible, in particular for the back benchers. The audience will certainly welcome such careful procedure which provides them with the opportunity for testing and training their eyes or for sleeping without interruption.

3. When showing mathematical formulae on slides let them pass very fast and do not lose time for explanation. Apart from a few bright experts most of the audience are so inept that trying to lucidly interpret mathematical products would be a sheer waste of time.

4. If you should adhere to the primitive way of using the blackboard for mathematical derivations do not forget to speak towards the blackboard with your back to the audience. Further, select the hardest piece of chalk for such an exercise which produces very thin hieroglyphics so that they are not readable from the second bench onwards. The audience will appreciate the lack of importance you obviously attach to your own research.

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L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE DE L'IAPCO

Rome 1976

Gomme chaque année l'assemblée générale des membres de l'IAPCO a eu lieu les 28-29 février 1er et 2 mars 1976.

Après Copenhague en 1975 ce fut Rome qui cette fois fut choisie et le Cavalier Hilton, mit ses installations fort gracieusement à la disposition de l'IAPCO.

Suivant la tradition les membres du Conseil se réunirent le samedi 28 février afin de mettre au point les derniers détails du programme.

A 18 heures, une courte séance d'ouverture marqua, en présence de personnalités italiennes, le début de ces journées de travail. Le Comte Manucci, Past Président de l'association internationale des Palais de congrès, y prit la parole, sur le sujet « Italie, terre de congrès ».

Ensuite le Professeur Casadio, Président de l'Union des Associations Internationales fit un très intéressant exposé sur les relations internationales et transnationales de l'Italie.

Un cocktail suivi d'un dîner offert par le Cavalier Hilton clôtra cette cérémonie d'ouverture.

Le dimanche 29 février et le lundi 1er mars allaien être consacrés à des séances de travail, celles-ci précédant l'assemblée générale proprement dite, prévue pour le mardi 2 mars.

Le première journée vit les nouveaux membres de l'IAPCO se présenter à leurs collègues et définir leurs activités en un court exposé. Ce furent successivement Mella Juana Bravo de Laguna, Directeur de la société SITECC de Madrid, Mme Bareta Riontina, Directrice de la Société MGR de Milan et Mme Golinelli Aru, Directeur de EGA Rome. M. Muramatsu de Simul, Tokyo, nouveau membre également, n'avait pu être présent.

L'IAPCO avait invité M. Cagli, Vice-Président de l'Association Internationale de l'hôtellerie à assister à la réunion. Il y parla de son association et des rapports plus officiels à établir entre celle-ci et l'IAPCO. Sa présence, qui marquait ainsi le début de relations fort souhaitées par les membres, fut vivement appréciée. Les autres réunions, virent un autre invité de l'association, M. Pália Mogen-sen, Directeur des Développements au

Scanticon, exposer ses conceptions sur la structure et le rôle des centres de congrès.

L'expérience acquise au Scanticon et la grande réussite que constitue ce petit centre de réunions dans les îles, lui ont permis de donner des avis extrêmement motivés sur ce sujet. Mme Fay Pannell, Managing Director de Conference Services Ltd. Londres et M.E. Buongiorno, Président de l'AISC Rome, tous deux membres de l'IAPCO, présentèrent deux exposés très précis, relatifs à l'étude, la création, le layout et l'impression des documents de congrès. Cette communication de « know - how » entre les membres, donne aux réunions de l'IAPCO un intérêt de premier ordre.

Le 1er mars, Messieurs Castex, Président de Cevi, Buenos Aires, Cronheim, Directeur de Holland Organizing Centre, La Haye et G. Rivlin, Directeur de Kenes, Tel Aviv, présentèrent chacun une expérience personnelle en matière d'organisation et direction du personnel et du travail au sein d'un bureau d'organisateur professionnel de congrès.

L'examen de problèmes pratiques en matière d'organisation interne est un sujet qui intéresse au plus haut point tous les membres et de longues discussions suivirent ces exposés.

L'après-midi fut consacrée à la visite des Centres de Congrès EUR et Auditorium della Technica; ce dernier centre des plus modernes, fut visité en ses moindres détails et son Directeur, le Comte Manucci reçut ses visiteurs au cours d'un déjeuner aussi bon que sympathique.

Les membres de l'IAPCO visitèrent enfin, sous la direction de M. Schaecter, les différents départements de la Société Stoc, important fabricant d'équipement de traduction simultanée.

Parmi les événements du programme nous devons citer un dîner de premier ordre offert par la Direction de l'Hôtel Excelsior. Pour les membres, rappelons la charmante soirée passée chez M. et Mme Buongiorno ainsi que la déjeuner de grande classe offert par Mesdames Golinelli Aru, Bataglini et Siciliano dans la splendide Villa Miani. Le mardi 2 mars eut lieu l'assemblée générale qui approuva le programme d'action pour 1976.

Entre autres activités l'IAPCO organisera un troisième séminaire sur l'organisation des congrès — les deux précédents ayant été de grands succès.

La prochaine Assemblée annuelle aura lieu à Londres en mars 1977 à l'invitation de Mme Pannell.

En résumé, ces quatre journées de réunions de travail, ont permis à tous les membres de constater que l'IAPCO se développait dans le souci primordial d'ouvrir largement ses portes, à tous les vrais organisateurs professionnels de congrès.

Cette sélection, parfois difficile à établir confère à l'association un standing professionnel indiscutable. L'IAPCO ne comptera jamais beaucoup de membres, mais sa réputation est établie et ne fera que croître.

Que l'organisateur principal des journées de Rome, Enzo Buongiorno et son équipe soient vivement remerciés, ainsi que Madame Golinelli Aru et ses associées grâce à qui également ce séjour fut une grande réussite.

J. DESTREE
Président



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 May 3-9 World Scout Bureau. Community development seminar. (Togo) CP78. CH-1211 Geneva 4.
- 1976 May 4-6 Copenhagen (Denmark) European Space Agency/Danish Research Council. Int symposium on educational physics experiments in space. (YB n° 868) ESA, 114 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, F-92522 Neuilly sur Seine, France.
- 1976 May 4-13 Jerusalem (Israel) 50th Jubilee conference in Israel of pioneer women of America. P - 300 Moetzel Hapoalot, 93 Arlosoroff Street. Tel Aviv.
- 1976 May 5-6 Singapore (Singapore) Int Union of Independent Laboratories. Symposium : Consulting services for industry. Mr A Herzka, Ashbourne House, Alberon Gardens, London NW1 0BN, UK.
- 1976 May 9-16 Tel Aviv (Israel) Int meeting of english speaking Kosher Butchers. P : 100. National Federation of Trade in Israel, 3 Hagiboa Street. Tel Aviv.
- 1976 May 10-13 Jerusalem (Israel) Int Federation of the Society of Authors and Composers. Legislative and Legal Commission, meeting. P : 35. Mr M Avidom, <ACUM> Ltd, P O Box 11201, Tel Aviv.
- 1976 May 11-14 Frascati (Italy) European Space Agency, European Space Research and Technology Centre. 11th ESLAB symposium: Atmospheric physics from spacetab. (YB n° 868) ESA, 114 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, F-92522 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
- 1976 May 13-15 Athens (Greece) Association Int de l'Economie de la Santé. Conférence. Dr E Economides. Diagnostic and Therapeutic Centre of Athens, Kifissia Avenue, Amaroussion, Athens.
- 1976 May 13-15 Lyon (France) Société Européenne de Radiologie Cardio-vasculaire. Réunion : les dysplasies de l'artère carotide, les myocardiopathies hypertrophiques de type obstructif, les injecteurs automatiques. Prof F PINET, Service de Radiologie, Hôpital Cardio-Vasculaire, BP Lyon Mont-chat. F-69394 Lyon cedex 3.
- 1976 May 13-16 Brussels (Belgium) Journées médicales de Bruxelles. 50e session. Journées médicales, avenue Lancaster 9, B-1180 Brussels.
- 1976 May 14-15 Montpellier (France) Journées méditerranéennes de médecine légale. Institut de médecine légale et de médecine sociale. Centre Guy de Chauliac, F-34059 Montpellier cedex.
- 1976 May 17-19 Paris (France) Journées int de cardiologie. Expansion scientifique, 15 rue Saint-Benoit, F-75006 Paris.
- 1976 May 18-19 (prob) London (UK) Int Transport Workers' Federation. Conference on cooperation and resources utilization in connection with welfare programmes for seafarers. (YB n° 2644) Maritime House, London SW4 0JR, UK.
- 1976 May 19-22 Juan les Pins (France) Association Méditerranéenne de Psychiatrie. 5e Congrès : La geronto-psychiatrie. L'Antenne médicale, 24 rue Verdi, F-06000 Nice.
- 1976 May 19-29 Bordeaux (France) Symposium européen . Neurophysiologie de l'audition : interprétation des données électrophysiologiques humaines. Pr Agr. Portmann, 114 avenue d'Ar-s, F-33000 Bordeaux.
- 1976 May 20-22 Brussels (Belgium) Fondation pour la Recherche en Endocrinologie Sexuelle et l'Etude de la Reproduction Humaine. 4e Symposium. Secrétariat, Clinique de Gynécologie et Obstétrique de l'Hôpital Universitaire Brugmann, Pr R Vokaer, Place A Van Gehuchten 4, B-1020 Brussels.
- 1976 May 21-23 Brussels (Belgium) Medicus Mundi Int. Assemblée générale : l'Avenir des systèmes de santé dans le monde. Dr Lipsits, Medicus Mundi Int, 9 Moazarstrasse, 5100 Aachen, Germany, Fed Rep.
- 1976 May 21-23 Luxembourg (Luxembourg) Comité Interprofessionnel Européen des Professions Intellectuelles Collège : Professions juridiques. 1 rue de Courcelle, F-75008 Paris.
- 1976 May 21-23 Lyon (France) 3e Journées austro-germano-franco-italiennes d'acupuncture et d'aurocupulothérapie. Dr Paul Nogier, 108 rue du Dr Edmond Locard, F-69005 Lyon.
- 1976 May 21-23 Paris (France) Journées Int de chirurgie esthétique. Ageurop, 12 bis avenue Jean-Jaurès, F-92807 Puteaux.
- 1976 May 23-30 Montecatini Terme (Italy) Ordre Allemand des Médecins. 14e Congrès int: Immunologie. Kongressbüro der Bundesärztekammer, Postfach 41 02 20, D-5000 Cologne, Germany, Fed Rep.
- 1976 May 24-26 Frascati (Italy) European Space Agency, European Space Research and Technology Centre. Conference: Dynamics and control of non-rigid space vehicles. (YB n° 868) Mr Ferrante, ESTEC, Domeinweg, Noordwijk, Netherlands.
- 1976 May 26-28 Damascus (Syria) Trade Unions Int Agricultural Forestry and Plantation Workers. 26e Session du Comité Directeur. Opletelova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.
- 1976 May 29-30 Nice (France) Liberal Int. Executive Committee meeting. 1 Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HE, UK.
- 1976 May 30-Jun 12 Grado (Italy) Ordre Allemand des Médecins. 24e Congrès int : Immunologie. Kongressbüro der Bundesärztekammer, Postfach 41 02 20, D-5000 Cologne, Germany, Fed Rep.
- 1976 May 31-Jun 2 Brussels (Belgium) 6e Séminaire int de physiologie de la reproduction et d'encrinologie sexuel- ie. Me P Jonnart, Service de Gynécologie, Hôpital Saint Pierre, rue Haute 322, B-1000 Brussels.
- 1976 May 31-Jun 3 Bordeaux (France) 12e Journées biochimiques latines. Pr J Larqueville. Laboratoire de Biochimie médicale A. Université de Bordeaux II, Place de la Victoire, F-33000 Bordeaux.
- 1976 May 31-Jun 3 Vancouver (Canada) Int Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres/Canadian Association of Neighbourhood Services. 12th Int conference: Participation in local development. P : 200. C : 150. Ex : Photograph exhibition community work. f S. Maliebaan 45, Postbus 14029, Utrecht. Netherlands.
- 1976 May Antwerp (Belgium) Int Fédération of Trade Unions of Transport Workers. Congress : Report of activities and orientations - Financial reports, P: 150. rue Joseph II, 50, 1040 Brussels. Belgium.

- 1976 May Int Optometric and Optical League. General meeting. Drammen (Norway)
British Optical Association, 65 Brook Street. London W1Y 2DT, UK.
(YB n° 2305)
- 1976 May COIDIEA Séminaire sur « l'audition et l'interrogatoire de l'enfant et de
l'adolescent suscitée par l'intervention de la police ou de la Justice ». Geneva (Switzerland)
c/o BICE, 65 rue de Lausanne, CH-1202 Geneva.
- 1976 May Catholic Committee for Intra-European Migration. Meeting. Salzburg (Austria)
65 rue de Lausanne, CH-1202 Geneva.
(YB no 218)
- 1976 May World Anti-Communist League. 9th Conference. Seoul (South Korea)
Freedom Center. San 5-1 Cheng-Chung-Dong, Chung-ku, CPO Box 7173, Seoul.
(YB n° 3454)
- 1976 May North Pacific Orthopedic Society. Conference. Vancouver (Canada)
F B Smith, 3510 S W Sherwood Place, Portland, Oregon 97201, USA.
(YB n° 219)
- 1976 May European Space Agency. Lite science symposium. Frascati (Italy)
ESA, 114 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, F-92522 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
(YB n° 220)
- * 1976 Jun 1-3 3e Symposium int sur la pression intracrânienne. Ex. Groningen (Netherlands)
Pr Jan Beks, Département de Neurochirurgie, Hôpital Universitaire, Groningen.
- 1976 Jun 1-3 Int Association for Regional and Urban Statistics / Int Statistical Institute (a section). General conference. Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)
IARUS, c/o ISIS, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan, Voorburg, Netherlands.
(YB n° 2590)
- 1976 Jun 3-28 Japanese Organization for Int Cooperation in Family Planning. Seminar on
information, education and communication in family planning. Tokyo (Japan)
JOICEP, 68 FL., Hoken Bekkan, 1-1, Sadohata-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku,
Tokyo 162.
- * 1976 Jun 4-7 Latin-Mediterranean Society of Pharmacy. Congress. P : 250. C : 3. Ex. Messina (Sicilia-Italy)
Settembre 4, 98100 Messina.
(YB n° 2899)
- 1976 Jun 6-9 American Dockellers Associations. 76th Convention and trade exhibit. Chicago (III, USA)
ABA. McCormick Place, Chicago, or. Scientific Literature Exhibitions, GMT,
Koesche. Sellerstraße 128, A-1010 Vienna, Austria.
- 1976 Jun 6-18 North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Institut d'études avancées sur les
aspects cellulaires de l'allergie. Falcon Lake (Canada)
Dr Alec Sehon, Department of Immunology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg,
Canada.
(YB n° 3005)
- 1976 Jun 7-10 Buffalo (NY, USA)
5e Reunion int d'immunologie : Groupes sanguins humains.
The Center for Immunology, Room 210, Sherman Hall, State University of
New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14214, USA.
- 1976 Jun 7-11 Haifa (Israel)
6th. Int conference on stochastic processes and their applications. P : 150.
Prof B Epstein, Technion, Technion City, Haifa.
- 1976 Jun 7-11 Milan (Italy)
Cours supérieur d'oncologie clinique : Les tumeurs du sein.
Lucia Manfredi, Ufficio Attività Didattiche Istituto Nazionale Tumori, via
G Venezian, 1, I-20133 Milan.
- 1976 Jun 8-9 3e Symposium int d'hépato-gastro-entérologie de Nice : Le sphincter d'Oddi.
Contact communication congrès/SOSEM. 38 rue François 1er, F-75008 Paris.
Nice (France)
- 1976 Jun 8-10 Cambridge (Mass, USA)
10e Symposium int de virologie.
Edward G Bassett, Ph D, Symposium Coordinator, Miles Laboratories, Inc
Eckhart, Indiana 46514, USA.
- 1976 Jun 8-11 La Grande Motte (France)
American Geriatric Society/Int Health Foundation/Faculté de Médecine de
Montpellier. Congrès int sur la ménopause.
Dr Michel Albeaux-Ferny, Le Puits Carré, St Jean Cap Ferrat, France.
(YB n° 3011)
- 1976 Jun 9-11 Apia (W Samoa)
Plenipotentiary meeting to conclude a convention on conservation in the
Pacific.
c/o SPC, P Box 50, Noumea cedex, New Caledonia.
(YB n° 3012)
- 1976 Jun 9-12 Lima (Peru)
2e Congrès int de prothèse maxillo-faciale.
Société Péruvienne de prothèse maxillo-faciale, Alfredo Benavides 540 Of.
102, Miraflores, Lima.
- 1976 Jun 9-17 South Pacific Commission / int Union for Conservation of Nature and
natural Resources. Symposium on nature conservation, Apia (W Samoa)
P Box D5, Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia.
(YB n° 3260/2654)
- 1976 Jun 11 Journées int sur le rôle du praticien dans l'enseignement de la médecine
Drs J P Wiesner, Service de Médecine Interne du Pr Domont, Hôpital An-
toine-Béclère, 157 rue de la Porte de Trivaux, F-92141 Clamart.
- 1976 Jun 11-12 Fédération Française de la Montagne, Commission Médicale. Colloque :
Médecine du Haut montagne : Secours en montagne-sécurité-pathologie
environnement physique et psychosocial, problèmes biologiques-préparation
sportive-ergonomie, problèmes spécifiques aux expéditions, aux hiver-
nales - matériel médical.
Prof Tanche, Laboratoire de Physiologie, Faculté de Médecine de Grenoble
Domaine de la Merci, F-38700 La Tronche, France.
- 1976 Jun 11-13 Comité Interprofessionnel Européen des Professions Intellectuelles. Collo-
que : Professions médicales.
1 rue de Courcelle, F-75008 Paris.
- 1976 Jun 11-13 Marrakech (Morocco)
Association pour l'Etude des Maladies de Civilisation. 4e Congrès • La
fatigue. AMACI, 6 place de la République Dominicaine, F-75017 Paris.
- 1976 Jun 12-13 Centre Int d'Etudes et de Recherches en Socio-Economie de la Santé. Réu-
nion : Socio-économie de la santé et l'aménagement.
CIERSES, 2 rue de la Marne, Mesnil le Roi, F-78600 Maisons Laffitte.
- 1976 Jun 13-19 Congrès de pharmacocinétique et de biopharmacie.
M Claude Laruelle et Mme Evelyne Boidein, Droit et pharmacie, 19 rue Louis
le Grand, F-75002 Paris.
- 1976 Jun 14-16 FAO. World Food Council, 2nd session. (YB no 971)
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
I-00100 Rome.
- 1976 Jun 14-29 Hadassah dedication conference. P : 1000.
Kenes, P O B 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel.
- 1976 Jun 15-20 European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease. Execu-
tive Committee, 38th session.
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.
(YB n° 626)
- 1976 Jun 16-18 9èmes Journées int de l'informatique et de l'automatisme.
Commissariat Général des IIA, 6 rue Dufrenoy, F-75116 Paris.
- 1976 Jun 16-19 1er Congrès européen de bio-impédance.
M Jarige, CEPM, 25 avenue Tony Gamiel, F-69007 Lyon.
- * 1976 Jun 17-19 European Academy of Allergology and Clinical Immunology. Congress.
Wiesbaden (Germany, Fed Rep)
Annual Meeting, EAACI. Institut of Medical Microbiology, Goethestrasse
27-29, D-51 Aachen, Germany, Fed Rep
- 1976 Jun 17-26 FAO. General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean. 13th session and
symposium. - (YB n° 971)
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
I-00100 Rome.
- 1976 Jun 19 Société de Réanimation de Langue Française. Réunion : Le transport de
l'oxygène.
Service du Pr A Bertoye, Pavillon P Sedallian, Hôpital de la Croix Rousse,
F-69317 Lyon cedex 1.
- 1976 Jun 19-20 Association Aéro-médicale de
ment Int : Application pratique
Tours (France)
France (médecins pilotes) 19e Rassemble-
du CES de médecine aéronautique et spa-
tiale.
Dr Lellouche, 4 Square du Roule, F-75008 Paris.
- * 1976 Jun 20-22 Int symposium on hand surgery. P : 350.
Dr. I. Engel, P.O. Box 16271, Tel Aviv.
- 1976 Jun 20-25 South Pacific Commission. Regional training seminar on cancer.
Honolulu (Hawaii, USA)
P Box D5, Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia.
(YB n° 3260)

1976 Jun 21-24 Rome (Italy)
 FAO, Commission on Fertilizers, 3rd session, (YB n° 971)
 Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
 1-00100 Rome.

* 1976 Jun 21-24 Rotterdam (Netherlands)
 European Society for Paediatric Endocrinology, Meeting, (YB n° 854)
 Prof H K A Visser, Sophia Children's Hospital, Gordelweg 160, Rotterdam
 3000.

1976 Jun 21-25 Helsinki (Finland)
 Int Union of Family Organizations, Conference : Le rôle des pouvoirs publics dans la définition des politiques familiales, (YB n° 2717)
 M Bernard Lory, Secrétaire Général, 28 Place Saint-Georges, F-75009 Paris.

1976 Jun 21-26 Warsaw (Poland)
 Unesco/National Federation of Abstracting and indexing Services (USA)/
 Polish authorities, Int seminar on indexing
 Mr M Derentowicz, Director-General, CINTE, A1 Niepodleglosci 186, Warsaw.

1976 Jun 21-26 Rouen (France)
 74^e Session du Congrès de psychiatrie et de neurologie de langue française.
 Pr Warot, château de Perreuse, F-77640 Jouarre, France.

1976 Jun 22-23 Geneva (Switzerland)
 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades, Consultative Group of Eighteen,
 meeting.
 Villa Le Bocage, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.

1976 Jun 25-26 Strasbourg (France)
 Société d'Electroencéphalographie et de Neurophysiologie Clinique de Langue Française, Réunion : Anesthésiologie et exploration fonctionnelle du système nerveux, Ex.
 Dr Agr D Kutz, Service d'Exploration fonctionnelle du système nerveux, Hôpital civil, F-67005 Strasbourg cedex.

1976 Jun 25-27 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
 Comité Interprofessionnel Européen des Professions Intellectuelles, Colloque : Architectes.
 1 rue de Courcelle, F-75008 Paris.

1976 Jun 26-Jul 4 Philadelphia (Penn, USA)
 7^e Congrès int sur l'hypnose et la médecine psychosomatique, Ex.
 Frederick J. Evans, Int. Society of Hypnosis, 111 North 49th Street, Philadelphia, Penn 19139, USA.

1976 Jun 27-Jul 4 Kfar Hamaccabia (Israel)
 Int meeting of red-cross and mag en-David-Adom youth, P : 150.
 P 0 Box 16271, Tel Aviv.

1976 Jun 28-Jul 9 Vienna (Austria)
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Intergovernmental Drafting Committee meeting.
 P 0 Box 707, A-1011 Vienna.

1976 Jun 28-Jul 16 Rome (Italy)
 FAO, Int Service Sector Commission, 4th session, (YB n° 971)
 Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
 1-00100 Rome.

1976 Jun 28-29 Jerusalem (Israel)
 Int seminar on polisertive diseases, P : 100.
 Prof G Izak, Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem.

1976 Jun 29-30 Noordwijk (Netherlands) or Paris (France)
 European Space Agency, Symposium on presentation of ESA studies of future scientific projects, (YB n° 868)
 ESA, 114 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, F-92522 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

1976 Jun end Basel (Switzerland)
 Int Transport Workers' Federation, Working Group « Rhine/Main/Danube » meeting.
 Maritime House, London SW4 OJR, UK.

1976 Jun Quito (Ecuador)
 Unesco, Regional meeting concerning the establishment of « communications policies », (YB n° 3383)
 UN, New York, NY 10017, USA.

1976 Jun Tel Aviv (Israel)
 6th Int symposium on contemporary Judaism, P : 25
 Dr Friedman, The Institute for Judaism and Contemporary Thought, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Can, Israel.

1976 Mid (1 week) Caracas (Venezuela)
 FAO, Seminar on marketing at farm level in Latin America, (YB n° 971)
 Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
 1-00100 Rome.

1076 Jul 1 Capenhurst (UK)
 Institute of Physics, Physics in Industry Sub-Committee, Conference on using electro-physics in industry.
 Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square London SW1X 8QX, UK.



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J.P. MARCUS, Directeur

1976 Jul 5-9	Paris (France)
Conférence Int sur la science des systèmes dans le domaine de la santé	
Dr Coblenz, laboratoire d'Anthropologie et d'Ecologie Humaine, 45 rue des	
Saints Pères, F-75270 Paris cedex 06.	
1976 Jul 6-9	West Lafayette (Ind, USA)
3rd Purdue compressor technology conference.	
Prof J F Hamilton, Ray W Herrick Laboratories, School or Mechanical	
Engineering, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907, USA.	
1976 Jul 11-16	Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Int conference on leadership and the	
organizational environment. (YB no 3005)	
Bert I King (Code 452), Office of Naval Research, 800 North Quincy Street	
Arlington, Virg 22217, USA.	
* 1976 Jul 12-13	Paris (France)
5e Rencontre int des techniciens de l'imagerie mentale : L'image mentale	
le corps et la relation.	
STIM, à l'Arbre Vert, 12 rue Saint-Julien-le-Pauvre, F-75005 Paris.	
1976 Jul 12-15	Barcelona (Spain)
1er Congrès Int d'andrologie.	
CIDA, Apartado 24005, Barcelona.	
1976 Jul 12-16	Stanford (Cal, USA)
2e Symposium int sur le psoriasis.	
Pr Eugène M Farber, Département de dermatologie, Stanford University	
Stanford, Cal 94305, USA.	
1976 Jul 12-15	Tilburg (Netherlands)
Int Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology, 3rd Int conference.	
Y H Poortinga, Department of Psychology, Tilburg University, Hogeschool	
Iaan 225, Tilburg.	
1976 Jul 13-15	Jerusalem (Israel)
Soroptimist Int Association, Europe, Seminar on women's pension rights.	
P. 200.	
Prof R Shalon, 30 Vitkin Street, Haifa, Israel.	
1976 Jul 15-17	Paris (France)
Int Society for Research on Aggression, 2nd Meeting.	
Prof Pierre Karli, laboratoire de Neurophysiologie, 11 rue Humann, F-67000	
Strasbourg, France.	
1976 Jul 17-21	Paris (France)
Int Council of Psychologists, 34th Annual conference.	
4014 Cody Road, Sherman Oaks, Ca 91403, USA.	
* 1976 Jul 17-21	Warsaw (Poland)
Int Council of Graphic Design Associations. General assembly and con-	
gress ; Graphic design for public service, 1) public service needs and	
applications. 2) cultural consequences. C : 25. (YB n° 1742)	
ZPAP, Foksal 2, Warsaw.	
1976 Jul 18	Paris (France)
Colloque Int sur les méthodes projectives.	
M J Schlegel, 55 Allée de la Robertsau, F-67000 Strasbourg.	
1976 Jul 21-22	Guatemala (Guatemala)
World's Christian Endeavor Union, Trustees meeting.	
(YB n° 3612)	
1221 East Broad Street, P O Box 1110, Columbus, Ohio, USA.	
1976 Jul 22-26	Leningrad (USSR)
Symposium on the geography of the polar regions (prior to int geographical	
congress).	
A F Treshnikov, Organizing Committee of the 23rd Int Geographical Con-	
gress, symposium. The geography of the polar regions, Starmometry per	
29, Moscow 109017, USSR.	
1976 Jul 24-27	Khartoum (Sudan)
FAO; Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East. 7th	
session. (YB n° 971)	
Chief, Conference Programming Section. Viale delle Terme di Caracalla.	
I-00100 Rome.	
1976 Jul 24-29	Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium)
Forum européen des Comités Nationaux de l'Apôtre des Laiés. Congrès	
européen : La responsabilité des Chrétiens dans l'Europe d'aujourd'hui et de	
demain un défi à relever.	
c/o BICE, 65 rue de Lausanne, CH-1202 Geneva, Switzerland.	
1976 Jul 25-26	Bonn (Germany, Fed Rep)
Colloquium on clinical psychology : Humanism in behavior modification.	
ICP Secretariat, 4014 Cody Road, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403 USA.	
1976 Jul 26-30	Suva (Fiji)
South Pacific Commission. Regional technical meeting on soil science and	
land use.	
(YB n° 3260)	
P Box D5, Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia.	
1976 Jul 26-31	Aix en Provence (France)
13e Rencontre Int d'étudiants en médecine pour l'étude de la médecine de	
la personne : La personne du malade.	
Dr Louis Bergouignan, 23 rue Victor-Hugo, F-27000 Evreux.	

1976 Jul 27-29 Milan (Italy)

Colloquium on educational and school psychology.

ICP Secretariat: 4014 Cody Road, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403, USA.

* 1976 Jul 30-Aug 1 Los Angeles (Cal. USA)
World University Roundtable, Conference, P : 150-200, C : 5-10.
P O BOX 4800-K, Tucson, Ariz 85717, USA.

1976 Jul 31-Aug 2 Montreal (Canada)
World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, 9th World consultation on health and physical education: « What are sports worth ? , to the participants ? , to the nation ? , to the YMCA ? »
Secretary, Organizing Committee, IX World YMCA Health and Physical Education Consultation, National Council of YMCAs of Canada, 2160 Yonge Street, Toronto M4S 2A9, Canada.

1976 Jul Experimental Psychology and Animal Behaviour Section of the IUBS, Paris (France)
Symposia (with 24th International Congress) (YB n° 3419)
Prof H E Adler, Department of Animal Behavior, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West 79th Street, New York, NY 10024, USA.

* 1976 Jul British Association of Paediatric Surgeons, 23rd Int annual congress, Sheffield (UK)
Pr. R.B. Zachary, Children's Hospital, Western Bank, Sheffield S10 2TH, UK.

1976 Aug 1-4 Vibo Valentia (Italy)
16e Journées médicales int de Vibo Valentia : Conférence pluridisciplinaire pour l'information médicale et l'éducation sanitaire.
Studio EGA, Vale Tiziano, 19-01096 Rome.

1976 Aug 2-6 Ithaca (NY, USA)
3rd Int symposium on vegetable storage
F. M. R. Isenberg, Prof Emeritus, 164 Plant Science Building, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA.

1976 Aug 2-6 Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
Conference on classification and management of tropical soils,
c/o SPC, P Box 50, Noumea cedex, New Caledonia.

1976 Aug 2-6 Toronto (Canada)
12e Congrès int de cinematographic ultra-rapide.
770 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario M3C 1T3, Canada.

* 1976 Aug 2-15 Sede-Boger (Israel)
Int Association of Agricultural Students, 20th Congress, P : 180.
Mr A. Pecker, Faculty of Agriculture, POB 12, Rehovot, Israel.
(YB n° 1249)

1976 Aug 3-6 Buenos Aires (Argentina)
1er Congrès mondial de la vigne, P : 1000.
CEN SA, R S Perin 1110, 2º piso, 1035 Buenos Aires.

1976 Aug 3-7 Caracas (Venezuela)
Int Society for Social Defence, Congress, (YB n° 2507)
Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, 3 Piazza Castello, I-01211
Milan, Italy.

1976 Aug 8-27 Lima (Peru)
FAO/SIDA Seminar on employment in forestry for Latin American Countries, (YB n° 971)
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 1-00100 Rome.

* 1976 Aug 22-27 Jerusalem (Israel)
3rd Int congress of Jewish lawyers and jurists, P : 1000.
Int Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, 10 Wissosky Street, Tel-Aviv, Israel.

* 1976 Aug 23-26 Jerusalem (Israel)
World conference for Yiddish culture, P : 400.
Committee of Jewish Culture in Israel, 228 Bnei Ephraim Street, Tel-Aviv, Israel.

1976 Aug 23-27 Suva (Fiji)
South Pacific Commission, Regional technical meeting on fisheries.
P Box 55, Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia.
(YB n° 3260)

* 1976 Aug 23-Sep 4 Merano (Italy)
Ordre Allemand des Médecins, Congrès int : Enseignement de médecine pratique, pharmacothérapie en médecine pratique.
Kongressbüro der Bundesärztekammer, Postfach 41 02 20, D-5000 Cologne, Germany, Fed Rep.

1976 Aug 26-27 Copenhagen (Denmark)
Liberal Int. Int social-radical liberal conference : Towards the year 2000.
1 Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HE, UK.
(YB n° 2934)

1976 Aug 27-29 Gent (Belgium)
Int Association of Forensic Toxicologists, European symposium.
Pr A Heyndrickx, Département de Toxicologie, Hospitaalstraat 13, E-9000 Gent.
(YB n° 1284)

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PARIS SAINT-JACQUES - STRASBOURG - VALENCIENNES

1976 Aug 28-30 Int Simulation and Gaming Association. 7th Annual conference. Caracas (Venezuela) (YB n° 4262)	1976 Aug Unesco. Symposium on the history of Southern Africa. P : 10. (Southern Africa) (YB n° 3383)
ISAGA Conférence Coordination CONGRECA, Parque Central, Pasaje Hilton, Oficina N°13, Caracas.	BP 3311 Dakar, Senegal. •
1976 Aug 29-Sep 3 6th Int deaf-blind seminar. Sydney (Australia) Mr K Watkins, Division of Guidance and Special Education, P O Box 415, North Sydney, 2060.	1976 Sep 1-4 et 6-11 22e Réunion européenne d'information en épileptologie et en électroen- céphalographie. Mile M Tauri, Service de Neurophysiologie Clinique, Groupe Hospitalier de la Timone, 8d Jean-Moulin, F-13385 Marseille cedex 4.
1976 Aug 29-Sep 11 Ordre Allemand des Médecins, 10e Congrès int : Enseignement de médecine pratique; diagnostic et thérapeutique. Kongressbüro der Bundesärtekammer, Postfach 41 02 20, D-5000 Cologne; Germany Fed Rep.	1976 Sep 2-4 7e Symposium int surde de médecine et chirurgie. Pr Lino Busico, via G B De Rossi 15A, Rome, Italy.
1976 Aug 30-Sep 3 The Swedish Meat Research Centre/Swedish Minister of Agriculture. 22nd European meeting of meat research workers. Congress Secretariat. Malmo Kongressbyra AB, Skeppsbron, S-211 20 Malmo, Sweden.	1976 Sep 2-10 European Association of Veterinary Anatomists. 11th Congress. RYME, Salamanca, Université de Madrid, Spain.
1976 Aug 30-Sep 4 The Jordan Rift Valley and the Red Sea. P : 50. Mr Y Ben-Nun, Israel Océanographie and Limnological Research, Ltd P 0 Box 1793, Haifa.	1976 Sep 5-9 Association Européenne des Centres d'Audiophonologie. 4e Journées. Ex. Statens Hørelægecentral, Kommunehospitalet, Aarhus C, 8000, Denmark.
1976 Aug 30-Sep 4 Int Society for Fat Research. 13th World congress. Comité d'Organisation du 13e congrès ISRF, c/o Laboratoire National des Matières Grasses, Place Victor-Hugo, F-75331 Marseille cedex 3.	1976 Sep 6-8 19e Conférence int sur la biologie des lipides. ICBL, Pr J Polonovski, Faculté de Médecine Saint Antoine, 27 rue de Chaligny, F-75771 Paris cedex 12.
1976 Aug FAO. African Commission on Agricultural Statistics, 8th session. Chief, Conference Programming; Section, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 1-00100 Rome.	1976 Sep 6-10 Int conference on occupational health in the chemical industry- MEDICHEM. Dr D Freinkel, P O Box 1018, Haifa.
1976 Aug Fondation pour la Protection de la Santé et l'Environnement. Congrès médi- cal sur la toxicomanie. M Maxime Joinville-Enneiat, 1 rue de Stockholm, F-75008 Paris.	1976 Sep 6-10 3e Congrès européen de recherches sur le sommeil. Pr P Passouant, Laboratoire de Médecine Expérimentale, Boulevard Henri IV, F-34000 Montpellier.
1976 Aug Int Federation of University Women. 60th Council. 37 Quai Wilson, CH 1201 Geneva.	1976 Sep 6-10 FAO-Inter-Agency meeting on language arrangements, documentation and publications. (YB n° 971) Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.
1976 Aug Geneva (Switzerland)	1976 Sep 6-10 Séminaire sur les incidences d'une population stationnaire ou décroissante. Conseil de l'Europe, F-67000 Strasbourg.

1976 Sep 6-10 (Germany, Fed Rep)
FAO/Int Atomic Energy Agency. Symposium on Isotopes and radiation in
soil organic matter studies. (YB n° 971 / 1383)
Chief Conference Programming Section, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
I-00100 Rome.

1976 Sep 6-11 Brussels (Belgium)
Association of Attenders and Alumni of the Hague Academy of Int Law.
27e Congrès sur l'Informatique et le Droit Int. (YB n° 119)
Secrétariat de l'A.A.A., Koninginnergracht 43, The Hague, Netherlands.

1976 Sep 8-12 Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
Int Society for Research on Civilisation Diseases and Vital Substances. 22nd
congress. (YB n° 2503)
SIRMCSE, 10 rue d'Italie, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.

1976 Sep 10-11 Nice (France)
Terres journées européennes de sexologie.
Dr C Stanwage, « Les Palmiers », 5 avenue Villebois-Mareuil, F-06000 Nice.

1976 Sep 10-12 Pavie (Italy)
Symposium sur l'Or. MEDIS, Medicina e Sanità. Via Vittor Pisani 22, I-20124 Milan.

1976 Sep 11-26 (Sri Lanka)
World Scout Bureau. Scout community development seminar. (YB n° 194)
CP 78, CH-1211 Geneva 4.

1976 Sep 12 Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Association of Lawyers. Council meeting. (YB n° 1301)
L.Janson, Bureau M 114, Palais de Justice, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.

1976 Sep 12-16 Tel Aviv (Israel)
2nd int conference on quality assurance in developing industries- quality in
export. P. 300.
Mr V Aryon, Ministry of Defence Hakirya, Tel Aviv.

1976 Sep 13-14 London (UK)
Int Standards Organization. Conference.
British Standards Organization, 2 Park Street, London W1, UK.

1976 Sep 13-15 Eindhoven (Netherlands)
Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics. 2nd Int conference on magnetic
bubbles. (YB n° 2768)
P F Bongers, Philips Research Laboratories, Eindhoven.

1976 Sep 13-16 Corfu (Greece)
Int conference on the application of the Mössbauer effect.
A Kostikas, Nuclear Research Center « Demokritos », Agia Paraskevi, Attiki,
Greece.

1976 Sep 13-16 Warsaw (Poland)
2nd Int conference on the electronic structure of the actinides.
R Trac, Polish Academy of Science, P O Box 937, 50-930 Warsaw, Poland.

1976 Sep 13-19 Nordwijk (Netherlands)
European Space Agency. Symposium : Photoemission from surfaces. (YB n° 868)
ESTEC, Domeinweg, Noordwijk.

1976 Sep 14-16 Sheffield (UK)
Institute of Physics. Stress Analysis Group. Conference on fracture mechanics
in engineering practice.

Meetings Office, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London
SW1X 8OX, UK.

1976 Sep 14-17 Bellevue (France)
Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics. 2nd Int conference on fermites.
(YB n° 2768)

Dr V Cagan, Laboratoire de CNRS, 1 Place Aristide Briand, F-92190 Bellevue,
France.

* 1976 Sep 14-17 Salzburg (Austria)
Société Int de l'Université des Chirurgiens du Côlon et du Rectum. 6e
Congrès Int.
Prof Alfred Zangl, II Chirurg Abteilung, Landeskrankenanstalten, Salzburg,
Austria.

1976 Sep 15-17 York (UK)
8th Int colloquium on magnetic thin films.
Mr Prutton, Dept of Physics, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD, UK.

1976 Sep 16 Maastricht (Netherlands)
Int Union of Independent Laboratories. Symposium on « Recent advances
in analytical methods ». (YB n° 2728)
A Herza, Ashcombe House, Alberon Gardens, London NW11 0BN, UK.

1976 Sep 16-18 Marseille (France)
4e Journées int de pathologie musculaire
Pr Serrant, CHU de la Timone, Marseille.

1976 Sep 16-19 Crémone (Italy)
Institut Européen d'Ecologie et de Cancérologie. Conférence int : Oncogé-
nèse, géocancérologie.

S Gorini, fondazione Giovanni Lorenzini, Via G Lorenzini 2, I-20139 Milan.

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transportation and distribution
networks - Equipment facilities :
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schools, etc...

1976 Sep 16-19 Genoa (Italy)
3e Congrès européen de dermopharmacie.
M Machi, Unione Technica Italiana Farmacisti, UTIFAR, Casella postale 3151,
16129 Genoa.

* 1976 Sep 19 Dublin (Ireland)
Int Union of Architects, Groupe de Travail « Construction et Industrialisation »
5e 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)
The Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland, 8 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.

1976 Sep 20-24 Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Organization for Standardization, Triennial General assembly.
1 rue de Varembe, CH-1211 Geneva 20.
(YB n° 2314)

1976 Sep 20-24 Paris (France)
Journées pharmaceutiques int de Paris : Le pharmacien et le 3e âge.
M et Mme R Tocque, 57 rue Spontini, F-75116 Paris.

1976 Sep 20-25 Iglls-Innsbruck (Austria)
Int Society of General Medicine, Congress.
Fr Dr M Kapsch, Bahnhofstrasse 22/VI, A-9020 Klagenfurt.
(YB n° 2544)

1976 Sep 20-25 Katrineholm (Sweden)
Conférence mondiale sur les communautés thérapeutiques : Traitement dé
l'alcoolisme, des toxicomanies et de la pharmacodépendance.
M Archer Tongue, ICAA, Case Postale 140, CH-1001 Lausanne, Switzerland.

* 1976 Sep 22-24 Bucharest (Rumania)
2e Congrès latin de rhumatologie.
Dr I Stoescu, Str Progresului 8, Bucharest.

1976 Sep 22-28 Rarotonga (Island)
South Pacific Commission, Arts festival council meeting.
P Box 05, Noumea cedex, New Caledonia.
(YB n° 3260)

1976 Sep 23 Paris (France)
Int Co-Operative Alliance, Int Cooperative Insurance Fédération Housing
Executive, meeting.
11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA, UK.
(YB n° 1710)

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- 1976 Sep 23-26 European Alliance of Muscular Dystrophy Associations. General assembly. (Yugoslavia) (YB n° 3941)
 - M.C.B. Nelson, via Altino 5, 20144 Milan-Italy.
- 1976 Sep 24 12e Réunion de la Commission permanente de la mutualité. Geneva (Switzerland)
 - M Vladimir Rys, Association Int de la Sécurité Sociale C Postale 1. CH-1211 Geneva 22.
- 1976 Sep 24-25 Int Co-Operative Alliance, Int Coopérative contemn, education conference, consumer conference, workers' productive conference. Paris (France)
 - (YB n° 1710)
 - 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA, UK.
- 1976 Sep 24-26 Association des Diététiciens de Langue Française . Journées d'études . Ex. Strasbourg (France)
 - Mme Lise Danon, 17 rue Henri-Bocquillon. F-75015 Paris.
- 1976 Sep 25-28 Société Int de Neurochirurgie Pédiatrique- Réunion. Wunburg (Germany, Fed Rep)
 - Dr Anthony S Raimondi, Childrens Memorial Hospital, 2300 Childrens Plaza, Chicago, Ill 60614, USA.
- 1976 Sep 26 Int Co-Operative Alliance. Women's conference, Executive Committee, and int conference of the cooperative press. Paris (France)
 - (YB n° 1710)
 - 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA, UK.
- 1976 Sep 26 American Oil Chemists' Society, Fall meeting and exhibition. Chicago (Ill, USA)
 - 503 South Sixth Street, Champaign, Illinois 61820, USA.
- 1976 Sep 27 Int Co-operative Alliance, Central Committee, Banking Committee. Inter-Coop Members' meeting and Fisheries Sub-Committee. Paris (France)
 - 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA, UK.
- 1976 Sep 27-Oct 2 Int workshop on dynamics of glacier variations and surges. Tours (France)
 - Journées in de biologie clinique: Techniques modernes et appareillages. Dr Jean Lamy, Faculté de Médecine. F-37032 Tours Cedex.
- 1976 Sep 28-30 15th Turkish national pédiatrie congress with int participation. Izmir (Turkey)
 - Decent Dr Alphan Cura, Secretary General, P K 49. Bonova, Izmir.
- 1976 Sep 28-Oct 1 Int workshop on dynamics of glacier variations and surges. Alma Ata (USSR)
 - Dr V M Kotyakov, Institute of Geography, USSR Academy of Science, 29 Staromoskov Street, Moscow 109017, USSR.
- 1976 Sep 29-30 3e Symposium int sur les agents fibrinolytiques thrombolytiques synthétiques. Glasgow (UK)
 - Dr Davidson, Department of Haematology, Royal Infirmary, 106 Castle Street, Glasgow, UK.
- 1976 Sep 30-Oct 1 European Organization for Research on Treatment of Cancer. Symposium sur la Chimiothérapie anticancreuse. Brussels (Belgium)
 - (YB n° 822)
 - Dr M J Staquet, EORTC, Institut Jules Bordet, rue Heger Bordet 1, B-1000 Brussels.
- 1976 Sep 27-Oct 2 Congrès int d'endocrinologie pédiatrique. Milan (Italy)
 - Dr G Chiiumello, Centro di Endocrinologia infantile, Clinica pediatrica IV. Ospedale « L Sacco », Via G 8 Grassi 74, 1-20157 Milan.
- 1976 Sep 30-Oct 3 Liberal Int. Annual congress. Brussels (Belgium)
 - (YB n° 2934)
 - 1 Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HE, UK.
- 1976 Sep European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease. Research Group, session. Lyon (France)
 - Chief, Conference Programming Section. FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.
- 1976 Autumn European Space Agency. Symposium sur la radiodiffusion par satellites. Frascati (Italy)
 - ESA, 114 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, F-92522 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
- 1976 Oct 3-8 Int Technology Institute, 1st congress of int technology : « Why the need to transfer technology ? ». Ex. Pittsburgh (Pa, USA)
 - Int Technology Institute, 7125 Saltsbur Road, Pittsburgh, Pa 15235, USA.
- 1976 Oct 4-6 Int Catholic Child Bureau. Commission pour l'Education Préscolaire. Symposium : Isolation des jardins d'enfants par le mouvement en faveur de l'école pre-primaire. Brossanone (Italy)
 - 65 rue de Lausanne, CH-1202 Geneva, Switzerland.
 - (YB n° 1451)
- 1976 Oct 4-9 Int Union of Alpinist Associations. General assembly. B : 80. C : 40. Barcelona (Spain)
 - 29 rue des Délices, CH-1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland.
 - (YB n° 2684)
- 1976 Oct 4-10 Federation of Int Youth Travel Organisations. Congress and general assembly. P : 500. C : 40. Thessaloniki (Greece)
 - FIYTO, General Secretariat, Islands Brygge B1, DK-2300 Copenhagen, Denmark.
- 1976 Oct 14-15 Austrian Society for Geomechanics. Hans-Cloos-colloquy : 25th geomechanics colloquy : Geomechanics of ontogenetic events, effects on the construction of rock structures on subsurface and underground . Ex. Salzburg (Austria)
 - Austrian Society for Geomechanics, Paracelsusstrasse 2, A-5020 Salzburg.
- 1976 Oct 17-23 Int Federation of Park and Recreation Administration. Congress : P : 300 C : 30. Durban (South Africa)
 - n° 1971
 - IPRA (S.A.), 613 Volks Buildings, 76 Market Street, Johannesburg, S Africa.
- 1976 Oct 27-28 British Nuclear Energy Society, Midland Branch. Conference : Nuclear quality assurance. P : 150. Leicester (UK)
 - Mr LF Bowles, GEC Reactor Equipment Ltd, Cambridge Road, Whetstone, Leicester LE8 3JH, UK.
 - (YB n° 150)
- 1976 Oct 28-29 Int Conference on coordination Association, National Sections of Belgium, the German Federal Republic, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Int conference : Loss and damage in transport. (YB n° 1444)
 - ICHCA Conference-Amsterdam 1976, c/o Municipal Congress Bureau, 199 02 Achterburgwal, Amsterdam C.
- 1976 Oct 28-30 European Space Agency. Symposium : Recent advances in Gamma-ray astronomy. Noordwijk (Netherlands)
 - ESTEC, Domeinweg, Noordwijk.
 - (YB n° 868)
- 1976 Nov 5-9 Int Measurement Confederation , Technical Committee on Higher Education. Armidale (Australia)
 - Southern Hemisphere colloquium : The nature and scope of measurement science. The Organizing Secretary, IMEKP TC1 Regional colloquium, c/o Dept of Continuing Education, The University of New England, Armidale, NSW 2351, Australia.
- 1976 Nov 19-20 Int Society of Tropical Dermatology. Symposium on climate and ecology of skin diseases. Las Palmas (Cancy Isl, Spain)
 - (YB n° 2573)
 - 3 East 69th Street, New York, NY 10021, USA.
- 1976 Dec beginning European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research. Seminar : Research in the publishing industry. P : 100. Frankfurt (Germany, Fed Rep)
 - (YB n° 853)
 - ESCOMAR Central Secretariat, Raadhuisstraat 15, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- 1976 Dec 6-11 Int Council of Voluntary Agencies. General conference. Social Injustice - our response. Leysin (Switzerland)
 - (YB n° 1762)
 - Avenue de la Paix T. CH-1202 Geneva.
- 1977 Mar 21-25 Int Federation of Data Processing Associations. 5th Int congress on data processing in Europe : Computers at the service of men. Vienna (Austria)
 - (YB n° 729)
 - 5. Int Kongress, Datenverarbeitung im europäischen Raum, Interaktion, Kongressorganisations.m.b.H., Postfach 35, Kinderitalgasse 5, A-1095 Vienna.
- 1977 May 8-12 Int Council of Jewish Women. Latin American regional conference (Workshop). Montevideo (Uruguay)
 - (YB n° 1746)
 - Consejo Uruguayo de Mujeres Judías, Boulevard Artigas 3073, Montevideo.
- 1977 Aug 14-19 Int Association for Hydraulic Research. 17th Congress: Hydraulic engineering for improved water management. Baden Baden (Germany, Fed Rep)
 - (YB n° 1193)
 - Secretariat de l'IAHR, B P 177, Delft, Netherlands.
- 1977 Oct 9-12 Int Council of Jewish Women. 3rd European regional conference workshop. London (UK)
 - (YB n° 1746)
 - League of Jewish Women, Room 4, 2nd floor, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London WC1 OEP, UK.