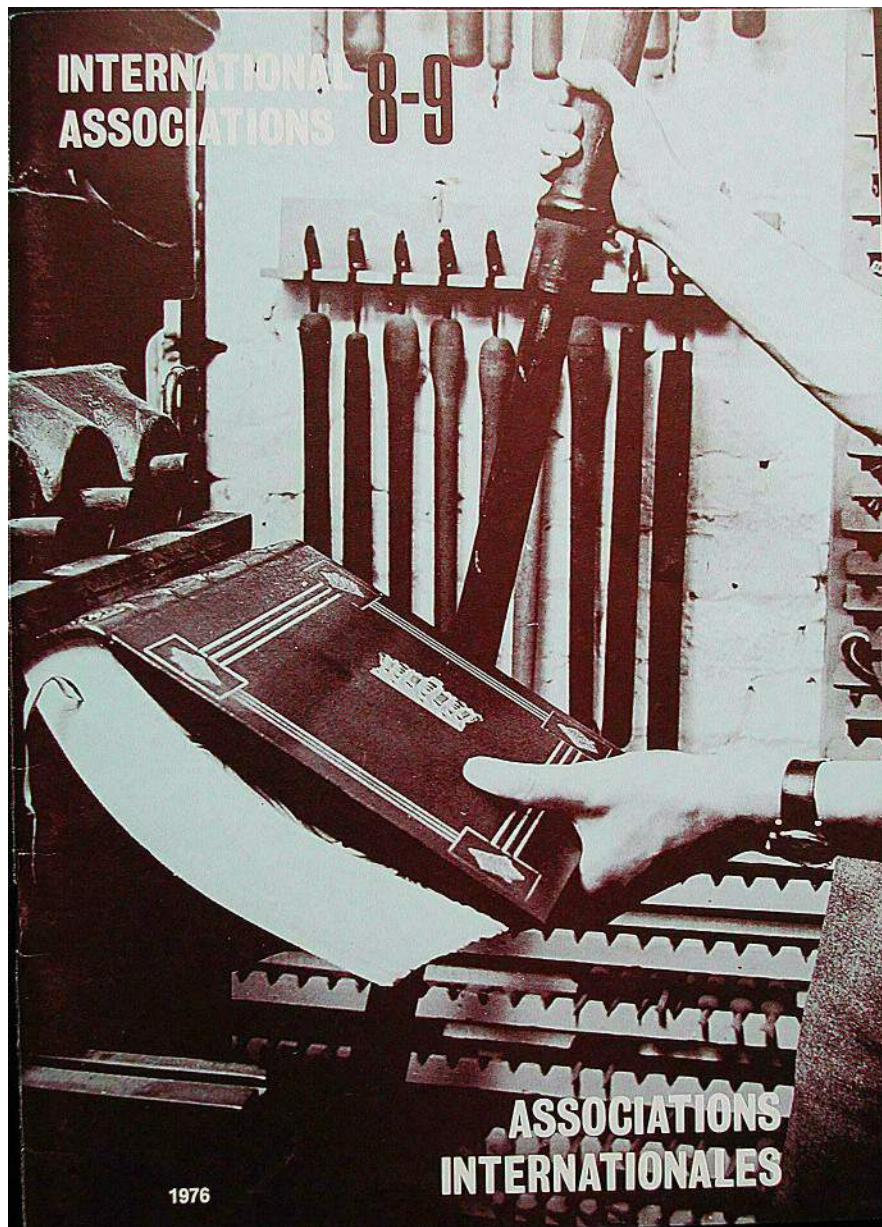




INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS 8-9

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

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

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

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

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

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

Le sujet des articles choisis s'attache surtout à la méthode de l'organisation internationale considérée, notamment dans ses rapports avec le secteur privé des associations et dans la perspective des adaptations nécessaires aux temps nouveaux, plutôt qu'au fond des problèmes, qui sont le propre de chaque groupement et traités ailleurs dans des revues générales ou spécialisées.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS : 28th year, 1976

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ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES

28th year

1976 - no 8-9

28e année

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LA DEMOCRATIE TRANSNATIONALE DES OING

L'annonce et l'énoncé de notre colloque de Genève (9 et 10 novembre 1976) sur « l'avenir des associations (OING) transnationales dans la perspective d'un nouvel ordre mondial » nous valent des adhésions empressées et chaleureuses. Il est manifestement temps de - faire quelque chose » et notre Institut est juge en position unique de le faire.

Chaque jour qui passe nous apporte des signes inquiétants de l'ignorance et dès lors de l'indifférence de la majorité des Etats à l'endroit des OING, dans le grand dessein du Développement, qui vise à » restructurer » les Nations Unies.

Ayant eu le plaisir, l'autre mois, d'apporter notre contribution à un groupe de travail de la Conférence des OING de l'Ecosoc, qui s'est ouvert à Genève sous la présidence avisée de M. Riegner, en vue de composer ce qu'on pourrait appeler le cahier de doléances et de propositions de la consultation, quel ne fut pas l'étonnement des membres du groupe de constater qu'aucun des nombreux documents des Nations Unies, relatifs à la réforme du Conseil économique et social, ne faisait la moindre mention aux OING, à la seule exception d'une note de M. Kurt Waldheim. Comme si les presses des Nations Unies, dans ce domaine, étaient désormais réservées à l'expression de la volonté politique des Etats et aux activités des firmes multinationales, ONG

de profit que la terminologie des Nations Unies appelle malencontreusement « les sociétés transnationales ».

Les OING, riviées aux habitudes et aux avantages de la consultation, et beaucoup d'entre elles se bornant à leur objet scientifique et technique, n'ont pas vu qu'elles étaient finalement - engagées - malgré elles et pis encore qu'elles étaient traitées en objets au service des Etats bien plutôt qu'en sujets de la vie internationale. Typique à cet égard est la persistance de l'Unesco à exiger des OING qu'elles rompent leurs liens avec les sections nationales qu'elles pourraient avoir avec « des organismes ou des éléments liés à Tchang Kai Chek qui a usurpé illégalement le nom de Chine ». Ces injonctions s'adressent à des associations purement scientifiques qui se veulent en dehors de la politique. En y obtempérant, ces OING subissent la politique, ce qui est une manière de s'en rendre complice. Heureusement des OING se rebiffent. L'une d'elles encore vient d'adresser une fin de non-recevoir aux injonctions de l'organisation intergouvernementale, qu'elle trouve inacceptables en anglais « irrelevant » - pour des raisons statutaires. Les objections du Comité exécutif de cette association portent sur deux raisons suffisantes : d'abord parce que ses liens avec ses membres sont de nature a-politique et ne peuvent être

sanctionnés que par un article des Statuts précisant : « Un membre du Conseil ou un membre associé qui s'est rendu coupable d'une conduite préjudiciable aux intérêts, aux règles ou aux statuts de l'association peut être expulsé par l'assemblée générale, par une résolution appuyée par plus des deux tiers des présents ou ayant-droit de vote »; ensuite, deuxième raison, parce qu'un autre article des Statuts prescrit que les membres du Comité exécutif ne peuvent recevoir aucune instruction concernant l'association d'aucun membre du Conseil ni d'aucune autorité extérieure à l'association. Ils doivent agir impartialement dans toutes les affaires la concernant et s'abstenir de toute action incompatible avec le caractère international de leurs devoirs d'association.

C'est parfaitement clair pour tous ceux qui saisissent et admettent le concept d'indépendance des associations, que ne peut transcender aucune décision d'organisation intergouvernementale. Qu'il puisse y avoir hésitation ou malentendu sur ce point et qu'il soit d'intérêt commun aux associations (OING) de défendre leur droit, voilà qui suffirait déjà à justifier la réflexion générale de notre colloque de novembre dont on trouvera ci-après un schéma de programme des travaux. Rendez-vous donc à Genève, le 9 et 10 novembre.

Robert FENEAUX.

L'avenir des Associations (OING) transnationales dans la perspective d'un nouvel ordre mondial

Schéma d'un programme de travail

Intention du Colloque

Le propos du Colloque n'est pas un exercice de l'esprit incitant à envisager, in abstracto, l'avenir des associations (OING) dans les perspectives hypothétiques de la société de demain. Il s'agit, bien plus pragmatiquement, à un moment de changement de l'organisation intergouvernementale annoncé par les travaux de restructuration du système des Nations-Unies, de répondre au souci et à l'appel des OING, associations transnationales sans but lucratif qui attendent de notre Institut de les aider dans l'étude de leurs problèmes et de servir leurs intérêts communs, en vue de les insérer à la place qui leur revient naturellement dans le nouvel ordre mondial qui se prépare.

Notre Institut étant par excellence un foyer de perception et de réception des desiderata des associations (OING), le Colloque sera introduit par un exposé du Secrétaire Général de PUAI sur l'état actuel de la chose non-gouvernementale, qui devrait ouvrir une réflexion pratique sur différents aspects du mouvement transnational des associations (OING) dans le contexte des relations internationales.

Principes et critères

1. Le phénomène et le mouvement des associations (OING) sont d'essence et d'action démocratiques. C'est l'expression humaine et sociale (plus ou moins) libre et spontanée, des consciences, des aspirations, des opinions, des intérêts.
2. Si l'on tient, par définition, que le mouvement des associations s'identifie en entités volontaires, bénévoles, indépendamment du pouvoir des Etats, on présuppose la jouissance ou la tolérance d'une certaine liberté d'association, de réunion, d'information, d'expression, de communication.
3. Par voie de conséquence, il est d'intérêt commun aux associations transnationales de défendre leur indépendance de fait et, à leur convenance, de revendiquer une protection juridique.
4. On admet comme traits caractéristiques des associations (OING) qu'elles sont généralement d'initiative privée, de recrutement international (universel ou régional), de type organisé et de but non lucratif. C'est ce dernier trait qui distingue et doit continuer de distinguer les associations (OING) d'autres organisations non-gouvernementales privées à objectif de profit.
5. Cette distinction entre organisations sans but lucratif et à objectif de profit, également qualifiées de forces transnationales, pose un problème de langage qui doit être préalablement résolu pour échapper à une équivoque dangereuse pour les associations (OING).
6. Les associations (OING) peuvent prétendre à un espace universel ou régional selon leur objet qui suffit à justifier leur vocation universelle ou régionale.

7. La participation des associations (OING) à l'action intergouvernementale doit être considérée par les Etats et les organisations intergouvernementales dans le respect de la personnalité indépendante de ces associations, 'sujets et non pas objets de la vie et de l'organisation internationales.

L'énoncé de ces principes et critères avec les problèmes qu'ils soulèvent permet d'imaginer le genre de communications opportunes et désirables, en offrant aux participants au Colloque, actifs et qualifiés, la possibilité de nous dire ce qui les concerne, les intéresse et, le cas échéant, de nous faire des suggestions qui seront les bienvenues.

Ainsi dans un premier chapitre de principes :

- le concept de transnationalité
- les associations (OING) face à la diversité des systèmes et des civilisations
- la variété d'application des critères d'identité des associations (OING)
- les libertés nécessaires à l'existence et à la fonction des associations (OING)
- l'indépendance (relative) des OING en face des Etats
- le statut juridique des associations (OING), facteur de leur indépendance
- les ressources financières des associations (OING) facteur de leur indépendance
- la distinction nécessaire entre les associations transnationales sans but lucratif et les entreprises multinationales de profit
- les intérêts communs aux associations
- les formes de participation à l'action intergouvernementale
- les obligations et les bornes du statut consultatif.

Dans un deuxième chapitre de problèmes fonctionnels :

- la diversité des associations (OING) qui répond à la variété des raisons humaines et sociales, mais dont les inconvénients doivent être corrigés par un esprit de solidarité et des mesures de regroupement, de concertation, de coordination, de liaison.
- la spécificité des associations (OING) qui répond à des convictions de conscience, à des écoles de pensée ou à des engagements politiques.
- le danger de l'esprit trop particulariste des associations qui affaiblit leur valeur de considération et leur force de pression
- la solidarité organisée entre les associations (OING)
- l'adaptation de la nature des relations entre les associations (OING) d'une part, les OIG et les firmes multinationales d'autre part.

THE FUTURE OF THE TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NEW WORLD ORDER

To each his function in what our Founding Fathers, in prophetic style, were already referring to as a world of solidarity. Hence the UIA, originally the mother conference of the international associations (1910) and today an *Institute of Transnational Relations*, has made a point of defining its tasks of research and enquiry, services and documentation, on the basis of modern terminology, with a demarcation of the *specific problems* and *common interests* bound up with the reticular phenomenon and development of the non-governmental organisations. This definition at once maps out and situates our statutory independence, our style and title, our moral responsibility, and also our acquired experience and the full scope of our associative and conference activities projected onto a world-wide plane.

Association terminology

Words, which evolve so fast, are of paramount importance here, as is evidenced by the widespread response to our seminar on « Problems of Semantics in International Society ». In 1972, at our Milan seminar, it was with a sense of foreboding that there would be a deplorable confusion in time to come that we began to study the distinction made by Professor Langrod which was finally adopted in Paris in 1974, i.e. between the concepts of « international », « transnational » and « multinational », applied in varying ways to relations between States, associations and enterprises. Events have not proved us wrong. From the very day when the United Nations Organization became interested in the world-wide activities of commercial enterprises, the terms « transnational company » and « transnational corporation » were most unfortunately adopted by the international organisation to identify the entire network of profit-making enterprises. That, manifestly, is an abuse of language, born out of ignorance. It is

deplorable that nowhere in the various sectors of the United Nations or its institutions have informed voices been raised to point out that transnationality is not a channel for profit merely; to a far greater extent it is a channel for human relations, conducted along voluntary, benevolent, disinterested and non-profitmaking lines (1). Transnational — a word launched in 1920 by the French jurist and sociologist Marcel Prelot — is a concept of politology going beyond the science of State. Transnational, according to the American jurist Jessup, is a word covering laws and rights that no longer stem solely from the public authorities. The oecumenical movement of the Churches is transnational. So is the humanitarian work of the League of Red Cross Societies. The whole supervisory apparatus bound up with the respect of Human Rights is a transnational one. A certain move to place restrictions on national sovereignty is a transnational project. And so on.

In the French language, this ambiguity is further aggravated by the fact that « corporation » is translated as *société* rather than as *entreprise*, regardless of the dangerous mental confusion that can arise when the word *société* is used in quite another sense, as for instance the *Société des Nations* (League of Nations), the society of peoples, of human beings; or Bergson's open society, closed society. In this connection, many of our readers must have had an experience akin to our own. Called upon recently to lecture at the University of Ankara, we were surprised at the breadth of knowledge displayed by professors and lecturers in law and sociology regarding the entire field of transnational relations, whereas the students, who had been forewarned against « economic colonialism » and were consequently prejudiced, were deeply suspicious of what they regarded as a « sinister business » as Balzac might have said, as soon as the word transnational was uttered. Hence there is clearly an imperative

need to define meanings accurately and precisely right from the start.

In its capacity as an Institute of Transnational Relations, independent of all governments and intergovernmental organisations and equally so of the business world, the UIA considers it has an urgent duty to issue a warning to NGOs, solicit their opinions, and then — strong in their confidence and support — undertake a work of identification which appears to us as absolutely essential. In the event, a distinction based on the three acronyms invented by Johan Galtung : INGO, NGO, BINGO, would undoubtedly be the best solution. But if it proves too late to alter a terminology which has already won acceptance everywhere, we could at least urge that the transnational forces be designated separately, depending on whether they are non-profitmaking or profitmaking ones.

Another semantical ambiguity : the use of the words *universal* and *world*, with all their derivatives.

As for universal, the meaning of this word is relatively clear insofar as we are concerned : in all things, and for all. *World*, or *world-wide* (in French : *mondial*) and its kindred vocables is, however, completely fluid. With regard to the word *mondial*, the excellent supplement to the Robert Dictionary (1972) is revealing in this respect, because it gives *Mondialiste* : « which applies to the entire world »; *Mondialisation* : « the fact of becoming *mondial*; spreading over the whole world »; *Mondialisme* : « universalism aimed at the ultimate political unity of the entire human community ». (2) In the last-mentioned definition, this is a political finality which has become the target of a welcome campaign for

integration on a world-wide scale : its latest manifesto will be found farther on in the form of a « Declaration of Interdependence ». This political aim must not, however, be confused with the wider, more immediate principle of world solidarity.

An Association policy

Going beyond language we come now, whether we like it or not, to a certain political philosophy of transnational relations, and this involvement obliges us to state — for the benefit of so many associations whose legitimate desire is to steer clear of politics in the ideological sense of the word — that they are mistaken in thinking they can avoid a *policy* based on the defence of their individual character and their independence against the pressures exerted by power politics, or again a *policy* of free participation in international action. (3)

As fundamental liberties are being called into question, there follows a doctrine attendant upon associations which none of them can escape. An authentically non-governmental organisation is inconceivable without some freedom of association; there can be no NGO congress or conference without some freedom of meeting, and no upholding of the United Nations Charter without some freedom of information. These three fundamental liberties, which are complementary to one another, ensure the continued existence of the NGOs and the accomplishment of their purpose. An authoritarian State of whatever complexion, which closed its frontiers to transnational relations, communications between associations, the movement of congress members and the circulation of information, would be cutting itself off from a world of solidarity and interdependence, to its own detriment.

Essential food for thought

At a time when the United Nations and its ancillary organisations such as UNCTAD (UN Conference on Trade and Development) are working out plans for « institutional restructuring and a new world economic order » — plans which have aroused some misgivings among the NGOs who are kept at a distance from the debate; at a time when the NGOs are wondering whether they will be permitted to sit at the conference table and if so, on which side of it, and how often their opinions will be sought — these associations which are nothing less than the vital forces of the family of nations are now becoming gradually aware of their common interests.

Two important conferences — that of UNESCO NGOs last winter, and that of ECOSOC NGOs a few months ago, demonstrated that awakening, and we are now anticipating results.

But these organic conferences are not the proper place for an enquiry and a debate on the sociological phenomenon presented by the transnational associations, with their own specific problems unrelated to the intergovernmental organisations.

That is why the UIA has reappraised the task incumbent on it, and believes the time has now come to open a general debate on the subject, to take place on 9 and 10 November next in Geneva.

Our records predispose us to this initiative. Our files are made up of our day-to-day participation in the life of the associations : in the congress and conference movement on the one hand, and on the other, our ongoing relations with the international centres involved in research and action. Why Geneva ? Because the city of Calvin is an important centre of international activities, the headquarters of many important NGOs, a university centre for advanced international studies, and hence a breeding-ground for new ideas on the association movement — as witness the excellent seminar held in the summer of 1972 on « The NGOs in Switzerland », organised on the initiative of Professor Pierre Lalive, a member of the UIA; and finally, because our Institute is happy to pay homage to a great Geneva tradition fully in keeping with its ideals and achievements.

And why a debate lasting only two days whereas there are so many important, topical, specific problems requiring a detailed examination ? Because there comes a moment in the evolution of all phenomena when, from an observation post such as ours, an overall view must be gained before tackling specific points, it being quite understood that a general approach is by no means synonymous with improvisation; that the main theme of the debate will be properly channelled by means of the preparatory work and introduction, so that we shall be able to navigate with the help of marker-buoys consisting of secondary themes which will be the subject of authorised communications intended to be published and commented at length with a view to subsequent work.

We see two main channels opening before us : one concerns the criteria and specific features characterising the phenomenon of the NGOs which remain aloof from governments and big business alike; the other relates to the problems of the day and age confronting the NGOs.

A working programme

Under the heading of features, specific to the phenomenon of the transnational

associations, the uneasy state of their relations with the intergovernmental organisations, the UNESCO incidents, the controversial interpretation of what is termed their « advisory status », the suspicious attitude of many new States — all these would be more than enough to justify a discussion between experts and utilisers of transnational relations, in other words, between the theoreticians and the practitioners. As for the problems themselves, some headings leap to the eye from our files :

The diversity of the NGOs both in kind and in size, structure and organisation — a diversity which the intergovernmental organisations must not be allowed to use as an indiscriminate weapon in their arguments; their *specificity*, a source of dispersion but also the overriding concern of several associations, the religious ones in particular; the *particularist* and sometimes arrogant outlook which complicates the necessary solidarity between them; their *universality*, another major concern to those associations with an oecumenical vocation; the *composite nature* of certain associations; their *juridical* status; their *financing methods* which guarantee their independence at a time of ' great sensitivity in this regard; the NGO contribution to data and information in the age of the computer. This list of problems is by no means complete : some of them have already been discussed here and there, as for instance at the seminar of the Conference of Catholic Associations on the limits to national sovereignty, or again the reports and communications made to the Geneva seminar already mentioned, the minutes and report of which were published in 1973 by the Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales, with particular emphasis on Mr. Herbert Golsong's report on the NGOs and the Council of Europe. Other questions may be suggested to us as we go along, and needless to say we shall welcome them with the warmth they deserve.

Our seminar will deliberately be open to all ideas in keeping with the times and the world we live in, and already the letters we are receiving from every quarter of the compass are expressive of hearty encouragement — indicative, we believe, of the timely and opportune nature of our undertaking.

Robert FENAUX.

(1) See the survey by Georges Patrick Speckaert in « La nouvelle société ouverte » (The New Open Society), UIA publication. 1972.

(2) No such word exists in English, where we have to be content with paraphrases : e.g. « world community » « world-wide campaign », « data applicable on a world scale » and so on. (Translator's note).

(3) Another problem in semantics : the French word *politique* covers both policy and politics, which are two very different things. (Translator's note).

LES COMPTES RENDUS DE CONGRES: UNE ENQUETE DE L'UAI

Rapport par Geneviève Devillé
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Nous publions ci-dessous le rapport présenté par Geneviève Devillé au 5e Congrès International sur l'organisation des congrès à ryoto en décembre dernier, dans la Section « Documents de congrès ». Comme il s'agit d'une enquête préliminaire et Des résultats de celle-ci nous serions heureux de recevoir tout commentaire ou document susceptible d'étoffer les données pour nos prochaines études.



Depuis près de 20 ans, l'UAI s'intéresse aux rapports et comptes rendus élaborés et publiés à l'occasion des réunions internationales non gouvernementales et cela à un double point de vue : le souci scientifique — terminologie, bibliographies — et le souci de service aux organisations internationales non gouvernementales. Un nombre assez élevé de celles-ci en effet consacrent une part importante de leur activité et de leur budget à la préparation, à la rédaction et à la publication des documents pré et post congrès. A un moment où les problèmes de l'édition et de la diffusion en général évoluent fortement et rapidement, il nous a paru intéressant de faire un sondage auprès d'associations ayant récemment organisé un congrès. Nous voulions d'abord connaître leurs options fondamentales : va-t-on encore publier ? Va-t-on vers d'autres formules permettant de conserver et de diffuser les résultats de travaux dont l'essentiel est souvent oral ? Et s'il fallait renoncer à la publication, se borner à la seule édition (par des méthodes sim-

ples et peu coûteuses) des rapports avant le congrès ? Pourrait-on se passer de comptes rendus ? Au delà de ces options fondamentales nous avons interrogé les associations internationales sur certains points précis dont je vais vous donner le détail dans quelques instants. L'ensemble de ces questions avait pour but de cerner les points de vue des associations, organisatrices ou responsables de réunions internationales vis-à-vis des problèmes rencontrés. En rencontrant-elles ? Lesquels ? et lesquels principalement ? Qui avons-nous interrogé ? Le Secrétariat général d'associations particulièrement représentatives d'un secteur d'activité ayant organisé en 1975 ou devant organiser au cours des années à venir une réunion internationale d'une certaine importance. Près d'un quart de ces associations ont un budget congrès allant de \$ 100.000 à \$ 1 million. Nous les avons questionnées sur le plus récent congrès. Le 10 octobre dernier, 280 questionnaires ont été envoyés et le 7 novembre nous avons reçu 135

réponses (1). Bien évidemment il s'agit d'un échantillonnage relativement réduit et d'une enquête volontairement simple et simplificatrice. Cependant même s'il a fallu passer à côté de certaines précisions et nuances qui mériteraient des études approfondies, nous croyons avoir recueilli des données intéressantes à la fois les associations concernées elles-mêmes et les milieux qui travaillent avec elles. Les rapports et comptes rendus de congrès sont, dans le secteur non gouvernemental, pratiqués surtout par les associations scientifiques techniques et professionnelles. Cependant 13% de réponses nous sont venues de mouvements d'opinion, groupements d'action bénévole ou politique. Venons-en au contenu de l'enquête. A la première question : publiez-vous des comptes rendus de vos congrès ? 115 ont répondu affirmativement, 3 négativement, 12 ont indiqué qu'ils le faisaient parfois, 8 qu'ils distribuaient des résumés, des versions révisées de rapports, etc. La proportion élevée de réponses affirmatives peut paraître

Le congrès a réuni

moins de 500 participants	36 réponses
500 - 1000 participants	27 réponses
1000 - 3000 participants	47 réponses
plus de 3000 participants	6 réponses



surprenante, car nous n'avions pas sélectionné les associations dont nous connaissons l'activité d'éditeur. Peut-être les réponses négatives se trouvent-elles sous entendues chez les associations qui n'ont pas répondu au questionnaire ? En tout cas, il semble bien que l'activité de publication ne soit pas mise en cause fondamentalement par les problèmes actuels de l'édition scientifique.

Ceci se confirme par l'opinion exprimée à propos de la question 7 libellée comme suit : Estimez-vous le compte rendu essentiel ? utile ? inutile ? Essentiel ont écrit plus de 75 % des réponses, utile ont indiqué plus de 24 %, une seule voix pour dire : inutile. Cette quasi unanimité nous a étonné, je dois le dire. Nous avions le sentiment que la publication des rapports et comptes rendus était dans certains cas une obligation dont les responsables ne pouvaient se dégager et dont ils pouvaient parfois contester l'importance relative. Il n'en est donc rien. Le Secrétariat général c'est-à-dire celui qui supporte finalement le succès ou l'insuccès d'une réunion attache une importance primordiale à ce que nous pourrions appeler une activité congrès mais aussi inter-congrès. Les rapports et les comptes rendus en effet assurent dans bien des cas l'information et la liaison d'un congrès à l'autre.

Nous avons mentionné le Secrétariat général des associations internationales. Dans quelle mesure assume-t-il la publication des comptes rendus ? C'était l'objet de notre question n° 2. Dans 55 % des réponses c'est le secrétariat général qui en prend la responsabilité intellectuelle et financière; dans 27 % des réponses il délègue cette responsabilité au comité national, section organisatrice qui a en mains la direction du congrès; dans 10 % des réponses la publication est confiée à un éditeur professionnel; pour 8 % des réponses il s'agit d'un autre intermédiaire généralement la revue professionnelle nationale. Cette dernière catégorie serait donc, en fait, à ajouter aux 27 % de cas qui se déchargent auprès d'une instance nationale de la responsabilité de la publication. Il convient de remarquer que certaines organisations adoptent simultanément 2 ou même 3 de ces politiques; par exemple le secrétariat général prépare et publie les rapports pré-congrès et C'est un éditeur professionnel qui publie le compte rendu après le congrès. Il est très facile de comprendre les raisons pour lesquelles un nombre élevé d'associations internationales passent par le canal du « national ». Nous ne pouvons nous empêcher cependant de craindre que cette voie ne soit pas toujours la meilleure pour la présentation des travaux, le choix de la ou des langues notamment, mais surtout pour la diffusion. Le fait que 10% seulement s'adressent à un éditeur professionnel nous oblige à conclure que 90 % de la production « rapports et compte ren-

due de congrès » restent encore en dehors du circuit commercial normal. Nous savons les multiples causes de cette situation et pourquoi au long des années elle n'évolue pas tellement. Lorsque le secrétariat d'une association internationale forte d'un membrariat solide et étendu a pu s'assurer un réseau de distribution pour ses travaux, il reste sans concurrence du point de vue diffusion et commercialisation. Evidemment ce n'est pas toujours le cas.

D'autre part il ne faudrait pas croire que cette production des associations internationales soit quantité négligeable. En effet les réponses à un autre point de notre questionnaire en témoignent. Nous avions demandé (question 5) le nombre de pages publiées en moyennes (éditions cumulées), le chiffre moyen de tirages (éditions cumulées); 16 réponses indiquent 500 à 1000 pages, 16 réponses 1000 à 5000 pages; 36 organisations tirent entre 1000 et 2000 exemplaires, 33 tirent entre 2000 et 10.000 exemplaires, 1 tire à 15.000 exemplaires.

les frais d'organisation du congrès en dehors des documents et comptes rendus mais permet de recevoir ceux-ci gracieusement, il y a déficit.

C'était l'objet de la question 4 qui comprenait 5 sous-questions et concernait essentiellement la diffusion. Le droit au compte-rendu est-il inclus dans le droit d'inscription ? 64 % répondent oui. C'est beaucoup. En adoptant cette formule, les associations optent pour la sécurité. Seuls les inscrits au congrès auront droit aux comptes rendus, on pourra calculer les tirages en fonction de ces inscriptions et une petite marge permettra de satisfaire des demandes extérieures éventuelles; s'il y a déficit on sait de quelle dimension il sera; pas de frais de promotion, pas d'administration des ventes, pas de stocks encombrants.

En revanche la dynamique du congrès n'est pas totalement assurée : l'ouverture vers les nouveaux membres, la vulgarisation des travaux, l'accès aux bibliothèques deviennent forcément très limités.

Les tirages (en moyenne, les différentes éditions cumulées)

— 500	= 17%
500 à 1000	= 19%
1000 à 2000	= 33%
2000 à 15000	= 31%

Puisque nous venons d'évoquer l'aspect commercial de la publication des rapports et comptes rendus, nous pourrions nous arrêter aux réponses à la question 6 qui concerne la rentabilité. La publication de comptes rendus sous quelque forme que ce soit laisse-t-elle un bénéfice? un équilibre entre les recettes et les dépenses ? un déficit ? Cent-neuf organisations ont donné une réponse; plusieurs et notamment celles qui passent par un éditeur professionnel, ont indiqué qu'elles ignorent ces résultats. Pour beaucoup la publication est une « dépense » compensée plus ou moins par d'autres éléments du congrès et notamment le droit d'inscription. Notre souhait était de savoir si la publication par elle-même pouvait être rentable ou nécessairement déficitaire. Dans la mesure où nous avons été bien compris, 7 organisations indiquent un bénéfice, 40 un équilibre entre recettes et dépenses, 62 un déficit. Ces résultats sont évidemment en partie tributaires de la gestion générale du congrès : si le droit d'inscription comprend une part qui couvre les frais de publication et que la publication est tirée en nombre d'exemplaires équivalent à celui des inscriptions, il y a équilibre entre les recettes et les dépenses; si le droit d'inscription couvre

C'est ce que beaucoup d'organisations ont compris et souligné dans la réponse à la question 4 b) libellée de la façon suivante : le compte rendu est-il diffusé auprès des participants seulement ? auprès des participants et des membres ? auprès des participants, des membres et d'autres ? C'est à la troisième attitude que se rallient 70 réponses soit 54 %. Cela veut dire qu'on ne se limite pas à l'audience du congrès et aux membres, mais qu'un certain nombre d'exemplaires sont distribués en dehors de ceux-ci soit gratuitement soit à titre onéreux. On ne peut parler diffusion, sans parler vente. H nous intéressait de savoir dans quelle mesure les comptes rendus sont offerts à la vente. Nous avons demandé une estimation en pourcentage de la proportion des exemplaires 1) distribués gratuitement 2) compris dans l'inscription au congrès 3) vendus. Les réponses sont intéressantes. Prenons d'abord les deux extrêmes : distribution gratuite totale — aux participants, aux membres, à d'autres: 42 sur 110 réponses. Distribution exclusivement sur base de vente : 10 sur 110 réponses. Entre ces deux extrêmes beaucoup de nuances : 31 réponses réservent à la vente entre 1 et 15% de leur production, 12 réponses entre 20 et 30 %,

15 réponses entre 45 et 95 %. Si nous situons la dynamique de vente au delà de 15 % nous pouvons dire que 37 sur 110 réponses placent une bonne partie ou la totalité de leur production de comptes rendus dans le secteur commercial. Sur ces 37 organisations, 24 assument elles mêmes les risques de la vente, 13 passent par un éditeur professionnel.

Les options prises en ce domaine tiennent compte à la fois du public possible dans une discipline donnée et de la rentabilité réelle d'un effort de vente. Les sciences et les techniques ayant tendance à se spécialiser de plus en plus il y a danger que le public réel et potentiel de chacune d'elles aille se rétrécissant. D'autre part en ajustant trop près les tirages aux besoins immédiats et connus on risque de se couper les possibilités d'élargir le cercle des institutions et personnes intéressées aux travaux de l'organisation. On risque aussi d'avoir très vite à répondre « épuisé » aux demandes qui viennent. Or la de-

système est très peu connu des organisations Internationales. Sur 126 réponses, dont 112 d'organisations scientifiques, techniques ou professionnelles, 106 ne connaissent pas — certaines n'ont jamais entendu parler — de l'ISBN ou de l'ISSN. Neuf les connaissent mais n'y sont pas affiliées, 11 y sont affiliées.

On ne peut parler des comptes rendus de congrès sans évoquer le problème des langues. Trois questions y étaient consacrées dans notre enquête : les langues officielles de l'organisation, les langues du congrès, les langues du compte rendu. Des réponses précises nous sont venues sur les langues utilisées, mais nous ne nous y attardons pas. Nous relèverons seulement le nombre de langues employées dans chaque cas. Les langues officielles de l'organisation ? Une majorité de réponses (41) indiquent 2 langues et 39 indiquent 3 langues : ainsi pour 70 % d'organisations le nombre de langues se situe entre 2 et 3 langues. Quant aux

lan : Il doit avoir une ambition de progrès, de projection dans des zones nouvelles et que, à cet égard, la langue est un outil précieux.

Au terme de cette enquête nous avons demandé aux associations internationales : quelles sont les principales difficultés rencontrées ; budgétaires ? d'édition ? de langue ? de diffusion, de rentabilité. Nous avons eu 108 réponses complètes. Sept réponses seulement mentionnent qu'elles n'ont aucune difficulté. Ceci souvent parce que le compte-rendu fait partie de l'activité normale de l'association, est établi par le secrétariat permanent, publié dans un organe de l'association et ne constitue donc pas une activité spéciale et supplémentaire. Il est peut-être surprenant aussi que les problèmes budgétaires ne soient pas mentionnés comme difficulté n° 1 par la majorité des réponses. Ce sont des problèmes de rédaction et d'édition qui préoccupent en premier lieu 62 organisations. Plusieurs d'entre elles soulignent notam-

Le nombre de langues utilisées

	1 langue	2 langues	3 langues	5 langues	5 langues
par l'organisation	18 rép.	41. rép.	39 rép.	11. rép.	3 rép.
par le congrès	17 rép.	21. rép.	41 rép.	22 rép.	13 rép.
par le compte rendu	47 rép.	34. rép.	38 rép.	10. rép.	2 rép.

mande est plus étendue qu'on ne l'imagine généralement. L'UAI a répertorié et publié des bibliographies de comptes rendus de congrès de 1957 à 1969. Les ouvrages se demandent encore aujourd'hui. De plusieurs côtés on nous réclame la continuation de ces bibliographies dont nous avons arrêté la publication. D'autre part on nous demande des références sur des comptes rendus de congrès tenus parfois il y a plus de 20 ans. Il est certain que la diversité des formes d'édition, la dispersion géographique des éditeurs d'une même série de congrès rend très difficile le repérage de cette production et est un obstacle à sa diffusion. En complément des questions sur la diffusion, nous avons posé la question : connaissez-vous l'ISBN et/ou l'ISSN ? y êtes-vous affilié ? L'ISBN et l'ISSN sont des systèmes à l'échelle mondiale d'enregistrement des publications non périodiques dans le premier cas, périodiques dans le second. Des dispositions spéciales ont été prises pour les organisations internationales et on trouvera dans « Associations Internationales » d'octobre 1975 un exposé très complet à ce sujet. Nous pensons qu'il s'agit là, lorsque le système sera suffisamment connu et exploité, d'une aide très efficace pour la diffusion des comptes rendus. Ceux-ci sont enregistrés sans frais dans un répertoire mondial et bénéficient sans frais de l'information répandue par ce répertoire. Nous constatons d'après les réponses au questionnaire, que le



langues du congrès, une majorité de réponses (41) indiquent 3 langues et 22 indiquent 4 langues : soit près de 55%. Quant au nombre de langues utilisées dans les comptes rendus, si une majorité oscille entre 1 et 2 langues, il y a 47 réponses qui indiquent que les textes sont donnés ou traduits dans une seule langue. Il est évident d'après ces chiffres, que le nombre de langues n'a pas augmenté dans les proportions où le nécessiterait l'extension géographique des activités internationales. Peut-être est-ce à cause de cette extension même que le nombre de langues a dû être limité étant donné les difficultés budgétaires qu'impliquent l'adjonction d'une langue supplémentaire.

Il reste cependant que, dans l'absolu, un congrès international et par conséquent son compte rendu, tout comme une association internationale, ne peut se contenter d'être un résultat, un bi-

ment les rappels à faire aux auteurs des rapports qui tardent d'envoyer leur texte et empêchent ainsi le volume de paraître à la date fixée. Les difficultés financières sont mentionnées 50 fois et les problèmes de langues 30 fois. Quant à la diffusion, elle est mentionnée 17 fois. C'est encore une des préoccupations mineures, comme nous l'avons vu à l'analyse des réponses à d'autres questions. D'autres éléments intéressants sont fournis par cette enquête préliminaire. Nous avons épinglé ceux dont l'analyse nous paraissait la plus révélatrice de la situation actuelle et nous souhaitons pouvoir, en un second temps, procéder, à partir de ces indications, à une enquête approfondie.

(1) En outre un certain nombre de réponses sont arrivées après la date limite et il n'a pu en être tenu compte dans l'analyse présentée.

Le questionnaire envoyé aux organisations :

Publiez-vous les comptes rendus de vos congrès?

- ☐ oui
☐ non
☐ quelquefois

Si non, comment les remplacez-vous?

Combien de participants avez-vous eu à votre plus récent congrès?

LES QUESTIONS QUI SUIVENT CONCERNENT
VOTRE PLUS RECENT CONGRES

1. - La publication du compte rendu est assurée
☐ par le secrétariat général de l'association internationale
☐ par la section nationale, organisatrice du congrès
☐ par les soins d'un éditeur commercial
☐ (autre intermédiaire)

2. — Procédés de reproduction :

- ☐ ronéo
☐ offset
☐ typo
☐ microfilm.
☐ autre (lequel ?)

3. — Langue(s) du compte rendu

- ☐ les textes sont présentés ou traduits vers une langue
☐ les textes sont présentés ou traduits vers deux langues
☐ les textes sont présentés, traduits ou au moins résumés
dans plus de deux langues (indiquez combien de langues)

4. — Diffusion du compte rendu.

— Le droit au compte rendu est compris dans le droit
d'inscription au congrès :

- ☐ oui
☐ non

— Le compte rendu est diffusé :

- ☐ auprès des participants seulement
☐ auprès des participants et des membres
☐ auprès des participants, des membres et d'autres.

— La diffusion se répartit de la façon suivante :

distribution gratuite	%
compris dans l'inscription au Congrès	%
ventes %	

100%

— Connaissez-vous l'ISBN et/ou l'ISSN ?

- ☐ oui
☐ non

— Etes-vous affilié à l'ISBN et/ou l'ISSN?

- ☐ oui
☐ non

5. — Tirages.

En moyenne, le compte rendu du congrès comporte...
pages (cumulez le nombre de pages des différentes édi-
tions, s'il y en a).

En moyenne, le tirage du compte rendu du congrès est de...
exemplaires (cumulez les tirages des différentes éditions,
s'il y en a, par exemple : 500 français, 1000 anglais =
1.500 exemplaires).

7. — Rentabilité.

La publication du compte rendu sous quelque forme que
ce soit laisse

- ☐ un bénéfice
☐ un équilibre entre les recettes et les dépenses
☐ un déficit.

7. — Importance.

- ☐ Nous considérons le compte rendu comme essentiel
☐ Nous considérons le compte rendu comme utile
☐ Nous considérons le compte rendu comme inutile.

8. — Les principales difficultés rencontrées.

- ☐ budgétaires
☐ d'édition ; rédaction des procès-verbaux, rappels aux
auteurs, mise en page, etc.
☐ de langues à utiliser (traductions, résumés, etc.)
☐ de diffusion, commercialisation, rentabilité.

9. — Autres remarques :

Renseignements généraux :

Lieu du secrétariat général de votre organisation (ville)

Membres de votre association :

- ☐ section, groupements ou associations nationales
☐ membres individuels (personnes morales et/ou
physiques)

Combien de personnes individuelles groupez-vous

directement ou indirectement ?

Caractère de votre association :

- ☐ scientifique ou technique professionnelle
☐ mouvement d'opinion ou action bénévole
☐ (groupements de jeunesse, etc.)

Budget du secrétariat général : montant de l'exercice en

cours :

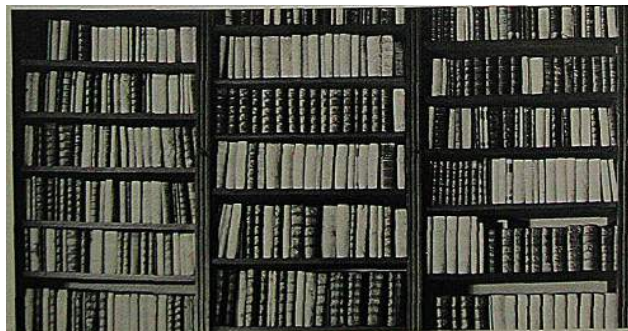
Budget global du dernier congrès :

Langues :

Quelles sont les langues officielles de votre organisation

quelles sont les langues du dernier congrès ?

Périodicité du congrès :



EEC WORKSHOP ON INFORMATION ON CONFERENCES

A workshop on the subject of conference information services was held in York, U.K., from 2-4 June 1976, to discuss existing services and to establish means of co-operation in this field, following the recommendation submitted to the CIDST (2) by the Environment Working Group and the Customers Interests Working Group.

This workshop represents the latest stage in the First Environment programme, which suggested a study on environmental papers.

The workshop was organised on the Commission behalf by the British Library Lending Division, Boston Spa, U.K., and the thirty or so participants included managers of information services from Community Member Countries.

The objectives of the Workshop were :

1. To consider the existing services providing information on conferences in order to identify problems experienced by the services, gaps in the provision of such services, contemporary developments likely to affect the services, and the extent to which cooperation between the services is desirable and feasible.
2. To establish methods for cooperation in the provision of information on conferences by examining input, processing and output of information on conferences and the possible development and potential uses of an international standard numbering system to identify conferences.
3. To draw up a standard list of descriptors considered essential for advance notices, final programmes, and proceedings of conferences, taking into account the activities of international agencies.
4. To establish mechanisms whereby any cooperative procedures agreed upon during the Workshop can be tested using conferences dealing with the environment as an example.



*De gauche à droite : Miles Lebrun (CNDST), de Coninck (UAI),
MM. Drubba (Universitätsbibliothek und Technische Informationsbibliothek,
Hannover) et Pearson (Department of Environment, London).*

The following resolutions were agreed by the workshop :

1. This workshop recognises that within the Communities there is a wide ranging need for information on conferences held at international and national levels, and that existing services are only partially meeting this need.
2. The creation of EURONET provides an opportunity to develop a new approach, which will enhance the operations of existing services and - enable further services to be provided.
3. The Workshop therefore recommends that those responsible for existing major services within the member-states of the European Communities be requested to define, with a view to eventual implementation, the ways in which

such services at can be provided for users in the European Community taking into account new information-processing facilities — eg EURCNET — becoming available and the desirability of cooperation.

4. The Workshop therefore requests CIDST to support such an initiative and asks that the Commission provide the means to undertake this task.
5. CIDST and a working group composed of ASLIP, BLLD (British Library Lending Division) CEA (Commissariat Français de l'Energie Atomique), CNDST (Centre National Belge de la Documentation Scientifique et Technique), UAI (Union des Associations Internationales) and Zentralstelle für Atomkernenergie dokumentation will work together to implement these resolutions.

CONFERENCE DOCUMENTATION:

General overview and survey

Of the present position

By Helmu Drubba

Universitätsbibliothek und Technische
Informationsbibliothek Hannover

We are publishing here the presentation given by Mr. Helmut Drubba at the EEC Workshop, which gives a good insight into the specialized field of conference Literature, and the problems that face both documentalists and users.

I do not know when the first scientific conference was held but we have it on record that some sort of conference proceedings (which I haven't seen thus far) were published in Rouen in 1644. The recently published « Union Catalogue of Scientific Conference Proceedings, 1644-1972 in Scientific Libraries in the University of Cambridge » mentions in the preface « This catalogue includes about 25,000 entries for approximately 6,000 conferences and symposia, ranging from an account of a conference of falconers, published in Rouen in 1644 to a Cold Spring Harbour symposium on the structure and function of proteins at the three dimensional level held in 1972 ».

— The term conference is used in the widest sense to cover any meeting of scientists for the exchange of ideas so that it includes symposia, lecture meetings, summer institutes, etc. With regard to « Arrangement » it says in the preface : « The catalogue is a name and keyword catalogue, each conference is entered under as many headings as are likely to represent its published identity », that is official name of conference, title of published proceedings, corporate bodies involved and venues.

Now, try to find this conference of falconers ! It is not under the keyword - Falconers » nor under the French - Fauconniers ». Rouen does seem to be the place or venue where the conference was held as the preface mentions « published in Rouen in 1644 ». So « Rouen » leads to nothing. If you are curious enough and have the patience you would then leaf the pages until you come under « C » to an entry - Conférence des Fauconniers ». If you want to face this title in a library catalogue you would have to, look under the author « Charles d'Arcussia ».

I think that this small example will show how easily you come up against bibliographical difficulties with conference literature, 1644 is over three-hundred years ago

and the appearance of the first scientific periodical, the « Journal des Savants » on 5th January 1665 and a little later, the « Philosophical Transactions - (not yet the Phil Trans of the Royal Society) on May 6, 1665 had to wait for another twenty years. So the conference literature with all its problems is, in fact, somewhat older than the periodical literature with its still larger problems. The real and very pressing problems with conference literature are, however, of rather recent origin.

I think two technical developments are the cause for the proliferation of conferences and the vast increase of the conference literature : the jet plane and the offset printing machine and, perhaps also the electrostatic copier which is the generic name for what is usually called the Xerox machine. Some auxiliary equipment could be named, in particular the tape recorder catching every word once uttered. Conferences are a vital economic factor for the hotel and catering business and, of course, for the travel agencies — one should take this into consideration when discussing the problem of conferences held all over the world and made possible to a large extent by jet travel.

Now going into details : the main difference between conference literature and other literature lies in the separation of the event and the record. The event is the fact that a conference was actually held (though sometimes conferences are announced but never held). The record of a conference could be preprints distributed (or available at a charge) before or during the conference, printed volumes with all contributions to the conference actually available at the time the conference is to begin (American efficiency has made this possible in quite a number of cases), printed volumes of abstracts available long before the conference (I am thinking here of the Abstracts of Papers of the two annual meetings of the American Chemical Society).

— Then printed volumes available after the event, in many cases more valuable than material available at the conference because here the discussions are recorded. The appearance of these volumes could take any time after the conference — sometimes a few weeks and sometimes, particularly with large international conferences, as many years.

The most serious problem (bibliographically speaking) lies in the separation of event and record if nothing is available after the conference. It may just be a commentary in the local newspaper of the conference venue or a short summary in a technical or scientific journal. A bibliography of unpublished material (actually a contradiction in terms) has not yet been invented though in the case of conferences this would be a great boon, indeed. So much for the printed record — if it is at all available. A more novel development seems to be the microfiche, i.e. conference papers available only on microfiche. These still can be read, though only with the aid of a microfiche reader. A microfiche reader with which you can read or scan the material while sitting in a plane or a railroad car has yet to be invented and the microfiche reader comfortable enough to read in bed seems still further away.

A still more novel development would be a record which could only be heard. There seem to be a number of enterprising people who are going to conferences and trying to catch the spoken word (the final product actually gives the impression of a trial). The product, a set of audio cassettes is then offered at rather high prices but not at high fidelity standards. — There are diagrams explained by the speaker which you cannot see, in the discussion you hear a faint murmur from someone in the audience which is then being answered by the speaker and it is left to you to find out what the question was that is being answered. Listening to one of these cassettes could

be a cruel test of your linguistic ability, particularly if this is foreign language. But these cassettes are here and is says in an advertisement for the Annual Meeting of the Association for Computing Machinery 1973 « Vital Information for the First Time Anywhere... not even in the Proceedings » . 1 do not know whether these tape-recorded conference proceedings are as yet being covered by the abstracting and indexing services — if abstracted, they would sooner or later be requested

— or even cited in the literature. Having mentioned the event and the record let's go into details how conferences are announced. Speaking here of conferences this should include all events which occur under names such as congress, seminar, colloquium, symposium, workshop, meeting, clinic, summer school, winter school, lectures — and you probably know some more names under which conferences are held.

There are quite a number of announcement media which list forthcoming conferences. We have the « Call for Papers » issued by the World Meetings Information Center. This is a private organisation issuing quite a number of lists of forthcoming conferences, e.g. « World Meetings : United States and Canada » and « World Meetings : Outside United States and Canada » « Call for Papers » alerts prospective conference speakers to forthcoming meetings, giving in particular deadlines for submitting papers and other details. The coverage of « World Meetings : United States and Canada » seems to be adequate for meetings held in this part of the world while the coverage of

« World Meetings : Outside United States and Canada » certainly leaves out (or does not cover) many conferences being held in Europe or other parts of the world.

Another product of the World Meetings Information Center is - Current Programs - a listing of papers with the names of speakers and the titles of the papers presented. This is accompanied by quarterly and annual indexes, eg. the annual index 1974, being a hefty tome weighing about 4,5 kilogrammes. The index is computer-produced and the bulk of it consists of a subject index, some sort of a permuted title-index. One should have in mind that « Current Programs » only lists papers which were announced for a particular conference — not papers which were actually presented of for which a printed record exists. The speaker's addresses are usually given so that he (or she) could directly be approached. Quite a number of other announcement media for conferences exist some of them covering a more restricted geographical area and some of them more limited in subject scope. There is the « World Calendar of Forthcoming Meetings : Metallurgical and related Fields. A cumulative bulletin arranged chronologically with indexes, covering

a period of two years ». This World Calendar resumed publication in 1976 after a lapse of two years. It is being published by the Metals Society in London. To quote from the Notes in each quarterly issue of this Calendar : « Enquiries about announced meetings should be sent NOT to the World Calendar, but to the sponsors whose addresses are given and from whom the information is derived. The Metals Society while endeavouring to give correct and up-to-date details cannot accept any liability arising from the publication of such information in the World Calendar ». — I do not know how the World Calendar is being produced it is probably the work of one devoted individual perhaps with some clerical help. And this, no doubt, would apply to many other of these lists.

It could be doubted that these lists would regularly be scanned by prospective conference goers. They are more the raw-material for other media, e.g. company news sheets, and lists of forthcoming conferences in scientific and technical periodicals, and through these media the individual scientists learn what conferences and meetings are in the offing. The « Calendar » section in periodicals like « Physics Today » (I took the information from the March 1976 issue) gives a three-and-a-half page listing of about 170 forthcoming conferences for the period March 1976 to October 1977. This list is followed by a list of Short Courses for the period March to August 1976. Are Short Courses conferences ? I would not know ! Some are quite long e.g. the one on Fundamental Quark Models — NATO Advanced Study Institute, to be held at St. Andrews in Scotland from 1st to 21st August, 1976.

The (British) « Physics Bulletin » has a similar section. Here further information about all Institute of Physics Conferences is available from the Meetings Officer of the Institute of Physics at 47 Belgrave Square. London SW1X 8QX.

Now, is there some follow-up service for these announcements which would establish a tie between the event and a record ? Of course, it would be futile to approach the organizers of the first international meeting on new sources of energy to be held in Bordeaux from 4 — 8th October, 1977 » at the present time for any information on publication of proceedings etc. But a follow-up service is sorely needed. The question is how far should you go with such a service ? Is it necessary to enquire whether « a one-day informal colloquium on electromechanical transducing techniques » organized by the Institute of Physics and held on March 17, 1976 at Imperial College, London has issued any published material ? 1984 is only eight years away. Should we establish some sort of an Orwellian bureaucracy to find

out what is going on and what will come out of any of these smaller or larger colloquia, conferences etc. ?

Who makes use of such a follow-up service ? Is it really necessary to know that the above mentioned colloquium did not issue any printed material ? Or should someone go there with a portable tape-recorder trying to catch everything said there and perhaps trying to photograph the blackboard for diagrams ? Questions of ethics and copyright would soon arise,

A two-day non-residential course on the « Operation of Instruments in Adverse environment - is announced in the same issue of the - Physics Bulletin - for March 1976, page 134, this course will be held in London on 4-5 October, 1976. Offers of contributions should be sent to J. Knight, Conference Secretary, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bramshot Golf House, not later than 1 July, 1976, and should include an outline of 300-500 words which will be reproduced in the conference handbook. Would it be worthwhile to get the conference handbook ? Certainly yes, but would it be available to non-participants ? Who is going to take action to get this handbook ?

If the British Lending Library Division were to take this action the conference handbook, no doubt, would go on record in the « Index of conference proceedings received » but if this item is overlooked no one would probably have it, unless it appears in one of the Institute of Physics' conference series. Then it would be widely available, as many libraries in the world subscribe to these series — It just shows the vagaries of conference publications. I doubt that any statistics exist that would show how well the announcement media for forthcoming conferences actually cover the conference field. On the other hand I cannot think of a conference where only the speakers turned up but no one to listen to them — somehow the information must get through.

The probable solution would be national agencies trying to cover the field of conferences in their region, monitoring the output of these conferences (proceedings, preprints, audio-visual material — and also providing reliable information that no records exist, as the case may be). These agencies could try to cooperate with exhibition organizers (many conferences are held in conjunction with an exhibition), the hotel and catering trade (these are sometimes valuable sources of forthcoming conferences though not on any record of conferences) and travel agencies. This could certainly not be done as a side-line of some devoted individuals — some sort of an official organisation would have to be set up, perhaps at fairly high level. In larger countries with many prospective conferences to be monitored some sort of computerisation seems to be inevitable particularly if the pu-

blications of conferences have to be followed up even years after the conference date. — International conferences frequently choose a different location for each successive meeting all over the globe — here some sort of follow up would be particularly valuable.

Another problem would be conferences in difficult languages, like Japanese. How far should comprehensiveness be tried?

The invention of the offset press and its availability in many offices and research stations has made it possible to produce professional looking print from camera-ready typescript and also half-tone illustrations in large quantities and at surprising speed. Large conference volumes can therefore be produced almost overnight if the conference papers are available in typescript. Also modern laminate binding equipment can handle large volumes ready for sale at a conference while it is being held.

The conference literature has, therefore, grown during the last 15 or 20 years at a terrific rate. Much of the conference literature is not handled by the booktrade or the commercial publishers. And some of it, therefore, never gets into the national bibliographies.

Let me mention a few examples of the physical form of conference literature.

1. *The preprint.* This has become a popular mode of communication during the last 15 to 20 years. In order to compress more papers into a particular conference the speakers are required to hand in the full text of their papers prior to the conference. The time allowed for each speaker would be rather short, say ten to twenty minutes at most. The preprints which are usually produced by offset printing are offered at the conference at a nominal fee of about \$ 1.00 (the ASME papers or preprints are, in fact, available at this rate). Anyone who is interested in a particular paper can buy it. When the speaker presents his ten or twenty minutes' summary it is assumed that everyone in the audience has read the preprint and the discussion can directly follow. — Some of the more substantial papers will later on be published in one of the ASME periodicals — together with the discussion — but with a delay of several months. The number of ASME papers available in any one year is quite high: about 1,500 which we in Europe here are able to buy at a price of \$ 4.00 each. Other examples of preprints are the SAE papers, the ASEA papers (American Society of Agricultural Engineers) or the technical papers of the Society of Manufacturing Engineers (SME) or of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA).

2. *The bound conference volume.* It sometimes happens that bound volumes are available shortly before or during

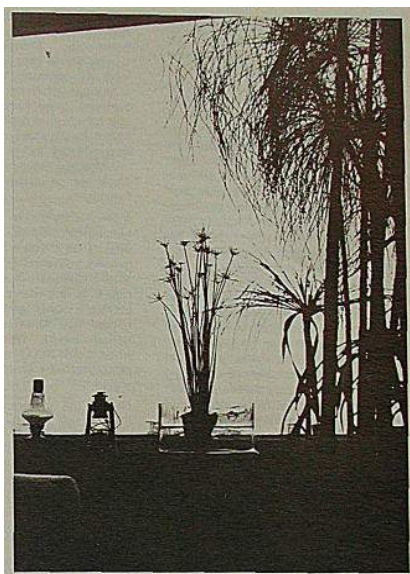
a particular conference. Mostly these are the ones very hard to obtain after the event. They are generally in-house products to be sold to the conference participants and the conference organisers are usually quite happy to get rid of the print-run as fast as possible and they are not interested in any after-conference sales. The accounts of the conference have to be closed and if all expenses have been paid the organisers want to forget the whole business of the conference which took place some time ago. This applies mostly to conferences which were held and organised in the United States. Bound volumes by commercial publishers certainly are more readily available but only a considerable time after the conference. — And this applies much more to large international conferences: time lags of three to four years are not unusual.

Any large library can make the observation that much of the incoming material with the appearance of scientific books are, on further inspection, conference proceedings. Despite their limited market these conference proceedings still appear to be profitable for the commercial publishers. The reason might be that many of these volumes are directly produced from typescripts (which does not require proof-reading). And if it is published

in a series, most of the larger research libraries already have subscriptions to these series.

3. *Conferences as part of periodicals or supplements to periodicals.* There is, indeed, no great difference between a conference volume with a number of contributions from several authors and a periodical volume. Again, publishing conference proceedings in a periodical volume does not require any advertising effort by the publisher, there is an established market for periodicals and the volume goes automatically to the subscribers. Supplementary volumes have sometimes to be ordered separately but here also the publishers are trying to solicit standing orders.

The single papers in a periodical volume are usually under better bibliographical control. The periodical literature is covered by the abstracting and indexing services. If a conference volume is published as a book (from its outward appearance) it could be that this volume will be overlooked by an abstracting and indexing service. Books are, as a rule, not covered by these services. The conditions for this kind of material have, however, changed in recent times. Chemical Abstracts covered in 1975 well over 1,000 conference publications and INSPEC



Susan Trill

is increasingly considering conferences for abstracting.

4. Conferences in *Report Literature*.

Though report literature is usually considered quite a different category, a surprising number of « reports » are actually conference publications : either single papers or whole conference volumes. Particularly in the field of atomic energy research and technology the means for dissemination of new information by conference papers are widespread. If you are in that business you are no doubt familiar with CONF-Numbers and three large indexes to the conference literature issued as reports have been published. Bibliographical control is, therefore, established and with that also access to this vast literature is available. Most of these papers are only available as microfiche. Apart from the field of atomic energy (with the change of name of the former Atomic Energy Commission to Energy Research and Development Administration, the emphasis is now more on the problems on energy generally) there is quite a large amount of conference literature in the other report literature, e.g. in the environmental field. You no doubt know that abstracting services like Government Reports Announcements & Index cover this kind of material. Unfortunately, GRA & I only abstracts the volumes as such but not the single papers making up such a volume. If such a volume is not covered by any other abstracting service, like Chemical Abstract, the contents, the single papers are lost. — This is different from other abstracting services like STAR. Here the single papers are abstracted and they are, therefore, bibliographically accessible.

5. *The Abstracts Book*. One from frequently encountered with conference publications is that only booklets of abstracts are issued, usually available well before the conference or otherwise available while the conference is being held. One example would be the Abstracts of Papers of the two annual meetings of the American Chemical Society which I already mentioned — No publication with the full text of the papers presented is issued at a later date. It is left to the individual speaker whether he publishes his paper later on in a conventional journal or whether the only record of his presentation is the abstract. — The position is different with other societies. The Electrochemical Society retains the right to publish the paper in the journal of the Electrochemical Society. Only if it is not accepted for publication there can the speaker apply to have his paper released for publication in another journal — or leave it unpublished.

6. *Conferences available as audio cassettes only*. I already mentioned this form of a record of a conference. No one can tell whether this form will find

widespread application and whether it will find acceptance by the scientific community. Though the scientific community is prepared to accept any form of poor photo or xerox copy it has not yet made its peace with microforms (microfilms and microfiche) and I doubt that audio cassettes will be hailed by libraries and ultimate users as a valuable means of communication.

— Whether video cassettes might be employed is certainly something for the future.

A few words should be said about acquisition of materials. First of all, if you want to be comprehensive you must have a lot of money at your disposal. If any section of literature is expensive it is conference literature. Only getting the preprints of the five American societies mentioned before (ASME, SAE, SME, ASEA and AIAA) involves an outlay of several tens of thousands of dollars a year.

Getting the conference literature while it is still available requires a very active and efficient staff. For that material you cannot rely on the book trade. The ideal would be a couple of itinerant staff members traveling all over the world and visiting conferences — even in a university environment you cannot rely on university staff going to a particular conference. What they obtain at a conference they regard as their personal property, jealously guarded — even though all their travel expenses have been met by university funds. We have had this experience many times.

Once you have the material in hand you sometimes suffer some mild shocks. There are thick volumes with no title-page at all, no list of contents, the pages not numbered, and of course, no index. Some volumes have some loose-leaf material slipped in : usually material which came too late for the printed volume.

Even commercial publishers are guilty of producing conference volumes with no indication of when and where the conference took place. Particularly annoying is the numbering of conferences after some unnumbered conferences have been held. Suddenly the 8th conference has been held and a thick conference volume appears. If you see this volume the question, of course, arises : don't we have the first to seventh conference proceedings ? There is no indication anywhere in the volume why this is the eight conference and when and where the previous ones have been held and particularly, how these conferences were recorded. Writing to the editor of the eighth conference sometimes puts the poor fellow in a difficult position — he sometimes doesn't know himself ! We have had surprising experiences in that respect. Even if you get correct and detailed information (in most cases you in fact do) it is quite a task for the

cataloguing staff to establish the relationship between successive conferences even if you have records.

Any cataloguing rules usual defy the conference literature when it comes to difficult cases. Most libraries with large stocks of conference literature have found some way out by establishing a separate conference catalogue as a tracing tool for the main catalogue. The approach is usually by keyword. The keyword is an item which appears in literature citations to conferences and from that clue it is usually possible to trace the proceedings if you have them in your own library.

International conferences sometimes have titles in a number of different languages — It depends on the cited author which title is being used.

Abbreviations and place names can frequently be found in the title of conference volumes (place names in the title ! The conference might have been held at quite another place). One cannot think of any nonsense which is not being committed with regard to conference publications. This is a vast field and no ready solution seems possible unless you disregard the conference literature entirely — which, in fact, some libraries do. They then rely on places like Boston Spa !

We in Hannover have established a conference keyword index apart from the main catalogue. The first significant word of the title of a conference is put on the head of the catalogue card, of course, omitting all words like Proceedings, Symposia etc. The significant word could, of course, also be an abbreviation or a place name. — Xerox copies of these catalogue cards are also sent to Boston Spa and as far as I know they are being put to good use there.

Concurrently with the vast increase of the conference literature the bibliographical aids to the published conference literature have also grown.

I could refer you to a recently published paper of mine (DFW Dokumentation reformation 24, No. 2.....) and you might like to know that an English translation has already been prepared at the BLLD. Unfortunately, there is no inter-relationship between these bibliographies of published proceedings and the announcement services for forthcoming conferences — though of course, the editors somehow rely on these announcements for their input. Both parties cannot be blamed for not establishing an interlink. Both have to make a living and a commercial success of their respective publications. Keeping an index of forthcoming conferences with frequent up-dating and a check of eventual publications probably would not be a viable economic proposition. We have a similar situation with records of ongoing research : in Britain you have the annual publication of Scientific Research in British Universities and in the United States

the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange both not being maintained by commercial publishers. If such a service could be established that would, indeed, be a great boon to libraries and perhaps some guide-lines in this respect will result from our present workshop. With the advent of the computer the number of available bibliographies for the published conference publications has grown and so has the number of library catalogues of conference proceedings in their stock.

The most comprehensive list is, of course, the one produced by the British Library Lending Division. It must be regarded as an internal finding aid made available to a wider public by having it published under the title «BLL Conference Index, 1964-1973 » which is supplemented by the « Index of Conference Proceedings Received » — a monthly publication with annual cumulations.

The « BLL Conference Index » being an internal finding aid leaves much to be desired as a bibliographical tool. But once you know BLLD has got the conference publication you can enquire there or try to obtain a xerox copy of a conference paper. Most of these bibliographical aids only list the conference volumes as such but not the contents (the single papers). There is (or rather was) one exception : the Medi-Kwoc Index issued by the Washington School of Medicine. Here single papers are indexed by Kwoc Index. The Medi-Kwoc Index will cease some time in 1976 as the Institute of Scientific Information of Science Citation Index frame will take over. I have only seen a very short announcement by the Washington School of Medicine in that respect so I cannot tell you what the ISI product will look like or what is being covered by it. The only service which also provides a procurement service for the conference publications announced is the InterDok Corporation in Harrison, New York. You no doubt know that InterDok produces the Directory of Published Proceedings in three series SEMT (Science, Engineering, Medicine, Technology) SSH (Social Sciences, Humanities) and PCE (Pollution Control, Ecology). The last one PCE, only started in 1974 and that is a spin-off from the first two, ie you are getting a selection of pollution control and ecology conferences from the first two. In other words if you have the first two you really don't need PCE unless you have special reasons. The coverage of InterDok is very good for United States conferences and it also covers conference material available in bibliographies such as GRA & I, STAR, and Nuclear Science Abstracts. Of course, all these services depend on information about published conference proceedings coming to their notice. If these indexes do not emanate from libraries the bibliogra-

phical details sometimes leave something to be desired (omitted serials designation, etc.).

Very good in that respect is the *Bibliographical Guide to Conference Publications* 1975 (this is the new title for a publication which started as Conference *Publication Guide* in 1974). It actually started as a monthly publication but apparently failed for commercial reasons. It is being published by G.K. Hall, Boston, famous for its library catalogues. The Bibliographical Guide to Conference Publications is produced from MARC Tapes (MARC = Machine Readable Cataloging). The index approach here is more « bibliographical » (editors, corporate authors etc.) while other publication have more « conference orientated » indexes (sponsor, keyword, place of conference, date of conference). It is certainly to be regretted that you don't find everything to be desired in any one bibliography. It is in fact quite surprising how differently in regard to indexes, bibliographical entries, etc., these various bibliographies are arranged — but they all cover practically the same material.

I have mentioned services which provide information about conferences to be held and other services which provide information about printed material coming out of conferences. A third service which apparently does not exist thus far would be to provide information to prospective conference goers on where and how to obtain the necessary funds for traveling — a service which, no doubt, would find great interest. The establishment of such a service, apparently, would be only a very remote possibility. All of us here are probably convinced of the importance, perhaps not so much of the value, of conferences and of conference literature.

This opinion is not shared by everybody. Particularly eminent scientists sometimes express rather dim views about the value of conference literature. I will quote here a passage from the introduction to a recently published guide with the title - *Use of Physics Literature* » (edited by H. Coblans). The introduction is written by Professor J.M. Ziman (Professor of Theoretical Physics, University of Bristol and Fellow of the Royal Society) :

« Presumably, this is the point where one should mention a class of literature that occupies quite a proportion of the shelf space in any physics library — the miscellaneous volumes of conference proceedings printed and sold to the great profit of many commercial houses but bringing not great credit on those who conceive them scientifically. Superficially, it is an attractive idea to collect together and publish the papers presented by the galaxy of scientific stars that have gathered together for a week, from the four corners of the globe, on some doubtful Aegean island, to scintillate to one

another on, say, « The Medium Low High Energy Electron — Proton-Meson Interactions in Galactic Clusters of Type 57b'. In practice, however, the « contributed » papers are mostly shortened and inferior versions of work that is about to be, or has been published elsewhere, together with a few agreeable, racy, « Invited » papers which pretend to review the current situation but mainly convey the personal opinion of the speaker concerning the relative merits of his own and other people's contribution to the subject. Scientifically speaking, most volumes of this kind are almost worthless, and date rapidly, but they can, on occasion, be useful as the starting point for a proper literature search. If I really wanted to know about Electron-Proton-Meson Interactions... then I might glance through this conference report and note the existence of certain lines of argument, and go to the references cited in the various articles for a more accurate account. In other words, these are an expensive form of abstract service, suitable for the lazy man who has not kept up with all the literature ».

So much for Professor Ziman. You can hear similar outspoken arguments from other eminent scientists. This is not an isolated case and particularly from those who actually attend conferences. They will tell you that they get all the information from their peers in a short talk in the corridor or at the hotel bar — and that the conference publications are « almost worthless ». There is little point in arguing with these people except perhaps « if they want to glance through this conference report » it must be available from somewhere otherwise there would be nothing to glance through. And we as librarians can only say : since conference papers and publications are being abstracted and cited in the literature, the scientific and technical community therefore has a right of access to these publications — otherwise librarians or libraries would exercise some sort of ill-conceived censorship.

And I can say from our own experience : as conference papers and publications are being abstracted and cited in the literature, they are also being requested. And this seems to be a valid point of argument : they should, therefore, be available.

There is another sensitive subject which I dare not touch on : the problem of copyright. This is a subject which now frequently comes up in any discussion of literature supply and which usually ends in heated debates with no conclusions.

Let me end my survey with an adaptation (or slight) alteration of the song « There is no business like show business » from the famous musical by Irving Berlin « Annie get your gun » : « There is no literature like conference literature ».

50 YEARS OF FIATA: THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FORWARDING AGENTS



By W. Zeilbeck

Director

On May 31st this year our International Federation celebrated its 50th year of existence. I am grateful for the opportunity given to me by the Union of International Associations to make on this occasion a presentation of the history, the structure and activities of FIATA.

FIATA was founded in 1926 in Vienna by 16 Forwarding Agents Associations from 14 countries. The Federation was growing fast and in spite of the difficult years before World War II, FIATA was internationally recognized, had a large membership from several continents and working relations with other international Associations. From 1939-1948 the activities had to be suspended, but in 1949 they were fully resumed and ever since meetings have been held in all parts of the world. It is the aim of FIATA to improve on the quality of service of the forwarding profession in all continents. To obtain this result, our action is concentrated in two main areas:

a) the examination of technical problems which are submitted to FIATA by the member organizations to be dealt with in one of our technical Committees such as: Juridical Questions, Documents and Insurance, Rail Transport, Road Transport, Seaborne and combined Transport, Airfreight Institute, Customs Questions, etc.

and the other group which is dealing with the progressive planning of

b) Public Relations on world-wide level (regular Publications etc.) Vocational Training (own Standard Training Programme) to foster vocational training in all member countries on a regular basis, as well as electronic Data processing.

Our Federation today covers all continents and embraces 35,000 forwarding

firms in 125 countries. In our Committees we have approx. 350 delegates working on a voluntary basis and there are an average of 30 meetings per year including meetings of the Board and the Executive Committee, the Committees and the Working Groups. One of the main points of our activity is the exchange of information between our members and the collection of information from our members for publication. This includes also the transmission of « know-how » to developing countries.

According to statistics published in *International Associations*, there are a total of 224 countries speaking all together 152 languages. In this anarchy the forwarder as architect of transport has control of more than 80 % of the goods moving in all continents, taking care of all formalities for import and export customs clearance, packing, documentation, storage, insurance, sampling, measuring, quality control, carriage to and from Ports, Airports, Terminals, grouping of goods in Containers etc.

In his everyday work the forwarder is confronted with problems such as what happens to the shipment en route and especially when it reaches the destination. This shows clearly the need for our Federation to make every effort towards harmonization of the profession. This supposes that the services of the forwarders in the different countries have to become of comparable quality and on the same high level world-wide. This aim is reached by FIATA mainly through our standard vocational training programme. It is very satisfying for us to note that only a few years after the introduction of our standard training programme more than 2/3 of our member countries now have their own national programmes

and that today thousands of young people are enjoying good vocational training. Programmes in our member countries run from 6 months up to 3 years in day and evening classes, once or twice a week, and in most countries diplomas are awarded to successful participants.

An important means of improvement of services are our FIATA documents. The FCR (Forwarding Agents Certificate of Receipt), FCT (Forwarding Agents Certificate of Transport) FBL (FIATA Combined Transport Bill of Lading) and FWR (FIATA Warehouse Receipt) are documents of world-wide reputation and have been introduced in most of our member countries. Communication between the members as stated before, is very important and FIATA has therefore several regular publications such as its FIATA NEWS, the NEWSLETTER etc. Every two years a world congress is organized which enjoys large participation (up to 1200 people) and in between we also have larger meetings where representatives from all member countries can meet and discuss their problems in the technical Committees as well as on the occasion of public FORUMS which we organize every year. The international community which is producing and consuming and is undertaking international exchanges is made up mainly of about 150 countries. In these 150 countries efficient forwarders are taking care that the goods reach the consumer rapidly, safely and at reasonable costs. These 150 partners have become interdependent and each one benefits from the traffic, infra-structure and facilities of the others. They do suffer however when this network is interrupted (closing of canals, congestions of ports etc.). The forwarder is then left in a hopeless situation

to find ways and means to move the goods to destination. This means that our technical committees are working hard to find solutions to problems which arise practically every day. Particularly in the field of transport and customs legislation FIATA is trying very hard to find compromises which would lead to a certain harmonization and equal practice in our member countries. This is also important with regard to the application of guidelines, liability of the freight forwarder and his access to the profession. Every place in the world can be reached today. The better and safer the means of transportation, the closer the markets and the smaller the world. The smaller the world, the closer we are to each other and the better we live. FIATA is trying very hard to keep control of every development in international transportation and to adapt its action and working programme in such a way that all members of our profession in all parts of the world have a share. This makes it convenient to have a close relationship with other international Organizations and we are in regular contact with 40 governmental and non-governmental Organizations having reference to our profession on technical, juridical and commercial grounds (eg. ECE, UNCTAD, IATA, UIC, ICC, ICHA, BIC, IRU, OCTI, IUMI, CCC, ICAO, etc.).

With 20 of these and their agencies we have permanent FIATA delegates, our representatives being Chairmen and members of our Committees, our Secretary General and staff from our headquarters in Zurich. Our status with these organizations as well as with the Economic and Social Council of United Nations, UNCTAD etc. is consultative and we take part in these meetings as observers or full members of a particular agency of such an organization. With many of these organizations we have common working groups thereby insuring perfect communication between the technical committees of FIATA and these Organizations as well as with the Associations of the Carriers (Rail — Road and Air). All this work is done inside and outside of FIATA in perfect harmony due to the competence of our delegates which equal their professional skill with great human qualities. In every country the forwarding profession shows a different face. This diversity however is permanently encouraging our Federation to continue its work and to make progress. Today there are practically no real great technical problems left, except that an energy crisis may force us to find new resources. The problems are more to be seen in the legal field and in good and efficient communication between individuals and institutions. Therefore FIATA has created a very flexible organization structure which enables us to rapidly and efficiently defend the interests of our members. Furthermore, our Federation has at



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all times been able to plan ahead of future developments and be ready for coming technical infrastructural or legal changes. Small Ad hoc working groups are dealing with urgent matters on the spot. The almost daily contact with our members allows our Headquarters in Zurich to quickly make enquiries on a given situation and direct the information to the place or group where it is needed.

Economic depression has hit the profession many times, but each time the forwarders emerged stronger and with

new ideas. Forwarding is a creative and intellectual profession in which the individual is absolutely in the forefront. This gives strength to the profession united in our international Federation and makes us look to the future with confidence. Forwarders are loyal supporters and active promoters of world trade and as such make a valuable contribution towards international understanding and peaceful progress in the world. FIATA is proud of its role in stimulating and coordinating these efforts. •



Susan Traill

LA FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA PRESSE CINEMATOGRAPHIQUE

par Marcel Martin

La Fédération Internationale de la Presse Cinématographique (Fipresci) a été fondée à Bruxelles en 1930 à l'initiative de journalistes de cinéma, parmi lesquels le confrère belge Marc Turfkruyer qui est actuellement l'un de nos vice-présidents après avoir occupé périodiquement des responsabilités diverses dans le Bureau de la Fédération. L'idée de regrouper les critiques, courriéristes et chroniqueurs de cinéma dans une organisation internationale était naturellement dans l'air mais la création et la mise en route ont cependant pris quelques années tant il est difficile, convenons-en sans acrimonie aucune, de secouer l'inertie et de mobiliser l'énergie de travailleurs intellectuels tout naturellement portés à l'individualisme et à la contemplation. Ayant été lié directement aux activités et aux responsabilités de la Fipresci depuis une dizaine d'années seulement, je me bornerai donc à évoquer cette période qui a d'ailleurs été la plus féconde, semble-t-il, de son histoire. Le but statutaire étant de développer au niveau international les activités des associations nationales de journalistes cinématographiques et de faciliter les contacts professionnels et les échanges culturels, ce but est atteint, ou du moins recherché, par deux activités essentielles : les jurys dans les festivals de cinéma et les colloques. Mais un mot, tout d'abord, sur les structures de la Fédération, qui n'ont d'ailleurs rien d'original. Son Bureau comprend un Président, quatre Vice-Présidents et un Secrétaire général, chacun d'eux élu par l'Assemblée générale pour un mandat de deux ans renouvelable une seule fois. Elle groupe actuellement des associations nationales de journalistes cinématographiques représentant 23 pays, de l'Est comme de l'Ouest et (presque) des cinq continents. Nos statuts prévoyant la possibilité d'adhérer individuellement lorsqu'il n'existe pas d'association nationale ou lorsque celle-ci n'est pas elle-même membre de la Fipresci, nous avons ainsi une trentaine de membres individuels dans une douzaine de pays. Revenons maintenant à nos activités. Nos jurys sont constitués chaque année dans une dizaine de festivals internationaux par un certain nombre de confrères dûment mandatés par leur asso-

ciation. Les festivals qui ont demandé (ou consenti) à héberger notre jury sont actuellement les suivants : Oberhausen (R.F.A.), Cannes, Cracovie (Pologne), Grenoble, Berlin, Moscou, Locarno (Suisse), Mannheim (R.F.A.) et Leipzig (R.D.A.). Ces Festivals, soit ouverts à tous les types de films soit spécialisés (par exemple dans le documentaire), prestigieux ou modestes, se caractérisent tous par la qualité et la représentativité de leur sélection. Notre prix, désigné sous le nom de « Prix de la Fipresci », est répercuté par la presse sous le nom de « Prix de la Critique internationale (Fipresci) », cette formulation ayant pour but de le différencier éventuellement d'autres prix décernés par la critique mais non patronnés par nous : nous n'avons pas en effet la prétention de croire que notre sigle puisse être déchiffré par le grand public s'il n'est pas accompagné d'une formule plus explicite. Nous avons cependant le plaisir de constater que la mention de notre Prix figure de plus en plus souvent non seulement dans la presse mais aussi au générique des films primés, signe que les producteurs et les distributeurs ont commencé à tenir compte, depuis une dizaine d'années, des avis de la critique spécialisée.

Je dois dire en toute modestie que le palmarès de nos prix annuels constitue une assez belle sélection de ce qui se fait de meilleur dans le domaine du cinéma de qualité ou de recherche, par opposition au cinéma « commercial » qui n'est pas forcément méprisable mais n'a évidemment pas besoin de nos encouragements, même mérités. Par ailleurs je signale que les délibérations de nos jurys sont publiques, en manière de protestation symbolique contre, le « secret » qui les entoure généralement et afin d'associer le public (qui peut prendre la parole s'il le désire) aux choix des critiques : attitude utopique, peut-être, mais dictée par un souci d'ouverture.

Les colloques sont une activité moins fréquente et aussi moins routinière. Comme nos ressources financières (cotisations des sections nationales et des membres individuels) ne sont pas suffisantes, il s'en faut de beaucoup, pour prendre à notre charge les frais d'organisation, nous devons compter

Vice-president

sur la générosité des puissances invitées. Ces colloques sont donc en général organisés par nos sections avec l'aide financière de mécènes culturels locaux. Dans les pays socialistes, ces mécènes sont évidemment les ministères d'Etat, dans les autres pays c'est plus aléatoire : au cours des dernières années, nous avons pu bénéficier de l'aide substantielle de l'Institut suédois du Film, du Marché international du Film et du Documentaire (MIFED) de Milan, du département culturel de la ville de Francfort et du Centre National de la Cinématographie à Paris. Le thème le plus courant de nos colloques a été le « nouveau cinéma », concept popularisé depuis le début des années 60 par l'explosion des « nouvelles vagues » à travers le monde. C'est dans cette perspective qu'ont été en particulier organisés nos colloques sur le nouveau cinéma suédois (Stockholm, 1967), le nouveau cinéma hongrois (Budapest, 1968), le nouveau cinéma italien (Milan, 1969), le nouveau cinéma de l'Allemagne fédérale (Francfort, 1972), le nouveau cinéma français (Paris, 1975) et, en manière de bilan, « une décennie de cinéma mondial » (Milan, 1971), en attendant le nouveau cinéma bulgare prévu cette année à Sofia.

Mais nous ne nous en sommes pas tenus à ce thème, quel que soit son intérêt. En Union soviétique, nous avons pu faire le bilan du cinéma des Républiques transcaucasiennes et asiatiques de ce pays (Tachkent, 1968) et de cinquante ans de cinéma soviétique (Moscou, 1973).

Enfin, dans une perspective moins systématiquement historique, nous avons également traité les thèmes suivants : érotisme et violence dans le cinéma japonais (Milan, 1970), la distribution non commerciale (Milan, 1972), la critique devant les nouveaux moyens d'expression audio-visuels (Milan, 1974), la notion de cinéma populaire (Milan, 1975) et cinéma et littérature (Milan, 1976).

Les participants à nos colloques sont en général d'une cinquantaine, invités étrangers et critiques locaux. C'est relativement peu pour des rencontres qui, comprenant rapports, discussions et projections, sont d'un intérêt indiscutable : d'où la nécessité logique d'en

UAI and International Congresses

Congress files

Chronological - analytical - geographical from 1840 to 1985.

Proceedings files

(in chronological order) from 1957 to 1969 reports and proceedings received (by organisation).

Studies and research

annual statistics on evolution of international meetings.
Congress Science series (see below)

Publications

- Calendar of international meetings (in advance) : the 1st one in 1908 - now annually plus ten supplements
- List of international meetings (posteriori) : 1681 to 1919 (2 volumes)
- Congress Science series :
 - N° 1 Theory and practice of the organization of international congresses. English and French editions.
(English edition out of print)
 - N°2 Congress organizers manual, by Lucien R. Duchesne, English and French editions. Programming an international meeting. (Bilingual), wall chart (120 x 80 cm).
 - N°3 Proceedings of the 3rd International Congress of Congress Organizers and Technicians, Rome 1962. Audio-visual methods. Related expositions. Public Relations. English and French editions.
 - N°4 Practical guide for the users of conference interpreting services, by the International Association of Conference Interpreters. 24 p., illustrated. English and French editions.
 - N°5 The various types of international meetings, arrangement of rooms, equipment and services, by G.P. Speckaert. English and French editions.
 - N° 6 The 4th international congress on congress organization, Copenhagen, 1966. Proceedings : types of international meetings and material arrangements for them. Participants and speakers. Financial investment in congresses. English and French editions.

N° 7 The planning of international medical meetings, by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Science. English and French editions.

N°8 International Organizations and the budgetary and economic aspects of their congresses. English and French editions.

N° 9 Practical guide for users of conference language services (excluding interpretation), by the International Association of Conference Translators. English and French editions.

N° 10 New techniques and congress organization. International congresses in the Asian-Pacific region. Proceedings of the 6th international Congress on Congress Organization, Kyoto 1975 (in preparation).

- How to take part in international meetings: 82 ideas. 12 page (pocket-size) handbook, for all participants at international congresses. English, French, German and Spanish editions.

- in « International Associations » : articles by specialists.
- Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings.

Collection of information

The information is collected through the UAI information network and special questionnaires.

Computerization

The UAI has operational computer programmes for the editing, updating, indexing and photocomposition of its three current Yearbooks: Yearbook of International Organizations (English and French editions; 1000 page each; 9 indexes) and Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential (1136 pages; 58.000 cross-references)..

These programmes are currently being adapted to handle international meeting data, with a view to producing calendars of international meetings and to computerizing the continuation of the Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings.

Current plans provide for simple record formats (cross-referencing the Yearbook of International Organizations) to generate lists in subject, location and date orders but do not aim for greater sophistication (such as cross-referencing the Yearbook of World Problems and generating ISBN, author and other indexes) due to programming and coding costs.

Actual input of data, whether for future meetings, past meetings or for meetings reports depend upon funding not currently available.

publier les actes afin d'obtenir une diffusion plus large. Malheureusement, par manque de personnes et de moyens, nous n'avons pu éditer les rapports que d'un seul colloque (le nouveau cinéma suédois), un autre (le cinéma hongrois) ayant été publié par une revue parisienne spécialisée. C'est ici

que l'aide de l'Unesco, dont nous sommes membres par l'intermédiaire du Centre International du Cinéma et de la Télévision (C.I.C.T.), nous serait fort utile : mais M s'avère que le budget de cette estimable institution ne lui permet pas ce genre de largesse : c'est bien regrettable.

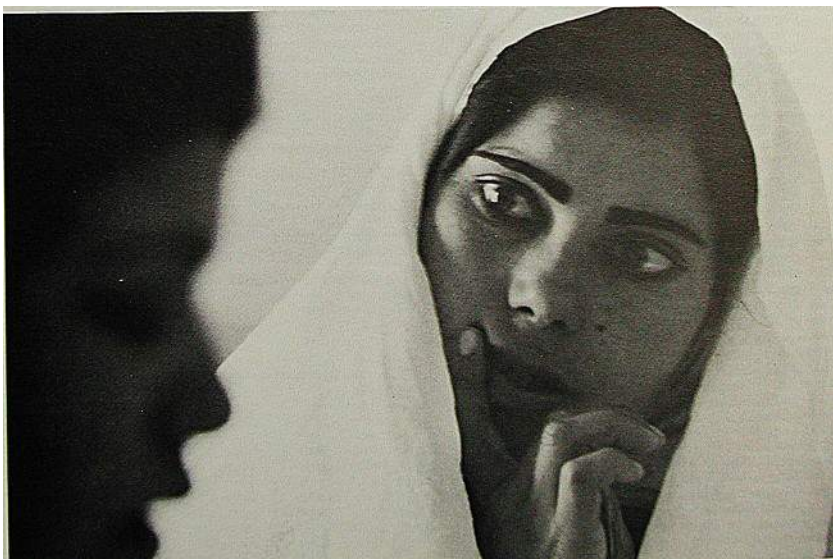
Nous tenterons donc de poursuivre, dans la mesure de nos faibles moyens, notre activité culturelle qui, si modeste soit-elle, ne nous paraît pas inutile puisque'elle se fixe, dans la plus large perspective d'ouverture géographique, thématique et idéologique, un but d'information et de réflexion.



Courtesy of "Approvvigionamenti" ^

v WHO / J. Mehr

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GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT :
THE END OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY?

The International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study IFIAS — seeks to involve scientists and scholars of different professional and cultural backgrounds in the analysis of issues which are of immediate and long term significance for the future of mankind.

The present statement is the result of a workshop organised by IFIAS in Bellagio (Italy), October 1975, with participants from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and North America.

THEME: Unless cultural diversity is vigorously promoted, there can be neither genuine development nor a humane world order.

Failure of development	Conventional approaches to development have failed. Although they aroused great hopes that world poverty could be abolished, they have betrayed their promise. It was long assumed that rich nations in their systematic pursuit of economic growth, of technology and of specialized institutions should serve as models for poor societies. But after thirty years of aid and resource transfers of all types, hunger, unemployment and hopelessness are still the lot of most peoples of the world. Development benefited mostly the privileged few. And even where development has « succeeded », many people feel that their lives are stripped of meaning and obey the dictates of impersonal forces they cannot control. This is why new terms such as counter-development, anti-development or mal-development are now used to describe the state of the whole world. What has gone wrong ?
Dignity	Classical approaches to development have violated the first principle of human dignity, namely, that human beings as well as their culture need to be treated by others with due respect, for their own sakes and on their own terms. Most agents of development, however, have treated persons and cultures as mere instruments of economic growth or as variables to be manipulated to reach change targets.
Culture	Cultural integrity is important because no one lives in a vacuum. All people inherit or adopt a culture, an integral whole of accumulated resources, both material and non-material, which they utilize, transform and transmit in order to satisfy their needs, assert their identity and give meaning to their lives. Culture is the source and the fulfilment of identity, meaning, survival, expression and dignity. Culture exists, of course, at many levels : local, sectional, national, regional, even global. Moreover, people are capable of multiple cultural allegiances. Increasingly, throughout the world, groups of professionals and technicians consider themselves as members of a special interculture which is functionally defined. Nevertheless, the vast majority of people in the Third World are rooted in cultures tied to a specific geographical area, a specific history, specific norms and values. These are the groups most vulnerable to the damage caused by insensitive development strategies. This document focuses primarily on arguing the validity of cultural diversity at regional and national levels. But it is no less true that many sub-national cultures likewise need to be defended and have their integrity fostered by national development efforts.

Cultural diversity	Human societies have always been characterized by a richness of cultural types. Only recently, under the impact of rapid standardizing forces, the danger arises of reducing all cultures to a single type patterned after that found in industrialized societies. Therefore, clarification of the relationship between sound global development and cultural diversity is urgently needed before cultural destruction proceeds beyond a point of no return. Throughout history, major religions or political systems gained influence over wide culture areas and established a certain kind of unification. Even in these cases, however, each culture was uniquely determined by local inventiveness, a creative relation to environments, and constructive interaction with outside forces. It is precisely these qualities which today are threatened by prevailing « development » strategies.
Advantages of diversity	A strenuous effort to protect the integrity of diverse cultures is essential for several reasons. There are important advantages attached to cultural diversity in a world progressively bound together by the need to find joint solutions to problems of ecological balance, just distribution of resources, elimination of mass human misery, and avoidance of catastrophic nuclear warfare. The commitment of Third World peoples to create a world order of shared responsibility cannot be obtained if globalism is premised on the cultural uniformity of all. A system of total uniformity could be managed only through repressive dictatorial controls. But human beings cannot accept to be treated as mere things, or as pawns in a system, even if the latter presents itself as rational or necessary, for global collaboration must be based on respect for the integrity of diverse regional, national and sub-national cultures. In simple terms, diversity is an objective requirement of humane socio-political systems at national and world levels. There are further reasons why cultural diversity is an important good. First, each culture is the unique bearer of precious human values. Just as diversity in the natural world is essential to beauty, fullness, and perfection, so too in the human race. The human potential for creativity and goodness is too great to be expressed adequately or completely in a single cultural form. Moreover, the capacity of the human race for adaptation and survival in the face of crisis is stunted by overspecialization in environments and functions. Indeed, biologists, anthropologists, geneticists and neurologists warn that mankind is rapidly losing many of its general adaptive powers to cope with problems. Just as certain animal species like dinosaurs were too large to survive when food became scarce, so too overurbanized and over-specialized humans might be unable to adapt in the face of the transformation of the world's eco-systems already in progress.
What cultural diversity is NOT	Cultural diversity must be weighed, finally, in the context of what it does for people and how well it meets their deepest needs. Hence cultural diversity cannot be discussed in romantic terms or as an abstract value, but must be seen in present historical and political contexts. Therefore, the term « cultural diversity », as used here, does not mean chaotic fragmentation regardless of the consequences on national unity or world collaboration in solving vital problems. Nor does it mean « freezing » present inequities based on caste, race, class and national privilege systems. The quest for cultural diversity would betray mankind were it to become any of the following : — a retreat from shared global responsibility, — isolationist parochialism, — the rationale for turning threatened cultures into mere fossils to be preserved in some kind of social museum, game preserve, or mausoleum of the living dead. Moreover, an appeal for sound cultural diversity cannot be dissociated from larger historical processes in which human beings are struggling to free themselves from the shackles of all forms of alienation, domination, and injustice. In short, it is a creative and dynamic concept of cultural diversity which is advocated here, not a conservative, static one which only serves those who are already in positions of privilege or control.
Diversity is threatened	In all parts of the world, the cultural integrity and vitality of diverse human groups is threatened by development strategies which stress economic growth or institutional efficiency at any cost. It must be borne in mind that such strategies do not operate in a vacuum : they are controlled and serve the interests of a small minority of individuals, of privileged classes and of particular institutions. Too often social change models predicated on consumerism, competition, acquisition and the manipulation of people's desires damage Third World values beyond repair. Even in rich nations, these values and the social forces which promote them cause great harm to minorities, sub-cultures, at times even to majorities themselves. The reason is

Hope for change	that a tight link binds one's preferred development models to the possibility of cultural integrity and to the struggle for liberation from unjust and dehumanizing structures. Accordingly, it is no exaggeration to state that Third World cultures are often debased or trivialized even when they are not, as in some extreme cases, totally destroyed. Moreover, when rich countries export their models in ways which subordinate Third World cultures to external interests they become parasitic and exploitative. However, discouraging as past performance may be, hopeful signs are beginning to appear,
New International Economic Order	Since 1970, the worldwide ecological crisis has alerted many to the need to respect nature's limits and to reject an irresponsible stance towards the use of resources. At first, most Third World nations feared that issues pertaining to growth limits or to ecological health might be used by dominant interests to deny them a just share of the world's resources — now and in the future. But recent debates have taken a new and promising, turn. Mainly thanks to pressures from the Third World itself, international discussions on ecology now acknowledge that the depletion of resources arises from waste in rich nations, and not solely from new births in poor countries. What is emerging is a set of ground rules governing access to resources, based on priority human needs and demands for solidarity rather than on the mere possession of technology or capital. What must now be introduced into debates on ecology is the notion that revitalized cultural diversity is itself a powerful force for nurturing environmental health. Many cultures, disdainfully labelled « under-developed », have achieved regenerative symbioses with their environments. It is time the developed world paid heed to the wisdom of these cultures. Development, like other historical processes, is constantly subjected to new emphases. The most recent theme of the development debate is the creation of a new international economic order (NIEO).
Possible abuses	Third World nations have gained bargaining strength vis-à-vis the rich world in negotiating terms for commodity prices, distribution of essential resources, additional capital flows and better access to technology. These negotiations have understandably generated much conflict. Nevertheless, on balance this conflict has proved salutary : it brought out into the open the injustices of prevailing systems of world exchanges. Equalization of bargaining power between partners of the rich and poor worlds constitutes a positive gain. But significant further progress could be achieved if new demands for capital, technology and resources were integrated into a strategy favouring sound cultural diversity. Uncritical absorption, by poor societies, of increased amounts of capital and technology might simply speed up the process of cultural destruction, eroding bonds of solidarity, and cooperative attitudes still strong in numerous cultures. Indeed, the very title of this document — « Global Development : the End of Cultural Diversity ? » — might turn out to be a self-fulfilling prophecy, unless the benefits gained in a new international economic order are utilized to promote cultural integrity in a variety of social settings. Here issues of social justice, meeting everyone's needs and assuring survival, merge into one complex whole. The NIEO itself is a major arena where the tensions between alienating models of development confront cultural vitality. An earlier section referred to several dangers inherent in the concept of cultural diversity. Two further abuses should be considered. One is the exploitation of cultural diversity. Two further abuses should be considered. One is the exploitation of cultural differences to justify racist, class, or ethnic discrimination. One flagrant example of this abuse is apartheid, an ideology which repeatedly refers to the respect for cultural differences between races. But in this case the invocation of cultural diversity is merely a rationalization for a system of domination based on race. Similar distortions are created elsewhere by ruling classes or dictatorial governments to perpetuate their domination over others. The second danger is that pleas for cultural diversity may be used by some as a cloak for preserving an inequitable international division of labour. Under the banner of diversity, some might simply seek to perpetuate the role of dependent cultures in present economic and political systems. The point is that the defense of diversity must not become an excuse for supporting any dehumanizing status quo. Different cultures are creative and dynamic in their own ways and they will have to change and discover new ways of expressing their ancient wisdoms to cope with challenges presented by modern science and technology. But in order to change constructively, they must gain the strength to resist the cultural penetration perpetrated upon them by « developed » sectors of their own and outside societies.

Action	(a) Active promotion of cultural integrity must be accepted as an important component of any genuine development. This attitude necessarily implies the respect of cultural diversity. (b) International, national, regional and local development plans should be reassessed to assure that cultural destruction is minimized and that excessive sacrifices of cultural values are not imposed in the name of efficiency or « modernization » .. A parallel requirement is that programmes of social change be formulated by representatives of culture groups in ways which build on their own value dynamisms so as to satisfy basic needs and to enhance the quality of life for everyone, (c) Careful and sustained research needs to be conducted on how educational and information systems, and other value-bearing instruments of « development », act as agents of cultural transfer and effect cultures in various societies, both industrialized and materially less developed, (d) Information centres and networks should be set up within the framework of appropriate international and national agencies to collect evidence on the harm wrought on different culture groups by domineering strategies of development. (e) Many cultural systems are presently struggling to achieve social change in ways which protect their values and identity. In spite of the real difficulty of distinguishing between legitimate and unjustified demands for support, international agencies, national governments and private organizations must accept responsibility for assisting authentic culture groups. Assistance consists in helping these groups to win a hearing in the international forum, and aiding them to reestablish the integrity of their impaired cultures, (f) The United Nations should be entrusted with preparing a « Charter of Cultural Rights of Peoples » in order to rally international support for the integrity of diverse cultures. It is important that in all these recommendations, attempts to solve problems of food supply, population pressure and social justice be explicitly linked with the defense of cultural diversity as an essential ingredient of global and local development. •
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NETWORK ORGANIZATIONAL STRATEGY

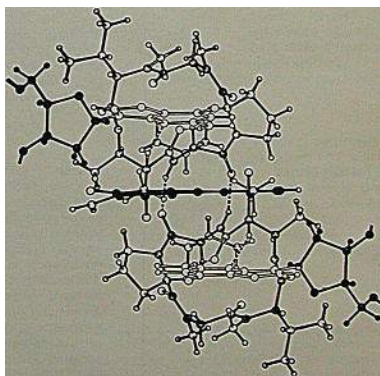
The following is an extract from the Yearbook of World, Problems and Human Potential, recently published by the UIA and Mankind 2000.

The conventional approach to any problem situation is to elaborate a strategy. But, as this publication attempts to show, the number, variety and interrelationships of the problems are such that it is legitimate to question whether any conventional strategy could be even partly adequate. A fundamental difficulty today is the predilection for simplistic hierarchical representation of the interrelationships, between concepts, between organizations, and between problems. This is so despite constant exposure to evidence that these hierarchies do not contain the complexity with which society has to deal. It is for this reason that it is questionable whether conventional strategy, which is based on the assumption that it can be formulated and administered through a hierarchical chain of authority, can respond to the needs of the time. Neither a hierarchical organization nor a hierarchy of concepts can handle a network of environmental problems, for example without leaving many dangerous gaps through which unforeseen problems may emerge and be uncontrollable. It is rather like trying to use 18th century (redcoat) military strategy to fight guerillas. The redcoat military hierarchy and mode of warfare is completely outmanoeuvred by guerilla network activity. (An even more uncomfortable parallel may be that of the admirable attempt of the Polish cavalry to contain a tank invasion in 1939).

The elements of the strategic problem at this time include :

(a) a vast and largely uncomprehended network of perceived problems and problem systems, on which no single body has (or possibly could have) adequate information.

(b) a vast and fragmented network of conceptual tools and knowledge resources, which is not (and possibly could not be) comprehended by any single body.



(c) a vast and largely uncomprehended network of agencies, organizations, groups and active individuals spanning every conceivable human interest and extending from the community level to the international level and on which no single body has (or possibly could or should have) adequate information. These networks and others, are not static structures. They are rapidly changing, growing and evolving in response to pressures, tensions, needs and aspirations perceived in very different parts of the social system. These networks, and their component subnetworks, are not controlled or controllable by any single body, if only because the complexity cannot be handled by any single body or group of bodies. The strategic problem therefore is how to ensure that the appropriate organizational resources emerge, and are adequately supported and provided with appropriate conceptual tools, in response to emerging problem complexes. But it would seem that this must be achieved without organizing and planning such organized response for to the extent that any part of the network is so organized, other parts will develop (and probably should develop) which favour alternative approaches.

One challenge is therefore to develop the meaning and constraints of what may be termed a network strategy. This is an approach which facilitates or catalyzes (rather than organizes) the emergence, growth, development, adaptation and galvanization of organizational networks in response to problem networks, in the light of the values perceived at each particular part of the social system.

To the point that such values may not be the « right » values, it is only possible to respond that the challenge is to use the dynamics of the social system to heal itself, to compensate for inadequate values (by the educational action of group on group), and thus to mature the social system. The strategic problem is to ensure that all possible resources bring themselves to bear on the perceived problems, but without introducing at the highest level any element of organizational imperialism, or, in its absence, what might be called conceptual imperialism (or even fascism). The most enlightened developed-country value, may well be an inappropriate strait jacket in a developing country's cultural context. Any such strategic simplification can therefore only lead to alienation, possibly apathy, and of course even to compensatory action. The degree of organization introduced by a body thus defines the level at which that body is competent to operate the greater the degree of programme control and organization, the more restricted the scope of its possible effective operation. The challenge is to speed up some of the dynamics of the social system so that organizational, conceptual, and value inadequacies become more rapidly evident in order that more appropriate substitutes may be evolved. This is a learning process essential at every point in the social system. To the point that any such strategy needs to be coordinated, the response can only be that at this time all that is possible (or even desirable) is a form of augmented auto-coordination within organizations and organization networks. The challenge is to find the right means of facilitating whatever auto-coordination is possible, recognizing that to the extent that the degree of coordination is considered inadequate by one part of the network, it will attempt to elaborate tighter forms of coordination, whatever the views of the other (possibly alienated) parts for which a different approach may be successful. (It is interesting to note that some of the more recently created United Nations structures place great emphasis on the notion of a network and de-emphasize the notion of central organization the United Nations University, the UN Environment Programme's information service, the UNESCO/ICSU UNISIST system).

The greatest unrecognized resource at this time is the vast uncharted network of organizations of every kind, with every kind of preoccupation and with every degree of effectiveness. It is not known either what this network could achieve if its processes were facilitated, or what is the nature of its synergistic potential. Just as there is a Third World of underdeveloped countries constituting the greater proportion of the world's population, so there is a Third World of undeve-

loped organizations which could (and do in part) constitute the most vital resource for the solution of world problems. At the close of the First United Nations Development Decade (1960-1969), the Secretary-General of UNCTAD stressed the importance of the creation of 'political will' to avoid a Second Decade < of even deeper frustration than the first one > (TD / 96). Following remedial action by the UN Office of Public Information, in the UN Secretary-General's review and appraisal of the - Dissemination of Information and Mobilization of Public Opinion Relative to Problems of Development » (E/535B, 21 May 1973) it is noted that « the state of public opinion on matters of development, particularly in the industrialized countries, is generally less favourable today than it has been in the past ». The report notes « it would probably be unfair to conclude that a sudden callousness had overcome public opinion in the developed countries. It is more like a closing of the gates to a pattern of generalizations perceived as outworn by over-use. Over the same period the problem situation has worsened considerably.

It would seem that there is a case for considering an alternative approach to facilitating the response of the organizational network to the world problem complex in order to avoid a Third United Nations Development Decade of even deeper frustration than the second.

One facilitative technique is to make accurate, readily comprehensible maps widely available so that new structures and their auto-coordination can emerge wherever possible. Hopefully this publication will stimulate further thinking on the meaning of a network strategy in such a context, in place of continued faith in the planning and action of a limited number of organizations (which have proved unable to contain the problems of the recent past and are therefore unlikely to be able to contain the more complex problems which are emerging).

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LES CONGRES INTERNATIONAUX ET LE 'MARKETING' : 2

Par Guglielmo Mannucci
Consulente per il Centro Congressi
Dell' Auditorium della tecnica, Roma

Une autre fonction productrice d'informations, « internes » cette fois-ci, se joint à la précédente et complète le système d'information congressuel, sur lequel viendront ensuite se greffer les fonctions opérationnelles proprement dites du congrès : programmation, promotion et vente des services de congrès.

Si l'on veut que l'introduction des principes de marketing dans ce segment touristique particulier contribue à rendre plus rationnels et efficaces les différents segments d'activité, on devra forcément étudier non seulement le marché de congrès, mais aussi l'activité de gestion du congrès en déterminant les coûts analytiques, les produits et les rendements des services prêts dans le cadre du congrès lui-même. Il faut donc que dans le cadre de la gestion du congrès, parallèlement à l'exécution des études et des recherches sur le marché de congrès et sur sa segmentation, l'on considère également l'opportunité d'approfondir l'examen des quantités économiques — coûts, produits et rendements — puisque c'est grâce à la combinaison des deux filons d'information (externe et interne) que se réalisent les bases de connaissance indispensables pour mener rationnellement un congrès. L'appréciation d'une série d'indices d'efficacité et de rendement des différentes phases en lesquelles s'articule le congrès constitue la substance concrète de cette deuxième fonction d'information.

Cet instrument — connu sous le nom de contrôle économique — doit se concrétiser à travers l'analyse des coûts, des produits et des rendements de chaque segment opérationnel du congrès.

Autrement dit, c'est un instrument qui sert soit à surveiller les unités d'organisation qui participent au congrès, soit à quantifier les jugements d'intérêt concernant les options matérialisées par les services de congrès. Plus exactement, il s'agit dans une première phase de subdiviser la gestion globale du congrès en « fonctions homogènes »,

Par exemple, à titre purement indicatif, la gestion de congrès pourrait être subdivisée dans les fonctions suivantes : hébergement, services complémentaires, restauration, transport international, publicité et promotion, excursions, relations publiques, service téléphonique, organisation et vente du congrès.

Dans une deuxième phase, l'analyse consistera à imputer, directement ou indirectement, les coûts et les produits se rapportant à chacune de ces fonctions. En confrontant les différentes rubriques de coûts et les produits correspondants on pourra évaluer des indices convenables d'efficacité et de productivité des différentes fonctions. Ne voulant pas nous étendre outre mesure sur la question, nous nous dispenserons pour l'instant de traiter d'une manière exhaustive cette problématique qui, on le voit, est extrêmement vaste, même si elle découle d'un unique motif : à savoir la recherche d'une combinaison quantitative et qualitative des services et des fonctions de congrès qui assure, en même temps que la couverture de tous les coûts de gestion, ce « surplus » destiné à rémunérer l'activité de l'entrepreneur. Si l'on dispose d'un tel système d'information, on pourra aisément exercer une politique concrète de « produit » et une politique serrée des « prix », ainsi qu'une politique distributive, promotionnelle et publicitaire qui soit en mesure d'assurer l'affirmation et la productivité de n'importe quelle offre congressuelle.

Autrement dit, on pourra mettre à effet toutes les options qui caractérisent la véritable substance et la signification réelle d'un management de congrès axé sur le marketing. Bien entendu, cela suppose l'existence, au sein de l'organisation de congrès, d'une direction du marketing comprenant non seulement un personnel spécialisé dans les techniques d'analyse, mais comportant également une équipe de direction composée d'experts en marketing capables de donner aux initiatives une orientation précise en fonction des exigences du marché.

Pour ce faire, il faut tout d'abord rechercher le cadre d'organisation où réside un intérêt économique considérable. Justifiant qu'il s'engage à mettre sur pied l'activité de marketing, avec toutes les implications pratiques et financières qu'une telle implantation comporte effectivement dans le secteur des congrès.

Or, il est bien évident que le siège naturel d'une activité de marketing — qui dans un sens restrictif veut dire ventes — est précisément l'offre congressuelle d'un palais, d'une ville, d'un territoire, d'un pays ou d'un continent. Les organismes publics, communaux ou territoriaux, ont engagé le plus souvent des sommes colossales pour mettre en place un équipement de congrès, alors qu'en fait ils sont presque toujours amenés à n'utiliser qu'en partie la capacité d'accueil de cet équipement. Une politique « marketing oriented » doit donc s'amorcer dans ce cadre et se développer avec la contribution soit de l'offre d'accueil de la région, soit de ceux qui sont intéressés à lancer un « produit » congressuel territorial sur le marché touristique international (en premier lieu l'organisation touristique publique).

Les Palais des Congrès — qui exercent une activité technique et d'organisation dans la préparation d'un congrès — pourront jouer un rôle constructif en ce sens, dans la mesure où ils seront en état de se doter d'une équipe d'organisation et de direction essentiellement composée d'experts en marketing. C'est là une conviction qui va en s'affermant par suite des nécessités de notre époque et du besoin de rémunérer les capitaux investis ainsi que de procurer tous les bénéfices induits que le flux touristique de congrès est en mesure d'assurer aux opérateurs touristiques du territoire. Basée sur une telle ligne directrice, l'activité concrète de marketing, après l'étude du marché et l'analyse économique et de gestion, commence par la programmation du produit congressuel territorial.

Elle consiste, en substance, à prévoir et à « préconfectionner » — conformément aux desiderata des congressistes

et aux principes économiques de gestion — une série de services, d'activités et d'opérations à effectuer avant, pendant et après le congrès. Bien entendu, elle ne se borne pas simplement à déterminer au préalable les usagers des différents services, mais elle implique toute une série de choix concernant les temps et les modes d'utilisation des différents services spécialisés et d'accueil, qui entraînent forcément l'emploi de techniques appropriées pour définir les critères et les limites de l'intérêt économique qu'il y a à confier à des tiers (transporteurs, agences, industrie hôtelière) les différentes activités de congrès. Il nous paraît utile de citer ici l'une de ces techniques, à savoir la technique connue sous le nom de programmation de réseau (PERT), qui permet d'établir la séquence logique de l'opération à accomplir, de déterminer les coûts se rapportant à chaque activité, les temps d'exécution et le degré de priorité de chaque activité par rapport à toutes les autres.

Cela permet, de toute évidence, d'assurer le maximum d'exploitation des services (ou le minimum de gaspillage), mais surtout d'éliminer totalement ces fâcheux disfonctionnements dans l'organisation, qui tout en pesant sur la prédisposition des congressistes à renouveler leur participation dans le cadre d'un même contexte congressuel, présentent d'un autre côté l'inconvénient d'augmenter énormément les coûts de réalisation. Lorsque l'on aura créé les structures d'organisation appropriées dans le cadre d'une offre congressuelle en état de déployer un plan de marketing de son « produit », on pourra songer également à son lancement sur le marché des congrès par une campagne massive de promotion visant à créer, auprès des organisations internationales et du congressiste en puissance (c'est-à-dire la quasi-totalité du marché touristique international) une image précise susceptible de catalyser les intérêts à l'égard du produit congressuel territorial.

Il existe donc à l'heure actuelle, sur le plan promotionnel, un besoin initial de lancement et d'affirmation d'un « label » de congrès représentant une offre territoriale, et il y aura par la suite une action publicitaire de « rappel » et d'offre d'un congrès particulier déjà organisé et prêt pour l'exécution.

On a par conséquent trois niveaux publicitaires : lancement et affirmation d'un label, publicité de « rappel » et réclame en faveur d'un produit particulier.

Chacun de ces trois niveaux, du fait qu'il présente des particularités différenciées pour ce qui concerne les instruments ou véhicules publicitaires à utiliser, soulève une problématique distincte et exige, évidemment, un traitement pareillement différencié. Sans aucun doute, l'objectif le plus

immédiat pour n'importe quelle offre de congrès consiste dans le premier niveau promotionnel. Normalement, en effet — à l'exception de quelques villes — congrès par tradition ou par la présence d'organismes internationaux — rares sont les offres de congrès dont le label est bien connu et convenablement diffusé.

Le lancement d'une offre de congrès se greffe sur le programme d'information précédemment acquis sur le consommateur congressiste, et s'insère dans un cadre précis des attractions touristiques territoriales, ainsi que de l'équipement qu'on est à même d'offrir. La promotion congressuelle délicate, en effet, de ces vérifications, faute desquelles — ce qui est logique — l'impact de l'action publicitaire ne peut être que pratiquement nul ou insignifiant.

Les vérifications doivent naturellement prévoir une segmentation du marché touristique de congrès non seulement au moyen de paramètres socio-économiques-démographiques-motivationnels courants, mais aussi moyennant des systèmes particuliers, propres au marché des congrès.

En effet, il ne faut pas oublier que l'initiative congressuelle prend naissance dans le cadre des organismes internationaux, comme dans toute autre activité organisée ou d'association, de sorte que la segmentation devra envisager des regroupements appropriés des sources potentiellement intéressées à promouvoir un congrès.

La segmentation utilisée par l'U.A.I. nous semble particulièrement utile à cet effet, mais il est certain qu'elle n'est pas opérationnelle aux fins d'une détermination exacte des « cibles » humaines à atteindre par la campagne de lancement promotionnel. Plus concrètement, il faudrait que pour chacun de ces segments soient définis les organes (ou même les personnes) qui ont effectivement le pouvoir de décision dans l'initiative congressuelle.

La segmentation des véritables consommateurs touristiques des congrès revêt un intérêt encore plus considérable. Dans ce cas, on devra considérer qu'il existe, en gros, un segment que l'on pourrait qualifier de « marché pur », constitué par les personnes ayant une qualité particulière et se trouvant directement concernées par la matière ou le thème des différents congrès. Un segment que nous qualifierons de « marché de complément », correspondant à l'entourage du premier segment (parents, amis, collègues), et subissant des forces d'attraction secondaires et familiales du congrès. Et enfin un segment que l'on peut qualifier de « marché flottant », attiré par différentes motivations où prédomine d'une façon évidente l'aspect touristique de la perspective offerte par le congrès. Il est clair qu'après avoir localisé les segments de marché avec une précision suffisante et déterminé les caractéristiques structurelles et celles du

utiliser des combinaisons différenciées de messages, véhicules et instruments promotionnels qui permettent d'offrir une image précise de toute offre de congrès.

D'une façon schématique, nous allons exposer deux ordres de problèmes qui présentent manifestement des caractères communs par rapport à la propagande d'une offre touristique globale.

Le premier, de caractère général, a trait à la détermination exacte du budget publicitaire nécessaire au lancement d'une offre de congrès; le deuxième, plus strictement opérationnel, concerne la subdivision de ce budget entre les différents instruments publicitaires et les segments de marché potentiellement intéressés à l'offre de congrès.

Dans cette dernière perspective, le problème essentiel apparaît lié à la recherche d'une combinaison optimale entre les neuf instruments publicitaires traditionnellement utilisés sur le marché touristique international :

1. publicité par annonces dans la presse
2. publicity
3. publicité audio-visuelle
4. manifestations
5. publications promotionnelles
6. direct mailing
7. bureaux de renseignements
8. relations publiques
9. sales promotion

de façon à maximiser les indices de pénétration et d'affirmation de l'offre de congrès.

En arrivant au terme de cet exposé, on constatera aisément qu'il se proposait simplement de dégager les aspects essentiels de la problématique dérivant de l'introduction des principes de marketing dans le secteur des congrès. A aucun moment on n'a prétendu formuler des solutions entièrement satisfaisantes dans chaque contexte congressuel particulier.

Dans tous les cas, il s'agit avant tout d'un problème de personnel et de structures, et il ne pourra se résoudre que si les offres de congrès, rompant définitivement avec l'immobilisme qui les caractérise, sont capables de se donner des structures aptes à mettre en œuvre un programme d'études et de recherches dans le secteur, et par conséquent de marketing et de vente des capacités de production de leurs services de congrès.

Dès lors, le véritable objectif qui a inspiré la rédaction de ce rapport a été celui de fournir l'« outline » des instruments de marketing utilisables dans le domaine des congrès, en souhaitant que d'autres puissent à l'avenir dégager, d'une manière analytique et complète, la racine opérationnelle de ces mêmes instruments, lorsque leurs applications concrètes auront fourni des éléments d'appréciation bien plus amples que ceux dont nous disposons aujourd'hui.

by Susan Traill
SIPRI Yearbook 1976 : World Armaments and Disarmament
1976, 493 pages, ISBN 0-262-19149-0

Medical Protection against Chemical-Warfare Agents
1976, 166 pages, ISBN 91-2200044-5

The Law of War and Dubious Weapons
1976, 78 pages, ISBN 91-85114-31-6

These pages are devoted to SIPRI, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, and three of their most recent publications :

— their major work, the SIPRI Yearbook 1976 of World Armaments and Disarmament, up-dated and hot off the press;
— *Medical Protection against Chemical-Warfare Agents*
— and *The Law and Dubious Weapons*. In the « Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists » Frank Barnaby, the Director of the Institute, having stated that perhaps 40 % of the world's most skilled scientists and engineers are working on military research and development projects, comments : « The reconversion of military R & D effort to peaceful purposes could have a profound effect on mankind's future development ». With Habitat not long over and the failure of UNCTAD IV, it is a sobering thought to realize that US \$ 675 million completes a « cheap » fighter aircraft project, while the World Health Organization used a mere US \$ 83 million to eradicate smallpox. As the Third World becomes an increasingly open arms market for the industrialized countries, it seems that technological means of destruction are being more readily exported than the means of improvement of life. This trend creates dim prospects for peace in the future. Arms limitation is inevitably more difficult with such a spread. And the majority of arms are going to the Middle East, already explosive with international conflict. In addition to this, hopes for a breakthrough in disarmament negotiations in 1975 between countries already well-established in the arms race did not materialize. SIPRI is by no means alone in calling for peace in the world, but its hard factual analyses of wars and armaments are unparalleled. Its studies and particularly its Yearbook have served as basic reference documents at disarmament conferences.

SIPRI Yearbook 1976 :
World Armaments and
Disarmament

This is the 7th edition of the SIPRI Yearbook. Like its predecessors, it continues an exhaustive analysis of the arms race and attempts at arms control. The data collection for this latest edition closed at 31 december 1975. The book is divided into three parts :

- I : 1975, The Year in Review;
- II : Developments in World Armaments;
- III : Developments in Arms Control and Disarmament.

Each section is presented in chapters accompanied by tables, graphs, charts and appendices, and where appropriate with conclusions on the data given. Although the Yearbook is packed with highly detailed and technical information, its presentation makes it readable and allows clear trend analysis to rise above the almost overwhelming quantity of facts. Solid data sections are confined to appendices such as that on Multilateral Agreements, or the longest on « World Armaments Data » covering 140 pages. They provide an exhaustive reference to which one can return at any given time. The sources of the data, the background, statistical base and significance of the information are clearly stated. This is not a heavyweight volume where the editors expect the facts and figures alone to impress. They have direction, an apolitical purely practical direction, borne of years of meticulous study and attention in this very specialized field. The aim is towards peace; the book shows us just how far we have to go. SIPRI's peace-aim is not one of a grandiose or vague ideal. It is equal to the very precise technical age in which we live. It is highly informed, and the Yearbook is the classic and unrivalled reference work in its field. As for each edition, new topics are broached. The 7th edition highlights

in Part I current problems of conflict, the arms build-up in the Middle East, environmental and ecological warfare and reconnaissance satellites; in Part II, world military expenditure, arms production and arms trade; and in Part III, the 1975 disarmament negotiations, the implementation of agreements relative to disarmament and a chronology of major events related to disarmament issues in 1975.

*Medical Protection against
Chemical-Warfare Agents*

This book is a collection of papers presented at a symposium organized by the Yugoslav Toxicological Society in cooperation with SIPRI and held at Herceg Novi, Yugoslavia in October 1974. 31 scientists from 13 countries met and discussed the present state of knowledge regarding the medical treatment of chemical poisoning by organophosphorus compounds, research currently under way and the possibilities of future progress. The particular value of this research for disarmament prospects is that if sufficient countermeasures to chemical warfare agents are found, the economic effectiveness of such weapons will be severely reduced. This could provide a strong argument against their continued use, one which would reach through to governmental decision-makers more strongly than the humanitarian call for disarmament has yet been able to do. Research in this field is particularly important because this class of chemicals includes many pesticides widely used in agriculture, as well as defoliating weapons and chemical-warfare nerve agents which paralyze and kill. Although the papers concentrate on treatment of victims of these last weapons, the close connexion between all three is clear. This selection can be justified apart

from its specialist interest. Governments are not known for sound ecological policies which go against their immediate economic and political aims any more than for giving priority to humanitarian values. Hence the results of intoxication in humans and currently available treatments are examined. Some papers are studies made in specific reference to weapons the effects of which are very difficult to treat, such as somen. However in general, the effects may be a more concentrated and direct form of the kind of poisoning that would result from excessive ingestion of pesticides or exposure to defoliating chemicals. The fifteen papers given, with an introduction and concluding chapter by the editor John Stares, cover the subject of the effects and treatment of intoxication by chemical-warfare nerve agents very thoroughly. Since governments are already willing to fund research of this kind as a defence measure, it has an interesting potential as a disarmament technique in this technological age.

The Law of War and
Dubious Weapons

Divided into two chapters, this book examines first the principles of the law

of war and then the application of these principles to new weapons. The term « dubious weapons » covers all modern weapons made possible by technology which could come within those categories prohibited by the law. The seven categories discussed in the book are nuclear weapons, chemical and biological, geophysical, incendiary, small-calibre high-velocity weapons, fragmentation weapons and delayed action weapons (including booby traps). However only the last four were taken for discussion at the « Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts » organized by the International Red Cross in collaboration with the United Nations. An examination of the resolutions and debates of the first two sessions of this Conference held during 1974 and 1975, form the basis for the book. Although SIPRI does not attack the Conference for excluding weapons of mass destruction, it mentions that in formulating new principles of the law of war, some delegates were reluctant to be fully specific, so as to avoid including these categories by implication. This is important with regard to the threshold factor (see below). The descriptions of these weapons and existing legislation in the second chapter underlines SIPRI's concern.

The conclusion to the chapter on the law of war summarizes four principles : proportionality (where military gains are outweighed by civilian loss, damage to the ecosystem, etc.); survival of mankind (which should prevail over national interest); the environmental factor (destruction of the natural balance, introduction of irrevocable processes); the threshold factor (where all weapons of a certain class should be banned even if some of these could legitimately be used for specific purposes, because of the risk of infringement of the « threshold » or limits to the defined purpose, and by extension use of banned weapons of the same class).

The conclusion to the second chapter

— and the book — very briefly analyses the practical acceptance of the « banning » of weapons in relation to power balances and the advance of technology. SIPRI suggests that the « survival issue looms behind all endeavours to prohibit repulsive and indiscriminate weapons » and that the ban may be more effective when both parties in question have an equal level of armaments. Finally the most important task for the near future is the prohibition of the use of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons « before it is too late ».



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Société d'éducation comparée pour l'Europe
Sec Prof Denis Kallen, University of Amsterdam, Prinsengracht 227, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

#487

Association of Cider and Fruit Wine Industries of the EEC
Association des industries des cidres et vins de fruits de la CEE
Pres Dr A Demuth, Av de Cortenbergh 172, B-1040 Bruxelles.

#559

European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD)
Association européenne pour l'étude du diabète
Sec Prof H Hellmen, University of Umea, Umea, Sweden.

#795

European League Against Rheumatism
Ligue européenne contre le rhumatisme
Pres Prof A Boni, Universitäts-Rheumaklinik, Kantonsspital Gloriastrasse 25, CH-8006 Zurich.

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European Society of Experimental Surgery
Société européenne de chirurgie expérimentale
SG Dr D L Westbrook, Laboratorium voor Chirurgie, Erasmus Universiteit, Dr Molewaterplein 40, Rotterdam, Netherlands.
T. 362000.

#1247

International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (IAALD)
Association internationale de bibliothécaires et documentalistes agricoles
Sec-Treas D E Gray, Library, Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey, KT15 3NB, UK.

#1252

International Association of Applied Linguistics
Association internationale de linguistique appliquée (AILA)
Exec SG Prof Dr Gerhard Nickel, Schlossstr. 26, D-7 Stuttgart.

13e SUPPLEMENT

Changements d'adresse et/ou de nom

#1365

International Association of University Professors and Lecturers (IAUPL)
Association internationale des professeurs et maîtres de conférences des universités
Hon SG Prof F Mauro, 6 rue de la République. F 94160 Saint Mandé.

#1389

International Baccalaureate Office (IBO)
Office du baccalauréat international (OBI)
Dir-Gen A D C Peterson, Palais Wilson, CH 1211 Geneva 14. T. (022) 32.41.78.

#1862

International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC)
Fédération internationale de l'automatique
Hon Sec A Aarnio, c/o EKONO, PO Box 27, SF-00131 Helsinki. Tx 12822 ekono sf.

#1991

International Federation of Railway Advertising Companies
Fédération internationale des sociétés de publicité ferroviaire
Sec H Menti, Orell Fussli Expo AG, Buhlstrasse 1, CH 8125 Zollikerberg. T. 63.96.40.

#2021

International Federation of Teachers'Associations (IFTA)
Fédération internationale des associations d'instituteurs (FIAI)
Pres Ben Johnson, The Pingle, Cherry Holt Lane, East Bridgford, Nottingham UK.

#2076

International Genetics Federation
Fédération internationale de génétique
Sec R Riley, Plant Breeding Institute, Maris Lane, Trumpington, Cambridge CB2 2LQ. UK.
Pres Spencer W Brown, Dept of Genetics. 345 Mulford Hall, University of California. Berkeley, Cal 94720, USA.

#2184
International Institute for Labour Studies
Institut international d'études sociales
Dir Albert Tévoédjrè. 4 route des Morillons,
CH 1211 Geneva. T. (022) 98.52.11. Tx 22271
Interlab Geneva. C. Labinst Geneva.

#2188 (new name and new address)
International Textile Care and Rental Association
(ITCRA)
Dir E W Swetman, OBE, Lancaster Gate
House. 319 Pinner Road, Harrow, Middlesex
HA1 4HX, UK. T. 01-863.7755.

#2341
International Peace Research Association (IPRA)
Association internationale de recherche consacrée à
la paix
SG Raimo Vayrynen, PO Box 70, SF 33101
Tampere 10. T. 931.23571. C. TAPRI.

#2683 (nouveau nom)
International Union of Air Pollution Prevention Asso-
ciations (IUAPPA)
Union internationale des associations pour la lutte
contre la pollution atmosphérique
SG Noboru Suzuki, Shuwa Toranomon No 3
Bldg, 18 Shiba-Nishikubosakuragawacho,
Minato-Ku, Tokyo 105 Japan.

#2724
International Union of Graphical Reproduction Indus-
tries
Union internationale des industries graphiques de
reproduction
SG Anton Koningsveld, 142 Bd Saint Ger-
main, F 75006 Paris. T. 033.73.12. C Burin-
terphot, Paris 025.

#2824
International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU)
Union internationale de courses de yacht
SG Nigel Hacking, 60 Knightsbridge, West-
minster, London SW1X 7JX UK.
T. 01-235.6221. C. Yacht Race London.
Tx. 915487 Yachtrace Ldn.

#2877
Latin American Federation of Parasitologists
Fédération Latino-américaine des parasitologues
Sec Dr Mario Vargas, Facultad de Micro-
biología, Universidad de Costa Rica, San
José, Costa Rica.

#2920
Liaison Committee for the Manufacture of Automo-
bile Equipment and Spare Parts
Comité de liaison de la construction d'équipement et
de pièces d'automobiles (CLEPA)
Sec H S Garratt, S M M T, Forbes House,
Halkin Street, London SW1X 7DS.
T. 01-235.7000.

#2931
Liaison Committee on Automobile Manufacture for
the EEC Countries
Comité de liaison de la construction automobile pour
les pays de la CEE
Pres J H von Brunn, 21 rue des Drapiers,
B-1050 Bruxelles. T. 511.23.70. Tx 21078.

#2982
Nordic Concrete Association
Association nordique du béton
Sec Jan Erik Janson, VBB. Box 5038,
S-10241 Stockholm.

#2988
Nordic Federation of Forest Owners' Associations
Fédération nordique des propriétaires de forêts
Sec Kjell Kländer, Sveriges Skogsgarefo-
reningsars Riksförbund, Box 12 199, S-102 25
Stockholm.

#3011
Northern Shipowners' Defence Club
Association des armateurs nordiques
Managing Dir Per Gram, Kristinelundv. 22,
Oslo 2, Norway. T. 56.52.75. C. Nordisk,
Tx 16825 (north n).

#3058
Panamerican Federation of Associations of Medical
Schools
Fédération panaméricaine des associations des
écoles de médecine
Exec Dir Dr Francisco Kerdel Vegas, Apar-
tado 60391, Caracas 106 Venezuela.

#3150
Quaker Esperanto Society
Association espérantiste des Amis
Sec Mrs Mary Davies, 69 Twemlow Parade,
Morecambe, Lanes LA3 2AL UK.

#3181
Scandinavian Committee of Schools of Social Work
Comité Scandinave des écoles sociales
Sosietskolen, Stavanger, Mollegt. 66, 4000
Stavanger, Norway.

#3194
Scandinavian Orthopaedic Association
Association Scandinave d'orthopédie
SG Par Statts, Kirurgiska Sjukhuset, SF-
00130 Helsingfors.

#3266
Specialized Committee on Potatoes of the Agricul-
tural Cooperatives of the EEC Countries
Comité spécialisé des coopératives agricoles des
pays de la CEE pour les pommes de terre
SG J J Monneyron, U N C A A, 83 Avenue
de la Grande Armée, F 75782 Paris Cedex
16. T. 501.54.15. Tx. 630.783 F.

#3433 (new name and new address)
EEC Wheat Starch Manufacturers' Association
Association des amidonniers de blé de la CEE
SG W Hees, Prinz Albert Str. 52, Postfach
3065, D 53 Bonn 3. T. 22.17.30.-22.36.50
Tx. 886.654.

#3485
International Cerebral Palsy Society
Société internationale d'infirmité motrice cérébrale
General Office 5A Netherhall Gardens, Lon-
don NW3 5RN. UK. T. 794.9761.

#3540 (new name)
World Federation of Jewish Community Centres.

#3596
World Union of Former Marist Pupils
Union mondiale des anciens élèves maristes
SG John Bray, PO Box 43, Ringwood 3134,
Melbourne Vic Australia.

#3597

World Union of French Speakers
Union mondiale des voix françaises (UMVF)
Sec Alain Méchin, UMVF. BP 56, F 75222
Paris Cedex 05.
Pres Guy Barbet, 39bis rue des Jeunes
Marquises. F 92500 Rueil-Malmaison.

#3646

Catholic Media Council
Conseil catholique des média
Exec Dir Dr Franz Josef Ellers. Veltmanplatz
17, D 5100 Aachen. T. 217 41. C. Medien-
planung.

#3676

International Co-operative Reinsurance Bureau
Bureau international coopératif de réassurances
Sec P D Johnson, CIS Bldg, Miller St.,
Manchester M60 OAL UK.

#3839

International Commission on Dynamic Meteorology
Commission internationale de météorologie dynami-
que
Dr A C Wiin-Nielsen, European Centre for
Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, Fitzwil-
liam House, Skimped Hill, Bracknell, Berks
RG12 1LQ, UK.

#3881 (new name and address)

Democratic Youth Community - DEMYC
SG Peter Helmes, c/o Junge Union Deutsch-
lands, Annaberger strasse 283, D 53 Bonn-
Bad Godesberg. T. 02221 310011.

#3897

International Association of Former Civil Servants
of the European Communities
Association internationale des anciens des Commu-
nautés européennes
Sec Georges J Van Den Eede, Berlaymont
6/107, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Bru-
xelles.

#3992

World Simulation Organization (WSO)
Organisation mondiale de la simulation
Exec Dir Dr John Witkinson, Institute for
Higher Studies, 2311 Garden Street, Santa
Barbara, CA 93105 USA.

Ceci est le treizième 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, avril 1976, mai 1976 et juin-juillet de « Associations internationales ».

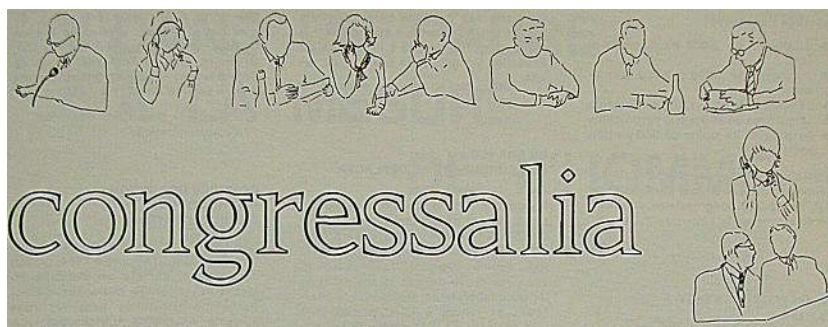
Ecrire :

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

This is the thirteenth 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, April 1976, May 1976 end June-July 1976.

Write to :

SUPPLEMENTS TO THE YEARBOOK OF
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
rue aux Laines 1, B-1000 Bruxelles



CONGRES DE LA ROUTE

Le congrès international de la route qui s'est réuni à Mexico en octobre 1975 a réuni 2.650 participants dont 660 accompagnants; 79 pays étaient représentés et 14 organisations internationales s'intéressant aux problèmes routiers. 159 rapports nationaux ont été présentés par 27 pays différents; ces rapports ont été traduits et imprimés dans les trois langues officielles du congrès; cela a représenté l'impression de 1.050.000 brochures.

AD FOR ATTENDING SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

The Committee for Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED) has instituted a programme of financial aid for scientists of developing countries that permits them to attend scientific events (conferences, symposia, training programmes etc...) that take place in countries different from the one in which they live. The aid provided by COSTED is equivalent to round-trip tickets to the scientific event. Candidates should be less than 35 years of age and be nationals of a developing country located in one of the following regions : Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, the Arab States, the Far East and Oceania.

MULTILINGUISME

EURONET le réseau européen d'information, sera une réalité dès 1977. L'information scientifique, technique et économique de toutes provenances sera à la portée de tous les ingénieurs, chercheurs et chefs d'entreprise. Mais il reste un obstacle à franchir : la BARRIÈRE LINGUISTIQUE.

Il faut améliorer les outils linguistiques existants et en créer des nouveaux pour réaliser une communication optimale entre producteurs et utilisateurs d'information et pour réaliser la coordination entre les activités nationales en matière d'information.

Le premier Congrès Européen, tenu en mai 1973, avait fait le point sur l'état des systèmes documentaires. Le Deuxième Congrès, en mai 1975, avait fait le tour des techniques de mise en réseau et annoncé la création d'EURONET.

Le Troisième Congrès Européen sera entièrement consacré à l'analyse des problèmes du MULTILINGUISME. Il se déroulera à Luxembourg du 3 au 6 mai 1977.

Le programme sera centré sur les thèmes suivants :

1. Enseignement et utilisation des langues dans la Communauté;
2. Sémantique, terminologie et lexicographie, y compris les instruments permettant un accès rapide aux ressources lexicographiques;
3. Linguistique, grammaires et syntaxes, y compris les moyens informatiques de contrôle et de représentation des structures syntaxiques;
4. Traduction et interprétation non-automatiques. Aides à la traduction, traduction assistée ou semi-automatique;
5. Thesauri multilingues et systèmes multilingues de recherche documentaire. Traduction et fusion de thesauri.
6. Traduction automatique.

Le Congrès se terminera par une table-ronde d'experts qui tenteront de définir les perspectives d'avenir des systèmes multilingues, dans l'optique des autorités responsables de la politique d'information et dans celle des utilisateurs de cette information.



Le LONDON CONVENTION BUREAU a réuni récemment à Bruxelles lors d'un déjeuner de travail un groupe de secrétaires généraux et directeurs d'associations internationales établies en Belgique afin de les mettre au courant de la nouvelle infrastructure de congrès qui se développe actuellement à Londres.

Ce déjeuner-débat a permis aux participants d'indiquer clairement les services indispensables qu'il désirent trouver dans les villes et pays où ils organisent leurs congrès.

PARIS, CIP

Les activités du Palais des Congrès en 1975:

- 400 congrès
- 28 expositions
- 140 représentations de spectacles divers
- 51 concerts (Orchestre de Paris, Musique et Musiciens) auxquels s'ajoutent quelques galas

La fréquentation :

- 132.000 congressistes
- 250.000 visiteurs
- 500.000 spectateurs

En 1976 s'annoncent:

- 6 congrès de 2.000 participants et plus
- 7 congrès de 1.000 à 2.000 participants
- 21 congrès de 500 à 1.000 participants
- 13 congrès de 300 à 500 participants
- 28 congrès de moins de 300 participants

Il ne s'agit ici que des réservations définitives, qui représentent une participation de 45.000 congressistes pour une durée moyenne de séjour de 2,2 jours.

Le plus grand écran de TV du monde

Les 13 et 14 mars, le Palais des Congrès de Paris a (ait une démonstration des possibilités de sa nouvelle acquisition : le Tri-eidophore. Ce télé-projecteur d'images couleurs diffuse sur un écran géant de 100 m² des images en provenance de n'importe quel point situé dans le Palais des Congrès ou à l'extérieur. Des séquences consacrées à l'Aménagement de la Région Parisienne, l'Art, la Mode et la Beauté, la Médecine, ainsi qu'un concert d'orgue retransmis de Notre Dame de Paris ont montré les performances exceptionnelles de ces nouveaux moyens vidéo.

« BRUXELLES CONGRES » FETE SON PREMIER ANNIVERSAIRE

C'est en 1975 que naquit l'idée de créer au sein du T.I.B. (Tourisme Information Bruxelles) une section « Bruxelles Congrès ». Depuis longtemps déjà l'agglomération bruxelloise souffrait d'une lacune, celle d'un service central qui prendrait en charge la promotion dans le pays et à l'étranger de « Bruxelles-Ville de Congrès ».

Un an s'est écoulé, une année d'étude et de mise au point, axée sur la recherche des désirs des organisateurs de congrès et la mise sur fiche des possibilités qui leur sont offertes par le marché bruxellois.

Les efforts en la matière sont constants:

La brochure « Congress Package Prices 1976 » éditée pour la première fois par le T.I.B. est sortie de presse en février 1976.

Immédiatement 10.000 exemplaires ont été largement diffusés en Belgique et à l'étranger accompagnés de la brochure technique « Allons à Bruxelles pour notre réunion ». Cette vaste campagne de diffusion se réalise grâce à la collaboration de la SABENA, INBEL, des bureaux du COMMISSARIAT GENERAL AU TOURISME à l'étranger, des ambassades et des consulats, de 3.000 agences de voyage, etc...

De nombreux contacts ont été établis auprès des Associations Internationales établies à Bruxelles, et à l'étranger, où Bruxelles Congrès joue son rôle de relais.

EN FRANCE... SE REUNIR SANS SE DEPLACER

Supposons qu'une société soit implantée à Lille et qu'elle possède une succursale à Toulouse et une autre à Grenoble. Supposons encore que le directeur veuille débattre d'une question avec les chefs de ces succursales et leurs collaborateurs. Ces derniers pourraient se rendre à Lille, participer à une conférence; cela prendrait la journée. A l'avenir, grâce à la téléconférence, le voyage leur sera épargné.

En effet, le système de téléconférence est un service nouveau qui permettra des réunions entre des groupes de personnes situés dans des villes différentes, qui pourront se parler et se transmettre des documents.

Après avoir déterminé la date de la téléconférence, il suffira à notre directeur de société de réserver, par télex, pour une heure ou deux, les studios de téléconférence de Lille, Toulouse et Grenoble. Il pourra ainsi « réunir » les personnes qu'il désire consulter.

Au service du public

Dans les villes reliées au réseau de téléconférence, un ou plusieurs studios seront mis à la disposition du public. Chacun d'eux comprendra une salle d'accueil, équipée de téléphones et du télex, de deux salles pour préparer ou commenter la « réunion », et d'une salle de téléconférence. Là, les participants (six au maximum) disposeront, chacun, d'un micro et entendront leurs correspondants par l'intermédiaire de trois haut-parleurs. Un dispositif permettra d'afficher le nom de l'orateur. Par ailleurs, un système de téléécriture offrira la possibilité de tracer courbes et croquis sur un tableau électronique et de reproduire ces images instantanément sur des tableaux identiques dans les studios interconnectés. Enfin, des télécopieurs rapides pourront transmettre des documents d'un studio à l'autre. Les télécentres seront reliés entre eux par l'intermédiaire du réseau Caducée (centre automatique de données utilisant la commutation entièrement électronique), qui offre des liaisons de qualité supérieure nécessaires pour assurer une bonne transmission. C'est l'autocommutateur de Caducée, installé dans les locaux du centre interurbain de Bonne-Nouvelle, qui jouera un rôle comparable à celui d'un poste d'aliquillage, en réalisant les connexions entre studios.

Signalons enfin, qu'il est prévu de créer, en 1976, six centres en France (Nantes, Bordeaux, Clermont-Ferrand, Grenoble, Lille et Toulouse) et un en Côte-d'Ivoire; quarante-quatre seront mis en service de 1977 à 1980.

Extrait de « Messages des Post et Télécommunications ».

CONGRES DE L'UNION INTERNATIONALE D'ELECTROTHERMIE

L'Union Internationale d'Electrothermie, dont la création remonte à 1954, groupe actuellement au titre de Membres Effectifs les Comités Nationaux d'Electrothermie constitués dans les pays suivants : Allemagne, Autriche, Belgique, Brésil, Espagne, France, Grande-Bretagne, Grèce, Hongrie, Inde, Italie, Japon, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Suède, Suisse, Tchécoslovaquie, U.R.S.S., Yougoslavie.

L'U.I.E. compte par ailleurs un certain nombre de Membres Associés, exerçant leur activité dans des pays dans lesquels il n'existe pas de Comité National, comme le Canada, les Etats Unis, la Finlande.

L'activité de l'U.I.E. se traduit, principalement, par les travaux menés dans le cadre de ses Comités d'Etudes et de ses Groupes de Travail, par la publication d'un Bulletin d'Information et par l'organisation de Congrès qui se tiennent en principe tous les quatre ans.

Les précédents Congrès Internationaux d'Electrothermie se sont tenus en 1936 et en 1947 à Scheveningen (Pays-Bas), en 1953 à Paris (France), en 1959 à Stréssa (Italie), en 1963 à Wiesbaden (Allemagne), en 1968 à Brighton (Grande-Bretagne) et en 1972 à Varsovie (Pologne).

Le Villème Congrès International d'Electrothermie se tiendra, du 11 en 15 octobre 1976, au Palais des Congrès de Liège.

CONGRES DE CHIRURGIE PEDIATRIQUE

La Société Belge de Chirurgie Pédiatrique organise, le 20 novembre 1976, au Palais des Congrès de Liège, un Congrès international réunissant des spécialistes de France, du Grand Duché de Luxembourg, des Pays-Bas et de Belgique.

Au cours du Congrès, il y aura, outre des communications libres un exposé et une discussion avec Monsieur le Professeur Barthe, de l'Hôpital des Enfants malades à Paris, sur la place de la kinésithérapie respiratoire en pathologie néo-natale. Une exposition de matériel médical et professionnel sera organisée simultanément.

New International Meeting Announced

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

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

• 1976 Aug 25-27 Copenhagen (Denmark)
Int Immunology congress. P: 1000.
C/o DIS Congress Service, Knabrostraede 3, DK-1210 Copenhagen K.

1976 Aug 30-Sep 1 Chicago (Ill, USA)
Int symposium on acoustical holography and Imagine. P: 200.
L W Kessler, 752 Foster avenue, Bensenville, Ill 60106.

1976 Aug 31-Sep 3 Kyoto (Japan)
World Federation of Hemophilia. 11th Congress. P: 200. (YB n° 3523)
Prof Takeshi Abe, Teiyo University School of Medicine 11-1. kaga, 2 chôme, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 173.

1976 Aug Sydney (Australia)
Association of African Geological Surveys. Meeting. (Y n° 116)
60 Boulevard Saint-Michel, 75272 Paris, cedex 06.

1976 Sep 1-3 London (UK)
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative organization, Maritime Safety Committee, 3rd Conference on the establishment of an int maritime

satellite system. (YB n° 1117)
101-104 Piccadilly, London W1V OAE, UK.

1976 Sep 1-3 Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
Airlines Electronic Engineering Committee. Meeting. P: 275.
W r Camies, c/o Aeronautical Radio 2251 Riva Road, Annapolis, Md 21401, USA.

1976 Sep 5-9 Venice (Italy)
European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research. 29th Congress. Research that works for today's Marketing problems. P: 8-900. (YB n° 853)
ESOMAR, Central Secretariat, Raadhuisstraat 15, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

1976 Sep 6-10 Farnham (UK)
European Bureau of Adult Education. Conference: Educational provision for disadvantaged groups. (YB n° 601)
Nieuweweg 4, P O B 367, Amersfoort, Netherlands.

1976 Sep 7-9 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
3rd Int symposium on analytical pyrolysis.
Miss R Priester, FOM-Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics, Kruislaan 407, Amsterdam 1006.

1976 Sep 8-10 Brussels (Belgium)
2nd Int conference on very large data bases.
Prof Dr E J Neuhold, Inst. for Informatik, Universitat Stuttgart, Merdweg 51, 7 Stuttgart 1, Germany.

1976 Sep 12-17 Warwick (UK)
Int Veterinary Association for Animal Production. 2nd European veterinary congress. (YB n° 2801)
Miss Pamela M Thompson, Général Secretary, 2nd European Veterinary congress, 7 Mansfield Street, London W1M 0AT, UK.

1976 Sep 13-15 Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Ship Suppliers Association. 21st general assembly. P: 400.
Hamburg Messe und Congres GmbH, Postfach 302360, 2000 Hamburg.

1976 Sep 13-25 Vienna (Austria)
Int Peace Academy, Seminar on « Conduct of peacekeeping in the field ». (YB n° 2339)
IPA, Suite 6-C, 777 Un Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA.

1976 Sep 14-16 New York (USA)
Electro-Optical Systems Design conference. P: 6000.
P P Ulio, 222 W Adams, Chicago, Ill 60606, USA.

1976 Sep 14-18 Montreux (Switzerland)
North American Life Assurance Co. Meeting. P: 600.
J C Cairns, 105 Adelaide Street, W, Toronto. Ont M5H 1R1. Canada.

• 1976 Sep 17-24 London (UK)
World Federation of Scientific Workers. 11th General assembly. The interrelation of current economic and social developments with science and technology: end meeting: The humor implications of scientific advance. (YB n° 3533)
40 Goodge Street, London W1P 1FH UK.

1976 Sep 17-26 Vienna (Austria)

Int seminar for autogenic training and general psychotherapy.

Dr Heinrich Walnofer, Pyrkergasse 23, A-1190 Vienna.

1976 Sep 18-19 Washington (USA)
American Thermographie Society. Meeting. P: 250.
Norma Oldfield, 972 Washington Street, Gloucester, Mass 01930.

1976 Sep 19-23 San Francisco (Cal. USA)
Airport Operators Council. Meeting.
J D Reilly, 1700 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20006.

1976 Sep 20-21 Neuherberg (Germany, Fed Rep)
2nd Int symposium on biological effects of 224-Ra.
Gesellschaft Strahlen-und Umweltforschung mbH, Ingolstadter Landstrasse 1, 8042 Neuherberg, Germany.

1976 Sep 20-25 Baltimore (Md, USA)
Int Rescue and First Aid Association. Convention. P: 1000.
L L Weber, 2280 S High Street, Columbus, Ohio 43207, USA.

1976 Sep 21-23 Sheffield (UK)
Int Union of Crystallography/Chemical Society. Autumn meeting of the chemical society. (YB n° 2708)
Dr J F Gibson, the Chemical Society, Burlington House, London W1V 0BN, UK.

1976 Sep 23-24 Liege (Belgium)
Centre Européen d'Etudes des Polyphosphates. Session plénière annuelle.
M Ferraro, c/o Fosai, Chaussée de Charleroi 4, B-1060 Brussels, Belgium.

1976 Sep 23-26 Helsinki (Finland)
World conference against the arms race, for disarmament and detente.

Mr Romesh Chandra, President, Continuing Liaison Committee. Lonnrotinkatu 25 A vi. Helsinki 18.

• 1976 Sep 26-27 Paris (France)
Int Co-operative Alliance. Women's conference: The problems of food resources and energy- there is a co-operative answer. (YB n° 1710)
11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA, UK.

1976 Sep 27-29 London (UK)
British Institute of Int Comparative Law. Conférence int sur le contrôle juridique des sociétés multinationales.
British Institute of Int and Comparative Law, Charles Clore House. 17 Russel Square, London WC1B 5or, UK.

1976 Sep 27-30 Bischenberg (France)
INSERM. Symposium européen sur les hormones et la régulation cellulaire.
or Jacques Nunez, Unité de Recherches sur la glande thyroïde et la régulation hormonale. INSERM U, 96 Hôpital de Bicêtre, 78 avenue du Général Leclerc, F-94270 Le Kremlin Bicêtre.

1976 Autumn Dublin (Ireland)
Clean world int conference.

Keep Britain Tidy Group, Bostel House, 37 West Street. Brighton BN1 2RE, UK.

1976 Oct 1-3 Palma de Majorca (Spain)
Int Catholic Conference of Scouting. European Mediterranean Committee

meeting. P: 50. (YB n° 1683)
rue de Dublin 21, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.

1976 Oct 3-9 North Andover (Mass, USA)
3rd Seminar on library and archives conservation.

New England Document Conservation Center, 800 Massachusetts Avenue, North Andover, Mass 01845, USA.

1976 Oct 3-10 Berne (Switzerland)
General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists. 3rd Int medical congress. (YB n° 991)
C O Franz, 6840 Eastern Avenue NW, Takoma Park, Washington DC 20012, USA.

1976 Oct 3-23 London (UK)
Int exhibition and marketing seminar.

Import Opportunities Office, c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 64 Cannon Street, London EC4, UK.

1976 Oct 4-6 2nd Int workshop on modelling and performance evaluation of computer systems. H Fangmeyer, J Larisse-JRC Euratom-CETIS, 21020 Ispra (VA), Italy.	Stresa (Italy)	1976 Oct American Translators Association. Meeting. P : 200. Rosemary Mala, P O Box 129, Croton on Hudson, NY 10520.	Stanford (Cal, USA)
* 1976 Oct 5-8 Int Permanent Committee on Canned Foods. 7th Congress. (YB n° 2349) Agence des Wagons-Lits/Cook, Département Europe de l'Est, 97 rue Saint-Lazare, F-75009 Paris.	Varna (Bulgaria)	1976 Nov 5-9 American Shorthorn Association. Meeting. P : 200. C D Swaffar, 8288 Hascal Street, Omaha, Nebr 68124, USA.	Kansas City (Miss, USA)
1976 Oct 5-11 11th European marina biological symposium . University College. Galway, UK.	Galway (UK)	1976 Nov 7-14 World Alliance of YMCAs. Conference : Towards peace : YMCA initiatives 37 Quai Wilson, CH-1201 Geneva.	Palacios (Texas, USA) (YB n° 3453)
1976 Oct 6-8 European Association of Training Programmes In Hospital and Health Services Administration. Meeting. (YB n° 585) c/o King's Fund Emergency Bed Service, Fielden House, 28 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SA, UK.	Lisbon (Portugal)	1976 Nov 8-12 Regional Conference on Int Voluntary Service. Seminar : The role of voluntary service in development cooperation. rue Botanique 67-75, B-1030 Brussels, Belgium.	Strasbourg (France) (YB n° 3152)
1976 Oct 7-8 European Federation of Envelopes Manufacturers, Congress. FETRA, Chaussée de Waterloo 715, B-1180 Brussels.	Brussels (Belgium)	1976 Nov 9-11 Int pulsed power conference. Dr T R Burkes, Dept of Electrical Engineering, Texas Techn. University Lubbock, Texas 79409, USA.	Lubbock (Texas, USA)
1976 Oct 11-14 1st Pacific Basin conference : Nuclear power development and the fuel cycle. Mr G Melese-d'Hospital, General Atomic Co., POB 81608, San Diego, Cali 92138, USA.	Honolulu (Hawaii, USA)	1976 Nov 11-14 American Israel Numismatic Association. Convention. P : 4000. Morris Bram, P O Box 143, Fresh Meadow Street Flushing, NY 11365.	Los Angeles (Cal, USA)
• 1976 Oct 11-15 World Veterans Federation. 15th General assembly. P: 300. C : 50. 16 rue Hamelin, F-75116 Paris, France.	Maastricht (Netherlands) (YB n° 3605)	1976 Nov 15-19 Int Wire and Cable symposium. P : 1350. E F Godwin, U S Army Elec Command., Ft Monmouth, NJ 07703-USA.	Cherry Hill (NJ, USA)
1976 Oct 13-15 European Association of Year-Book Publishers. Annual congress. M J L Lerat, rue A. Dansaert 42, B-1000 Brussels.	Brussels (Belgium)	1976 Nov 17-19 Int Federation of Newspaper Publishers. 4th Symposium « Management and marketing » : The fight for circulation. FIFJ, 6 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, F-75010 Paris.	Paris (France) (YB n° 1965)
1976 Oct 13-15 Shipcare 76 seminar. The cost effective operation maintenance and repair of ships. Shipcare 76. Intec Press Ltd, 3 Station Parade, Whyteleafe, Surrey, UK.	Singapore (Singapore)	1976 Nov 18-21 Int Apple Institute. Meeting. P : 400. F W Burrows, 2430 Pennsylvania avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20037, USA.	Toronto (Canada)
1976 Oct 16-23 Int congress of abdominal surgeons. Dr B F Alfano, 675 Main Street, Melrose, Mass 02176, USA.	Rio De Janeiro (Brazil)	1976 Nov 19 Institute of Physics, Crystallography Group. Symposium on the characterisation of polycrystalline materials by x-ray diffraction. Meetings Officer. The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.	London (UK)
1976 Oct 17-22 Electrochemical Society. Convention. M A Fanner, P O Box 2071, Princeton, NJ 08540, USA.	Las Vegas (Nev, USA)	1976 Nov 20 Colloque int de chirurgie pédiatrique. P : 100. M le Docteur Légar, Service de Chirurgie pédiatrique Clinique Saint-Joseph, rue de Hesbaye, B-4000 Liège.	Liege (Belgium)
1976 18-22 Int symposium on plasma wall interaction. Mr H Gresser, Inst. für Plasmaphysik der Kernforschungsanlage Julen, Postfach 1913, 51710 Julen.	Julien (Germany)	1976 Nov 22-23 Int Association for the Distribution of Food Products and General Consumer Goods. Atelier de travail : Vers le fascinant supermarché des années 80. AIDA, Luisenstrasse 38, CH-3000 Berne 6, Switzerland.	Geneva (Switzerland) (YB n° 1233)
1976 Oct 20-22 Methods Time Measurement Association , Meeting , P: 150. J P O'Brien, 9-10 Saddle River road, Fairlawn, NJ 07410.	Chicago (Ill, USA)	1976 Nov 22-23 American Society of Nephrology. Convention. P : 3000. C B Black, Inc. 6900 Grave road, Thorofare, NJ 08086.	Washington (USA)
1976 Oct 21-22 European Federation of Chemical Engineering. 178th Event : 1st Int symposium : Materials and energy from refuse. (YB n° 725) The Reservation Manager, Antwerpen Great Hotel, 10 Gérard Lagrellelaan, B-2020 Antwerpen.	Antwerp (Belgium)	1976 Nov 22-26 Institut Européen Interuniversitaire de l'Action Sociale. Session de formation avancée pour professionnels de l'action sociale : Les professions associées à l'action sociale. P : 60. C. 4. IEIAS, Département Formation, avenue Meurée 39, B-6001 Marcinelle.	Marcinelle (Belgium)
1976 Oct 24-26 Comité Européen de l'Outilsillage. Réunion annuelle. Palazzo dei Congressi di Firenze, Pratiello Orsini 1. 1-50123 Florence.	Florence (Italy)	1976 Nov 22-Dec 3 Int seminar on public affairs. Centre d'Etudes Industrielles, 4 Chemin de Conches, CH-1231 Geneva.	Geneva (Switzerland)
1976 Oct 25-30 World Organisation of Young Esperantists. Seminar : Political motives and aims in the linguistic field. Riouwstraat 172, The Hague, 2011, Netherlands.	Burg Willage (Germany, Fed Rep) (YB n° 3566)	1976 Nov 23-26 Int congress on subcontractors and components. P : 400. c/o Danish Tourist Board, Danish Convention Bureau, Vesterbrogade 6D, DK-1620 Copenhagen V.	Copenhagen (Denmark)
1976 Oct 28-30 American Association of Bible Colleges. Meeting. P : 350. Dr John Mostert, 315 E Union, Wheaton, Ill 60187.	Chicago (Ill, USA)	1976 Nov 24-25 Int Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association. Container technology conference. (YB n°1444) Cargo Systems, CS Publication Limited, 185 High Street, New Maiden, Surrey, UK, KT3 4BW.	London (UK)
1976 Oct 28-30 Int symposium on recent trends in the immunological diagnosis of leukemia s and lymphomas. Gesellsch. für Strahlen- und Umweltforschung mbH, Ingelstadter Landstrasse 1, 6042 Neuherberg.	Neuherberg (Germany, Fed Rep)	1976 Nov 25-26 Int conference on soldering and welding in electronics. Ex : Electronica exhibition. Ober-Ing B F Muller, Zinn-Informationsburo GmbH, Kasernenstrasse 13, 4000 Dusseldorf 1, Germany.	Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
1976 Oct 30-Nov 4 Int tax free trade symposium and trade market. P : 600. c/o Mr A Dornly, Queens Way House, A Queens Way, Redhill, Surrey, UK.	Copenhagen (Denmark)	1976 Nov 25-27 Institut Supérieur d'Education Physique et de Kinesithérapie de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles. Congrès Int de psychomotricité : Education par le mouvement, les aspects neurologiques et psychologiques de la motricité, l'évaluation, la rééducation de la débilité et de la maladie mentale, les troubles affectifs. Instrumentaux et leurs rapports avec la psychomotricité. De Potter Jean Claude, Secrétaire Général, Congrès Int de Psychomotricité. ISEPK-ULB, avenue Paul Héger 28. CP 158. B-1050 Brussels.	Brussels (Belgium)
1976 Oct 31-Nov 3 Int Association of Milk Control Agencies. Meeting. P : 200. R C Pearce, NYS Dept Agri and Markets, State Campus bl 8, Albany, NY 12235, USA.	Williamsburg (Virg, USA)		

1976 Nov 26-Dec 5 United Nations. Direction des Affaires Sociales. Programme Européen de Developpement Social . Séminaire : Les conceptions intégrées d'administration des services sociaux au niveau local. Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.	Frankfurt/Main (Germany Fed Rep)	
• 1976 Dec 1-3 European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research. Seminar : Research into distribution problems and consumer purchasing behaviour for the publishing industry. P : 100. ESOMAR Central Secretariat, Raadhuisstraat 15, Amsterdam, Netherlands.	Neu Isenburg (Germany, Fed Rep)	(YB n° 3375)
1976 Dec Women's Int Zionist Organisation. World conference. (YB n° 3441) Corner 38 Shderot Davis Hamelech and 1 Rebecca Sieff Street. Tel Aviv, Israel.	(Israel)	
1977 Jan 18-19 Institution of Mechanical Engineers . Combustion Engines Group . Automobile Division and Railway Division . Conference : Land transport engines	London (UK)	
economics versus environment . P : 250 . Ex : possibly. Mr R S Glynn, Head of Conference Department, The Institution of Mechanical Engineers. 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, London SW1H 9JJ, UK.		
• 1977 Jan 19-23 Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Association. 2nd Conference. C : 31. CPA Conference Secretariat, P O Box 6596, Werli, Bombay 40018.	Bombay (India)	(YB n° 3880)
1977 Jan 31-Feb 4 Int Atomic Energy Agency/FAO . Colloque int l'utilisation des mutations induites pour l'amélioration de la résistance aux maladies des plantes de grande culture. IAEA, 11 Kammerling, P O Box 590, A-1011 Vienna.	Vienna (Austria)	(YB n° 1384/971)
1977 Feb 9-14 Int Dental Federation, Asia-Pacific Regional Organisation. 8th Congress. Dr G A Carreon, Sec. Gen. 8th APDF Congress Organizing Committee, 202 Amparo Bldg, United Nations Avenue, Manila.	Manila (Philippines)	(YB n° 1788)
1977 Feb 10-11 Royal Meteorological Society , Australian Branch . Conference on urban meteorology : 1) Winds and building effects, 2) modelling. 3) inadvertent modification by the city of temperature , rain etc. 4) air pollution meteorology.	Sydney (Australia)	
5) environmental impact, 6) relationships to city planning, and 6) related topics. The Secretary, Urban Meteorology Conference, School of Earth Sciences, Macquarie University, North Ryde, N S W 2113.		
1977 Feb 14-17 5th Int conference on luminescence dosimetry. Prof S Watanabe, IEA, Cidade Universitaria, Pinheiros-Sao Paulo, Brazil.	Sao Paulo (Brazil)	
1977 Feb 20-23 4th Int conference on bear research and management. Conference Chairman, Clifford J Martinka, Research Biologist, Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana 59935, USA.	Kalispell (Montana, USA)	
1977 Feb 21-24 World Intellectual Property Organization, World symposium on the importance of the patent system to developing countries. WIPO, Chemin des Colombettes 32, CH-1211 Geneva 20.	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	(YB n° 3635)
1977 Feb Institut Européen Interuniversitaire de l'Action Sociale de Marcinelle/Le Centre de Vienne/World Health Organization. Session sur certains problèmes de la coopération interprofessionnelle. Avenue M Meures 39, B-60001 Marcinelle, Belgium.	(Europe)	(YB n° 3548)
• 1977 Mar 1-4 World Council for the Welfare of the Blind/Int Federation of the Blind. Executive Committee meetings. OMPSA, 58 rue du Bosquet, F-75007 Paris, France.	Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)	(YB n° 3499/2024)
1977 Mar 2-4 European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research. Seminar; Foresight or hindsight ? a fundamental pharmaceutical marketing research problem. ESOMAR Central Secretariat, Raadhuisstraat 15, Amsterdam, Netherlands.	Maidenhead (UK)	(YB n° 853)
• 1977 Mar 7-18 United Nations. Water conference. Bureau des accreditations, Bureau 386, United Nations, New York, 10017, USA.	Mar Del Plata (Argentina)	(YB n° 3375)
1977 Mar 15-16 Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Automobile Division. Conference : Lubrication friction mechanisms applications use and status . To discuss recent advances in the fundamental understanding of the behaviour of friction pairs operating in a wet environment. P : 180. Mr R S Glynn, Head of Conference Department, The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, London SW1H 9JJ, UK.	London (UK)	
1977 Mar 15-17 Temperature measurements and control conference and exhibition - Tempcon. Trident, conferences and exhibitions Ltd, Abbey Mead House. 23a Plymouth Road, Tavistock, Devon PL 19 8AU, UK.	London (UK)	
1977 Mar 29-30 Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Combustion Engines Group. Conference : Stirling engines - automotive and others uses : To consider applications of stirling engines today and the prospect in automotive and other fields. P : 150. Mr R S Glynn, Head of Conference Department, The Institution of Mechanical Engineers. 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, London SW1H 9JJ, UK.	Reading (UK)	
1977-Mar 30-Apr 1 British Hydromechanic Research Association / Institution of Chemical Engineers, 2nd European conference on mixing . Mixing technology of the following systems : gas-solid-liquid, gas-liquid, solid-liquid, powder mixing in static and agitated mixers : mixing of fluids during flow through equipment.	Cambridge (UK)	
The Conference Secretary, BHHA Fluid Engineering, Cranfield, Bedford. MK43 0AJ, UK.		
1977 Apr 8-11 Association of Women Lawyers. Convention . P : 15000. Mrs Alfreda Rockwood, ASA Ctr, 1155 E 60th Street, Chicago, Ill 60637, USA.	Seattle (Was. USA)	
1977 Apr 10-13 Atomic Energy Organization of Iran/ANS/Japan Atomic Energy Society. 1st Mideast Int conference on transfer of nuclear technology. Dr M Saran, Technical and Program Chairman, Atomic Energy Org of Iran, POB 12-1198, Teheran, Iran.	Shiraz (Iran)	
1977 May 10-12 Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Steam Plant Group . Conference : Steam at work : Industrial and marine steam plant. P : 150. Mr R S Glynn, Head of Conference Department, The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, London SW1H 9JJ, UK.	Plymouth (UK)	
1977 May 16-20 Rubbercon777 . Int rubber conference. 11 Hebart Place, London SW1W 0HL, UK.	Brighton (UK)	
1977 May 29-Jun 3 Int Association of the Phosphate Industry. General meeting. P : 1200. 1 avenue F D Roosevelt, 75008 Paris, France.	Copenhagen (Denmark)	(YB n° 2609)
1977 May Int Association of Dredging Companies. Meeting. P : 180. Dr J G Linssen, Duinweg 21, The Hague, Netherlands.	Athens (Greece)	
1977 Jun Unesco/Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics. Intergovernmental conference on strategy and policies for informatics. 7 Place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris.	Algiers (Algeria)	(YB n° 3383/1645)
1977 Jun Christian Conference of Asia. 6th General assembly. 480 Lorong 2, Toa Payoh, Singapore 12.	Manila (Philippines)	(YB n° 475)
1977 Jun Country Music Association. Convention. Mrs Jo Walker, 7 Music of, N Nashville, Tenn 37203.	Nashville (Tenn. USA)	
1977 Jun Société Int de Thrombose et d'Hémostase. 6e Congrès int. Hôpital Lariboisière, Département d'Hématologie, 2 rue Ambroise-Paré, F-75475 Paris cedex 10.	Philadelphia (Perm. USA)	
1977 Jun FAO, Council, 71st session. Viale delle Terme de Caracalla,	Rome (Italy)	(YB n° 971) 1-01010 Rome.
1977 Jul 11-13 Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Automobile Division/School of Automotive Studies, Cranfield. Conference : Design, construction and operation of public service vehicles : All types and* makes of buses for the operation of urban, inter-urban and rural bus services, together with inter-city, motorway and continental coaches. P : 150. Mr R S Glynn, Head of Conference Department, The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, London SW1H 9JJ, UK.	Cranfield (UK)	
1977 Jul 16-17 Int Catholic Conference of Scouting. World council. P : 50. rue de Dublin 21. B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.	Montreal (Canada)	(YB n° 1683)
• 1977 Jul 18-22 Pacific Science Association / Indonesian Institute of Science. 3rd Inter-congress of the Pacific Science Association: Appropriate levels of technology. P : 100 from overseas. Third Inter-Congress, c/o LIPI, Box 250, Jakarta, Indonesia.	Bali (Indonesia)	(YB n° 3044)
• 1977 Jul 18-23 World Scout Bureau. 26th Conference. P: 500. (YB n° 194) Case Postale 78, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland.	Montreal (Canada)	
1977 Jul end 3e Symposium Int sur l'oncogenèse et les virus de l'herpès. Dr W Henle, Children's Hospital, Philadelphia. USA.	Boston (Mass. USA)	

1977 Jul
Calvinist Cadet Corps. Convention. P : 700. Denver (Col. USA)
M R McGervey, Box 72-14, Grand Rapids, Mich 49510. USA.

1977 Jul
Symposium int sur l'hypertension artérielle. Paris (France)
Pr F Gross. Pharmakologisches Institut, Im neuenheimer Feld 366, D-6900
Heidelberg, Germany, Fed Rep.

1977 Jul
Teheran (Iran)

2e Congres mondial de medecine et biologie de l'environnement.
Dr R Abbou. US rue de la Pompe, F-75116 Paris.

1977 Jul
Wingate Institute (Israel)

Int seminar on physical education and sport in Jewish history and culture.
P : 30.
Dr U Simri, wingate Institute, Post, Israel.

• 1977 Jul Zagreb (Yugoslavia)
Int Association of Lawyers. Congress. P : 700-800. (YB n° 1301)
Palais de Justice, Bureau M 114, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.

1977 Aug 1-5 Kyoto (Japan)
Int Federation Of Automatic Control, Technical Committees on Systems
Engineering and on Applications. Symposium on environmental systems
planning, design and control. (YB n° 1862)
The Secretariat of IFAC Environmental Systems Symposium, c/o Prof Y
Sawaragi, Dept of Applied Mathematics and Physics, Faculty of Engineering,
Kyoto University, Kyoto 606, Japan.

1977 Apr 14-16 London (UK)
World Council for the Welfare of the Blind, European Regional Committee's.
Technical aids conference. (YB n° 3499)
58 avenue Bosquet, F-75007 Paris.

1977 Apr 14-16 Sevres (France)
Int Reading Association, European Reading Associations. 1st study conference
Learning to read : Theories, research and practice in Europe.
(YB n° 2401)
IRA European Office, 54 rue de Varenne, F-75007 Paris.

1977 Apr 18-20 London (UK)
Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Medical Engineering Working Party,
British Orthopaedic Association, Conference : Joint replacement in the
upper limb : Man-made joint replacements. P : 220.

Mr E S Glynn, Head of Conference Department, The Institution of Mechan-
ical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, London SW1H 9JJ, UK.

1977 Apr 18-22 Oak Ridge (Term. USA)
5th Int reactor shielding conference.

American Nuclear Society, 244 E Ogden Avenue, Hinsdale, Ill 60521 USA.

1977 Apr 18-22 Tokyo (Japan)
3rd Int conference on pressure vessel technology.
Inst. of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster. London
SW1H 9JJ, UK.

1977 Apr 20-27 Jerusalem (Israel)
Int Union of Crystallography. 1st Int conference of scientific editors:
Exchange of ideas and for decision making on an int and interdisciplinary
basis in the field of scientific publications. (YB n° 2708)
Dr M Balaban, P O B 4059, Jerusalem, Israel.

1977 Apr 21-24 Nyborg (Denmark)
Association of Speech Trainers : Nordic meeting. P : 500.

c/o Spadille Congress Service, Sommervej 3, DK-3100 Hornbaek, Denmark.

1977 Apr 20-22 Venice (Italy)
Int Federation of Purchasing and Materials Management. Conference. (YB n° 750)
Institute of Purchasing and Supply, York House, Westminster Bridge Road,
London SE1 7UL, UK.

• 1977 Apr 24-28 Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)
International Association of Congress Centres/Union of International Asso-
ciations. 7th Int congress on congress organization. P : 300/400. (YB n° 1268-3352)
Hamburg Messe und Congress GmbH, Jungiusstrasse, Postfach 302360.
D-2000 Hamburg 36, Germany, Fed Rep.

1977 Apr 25-May 20 New York (USA)
United Nations, Legal Sub-Committee of Outer Space Committee. Session.
(YB n° 3375)
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.

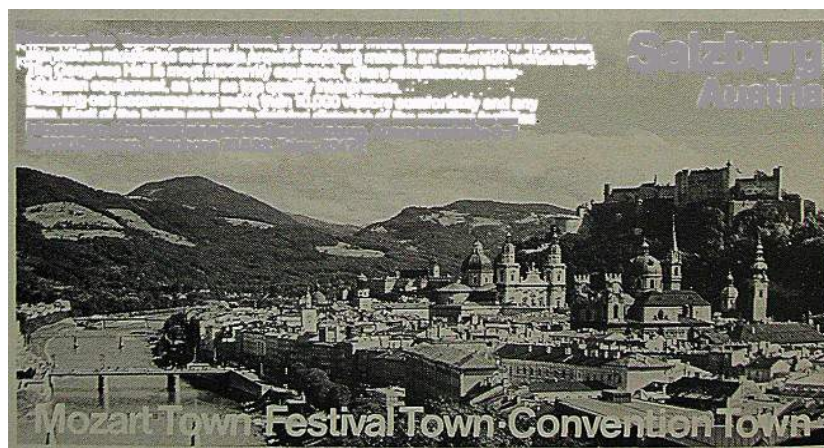
1977 Apr 27-29 Montreux (Switzerland)
Int Direct Marketing and Mail Order. 9th Symposium.
Secrétariat de Conférences, Int Direct Marketing and Mail Order Sym-
posium, Case Postale 214, CH-8032 Zurich, Switzerland.

1977 Apr 29-May 6 Copenhagen (Denmark)
American College of Clinic Managers. 2nd Int congress. P : 350.
c/o Med Group Management Association, Houston, Texas, USA.

1977 Apr Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Association of Congress Control. General assembly. (YB n° 1266)
Palais des Congres, Coudenberg 3, B-1000 Brussels.

					1977 Apr Newport Beach (Cal, USA)	
Methods	Time	Measurement	Association	Meeting	P	:
			J P O'Brian, 9-10 Saddle River Road, Fairlawn, NJ 07410.			150.
1977 Apr					(Europe)	
Institut Européen Interuniversitaire de l'Action Sociale. Session sur l'enseignement et la formation au travail social communautaire dans les pays européens (pour cadres pédagogiques).						
			Avenue M Meurée 39, B-6001 Marcinelle, Belgium,			
1977 May 2-13				Salzburg (Austria)		
Int Atomic Energy Agency. Int conference on nuclear power and its fuel cycle. (YB n° 1383)						
Conference Service Section, IAEA, P O Box 590, A-1011 Vienna.						
1977 May 3-6				Luxembourg	(Luxembourg)	
Commission of the European Communities. 3e Congrès européen sur les systèmes et réseaux documentaires : Franchir la barrière linguistique (ou « les langues dans la Communauté »).						
M Loll Rolling, Gestion de l'Information (XII-B), Commission des Communautés Européennes, Centre Européen, Luxembourg.						
1977 May 8-13				Philadelphia	(Penn, USA)	
Int Union of Crystallography. 3rd int symposium on silicon materials science and technology. (YB n° 2708)						
Dr H R Huff, Texas Instruments Inc., P O Box 66027, M/S 648, Houston Texas 77006. USA.						
1977 Aug 2-5				Springfield (Ohio, USA)		
Ancient Mystic Order Samaritans Supreme Sanctorum. Convention. P : 300						
H T Swinder, 974 Willey Street, Morgantown, W. Va 26505. USA.						
1977 Aug 5				Basel (Switzerland)		
Association Européenne d'Education Spécialisée. 3e Congrès int : L'individu défavorisé sur les plans culturels et social dans notre société. Ex.						
Mme Marianne Gerber, Association suisse en faveur des arriérés, Gutenbergstr. 37, CP 225, CH-3000 Berne 13.						
1977 Aug 7-14				Copenhagen	(Denmark)	
20th Int congress of limnology. P: 1100.						
OIS Congress Service, Knabrostraede 3, DK-1210 Copenhagen K.						
• 1977 Aug 8-12				Toronto	(Canada)	
Int Federation for Information Processing. Triennial congress. Ex.						
Canadian Information Processing Society, 212 King Street West, Suite 501, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 1K5.						
1977 Aug 9-12				Copenhagen	(Denmark)	
5th World conference on deafness. P : 400.						
DIS Congress Service, 3 Knabrostraede, DK-1210 Copenhagen.						
1977 Aug 13-18				Honolulu	(Hawaii, USA)	
Int Folk Music Council. 24th Conference : 1) The interrelations between folk music and other forms of music ; 2) Music : change , innovation and acculturation, 3) folk music and dance in education and socialisation, 4) music and dance in national and ethnic identity. (YB n° 2061)						
Prof Barbara B Smith, 2411 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. USA.						
• 1977 Aug 14-19				Jerusalem (Israel)		
5th Int symposium of the int electric response audiometry study group. P : 125.						
Dr H Sohmer, P O Box 3266, Tel Aviv, Israel.						
• 1977 Aug 15-19				Quebec (Canada)		
5th Western Hemisphere nutrition congress.						
			Dept. of Foods and Nutrition, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill 50610, USA.			
1977 Aug 16-27				Canberra	(Australia)	
Int Mathematical Union. Int conference on combinatorics. P : 100.						
Dr J Wallis, Australian Academy of Sciences and Mathematics Department, Australian National University, P O Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2600.						
1977 Aug 18-21				Berlin (West)		
6th Psycho-analytical Forum. P : 500.						
Deutsche Psychoanalytische Gesellschaft e.V. Munchen, Dr Zander, Präsident, Organisationskomitee. Arbeitsgruppe Berlin, Kurfurstendamm 184, 1 Berlin 15.						
1977 Aug 10-19				Edinburgh	(UK)	
Int Union of the History and Philosophy of Sciences, Division of History of Science. 15th Int congress of the history of science; Human implications Of scientific advance : historical perspectives. (YB n° 2786)						
Dr E G Forces, Congress Secretary, The Royal Society of Edinburgh. 22 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 2PQ, UK.						
1977 Aug 21-26				Copenhagen (Denmark)		
Int Society for Neurochemistry. 6th Int meeting. P : 1500. (YB n° 2493)						
DIS Congress Service, 5 Knabrostraede. DK-1210 Copenhagen.						
				1977 Aug 22-25	Chicago (Ill, USA)	
American Statistical Association. 137th Annual meeting.						
ASA, 806-15th Street. NW, Washington, DC 20005, USA.						

1977 Aug 22-26 Int. Council on Social Welfare. 9e Colloque régional : Relations entre les groupes d'âge dans la société. 42 rue Cambienne, F-75740 Paris cedex 15.	Vienna (Austria)	1977 Aug 29-Sep 1 2nd Int congress on twin studies. Dr G Allen, Clinical Center, Room 2N252, N1H, Bethesda, Maryland 20014 USA.	Washington (USA)
1977 Aug 22-27 Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research/Int Union of Geological Sciences/Inter-Union Commission on Geodynamics/US National Research Council. 3rd Symposium on antarctic geology and geophysics. Dr C Craddock, Dept of Geology and Geophysics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, USA.	Madison (Wis. USA)	1977 Aug 29-Sep 2 VGB-Jahreshauptversammlung- Technische Vereinigung der Grosskraftwerksbetreiber. P: 1800. VGB, D-43 Essen, Klinkenstrasse 29-31, Germany, or DIS Congress Service, 3 Knabstræde, DK-1210 Copenhagen.	(Denmark)
1977 Aug 23-27 3rd Int meiofauna conference. Timco Symposium Office, Institut für Hydrobiologie und Fischereiwissenschaft, 2 Hamburg 50, Palmallee 55, Germany, Fed Rep.	Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)	1977 Aug 29-Sep 9 United Nations. Conference on desertification. Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.	Nairobi (Kenya) (YB n° 3375)
* 1977 Aug 26-Sep 3 Int Economic Association. 5th World congress. P.: 1000. C.: 55. The Institute of Statistical Research, 4-1-10, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.	Tokyo (Japan) (YB n° 1794)	* 1977 Aug 30-Sep 2 4e Congrès européen d'anatomie. Ex. Bureau des Congrès, Ciba-Geigy SA, C P, CH-4007 Basel.	Basel (Switzerland)
1977 Aug 29-31 6e Conférence int sur le chromosome. Ex. Dr Marja Sorsa, Department of Genetics, University of Helsinki, Salomonkatu 17A, 00100 Helsinki 10.	Helsinki (Finland)	1977 Aug 30-Sep 7 3rd Specialized colloque ampère : Optical studies in magnetic resonance spectroscopy. B Henderson, Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin 2.	Dublin (Ireland)





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1977 Aug 30-Sep 7 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
20th Colloquium spectroscopicum int and 7th int conference on atomic spectroscopy.
Vadav Sychra, VSCHT, Suchbatarova 1905, 156 28 Prague 6.

1977 Aug 31-Sep 2 Cambridge (UK)
British Hydromechanics Research Association, 2nd Int conference on drag reduction : Effects of various of additives : effect of surface flexibility on drag: design methods for low drag profiles: use of heated boundaries.

The Conference Secretary, BHRA Fluid Engineering, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AJ, UK.

1977 Aug Tokyo (Japan)
Int symposium on the reality and after effect of the atomic bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
Ven. Gyotsu Sato, Japan Council Against A & H Bombs, 6-19-23 Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105.

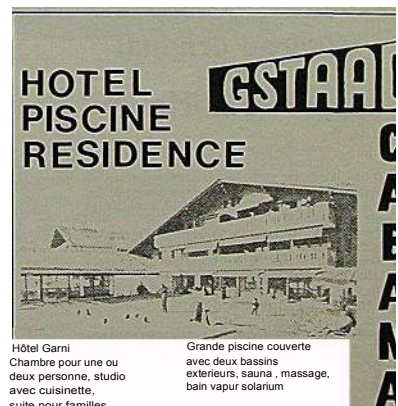
1977 Aug Uppsala (Sweden)
6e Congrès européen de thérapie comportementale.
Dr Ph Guilbert, Hôpital Sainte-Anne, 100 rue de la Santé, F-75014 Paris.

1977 Sep 4-9 Helsinki (Finland)
25th Int congress of aerospace medicine. P : 700.
Dr T Kumlin, Sec. Gen., Mannerheimintie 102, 00250 Helsinki 25.

• 1977 Sep 4-9 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
European Academy of Allergology and Clinical Immunology. Congress. (YB n° 540)
Prof V Spicak, Allergy 77, Sokolska 31, 12026 Prague 2.

1977 Sep 5-9 Istanbul (Turkey)
Int Society of Haematology, European and African Division. 4th Meeting. (YB n° 2546)
Prof Orhan N Ulutin, Div. of Haematology and Haemostasis, Research Unit, Internal Clinic of Cerrahpasa, Med. Fac. of Istanbul University, Istanbul.

1977 Sep 5-9 Montpellier (France)
5th Int conference on vacuum UV radiation physics.
Mme « Pouey, CNRS. Laboratoire de Bellevue, 1 Place Aristide-Briand, F.



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1977 Sep 7-9 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
Association Européenne contre les Maladies à virus. 16e Symposium :

Recherches de biologie clinique concernant les maladies à virus.
Lis R Thiry, Institut Pasteur du Brabant, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.

1977 Sep 7-9 Canterbury (UK)
British Hydromechanics Research Association. 2nd Int conference on the

internal and external protection of pipes.
The Conference Secretary, BHRA Fluid Engineering, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL, UK.

1977 Sep 8-10 Nijmegen (Netherlands)

5e Congres int de neurogenetique et de neuro-ophtalmologie. Ex.
Pr A F Deutman, Universiteitskliniek voor Oogheelkunde, Philips van Leydenlaan 15, Nijmegen.

• 1977 Sep 10 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
Int League Against Epilepsy. 13th Congress. (YB n° 2193)

Dr Kiffin Perry, National Institute of Health, Building 36, Room 114 Bethesda, Maryland 20014, USA.

1977 Sep 11-16 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
Fédération Int de la Sclérose en Plaques. Réunion.
Holland Organizing Centre, 16 lange Voorhout, The Hague, Netherlands.

• 1977 Sep 11-16 Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Germany Fed Rep)
Association Mondiale des Vétérinaires Hygiénistes de l'Alimentation. 7e Symposium Int.
Pr Dr H Harlels, Frankfurter Strasse 92, D-6300 Gressen, Germany, Fed Rep.

• 1977 Sep 11-16 Sheffield (UK)
Int Speleological Union. 7th Int congress. (YB n° 2580)
7th Int Speleological Congress, c/o B E C Travel Limited, 53 Dunkeak Road Ecclesall, Sheffield, S11 9HN, UK.

1977 Sep 12-15 London (UK)
Barany Society. 6th Extraordinary meeting.
Dr R Hinchliffe, 330 Grays Inn Road, London WC 1X BEE, UK.

1977 Sep 12-17 Berlin (Germany Dem Rep)
13th Int conference on phenomena in ionized gases.

G Hinzpeter, Academy of Science GDR, POB 73, 108 Berlin DDR.

1977 Sep 13-15 Oxford (UK)
Conference : Ion-ion and ion-solvent interactions. P : 200.
A K Covington, Physical Chemistry Dept, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU.

1977 Sep 13-15 Paris (France)
Association des Médecins de Langue Française. 41e Réunion,
c/o AIRMEC, 4 rue de Séze, F-75009 Paris.

1977 Sep 13-16 Edinburgh (UK)

6th Symposium int for motility gastrointestinal. Ex.
Pr H L Duthie, University of Sheffield. University Surgical Unit, Royal Infirmary, Sheffield S63DA, UK.

1977 Sep 14-22 Edinburg (UK)
Int Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation. 7th Congress.
(YB n° 1723)

Weena 704, post box 20704, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

1977 Sep (2nd week) Dusseldorf (Germany, Fed Rep)
Association des Ecoles de Santé Publique de la Région Européenne. 5e Assemblée Générale.
Académie de Santé publique à Dusseldorf, D-4 Dusseldorf-1. Aufm Hennekamp 70.

1977 Sep 15-17 Paris (France)

14e Reunion des endocrinologues de langue française : Les oestrogènes.
Ex.
Pr Mornex, Hôpital de l'Antiquaille, Lyon, France.

1977 Sep 16-23 (Puerto Rico)
Int Epidemiological Association, 8th Int scientific meeting. P : (inv).

(YB n° 1806)
Dr L S Apostolides, Int Epid. Assoc., Dept Social and Preventive Medicine, Univ. of Maryland, School of Medicine, 31 South Greene Street, Baltimore Md 21201, USA.

• 1977 Sep 16-22 Edingburgh (UK)
European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research. Congress.

(YB n° 853)
Raadhuisstraat 15, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

• 1977 Sep 18-23 La Croabas (Puerto Rico)
Int Epidemiological Association. 8th Int scientific meeting. (YB n° 1306)

Dr Maureen Henderson, Health Sciences Centre, University of Washington, Seattle, Was 98195, USA.

1977 Sep 18-23 Zurich (Switzerland)

Int Society of Chemotherapy. 10th Int congress. (YB n°3915)
Prof W Siegenthaler, Dept für Innere Medium der Univ. Kantonsspital, Ramistrasse 100, CH-8006 Zurich.

