

INTERNATIONAL
TRANSNATIONAL 11
ASSOCIATIONS



ASSOCIATIONS
TRANSNATIONALES
INTERNATIONALES

1977

TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES

The 29th year of our periodical begins with a bold change to a new title « Transnational Associations » in harmony with the diminishing relevance of the old one « International Associations ».

The transnational nature of nonprofit associations demands recognition and our informed readers will not be surprised that we want to give a good example of conceptual clarity.

The purpose of * Transnational 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 « Transnational Associations » is the periodical of transnational associations and those interested in them. It therefore includes news, studies, statistics, activity and meeting information, as well as articles. The articles range from descriptions of individual organizations to academic investigation of groups of organizations and their problems. The focus of the selected articles is less on the substantive world problems on which they may act (which are extensively examined in other periodicals) and more on the present methods of international action and future alternatives which can usefully be envisaged and discussed. Related themes regularly treated are : relationship of NGOs to intergovernmental organizations, techniques of meeting organization, international information systems, multinational enterprises.

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

* Transnational Associations » is the organ of the nonprofit Union of International Associations, although the views expressed are not necessarily those of the UIA.

Cette 29eme année de notre Revue apporte un nouveau titre « Associations Transnationales » au lieu d'« Associations Internationales ».

Le fait transnational des associations non lucratives (OING) le veut ainsi et nos lecteurs ne seront pas surpris que nous donnions le bon exemple d'un langage clair.

La raison principale d'« Associations Transnationales » 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 Transnationales » 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 Transnationales » est la tribune des associations transnationales 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 Transnationales » est l'organe de l'UIA, association sans but lucratif, bien que les opinions qu'il exprime ne soient pas nécessairement celles de cet Institut.

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TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES

(former title : INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

(ancien titre : ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES)

29th year

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- ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES »
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Robert FENALUX
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novembre
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L'ONU ET LE SIXIEME CONTINENT

Les organisations transnationales ?

*« Un continent sans territoire,
un sixième continent, en rapide expansion... j'entrevois
de lourdes responsabilités pour nous, citoyens de ce sixième continent ».*

(Johan Galtung)

*« Les gouvernements ne
devraient jamais être laissés seuls, lace à face, sans avoir
au moins entendu ravis de ceux qui incament des formes de solidarité autres que
celles de COLLECTIVITES TERRITORIALES et dont le point de vue peut humani-
ser, parfois, celui des puissances anonymes et aveugles que sont les Etats mo-
dernes ».*

(Marcel Merle)

*« A ravenir, une importance
adéquate devra forcément être attribuée au système des
relations transnationales, juxtaposé au système des relations internationales ».*

(Franco A. Casadio)

Propos du Colloque de Genève

Comme chaque année, l'automne venu, voici que l'Assemblée des Nations-Unies tient sa session ordinaire à New-York, pour la trente-deuxième fois. Du fait de cette périodicité, ce n'est plus en soi un événement et l'habitude s'est même établie de ne clôturer les débats d'une session qu'à la suivante. Le forum devient ainsi permanent, de même qu'il s'approche de l'universalité avec 149 membres. S'agissant de la stratégie du développement l'Assemblée de 1976 s'est terminée, ce 19 septembre, par un constat de désaccord sur les résultats du dialogue Nord-Sud, retardant dès lors l'instauration d'un nouvel ordre économique mondial.

Nul ne s'abuse sur les défauts et les faiblesses du Système onusien. Dira-t-on pour autant, d'un ton entendu, et d'un mot dédaigneux qui n'ajoute pas à la gloire de son auteur, que le grand « machin », d'East River n'est qu'un essaim de mouches qui s'agitent autour du coche du pouvoir des Etats ? Ce serait ne pas voir les impasses où notre monde interdépendant est acculé par la rivalité des forces et des intérêts égoïstes, sans autre issue que le risque de conflits dangereusement absurdes parce que funestes à chacun et

finallement mortels à la collectivité toute entière.

Le physiologiste Pavlov, dans ses études sur le réflexe conditionné chez les animaux, a montré que le conditionnement l'emportait sur l'instinct. Mais, à la différence des animaux, la réflexion de l'homme lui permet d'échapper à cet entraînement, comme le remarque Gaston Bouthoul dans sa Sociologie de la politique.

Cette réflexion, les hommes d'Etat responsables "des relations internationales paraissent disposés à la faire et à croire à sa vertu puisque, malgré le calendrier surchargé de leurs affaires, chefs de gouvernement ou ministres des Affaires étrangères demeurent ponctuellement fidèles au rendez-vous de New-York.

Un honnête document y apporte sa contribution, lucide, réaliste, pondérée : le rapport que le Secrétaire Général Kurt Waldheim a publié en date du 8 septembre. Nous en retiendrons l'essentiel de notre point de vue à cette tribune, à savoir le « thème fondamental » du déséquilibre existant entre la souveraineté nationale et l'ordre Inter-

national, entre « les intérêts nationaux et les intérêts à long terme de la communauté internationale ».

M. Waldheim est prudent. Il sait bien, après six années de fonction, que l'indépendance jalouse des Etats est encore le fait politique déterminant en ce moment de l'Histoire; que les délégations gouvernementales sont toujours prêtes, à la moindre alerte de leurs intérêts, à invoquer le domaine réservé par l'article 2, § 7 de la Charte; que l'agresseur, au jugement de chacun, c'est l'autre, qu'il s'agisse de conflits militaires, sociaux ou économiques; que l'entête du Préambule de la Charte « Nous Peuples » n'est encore qu'un pieux hommage du pouvoir à la société. Mais le langage d'un diplomate, qui compte patiemment avec le temps, peut atteindre au fond ce qu'il ménage dans la forme.

Est-il besoin, pour aller à la solidarité nécessaire, pour harmoniser les intérêts nationaux et internationaux, de réformer, de restructurer les institutions, comme la majorité des Etats y poussent ? M. Waldheim répond, comme devant, que « les institutions essentielles existent et n'attendent que

d'être utilisées ». Ce qui fait défaut, c'est « la volonté des gouvernements de s'en servir », la diplomatie d'assemblée, un peu comme la langue d'Esopo, pont apaiser ou exacerber les conflits, mais la négociation nécessaire relève de la volonté politique des Etats : « Il est trop facile de rejeter sur les institutions internationales la responsabilité d'échecs qui sont la conséquence directe de politiques ou d'actions discordantes des gouvernements ».

Et de poser franchement la question d'utilité publique. Dans quelle mesure les Actes de l'ONU, résolutions, recommandations ou décisions, influencent-elles la conduite des Nations-Unies ? La réponse est un peu normande, mais juste : . La plupart des gouvernements considèrent leur participation à l'ONU avec un mélange d'égoïsme à court terme et d'intérêt sincère pour le bien commun et avec l'espoir d'établir de meilleures relations et de meilleures politiques pour un avenir placé sous le signe de l'interdépendance .. Somme toute un compromis de conscience entre l'idéalisme et le cynisme.

Le rapport fait réflexion sur l'autorité et la fonction du Conseil de sécurité, le souci des Droits de l'Homme et autres sujets principaux où l'on retrouve comme un leit motif l'équilibre à réaliser entre « les exigences d'ordre national et les exigences d'ordre international ».

Dans le domaine prioritaire de désarmement nucléaire, il faut, pour progresser, « une impulsion qui doit venir, c'est évident, des principales puissances nucléaires ». Mais il est tout aussi évident que pour provoquer cette impulsion, la pression doit venir des profondeurs d'une opinion publique mondiale informée » laquelle aura l'occasion propice de se manifester lors de l'assemblée générale extraordinaire consacrée au désarmement. Certes « la tâche est d'une difficulté et d'une complexité sans bornes, mais l'humanité nourrit d'immenses espérances ».

Les mots *opinion, grand public, médias* reviennent à maintes reprises dans les conclusions du Secrétaire Général. Et nous avons souvent dit ici notre conviction que dans le rapport d'ensemble des forces, de toutes les forces, celles d'une opinion mondiale informée, éclairée, malgré l'endoctrinement d'Etat, de tradition et d'idéologie, peut exercer une action décisive, stimulante ou contraignante. Mais on n'attendrait pas grand secours d'une force d'opinion sauvage, impulsive, émotive, capricieuse et tranchons le mot, irresponsable. Autre chose est le réseau mondial organisé des associations non-gouvernementales, spirituelles, politiques, sociales, humanitaires, scientifiques, pro-

professionnelles qui forment les cadres démocratiques ordonnés et responsables d'une société d'intérêts transnationaux.

Il s'agit là de ce que le professeur Galtung, membre de l'UAI, maintenant attaché à la nouvelle Université des Nations-Unies, a appelé à notre Colloque de réflexion générale : « un continent sans territoire, le sixième continent, en rapide expansion. (1) L'ONU ne sera vraiment universelle et une organisation de la société que le jour où elle couvrira ce sixième continent.

Une phrase nous a frappé en lisant attentivement le rapport de M. Waldheim : « Le danger c'est que l'ONU adopte une attitude suffisante, qu'elle s'installe dans la routine, qu'elle soit fermée aux idées nouvelles ou étrangères aux problèmes contemporains ».

« Compte tenu des possibilités et des compétences nouvelles dont disposent les Nations-Unies aussi bien que les ONG, je suis fermement convaincu de l'importance fondamentale que présentent des rapports plus étroits ».

Bradford Morse, 1975.

« Forum de l'opinion, hôpital des déshérités, creuset où se formera une nouvelle communauté embrassant l'humanité toute entière ? « L'ONU est un peu tout cela à la fois, mais elle est encore, dans une certaine mesure, une organisation en quête de son identité et de son rôle véritable ».

Kurt Waldheim, septembre 1977.

Suffisance des Etats, routine de l'organisation interétatique, allergie aux idées nouvelles, négligence des problèmes contemporains, tout est en partie exprimé et en partie implicite dans les réflexions du Secrétaire Général manifestement soucieux de donner une nouvelle dimension à sa mission.

Aussi n'est-ce pas l'effet du hasard si nous jugeons bon de publier dans ce numéro de notre Revue une traduction française inédite de deux extraits de documents que nous avons donnés en langue originale anglaise en 1975 et récemment publiés en appendice des Actes de notre Colloque de Genève. Il s'agit, d'une part, d'un témoignage d'Alvin Toffler devant la Commission des affaires étrangères du Sénat des Etats-Unis et, d'autre part, d'un exposé, devant le Comité ad hoc de l'Ecosoc

pour les ONG, de M. Bradford Morse, sous-secrétaire général des Nations-Unies pour les affaires politiques et de l'Assemblée, . chargé de coordonner sur une base volontaire l'action des Nations-Unies avec celle des ONG ». Deux documents, deux voix américaines, deux points de vue, deux pôles, ici la routine, là l'imagination,

M. Morse est probablement le fonctionnaire des Nations-Unies qui a été le plus audacieux dans ses propositions visant à améliorer le rendement des relations entre le Système intergouvernemental des Nations-Unies et le réseau des organisations non-gouvernementales, le plus audacieux malgré des tas de précautions imposées par la prudence politique et administrative. Or, à relire aujourd'hui son rapport, on ne peut qu'hésiter entre deux sujets d'étonnement : la timidité de ses propositions, par rapport aux réalités des forces non-gouvernementales, et l'indifférence avec laquelle on les a considérées, jusqu'à n'en rien retenir du tout.

A l'autre pôle, M. Toffler voit un système polycentrique, un réseau d'institutions transnationales multiples doté de moyens d'auto-administration. Le procès étant fait de la société fermée des Etats, de la souveraineté nationale dépassée, on admettra que l'organisation internationale ne gagnera rien à se placer sous la tutelle d'une souveraineté mondiale unique.

Les gouvernements, les OIG, les firmes multinationales, autrement dit le pouvoir politique et les forces économiques, sont parvenus à un niveau élevé de développement et de collaboration. On ne peut en dire autant des ONG, acteur transnational majeur mais en général mal connu, peu considéré, tenu à distance et en méfiance par le pouvoir des Etats jaloux de ses prérogatives.

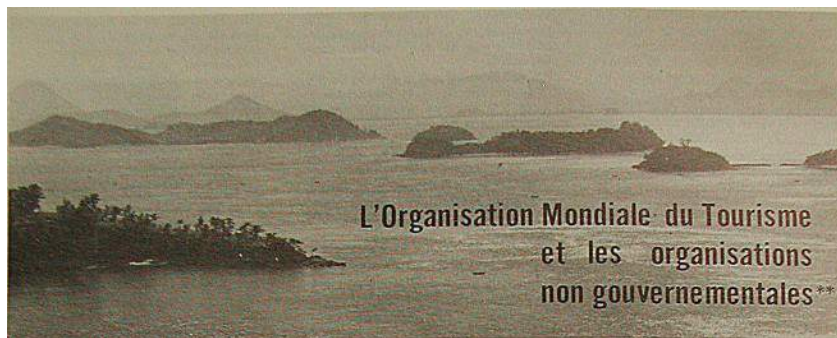
Signe des temps : le rapport du Secrétaire Général des Nations-Unies multiplie les points d'interrogation. La promotion démocratique du réseau transnational des forces non-gouvernementales et la participation de ces forces au nouvel ordre mondial sont une réponse à tout le moins partielle à ses inquiétudes et à ses espoirs.

Robert FENAUUX.

(1) Johan Galtung. Actes du Colloque de Genève, p. 72.

? Un sommet sans base.

Les ONG ? Une base dépourvue de sommet ». Alvin Toffler. 1975



par Jean-Claude Neyret *

La date du 2 janvier 1975, à laquelle l'Organisation mondiale du tourisme a commencé son existence d'organisation intergouvernementale, n'a pas marqué la naissance ex-nihilo d'une nouvelle institution. Bien au contraire, il s'est agi d'une nouvelle étape dans un développement qui avait pris ses racines cinquante ans auparavant lors du congrès international des Associations officielles d'encouragement du tourisme étranger (La Haye, mai 1925), à l'issue duquel fut créée l'Union internationale des organisations officielles de propagande touristique (UIOOT).

L'UIOOT s'est peu à peu transformée, afin de s'adapter à l'évolution des exigences auxquelles sa création répondait à l'origine. Après une interruption de ses activités durant la deuxième guerre mondiale, l'Union a revu le jour en 1946, sous le nom qu'elle a gardé jusqu'en 1975, d'Union internationale des organismes officiels du tourisme (UIOOT). organisation internationale non gouvernementale.

Au cours de cette période, une œuvre considérable a été accomplie par l'UIOOT avec, dans de nombreux cas, la coopération des autres organisations non gouvernementales. Quelques exemples suffisent à illustrer l'importance des actions qui ont été entreprises et qui ont été menées à terme grâce à une action conjointe, ou

* *Section des Relations avec les Organisations internationales ORGANISATION MONDIALE DU TOURISME.*

** Voir l'*Annuaire des Organisations internationales* (16th édition 1977), rubrique n° A 2745.

En tête :

Vue des Philippines où l'Assemblée générale de OMT vont convoquer une

en 1980, à Manilla.

à un appui complémentaire reçu d'autres ONG.

On peut tout d'abord citer la convocation, en 1954 à New York, de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur les formalités douanières concernant l'importation temporaire des véhicules de tourisme et le tourisme, qui a conduit à la signature de la Convention sur les facilités douanières en faveur du tourisme, avec son protocole additionnel relatif à l'importation de documents et de matériel de propagande touristique.

Une autre initiative de l'UIOOT a été la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le tourisme et les voyages internationaux, convoquée à Rome en 1963. Les recommandations de la Conférence, particulièrement en matière de statistiques et de facilitation, ont constitué un progrès indéniable dans la conception du tourisme mondial et dans son approche quantitative et qualitative. Ces recommandations ont influencé les politiques nationales d'un certain nombre d'Etats, et ont marqué une étape décisive dans la prise de conscience par les institutions internationales de l'importance du tourisme.

L'année 1967, proclamée Année internationale du tourisme par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, à l'initiative de l'UIOOT, a aussi donné l'occasion aux ONG d'apporter leur contribution aux efforts de l'Union.

Il en fut de même lors de la proclamation de l'Année du tourisme africain (1969), de l'Année du tourisme dans les Amériques (1972), et de l'Année du tourisme en Asie du Sud (1975).

Outre cette coopération dont l'UIOOT a bénéficié à l'occasion d'initiatives spéciales. Il est utile de rappeler que

les ONG avaient la possibilité de participer aux activités régulières de l'Union, en tant que Membres associés, regroupés au sein d'un Comité des Membres associés. Elles ont pu ainsi, par l'intermédiaire de leurs représentants aux réunions des organes de décision, exprimer leur avis et leurs suggestions en ce qui concerne les programmes biennaux de recherche et d'opérations qui ont permis à l'Union d'acquiescer, dans tous les domaines théoriques et pratiques du tourisme, une expérience grâce à laquelle l'Organisation mondiale du tourisme a pu devenir opérationnelle dès sa création. L'Organisation mondiale du tourisme a pour objectif fondamental de « promouvoir et de développer le tourisme en vue de contribuer à l'expansion économique, à la compréhension internationale, à la paix, à la prospérité ainsi qu'au respect universel et à l'observation des droits et des libertés humaines fondamentales sans distinction de race, de sexe, de langue ou de religion » (article 3.1 des statuts). Les statuts précisent que « dans la poursuite de cet objectif l'Organisation prêter une attention particulière aux intérêts des pays en voie de développement dans le domaine du tourisme ».

Afin d'atteindre cet objectif, l'OMT s'est dotée des structures nécessaires pour mener à bien toute une série d'activités de recherche et d'opérations qui lui sont confiées par ses Membres, dans le cadre de programmes biennaux.

En ce qui concerne la recherche, l'OMT étudie en permanence l'évolution du secteur touristique, les fluctuations des marchés et les changements socio-économiques influençant le tourisme à l'échelle mondiale. C'est à l'OMT qu'incombe, en particulier, le rassemblement systématique, l'analyse et la diffusion des statistiques du

tourisme mondial, ainsi que des informations concernant les législations et les réglementations en vigueur. Les activités de recherche de l'OMT portent également sur les aspects suivants du développement touristique : marchés, installations d'équipements touristiques, planification et aménagement, analyse économique, techniques de financement, documentation et facilitation. Le résultat de ces recherches est diffusé dans des études, des rapports et des manuels, ainsi que dans un certain nombre de publications techniques périodiques.

Dans le domaine des opérations l'OMT joue tout d'abord le rôle d'organisation chargée de l'exécution des projets de coopération technique dans le domaine du tourisme, pour le compte du Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD) avec lequel un accord a été signé en 1976, pour celui d'autres sources multilatérales de financement, ou directement à la demande de ses Membres.

En vue d'aider les autorités touristiques nationales à mieux préparer, administrer et gérer leurs programmes, l'Organisation organise également des conférences internationales, des séminaires et des réunions techniques traitant du tourisme sous tous ses aspects. L'OMT s'efforce ensuite d'apporter une solution aux problèmes posés par la formation d'un personnel qualifié dans les différentes branches du secteur touristique. Au titre de ses activités permanentes, elle rassemble et met à jour des données sur les besoins en matière de formation. Par l'intermédiaire de son Centre international d'études supérieures du tourisme (CIEST), dont le siège doit prochainement être transféré à Mexico, l'OMT organise toute une série de programmes de formation professionnelle et d'éducation permanente par correspondance, ainsi que des cycles d'études pluridisciplinaires.

A la lumière des objectifs et des activités de l'OMT, brièvement présentés ci-dessus, quelle est la place donnée par l'Organisation aux ONG, particulièrement aux ONG intéressées au tourisme ?

L'importance de la participation des ONG à la vie de l'OMT a été pleinement reconnue par les Etats ayant décidé sa création. L'article 7, alinéa 1 des statuts dispose, en effet, que « la qualité de Membre affilié de l'Organisation est accessible aux organisations internationales, intergouvernementales et non gouvernementales qui s'occupent d'intérêts touristiques spécialisés, ainsi qu'aux organisations commerciales dont les activités sont en rapport avec les buts de l'Organisation ou qui relèvent de sa compétence ». Parmi les 70 membres affiliés que l'OMT

compte au 30 juin 1977, on trouve déjà plusieurs organisations internationales non gouvernementales, qui ont participé fictivement à la première réunion du Comité des Membres affiliés, tenue lors de la 2ème Assemblée générale de l'OMT (Torremolinos, mai/juin 1977).

Dans son rapport à l'Assemblée, le Comité a d'ailleurs explicitement insisté sur la nécessité de compter le plus grand nombre possible d'ONG dans ses rangs.

La collaboration entre l'OMT et les quelques 120 organisations internationales non gouvernementales traitant d'un aspect ou de l'autre du tourisme se conçoit dans les deux secteurs d'activités de l'OMT.

C'est d'abord dans les activités de recherche que l'expérience spécialisée acquise par chaque ONG dans son secteur propre peut se révéler précieuse, comme elle l'a été dans le passé, lorsque l'UIOOT s'est assurée la coopération d'autres organisations, comme aussi l'UIOOT a travaillé pour le compte, par exemple, de l'UNESCO ou du Conseil économique et social des Nations Unies, afin soit de réaliser directement des études, soit, plus simplement, de fournir une documentation technique sur un problème ou un ensemble de problèmes spécifiques. Cette compétence spécialisée des ONG représente une valeur d'appoint non négligeable pour une organisation à caractère global, traitant de tous les aspects du tourisme mondial.

Le statut de l'OMT, organisation intergouvernementale purement technique, permet de définir des procédures et des modalités de collaboration légères et simples, bien adaptées aux nécessités des relations internationales. Il y a là des possibilités multiples d'association grâce auxquelles il est possible, dans de nombreux domaines, de limiter le risque de voir de recherches parallèles conduire à un gaspillage de ressources. Ce souci d'éviter les doubles-emplois coûteux est précisément l'une des raisons ayant conduit les Etats à créer l'Organisation mondiale du tourisme et ayant amené l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies à reconnaître à celle-ci, dans sa résolution 2529, un rôle « central et décisif » en matière de tourisme.

Dans le domaine des opérations, la coopération entre l'OMT et les ONG peut être particulièrement efficace en ce qui concerne les conférences, les séminaires et les autres réunions techniques où peuvent s'exprimer tous les courants d'opinions représentés entre autres par les ONG, celles-ci étant souvent les porte-parole de professions ou de branches d'activités essentielles à la définition et à la mise en applica-

tion des politiques touristiques nationales et internationales.

L'OMT a organisé, en 1977, trois séminaires régionaux auxquels ont été invitées les ONG intéressées. La participation de celles-ci a été encouragée et constitue un bon augure pour les futures rencontres, entre autres pour la troisième conférence mondiale sur le tourisme et les transports aériens qui se tiendra à Mexico en 1978. Cette initiative conjointe de l'OMT et de l'Association du transport aérien international (IATA), est un nouvel exemple d'association entre une ONG et une ONG qui retient à la fois l'intérêt des Etats, des professionnels du tourisme, et des organisations internationales, et qui met donc toutes les parties concernées en mesure d'augmenter leur audience en portant leurs idées sur un forum mondial dont les conclusions bénéficient d'une diffusion incomparable.

En 1980 devra, d'autre part, se tenir à Manille (Philippines) la Conférence mondiale sur le tourisme convoquée par l'Assemblée générale de l'OMT, sur proposition du Secrétaire général et sur recommandation du Conseil exécutif de l'Organisation. Ainsi que l'explique cette recommandation. « le but fondamental de la Conférence est de :

- clarifier la nature réelle du tourisme dans le contexte humain, social, éducatif, culturel et politique de la vie contemporaine des sociétés nationales et internationales et le rôle qu'il sera appelé à jouer dans les rapports entre les hommes et les groupes socio-professionnels à l'intérieur des pays et dans les relations internationales;
- mettre en évidence la responsabilité des Etats en matière de tourisme au-delà des préoccupations strictement économiques et commerciales;
- affirmer cette responsabilité en ce qui concerne la qualité du produit touristique, à la production, à la distribution et à la consommation afin qu'il ne soit pas détourné de son objectif social essentiel ».

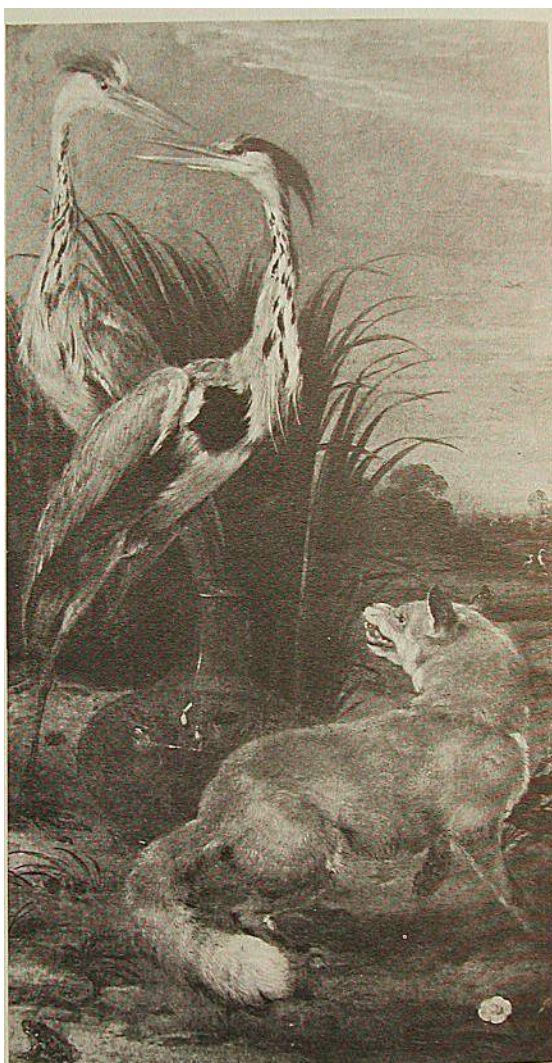
La Conférence devrait, par ces clarifications et de nouvelles prises de conscience du rôle du tourisme, pouvoir apporter au développement du tourisme une contribution fondamentale dans les années à venir, pour éviter que se répètent les distorsions, les approches excessivement sectorielles, allant parfois à rencontre des intérêts globaux du tourisme, que l'on a constaté dans le passé, afin que le tourisme qui sera, sans aucun doute, une activité fondamentale de l'homme et de la société du XXI^e siècle, puisse trouver sa véri-



table forme, ses dimensions appropriées, son épanouissement total.

Pour parvenir à une appréciation d'ensemble permettant de dégager des lignes d'action appropriées, la Conférence doit pouvoir être assurée de la participation de toutes les entités contribuant au développement du tourisme, et particulièrement des organisations non gouvernementales. Un grand nombre d'ONG, parmi lesquelles l'Union des associations internationales, ont déjà répondu positivement aux premiers contacts pris par le Secrétaire général. Il est souhaitable qu'une large contribution technique des ONG soit obtenue, tant sous la forme de documents de travail soumis à la Conférence, que sous celle d'une participation dynamique à ses travaux. La présence des ONG, aux côtés des Membres de l'OMT, des organisations intergouvernementales et des autres invités est une des conditions essentielles de succès pour cette conférence, pour la préparation de laquelle l'OMT va, d'ici à 1980, consacrer une partie importante de ses efforts.

Les perspectives, seulement esquissées dans le présent article, sont vastes. Elles le sont parce que l'Organisation mondiale du tourisme, ainsi que l'indique le Secrétaire général de l'OMT dans son rapport à la 2ème Assemblée générale de l'Organisation (Torremolinos, mai/juin 1977), est la première d'une nouvelle génération d'organisations intergouvernementales, dans son esprit, et dans ses méthodes de travail. Grâce à des formules de coopération simplifiées et rationalisées, grâce aussi à des structures dépouillées autant que possible d'influences politiques stérilisantes, l'OUT constitue un mécanisme nouveau de consultation et de coopération, auquel les organisations non gouvernementales sont largement invitées à participer afin de jouer le rôle qui leur revient de droit, celui de lien entre les gouvernements et les forces vives du secteur professionnel. Il est de l'intérêt bien compris de toutes les organisations internationales, intergouvernementales et non gouvernementales de s'efforcer, en matière de tourisme comme dans les autres secteurs économiques et sociaux, d'harmoniser leurs actions, de s'associer lorsque c'est possible, et dans les autres cas d'échanger les informations dont elles disposent. L'OMT est prête, conformément à sa tradition et au mandat que lui ont donnée ses fondateurs, à jouer son rôle dans cet effort.

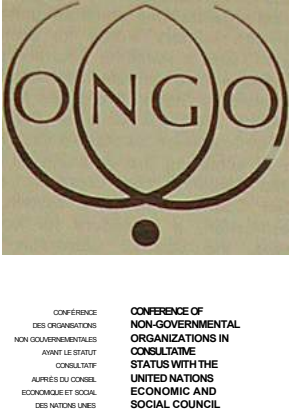


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Alliance internationale des femmes
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International Commission of Jurists
Commission internationale du juristes
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
Confédération internationale des syndicats libres
World Federation of University Women
Fédération internationale des femmes diplômées des universités
International Planned Parenthood Federation
Fédération internationale pour le planning familial
Ligue des sociétés de la Croix-Rouge
Society for International Development
Association pour le développement international
Women's International Democratic Federation
Fédération démocratique internationale des femmes

World Confederation of Labour
Confédération mondiale du travail
World Federation of Democratic Youth
Fédération mondiale de la jeunesse démocratique
World Federation of Trade Unions
Fédération syndicale mondiale
World Federation of United Nations Associations
Fédération mondiale des associations pour les Nations Unies
World Jewish Congress
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World Muslim Congress
Congrès musulmanique
World Peace Council
Conseil mondial de la paix
World Scout Bureau
Bureau Mondial du Scoutisme
Ex-officio:
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Ancienne Présidente
Rev. David Epps
Past Vice-President
Ancien Vice-Président

**MEMORANDUM ON CONSULTATIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN
THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE U.N.
IN THE CONTEXT OF THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTORS OF THE U.N. SYSTEM**

• presented by Edith Ballantyne

TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, 11-1977 467

Our regular readers will remember last year's issue of « International Associations », May 1976, which was devoted to the theme « ONG-NGO ».
This followed the 13th session of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations in consultative status with UNESCO.
This took the ultimate form of a varied collection of documents which clearly indicated, for the first time, both the dissatisfaction and the concern of an important A/GO apparatus, concerning the consultative relationship as it stands and as it functions within the United Nations system. And, especially, in so far as it risks being seriously neglected in the course of the restructuring of the international organisation, resulting from the new world order which is referred to as an economic one.
UAI's own intervention cum warning also featured.
The conference office then delegated a working group to elaborate a memorandum intended for the attention of a special committee for the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, presided over by Ambassador K. Dadzie, and by the president of ECOSOC's committee concerned with NGOs, the Ambassador Ole Dahlen.
The culmination of this work, together with the contribution of Conference members, took the form of a document which we are authorized to publicize herewith, and of which the english version is published below; the french version having been already published in Transnational Associations, July 1977. See also references in the current editorial.

Introduction
1. The Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council has prepared this memorandum in response to the widely felt need to improve the consultative relationship between the international non-governmental organizations and the U.N. system. The NGOs are directly related.
(*) President, on behalf of the Board of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with ECOSOC

through Article 71 of the Charter, to the Economic and Social Council whose work and structure are currently under review by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the U.N. system.
2. This memorandum is presented in the context of the Ad Hoc Committee's mandate and is concerned solely with the consultative process between NGOs and the U.N. system. The Conference of NGOs wishes, however, to stress the importance to many of its members of recognising the close relationship between the social and economic aspects in any restructuring of

the economic and social sectors of the U.N. system.
3. The draft proposals contained in the interim report (A/31/34) presented by the Ad Hoc Committee to the 31st session of the General Assembly include the following (paragraph 22, Section II, point 10) :
« The Economic and Social Council should review and strengthen its consultative relationships with non-governmental organizations, taking fully into account the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order. The Council should also make recommendations for the rationalization and harmonization of the arrangements for consultations with the non-governmental organizations by the organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and in the context of ad hoc world conferences ».
4. The present memorandum is submitted with a view to strengthening the consultative relationship to enable NGOs to make their full contribution to the economic and social work of a restructured U.N. system. It confines its attention to NGO relationships with organs and bodies of the United Nations; it does not cover the NGO relationships which have been established by various specialized agencies, for those are the concern of the NGOs enjoying such relationships. The memorandum is submitted by the Board

of the Conference of Consultative NGOs on behalf of the membership of the Conference.

The NGO contribution to the work of the United Nations

5. Many NGOs have a long history of achievement. As institutions through

respond to specific needs and interests within State frontiers and across them, they are very varied in structure and functions, in their political orientation and in the geographical areas which they represent. Many have been pioneers in identifying crucial human problems and in proposing effective solutions.

6. NGO activity covers a great many fields which have become the concern of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations: social welfare, humanitarian aid, the promotion and defence of human rights, the elimination of discrimination, the improvement of the status of women, programmes with youth, furthering economic and social development, provision of basic health services, education and training, and the protection of the human environment. The combined efforts and resources which NGOs devote to these activities represent an immense human and financial capital. It is estimated that the value of technical assistance alone provided by NGOs to the developing countries is now well in excess of US\$ 1 billion, the figure at which it was assessed for the year 1973. (1)

7. NGO activity is, however, by no means restricted to economic and social fields; NGOs devote considerable resources and effort to programmes in support of the general purposes of United Nations — the advancement of peace and disarmament, the promotion of international security and co-operation, the elimination of international conflicts and participation in the struggle against racism, apartheid and colonialism.

8. With this vast NGO potential, on the one hand, and with the tremendous challenge facing the United Nations in implementing the New International Economic Order and the goals of the various U.N. Decades, on the other hand, it is of crucial importance that the relationships between the U.N. and the NGOs be reviewed, strengthened and extended.

Development of consultative relationships between the NGO's and the U.N. System

9. Article 71 of the Charter, which empowers the Economic and Social Council to - make suitable arrange-

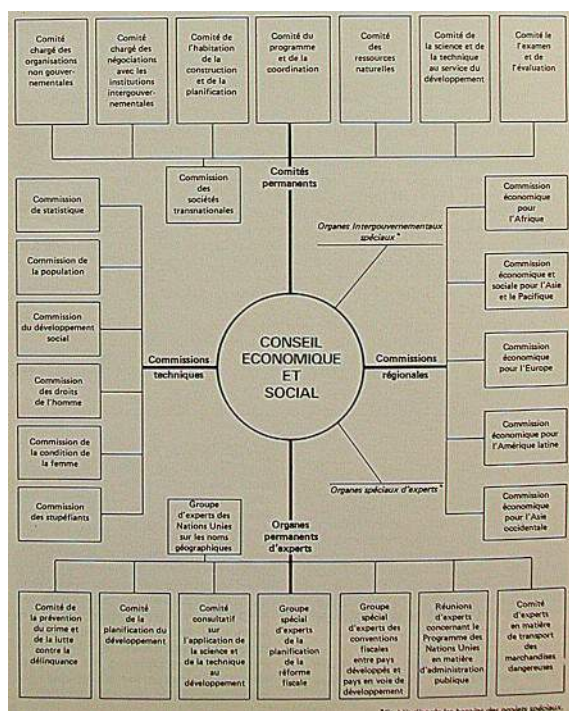
ments for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence », was a welcome innovation in an international system created and conceived by States; it enabled NGOs, reflecting the aspirations of peoples and public opinion, to make a contribution to achieving the purposes of the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council created a system of classification, a procedure for applications, the Council Committee on NGOs, services and arrangements for consultative status, which, over the years, extended through many sectors of the U.N. system.

10. With the passage of time, the U.N. has nearly trebled its membership and has greatly extended its field of activity. This has been accompanied by an increase in the NGO presence at the U.N., which is becoming more broadly based and more representative of the public opinion of countries differing in their social system or their level of economic development.

11. Nevertheless, the expansion of these aspects of the U.N. has not found

a comparable development so far as the consultative relationships with NGOs are concerned. The NGOs have an important role to play in mobilizing public opinion in support of the principles, purposes and work of the U.N. but they do not regard consultative status as being limited to this role. Further development of cooperation between NGOs and the United Nations is in the vital interests of both. It would enable NGOs to play more effectively the role envisaged for them in Article 71 of the Charter, a role of real partnership — supporting the work of the United Nations and, at the same time, contributing in full freedom their ideas and experience in areas in which they are particularly qualified.

12. With certain parts of the U.N. system, such as the UNDP, UNDR, UNEP, UNHCR, and UNICEF — as well as with some of the U.N. Specialized Agencies — informal arrangements (or collaboration in operational programmes are creating genuine partnership which, we believe, is of great mutual benefit. It is to be hoped that an appropriate relationship can be developed with ECOSOC so that NGOs



are able to make their full contribution not only to operational programmes but also to the debates which determine the nature and content of those programmes. As has frequently been stated to the Council Committee on NGOs, there is a need for the views of NGOs to be heard at the various stages of decision making.

NGO relationships and the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the U.N. system

13. The shortcomings of the existing system of NGO relationships were a source of dissatisfaction to many NGOs and others associated with the United Nations before the 29th Session of the General Assembly requested (Resolution 3343 (XXIX)) the Secretary-General to appoint a group of experts to make proposals for structural changes within the U.N. system so that it could be better equipped to tackle problems of international economic co-operation. Pursuant to the report of the group of experts (E/AC.62/9), the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on Restructuring which has included the NGO relationship in its mandate.

14. The 13th Assembly of the Conference of Consultative NGOs held in Geneva from 16th to 19th March, 1976, took note of these developments. This led to the Board's decision to establish a working group to prepare the present study. At an early stage, informal consultations took place both in New York and in Geneva with Ambassador Kenneth C.S. Dadzie (Ghana), Chairman, and with Mr. Douglas Sturkey (Australia), Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee. The views expressed at these consultations were subsequently conveyed in a preliminary aide-memoire addressed to the Chairman on 12th July, 1976, in the name of the Board of the Conference of Consultative NGOs.

15. The present memorandum results from extensive consultation within the Board of the Conference at its meetings in New York on 4/5 November 1976 and in Geneva on 25/26 April 1977, and takes into account comments on earlier drafts received from members of the Conference.

RECOMMENDATIONS

16. General Assembly :

NGOs should be afforded appropriate access to the General Assembly and its Committees, particularly in matters which fall within the competence of ECOSOC (2).

a) For some years the Economic and Social Council has tended to submit questions within its field of competence to the General Assembly (or final decisions. At the present time one of the top priorities of the U.N. programme — the establishment of a New International Economic Order, a subject with which NGOs are vitally concerned — receives more attention from the Assembly than from the Council. This state of affairs is likely to continue in future, for the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System envisages the General Assembly as « the supreme organ of the United Nations system in the economic and social fields ». It is therefore suggested that NGOs be afforded access to the General Assembly and its Committees in all matters falling within the competence of ECOSOC. This is, in fact, the logical consequence of the effective use of consultative status by NGOs which is to bring to bear, in their respective fields of competence, their viewpoints at the decisive stage at which decisions are taken on which they have a valid contribution to make.

b) NGOs in consultative status should be granted relationships with General Assembly Committees which would endorse the present arrangements for attendance and access to documents and include the right to make written communications on agenda items with which they are concerned, within the framework of paragraph a) above.

c) Furthermore, the General Assembly itself has frequently called for the collaboration of, and consultation with, NGOs on topics which do not fall within the field of competence of the Economic and Social Council. The 31st Session of the General Assembly, for example, referred to the contribution of NGOs in such fields as Action against Apartheid (Resolution 31 /6), Decolonization (Resolution 31 /144), and Disarmament (Resolution 31 /68). In view of this tendency of the General Assembly to seek the collaboration of NGOs on a wide range of topics which figure on its agenda, it is suggested that the arrangements proposed above be extended to all Committees of the General Assembly.

b) Since the General Assembly is master of its own rules and procedures, it can authorize the extension of the consultative arrangements, on the lines suggested above.

17. Economic and social council

Greater consideration should be accorded to the views, experience and contribution of the NGOs at sessions of the Council. The functioning of the Council's Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations should be re-examined.

a) It has been recommended that the Council should henceforth organize its work on a biennial basis and provide for shorter and more frequent subject- or problem-oriented sessions spread throughout the year, other than when the General Assembly is in session. The NGOs members of the Conference feel that this proposal has great value.

b) If ECOSOC's agenda is organized on this basis, it is recommended that at each of these subject-oriented sessions the Council should consult with NGOs having indicated a special interest in the specific problem area under examination, whether or not there is a subsidiary body of the Council with jurisdiction in the field. Arrangements should be made for such consultation to take place before decisions on the specific subject-oriented question are reached.

c) Wider recognition is urged of the important role which the Council Committee can play in the development of the consultative relationship. The appointment by some Council members of a Special Ambassador for NGO affairs is welcome, a practice which it is hoped will be extended. It is suggested that the Committee should meet more frequently, and consult regularly with the Board of the Conference and that summary records be kept of its proceedings.

18. Other U.N. programmes and bodies ad hoc world conferences :

Resolutions of the General Assembly have established special Programmes. Funds and other bodies, and have convened World Conferences under U.N. auspices, as well as diplomatic conferences to elaborate international conventions; with all these issues NGOs are vitally concerned. It is recommended that the relationship established by ECOSOC with NGOs, and the facilities accorded them at meetings under ECOSOC auspices, be extended to these other forms within the U.N. system.

a) Participation by NGOs in large conferences held recently under the auspices of the United Nations, their joint consultations and cooperation in preparation for these conferences and at the conferences themselves, have provided examples of the NGOs' great potential in expertise, in sensitizing public opinion, disseminating specialist information, mobilizing financial resources, and assisting in the implementation of United Nations policy. It would appear that these types of cooperation were neither envisaged in Article 71 of the Charter nor in the relevant resolutions of ECOSOC.

b) Provision should accordingly be made for the possibility of the NGOs having consultative status with ECOSOC to receive as 3 standard practice

invitations to participate as observers in ad hoc world conferences (as, for example, those that took place on the themes of the equality of the status of women, food, population, environment, and habitat). These invitations should provide for appropriate seating arrangements, access to all relevant documentation and the right to present their viewpoints on agenda items in written submissions or by oral statements,

c) Provision should be made for all possible facilities to be granted to representative groups of NGOs undertaking to organize parallel and related activities (NGO Forums, Tribunals,

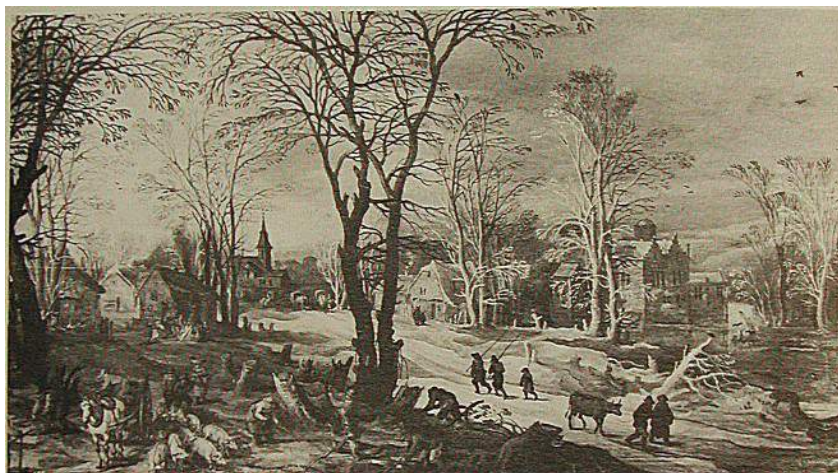
cord thorn facilities for participation in appropriate Holds of activity in the implementation of relevant programmes for which such bodies have responsibility within the U.N. system. This should apply equally to activities organised at the regional level.

19. U.N. Secretariat :

A greater harmonization and rationalization is a prerequisite (or the strengthening of relations between NGOs and the various divisions of the U.N. Secretariat.

a) The implementation of the consultative relationship between NGOs and the U.N. is not only a formal procedure but is an ongoing process which as-

Secretariat services or offices and the NGO Section. By this means a coordinated group of U.N. Secretariat services dealing with NGOs could relate to the Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council, to ensure the participation of the NGOs in programmes which are of interest to them and which fall within their particular areas of competence. Such coordination is especially called for between the NGOs and the U.N. Secretariat with regard to relevant U.N. operational activities and in preparation for world and regional conferences organized under U.N. auspices.



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etc.) prior to and during such ad hoc world conferences. The Conference of NGOs should be consulted in all such cases so that the participation of all interested NGOs may be assured.

d) Further, consultative NGOs should receive invitations to take part, with the same facilities as under b), in Diplomatic Conferences convened by the United Nations under General Assembly resolutions for the purpose of elaborating international conventions in which they have a demonstrated interest.

e) It is suggested that all U.N. programmes, funds and bodies established by U.N. General Assembly resolutions and which report to ECOSOC, should, where no specific rules apply, provide for the NGOs having consultative status with ECOSOC to have free access to their documentation. Similarly these bodies should grant NGOs the right to make communications and should ac-

sume special significance in view of the U.N. Secretariat's increasing involvement in operational activities in the economic, social and other fields of the U.N. system. It therefore becomes more important than ever for effective consultative relations to ensure that contacts are established with the various functional services of the U.N. Secretariat, both at Headquarters, and in the regions.

b) In order to ensure appropriate contacts between the competent U.N. services and the NGOs whose aims and activities most closely relate to those services, there is an urgent need to strengthen the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in New York and the office for liaison with NGOs in Geneva.

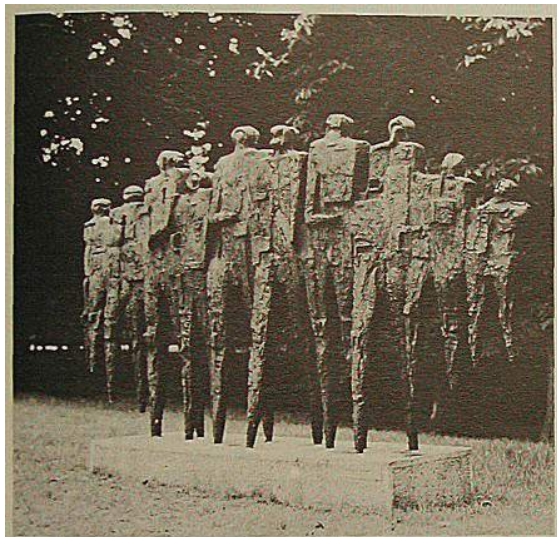
c) It is further suggested that there be periodic meetings between the various

Footnotes :

(1) Cf. UNITAR's Report on Non-Governmental Organizations in Economic and Social Development (report on Conference at Schloss Hemstein, Austria, July 1975), para. 3

(2) Though it does not appear in the body of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A / 31/34), a suggestion to this effect is included in the consolidated text of informal proposals (written and oral) prepared by the Chairman at the request of delegations and included as Annex II of the report. Paragraph 11 / 9 contains the sentence : « The Council should also consider ways and means of enabling the non-governmental organizations in consultative status to make an effective contribution to the work of the General Assembly ».

Le présent et l'avenir du réseau des ONG



Sculpture : « The Demonstrators » by Yugoslav, Drago Tšsar; The Middelheim Museum : I.N.B.E.L.

Nos lecteurs se souviendront peut-être que nous avons publié il y a deux ans, en texte original anglais, des extraits du témoignage qu'Alvin Toffler, l'auteur bien connu du « Futur Shock » a porté devant la Commission des Affaires étrangères du Sénat des Etats-Unis à propos d'une organisation mondiale conçue sous la forme d'un réseau d'institutions transnationales multiples.

Nous avons partiellement reproduit cette communication originale — dans les deux sens du mot, la langue et les idées — en annexe des Actes de notre colloque de Genève sur « L'avenir des associations transnationales dans les perspectives du nouvel ordre mondial » considérant qu'elle on était une sorte de complément. Nous croyons

utile d'en donner aujourd'hui une traduction française à l'usage de nos lecteurs francophones, concurrentement avec le point de vue différent des partisans d'un gouvernement mondial.

De même pour des raisons analogues et complémentaires croyons-nous utile de reproduire ici la traduction en français d'extraits d'un exposé de M. Morse, Sous-Secrétaire Général des Nations-Unies, paru en anglais dans notre Revue de 1975 et également repris fort opportunément en annexe des Actes de notre Colloque.

Le contraste apparaîtra ainsi entre les vues d'avenir de M. Tailler et les dis-

positions présentes de l'organisation et de la fonction internationale des Nations-Unies qui persistent à concevoir le rôle des ONG comme étant des objets récepteurs des orientations et des activités de l'organisation intergouvernementale, plutôt que des sujets émetteurs d'idées et de propositions contribuant à l'action internationale.

Le mérite de M. Morse est certes d'avoir été à la limite des audaces actuellement possibles aux fins de valoriser le statut consultatif. Mais plus

ne semble en avoir été retenu pour la raison suffisante peut-être que les débats sur le nouvel ordre économique mondial appellent la restructuration d'une partie du Système des Nations-Unies, notamment du Conseil économique et social et des services du Secrétariat qui s'y rattachent.

Nous reviendrons à cet aspect fondamental du grand problème des relations de participation du secteur privé des organisations non-gouvernementales à l'action internationale des Etats qu'on ne pourra pas toujours regarder par le petit bout de la lorgnette selon la routine du Système.

Les Actes de notre Colloque fourniront matière à réflexion aux Etats, aux organisations intergouvernementales et à la fonction internationale, universelle, régionale et spécialisée.

The original version, in english, of the following extracts from articles representing Mr Toffler and Mr Morse's respective and contrasting views on the future of the network of Transnational Associations, were printed in « International Associations », 1975. Both are currently available as annexes to the Proceedings of UAI's Geneva Colloquium, aptly complementing its theme « The future of Transnational Associations from the Standpoint of a New World Order ».

Le Témoignage d'Alvin Toffler

(extraits) **

Notre objectif doit être la création non d'un organisme unique, autrement dit d'un gouvernement mondial dont pourraient dépendre un jour toutes les nations, mais plutôt d'un réseau d'institutions transnationales multiples doté des moyens nécessaires pour s'administrer lui-même. Il s'agirait, en d'autres termes, d'un système « polycentrique ».

Ce réseau transnational serait à même d'assurer une plus grande stabilité à notre planète que ne le serait le modèle centralisé dont la base est constituée par l'organisation internationale gouvernementale unique...

Pour comprendre les Nations Unies, nous devons d'abord être conscients du fait que celles-ci ne sont qu'un rouage très modeste dans une mosaïque transnationale qui se développe rapidement, autrement dit un réseau d'institutions faisant partie du nouvel ordre supra-industriel.

Ce réseau se compose de milliers d'organisations et de millions d'individus à travers le monde, dont les rapports les uns avec les autres évoluent continuellement.

Les Nations Unies se considèrent non comme un élément constitutif d'un réseau transnational en expansion, mais comme une entité indépendante, à l'instar des nations qui, elles aussi, se considèrent, à tort du reste, comme des entités souveraines. Elles contestent la notion de souveraineté nationale, mais s'efforcent par ailleurs de faire prévaloir — et cela de façon exagérée — leur propre souveraineté. Elles ne paraissent pas comprendre qu'elles ne peuvent fonctionner efficacement que si elles se rattachent à d'autres parties du réseau transnational, ou si elles ont au moins certains liens avec celles-ci.

Etant isolées du reste du réseau, elles n'ont pas de racines dans les couches sociales les plus larges, elles sont dépourvues de base, ou de ce que l'on appellerait, dans un autre contexte, une clientèle électorale. Elles n'ont pas non plus de contacts directs avec les organisations et les groupes par l'intermédiaire desquels la majeure partie des affaires du monde sont gérées au niveau du quotidien.

L'Etat-nation, loin d'être un facteur essentiel pour la solution des problèmes, est de plus en plus une entrave à celle-ci. Trop petit pour faire face aux réalités transnationales, il est par ailleurs trop grand, dans de nombreux

cas, pour jouer un rôle efficace lorsqu'il s'agit de problèmes soulevés dans le cadre des régions.

Nous commencerons par imaginer une ou plusieurs organisations mondiales avec une représentation totalement différente. Il s'agirait, par exemple, des principales religions, ou des différentes professions, depuis les agriculteurs jusqu'aux scientifiques. On pourrait également songer à des organisations au sein desquelles seraient représentés des groupes raciaux ou ethniques différents, ou encore des régions géographiques, mais ces dernières le seraient sur la base de certaines données démographiques.

En outre, on pourrait imaginer les Nations Unies transformées, à l'avenir, en une organisation comportant des formes multiples de représentation et peut-être aussi plusieurs chambres.

Notre rôle devrait, à long terme, consister à renforcer les autres parties du réseau transnational et à inciter les Nations Unies à collaborer à cette entreprise. Pour comprendre cela, il convient de considérer la question sous l'angle non d'une, mais de deux organisations mondiales. Tout d'abord, les Nations Unies proprement dites, qui constituent un organisme unique, de caractère politique et au demeurant controversé. Ensuite, il y a ce réseau à la fois complexe et très vaste qui groupe 2600 organisations non gouvernementales et dont il a été question précédemment. Leurs activités sont aussi variées que possible. Cela va de l'exploration des océans à l'enseignement en passant par tout ce que l'on peut concevoir en fait de matières premières.

Tout cela représente un vaste ensemble de moyens dont on ne soupçonne pas les possibilités qu'ils offrent. Il s'agit là, en quelque sorte, d'une partie du réseau transnational que l'on pourrait comparer à des terres vierges. Les gouvernements, les organisations internationales publiques et les sociétés multinationales sont parvenus à un niveau de développement très élevé.

Mais ce que l'on pourrait appeler la troisième couche du réseau transnational en devenir nécessite encore de notre part un effort très considérable, on peut même dire un effort de réflexion qui ne l'est pas moins.

Les organisations non gouvernementales constituent une partie très mal

* Devant la Commission des Affaires étrangères au Sénat des Etats-Unis (94e Congrès, mai-juin 1975),

** Extrait de *Associations Internationales*, 1975, 27, 12, pp. 593-599.

connue du réseau transnational. Très souvent, elles suivent une voie qui leur est propre, comme si les Nations Unies n'existaient pas, et c'est de toute évidence ce que veulent ces dernières.

En effet, alors que six cents organisations non gouvernementales possèdent ce que l'on appelle à tort un statut consultatif auprès des Nations Unies, il est indéniable que celles-ci sont très jalouses de leur « souveraineté ». Elles considèrent ces organisations non gouvernementales à peu près comme le choléra ou la peste. Parfois, elles les sabotent, mais le plus souvent elles les ignorent. Bref, le réseau transnational comprend deux parties essentielles ayant de nombreux objectifs communs, mais chacune d'elles agit, en définitive, comme si l'autre n'existait pas. Les Nations Unies ne sont, en un mot, qu'un sommet sans base. C'est exactement le contraire pour les organisations non gouvernementales. Ces dernières, en effet, ne sont qu'une base dépourvue de sommet. Par l'intermédiaire de leurs membres, elles influent sur les conditions d'existence de millions et de millions de gens à travers le monde. Les organisations non gouvernementales exercent leur action partout. Mais il n'y a aucune coordination, aucune interaction systématique, aucun désir de s'associer vraiment à d'autres organisations cherchant à réaliser des objectifs semblables, aucun désir de s'intégrer réellement au réseau des Nations Unies proprement dit.

C'est pourquoi je propose que l'un de nos objectifs consiste à trouver le

moyen, de renforcer le secteur des ONG au sein du réseau transnational et d'utiliser leurs ressources en vue d'améliorer les politiques alimentaires, les mesures de conservation, les programmes anti-pollution, le développement communautaire, etc.

Les Etats-Unis pourraient apporter à cet égard un changement essentiel à très peu de frais. Si notre pays se bornait à fournir un certain nombre de bureaux, des crédits pour des déplacements ainsi que des lignes téléphoniques qui seraient mis à la disposition de certaines de ces organisations, je pense que cela représenterait déjà une contribution importante propre à renforcer un élément fondamental de ce réseau transnational en devenir. Dans le cadre des Nations Unies, les Etats-Unis devraient affecter des crédits spéciaux à l'intégration de ces deux parties du réseau que sont les Nations Unies et les ONG.

Le renforcement systématique du secteur des ONG ainsi que l'intégration des activités des Nations Unies et de celles de ce secteur pourraient aboutir au remplacement de la bureaucratie actuelle par une organisation souple et efficace.

Les ONG pourraient fournir les moyens nécessaires à la constitution, en nombre illimité, de consortiums temporaires pour l'exécution de missions déterminées, qu'il s'agisse de l'environnement, de programmes scientifiques, de développement communautaire, de pro-

Il est possible de constituer des consortiums temporaires en vue de résoudre des problèmes spécifiques. Mais il faut, pour parvenir à cela, une certaine coordination ou, si l'on préfère, une certaine direction. Toutefois, il n'est pas absolument nécessaire que celle-ci présente le caractère d'une pyramide.

Voici comment on pourrait concevoir l'organisation à mettre en place. Pensons à une pyramide, ensuite à un cadre mince, très mince, car il s'agit essentiellement de coordination, la part prise par la direction étant minime. Il y

en ce sens qu'ils ont une durée de vie relativement brève et entre lesquels ont lieu des allées et venues en toute liberté. Les fonctionnaires passent d'un groupe à l'autre au lieu de rester constamment dans un seul et même service. En injectant des crédits dans le secteur non gouvernemental, nous pourrions contribuer à la création, au sommet, de ce mécanisme de dimensions réduites axé sur la coordination.

Ainsi seraient posés les fondements d'une organisation à la fois très vaste, très diversifiée, très souple et efficace, capable d'exercer une action concrète au niveau international. En aidant simultanément les Nations Unies à se « déstructurer » et ensuite à se restructurer de cette façon, nous ferions un bond en avant d'une très grande importance. Et en reliant les deux réseaux, nous réaliserions des progrès gigantesques par rapport à l'état de choses que nous connaissons actuellement.

INBEL

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Les suggestions oubliées de Bradford Morse*

(extraits)**

Au siège central des Nations Unies, à New York, ont eu lieu ces dernières années des réunions de caractère non officiel auxquelles ont participé des fonctionnaires chargés de la liaison avec les organisations non gouvernementales. Il s'agissait de représentants du Département des Affaires intergouvernementales et de la coordination, du Fonds des Nations pour l'enfance et du Programme de développement des Nations Unies. Ces réunions se sont tenues sous ma présidence, étant donné que j'ai été chargé de coordonner sur une base volontaire l'action des Nations Unies avec celle des ONG. Un certain nombre de mesures ont été décidées en vue d'un échange d'informations et d'idées sur la liaison avec ces dernières. Ces réunions pourraient avoir désormais un caractère plus officiel. On disposerait ainsi d'un cadre souple permettant de développer la coopération au sein du Secrétariat.

Toutefois, ces réunions ne déboucheraient pas sur la mise en place d'une sorte d'organe central de gestion des activités des ONG. Elles ne constitueraient pas non plus un organe chargé de coordonner concrètement les nombreuses activités déployées dans l'ensemble du réseau des Nations Unies ou de mettre au point et d'exécuter les directives communes nécessaires à la

mise en œuvre d'un système plus rationnel de relations,

Il y a, dès lors, une deuxième possibilité et celle-ci consisterait à renforcer la section des ONG au sein du Département des Affaires économiques et sociales de façon qu'elle puisse servir de chambre centrale de compensation et jouer un rôle plus actif au plan de la coordination. Actuellement, la section des ONG, avec ses ressources et son personnel limités, est à peine capable de s'occuper des relations et des consultations qui relèvent de sa compétence. Pour que cette section puisse jouer un rôle accru au plan de la coordination des rapports entre les Nations Unies et les ONG, et puisse servir de centre d'information sur les activités tant des ONG que des Nations Unies, il faudrait du personnel et des moyens supplémentaires. La section des ONG devrait également être renforcée pour être à même d'assurer de façon efficace des échanges réguliers d'informations et d'expériences entre les membres du personnel des Nations Unies qui sont en contact avec les ONG, et prendre une part active dans le processus consistant à stimuler et à faciliter les consultations entre les différentes ONG dotées d'un statut consultatif et les divers services du Secrétariat. En outre, cette même section devrait disposer de l'autorité et des moyens nécessaires pour coordonner les activités des départements autres que celui des Affaires économiques et sociales, ainsi que pour s'assurer la collaboration des divers programmes et organisations des Nations Unies.

Une troisième possibilité consisterait à mettre en place un bureau central distinct pour superviser et coordonner les activités des services chargés de la liaison avec les ONG. Ce bureau servirait de centre d'information sur les activités des ONG, auxquelles les départements et organes des Nations Unies pourraient adresser des demandes de renseignements, et servir par ailleurs de point de contact pour les ONG, dotées d'un statut consultatif, de façon à orienter celles-ci vers le service approprié. Ce même bureau pour-

rait également être chargé de mettre au point, en collaboration avec les départements et organismes intéressés, des politiques communes de coopération avec les ONG, ainsi que des projets et approches communes qui seraient mis en œuvre soit par une partie, soit par la totalité du réseau. Ce serait un point de rencontre, auquel les ONG dotées d'un statut consultatif fourniraient des informations sur leurs activités propres, et auquel les ONG figurant sur la liste du Service de l'Information communiqueraient des renseignements sur les efforts déployés par elles pour faire connaître l'œuvre accomplie par les Nations Unies. Un bureau central serait source où les ONG pourraient obtenir des informations sur les activités des Nations Unies. Un bureau central serait à même d'entreprendre des activités communes à tous les programmes et organisations des Nations Unies. C'est là que les responsables des programmes et les organisations des Nations Unies feraient rapport sur les activités des ONG, et, grâce à la connaissance des programmes de toutes les ONG et de toutes les parties du réseau des Nations Unies, ce bureau central serait mieux à même de coordonner ces relations et de prévenir les doubles emplois dans les efforts déployés.

Ce même bureau central, grâce au fait qu'il traiterait des informations relatives à toutes les ONG, se rendrait également mieux compte du genre d'informations dont ont besoin les différentes organisations non gouvernementales, et pourrait faire en sorte que la documentation nécessaire soit répartie en fonction des besoins réels.

Une quatrième possibilité consisterait, dès lors, à restructurer le cadre actuel de coopération avec les ONG. J'ai eu l'occasion d'examiner cette possibilité avec certaines délégations, lesquelles ont mis en doute les incidences possibles de toute restructuration. Je sou mets toutefois cette idée à la Commission parce qu'elle permettrait, à mon avis, d'améliorer la coordination au plan des rapports entre les Nations Unies et les ONG au sein du Secrétariat et dans l'ensemble du réseau des Nations Unies, ainsi que de mettre en

* Sous-secrétaire général des Nations Unies pour les Affaires politiques et de l'Assemblée générale, devant la Commission de l'Ecosoc pour les organisations non gouvernementales (mars 1975).

** Extrait de *Associations Internationales*, 1975, 27, 10, pp. 458-463. Ces recommandations sont le résultat de négociations menées par M. Morse depuis 1972 dans le cadre du Secrétariat des Nations Unies. Aucune de ces recommandations, qui sont toutes de portée relativement modeste n'a été adoptée depuis lors. Il convient d'ajouter au reste, que cette question est loin d'être prioritaire. Par la suite, M. Morse a été muté à un autre poste, où il n'a aucune compétence générale en matière d'ONG.

œuvre les recommandations figurant dans le rapport du Secrétaire général sans [aire appel à du personnel supplémentaire. J'ai été, par ailleurs, informé par les Services du Conseiller juridique que la proposition était conforme à l'article 71 de la Charte aussi bien qu'à la résolution n° 1296 du Conseil (XLIV).

Cette quatrième possibilité impliquerait la mise en place d'un centre pour les organisations non gouvernementales au Siège central. On y grouperait le personnel et les activités de la section des ONG du Département des affaires économiques et sociales et de la section des ONG du Service de l'Information, sans que cela entraîne le moins du monde une fusion des statuts, droits, privilèges ou responsabilités des différents types d'organisation non gouvernementale desservis par ces deux sections du Secrétariat. Ces fonctionnaires seraient réunis, de même que leurs activités, au sein d'une seule entité placée sous ma direction, cela en raison des compétences générales qui

m'ont été octroyées par le Secrétaire général en matière de coordination des relations avec les ONG.

Permettez-moi de souligner à nouveau que les distinctions entre les statuts, droits, privilèges et responsabilités des ONG dotées d'un statut consultatif auprès du Conseil économique et social, et ceux des ONG enregistrées au Service de l'Information seraient scrupuleusement et énergiquement défendues au sein de ce centre, ainsi que de l'ensemble du Secrétariat. Les ONG dotées d'un statut consultatif auprès de l'ECOSOC auront la possibilité — et j'ajoute qu'elles auront pour mission — de prendre une part considérable à l'œuvre des Nations Unies. Des dispositions ont été prises pour qu'elles puissent participer aux travaux des commissions et comités de l'ECOSOC.

D'un autre côté, les ONG enregistrées auprès du Service de l'Information ne jouissent pas de ces privilèges, mais elles sont chargées de faire mieux

comprendre à l'opinion publique, cela par l'intermédiaire de leurs organisations, les buts et l'œuvre des Nations Unies.

Compte tenu des possibilités et des compétences nouvelles dont disposent désormais tant les Nations Unies que les ONG, je suis fermement convaincu de l'importance fondamentale que présentent des rapports plus étroits.

Je vous ai exposé quatre possibilités, qui, à mon avis, pourraient contribuer à améliorer les relations entre les Nations Unies et les ONG, et à développer la coordination avec ces dernières dans le cadre des Nations Unies, de façon qu'elles puissent, comme la Commission l'a recommandé, contribuer efficacement à la réalisation de leurs buts et objectifs. C'est avec un vif intérêt, bien sûr, que je prendrai connaissance de vos remarques et de vos avis sur ce que j'ai dit à propos des possibilités qui s'offrent à cet égard. •



Sorbonne 1977

par Guy Marchand



Lors de la séance inaugurale des journées mondialistes internationales de la première semaine de juillet 1977, en Sorbonne, notre ami l'Ambassadeur Robert Fenaux citait la phrase écrite en 1935 par un des pionniers du mondialisme, le belge Paul Otlet : « Il faut en sujet général traiter du monde, car notre temps constate l'interdépendance à un extrême degré ». Il n'a pas été suivi. La Société des Nations a disparu dans la deuxième guerre mondiale. Vint l'Organisation des Nations Unies qui, avec l'article 2, paragraphe 7 de la Charte, protégeant la souveraineté nationale absolue, est restée impuissante à empêcher ou régler la plupart des conflits locaux qui sont intervenus au cours de ces dernières décennies et qui ont fait autant de morts que la première guerre mondiale.

* * *
« Interdépendance », c'est ce que demande de reconnaître Jim Callaghan dans son message aux mondialistes, tandis qu'Elliott Trudeau rappelle une phrase de Thomas Paine « Ma patrie est le Monde » et qu'Amador Mahtar M'Bow demande de substituer au chavirisme la solidarité. A noter encore les messages du Président Carter, du Secrétaire Général Kurt Waldheim, du Comité de la Paix de Moscou, outre ceux des participants aux « Journées ».

Le Président Senghor gratifiait l'événement de sa présidence d'honneur. Les congressistes furent reçus au Sénat français par le Président Alain Poher, ainsi qu'à la Mairie de Paris. Parmi les excuses, celles du Président Giscard d'Estaing, du Premier Ministre Raymond Barre, du Président Edgar Faure, de six Prix Nobel dont l'ex-Chancelier Willy Brandt, indications que tous les milieux, politiques étaient au courant des travaux des mondialistes « cette nouvelle organisation de la planète » en dehors du réseau actuel des Etats-Nations à souveraineté nationale absolue.

Le mondialisme est donc une force politique qui n'est plus ignorée des hommes politiques et face à laquelle il faut, ou faudra prendre position, car sans limitation de la souveraineté nationale toutes les grandes conférences Nord-Sud sur le désarmement ou sur le droit de la mer sont vouées à l'échec. Il est difficile de faire le bilan de ces journées en un seul article car comment rendre compte de 79 réunions de commissions, d'une réunion publique de 1.500 personnes, d'une table ronde animée par Aurelio Peccei, de la 2ème Assemblée Mondialiste organisée par les Citoyens du Monde, du 17ème Congrès des Fédéralistes Mondiaux avec 600 congressistes venus de 30 pays (dont une centaine de japonais et une centaine d'américains). De plus c'est la première fois que les militants des deux voies du mondialisme se retrouvaient dans le même endroit, la Sorbonne, mise à leur disposition par le Recteur Robert Mallet, Chancelier des Universités de Paris.

Deux voies du mondialisme ? La voie des Fédéralistes Mondiaux et la voie des Citoyens du Monde. Les premiers veulent travailler avec les instances en place : les gouvernements, les députés, les ministres, les Agences des Nations Unies; les seconds, au contraire, pensent qu'il faut provoquer une poussée populaire, qu'il faut que chaque citoyen prenne conscience de sa responsabilité sur le plan mondial, qu'il faut mondialiser des communes et des villes et qu'ainsi le peuple poussera les hommes politiques dans la voie du mondialisme. Nombreux sont ceux, qui comme moi, considèrent qu'il faut utiliser les deux voies.

En séance inaugurale le Recteur Mallet, Président du Comité Permanent Mondialiste affirmera que ce rassemblement constitue un événement que la Sorbonne inscrira dans les journées fastes de son calendrier historique. Les nombreuses commissions des deux organisations ont présenté des résolutions qui, si elles étaient mises en application, remédieraient au « désordre

actuel caractérisé par la loi de la jungle entre nations souveraines », ainsi que le qualifiait Roger Wellhoff, Directeur du Registre International des Citoyens du Monde. Tant il est vrai qu'à l'ère planétaire, on ne peut concevoir, selon Aurelio Peccei, fondateur du Club de Rome, l'humanité divisée comme elle l'est maintenant.

Pour éviter les méfaits de l'égoïsme des souverainetés nationales, les mondialistes fédéralistes mondiaux, citoyens du monde, veulent créer des lois mondiales en faisant vivre une démocratie au niveau de la planète. Car si les hommes trouvent normal de déléguer une part de leur souveraineté à des représentants pour régler les problèmes de la commune, du département ou du district, de la nation et bientôt de l'Europe, il faut qu'ils apprennent à déléguer leur propre souveraineté au niveau mondial pour régler les problèmes mondiaux dont dépend leur survie.

C'est ainsi qu'une chambre du peuple mondial est en train de naître grâce aux votes transnationaux, avec déjà un corps électoral de 50.000 personnes réparties dans une centaine de pays. Les 10 premiers délégués élus au niveau mondial à un Congrès des Peuples ont, lors de la grande réunion publique de Paris le 5 juillet 1977 conclu ainsi leur APPEL :

Nous demandons aux dirigeants des Etats-Nations d'accepter un transfert partiel de la souveraineté de leur peuple au profit d'Institutions Mondiales, en particulier dans les domaines suivants : maintien de la paix, lutte contre la faim, protection de la biosphère, respect des droits de l'homme, équilibre démographique, organisation économique et monétaire de la planète car, faute d'un tel transfert de souveraineté, ils porteraient la responsabilité des catastrophes mondiales à venir.



Hommage from UAI

It is my great pleasure to come here today on behalf of the Union of International Associations and pay tribute to the International Federation of Library Associations on the occasion of its fiftieth Anniversary. My particular pleasure in coming here stems from much the same feeling of kinship, identity and other mutual affinities, as we described two years ago, in this very building, when the sister-organisation of both UAI and IFLA, the International Federation for Documentation, celebrated its 80th anniversary. An anniversary which was in honour of our illustrious ancestors. Henri La Fontaine and Paul Otlet, men who were both pioneers in the true sense of the word : Mondialists before the word was even coined; innovators in world-wide librarianship; founding, in 1895, The - International Institute of Bibliography », and, later adapting Melvil Dewey's system, they introduced Universal Decimal Classification.

In a most courageous pioneering spirit they undertook the compilation of the famous « Universal Bibliographic Repertory », in which they drew up a methodical inventory of both past and current documents, laboriously writing some twelve million cards by hand, at a time when there was no recourse to the aid of computers, classification systems or xerox machines.

Dr. Helmut Arntz, the president of FID, did not hesitate to use the word genius in referring to Otlet, the author of « Monde », in whom is summed up the life-long experience of a documentalist and sociologist and specialist in international and transnational relations, long before human science had

discovered this new aspect of open society.

History, which preserves so many events which ultimately turn out to be insignificant, often passes by the more essential questions and facts, and it may be that this would account for the fact that the younger generation is largely unaware of what it owes to its forefathers in the field of documentation.

For our part, our own way of expressing gratitude was to publish, on an experimental basis, the first survey of world-wide problems and their innumerable interrelationships.

Whether we are librarians documentalists or associationists, we all share the same problems, we all thirst for fundamental liberties, for intellectual freedom and for the right of individuals to form associations in the pursuit of their interests — without hindrance.

All of us share the same universal calling, and think along with the Poet, that the the Mind's limits are our only boundaries.

The coincidence of such qualities and roles is sometimes represented by one person, as is the case with your Honorary President, Mr. Herman Liebaers, a member of our Institute for many years, and a man who is now responsible for most important functions, where he remains faithful to his peers and constantly demonstrates his concern for their future.

I am very pleased to note that your congress is honoured by the patronage of UNESCO and by the presence of its distinguished Director-General. Mr. M'Bow. The civilization of the Universal, which takes a place of prime importance in the international cultural organization, proceeds through free expression of thought, and through free access to books, as the means of cul-

tural exchange that « great form in movement », to use J.P. Sartre's expression.

It is your much regretted predecessor, René Maheu, Mr. Director-General, who gave a definition for our world of associations, calling it the Unesco of people. We know from experience that an international body ought to be fully aware of the effect of spiritual, social, cultural and scientific forces as represented by the associations which the United Nations terms NGO's.

The contribution of the NGO's to the Nairobi General Conference is well known and a simple glance at the table of contents of the « Medium-Term Programme » makes one realize the importance given to the - global conception of world-wide problems », to the « inseparable cultural and social aspects » of an order which cannot be solely economic as well as the place given to what is nicely termed development of « service to man and to men ».

Moreover, express mention was made of libraries and archives in the last paragraph of part A of the resolution of 29 November 1976.

In this the gratifying impression that new light is dawning amongst the states and their delegates who have not always perceived from within the enclosure of their own sovereignty the identity, independence, value and significant contribution of the world of associations without whom, as Rostand said about the sun, « things would not be what they are » — here meaning all programmes of international organizations.

Speaking on behalf of a global institute of long standing, devoted to the problems of associations and eager to serve their common interests, I think I am entitled to express their feelings in this address.

This is a translation of a speech given originally in French at the IFLA congress which was held in Brussels, September, 1977, by Robert Fenaux, Secretary General of UAI.

In the excellent description of your Federation which Ms. Margreet Wijnstroom was kind enough to write for the periodical of the UIA, which has changed its name from « *International Associations* » to « *Transnational Associations* » — your Secretary-General said that IFLA was perhaps one of the most privileged of organizations, in that the primary material of librarians is international by definition and the people of the book world, were among the very first to go beyond national borders.

There is now a word to express this going beyond borders : the word « *Transnational* » coined by the French lawyer Prélôt as early as 1920 and officially recognized by the American lawyer Jessup in his « *Transnational Law* ». UA1 was responsible for having this word accepted by the International Council for the French Language (CILF) as a well founded neologism, and indeed you will find it in the forthcoming supplement of the Robert dictionary.

As far as the full meaning of the word is concerned, the experts in private and public international organizations came to unanimous agreement at an important conference held in Geneva last November. Librarians will find the Minutes of this conference amongst their latest acquisitions.

« *Transnationality* » represents a kind of return to the sources of another age, before the borders imposed by sov-

eigns impeded the intellectual and material flow of ideas and books, but it involves, above all, the open society of the people, as announced by Bergson, in contrast with the closed society of states.

I should like to end my homage to the world of Librarians with this vision of

the future, apologizing to them for taking the liberty to upset their customary approach, I mean in their use of references. In fact the ambiguity of internationality is so well established that in asking you today to adopt the word « *transnational* » in your classification, I somehow feel that I am disturbing Mr. Bergeret in his peaceful daily stroll..

As you will remember Mr. Bergeret was a character of Anatole France whose father owned a book store and who owned one himself before being appointed to the Library of the French Senate, the same Anatole France who was a famous member of our corporation and who, reversing the usual process, « *mettant la bibliothèque dans ses livres* » — « *put his library into his books* ».

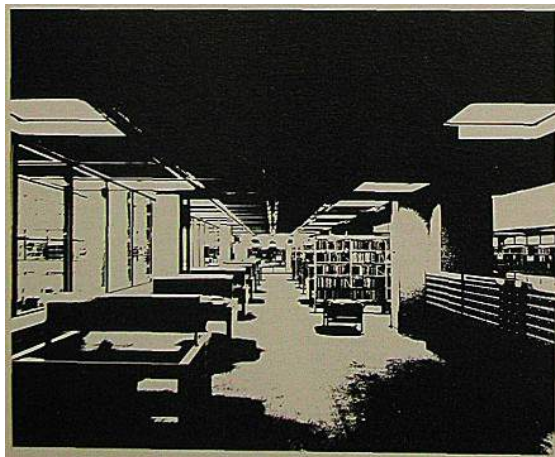
But on reading your programme I am sure that in this age of fast moving History, the Librarian of today is certainly no longer the « *Curator* » of yesterday.

And who knows ? As the transmission of information, culture and knowledge takes on new shapes and forms, in the future — this « *Future* » about which Robert Cailliot will talk at the end of the congress — you might be made to adopt a different name, unless you believe that there is a permanent guardian for all things, which would bring you back to the alpha and omega of the Bible, the inspired book.



Birmingham Public Library. UK

Photographs by courtesy of the John Madin Design group



Organizational systems versus network organization : II

This continues the discussion which originally took place 18-20 November, 1976, in Montreal. Part 1 was published in « Transnational Associations » N° 9, pp. 360.

H Traditionally, networks have been thought of as collections of nodes joined by lines. Now when people talk about a system they often draw diagrams that look very similar to this. They simply draw boxes with arrows between them. Now I think that is the basic difference. There is a difference in the notion of the system where you have, say, various boxes with flows between them and so on, and the network. In the sense that the network is a representation of some substantial material object whereas a system represents process or abstractions. In other words, each of the boxes in the system represents something that is going on, perhaps some kind of communication or a creative process, or some process of combining elements or separating elements, or whatever. In a network the individual nodes actually represent entities or positions. It's a more fundamental kind of representation and I personally have worked much more with this sort of representation than with systems. To put it very simply, the nodes represent simple objects or concepts or whatever. But if they represent concepts, that departs from their being something that exists, something tangible. Let me give you an example of a concept. For instance, one field that I've worked in is in modelling human memory in which I used nodes to represent concepts such as - warm ». But what is it ? It's a simple concept. It's not a conglomeration of ideas. It's not a process or a set of equations or a transformation. A node is just a thing we can somehow deal with, that we can separate as an entity, and we can also postulate that this thing has a relationship to other entities. Anyway a system is definitely a more complex notion. It requires more definition of what's going on and it usually involves a flow, a dynamic process. A network is much simpler. It exists in and of itself, even if a network isn't doing anything, it's still there.

X How does a network do this ?
H At this point it might be useful to talk about particular kinds of networks because we are talking about a mathematical object which is very general and networks can be applied to lots of situations. Let's take a biological example. If you take a micro-organism, you can think of the cells of the micro-organism as being a network because they are very closely connected. Each cell does communicate with

its neighbours. So you can think of this as a communicational network. Now this network definitely does something. It somehow manages to grow, to propagate, to feed itself, and so on. So networks do things in particular contexts. If you can conceptualize some material object or some organism as a network, then you can talk about what it does, and the interesting thing is trying to figure out how it does that given its structure.

B We have different concepts of network, control networks for example. Here you are talking about a biological example, you are talking about a way a network grows. Now I've been interested in the distinction between the way a network grows according to a fixed pattern and the way a network might evolve. In other words how it adopts a new pattern, a distinct pattern.

H Have any of you ever heard of the mathematical game called « life » ? It's really a kind of a process. What he does is he divides a plane surface into a grid pattern, and then he puts some entities into some of the cells. These represent things that exist and that grow. They have the power to propagate or they will also vanish under certain conditions. What he does is he goes through steps, one step, after another and at each step some of these entities will (according to these rules) either appear or disappear in the cells. So if you have an evolving network, if you are evolving according to very simple rules, he has shown that these networks can expand, they can contract, they can throw out branches, they can break up into distinct networks which actually move away from each other, and so on. They do all kinds of amazing things depending on their shape at any one time and the distribution of the entities. For instance starting from an initial shape, the system will go through a number of transformations. It may expand and then contract, and eventually it may reach a stable point where it just oscillates, it can do a flip-flop kind of thing. There are a lot of people now working with this sort of network, and seeing how they evolve different patterns.

X You know you just used the word « system ». Could you go back to the biological cell and show the network of the cell. One back. You've described the network of the cell, how is the cell a system ?

H Now you can think of an individual cell as a system in the sense that it does

certain things. A system generally has inputs and outputs and transformations upon them, so the cell takes in food, takes in oxygen, it creates certain proteins and so on. It does a certain amount of work and also sends off some products for other cells.

E I was going to say that's exactly what the system does.

X I don't see any difference between that description that you've just given and the network, at least in the case of a human /social network. You could visualise a human being as a system as a whole, or as a network of smaller components, each of which is a little system.

A Well, the distinction they think you were trying to make was that in one case you said that the network is there (whether it's doing anything or not) and the system is doing something. I would argue in the case of any living network it is doing something whether we value that production or not, whether we call it production, whether we call it doing something. The very act of being is doing something.

H There is no argument here. I just talked about a network as an abstract concept. As soon as you talk about a network as a living system or a living organ then it is doing something.

A Yes, but a network can exist without influencing outputs in the sense that you just used the term. The example of the « invisible college » is one which I keep in mind. A group of people who share papers, ideas, and so forth could conceivably do that without the concept of input as we know it. It is the people individually who are perhaps getting the input. They are generating the information which flows through me network. It doesn't ever have to go outside. Now you could call it a closed system I suppose, but that diverts the nature of the discussion.

H We shouldn't quibble about terminology. What we should try to get at is the concepts involved. A network is something that consists of nodes and arcs. Now just for terminology's sake, let's say that a system consists of components and links between them. Now there is no reason that you cannot view a system as a network. You can say this system is a network of components, you can say that if you want to. My only argument is that in order to make the concept of system meaningful, each component must itself have dynamic properties. In other words, it does not

get you anywhere if you create a large system that is just static. X A network can just sit there. You can conceptualize a network without attributing any particular movement or change to its components. Y Is not there a question of control involved here when you were talking about the system earlier on ? There was a notion that the component of the system had things coming into and out of it. it was transforming them ? A Would you then say that the nodes of a network do not change ? The only thing that can happen is that the network grows by producing more nodes or less nodes, but the nodes themselves do not do anything. The most consistent thing is the transforming...

H Strictly speaking yes. There's no reason you can't have a network in which you take the nodes and you put something in each of the nodes, something that does something but that does not change the structure of the networks. You see, the structure of the network is intrinsic to the network itself, whether those nodes do something or not. A good example is the kinship network, because you can define a kinship network without worrying about what the individuals are doing. In other words you just draw a family tree and there it is.

Now, you can also consider each of these nodes as a functioning individual and that individual is some kind of system or organism, and you can also have these people relating to each other by human behavioural interactions.

A What I hear you saying is that a network is simply a representation of a system. I, mean I know that it's not and you probably won't agree with that, but that is what I am deriving from what you are saying.

H I am saying a network can be viewed as a system but that the network has a fundamental structure which is something peculiar to the network whereas the structure that we attribute to systems is an abstraction that we've created. It is a convenient type of modeling device that we've created, in order to separate the functions of a certain whole or organism, or portion of society, or whatever. The boxes in a system representation are abstractions we've created. We decided that there are certain components or certain functions which are being performed, and it's useful to conceptualize them this way. A network is a more fundamental structure which we are somehow perceiving in the thing that we are trying to model. We take that as given before we even talk about change or dynamism, it's a fairly simple distinction.

X In both cases you have an abstraction. The same natural system can be conceptualized as various networks or as various systems. It seems that you think that the process character in the system case, is not only in the flows between the boxes, but also in

the boxes. Whereas in the network case, it could only be in the connections, the nodes themselves are not doing anything.

H I am saying that these nodes themselves could be systems, could have system properties attributed to them. In fact they can be subdivided.

X So all you say is that they are not analysed further at the given modeling stage; that would also hold for each about system box.

H It's not necessary to analyse them in order to create this model.

X Tell us about topology. I think may-, be we are worn out.

Y I don't agree with you that this is a waste of time. I am beginning to think that it's really quite important, because after all we structure thought through language and sometimes we

versus the social network and you'd be talking about quite different things. Z We might be talking about the same thing in different ways.

X Could we also look at this. The main reason why computer people find that systems work better is that they represent the flow of control. R What about their use of data « network » versus computer « systems... »?

H Let's talk about telephones. Now what is a telephone « network » ? Very simply a telephone network is a bunch of little phones that are connected together. There is a phone in every house and there are lines linking them and some of the links go through central clearing houses and so on, and then they go back down to other phones; a telephone « system » is something much more complicated.

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talk about systems and we aren't sure what it is exactly we are saying. We talk about the telephone « system » and yet we talk about the telephone « network » and we mean something different by those two concepts, but in spite of all this time we've spent if I had to write an examination on the difference between the two. I would find it still difficult.

Z Could we address ourselves to the telephone system versus the telephone network ?

X Presumably one can prove something with this network theory and presumably the kind of things you can prove with network theory are different from the kind of things you can prove with certain kinds of system theory.

Y If you want to talk about people you could talk about the social system

E So the physical network is there. It may or may not be used. It may only be used from time to time. Just like a ditch in the ground, it's there. Sometimes the rain gets in and water runs in it. You can break one of those links — you can move a node, etc.

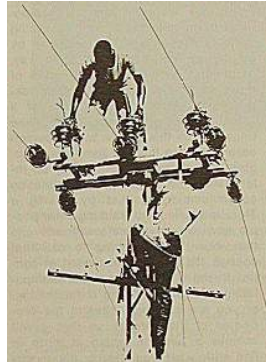
H The telephone system is something much more complicated. In fact, I wouldn't presume to define that in any particular way because any individual in Bell Telephone might define that differently, depending on his function. One way to look at it would be in terms of the telephone information system, in other words how is information transmitted, how is it routed. It's all done by electronic hardware. Now there is another level you can look at the system, that's the human decision level and that goes a little further : how are rates set ? How are lines administered ? How is policy ma-

de in terms of how phonos are maintained, how they are installed ? How is the whole organization created which will support this ? The former can be automated but not the latter. The key distinction seems to be in effect the network gives you the set of constraints. Z When you didn't have automatic exchanges you worked through operators and there were certain limited possibilities — the rat@ of flow of messages, the manner of using them and all the rest of it. The system is conditioned by the constraints that the network describes. The minute you speak in terms of greater flow and the way it's being used, you are talking about a system. In this sense, most of the policy decisions in the telephone system do not take into account all the actual nodes of the network. What they do is they take a lump sum, the averages, forecasts. They think of them in a conglomerate sense. They are forced to because they can't possibly look at everyone.

A It would be really helpful if you took the same distinctions and transferred it out of the telephone network or system to say a political network or system. Let's try that. H You can think of a social network as a network of individuals, do you want to look at it at that level. It's up to us to choose a level : people, organizations, states, etc. So here's individual people, P_1 , P_2 , etc. Now in this case it's a bit more complicated because you don't have the fixed links. You might want to consider it as a dynamic network in which different people are associating with each other at different times. That gets kind of complicated. The minute you itemize it you are talking about a system. If you talk about a network that changes at each instant then you are right, it becomes very difficult to deal with it, certainly on a theoretical basis. A What I thought you were leading toward was a definition that would say that one could define those links between p_1 and p_2 as not being active all the time. They don't require any physical connection. They really are like the ditches before the rainfall. They are predispositions, they are communicational predispositions so to speak. But they have characteristics. E You know what bothers me every time we discuss the nodes, we get into trouble because there is an unknown quantity like what happens when we don't get free passage of information, or we get distortion. So because you have a change of a message going through, then you say you no longer look at that as a network. You start worrying about maybe that's a system. H I don't see why that should bother you because in effect the node is a link, it has the same kind of problem. You've got to look at it in terms of the physical constraints or institutional constraints. Within that you then de-

termine how it operates ; which is the system aspect. If we want to make a distinction rather than engage in semantic exercises, we might just say

that for our own purposes, the minute we begin to talk about the « thing » that has variations in flows or patterns, we are talking about « systems » but ' when we refer to « networks » we really have to say what the constraints are within which all that effort operates, whether physical or biological (at any point in time), because moving from the operator to an automated system means that we have changed the technical constraint.



UNESCO

X We talked about time variant networks and certainly in electrical network theory all networks have time variance, they keep changing. Y So that the networks themselves would change but not what they are doing. What they are doing does not take place in time if they do anything that takes place in time they become systems.

H I think we are quibbling over terminology here. You could call it a system but it still retains all the basic properties of the network, so it's a time variant network.

A We are only quibbling over terminology if in fact we confine this to the mathematical description. As soon as we try to apply that to social systems, we are not quibbling about technical terminology anymore. We have to know the difference.

H I think if you look at it in the application context of a particular problem then we'll find that we won't be worrying about the words we are using. It'll become clear as to what kind of model suits it best and whether you choose to call it a network or a system-type network.

X It might be easy for us to represent something which doesn't change with

time as a network, but we may be obliged to use such system representation when we are talking about something which does change. Y It's not only time, it's also complexity that's important.

B You made a distinction between a pattern and a process and it seemed to me that if your distinction is that a network is a pattern and a system is a process then I would disagree with that in the sense that a pattern is also a process only it's of a different duration.

Z A network can be described apart from its function is a sentence on which we ought to agree or not. There's no such thing as a system apart from its function.

X What about the solar system ?

Y The solar system functions but not in a purposeful manner. Well, purposeful in terms of man's purposes. But there are certain systems that we can describe and that we cannot control, and this is where the question of control comes in. They do vary with time, but we don't necessarily have any says as to the process, as to how they function. However we can describe them and use a systems-type of description. I guess, we could differentiate in the sense that a network can be static whereas a system is usually or invariably dynamic.

H Consider a chart that describes a dynamic system. The chart itself may not change but what is going on, what is represented, is a changing system. So we have a diagram that describes a static structure initially. Now once we've defined the terms of that structure, we can then presuppose certain kinds of changes, even evolution of the structure itself.

X Does it become a system ?

H It doesn't have to become a system unless you choose to view it in this way, and then you would no longer be designating individual units as the components of your system. You would be designating some kind of processes or relationships.

A Can I ask you a question ? I think we've sort of been haggling around this and I don't believe we really should. Is the way you're describing it a more or less accepted way of dealing with it among mathematicians.

H I'm giving you the « party line ». A Now the question. We may be in a different party. We may have a different party line. It's important for us to know. Will the biologist accept this ? The mathematician does, the mathematician accepts this, now will the biologist accept this ?

C Well, the biologist can choose to use that.

A Will the economist accept this? He would.

Y The interesting thing is though that there is no party line. I did an overview on the use of systems analysis in the federal government for an applied

systems analysis conference last year.

I had a researcher going asking all the departments : what do you dot that you call « systems analysis » ? Everybody called what they were doing systems analysis because it's now a sexy thing; they want to be in on it. What we did was to differentiate in terms of purpose, namely whether they identified the control variables, so that some people making a decision could find their activity of some use. This was the key in terms of what was usefully called systems analysis.

Z We are getting back to the question of control

A This would be useful because some of us were worried about it, partly because of people constantly asking questions as to whether we are playing

a real distinction between networks and systems ? The answer surely has to be I don't know. Maybe no one can answer that question. But what we can usefully do is say that what we do mean by networks is this, and that we are convinced we're not playing with words.

B What I am interested in is the new sexy use of networks. It is now being used because it's sexy. Why do the people use it in this new way ? I want to make a distinction between that use and the widespread use of systems.

Y For what it's worth I never heard, in all the discussions that I had interviewing all those people, any use of the word network. Not even once. They take it for granted that what in effect you are talking about is relating boxes, decision makers, or data, phenomena, and when you set up your system you've got to specify these relationships.

A On the question of control. I want to stick to that because of what the degree of control differentiates from a policy point. From what you've just said, would you accept the notion that when you aggregate from networks you tend to get systems ?

H I would agree with that in general. How do we control networks ? First of all, let's look at the ways we could do it. Let's not think of a static network but of a network in which there are interactions taking place, so that the individual components are occasionally interchanging information, or it could be goods or whatever. A network is really only a snapshot at one moment of time. You could have a picture which represents the interactions over a period of one month or you can have an instantaneous picture.

A Are we agreeing on that, are we buying that network is simply a synchronie slide ?

H I think someone mentioned earlier that certain forces within the network may be active at certain times but that the network as a whole can be considered as representing all the potential activity which is possible, all the potential relationships which are possible.

Thon at any given moment a particular snapshot will give you certain values of the parameters in the network. For example, the Intensity of the activities of a certain person or node, or the intensity of the activity across certain arcs.

X We are all caught up with the idea of potential, that a network is a set of potentialities and that only when they are called into play are you going to get anything out of that photograph.

H A network can describe the total potential of a complex system and then at each instant of time we can describe the actual activity level of that system. Anyway, how do we control it ? One way to control it is to change the relationships between certain components of the network, either by inducing some kind of closer association or by cutting off the association some way, or perhaps by changing the nature of these associations. Again, I am speaking very generally if you think of a social system, you could try to make transfer from this person to this person easier or more fluid by somehow changing the process by which they do interrelate. That might be by facilitating communication or just by having a T-group session and teaching these people how to communicate with one another. Now I'm not going to call that control. It's not a precise kind of control in the sense you are not manipulating. All you are doing is facilitating, or you are somehow altering the properties of the network so that it will achieve a function which is more in line with what you desire. It's a way of working towards a goal.

X The control is being done from the outside of the network is it ? You describe an outside agent, whereas in the system case control is inside the system.

H Well, we can talk about system afterwards. I think that in both cases you can have control either within a system or without, but to me the idea of control implies someone external to the system who has some overall goals and is trying to affect them by playing with the system somehow.

B The one thing I like about human networks is that there are people interacting with one another toward a common end. I think one reason they've come into existence is because they are difficult to control. They are difficult either for a single person or for an outside group to control. In a human system, if you attempt to control one of the links, uncontrolled links will be found or created. It's adaptability or robustness. Networks, as opposed to hierarchies, have alternative paths so that nobody can seize them. If you seize them if you seize a network in one place, it gets away in another. People feel more secure operating in a network.

Z Is that a necessary characteristic ? And if so, isn't that redundancy ?

X Are you talking about this tendency to create alternative paths ?

A I am thinking of real networks as I know them and trying to abstract and see how they are represented, to see whether they can be represented in these terms.

Y Well, I think the subtlety of control has a lot to do with it. In other words the behaviour of the human animal is such that, as we mentioned before, he can resist any obvious manipulation.

X But let's talk about trying to control the network as a whole. The network functions for a purpose. People join up to stop something, or plan to exchange information about ecology or physics or something else. Suppose you want to stop an exchange of information you can have a very difficult time because you are going to have to really end the whole network.

Z When you can anticipate all the alternative pathways then you are in a better position to control.

Y In economics if you are ever going to evaluate, you've got to exercise your imagination but in order to make it a meaningful policy-relevant exercise, that imagination has to have a sense of network, that is a sense of the potential relationships as well as the actual relationships that might exist.

H Well, in any case if you are trying to control a network it will probably not help just to alter certain portions of it, you'd probably have to effect the change in all the links and all the means of relating the transfer functions that exist.

A I see that as a useful observation about networks.

B I'm not convinced that there are examples of networks that can be controlled. Let's take the telephone network versus the telephone system. You can talk about the Bell system which is something the Bell Company can control in the United States but they cannot control the telephone network and the network which links the Bell network (the U.S. part of the network) to the European part. The telephone network stretches inter-continently and only part of that is controlled by the Bell system. So the network cannot be controlled. I'm looking for a better example.

A Would you agree that networks cannot be controlled ?

H Well, I'll say that if you can isolate a network, if you can definitely put boundaries around it and say that's your domain of interest and that there is nothing outside the network that could affect it, then you can control it. But the trouble is anything that we try to model as a fine network always has little connections leading outside of that domain.

B A good example I think are the innumerable cases in which secret police « neutralized » political revolutionaries by putting them in jail, by sup-

pressing some of their links, but effectively pails of the network probably continue to exist sometimes for 20-30 years. They may be reduced to ineffectuality, although sometimes the network reconstitutes itself. But is it possible to control it? It would seem to me that for long periods of time you can, but maybe by not only suppressing certain links and isolating certain people in that network, but also by being aware of temporarily inactive elements in the network.

Y From what you were saying I would say that you could destroy it, using your example, by just eliminating all the nodes, in this case the people.

X Well, you may not be able to exercise complete control but it turns out in the case of Russia that for about 17 years Lenin's principal aide, Roman Malinovsky, was a police agent.

Z He was controlling the network?

X He was certainly influencing it sufficiently for long periods of time to make certain things come out the way somebody outside the network wanted them to happen.

B I would accept that but I think there's a big difference between influence and control. In the end of course the network took over.

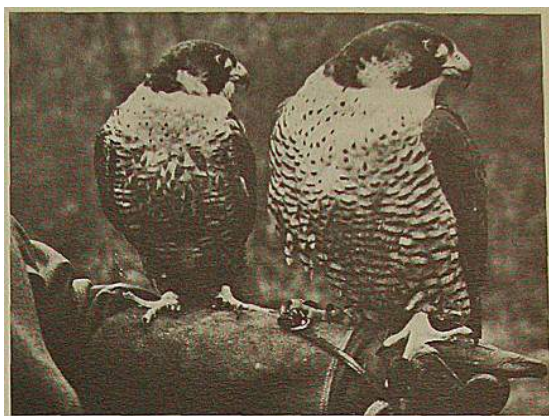
H What we mean by influence is not control. When I use the word control I meant influence on a day to day basis so that the progress, whatever the organism was trying to do, was shaped in a certain way. In the example of the network of people trying to stop nuclear plants, alternatives were always chosen which didn't threaten the nuclear plant. That was a good example where the network allowed itself to be controlled by an outside force.

B I can see that there is a distinction to be made here. The first part of that example described a network which did a variety of things. It had a variety of purposes. It kept generating new purposes. At that stage it was a network. When we get on to the second part, suddenly some of them had this new purpose, namely the anti-nuclear thing. When this purpose emerged when the plant was going to be installed, when it became a threat — that galvanized the network into a particular configuration.

X I understood that the issue created what could be termed a whole new network — they had people who never worked there before — new nodes.

B But it also had a special kind of structure which was explained to some extent. As far as I am concerned my interpretation would be that part of the network was galvanized into a new form which I would consider to be a system or organization. The way those links were drawn the information was passing out from the centre to the periphery. It was admitted that they were organizational links.

Y And people from the periphery travelled to the centre to do their communication.



L. Viguier

B Yes, but there wasn't horizontal communication between the different elements of the periphery which is part of the characteristic of the network as they originally defined it. So I think there are two levels. This is in effect the core of the distinction.

Z The issue changed the form and the network became controllable for a particular purpose.

A Could we just broaden the notion about slipping from the network to the system? Could we perhaps just hear about the controls in the systems in order to get this conceptually together?

H OK, I guess we've made it clear that if you try to go into a network and just alter it by just changing certain patterns you are likely to have a lot of consequences that you do not predict. Maybe continuous control is one way of avoiding that but that takes a lot of energy. You need a very complex control mechanism.

A Aren't we saying that any system or any network operates within an invisible web of constraints be it legal, social, cultural, etc. and there is a kind of space within which you operate which changes, of course from moment to moment, and once you've specified that network you are not going to be able to describe the system to control it.

H Consider this case: let's assume that you have control. A welfare system sets up certain goals namely that whoever wants to see a doctor should be able to see a doctor. We have a constraint in the sense that there are just so many doctors. Then you find that time per patient goes from 30 to 15 minutes because of the way in which the system is being used. But we then

set another constraint, namely no patient on the average will have less than 15 minutes. When we do that we then have to control people. We then have to say within these goals, constraints, configurations we don't know what would happen if we put a dollar deferent fee. Now you then have a different network when you add that particular variable. The network is how people will act: patient to doctor, patient to hospital. But the rate at which the patients move is a system function.

B You're associating quantity with system, quality with network.

H Well, the only problem there is knowledge or information mushrooming to the extent that you can't control all the information that you have. To design an ideal system you want to use as little information as you can and control as much as you can, or know as much as you can about what is happening. The problem is selecting the right points at which to get you information.

X Maybe one could look at some of the situations where one would intentionally use network rather than systems analysis. I find systems « sexier ». They seem to be able to do everything.

H They are much more general. A system description can be used for almost any kind of dynamic processing: social, biological, organizational, systems are much more flexible because the concepts are so broad. A network is a very specific type of structure and people often misuse the notion of a network where it just does not apply.

A But hang on a second, you are quite correct where you can define the

boundaries. When you can't define the boundaries you have to go back to network.

H If you can't find boundaries, that may mean that you can't do anything at all. It doesn't mean the network will necessarily help you anymore with assessing the problem.

B One of the problems that I have come across is that in dealing with many different kinds of organizations you can define what's happening within each organization, but you run into big problems when you try to find out what happens between organizations.

H OK I can see what you are trying to say. In other words in a system you want to get a very detailed description of the behaviour and interaction of all the components which may not be possible, whereas you could create a network model which at least shows the existence of those components and the fact that they are related in some distant way whatever it is. In a system you need a detailed description of the behaviour or the performance of all the components as well as the interaction between those components. It may not be possible to obtain this kind of description. You see the boxes which we use are really short-hand notations for aggregations of people. Even in the case of an individual, we don't know enough about the human psyche. The person's mood may change from day to day, and so forth. You are dealing with generalities, the predictability of which is not too high.

C I think a very nice example of this is a biological system. We were taught to model a cell as a system and what you get to realize is that a biological system is so complex that it's almost impossible to figure out how to control it, because you cannot really describe it. Even a simple cell is incredibly complicated, let alone a conglomeration of cells. And yet we know that these constitute a system, and we know that it works. In fact it's a self-regulating system. There are all kinds of enzymes and various glands and organs manufacturing the proper amounts of chemicals to maintain this incredible balance throughout the body.

B Have you seen the metabolic pathways chart? It's a big chart about 150 X 100 cm. It represents all the processes within the cell and the links between the different enzymes. Now what intrigues me is that I don't think that could be defined as a system, but it can at least be represented as a network.

C This is essentially what we try to do, namely to represent the cell as a network, realizing that we can never hope for an accurate systems description of it.

B What you are saying there sounded really good but then, as I began to think about it, what you are saying is that a

network is an ill-defined system. It's a system in which we simply can't specify the interaction between the components or the nodes. H No, what I was saying was that if you have a system which cannot be well-defined, you can at least give an ill-defined network representation of that system. It's not to say that all network representation must be ill-defined. In physical sciences you can define it more precisely.

Z All systems are natural but some of them are more natural than others in the sense that self-regulation appears in forests, in cells, in something which pertains to the biosphere itself but it doesn't seem to appear in what you were saying about a telephone network. And why? Because telephone networks are a small fragment of a big complicated system. We sort of look at the local complexity and so I think... (end of tape).

A Network Transition

Christian de Laet, who has personally supported UIA-related initiatives in recent years, has now moved to the position of Science Advisor to the Commonwealth Secretariat (Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1 Y5HX, UK).

While at Concordia University (Montreal), just prior to this move, he was responsible for initiating a meeting on « Exploring the Network Alternative », which was the subject of a report in the September issue of Transnational Associations. The meeting was linked to initiatives of the International Foundation for Social Innovation, Mankind 2000, Union of International Associations, and the World Future Studies Federation.

There have been several other interesting efforts to stimulate a network approach. One on which we hope to report shortly is that of Robert Theobald (Box 2240, 153 1 / 2 Jefferson Street, Wickenburg, Arizona 85358, USA) who has initiated a « Personal Linkage System » as a way to find people across community lines. Some 10,000 people are expected to be involved around the world by late 1979. Another approach is represented by the



« Networking Conference », held in August, 1977, at Another Place Farm (RFO 103, Greenville, NH 03048, USA). This conference explored human connections (social, political, economic, cultural and familial); showing how the individual is part of larger human networks, how he/she interacts with them, moulds them, and is moulded by them. The key figures at the conference were also responsible for the report (see facing page) on « Experiences in Networking ».

In his new position, Mr de Laet would like to continue to contribute in supporting such initiatives, possibly as a focal point or « switchboard »; — « Whether in anticipation of structural crises looming all over the world, or in recognition of the obstacles to meeting pressing world problems, or merely to bring about a State of the Art report on « Networking »,

Experiences in Networking *

The workshop itself was an experiment in functioning on the network model : we functioned non-hierarchically, aimed at maximizing the ability of each person to contribute from her / his experience and insights, assumed and respected the expertise of each participant, and took from people's experience on all levels from the microcosm (the single human being) to the macrocosm (international networks, universal consciousness) and found the possibilities for generalizing from one level to another. From these transferable aspects, we attempted to formulate a general picture of what makes a network in practice among people.

Two participants acted as facilitator and recorder, each functioning as a channel for the needs of the group as a whole, working to help manifest the mind and consciousness of the group. Attempt was made to remain conscious of and responsive to the feeling-state (interest level, comfort, involvement) of the participants in the meeting individually and as a group, and to make the work of the meeting flow from the feeling of connectedness and mutuality of the group.

The first step in the process of determining the agenda was to determine the interest and concerns of each participant in the workshop. Each person in turn laid out the questions she/he wished to explore. The facilitator synthesized all of this information and came up with five questions for us to address.

1. What characterizes a network : examples from experience.
2. The place of leadership in a network; the question of the existence of hierarchy in a network.
3. The network of : a person, a person's relationships, a person in the world.
4. The question of the interrelationship of networks.
5. The question of network vulnerability, information distribution, the dynamic of inclusion in or exclusion from networks.

(*) Extracts from the report of a workshop held during the meeting on « Exploring the Network Alternative » Montreal, 18-20 November 1976. The report of the latter meeting was reproduced in «Transnational Associations» No 9 on pages 352-365.

In the course of our six-hour meeting, we did not formally pass on from the first question to the others. We discussed the characteristics of a network first laying out the concepts which each of us includes in our personal understanding of what a network is, then discussing the networks in which each of us is or has been involved. Our discussion of the networks in which we are involved raised and spoke to all of the other agenda questions.

What characterizes a network ?

Concepts from our personal definitions :

cooperative process
channel of communication
group consciousness
consensus in action
the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.
It was suggested as well that a network is a way of bringing to expression and into relation the dynamic between that which is finite and that which is infinite; and of combining and balancing focused, specific, purposeful awareness and diffuse, wholistic, general awareness.

Suggested characteristics of networks :

lateral
bilateral
two-way communication
modes of input and output
multidirectional flow
equality
accessibility
inequality
flexibility
responsiveness
synthesis of opposites
integration
shared biases
shared values
shared objectives
balance of purposeful existence and communitarian existence.

Suggested functions :

focus without control
linking, interlinking
solidarity
manifesting the dynamic between and balance of the rights and worth of an individual and the rights and worth of a group
personal self-satisfaction
participation
space for self-actualization and personal creativity
affirmation, support, reinforcement.
The synthesis of these words and phrases formed the working definition

which was operative in our further discussion of networks. We found this process of definition by brainstorming, combined with a further discussion of specific existing networks, helpful as part of an ongoing, evolutionary process of defining what a network is.

A summary of functions of networks which were discovered from discussion of existing networks

Shared values, common concern :
Many of the discussed networks came together around shared values or biases, to make a particular kind of change, to protect a shared idea from distortion, to identify all of the options available for dealing with a problem and synthesize.

Information-related functions :
Networks are formed as a way for people to exchange ideas, information and intuitions about a shared concern, to spread information or awareness about a valued concept, to filter information, or to direct the flow of information.

Personal support :
Networks function to sustain the personal growth of network members, for the internal enrichment of participants in the network, for resource sharing, and for reinforcement, increased status, and support for people operating within hierarchies.

Relating to or obviating hierarchies :
Networks serve to open up to public dialog, discussion and solution of problems which are usually or inadequately dealt with within institutions. They serve to modify the decision-making structure of hierarchies, provide alternative information flow within hierarchies, get people together who have common functions or goals within different hierarchies to overcome the structural blockages hierarchies set up, or to overcome the low priority within the hierarchy of a shared value (housing, hunger, for example). Networks serve to increase efficiency, especially in terms of time, of achieving some purpose, by bypassing some levels of authority within bureaucracies. They provide an arena for cooperation between people with a common problem who have to relate to different power structures (for example binational problems of concern to more than one government).

Some questions about networks

which we are part gave rise to some additional questions, which we set down, talked about, but did not answer.

- Can a network be created : are the channels of energy flow created or are they already existent and is building a network opening already existent channels ?
- Can a network be eliminated : if so, what is the standard for tenure of a network ? How many nodes need be eliminated before a network ceases to exist? If people are out of touch is the network still there ? Is a network destroyed if it fails to reach an objective ?
- What constitutes a node : are all the people in a network nodes ? How many people can there be in a node ? The question of the relative importance of nodes the impact of a person can be local, regional, or global. Is each of these people a different kind of node ?

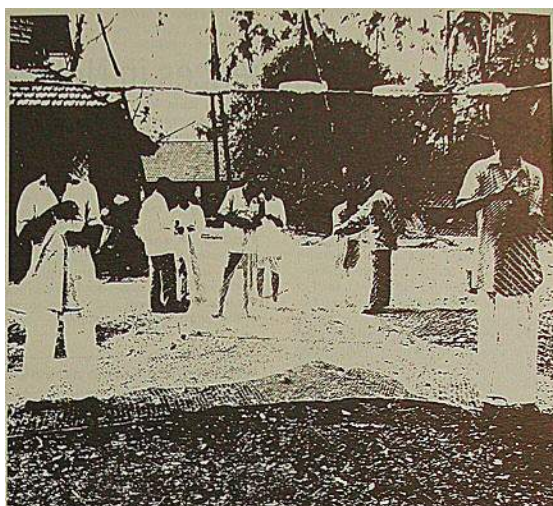
Some thoughts on the question of personal support for people doing networking

Nurturance is necessary to the survival of network and networkers. One needs to be healthy and for one's life to be whole to work well. Networks must have an internal nurturance system. Maturity and security are important; strongly individuated people are necessary.

The problem arises of differentiating the needs of a person that can be met by a network and those which a person must meet for her/him self in other ways — not projecting personal needs (vested interests) on the network in a way that sucks the energy of the whole. People tend to see something that's greater than themselves as being able to meet their needs. When do personal needs take precedence over service to the network ? There needs to be a way for people doing networking to keep an active balance between serving and being served.

If one's material survival is linked to being a networker, it is necessary to be unattached to the income in order to do the work in a way of service and unselfishness. Volunteer work was suggested as an alternate way to overcome the problem of vested interest. Volunteer work combined with holding another job for survival can lead to burn-out.

It was suggested that the job of a networker is to make the network self-sufficient.



UNESCO/Philip Boucas

Thoughts on the question of vested interest at work within institutions and networks

A postulated process of network formation :

1. Initial random involvement in the network based on high ideals.
2. All nodes of the network are of equal value or weight in terms of energy input.
3. Some nodes take on more responsibility voluntarily.
4. A perceived need for quality control develops.
5. Training programs and recruitment are developed.
6. People start working for a combination of dedication and money.
7. The continuation of the institution becomes the vested interest of the people being paid.
8. Institutions which start out serving social or human needs end up perpetuating and exploiting those needs to keep themselves in existence.

Some problems inherent in networks

Expansion-related problems :
— Determining the most viable expansion rate.

- Maintaining open-ness and being inclusive during the growth and expansion process without losing integrity.
- Determining criteria for inclusion, exclusion.

Work-related problems :

- Balancing long-term functions and short-term goals.
- Identifying the level at which the purpose toward which the network is working is common to all participants (the level on which to work).

Follow-up

It was agreed by all participants in the workshop that the kinds of information and experience-sharing which we did were very helpful in terms of broadening and deepening our understanding of what a network is and in terms of the context which that understanding provides for the kinds of work that we do.

We decided to continue our collaboration in the ongoing process of exploring networks, and to become involved with others who share our interests and concerns.

The definitions and characteristics which we set down in the course of this workshop are a beginning step. •

Data Networks and Information Systems for Development

This article comprises extracts from the general report on information systems and public administration prepared by the Data for Development International Association (). The contents are of particular interest in the light of the series of articles on computer conferencing which appeared in the previous issue. The relation between « system » and « network » in this article also merits reflection in the light of the report of the debate on this distinction concluded in this issue (see pages 479-484). Many of the points raised here help clarify the nature of the relationship between organizations in networks, whether or not such networks are computer-based information links.*

The success or failure of a data network does not depend solely upon the technical aspects of its design, or the kind of equipment and facilities used. These, to be sure are important, but the management of data networks — their development, maintenance, and operation — requires that adequate recognition and attention be given to some of the other factors which help contribute to the success or failure of a data network. The more important approaches to improving the management of data networks are examined here and, where appropriate, emphasis is placed on the methodologies and criteria as well as the process through which decision makers can proceed to resolve issues and problems in the management of data networks.

To understand the problems of implementation and maintenance of the data network it is necessary to examine how it operates within its own environment, i.e. its system environment. Elements within the network must be reviewed in relation to their cultural and socio-economic environment.

Design and system failure

An earlier chapter defines the data network as comprising a series of two or more information systems and the links between them. Examples of failures to build information systems or data networks could easily be listed. Failure clearly increases in relation to :

- a) the logical or technical complexity of the system;
- b) the number of bodies involved in its operation;
- c) the complexity of the tasks for which it is designed.

As a generalization it can be said that there is always a risk of failure when an attempt is made to design a system or a network in the mould of an ideal system solution. Failures will not occur in the design phase or in the programming and testing phase, provided necessary financial and personnel resources are given. Failures occur in the implementation phase when this new system has to be superimposed upon an existing administrative pattern. This is partly because the real world is far more complex than can be foreseen by any system designer. Most system designers are well acquainted with the technical requirements of a system. Slightly fewer can handle the logical requirements. Few, if any, can fully master the complexity so that the system satisfactorily answers the demands of flexibility with which it is faced.

As long as the system is only tested against the requirements set up by the designers (even if these do in fact originate from the future users) the actual problems revealing the most critical shortcomings will not appear. Failures are thus only discovered when the system is finally confronted to the users. In most cases it is then too late for a drastic change of any principle design features and the well known procedure of patching up the system design by smaller one-by-one operations starts.

The main mistake is usually made in assuming that the new system design will either fit into an existing pattern of information or data flow, or will substitute for it. If man is replaced by machine this might be true for isolated and defined operations. For larger complex systems this can only be so in the extent to which the system environment

does not demand more flexibility out of the computer system than is technically attainable.

Though man is inferior to the computer

in several aspects his superiority with regard to operational flexibility is enormous. This is extremely important to bear in mind when a data network is designed.

A crucial fact often forgotten by the designers is that the existing pattern of administration, control and data flows cannot be easily translated into a system design. It can be analyzed and work satisfactorily because the system environment for which it was originally designed no longer exists as such. It is more or less unstable with regard to time.

Concept of system

So far the word system has been used for information systems or for data network. In cybernetics the word system is used for something which is a set of interrelated elements. A system can have an unlimited number of properties. The values of the relevant properties constitute the state of the system. Unlike a closed system, an open system has an environment, which is a set of elements and their relevant properties. These elements are not part of the system, but a change in any of them can produce a change in the state of the system. A system's environment is consequently all variables which can affect its state. The state of a system's environment for a specific moment of time can also be defined as the set of its relevant properties at that time. An element in a system can be a system in itself, i.e. a subsystem. From this it follows that a data network in operation is a subsystem of its environment. To some extent it can also express how other elements in this environment are interrelated (with regard to the exchange of data and information).

(*) *Data for Development International Association, 343 bd Romain Rolland, 13009 Marseille, France. The book is published under the title : Data and Development, distributed by : National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161, USA. The editors are responsible for the Pleading and Sub-titles.*

In most cases a data network system environment can be described as a large interactive system. Each system has some internal laws for self-regulation and self-organization. These laws constitute the management principles by which these systems grow and are stable, learn and adjust, adapt and evolve.

It is with this system's view in mind that the problem of implementing a data network in an existing administrative and decision making framework will be examined. On one hand it is a problem for the network designer to make the network fit the requirements of its environment.

On the other hand there is the problem of the changes in this environment as the other subsystems constituting it learn, adjust, adapt and evolve. As a matter of fact the implementation of the network will change the environment for all other elements and thus change their status.

This explains the paradox that manually run networks seem to have much greater possibilities to survive and succeed than computerized networks. This is because man is far more readily able to adapt himself to changes in the environment than the computerized system and he can do it more or less immediately. He will lose with regard to quantity and precision when compared with the computer but he will still win by providing more proper sets of information at the right moment. The value of using the computer could thus be questioned. Its use must be controlled by man in such a way that its advantages can be made best use of within a dynamic system structure. This requires that the complexity within these large so called metasystems be mastered. The data network system environment and its elements should therefore be considered in greater depth.

Organizations in data networks

The generally accepted idea of a government data network is a number of bodies acting as producers or users linked together by established channels in which data and information can be exchanged. There is little to be said here about the channels. They require certain physical features, some of them very costly, but there are no technical limits preventing their establishment. Bodies acting within the network are governmental agencies, national or multinational commercial enterprises, regional and local authorities, political parties, pressure groups, etc. The network structure, its acting organizations, and the relationships between them, as well as the channels, will change, in practice the data network is dynamic, undergoing frequent and rapid change.

The main reason for instability in the data network is the nature and charac-

ter of the organizations within it. These all have their own goals. They also have their own more or less established internal information systems.

Some of them already have automated information systems, others act on manual (or rather menial) system bases. If a national data network is superimposed, every one of these internal information systems is suddenly expected to become a subsystem of this greater metasystem. What will really happen? As stated above all of these organizations have their own goals. They also act as systems (in the cybernetic sense), which means that they have built-in mechanisms for survival. The survival is mainly one of goals, principles, members interests, profit, etc. When organizations suddenly have access to a national data network they will use it. But the use will be determined out of their own frame of reference, i.e. in their own interest. This is not surprising. But what is interesting and extremely important is how this use will affect the organizations themselves and finally the structure of the data network. Considering an organization as a system, it is agreed that the introduction of a national data network will change its system environment. It is clear that the changes in the system environment can change the state of a system. In practice this will mean that a data network can affect the situation for an organization. It can give it better information, enabling better and more favourable decisions to be made. It can give it more power. It can give it less power because competitors gain access to the same sets of information. It can affect its security, the privacy of its members or the economy of certain of its activities. Such a change very seldom creates changes within the organization itself. It will stick to its goals, guard its interests and act according to its inherent principles for survival. It will simply react to the external pressures by adapting itself to them, a process of evolving by adaptation. Looking at the problem of the development and survival of society as a whole, there seems to be a conflict of interest between the internal interests of the organizations, i.e. their goals, on one hand, and the overall national goals on the other hand. This is recognized as the problem of suboptimization, a serious problem even for more concrete political and economic national goals. It is a very difficult problem to handle when it comes to a governmental data network. There is practically no way of defining concrete national goals for a data network. It is a tool by which other development goals can be better fulfilled. But it is a tool used by all these organizations acting towards goals, common or conflicting. Unfortunately it can be said that when organizational and national goals are in a conflict, the organizations tend to give their own goals priority. This can be demonstrated

by many situations. Environmental pollution can be mentioned as one of the most evident examples. Organizations interact within the data network by an exchange of information or resources (such as money) through established channels. Organizations can be viewed as subsystems related to each other in a higher level system. This is a kind of metasystem representing society at the national level. Furthermore, nations can be viewed as subsystems in a world wide metasystem. It could easily be thought that the network of interactions would constitute a firm and stable metasystem. In fact it does not. The interactions as well as the channels are continuously changing as the organizations adapt and evolve. The more complex society grows, the less stable will this metasystem become.

The data network concept itself is a new one, emerging from the observation of these interactions or interrelationships between the systems of a country. Clearly the trends towards such a network, manifest in existing data organization and observed in DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT research in developed countries, aim to provide a tool which will facilitate and improve programmes for national development. In practice such programmes will face problems of goal conflicts. A national energy saving programme might cause unemployment among car factory workers. The car workers labour unions will then try to destroy the energy saving plan. The organizations involved in these conflicting activities will try to make use of an existing data network in order to serve their own purposes. Adapting to the new situation the information requirement of the labour unions will change, the information exchange will establish new channels and even the transformation process from data to information will work by new sets of value judgement criteria. The metasystem state will change. This will cause changes in the information network structure within it and create new demands on the national data network.

Data network weaknesses

The weak points of a data network centre around their design for an ideal situation which does not really exist. A data network aims to serve national goals which are either not or only partly shared by the organizations acting in the network. It presupposes a high degree of cooperation on a very unselfish basis which can find little support within the organizations unless it happens to coincide with their own goals. It also requires an adaptation to a certain set of rules established to guarantee the survival of the data network. Organizations can adapt themselves, but there is a strong resistance towards

any adaptation away from the principles established for its own survival. Secondly, they are based on the assumption of an existing metasystem within which they should fit. It has already been said that these metasystems hardly exist as systems and if they can be traced, are very unstable and change their states very frequently. Data networks therefore turn out to be rather artificial creations as they can only adapt in the ways that have been foreseen by its designers. Thirdly data networks are seldom designed to serve the information needs for all organizations included in its (unctions). So a planning information system is (or example dependent on the data generated by administrative organizations. As they will receive very little directly from such a system (though they might indirectly benefit a great deal) they will not pay very much attention to it unless it can be used (or their immediate purposes. Fourthly, it sometimes happens that a national government tries to use the data network in order to force organizations to cooperate and to form a desired metasystem. This will however fail. In the adaptation process the organizations might produce feedback signs expected from them rather than which are true. The network will be maintained for a while but give only information of a kind of « surrogate world ».

Value of data networks

The profitability of the governmental data network might thus be brought to question. Certainly it is considered desirable, and group I of the DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT working groups (described in Newsletter N° 1) encountered the concept in all the case-study countries. Imagine a situation with no governmental data network. In most countries, no immediate difference would be obvious except that the information background for many development programmes and planning processes would be less complete. The most important consequence would be long term. It is not always clear where the information needed for development projects can be found. Certainly more data are not needed. There is already an overload of data and information. What is needed is an apparatus for selecting information relevant to the problems in question, and methods by which data can be transformed into that information. It is only in the end of this chain that the data network is needed to provide the necessary data. It is important that the users be defined. They are found at two levels. Firstly they demand information in order to understand the complexity in society and to formulate development projects, evaluate them and to take

decisions for goals at national (or global) level. This field requires considerable methodological research. Although development projects are designed on this higher level, the actual work and necessary activities are performed on the second lower level. This is all done by the organizations. But the overall goals will then naturally be interpreted in the influence of the organizational goals. These organizational activities require information. They also create information. Some of the activities are linked to other organizations which will establish some kind of information exchange, or an information network. If the methods for transforming data into information are available to all organizations and accepted as common tools some part of the information exchange could be substituted by data exchange. Some basic data sets could of course be managed and stored centrally with secured access to the organizations. Then a national data network concept would exist. But is must also be considered that as the activities go on, new information sets are required as the organizations adapt themselves to new conditions. The exchange channels change and the data flows will vary in intensity and direction. The value of each data item will vary over time, new data combinations will occur and new data gaps be defined, sometimes substituted by other data combinations.

Conclusions

Information systems might be successfully established and used within organizations. Experience has shown that they tend to develop very independently and that the sum or total concept of all the information systems for all organizations in society, whether computerized or not, is not a proper basis for creating a national data network. They are suboptimized, directed towards the goals and aims of the organizations themselves. Conflicting situations will appear. It also seems clear that the pattern in which organizations interact and exchange information and data is not a stable and solid basis from which a design for a data network can be derived. The links are weak and unstable and change as the organizations adapt to new situations in their environment. It also seems clear that the idea of centralizing data processing at one centre forming a national data and information clearinghouse is not practically possible. Organizations hesitate to give data and information away and they will also try to process the necessary information themselves. Such a centralized network will be artificial. The truth of this statement can be proved by observing the constant failures of central bureaux of statistics trying to

act as such centres. They might succeed in producing statistics based on such centralized data bases, normally with some considerable timelag, but there is no example of such a centralized system from which organizations can obtain the immediate information necessary for the feed-back in their daily operations.

A governmental data network should be a tool from which information should be obtainable for policy planning at different levels and for operational tasks within organizations. To serve as such a tool, the network will have to adjust to the changes in the dynamic structure of the system in which these organizations are interrelated and interact. This means that the network should be designed to provide the data needed rather than the data available. It should have the flexibility of an amoeba in that new links should be established when they are needed and disappear when they are not used. It should have a built-in sort of punishment system which would encourage all those involved in using it to obey the rules for definitions, standards and classifications valid in the network. But the network should also have a built-in mechanism that would adapt these rules to the requirements changing over time. The network should also be able to regulate its own resources in a way that they were only allocated and used when and where they were needed. In the past there have been at least two problems where errors and confusion have influenced development. First there is confusion between science and technology. Science is our understanding of reality. Technology is the way various activities are actually performed. It should be quite obvious that technology cannot be applied to something not fully understood and the outcomes still be interpreted and controlled. Therefore the introduction of data management technology in society cannot directly solve the problems faced by society, rather it can contribute to and speed up the problem-solving procedures. The second problem relates directly to the first. It is in fact the consequence of such a mistake, it is the series of problems arising from attempts to introduce data management technology in the field of information and data exchange in society. This is a field which is not fully investigated and understood. The outcomes are therefore often misinterpreted and situations occur over which there is no real control. It could always be claimed that this trial-and-error method can be justified, partly because there is no other way of doing things, partly because this is the way a lot of problems have been solved and scientific discoveries made. This is not the place to argue about these things but it might well be asked to what extent there is room for experimentation and what errors can be afforded.

One of these errors is the false assumption on which this discussion is based. It is often considered that a carefully designed data network could represent or even substitute for the metasytem of information and data exchange that hardly exists. An opinion often encountered is that a carefully designed data network could represent or even substitute the metasytem of information and data exchange that hardly exists. These metasytems are not yet sufficiently investigated, insufficient knowledge has been acquired about them and what is going on is not fully understood. Clearly they need to be reinforced and controlled if scarce resources are to be used in the most efficient way. A data network might be a useful tool in this process but it is not the solution to the problem.

The Data for Development case-studies have only scratched the surface of this

complicated set of problems. Starting out from the idea that there might be a doctrine by which the implementation of data networks should be facilitated the result so far is that there might be certain experiences that taken together could possibly form parts of such a doctrine. But there is still no knowledge of putting these scattered experiences together in a way that they will form a logical sequence or, even less, a system. The only way that seems to be consistent is to create a body or organization with the sole task (and thus its goal for survival) of promoting the implementation of a data network.

This organization should then play the cybernetic role of an organization among other organizations. Attempts can be observed in many countries. But these organizations have so far either been built up by members from other organizations (which will give then

dual loyalties and reduce their means of action) or have been given a loss powerful status than they need.

The experiences brought forward in this chapter are therefore only concerned with networks and information systems either within organizations or problems that can be observed when they interact. These problems are observed and analyzed with regard to the environment where they have been found.

There are no references to the metasytem concept. Certainly it is there.

Surely it is important. It is believed that a metasytem model would enable the problems to be related to each other and formulate if not a doctrine, maybe some more coherent guidelines. The political considerations surrounding the implementation of the governmental data network are an important aspect of the metasytem.

Networkers and Networking Roles

Networkers and Networking Roles

1. Value or goal generating and maintaining roles
2. Research roles :
 - model elaboration continually relating more factors together
 - model development
3. Interpretative roles :
 - communication of insights to other specialists of the domain
 - interpretation for neighboring specialist domains (scientific journalism)
 - interpretation for program experts
 - interpretation for policy formulation
 - interpretation for organization's constituency
 - interpretation for general public
4. System defining roles
 - interrelation of elements of network emerging from different specialists' models
 - education concerning system
5. Information roles
 - provision of information systems able to store, inter-relate and supply data on and for all elements of the network
 - provision of widely known channels via which suggestions can be funnelled to an appropriate level for consideration (by-passing units locked into conservative procedures)
6. Look-out roles
 - detect and define the nature of emerging problems and draw their existence to the attention of the appropriate bodies in the network
7. Emergency roles
 - reorient and rapidly mobilize available organizational resources in the network in response to crises for which no existing official body in the network has a clear responsibility
3. Involving roles
 - formulate appeals to general public calling for support possibly by clarifying the human interest and emotional content of the issue.
 - suggest and facilitate entry of the previously uninvolved to participative roles in the network
9. Strategy or policy formulation roles
 - clarify the problems likely to emerge on a long-term basis
 - formulate long-term strategy for action within the network in the light of the models and organizational resources available
10. Broker roles
 - assist parties to identify one another, serve as a channel for information supplementing the parties' own information systems
 - negotiate deals between the parties
 - clear away institutional, regulatory and administrative debris which stands in the way of transactions
 - maintain a special network cutting across critical elements of the networks to be dealt with, which would otherwise be disconnected
11. Systems negotiation roles
 - Ombudsman, guide, middleman or « talkatch » serving as the vehicle by which others negotiate a difficult, isolated rigid or fragmented network
12. « Underground » manager roles
 - maintains and operates a coherent network across jurisdictional lines, possibly performing functions having little to do with the formal agencies
13. Manoeuvrer roles
 - persuades or coerces institutions to make shifts in policy and procedures to make possible a project that cuts across institutional lines in the network.
14. Network manager roles
 - oversees official networks, assuring the flows of information, the processes of referral, tracking and follow-up, and the provision of resources required for the networks to operate
15. Facilitator roles
 - fosters (as consultant, expeditor, guide and connector) the development and interconnection of regional or specialist organizations in the network, each of which constitutes a variant of central themes of policy or function.
 - provide the mere functions of training and consultation which enable regional bodies to establish and maintain their own networks.

Le mouvement Richelieu

La société Richelieu fut fondée en 1944 à Ottawa, capitale du Canada. Elle tire son nom du premier dispensaire établi en Amérique pour les orphelins de soldats et de colons. Fondé par la duchesse d'Aiguillon, ce dispensaire — devenu en 1965 l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec — fut appelé la Maison Richelieu, en raison du fait que le cardinal non seulement en avait recommandé la fondation mais s'était engagé à l'entretenir sur sa cassette personnelle.

La société Richelieu est un club de services. Elle a pour but l'aide à l'enfance et à la jeunesse. Elle se développa rapidement parmi les francophones du Canada et, aux États-Unis, dans les milieux acadiens. À partir de 1968, elle prit pied timidement en France et en Afrique. Pour affirmer cette vocation intercontinentale, la société Richelieu se transforma, en 1970, en *Richelieu international*. Actuellement ce dernier

groupe environ 250 clubs représentant plus ou moins 20.000 membres.

En se mondialisant, le mouvement Richelieu a fait passer au second plan son orientation d'inspiration chrétienne pour mettre *exclusivement* l'accent sur l'appartenance de ses membres à la francophonie. De fait, ces derniers doivent s'engager à respecter toutes les philosophies et à pratiquer un réel oecuménisme dans leurs activités sociales et humanitaires. De surcroît, le *Richelieu international* essaie de créer des clubs en milieu musulman, ce qui indique la volonté d'élargir l'action de la société dans le monde en écartant délibérément tout impératif de nature religieuse.

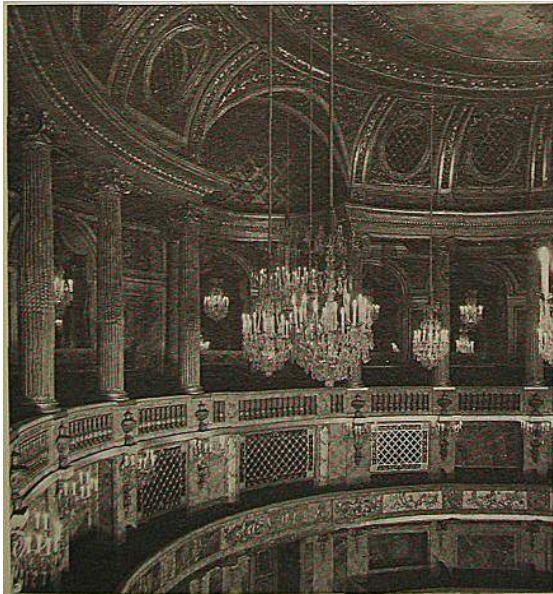
En 1973, le *Richelieu international* est devenu membre consultant de l'Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique

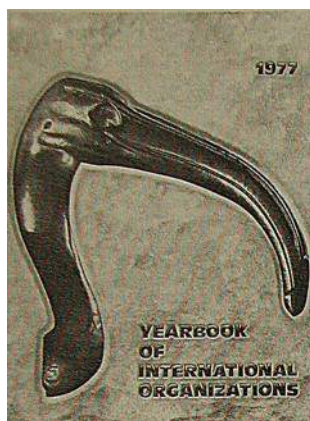
des pays de la francophonie. Ce premier pas dans la voie d'un véritable *militantisme francophone* est discrètement encouragé par les administrateurs canadiens du *Richelieu international* — qui craignent de voir le mouvement, particulièrement au Canada, se replier sur lui-même —, par certains clubs français — à la recherche de motivations plus profondes que la simple philanthropie — et surtout par le club de Liège qui n'a jamais caché son intention de subordonner la philanthropie à la politique francophone et de donner comme but au mouvement *la défense et la promotion de la Francophonie, d'une part à travers l'amitié et la solidarité de ses élites, d'autre part à travers le développement harmonieux de sa jeunesse*.

Le Richelieu international est administré par un Conseil nommé chaque année par l'Assemblée générale. Il est divisé en districts dont la gestion est confiée à un administrateur. Chaque district, à son tour, est divisé en régions dont un gouverneur assume la gestion. L'Europe occidentale constitue le district n° 12. Ce dernier est divisé en quatre régions : la région sud (Marseille, Aix-en-Provence, Cannes, Toulouse), la région ouest (Le Mans, Rennes, Caen, Rouen, Cherbourg), la région centre (St-Etienne, Chamonix, le plateau d'Assy) et la région nord (Paris, Liège, et tous les clubs à créer dans le nord et l'est de la France ainsi qu'en Wallonie, à Bruxelles et dans le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg). Les clubs Richelieu déterminent librement l'objet de leurs activités et les modalités de leur fonctionnement. Leur seule obligation est d'organiser au moins une fois par mois un dîner, au cours duquel un membre du club ou un invité fait une conférence. Le Richelieu international ne reconnaît toutefois que les clubs qui ont au moins quinze membres, qui font patronner leur demande de reconnaissance par un club Richelieu existant et par le Richelieu international, et obtiennent l'avis favorable du Conseil d'administration du Richelieu international. Chaque année, le Richelieu international tient son assemblée générale soit à Ottawa, soit à Québec. Chaque club doit être représenté à cette assemblée par des mandataires, désignés par leur Conseil d'administration, dont le nombre est fonction du nombre d'affiliés.

»

Versailles, le théâtre Gabriel





4th SUPPLEMENT Changes of address and or name

4eme SUPPLEMENT Changements d'adresse et ou nom

A 0011 African Adult Education Association
Association africaine de réduction des adultes
c/o Institute of Adult Education, University of Ghana
P O Box 31, Legon, Ghana.

A 0013 (new title) African Intellectual Property Organi-
zation
Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle
(OAPI)

A 0074 Asian Billiards Confederation (ABC)
Confédération asiatique de billard
Gen Adminstr Fujio Matsubara, Toshimaen Amuse-
ment Park, 3-25-1 Kooyama, Narimaku, Tokyo

A 0087 Asian Packaging Federation
Fédération asiatique de l'emballage
R-405 Far East Building, MCC P.O. Box 1058, Makati,
Rizal 3117, Philippines, T. 885422. C. ASIAPKFED
Manilla

A 0211 Caribbean Employers' Confederation
Confédération des employeurs des Caraïbes
43 Dundonald Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
T. 62-54891; 62-54723. C. Trinploy.

A 0255 (Director) Centre for Latin American Monetary
Studies
Centre d'études monétaires latino-américaines
Dir Jorge Gonzales del Valle

A 0364 Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Resour-
ces and Geology
Comité des ressources minérales et de géologie pour le
Commonwealth
Commonwealth Geological Liaison Officer 38 Parlia-
ment Street, Westminster, London SW 1A 2NA.
T. 01-839 4561 /2. Postal address Marlborough House,
Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX

A 0406 Conference of International Catholic Organi-
zations
Conférence des organisations internationales catholiques
(OIC)
SG J Bouvy, rue Washington 186, B-1050 Brussels,
Belgium. T. 342.50.23.

A 0458 Council of World Organizations interested in
the Handicapped
Conseil des organisations mondiales intéressées à la
réadaptation des handicapés
SG Norman Acton, 432 Park Avenue South, New York,
N Y 10016, USA. T. (212) 679 6520.

A 0554 European Association for Personnel Manage-
ment
Association européenne pour la direction de personnel
SG Dr Hans Friedrichs, Director of Deutsche Gesell-
schaft für Personalführung, Kaiserswerther Str. 137,
D-4000 Dusseldorf 30, Germany Fed Rep.

A 0558 European Association for the Exchange of Tech-
nical Literature in the Field of Ferrous Metallurgy
Association européenne pour l'échange de la littérature
technique dans le domaine de la sidérurgie (ASELT)
Adm H Koenig, 7 rue Alcide de Gasperi, Kirchberg,
Luxembourg. T. 43.62.18.

A 0559 European Association for the Study of Diabetes
Association européenne pour l'étude du diabète
Exec-Dir (no change)
Sec Prof P. Lefebvre, Institut de Médecine, Hôpital
de Bavière, B-4020 Liège, Belgium.

A 0585 European Association of Training Programmes
in Hospital and Health Services Administration
Association européenne des programmes de formation
d'administrateurs des hôpitaux et services sanitaires
SG Irfon Roberts, King Edward's Hospital Fund for
London, 14 Palace Court, London W2 4HT, UK.

A 0586 European Association of Veterinary Anatomists
Association européenne des anatomistes vétérinaires
SG Prof Dr N. De Vos, Fakulteit Diergeneeskunde,
Cassinoplein 24, B-9000 Gent, Belgium.

A 0623 European Clothing Manufacturers Association
Association européenne des industries de l'habillement
(now) 8 rue de Richelieu, F-75001 Paris, France,
(from 1 January 1978) SG C. Depooter, Avenue des
Arts 20, B-1040 Brussels. Belgium. T. 511.81.40

- A 0695 European Conference of Ministers of Transport
Conférence européenne des ministres des transports
(CEMT)
19 rue de Franqueville, F-75775 Paris Cedex 16,
France. T. 524.82-00. C. Ministrans. Tx Comitrans
Paris 611040
- A 0723 European Federation of Building Joinery Manu-
facturers
Fédération européenne des syndicats de fabricants de
menuiseries industrielles de bâtiment (FEMIB)
SG J M Broutin, 30 av. Marceau, F-75015 Paris,
France. T. 256.17.32.
- A 0741 (Secretary General) European Federation of Na-
tional Associations of Engineers
Fédération européenne d'associations nationales d'ingé-
niers
SG R Bureau (same address).
- A 0752 European Federation of Fibreboard Manufac-
turers
Fédération européenne des fabricants de panneaux de
fibres
Secrétariat c/o Papierfabrik A.G., CH-6330 Cham,
Switzerland.
- A 0765 European Food Distributors Association
(EUFOODA)
Association européenne des distributeurs alimentaires
SG Hans Wroblewski, Königsteiner Strasse 86,
Postfach 800269, D-623 Frankfurt/M Höchst.
T. 0611 /30.0011. Tx 41.15.70.
- A 0776 European Group for the Ardennes and the Eiffel
Groupe européen des Ardennes et de l'Eifel
Int Sec Peter Thomas, Norether Strasse 61, B-4700
Eupen, Belgium
- A 0795 European League against Rheumatism
Ligue européenne contre le rhumatisme
SG Assist. Prof. V Rejholec, W Pieck St. 127, 13000
Prague, Czechoslovakia
- A 0807 European Mechanical Handling Confederation
Fédération européenne de la manutention
SG Dr A Sommer, Kirchenweg 4, CH-8032 Zurich,
Switzerland. T. 1 /47.84.00. Tx 54924.
- A 0858 European Space Agency
Agence spatiale européenne
Director-Gen R Gibson, 8-10 Rue Mario Nikis, F-75738
Paris Cedex 15, France. T. 33 (1) 567.55.78 Tx 202.746
European Space Research and Technology Centre
(no change)
European Space Operations Centre (no change)
European space Research Institute Via Galileo Gal-
ilei, Casella Postale 64, I-00044 Frascati, Italy.
- A 0879 (Secretary General) European Tugowners Asso-
ciation
Association européenne de propriétaires de remorqueurs
SG J K Badcock
- A 0940 (Secretary) Federation of European Screen Prin-
ters Associations (FESPA)
Fédération des associations européennes de sérigraphie
Sec J J F van der Horst
- A 0947 Federation of International Furniture Removers
Fédération internationale des déménageurs internationaux
(FIDI)
- SG Van de Casteele, 81A rue de la Loi, Bte 1, B-1040
Brussels, Belgium. T. 230.31.28. Tx 24249.
- A 0953 (change of title) Federation of Universities of
Central America
Fédération d'universités de l'Amérique centrale - Federa-
cion de Universidades de America Central y Panama
- A 1040 Interfrican Coffee Organisation
Organisation inter-africaine du café
SG Arega Worku, B P V Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
T. 32.61.31, 32.61.85. Tx 2406 OICAFE Abidjan.
- A 1045 Inter-American Association of Agricultural Li-
brarians and Documentalists
Association interaméricaine des bibliothécaires et docu-
mentalistes agricoles
Apartado Postal 74, Turrialba, Costa Rica. T. 56.01.22
C. AIBDA, Turrialba.
Pres Angel Fernandez
Exec Dir Ana Maria Paz de Erickson
- A 1108 Interamerican Savings and Loan Union
Union interaméricaine d'épargne et de prêt-logement
SG Dr Ricardo Garcia Rodriguez, Casilla 4262,
Correo Central, Santiago, Chile. C. Uniapravi.
- A 1218 International Association for the Exchange of
Students for Technical Experience
Association internationale pour l'échange d'étudiants en
vue de l'acquisition d'une expérience technique
SG K Kochle, Ramistrasse 101, CH-8092 Zurich,
Switzerland. T. 32.62.11. C. Studentpraxis Zurich.
Tx Ethbi 53178.
- A 1265 (Executive Secretary) International Association
of Conference Interpreters
Association internationale des interprètes de conférence
Exec Sec H Gucassoff-Gingrich
- A 1301 International Union of Lawyers
Union internationale des avocats
SG Mario Scamoni, Piazza délia Republica 11 /A,
I-20124 Milano, Italy. T. 66.15.82.
- A 1330 (Secretary General) International Association of
Professional Congress Organizers
Association internationale des organisateurs profession-
nels de congrès
SG Christer Carlsson
- A 1335 (Secretary General) International Association of
Rolling Stock Builders
Association internationale des constructeurs de matériel
roulant
SG Jean-Louis Burckhardt
- A 1396 International Bar Association
Association internationale du barreau
Dir Gen Sir Thomas Lund, CBE, Byron House 7-9 St
James's Street, London SW1A IEE. Tx 8812664
INBAR G.
Representative at UN John P Bracken, Esq Morgan
Lewis & Bockius, 2100 The Fidelity Building, Phila-
delphia, Pa 19109, USA; Michael Brandon, 1299 Com-
mugny (Vaud) Switzerland.
- A 1444 (Secretary General) International Cargo Hand-
ling Co-ordination Association
Association de coordination de la manipulation des char-
gements
SG Patrick Finlay

A 1486 International Center of Information on Antibiotics
Centre international d'information sur les antibiotiques
Director Prof Maurice Welsch, Institut de Pathologie,
Université de Liège au Sart Tilman, B-4000 Liège,
Belgium, T. 56.24.48.
Secrétariat Lucien Delcambe, 32 Bd de la Constitu-
tion, B-4020 Liège, Belgium.

A 1702 international Council of Christians and Jews
Amitié internationale judéo-chrétienne
Sec W W Simpson OBE, 13 Woodside Road North-
wood, Middx, HA6 3QE, UK.

A 1716 International Copper Research Association
Association internationale pour l'étude du marché du cui-
vre
Pres Charles H Moore, 708 Third Avenue New York.
New York 10017. T. (212) 697-9355. Tx 62934.

A 1721 International Council against Bullfighting
Société internationale contre les corridas
Hon Sec Alfred Weirs, 13 Graystone Road, Tankerton
Nr Whitstable. Kent CT5 2JY. U.K.

A 1733 (Secretary) International Council of Aircraft
Owner and Pilot Associations
Conseil international des associations de propriétaires et
pilotes d'aéronefs
Sec V J Kayne, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington
DC 20014. T. (202) 654-0500. C. laopa. Tx 89-8468

A 1744 (change of address and title) International Coun-
cil of Hides Skins and Leather Traders Associations
Conseil international des associations de négociants en
cuirs et peaux.
Sec D C Serby, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB,
UK.

A 1754 (Secretary) International Council of Social
Democratic Women (ICSDW)
Conseil international des femmes social-démocrates
Sec Mrs Vera Matthias

A 1770 (Executive Secretary) International Council on
Jewish Social and Welfare Services
Conseil international des services juifs de bienfaisance et
d'assistance sociale
Exec Sec Léonard Seidenman

A 1788 (new address of the Treasurer) International
Dental Federation
Fédération dentaire internationale
Office of the Treasurer Dr T Aggerdy, Adolf Fredriks
Kyrkogata 9a, Box 1304, 111 83 Stockholm, Sweden

A 1860 (President) International Federation of Associa-
tions of Textile Chemists and Colourists
Fédération internationale des associations des chimistes
du textile et de la couleur
Pres Prof Dr Gaetano Di Modica, Corso Galileo Fer-
raris 107, I-10128 Torino, Italy.

A 1868 International Federation of Bloodgivers Organi-
sations
Fédération internationale des organisations de donneurs
de sang
SG Pierre Pelletier, 30 rue du Boichot, F-39100 Dole,
France. T. (84) 72.34.94.
Pres Anne Croesi, 19 rue Millo, Monaco.

A 1881 (Secretary General) World Federation of Agri-
cultural Workers

Fédération mondiale do travailleurs agricoles (FWTA-
CMT)
SG M D don Hollander

A 1925 (President) International Federation of Grocers'
Associations
Union internationale des organisations de détaillants de
la branche alimentaire (UIDA)
Pres R Duboc, SANAC, 12 Place Richard Wadding-
ton, F-76160 Darnetal-lez-Rouen, France. .

A 1927 International Federation of Gynecology and Ob-
stetrics (IFGO)
Fédération internationale de gynécologie et d'obstétrique
(FIGO)
SG Dr J S Tomkinson, 27 Sussex Place, London NW1
4R9, UK

A 1933 International Federation of Institutes for Socio-
Religious Research
Fédération internationale des instituts de recherches
socio-religieuses (FERES)
SG F Dassetto, Pi Montesquieu 1 /21, B-1348 Louvain-
la-Neuve, Belgium. T. (010) 41.81.81.
Latin American Secretariat German Castillo B Icodes,
Apartado Aereo 11966, Bogota, Colombia.

A 1940 (Secretary General) International Federation of
Kennel Clubs
Fédération cynologique internationale (FCI)
SG Jean Catzenstein

A 1959 World Federation of Foreign Language Teachers'
Associations
Fédération internationale des professeurs de langues
vivantes (FIPLV)
c/o Dr R Freudenstein, Informationszentrum für
Fremdsprachenforschung. Lahnberge, D-355 Mar-
burg, Germany Fr.

A 2110 (Secretary General) International Hôtel Associa-
tion
Association internationale de l'hôtellerie
SG Raymond K Fenelon.

A 2533 (change of address and title) International Socie-
ty and Federation of Cardiology
Société et fédération internationale de cardiologie —
Sociedad y Federacion internacional de cardiologia
P O Box 117, CH-1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland.
Central Office 34 rue de l'Athénée, CH-1206 Geneva,
Switzerland.

A 2501 Rehabilitation International
Société internationale pour la réadaptation des handi-
capés
SG Norman Acton, 432 Park Avenue South, New York,
New York, N Y 10016, USA.

A 3220 (Secretary General) Socialist International
L'Internationale socialiste
SG Bernt Carlsson

A 3256 South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
Organisation du traité de défense collective pour l'Asie
du Sud-Est (OTASE)
Dissolved 30 June 1977.

A 3461 World Association for Christian Communication
Association Mondiale pour la Communication Chrétienne
SG Dr Hans W Florin, 22 King's Road. London SW3
4TR, UK. T. 589.1484. C. WACC London SW3.

(Add also : European Office, see our Supplement no 2)

A 3462 (President) World Association for Public Opinion Research
Association mondiale de recherches sur l'opinion publique
Pres Dr Irving Crespi, Mathematics Policy Research,
Vice-President of the Survey Division, P O Box 2393,
Princeton N.J. 08540, USA.

A 3581 World Society for Ekistics
Société mondiale d'ekistique
Sec 24 Strat. Syndesmou Street. P O Box 471, Athens
136. Greece. T. 632216. C. Atinst.

B 2609 International Documentation Centre for Producers of Thomas Slag
Centre international de documentation des producteurs de scories Thomas (CID)
Sec-Ireas G Van Thillo
Pres M. Courtière

B 4018 Latin American Federation of Consulting Engineers
Fédération latino-américaine des consultants - Federación Latinoamericana de consultores - Federação Latino Americana de Associações de Consultores
Avenida R Rivera Navarrete 457, Piso 3. Oficina 3B, Lima 27, Peru. T. 40-4706. C FELAC. Tx 20240 PU-CP-INTEX

5th SUPPLEMENT

Changes of address and or name

A 2001 International Federation of Senior Police Officers
Fédération internationale des fonctionnaires supérieurs de police

SG G Kratz, Pol-Director, Feldkamp 4. Postfach
480127, D-4400 Munster, Germany FR. T. 02501 / 7171

A 2007 (President) International Federation of Social Workers
Fédération internationale des assistants sociaux
SG (same)
Pres Miss Mary Windsor, UK.

A 2076 (President) International Genetics Federation
Fédération internationale de génétique
SG (same)
Pres (vacant)

A 2106 (title and address) International Homeopathic Medical League
Ligue homéopathique médicale internationale
1st Sec Gen Dr A. Horvilleur, P O Box 66, Bloemendaal, Netherlands.

A 2122 (President) International Inner Wheel
Pres Mrs K M Martin, 27 Three Kings Yard, Davies Street, London W1Y 1 FL. UK.

A 2124 (Secretary General) International Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation
Institut international d'études comparatives de la musique et de documentation musicale
Dir Ivan Vandro
SG Michael Jenne, 20 Winklerstrasse, 1 Berlin 33.
T. 8262853

A 2125 International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC)
Institut international pour la conservation des objets d'art et d'histoire
SG N Brommelle, 6 Buckingham Street. London WC2N 6BA, UK. T. 839 5975

5ème SUPPLEMENT

Changements d'adresse et ou nom

A 2127 (Director) International Institute for Ligurian Studies
Institut international d'études ligures (IIEL)
Director Dott Francisca Pallarés, Museo Bicknell,
39bis Via Romana, I-18012 Bordighera. Italy.

A 2191 International Lead and Zinc Study Group
Groupe d'étude international du plomb et du zinc
SG Mr Keith Buck, Metro House, 58 St James's Street.
London SW1A 1LD, UK. T. 01 499.93.73

A 2208 International League of Antiquarian Booksellers (ILAB)
Ligue internationale de la librairie ancienne (LILA)
Pres Stanley Crowe, 5 Bloomsbury Street, London WC1B3 QE. UK.

A 2223 International Legal Aid Association (ILAA)
Association internationale d'assistance juridique
SG Sir Thomas Lund CBE, Byron House, 7-9 St James's Street, London SW1A 1EE, UK.
Pres Sir William Carter.

A 2254 International Medical Society of Paraplegia
Société médicale internationale pour la paraplogie
Mon Sec Dr H L Frankel, National Spinal Injuries Centre, Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Aylesbury, Bucks, UK.

A 2315 International Organization for Succulent Plant Study
Organisation internationale de recherche sur les plantes succulentes
Sec Dr Heimo Friedrich, 38 Osteracker, A-6161 Naters, Austria.
Pres J.D. Donald, 41 Mill Road, North Lancing, Sussex. UK.

A 2397 International Railway Temperance Union (1RTU)
Fédération internationale des cheminots antialcooliques (FICA)
Pres K Wottle, Postfach 717, CH-8021 Zurich 1, Switzerland

A 2401 (Latin American Office) International Reading Association (IRA)
Association internationale de lecture
Exec Dir (same)
European Office (same)
Latin American Office Isabel Mignone, Talcahuano 1040 OF III, 1013 Buenos Aires, Argentina.

A 2428 International Savings Banks Institute (ISBI)
Institut international des caisses d'épargne (IICE)
Gen Man J M Pesant (same address)
Pres Dr Grover W Ensley, Route I, Tomsbrook, Virginia 22660, USA.
Regional Office (same)

A 2430 International Schools Association (ISA)
Association des écoles internationales
Palais Wilson 20, CH-1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland.

A 2452 International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
Association internationale d'essais de semences
Mon Sec Treas Dr F Marschall, Reckenholz. P O Box 412, CH-8046 Zurich, Switzerland.
Pres Prof L. Kahre, Sweden

A 2464 International Skating Union (ISU)
Union internationale de patinage (UIP)
Gen. Sec Beat Hasler, Promenade 73, Postfach, CH-7270 Davos Platz, Switzerland. T. 3 75 77. C. ISU

A 2470 International Social Travel Federation
Fédération internationale du tourisme social (FITS)
SG Henri Janssens, 18 avenue Joli-Bois, B-1150 Brussels, Belgium. T. 720.91.40.

A 2473 (title) European Society of Biochemical Pharmacology (ESBP)
Société européenne de pharmacologie biochimique
Sec Dr Pierre Laduron, Janssen Pharmaceutica, B-2340 Beerse, Belgium. T. 031 / 83.25.53

A 2481 International Society for Contemporary Music (ISCM)
Société internationale pour la musique contemporaine (SIMC)
c/o Deutscher Musikrat, Michaelstrasse 4a, D-53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Germany FR.

A 2492 International Society for Music Education (ISME)
Société internationale pour l'éducation musicale
SG John A Ritchie, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

A 2496 International Society of Photogrammetry (ISP)
Société internationale de photogrammétrie
SG F J Doyle, USGS 516 Reston, Va 22092, USA.
Pres Jean Cruzet, 7 av. de la Grange, F-94100 Saint-Maur, France

A 2524 International Society for Tropical Ecology (ISTE)
Société internationale d'écologie tropicale
Sec (same)
Pres Prof F B Colley, Exec Director Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30601 USA.

A 2547 International Society of the History of Medicine
Société internationale d'histoire de la médecine
SG Dr Louis Duleu, Lotissement les Rêves, 22 rue François Villeneuve, F-34000 Montpellier, France

A 2552 International Society of Lymphology (ISL)
Société internationale de lymphologie
SG Prof H Weissleder, 8 Stefanienstr, D-7800 Freiburg, Germany FR.

A 2577 (Secretary) International Solid Wastes and Public Cleansing Association (ISWA)
Association internationale pour les résidus solides et du nettoyage des villes
Non Sec T C B Wrey (same address)

A 2615 International Technical and Scientific Organization for Soaring Flight
Organisation scientifique et technique internationale du vol à voile (OSTIV)
Van Halewijnplein 37, Voorburg, Netherlands.

A 2624 (Director) International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee
Comité consultatif international télégraphique et téléphonique (CCITT)
Director L Burtz (same address)

A 2636 International Touring Alliance
Alliance internationale de tourisme (AIT)
SG V M Kabes, 2 Quai Gustave Ador, CH-1207 Geneva, Switzerland. T. 022 /352727. C. AItourisme. Tx 288.67.
Pres A Blankert, Director General, Royal Dutch Touring Club ANWB, P O Box 93200, ML-2509 BA The Hague, Netherlands.
Regional Secretariats Region I (Europe, Middle East and Africa) : c/o AIT, Geneva.
Region II (Asian Pacific) : c/o Automobile Association of Singapore, Singapore.
Region III (North America) : c/o American Automobile Association, Falls Church, Va, USA.
Region IV (Latin America) : c/o Automovil Club Argentino, Buenos Aires.
Representative at UN V M Kabes, Secretary General.

A 2646 International Tsunami Information Center (ITIC)
Centre international d'information sur le tsunami
Dir Dr George Pararas-Carayannis, P O Box 3830, Honolulu. Hawaii 96822, USA.

A 2637 (Director) International Tracing Service (ITS)
Service international de recherches (SIR)
Dir P Zuger (same address)

A 2658 International Union for Electroheat
Union internationale d'électrothermie (UIE)
79 rue de Mirosmesnil, F-75008 Paris, France.
T. 522.91.60

A 2680 International Union of Advertisers Associations (IUAA)
Union internationale associations d'annonceurs (UIAA)
Pres C A Wood, 28 rue des Colonies, Bte 6, B-1000 Bruxelles. T. 511.24.69-513..62

A 2684 International Union of Alpinist Associations (IUAA)
Union internationale des associations d'alpinisme (UIAA)
SG Me Régine Schneller (same address)
Pres Pierre Bossus, 32B av. Tronchet. CH-1226 Thônex. Switzerland. T. 498604.

A 2686 International Union of Angiology
Union internationale d'angéiolo SG Prof Marcello Tesi
SG Prof Marcello Tesi, Via Bonifacio Lupi 11, I-50129 Firenze, Italy. T. 499020.
Pres Prof Koichi Ishikawa.

A 2691 International Union of Associations of Doctor-Motorists
Union internationale des automobile-clubs médicaux
entry to be cancelled

A 2698 International Union of Biological Sciences
Union internationale des sciences biologiques
Exec Sec (same)
SG Prof E S Ayensu, National Museum of Natural
History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC
20560, USA.

A 2703 International Union of Cinematograph Exhibitors
Union internationale de l'exploitation cinématographique
SG B. Vidai, 10 rue de Marignan, F-75008 Paris,
France. T. 723.78.60.
Pres H C Orr, Association of Independent Cinemas,
Enterprise House 141 Albany Road, Coventry CV5
6LY, UK.

A 278S International Union of Theoretical and Applied
Mechanics (IUTAM)
Union internationale de mécanique théorique et appliquée
(UTTAM)
SG Prof Jan Hult, Chalmers University of Technology,
Pack, S-402.20 Gothenburg, Sweden. Tx 2369
chalbib s.
Pres Prof F I Njordson, Technical University of Den-
mark, Building 404. DK-2500 Lyngby, Denmark.

A 2811 International Whaling Commission (IWC)
Commission internationale baleinière
Sec Dr R Gambell, The Red House, Station Road,
Histon, Cambridge CB4 4NP, UK. T. 022023 4971.
C. Interwhale Cambridge.
Chairman A G Bollen, Australia.
Vice-chairman T Asgeirsson, Iceland.

A 2853 Jaycees International (JCI)
SG Carroll J Bouchard, University Drive. P O Box
340577, Coral Gables. Florida 33134. USA. C. Jaycees.
Tx 810.848.9859.

A 2867 Latin American Demographic Centre
Center latino-américain de démographie
Director Juan Carlos Elizaga, Edificio Naciones Uni-
das, Avenida Hammarskjöld, Casilla 91, Santiago,
Chile. T. 283206. C. Udem.
Regional Office Edificio Unibanco, Calle 19 con Avda.
6, Apart. Postal 5249, San José, Costa-Rica.
T. 22.86.11. C. Udemca.

A 2873 Latin American Institute for Educational Com-
munication
Institut latino-américain de la communication éducative
Director Lic Santiago Sanchez Herrero - Luis Vives
200, Col. Polanco, Mexico 5 D.F. - Apart. Postal
18-862, Mexico 18, D.F. C. Ilcemex.

A 3024 (Zonal Headquarters) Organization for Industrial,
Spiritual and Cultural Advancement International (OISCA
International)
Organisation internationale pour le progrès industriel, spi-
rituel et culturel
SG (same)
Zonal Headquarters Room Delta Motor Sales Bldg.
West Avenue, Quezon City. T. 99,7954. C. Oiscaphil -
Room 238 Hotel Indonesia, Jakarta. T. 40021 - 8
Agrabad Commercial Area, Chittagong, Bangladesh.
T. 83505, C. Bastico - 2/125 Jee van Tara Building,
Parliament Street, New Delhi. T. 381142. C. Bolt -
35H Gulberg III, Lahore, Pakistan. T. 82414 - 3F No
156, Hann Chung St, Taipei. T. 314.4377. C. Nakano
- C.P.O. Box 5512, Seoul. Korea. T. 23.5889.

A 3075 Pan American Standards Commission (COPANT)
Commission panaméricaine de normalisation
SG Ing Beatriz Ghirelli de Ciaburri, Lima 629, 1073
Buenos Aires. Argentina. T. 37-3387

A 3097 (Secretary) Permanent Committee of the In-
ternational Congresses of Entomology
Comité permanent du congrès international d'entomologie
Hon Sec Dr L A Mond (same address)

A 3115 Permanent International Bureau of Motor Cycle
Manufacturers
Bureau permanent international des constructeurs de
motocycles
Dir Gen E C Wilson, 70 Avenue Kléber, F-75016 Paris
France. T. 553.64.26.

A 3156 Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautores (RCRF)
Association of Roman Ceramic Archaeologists
Sec Dr Teodora Tomasevic, Auf der Wacht 435,
CH-4303 Kaiseraugst, Switzerland.

A 3324 (Secretary General) Trade Unions International
of Public and Allied Employees
Union internationale des syndicats des travailleurs de la
fonction publique et assimilés
SG S Ronicke (same address)

A 3330 Transfrigoroute Europe - Central Organiza-
tion for Road Transport at Controlled Temperature
Organisation centrale du transport routier sous tempéra-
ture dirigée
Headquarters c/o IRU, 1 rue de Varembe, CH-1211
Geneva 20, Switzerland. T. 34.13.30. Tx 27107
IRU CH.
SG Willy E Moser, 8a Chemin Pasteur, CH-1209
Geneva. T. 34.11.14.

A 3391 United Towns Organization
Fédération mondiale des villes jumelées
Del Gen Jean Marie Bressand, 2 rue de Logelbach,
F-75017 Paris, France. T. 766.75.10.

A 3483 (name) International Christian Federation for
the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Addiction
Fédération chrétienne internationale pour la prophylaxie
de l'alcoolisme et des autres toxicomanies - Internationa-
ler Christlicher Bund für Alkohol - und Drogenprobleme -
Internationella Kristna Förbundet för forebyggande av
alkoholism och narkomani.

A 3492 (Asian Office) World Confederation of Teachers
(WCT)
Confédération syndicale mondiale des enseignants
(CSME)
Régional offices AMLATFEDOP (same address).
ASIAFEDOP. Batu E F Vermont Tower, Julio Napkil
Street, Ermita, P O Box 163, Manila, Philippines.

A 3494 World Congress of Faiths : The Inter-Faith Fel-
lowship (WCF)
Congrès mondial des religions
SG Sr Teresa, Dss C.S.A., Younghusband House, 23
Norfolk Square, London W2 IRU. T. 01.723.9820.

A 3504 (Secretary General) World Crafts Council (WCC)
Conseil mondial de l'artisanat
SG Ake H Hult (same address)

A 3505 World Dredging Association (WODA)
Association mondiale de dragage
Exec Sec M J Richardson, P O Box 31, Long Beach,
Cal 90801, USA.

A 3511 (change on Supplement n° 2) World Evangelical
Fellowship
Union évangélique mondiale
SG Waldron Scott, P O Box 670, Colorado Springs.
Colorado 80901, USA. T. 303 635 1612

A 3522 World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO)
Fédération mondiale des organisations d'ingénieurs (FMOI)
SG C Herselin, 19 rue Blanche, F-75009 Paris, France
T. 526.34.82. C. Ingecivils Paris. Tx 270.105 F TXFRA
ref 808.

A 3557 (Geneva Secretary) World Methodist Council
Conseil méthodiste mondial
SG (no change)
Geneva Sec Frank Northam (same address)

B 0124 (Secretary General) Association of Dietetic
Foods Industries of the EEC (IDACE)
Association des industries diététiques de la CEE
SG D M Lacy (same address).

B 0168 (Secretary General) Association of the Sugar
Products Industries of the EEC
Association d'industries de produits sucrés de la CEE
(CAOBISCO)
SG DM Lacy (same Address).

B 0171 (Secretary General) Association of the Ice
Cream Industries of the EEC
Association des industries alimentaires des glaces et
crèmes glacées de la CEE (EUROGLACE)
SG Mme B Dufrêne (same address).

B 0174 International Film Seminars (IFS)
Administrative Director Barbara M Van Dyke, 1860
Broadway, New York City, N Y 100, USA.
T. 212/247.5536.

B 0187 (Laboratories) Battelle Memorial Institute
Institut Battelle
Pres (no change)
European Laboratories Am Romerhof 35, 6000 Frank-
furt/Main 90 W, Germany FR; 7 Route de Drize,
CH-1227 Carouge, Geneva, Switzerland.
American Laboratories 505 King Avenue, Columbus,
OH 43201, USA; Battelle Boulevard, Richland, Was-
hington 99352. USA.

B 0200 International Commission on Snow and Ice
(ICSI)
Commission internationale des neiges et glaces
Sec Dr Malcolm Mellor, Gold Regions Research and
Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, New Hampshire
03755, USA. T. 603 /643.3200.

B 0315 Committee of the Knitting and Hosiery Indus-
tries of the EEC Countries
Comité des industries de la maille de la Communauté
Economique Européenne
SG Philippe Verstraete, 236 Frère Orbanlaan, B-9000
Gent. T. 091 /23.40.51. Tx 11256 Jutlin.

B 0331 Common Market Committee of the European
Federation of Management Consultants Associations
Commission du Marché Commun de la Fédération euro-
péenne des associations de conseils en organisation
(FEACO)
SG E Laboureaux, c/o Syntec, 3 rue Léon Bonnat,
F-75016 Paris. France. T. 524.43.53.

B 0338 IOMTR Committee for Europe (ICE)
Commission Europe de l'IOMTR (CEI)
Sec J A Hoekzema, Visseringlaan 12, 2280 ak Rijs-
wijk, Netherlands. T. 90.72.22.

B 0352 Common Market Standing Committee of the
International Real Estate Federation
Commission permanente du Marché Commun de la Fé-
dération internationale des professions immobilières
No longer in existence.

B 0427 Co-ordinating Committee for the Textile Indus-
tries in the EEC
Comité de coordination des industries textiles de la CEE
(COMITEXTIL)
SG J Carissimo - Desurmont, 24 rue Montoyer.
B-1040 Brussels, Belgium. T. 511.70.32. C. Europa-
textil Bruxelles. Tx. (02) 22.380.

B 0466 Dentists' Liaison Committee for the EEC
Comité de liaison des praticiens de l'art dentaire des pays
de la CEE
SG Dr Ilse Schluter, Oslo Plads 14, Copenhagen,
Denmark.

B 0498 (name and address) Common Market Group of
the International Union of Advertisers Associations
Groupe Marché Commun de l'Union internationale des
associations d'annonceurs
Pres G M Cordier, 28 rue des Colonies, Bte 6. B-1000
Brussels. Belgium.

B 0509 EEC Liaison Committee of Physical Therapists
Comité de liaison des kinésithérapeutes de la CEE
SG Edgard Lambotte, avenue Ad. Buyl 29A, B-1050
Brussels, Belgium. T. 640.47.77.

B 0518 EFTA Association of Chambers of Commerce
Association des chambres de commerce de l'AELE
No longer in existence.

B 0622 International Association of Fairs and Exposi-
tions (IAFE)
General Manager Charles R Byrnes, 1010 Dixie High-
way, Chicago Heights, Illinois 60411 USA.
T. 312/756.2029.

B 0646 International Game Fish Association (IGFA)
Association internationale pour la pêche sportive à la ligne
Pres Elwood K Harry, 3000 East Las Olas Boulevard,
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33316. USA. T. 305 /467 0161.
C. IGFA.

B 0725 European Federation of Chemical Engineering
Fédération européenne du génie chimique
Sec D Behrens (same address)
R Guillet (same address)
Dr T J Evans, 165-171 Railway Terrace.
Rugby CV21
3HQ, UK. T. 0786/78214.
Tx, 1 17 80.

B 0785 European Institute of the Pectin Industries
Institut européen des industries de la pectine (IEIP)
Dir Gen Ir A Overeem, Colijnplein 12, F 0 Box 61138.
The Hague, Netherlands. T. 237156, Tx. 31172.
Registered Office 14 rue Montoyer. B-1040 Brussels,
Belgium. T. 513.97.60.

B 0914 Executive Committee for the Common Market of
the European Federation of Pallet and Wooden Crate
Manufacturers
Commission executive pour le Marché Commun de la Fé-
dération européenne des fabricants de palettes et embal-
lages en bois
SG E C Skelding, 5 Greenfield Crescent, Edgbaston,
Birmingham B15 3BE, UK, T. 021 / 454.2177.

B 0958 Confederation of Tanners' Associations *in the European Community*
Confédération des associations nationales des tanneurs et mégissiers de la CEE (COTANCE)
Sec Henri van der Haert, av. Albert Elisabeth 40.
B-1200 Brussels, Belgium. T. 734.56.65.

B 1738 International Council of Christian Churches - European Alliance
Conseil international des églises chrétiennes - Alliance européenne.
No longer in existence.

B 1902 International Federation of Distributors - EEC Group
Fédération internationale des grandes entreprises de distribution - Groupe des pays de la CEE
117 avenue du Castel, B-1200 Brussels, Belgium.
T. 736.59.42 /43.

B 2088 International Group for Pharmaceutical Distribution in the Countries of the European Community
Groupement international de la répartition pharmaceutique des pays de la Communauté européenne (GIRP)
SG D P L Borgers, K Astridlaan 55, B-3290 Diest, Belgium. T. 013/334101.

B 2351 International Artists' Cooperation (IAC)
Pres Klaus Groh, Roter Steinweg 14, D-2905 Ede-
wecht, Germany FR. T. 4486.354.

B 2447 (name and address) European Council of Chemical Manufacturers Federation (CEFIC)
Dir Gen Dr Gustav Bunge, avenue Louise 250 Bte 71,
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.

B 2466 European Organization for the Promotion of Equestrian Tourism
Organisation européenne pour la promotion du tourisme équestre
Sec Rue Marché aux Herbes 61, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.

B 2552 (name and address) Survey Research Center Data Library
Data Librarian Kathy Janes, 2538 Channing Way, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA.

B 2613 International Tanker Nominal Freight Scale Association
Prince Rupert House, 64 Pueen Street, London EC4R 1AD UK. T. 2484747/9.

B 2784 Population Council
One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, New York N Y 10017 USA.

B 2803 Catholic Fund for Overseas Development (CAFOD)
Acting Administrator Robin A Hood, 21A Soho Square, London W1V 6NR. UK. T. 01 /937.6614. C. Cafod London W1. Tx. 896691 TLVIR G LON.

B 3097 Childrens Relief Fund
No longer in existence.

B 3282 Standing Committee of Glass Industries of the
Comité permanent des industries du verre de la CEE
SG Norbert Simon, Rue de la Loi 74 Bte 3, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.

HOTEL DU PARK

Avenue Chardy - BP 1775
ABIDJAN COTE D'IVOIRE
Téléphone : 22.23.86 à 89
Télex : 619

Situé au centre ville, face au parc, dans le quartier animé du plateau, à 20 minutes de l'aéroport.

Entièrement rénové.
75 chambres climatisées
2 restaurants
1 bar américain
Café terrasse
Boutiques (journaux, tabacs)

Télex - téléphone - secrétariat et tous équipements audio-visuels à la demande. Salle de Congrès pour 270 personnes - 500 personnes en cocktail.

HOTEL TIAMA

Avenue de la République
ABIDJAN COTE D'IVOIRE
Téléphone ; 32.08.22
Télex : 494
Câble : TIAMOTEL

Situé au centre de la ville, emplacement idéal pour hommes d'affaires et touristes. A 20 minutes de l'Aéroport.

145 chambres - Air conditionné
2 restaurants
Café terrasse
Bar américain
Boutique
Télex - téléphone

Salle de réunions-banquets - 120 personnes en conférence et 60 personnes en banquet. Secrétariat et tous équipements audio-visuels à la demande.

UTH

International Hotels

19 bid Malesherbes - 75008 PARIS
Tél. : 266.19.40 - Télex : 650425F
Réservation Centrale : Tél. : 7664152
Télex : 280034

Le Congrès contre les Congrès ?

par Ghislaine de Coninck

Les conséquences d'une initiative américaine à courte vue

Depuis le 31 décembre 1976, les contribuables américains désireux de participer à des réunions internationales ou nationales se tenant en dehors des Etats-Unis, ne peuvent plus déduire de leurs revenus annuels, que les irais incombant à leur participation à deux « foreign conventions » par an, au maximum, et non sans se soumettre à diverses formalités, tracasseries et vexations administratives dont nous parlons plus loin. (Les frais incombant à leur participation aux autres réunions ne sont donc pas déductibles.) Pour les auteurs du « Tax Reform Act » le terme « foreign convention » signifie : « tout congrès, convention, séminaire ou réunions similaires organisés en dehors des USA ». Il n'est toutefois pas spécifié le genre de réunions comprises dans la catégorie « réunions similaires »; on peut se poser la question de savoir s'il s'agit aussi bien d'assemblées générales, que de réunions de comité, d'ateliers, de colloques, de symposium etc...

L'idée du législateur américain était sans doute, de mettre le haut-là aux abus commis par certains touristes, qui, sous prétexte de formation professionnelle et de participation à des réunions — parfois fantômes — faisaient passer en « frais généraux » leur budget vacances/tour du monde.

Mais il est vraiment dommage de constater qu'en voulant abattre l'arbre de la fraude, quelque fonctionnaire zélé — à l'esprit de clocher — se soit attaqué à la forêt entière de la vie des associations et des congrès. Car bien qu'à première vue ces mesures ne semblent viser que les citoyens américains, c'est en fait le mouvement mondial des congrès qui en est la victime; le protectionnisme du « Tax Reform Act » porte pratiquement atteinte à la liberté de réunions au delà des frontières des Etats-Unis.

Les conséquences s'en font déjà sentir; annulation de réunions — surtout dans les pays limitrophes des USA; affaiblissement de la présence américaine là où elle apportait généralement une précieuse contribution notamment dans le domaine scientifique et technologique; inversement les Américains, de toutes disciplines, coupés des congrès internationaux, seront privés des idées et des avis de leurs collègues

étrangers; tracasseries administratives et frais supplémentaires pour les associations organisatrices, qui doivent remplir les questionnaires des services fiscaux américains, soumettre des exemplaires des programmes etc... etc...

Traduction des points principaux au « Tax Reform Act » Sec 602

* Déductions pour participation à des conférences à l'étranger :

1. « Les déductions ne sont autorisées que pour la participation à deux congrès par année fiscale ».
2. « Les déductions de frais de voyages ne peuvent pas excéder le prix du voyage en voiture 2e classe ou en avion en classe « Economy ».
3. « Les frais de voyage peuvent être déduits dans leur totalité à condition que la moitié des journées totales du voyage soient consacrées à des activités professionnelles. (6h. au moins par jour) ».
4. « Les déductions pour frais de subsistance (hotels, repas, taxis etc...) ne sont autorisées qu'à condition que le participant puisse justifier que les 2/3 de son temps ont été consacrés à des activités professionnelles ».
5. « Justifications : les déductions mentionnées ci-dessus ne sont acceptées qu'à condition que le participant :
A. - Etablisse et signe un document donnant le détail complet des journées passées à l'étranger, non compris les jours de voyage, avec pour chaque journée le

La lecture de telles conditions nous laisse rêveur... on peut aisément imaginer les mesures de représailles multiples qu'elles pourraient entraîner et les complications qu'elles pourraient engendrer.

La naïveté du législateur américain nous fait sourire, car il est bien évident que l'intérêt d'une participation à un congrès n'est pas uniquement de s'installer dans une salle de réunion pour écouter des exposés, participer éventuellement aux discussions, mais est, dans bien des cas, l'occasion unique d'avoir des contacts entre participants de façon informelle, en dehors des

séances du congrès, dans les couloirs du centre de congrès, lors des manifestations sociales, au hasard des excursions etc...

Consciente des dangers d'une telle législation le USTS (United States Tra-

nombre d'heures consacrées à des activités professionnelles prévues au programme de la réunion ».

« Joigne à ce document le programme de travail du congrès ». B. « Soumette un rapport écrit et signé par un responsable de l'organisation patronnant la réunion indiquant :

l'horraire journalier des activités professionnelles;

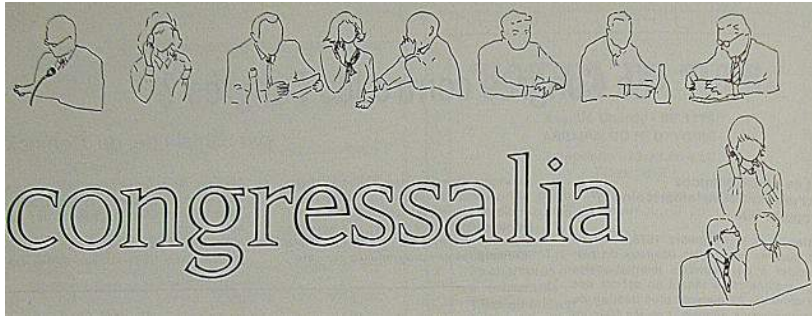
le nombre d'heures durant

lesquelles le participant a effectivement pris part aux activités prévues au programme ».

Il est également spécifié dans les notes explicatives du « Tax Reform Act », sous le point « activités sociales » :

« Les activités sociales ne sont pas des activités professionnelles. En aucun cas le temps passé à des réceptions ou à des activités sociales similaires, ne peut être considéré dans le calcul des heures de travail. De plus, dans le cas d'un banquet durant lequel un ou plusieurs orateurs prendraient la parole, seul le temps de parole attribué à / aux orateur(s) (à condition qu'il(s) traite(nt) d'un sujet professionnel) sera pris en considération ».

vel Service) a entrepris des démarches auprès des Ministères compétents afin de faire réviser cette nouvelle loi. L'UAI, par la plume de son Secrétaire Général a adressé, il y a plusieurs mois déjà, aux responsables américains une lettre dans laquelle elle leur fait part de son inquiétude devant de telles restrictions aussi invraisemblables d'imagination que graves de conséquences. En réponse à cette lettre, l'UAI a été informée de ce que certaines modifications pourraient intervenir cette année encore dans l'application de cette loi.



OMT

Le Conseil exécutif de l'Organisation Mondiale du Tourisme a approuvé la proposition de son Secrétaire Général M. Robert LONATI, de tenir une Conférence Mondiale du Tourisme en septembre 1980 à Manille (Philippines) dont le but serait de fixer les objectifs et les modes de développement futur du tourisme grâce à une connaissance réaliste et une clarification de toutes ses causes et effets, par un examen approfondi du passé.

La Conférence devrait surtout : — permettre de clarifier la nature réelle du tourisme dans le contexte humain, social, éducatif, culturel et politique de la vie contemporaine des sociétés nationales et internationales et le rôle qu'il sera appelé à jouer dans les rapports entre les hommes et les groupes socioprofessionnels à l'intérieur des pays et dans les relations internationales;

— mettre en évidence la responsabilité des Etats en matière de tourisme au delà des préoccupations strictement économiques et commerciales;

— affirmer cette responsabilité en ce qui concerne la qualité du produit touristique à la production, à la distribution et à la consommation afin qu'il ne soit pas détourné de son objectif social essentiel.

La Conférence doit en quelque sorte constituer un dialogue positif, avec toutes les critiques nécessaires et indispensables et non pas une contestation et un affrontement stériles. Parmi les thèmes globaux, les cinq suivants pourraient être mis en évidence :

— l'homme protagoniste de ses propres vacances;

- le tourisme et la qualité de la vie;
- les produits et les destinations;
- la coopération et l'intégration touristique internationales
- la vocation nouvelle de la planification.

Un certain nombre de sous-thèmes seront prévus à l'intérieur des thèmes principaux, pouvant intéresser les responsables et professionnels du tourisme et les organisations internationales intergouvernementales et non-gouvernementales intéressées directement ou indirectement au tourisme.

of space. Apart from major conferences and exhibitions, the main area (approximately 21,000 sq ft) can be easily adapted for sporting events and other entertainments.

Audio-visual aids, simultaneous interpretation equipment, press and television facilities, are of the latest design, and catering includes a restaurant and bars.

The Centre is the largest of its kind in Britain and compares favourably with new centres overseas. The new complex is part of the 15-acre Churchill

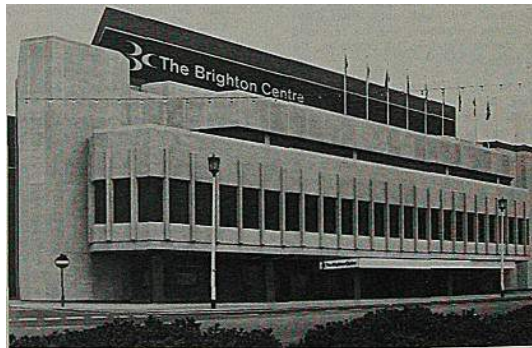


Photo : F. Wackelt

The Brighton Centre

Brighton

Brighton's new £8.9 million, 5000-seat multi-purpose conference, exhibition and entertainments centre was officially opened on the 19th September 1977. The centre is located on the seafront between the Grand Hotel and the Kings-west entertainment centre. There are 2,000 floor seats; 1,000 retractable tiered floor seats; and 2,000 fixed seats on the balcony. There is also a subsidiary hall seating 800. The two halls can also be used for exhibitions giving a total of just under 30,000 square feet

Square development, a major scheme of new shops, flats and restaurants, with multi-storey and underground parking for nearly 2000 cars.

Paris

Conscient de la nécessité de mettre tout en œuvre pour que la faculté d'imagination soit développée dès l'enfance par des activités créatrices; Rappelant le besoin de donner aux enfants et aux jeunes les moyens de s'ex-

primer à l'aide de techniques nouvelles, leur permettant notamment de faire mieux connaître les richesses de leurs civilisations respectives; Soucieux, dans ces conditions, de développer dans les pays non encore sensibilisés à ces moyens d'expression, des ateliers de création audio-visuelle (particulièrement cinéma et vidéo) en partant de schémas et de pédagogie éprouvés, permettant ainsi à tous de participer à des échanges équilibrés entre enfants et jeunes plus ou moins privilégiés, tels que le Concours international pour jeunes cinéastes. Le centre national français du film pour l'enfance et la jeunesse, branche nationale française du Centre international du Film pour l'Enfance et la Jeunesse (organisation internationale non-gouvernementale ayant le statut « B », auprès de l'UNESCO) a organisé les 18 et 19 octobre 1977 à Paris, un Colloque international sur le thème : * *L'aspect éducatif de la création cinématographique par les enfants et par les jeunes* ..

Pour les congrès roulants...

Un nouveau car dérivé du châssis Volvo B.59 a été présenté à Nice à la « Semaine Internationale du Car ». Le véhicule, est une sorte de salon — salle de conférences mobile où l'on peut parfaitement tenir réunions et séminaires pendant le voyage. Une suspension entièrement aéropneumatique, une installation de conditionnement d'air séparée, des sièges bien dessinés séparés par de petites tables assurent un grand confort.

Venu tout droit de Suède il a déjà eu pour voyageur le roi lui-même... La carrosserie est du type Bermuda; la caisse en sections de tubes d'acier a été renforcée par des arceaux de sécurité pour offrir une protection en cas de tonneau. Le car est doté d'une soute à bagages transversale, d'un moteur auxiliaire et d'un condensateur pour le conditionnement d'air; il dispose de deux sorties de secours. Une caméra TV au tableau de bord facilite la surveillance à l'arrière. Une kitchenette et une toilette situées sur l'essieu arrière divisent l'espace intérieur en deux « compartiments » séparés par une porte. La partie avant est pourvue de 20 sièges en velours confortables, deux salles de conférence, un réfrigérateur et un récepteur TV couleur. La partie arrière constitue un salon de conférence séparé.

Tout l'arrière constitue une sorte de salon riche en moyens audio-visuels. Des rideaux permettent d'obscurcir le local pour employer : projecteur à diapos, vidéo cassettes, écran de télévision, magnétophone. Il y a place pour dix personnes autour de la table de réunion. L'éclairage par spots est indépendant. Ce « salon » arrière est également pourvu d'un réfrigérateur et d'une kitchenette.



Georgia

The Georgia World Congress Center hosted its first purely international meeting utilizing simultaneous interpretation equipment during the recent XIII International Congress of Game Biologists. The International Congress was sponsored by the Wildlife Society and the Wildlife Management Institute and featured exhibits of the grizzly bear and several other endangered species. The selection of Atlanta for the XIII International Congress of Game Biologists was the first time that a city in the Western Hemisphere had been chosen as a meeting location. Previous sites included Lisbon, Stockholm, Paris, Moscow and Helsinki. Delegates and interpreters were pleased with the permanently installed simultaneous interpretation equipment. Interpreters rated the interpretation system « superior » to that of the United Nations. The Georgia World Congress Center is the only major public facility in the United States with permanently installed simultaneous interpretation booths and sound equipment.

The Georgia World Congress Center is a State operated tradeshow /convention center, catering to national and international groups. In addition to its 350,000 square foot exhibit hall, the Georgia World Congress Center has 35 separate meeting rooms and a 1,952 seat auditorium permanently equipped for multi-lingual gatherings. Complementing the Georgia World Congress Center's International Conference Center with its multi-lingual simultaneous interpretation facilities, will be the International Communications Center (ICC) portrayed in the accompanying model.

The International Communications Center is without precedent in the world. It features direct overseas dialing, on-premise telex services and an international reference area with phone directories from every major city in the world.

Georgia World Congress Center

The ICC is designed to function with or without personnel, in the unstaffed situation, multi-lingual instructions are available on how to use the communications network. When staffed, the International Communications Center offers the show manager a perfect location for information, messages, postal services, paging, beeping and miscellaneous services such as typing, copying and translating. The decorative panels representing specific countries were developed especially for the ICC and may be interchanged upon request to reflect the composition of the group meeting at the Georgia World Congress Center. The International Communications Center is operational since April, 1977.



Zagreb

L'Assemblée Générale de la Fédération Européenne des Villes de Congrès; suivie d'une journée de travail, aura lieu à Zagreb le 7 et le 8 novembre 1977. Pour la première fois, le Conseil d'Administration de la FEVC a décidé d'inviter à ces réunions les Facultés et Ecoles ayant à leur programme un cours de tourisme ou d'hôtellerie, ceci pour faire prendre conscience aux étudiants des possibilités offertes par l'industrie des congrès.

Des spécialistes venant de plusieurs villes européennes traiteront des divers aspects de promotion et d'organisation des congrès.

L'accent sera mis sur les points suivants :

- L'étude du rapport entre les congrès et les expositions.
- Comment améliorer le service de restauration.

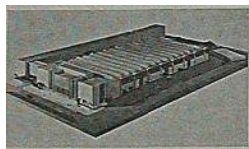
- La promotion des villes comme lieux de congrès.
- L'amélioration des communications afin d'augmenter le nombre de participations aux réunions ainsi que la façon de les organiser.

De plus, il y aura un tour d'horizon de l'état actuel de l'industrie des congrès à travers l'Europe.



Bruxelles

Le Centre international de Conférences de Bruxelles met à la disposition de ses clients 18 salles spécialement conçues et aménagées pour congrès et séminaires, offrant les possibilités les plus modernes d'équipements audiovisuels et dont la flexibilité du mobilier assure une assistance confortable à des auditoires allant de 10 à 2.500 personnes.



- 2 salles de 1.200 à 2.500 places
 - 1 salle de 500 places
 - 7 salles de 150 à 300 places
 - 8 salles de 10 à 90 places.
- Les Palais du Centenaire, Parc des Expositions de Bruxelles est situé dans un cadre prestigieux environné de jardins et de verdure à quelques minutes du centre-ville, de ses hôtels, ses musées, ses tavernes, ses magasins et ses coins d'histoire, à l'intersection des autoroutes transeuropéennes, des voies rapides vers la ville, les gares, l'aéroport, et bénéficiant de vastes parkings pour 25.000 voitures.



Philippines

L'Alliance Internationale de Tourisme organise actuellement son Vie Congrès « Loisirs et Tourisme », dont le thème sera

« L'automobiliste et l'environnement ».

Ce Congrès aura lieu du 5 au 9 décembre 1977 à Manille (Philippines), à l'invitation de la Philippine Motor Association, avec la collaboration du Département du Tourisme, sous le haut patronage de Son Excellence le Président de la République des Philippines, M. Ferdinand Marcos, et avec le concours du PNUD, du PNUF et des organisa-

tions non gouvernementales. Intéressées, Différentes situations faisant intervenir l'automobiliste dans ses rapports avec l'habitat et l'environnement seront examinées et illustrées par des cas concrets. en relation avec des agglomérations urbaines, la campagne et les sites historiques et culturels. En outre, le Congrès examinera l'état d'avancement de la technologie des véhicules à moteur et de leurs sources d'énergie. A cette fin, il sera fait appel aux principaux centres de recherches dans ce domaine aux Etats-Unis, en Europe et en Asie, pour présenter des rapports. Les débats constitueront une aide certaine pour tous ceux qui s'attachent à mettre en valeur la coexistence de l'automobiliste et de l'environnement. Par ailleurs, le Vie Congrès AIT doit permettre de mieux harmoniser les politiques nationales existantes et d'établir une coopération, internationale mieux adaptée aux impératifs de la situation actuelle.

Paris

Bien que déjà présent à Paris avec l'Hôtel Saint Jacques, le PLM a choisi le Royal Madeleine pour répondre à la demande d'une clientèle tant d'affaires que touristique, sensible aux services d'une hôtellerie plus traditionnelle (dimension moyenne, accueil personnalisé).

L'Hôtel PLM Royal Madeleine situé au centre de la capitale, à deux pas de la Concorde, conjugue le charme d'une architecture ancienne avec l'efficacité d'un service et d'un aménagement fonctionnels, adaptés aux exigences contemporaines. 70 chambres 4 étoiles, totalement rénovées en 1976 — une petite salle de réunions.

Bamako

La capitale de la République du Mali manquait très régulièrement de chambres de luxe à offrir à ses visiteurs, tant aux touristes allant admirer les sites particulièrement pittoresques du pays qu'aux hommes d'affaires devant séjourner à Bamako. Cette lacune a été comblée par l'ouverture de l'hôtel de l'AMITIE. Idéalement situé en ville, dominant le Niger, à 20 minutes de l'aéroport, ses 185 chambres climatisées offriront le meilleur confort international. On y trouvera 2 restaurants, un bar, un night club, un cinéma, une piscine et une galerie marchande.

C'est le 15 octobre que s'est tenu la cérémonie officielle d'inauguration de l'hôtel, couronnement des efforts menés par le Gouvernement Malien, avec l'aide, notamment, de la République Fédérale d'Allemagne pour le financement.

L'U.T.H., dès l'ouverture de l'hôtel, en assurera la direction de l'exploitation.

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- Un service accueil (tourisme, affaires).



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TELEX : FAST 640627 F

Fourth IAPCO seminar on professional congress organization



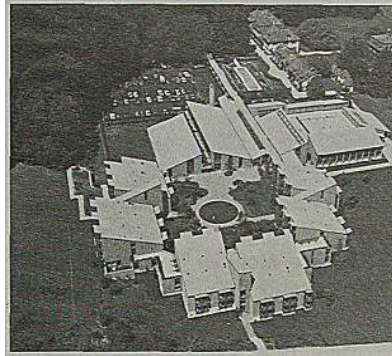
The Fourth IAPCO-Seminar on Professional Congress Organization will be held at the new Wolfsberg Management Center in Northern Switzerland from February 5 to 10, 1978.

* *

About 100 participants from 31 countries participated in the previous seminars organized by the International Association of Professional Congress Organizers which took place in 1975 and 1976 at the Scanticon Management Center in Denmark and at the Development Academy of the Philippines in 1977.

The five-day seminar gives a concentrated introduction to the international congresses and their requirements, organization, budgeting, documentation, promotion, exhibitions combined with congresses etc.

The Seminar is intended for executives from national and international associa-



tions, congress centers, convention bureaus, airlines, travel agencies, conference hotels, professional congress organizing companies and others dealing with the congress industry and for

whom it is most important to know the background of congresses and the techniques of their organization in order to be able to deal with their counterparts on equal terms.



Leading experts within the congress field will act as discussion leaders and introduce the themes, whereas discussions and practical exercises will take up an important part of the time. The detailed programme will be sent to you shortly.

Further information about the Seminar may be obtained from

Mr. Christer Carlsson,
Secretary-General of IAPCO
c / o RESO Congress Service
Klara Norra Kyrkogata 31
S-105 24 Stockholm
SWEDEN

Both photographs show the new Wolfsberg MANAGEMENT Center, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR 1977

17th EDITION

9eme SUPPLEMENT

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

1978 Mar Paris (France)
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Preparatory meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the working committee on int oceanographic data exchange.
IOC, Unesco, Place de Fontenay, F-75700 Paris. (YB n° 1118)

1978 Mar Paris (France)
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Working committee on int oceanographic data exchange. 9th session.
IOC, Unesco, Place de Fontenay, F-75700 Paris. (YB n° 1118)

1978 Mar (Denmark)
European Brain and Behaviour Society. Symposium : Neostriatum. P : 200. (YB n° 0595)
Dr Wolf Singer. EBBS Secretary, Max Planck Institut für Psychiatrie, Kraepelinstrasse 2, D-8000 Munich 40.

1978 Spring Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Industrial Relations Association. North European regional conference : Labour relations and working conditions at the shop floor level. P : 60. C : 8. (YB n° 2117)
IIRA, c/o Int Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22.

1978 Spring Madrid (Spain), Lisbon (Portugal) or Aix-en-Provence (France)
Int Industrial Relations Association. South European regional conference : The emerging patterns of industrial relations in in Mediterranean countries.
C : 4. (YB n° 2117)
IIRA, c/o Int Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22.

9th SUPPLEMENT

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

1978 Spring Mexico (Mexico)
Int Hotel Association. Spring council meeting.
89 rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, F-75008 Paris. (YB n° 2110)

1978 Apr 1-7 Honolulu (Hawaii, USA)
Pan-Pacific Surgical Association. 14th Congress: General surgery: neurosurgery: obstetrics and gynecology: ophthalmology: orthopedic surgery: otolaryngology: plastic surgery: thoracic-cardiovascular: urology: colorectal surgery: anesthesiology. (YB n° 3082)
Cesar B. de Jesus, MD, Pan-Pacific Surgical Association, 236 Alexander Young Building, 1077 Bishop Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

1978 Apr 6-7 London (UK)
European Conference on "The processing of PVC".
The Plastic and Rubber Institute, c/o London Convention Bureau 2S Grosvenor Gardens, Victoria, London SW1W 0DU.

* 1978 Apr 7-9 Arosa (Switzerland)
Int Society for Ski Traumatology and Medicine of Winter Sport. 13th Congress.
Dr K. Harwig, Chalet Erosen, CH 7050 Arosa. (YB n° 2506)

1978 Apr 9-13 London (UK)
Int Hospital Federation /King's Fund. 9th European conference on hospital services. P : inv. (YB n° 2109)

AUTOMNE 1978 : LE CENTRE DE CONGRES DE MONTE CARLO OUVRE SES PORTES SUR LA MER.

Deux éléments sont à la base de la réussite d'un congrès :
le cadre et l'organisation.

Le Centre de Congrès de Monte-Carlo est construit sur la Méditerranée, au cœur de la Ville, dans le silence et le soleil.

Sa conception ultra-moderne permet une utilisation polyvalente (congrès, expositions, concerts symphoniques, enregistrements de disques, spectacles) avec une salle de 1200 places, un plateau de scène, des foyers (900 m²), des salles de commission, des bureaux de secrétariat... et un équipement d'avant-garde qui vient s'ajouter à ceux du Centre de Rencontres Internationales et du Hall du Centenaire.

Quant à l'organisation de votre manifestation, la Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès la prend totalement en charge. A Monte Carlo, capitale de l'accueil : des hôtels, dont la gamme allie la haute tradition à la modernité de grand style et dans lesquels des prix "spéciaux-congrès" sont consentis, un grand choix de restaurants et pour les loisirs : plages, piscines, voile, tennis, golf; pour les amateurs d'animation nocturne, ses night-clubs et les galas du prestigieux Monte Carlo Sporting Club; la Côte d'Azur et la Riviera italienne. Monte Carlo à la portée des capitales du monde, par air, chemin de fer et autoroute, toute l'année. D'ailleurs, les responsables de

congrès ne l'ont-ils pas choisi pour y tenir, périodiquement leur réunion plénière?

BON A DÉCOUPER

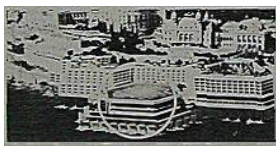
Pour tous renseignements complémentaires retourner ce bon de documentation

ou votre carte de visite à :

Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès, 2A, bd des Moulins - MC. MONTE CARLO
Tél. (93) 30.87.01/30.43.47 - Télex 469760 MC

Nom..... Prénom.....

Société/Association..... Adresse.....



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Ouvert du 15 mars au 31 décembre

1978 Apr 9-16 Helsinki (Finland)
Int Society for Contemporary Music. Int music days. P: 90. (YB n° 2481)
ISCM- Finnish Section. Mrs Sisko Ramsay. Erottajankatu 1-3 A 10. 00130
Helsinki 13.

1970 Apr 10-14 Bologna (Italy)
Int Atomic Energy Agency. Colloque int sur l'étude, la construction et l'ex-
périence d'exploitation des prototypes de surgénérateurs rapides à métal
liquide (YB n° 1383)
IAEA. 11 Kamlnerring. POB 590. A-1011 Vienna, Austria.

1978 Apr 10-14 Melbourne (Australia)
Int Automobile Federation. Spring conference, (closed meeting).

(YB n° 1386)
FIA, 8 place de la Concorde, F-75008 Paris.

1978 Apr 11-13 Lunteren (Netherlands)
Chemical Society, UK/Koninklijk Nederlands Chemische Vereniging. Gene-

ral discussion on colloid stability.

Dr G O Parfitt, Tioxide Int Ltd, Billingham, UK.

1978 Apr 11-13 Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)

EURIM 3: European conference on the contribution of information users
to the formulation of information policies and systems operation.
Conference organiser, Aslib. 3 Belgrade Square, London SW1X 8PL, UK.

1978 Apr 11-14 La Palmas (Canary Islands, Spain)
Int Council for the Exploration of the Sea /FAO/ Intergovernmental Océa-
nographie Commission. CINECA symposium. (YB n°

1732/0971 /1118)
Gen. Sec., ICES, Charlottenlund Slot, DK-2920 Charlottenlund, Denmark.

1978 Apr 11-14 (Canary Island, Spain)
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Canary current : Upwelling
and living resources- symposium on the scientific results of CINECA.

(YB no 1118)
IOC, Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris.

1978 Apr 11-20 Targa Gap (Malta)
World Catholic Fédération for the Biblical Apostolate. Plenary assembly •
Biblical spirituality. P: 100. C: 40-50. (YB n° 3954)
Mittelstrasse 12. D-7000 Stuttgart 1, Germany. Fed Rep.

1978 Apr 12-14 Canterbury (UK)
British Hydromechanics Research Association, 4th Int symposium on jet

1978 Apr 12-14 Los Angeles (Cal, USA)
Center for Management Education, Graduate School of Business Adminis-
tration, University of Southern California. Workshop : Futures research
techniques for corporate planners.

Reservation Manager. University Hilton Hotel, 3540 South Figueroa Street,
Los Angeles, Cal 90007.

1978 Apr 12-18 Brussels (Belgium)
Int Commission on Rules for the Approval of Electrical Equipment. Tech-
nical sessions: Safety of electrical equipment. P: 60. (YB n°1569)
Comité Electrotechnique Belge, Galerie Ravenstein 3, B-1000 Brussels.

1978 Apr 13 Blackburn (UK)

Meeting on analysis and quality control of beers and lagers before and
after processing.
The Chemical Society, 9-10 Saville Row, London W1X 1AF, UK.

1978 Apr 13-16 Loughborough (UK)
Institute of Information Scientists. 9th Conference. Selling information to

the organisation.
Johite, Department of Library and Information Studies, University of Tech-
nology, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 3TU, UK.

1978 Apr 16-20 Le Gosier (Guadeloupe)
Int Association of Biological Standardization. Int congress: Standardization
and use of vaccines in the developing countries. (YB n°4498)
Dr C Kuygelen, Recherche et Industrie Thérapeutiques, S.A., B-1330 Rixen-
sart, Belgium.

1978 Apr 16-21 London (UK)
National Retail Merchants Association. World conference. P: 1000.
c/o London Convention Bureau, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU.

1978 Apr 17-19 London (UK)
European Nuclear Medicine Society. Conference. P: 1000.
(YB n° 2753) Dr Barltan,
St Bartholomew's Hospital, Dept of Nuclear Medicine, West
Smithfield, London EC1.

1978 Apr 18-20 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
European Disposables and Nonwovens Association - EOANA. Index 78
Congress : Civil engineering, hygiene, medical, building industry, filtration,
substrates, binders (where nonwovens are used). P: 400. C: 17. Ex.

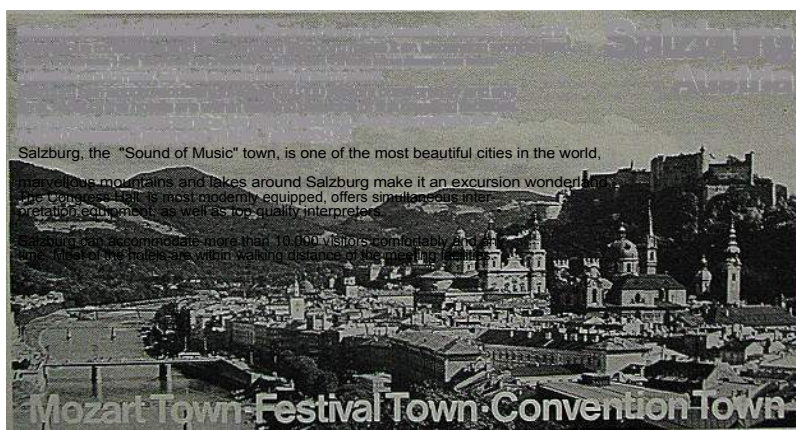
(YB n° 3954)
EOANA,
avenue de
Tervueren 269,
Bte 10, B-1150
Brussels,
Belgium).

1978 Apr 20-30 Lusaka (Zambia)
Int Committee for World Day of Prayer. Planning meeting for next four
years. P: 50e70. C: 70. (YB no 1641)
Dorothy C Wagner, Administrative Secretary, 475 Riverside Drive, New
York, NY, USA. or : Mrs Joyce Tembo, Christian Council of Zambia, POB 315,
121 Farmers Hse, Cairo Road, Lusaka, Zambia.

• 1978 Apr 23-26 Copenhagen (Denmark)
 Int Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Associations. Norwegian Air Traffic
 Controllers Associations. 17th annual Conference : Aviation. Air traffic 1978 Apr
 control, human and environmental problems. P : 50. C : 30-35. Ex. European Council of Jewish Community Services. Conference. P : 500. (YB no 1852)
 IFATCA78 Organizing Committee, c / o Dansk Flyvelederforening Maglebylle (YB no 4461)
 DK-2770 Kastup, Denmark.
 1978 Apr 23-28 San Jose (Costa Rica)
 Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations. Ordinary congress.
 P : 1500. C : 40. Ex. (YB n° 0396)
 COTAL, S.
 1978 Apr 24-28 Cannes (France)
 Int Atomic Energy Agency. Colloque Int sur la commande et l'instrumenta-
 tion des centrales nucléaires. (YB n° 1383)
 11 Kärntnering, POB 590. A-1011 Vienna. Austria.
 1978 Apr 24-28 London (UK)
 Int fire, security and safety conference and exhibition.
 Victor Green Publications, Ltd. 106 Hampstead Road, London NW1 2LS.
 1978 Apr 24-28 Strasbourg (France)
 Council of Europe. Parliamentary Assembly, 30th session. (YB no 0435)
 Avenue de l'Europe, F-67008 Strasbourg cedex.
 1978 Apr 24-29 Singapore (Singapore)
 1st World Printing congress : New horizons - printing for tomorrow's market
 P : 300.
 Singapore Master Printers Association, 56-A Hill Street. Singapore 6.
 1978 Apr 25 London (UK)
 Int Guild of Dispensation Opticians. Convention : Ophthalmic dispen-
 sing. P: 100. C: 10. (YB n° 2002)
 22 Nottingham Place. London W1H 4AT. UK.
 1978 Apr 26-27 Paris (France)
 European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization . Executive Co-
 mittee meeting. (YB no 0544)
 1 rue le Nôtre, F-75016 Paris.
 1978 Apr 26-28 Paris (France)
 Institut National de Recherche Chimique Appliquée. 13e Colloque int sur la
 pollution atmosphérique: Enquêtes, réseaux + méthodes et appareils de
 mesure - effets sur la santé - calculs, représentations et modèles - trans-
 port des polluants et chimie de l'air.
 Secrétariat du colloque, M. Bénarie, IRCHA, BP 1. F-91710 Vert-le-Petit,
 France.
 1978 Apr 28-May 2 Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
 Advertising and Market Survey Association. Annual congress.
 AWMML BP 1785, Luxembourg.
 1978 Apr Amsterdam (Netherlands)
 ISIS/Dutch group Blijt van m'n Lijf. European conference on wife battering.
 José van Iersel, 25 Prins Hendrikkade. Amsterdam.
 Mrs Fay Pannell. Conference Services Ltd, 43 Charles Street, London W1.
 1978 Apr London (UK)
 Int Lead and Zinc Study Group. Standing Commuted meeting. P : 31. C : 31.
 Metro House, 58 St James's Street, London SW1A 1LJ, UK.
 1978 Apr Paris (France)
 Int Union of Alpinist Associations. Executive Committee meeting. P : 50.
 C: 15. (YB no 2684)
 29 rue des Délices. CH-1211 Geneva 1.
 1970 Apr Philadelphia (PA, USA)
 Int Association of Universities. Meeting of administrative board. P : 25 - 30 .
 1 rue Miollis, F-75732 Paris cedex 15. (YB n° 1363)
 1978 Apr San Jose (Costa Rica)
 Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists.
 5th Inter- American meeting. (YB no 1045)
 Apartado Postal 74, Turrialba, Costa Rica.
 1978 Apr or May Avignon (France)
 Int Society for Horticultural Engineering
 in cooperation with CHE Workinggroup Greenhouse Design and Environ-
 ment : Regional working - party on optimization of growth through control
 of the micro climate. (YB no 2488)
 ISHS, Bezuidenhoutseweg 73, The Hague, Netherlands.
 1978 May 2-5 Singapore (Singapore)
 Union Int des Laboratoires Independant. Meeting : Pollution and environ-
 mental research. (YB n° 2728)
 UILL Ashbourne House, Alberon Gardens, London NW11 0BN, UK.
 1978 May 4-5 Helsinki (Finland).
 Association of European Conjunction Institutes. Meeting. (YB no 0127)
 P Oltrechtis, IRES, E Van Evenstraat 28, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium.
 1970 May 4-6 Toulouse (France)
 Int Broncho-Pneumologie Association. Congress. P: 300. Ex. (YB n° 1236)
 Prof R Bollinelli, Hotel Dieu, Toulouse.
 1978 May 4-6 Zurich (Switzerland)
 Int Union of Graphic Reproduction Industries. Congrès : Les changements
 structurels dans notre industrie et leurs repercussions sur nos entreprises.
 P: 100-150. (YB n° 2724)
 142 Bd Saint-Germain, F-75006 Paris.
 1978 May 4-7 Bourne-mouth (UK)
 European Chiropractors' Union. Congress. P: 100-150. C: 10-12.
 Broekhannsgt. 9. Oslo 4. Norway.

(YB no 2191)

(YB no 0619)



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• Rue de Berne 13, GENEVE

1978 May 6-12 Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
Council of Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Institutions / The Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. 11th Commonwealth mining and metallurgical congress : Geology and mining, mineral processing and process metallurgy. Ex (YB n° 0356)
Secretary of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, 44 Portland Place, London W1N 4BR, UK.

1978 May 7-13 Brussels (Belgium)
Int Association for the Study and Promotion of Audio-Visual and Structural-Global Methods, 11th Colloquium: Creativity and learning dynamics. (YB n° 1234)

University of Ghent, Faculty of Letters and Philosophy, Blandijnberg 2, B-9000 Gent, Belgium.

1978 May 8-10 London (UK)
Zinc Development Association. 9th Int pressure die-casting conference. P: 500-600. (YB n° 3616)

Mr A I Hughes, Zinc Development Association and Lead Development Association, 34 Berkeley Square, London W1.

1978 May 8-11 Hannover (Germany. Fed Rep)

British Hydromechanics Research Association. 5th Int conference on the hydraulic transport of solids in pipes.
BHRA Fluid Engng., Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AJ, UK.

1978 May 8-11 Nara (Japan)

Int Glaucoma Club. 1st Meeting.
Int Glaucoma Club, Mr P. W. Leydhecker, President, Universitäts-Augenklinik im Kopfklinikum, D-3700 Würzburg.

1978 May 8-12 San Juan (Puerto Rico)
Int Hospital Federation/Puerto Rican Hospital Association/Association of Hospital Administrators. Puerto Rico /Financial Management Association, Puerto Rico. 6th IHF regional conference : Strategies in the provision of health care in eighties : 1) public health policies in developing countries, 2) hospital and health care for migrants to big cities from rural areas, 3) emergency medical services and disaster planning, 4) the rural hospital P: 500, C: 25.

Secretaría Comité de Programa, Asociación de Hospitales de Puerto Rico, Calle 18 no 358 Villa Nevarez, Río Piedras, Puerto Rico.

1978 May 9-11 London (UK)

4th European maintenance congress, P: 300-500.
Conference Communication, Monks Hill, Farnham, Surrey GU10 2AJ, UK.

1978 May 9-12 London (UK)

European computing congress.

Online, Cleveland Road, Uxbridge UB8 2DO, UK.

1978 May 10 London (UK)
Institute of Pyramidology. Public meeting : Mystery of great pyramid solved. P: 200-300. C: 3-5. Ex: (bookstall only). (YB n° 4573)
Institute of Pyramidology, 31 Station Road, Harpenden, Hertfordshire AL5 4JB, UK.

1978 May 10-11 Stockholm (Sweden)
European Federation of Productivity Services. Conference. (YB n° 0906)
EFPS Secretariat, Tjörhovsgatan 8 B, 116 21 Stockholm.

• 1978 May 10-13 Bergamo (Italy)
Int Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering / ISMES. Institute Sperimentale Modelli Strutturali. Suninar : Construction in seismic zones, P: 50. C: 15. (YB n° 1177)
ISMES, c/o Dr Mario Casirati, Viale Giulio Cesare 28, I-24100 Bergamo.

1978 May 11-12 Basel (Switzerland)
European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation. Joint Technical Committee for ULV. (YB n° 0544)
1 rue Le Nôtre, F-75016 Paris.

1978 May 14-19 Monte Carlo (Monaco)
Int Organization for Succulent Plant Study. 15th Congress : Reserve collection of succ. plants, ultramicroscopic morphology and systematics of succ. plants. P: 50 - 100 (YB n° 2315)
Dr H F Friedrich, 38 Osteracker, A-6161 Natters, Austria.

1978 May 15-17 London (UK)
Int conference on residuals additives and materials properties : The detrimental and beneficial effects of minor constituents on material properties.
Dr Colin Lea, National Physical Lab., Teddington, Middx, TW11 0LW, UK.

1978 May 15-19 Zinkov Castle (Czechoslovakia)
Czechoslovak Medical Society. Symposium on cholinergic synapses : Analysis of actual problems; summarization of knowledge; recent research results.
Czechoslovak Medical Society, Sokolska 31, 120 26 Prague 2, Czechoslovakia.

1979 May middle Cannes (France)
Baltic and Int Maritime Conference. General meeting, lectures, seminar and working sessions for members. P: 1200. C: 90. (YB n° 0183)
BIMCO, Kristianlagade 19, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark.

LIST OF UAI PUBLICATIONS

1977

YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Published with the sanction and assistance of the United Nations, the UAI Yearbook comprises the comprehensive reference work on all international organizations, governmental and non-governmental

Its valuable information is based on data derived almost entirely from direct contact with the organisations concerned.

through questionnaires and other studies which supply the most recent and accurate information for UAI's constant (updating and research).

From the 16th edition onwards the Yearbook is divided into two sections. One, Section A, contains all those organisations which UAI considers to be "genuinely and clearly international", according to our criteria that an international organization be an, active,

independent organization, with genuine activities in at least three countries. The second category, section B, encompasses any other organization which may usefully be called "international" according to a broader definition, which also includes those bodies in

process of formation or projected, as well as dormant ones. In total, over 6.400 organisations are represented in the 16th edition. In section A each entry gives the following information : The organisation's name is english, french and , where appropriate,

in other languages, its main and secondary addresses, the name of its secretary general, and President or Director, if available; its history, goals, structure, including changes, technical and regional commissions; personnel; finances; consultative relations, members

and their nationality; its main activities and programmes; the place and dates of the most recent past and future meetings; its periodical and other publications.

Seven highly detailed indexes — with about 70,000 references in all, — includes indexes on :

— the major subject area with which the organization is concerned (25 categories)

— Alphabetical listing by English title

— Alphabetical listing by French title

— Geographical distribution of the headquarters of the organization, by continent country, town

— Acronyms and initials of organizations

— Keyword in english

— Keyword in french

The entries are in numerical order to facilitate cross-referencing between UAI's various other reference books about international organizations such as The International Congress Calendar, its Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential, or the periodical "Transnational Associations".

The Yearbook is published in both english and french (see details below). Up to date information on international Organisations is published in the Supplements to the Yearbook of International Organizations, which appear regularly in the periodical «Transnational Associations».

YEARBOOK OF WORLD PROBLEMS AND HUMAN POTENTIAL. ISBN n° 92-834-1232-X, ISSN no 0304-0089. This 1000-page volume is the first result of an ambitious, ongoing experiment to set up a process to bring together and interrelate some key international social change information within one open framework.

Coverage includes the range of world problems (identified together for the first time), how they are interconnected, and which human resources (very broadly interpreted) can be brought to bear upon them at this time of crisis, in the light of the range of human values and with the object of facilitating human development.

The volume is made up of the following information series

- World and regional problems : 2600 entries (P series)
- Human development concepts : 250 entries (H series)
- Intellectual disciplines : 1850 entries (I series)
- Economic sectors : 150 entries (E series)
- International agencies and organizations : 2500 entries (A series)
- Traded commodities : 400 entries (C series)
- Jobs and occupations : 150 entries (J series)
- Integrative and interdisciplinary concepts : 150 entries (K series)
- Multinational corporations : 600 entries (M series)
- Human diseases : 100 entries (O series)
- International periodicals and serials : 1200 entries (S series)
- Multilateral treaties : 900 entries (T series)
- Human values : 700 entries (V series)

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR. This Calendar lists international congresses, conferences, colloquiums planned and announced not only for the current year but also as far in advance as possible. It contains two main sections : a chronological section and a geographical section. In the first one, information is classified

by date of meetings and gives for each of them : date, place, name of sponsor-organization(s), type of meeting, theme, number of participants expected, number of countries represented, concurrent exhibition if any, reference to the international organization entry in the Yearbook of International Organizations, address of the organizer(s).

In the second section the geographical listing indicates by continent, country, city all the information regarding the meetings. Detailed indexes are given : international organization index giving both chronological and geographical references to meetings which they organize, an analytical index of organizations and themes of meetings, giving when and where these meetings will be held. A last section includes a "last minute" listing giving in chronological order information received after the deadline and an international organization title index of this latter part. The supplements to the annual edition of the International Congress Calendar are published in «Transnational Associations". (10 issues a year).

TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS/ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES. ISSN 0020-6059. Illustrated monthly magazine, now in its 29th volume, 10 issues per year. The purpose of Transnational 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 Transnational Associations is the periodical of transna-

tional associations and those interested in them. It therefore includes news, views, studies, statistics, activity and meeting information, as well as articles. The articles range from descriptions of individual organizations to academic investigation of groups of organizations and their problems. The focus of the selected articles is less on the substantive world problems on which they may act (which are extensively examined in other periodicals) and more on the present methods of international action and future alternatives which can usefully be envisaged and discussed. Related themes regularly treated are : relationship of NGOs to intergovernmental organizations, techniques of meeting organization, international information systems, multinational enterprises.

Transnational Associations contains also regular surveys on newly-created international organizations, bibliographical lists, the supplement to the Yearbook of International Organizations (changes of address for organizations) and the supplement to the Annual International Congress Calendar (new international meetings announced).

THE BIBLIOGRAPHIES

• Select Bibliography on International Organization, by G.P. Speckaert. 2nd edition. 1965, 350 entries on international organization in general, and 730 entries on 214 different organizations.

• Directory of Periodicals Published by International Organizations. 3rd ed., complements information in the Yearbook of International Organizations - 1,734 periodicals described, of which 1,475 are published by 1,071 international nongovernmental organizations (science, medicine, education, youth, art, religion, technology, economy, etc.)

• Bibliography of documents received by the UAI, which appears in "Transnational Associations".

• Bibliography of Proceedings of International Meetings.

held in 1957 (1963)

held in 1958 (1964)

held in 1959 (1966) 3volumes

• Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings, ISSN n° 0020-6059 1st edition congresses held from 1960 to 1967 (out of print).

• Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings 2nd edition : congresses held from 1962 to 1969.

Publication temporary suspended.

COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS FOR THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS.

N° 1 The future of international non-governmental organizations (out of print)

N°2 • Commentary on Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations and official basic texts (out of print)

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

N°4 Plan for Evaluating International Non-Governmental Organizations (out of print)

N°5 Les 1978 organisations internationales fondées depuis le Congrès de Vienne (out of print)

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

N°7	The 1976 international organizations founded since the Congress Of Vienna (out of print)	N°2	Congress organizers manual, by Lucien R. Duchesne. English and French editions.
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N°9	Facilitation problems of International associations. The legal, fiscal and administrative facilities of International non-governmental organizations, by Raymond Spencer Rodgers.	N°3	Proceedings of the 3rd International Congress of Congress Organizers and Technicians, Rome 1962. Audiovisual methods. Related expositions. Public Relations. English and French editions.
N°10	Freedom of association. A study of the role of international non-governmental organizations in the development process of emerging countries, by James E. Knott, Jr.	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°11-12	International cooperation and you. Dutch, English, French editions.		
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	The Future of Transnational Associations from the standpoint of a new World Order. Proceedings of a UAI Seminar held in Geneva, 1976. English and French editions.		
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