

INTERNATIONAL  
TRANSNATIONAL  
ASSOCIATIONS

ASSOCIATIONS  
TRANSNATIONALES  
INTERNATIONALES



1978 - 4



# TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

# ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES

UIA's periodical celebrates its 30th anniversary in 1978, having changed its name from « International Associations » to « Transnational Associations » in 1977, in order to reflect the transnational nature of nonprofit associations (INGOs) by using more appropriate terminology. Our informed readers will have appreciated our intention 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.

En 1978 la revue entre dans sa 30<sup>e</sup> année.

L'année 1977 a vu le changement de titre de notre Revue « Associations Transnationales » au lieu d'« Associations internationales ».

Le fait transnational des associations non lucratives (OING) le voulant ainsi, nos lecteurs n'ont pas été 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'UAI, association sans but lucratif, bien que les opinions qu'il exprime ne soient pas nécessairement celles de cet Institut.

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(former title : INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS)

(ancien titre : ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES)

30th year

1978 - n° 4

30e année

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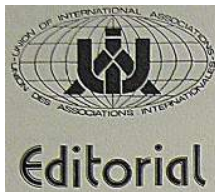
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## SOCIÉTÉ HISTORIQUE ET UTOPIE

Nous empruntons notre titre à la philosophie d'un récent ouvrage de Maurice Schuman dont nos contemporains savent la carrière politique et littéraire marquée dès la deuxième guerre mondiale par la voix de la France libre à la BBC de Londres, aux côtés du général de Gaulle, puis par son rôle de Ministre des Affaires étrangères, à présent par ses talents d'écrivain, membre de l'Académie française. D'âme et de conscience chrétiennes, qui oblige à se poser des questions devant les forces diaboliques qui empêchent le règne de la « paix sur la terre aux hommes de bonne volonté », notre auteur s'acquitte de sa perplexité en distinguant « la société historique » de « l'utopie ». Distinction commode selon laquelle les honnêtes gens devraient somme toute accepter un destin cruel (*homo homini lupus*) et quant au reste faire acte de foi et d'espérance en se réfugiant dans un paradis intérieur. Peut-être faudrait-il s'entendre sur le concept d'utopie, dont le mot a été imaginé par Thomas More pour désigner un Etat idéal, et en voir la part d'anticipation qui n'est que la vertu de clairvoyance devançant l'événement dans l'ordre du temps. André Gide a fait réflexion à ce sujet dans ses Nouvelles nourritures terrestres : « Comme si tout grand progrès de l'humanité n'était pas dû à l'utopie réalisée ! Comme si la réalité de demain ne devait pas être faite de l'utopie d'hier et d'aujourd'hui ! » La prescience de Jules Verne, que notre temps découvre ou redécouvre, illustre cette conquête continue de l'utopie. Dès lors, où placer ou déplacer les bornes de la société historique et, pour ce qui est de notre rayon à cette tribune, comment situer les progrès du droit international vers la transnationalité avec tout ce que ce cours des choses implique d'ouverture, de transfert de souveraineté, de contrôle consenti, de pression de l'opinion et de ses cadres associatifs ?

\* \*

Un de nos maîtres, Maurice Bourquin, qui enseigna à Genève toute une géné-

ration de juristes et de diplomates de diverses nationalités, a montré dans un ouvrage admirable, « L'Histoire de la Sainte-Alliance », publié en 1954, au soir de ses travaux, comment cette tentative prématurée de paix organisée échoua au mur des égoïsmes nationaux. Ainsi se développa ce que ce juriste-historien appelle à proprement parler « l'anarchie des souverainetés ». Il s'agissait alors de l'Europe dominante et les monarchies européennes de 1815 avaient une explication de circonstances, une excuse plausible, pour justifier leur comportement égoïste : la géographie de l'époque, les espaces vacants, les distances physiques, le cloisonnement social, l'ordre princier, l'ignorance et la docilité des populations, les risques limités de la diplomatie et de la stratégie, une certaine espérance dans des guerres et des victoires payantes, disons une certaine rentabilité de la puissance. Il y avait encore d'immenses taches blanches sur le globe terrestre. Les hommes d'Etat qui se vouèrent à la reconstruction de l'Europe après les guerres napoléoniennes appartenaient \* au temps des diligences, des moulins à vent et des bateaux à voile ». C'était avant la vapeur et l'électricité. Le monde exploré d'aujourd'hui, le monde fini selon Valéry, le vieux monde instruit et démocratisé, le monde colonial affranchi, le monde en surpopulation, le monde étré par la révolution des communications et de l'information, le monde en péril d'anéantissement nucléaire, ce monde actuel est réduit à un commun dénominateur de solidarité. \* La propagation des événements et des idées atteint une ampleur et une vitesse qu'auraient difficilement imaginé les contemporains de Metternich ».

\* \*

Et pourtant, un quart de siècle après que Bourquin écrivait ces lignes, tout se passe encore, malgré la bombe atomique et la bombe pétrolière, comme si les Etats n'avaient toujours pas compris le fait de la solidarité. Comme au temps du Congrès de Vienne.

te Prince moderne cherche protection à l'abri de sa souveraineté. Nous avons fait naguère écho aux réflexions désabusées du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies M. Kurt Waldheim à ce propos. L'internationalisme, professé et illustré dès le siècle dernier par les esprits les plus avancés du droit international public, est plutôt en recul qu'en progrès, étant concédé qu'il était alors le privilège d'une société restreinte. Il nous souvient que le professeur Georges Kaeckenbeek, qui fut le premier à commenter la Charte des Nations-Unies à l'Académie de droit international de La Haye en 1947, se désolait de ce qu'il nommait l'antijurisme de l'époque. De fait, si la Charte s'est ouverte à l'enseignement des peuples en mettant à sa vitrine le respect des droits de l'Homme, les cinquante et un Etats ayant participé à la Conférence de San Francisco ou signé la Déclaration des Nations-Unies, se sont appliqués à sauvegarder leur stricte souveraineté. L'esprit de Dumbarton Oaks et de Yalta était d'Etat. Ce souci d'Etat apparaît dans l'abandon de l'intérêt que le pacte de la Société des Nations portait aux minorités. Il a présidé à la décolonisation, la grande œuvre de l'ONU. On le retrouve dans la stratégie du Développement suivant une autodétermination qui est celle des Etats plutôt que des peuples. Le nouvel ordre économique international va dans le sens d'une construction interétatique, de même que la restructuration envisagée du Conseil économique et social et des Services du Secrétariat rattachés au Développement. Ce système interétatique suggère d'écrire « inter-national » avec un trait que nous sommes tentés d'appeler un trait de séparation plutôt qu'un trait d'union.

nationalité qui revendique le libre passage des frontières plutôt que le transfert de la souveraineté. Mais en tout état de cause l'organisation interétatique des Nations Unies ne s'identifie pas à une organisation internationale des peuples.

A tout bien considérer, la seule brèche dans la muraille des souverainetés, la seule concession des Etats aux peuples et aux cadres associatifs des peuples, c'est l'article 71 de la Charte qui a ouvert une porte aux forces non gouvernementales. Aux yeux de la grande majorité des Etats, c'est là une tolérance plutôt qu'un droit, car ils se sont montrés très attentifs à n'en être pas gênés.

Il est cependant arrivé qu'en cours d'évolution vers la démocratie transnationale dans l'ensemble du Système onusien, les ONG ont fait du chemin en nombre et en influence depuis San Francisco. Près d'un millier sont maintenant admises au statut consultatif. La plupart se manifestent discrètement, à l'écart de la politique, dans un espace social, professionnel, culturel, scientifique. Réseau de groupes de services plutôt que de pression. Le mouvement associatif syndical et prolétarien fut le premier à sortir de cette discrétion. Et voici maintenant que le mouvement associatif des droits de l'homme et de l'environnement monte à son tour et s'affirme avec une force de pression grandissante, que les souverainetés établies voient naturellement d'un mauvais œil, en le taxant d'ingérence dans leur domaine réservé.

Quand le rapport du Comité des ONG viendra en session de l'Ecosoc. on souhaiterait que les représentants d'un moment de la « société historique » en évolution rapide fussent mieux informés de ce qui se passe à la base des associations, y compris chez les ONG qui répugnaient jusqu'ici à sortir de leurs secteurs strictement scientifiques, techniques et professionnels. Nous avons pu constater par nous-mêmes une inquiétude proche de l'impatience, sinon déjà de l'irritation, dans les conférences d'ONG auxquelles nous avons été tout récemment conviés. On voit ainsi se préciser une exigence de considération et de participation des cadres associatifs des peuples que la « société historique » des Etats et le système interétatique ne pourront pas refouler en feignant de voir une utopie là où l'orientation vers la transnationale n'est déjà plus une anticipation.

Robert FENAUUX

S'il est un point où sévit l'équivoque du langage avec toutes ses conséquences, c'est bien celui du concept d'inter-nationalité et des mots qui en dérivent. A preuve les définitions de l'internationalisme que nous trouvons respectivement dans deux dictionnaires. Au Robert : « Doctrine préconisant l'union internationale des peuples par delà les frontières ». Exemple : internationalisme ouvrier. Au Larousse : « Doctrine selon laquelle les divers intérêts nationaux doivent être subordonnés à un intérêt général supranational — identité de buts communs à certaines classes sociales ou à certains groupements politiques de diverses nationalités ». Le même dictionnaire définit « supranational » : « qui appartient à un organisme, à un pouvoir placé au-dessus des gouvernements de chaque nation ». On voit tout de suite la place que ces définitions laissent à l'idée de trans-

La dernière enquête du Conseil économique et social sur les activités des ONG à statut consultatif a fait apparaître ce conflit de principe entre les deux entités d'Etats et d'ONG. Le Comité des ONG de l'Ecosoc en a débattu sérieusement en janvier sous la présidence de l'ambassadeur Dahlen. Nous disons « sérieusement » parce que, pour lors, il a réuni des délégations d'un niveau d'Etat plus élevé que d'habitude. On attend son rapport à l'Ecosoc au moment où nous écrivons ces lignes. Il indiquera le sort fait à une proposition française, appuyée par les représentants de la Grande-Bretagne et de la Suède, tendant à admettre la liberté critique des ONG à l'égard des gouvernements et qui a été finalement ramenée à la seule liberté critique à l'égard de l'Organisation internationale, ce qui n'est assurément pas la même chose.



# The transnational family of associations (INGOs) and the new world order

by Robert Fenaux

There is already a long and (irreversibly) established tradition of collaboration between the FAO and the UIA, the Institute I have the honour to represent here today, and Mr. Kallay is its guardian angel; a tradition cultivated for many years by my predecessor Georges-Patrick Speeckaert, who has on many occasions introduced the specialised work of this conference by putting forward ideas of general interest and topics of common importance to your various organisations. Speaking to you for the first time, my initial thought and concern is to tell you how much the UIA appreciates the method adopted by the FAO which, from the outset, in its regional structuration, conceived the notion of this European conference as a combined operation in which, periodically, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations alike should get together for discussion and concertation according to a flexible procedure which, in contrast to other conferences, transcends the narrow scope of an elective system of committees and ballots. From my own associative standpoint, I regard this as a fine example of practical co-operation which in itself already provides a definite response to the desire of the non-profit-making private sector for consultation and participation in the international organisation of States, which is the subject of my discourse today.

I find this state of affairs not only agreeable but extremely useful, because it singularly facilitates the accomplishment of my own role and tasks, which are : to induce all those who are active in the sphere of international relations — which are undergoing such a rapid process of evolution today — to think hard about their ties of mutual interest in a changing human society whose development strategy and the new economic order now being worked out are one of its manifold aspects.

I have intentionally and deliberately situated my address within the context of general ideas and common interests, I might even say on the plane of solidarity, while forestalling the immediate objection that the purpose of your meetings is normally and primarily a professional and technical one, and that you have come here specifically to discuss the valorisation of land and water resources and its attendant problems of rural production, management, and trade.

But here we are in this year of grace (or disgrace ! ) 1978, where the entire range of international organisations, including the specialised agencies, are all proclaiming a worldwide philosophy of interdependence and a code of morals based on justice. Nature and Man, life and society, security and the environment, are therefore our daily preoccupations of which this setting, so kindly placed by UNESCO at the disposal of the FAO, seems to me to be a symbol — the symbol of Culture in both the real and the figurative sense of the word.

We are no longer living in the days when Professor Bergeret, Member of the French Institute, the hero of Anatole France's *Contemporary History*, could live serenely outside his own century in the peace and quiet of his study and his library, with no other concern save to pursue his scholarly researches.

Some months ago I attended a symposium in Florence on the subject of international documentation, during which it became quite clear that the modern librarian is no longer a book-worm, a mere keeper and guardian of printed matter, but indeed a new kind of detective, a researcher into the most highly specialised subjects, closely scrutinising computerised information systems : he is a documentalist whose main purpose in life is to make data available to others; in a word, he is the prime mover and processor of do-

cumentary information on every aspect of human activity.

In effect, there are no longer any little pools of individual effort, any private areas of study or activity. In the train of international affairs, there are no longer any private compartments reserved for this or that professional corporation, guild of merchants, scientific assembly, or council of Churches, enabling them to feel remote from the noise and bustle of the City, cut off from their fellow-men, and — to put it bluntly — insulated from the effects of politics, this word being understood in its widest, most universal sense. We are all bound on the same journey — statesmen, administrators, quiet scholars or dynamic men of action, celebrities and private citizens, researchers and practitioners. We are all being carried willy-nilly towards changes affecting each and every one of us as well as the societies and communities in which we live, move and have our being.

The question confronting us today is, in the final analysis, whether these changes will lead towards or away from the welfare of Mankind, the good of every human being, and with reference to the international organisations and the INGO in particular, whether they will involve proper consideration for, or complete disregard of, the human and social values they represent, beginning with due respect for one basic principle : the freedom of individuals or their intermediate groupings, and the autonomy of the international institutions.

In saying this, I can avail myself of the most distinguished patronage. Thus, (or instance, in the *Osservatore Romano* last November, I read the Pope's message to the FAO and its representatives on the occasion of that organisation's 19th session. The main theme was that a proper concept of Man must guide all its work and research. How could it be otherwise when « the food problem



is one of the crucial matters of our time • and is, to quote the Sovereign Pontiff again, • one of those elementary needs common to all mankind which, if it is to be met, calls urgently for vast initiatives within the framework of a renovated economic and social order in the international community ».

I have noted in your own agenda for this 19th Conference, a chapter entitled « Overall situation and general problems bound up with European agriculture ». I believe that whichever of your working parties is called upon to examine this overall situation will have difficulty in studying it without due regard for its correlations with other general problems and the situation prevailing in other parts of the world. The UIA has performed the gigantic task of compiling an inventory of world problems from an interdisciplinary standpoint. The weighty tome entitled « World Problems and Human Potential », representing the outcome of the work largely done by my colleague Anthony Judge, has inventoried 2.600 such problems, together with some 53.000 interrelated aspects. From this huge panorama, which today's computers make it possible to analyse, emerges a filigree indicating the new imperatives of the complex network of facts, and the new requirements arising out of the worldwide international order. Moral as well as political implications are involved here, since the development strategy presents an economic blueprint in terms of social justice and peace among the world's peoples. Because at this very moment, while I am speaking to you, the United Nations Organisation and UNCTAD are working on the restructuration of the whole United Nations System, and this will lead to the reform of ECOSOC, a complete rethinking of the relationship of all the specialised institutions, including the FAO, with the United Na-

tions Organisation, and hence to the ultimate fate of consultations with the NGO. And furthermore, above and beyond all those modifications, there is an avowed intention on the part of most States to politicise the decision-making procedure, even in highly specialised matters as, for instance, causing the most important files to be channelled right up to the political summit of the United Nations General Assembly.

The protagonists, friends and champions of a proper international organisation — one which is diversified into autonomous institutions, decentralised into regional bodies, and which effectively associates non-governmental private enterprise with intergovernmental action — cannot afford to ignore these facts and, being aware of them, to remain indifferent.

I have in fact noted that the agricultural world is by no means indifferent to what is happening, nor to the kinds of solidarity it calls for. The UIA's review « Transnational Associations » has just published the quadrennial report of IFAP, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers : the only worldwide organisation, according to this document, which has been authorised by the agricultural community to speak up on its behalf and which, for this purpose, has been granted Advisory Status A to United Nations Economic and Social Council. In this report, signed by its Secretary General Mr. Cracknell, a great deal is said about interests common to its component organisations, and I quote : « coordinated measures likely to serve those (common) interests ». I have singled out a reference to the Preamble of the IFAP Statutes, one clause of which provides for concertation with other organisations, which I shall also quote : « for everything capable of pro-

moting the réalisation » of the concepts set out in the Federation's aims and objectives. Concertation and co-operation are the hallmarks of the Federation's relations with other organisations, and especially with the INGO attached to UNICEF in New York where child welfare programmes are concerned, and with the INGO attached to UNEP in Nairobi for programmes connected with the environment. The report tells us that the Federation

« has followed with interest the debates of the 6th and 7th Special Sessions of the United Nations, the North-South Dialogue, and other meetings dealing with the new international economic order, and that its 22nd General Conference held in June last year (i.e. 1976) devoted particular attention to the concept of the new international economic order ».

IFAP is one of the seven members of COPAC, the Joint Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives, and its Secretary General is currently the Chairman of that Committee. Here the agricultural producers find themselves on co-operative ground, not only with the UNO, FAO and the World Food Conference which indeed was the Committee's idea in the first place, but also with the ILO and the International Co-operative Alliance, the largest of all the INGO, with some 250 million members, whose eminent Indian Executive Director, Dr. Saxena, is also the Vice-President of our own Institute, the UIA.

Having thus situated IFAP within a context of exemplary solidarities (the use of the plural is intentional). I am happy to mention — very much to the point I may say — that this respectable organisation is conscious of its identity as a free association of NGO quite independent of any States or governments, in obedience to the principle of full independence that is ours, for which — with calm and courteous firmness — it insists on full respect. Once again I

INGO and the new word order

quote : « *The Federation considers itself in duty bound to report on government meetings and initiatives within the United Nations from its own standpoint and in the light of its own opinions, and not merely by taking due note, for instance, of official press releases. Consequently, the information which the Federation supplies on United Nations activities usually contains a measure of constructive but sometimes severe criticism of the way in which the governments act, or fail to act, as the case maybe* ».

To round off this chapter on solidari-

tion subscribes to the views expressed in the Memorandum on the ECOSOC NGO Conference on « *advisory relations between the NGO and the United Nations within the context of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations System* », concerning which I shall have more to say in a moment.

The allusion to the ECOSOC NGO Conference and the Memorandum provides me with the right opening to arrive at the heart of my subject : the conclusions reached at our Geneva symposium, which Mr. Kallay, in agreement with his Committee, has asked me to discuss with you today.

NGOs in consultation

"The Conference Memorandum is a compendium of NGO grievances, tabled in the form of a resolution : it begins with a statement of reasons and ends with a range of suggestions. It took a good year's work to prepare, and the UIA had a hand in framing it. " As the UN system by and large is unfortunately, more shortsighted than the FAO, the consultation procedure leaves much to tie desired' in cases where political considerations regrettably take precedence over specifically practical objectives — in cases where on the government side, it is not yet understood that in a democratic society which is pluralist, national, regional, and universal, the NGO are a subject at the service of international relations, and / not an object to be made use of by the international "organisations; they are the social partners of the United Nations Organisation and as such are not merely useful but indeed essential to the success of the UN-System and all its programmes. This fundamental -misunderstanding stems from the rather condescending

terminology in which five short lines of Article 71 of the United Nations Charter are couched, the humble wording of which escaped the attention of the first Charter commentators. I have personally experienced the effects of this misunderstanding from the earliest days of the NGO Council in ECOSOC, which I had the honour to preside over during the Fifties in New York.

The reservations in principle surrounding the non-government phenomenon at that time emanated from the Eastern European States, whose pragmatic attitude has changed considerably since those days. Today, however, they are formulated by a great many emergent States who quite rightly regard the associative network — a development phenomenon — as having its source in the Western, and indeed largely the European, sphere; but on the other hand they are wrong when they misinterpret the universal service it renders and the good results it achieves for the benefit of all. A product of contemporary history des-

pite its far more ancient roots a product in most cases of private enterprise; stemming as it does from the social fabric of a mature civilisation the associative fact has, in the course of this century, gained enormously in scope and impetus particularly in recent years.

UIA

any the charting of NGO expansion

The UIA was founded in 1910 at the outcome of the first world congress of associations which at the time numbered less than two hundred. The Yearbook, of International Associations that we publish in conjunction within the United Nations now lists about 8.200 of them. Our Yearbook currently in its 17th edition has grown by almost 20% every time has been reprinted, and it comprises a vast compendium of associations ranging from political.



social professional, scientific, cultural "and" spiritual groupings all across the spectrum to humanitarian, philanthropic and even holiday and leisure pursuits.

This proliferation in itself constitutes a remarkable sociological phenomenon, one indeed which no school of thought can afford to ignore. Those who are active in international, universal, regional, and specialised affairs are brought

experience. They are fully aware of the importance of NGO participation, the returns it yields, the auxiliary services it renders in the general interest. In point of fact, that is precisely why I am standing here speaking to you now. The main question, as I see it, is to overcome innate suspicion and convince prejudiced or hesitant people by means of arguments based on the solidarity of which your Conference is a good illustration. That again is a matter of common interest to the IGO and the INGO.

Personally, I incline to the belief that there is as much need for properly motivated information as there is for an open, receptive attitude to the developing world. It is because information is lacking in the process of instructing so many States and their delegations that there has been a breakdown in consultations right here in this hospitable house of UNESCO to the grievous disappointment of the late René Maheu who liked to say of his NGO that they were « *the UNESCO of the peoples* ».

The whole affair, which is still wide open, is sufficiently familiar to you all for it to be generally known that it raises the problem of the obligations surrounding the advisory status and the right of States to demand that the NGO, should, in certain circumstances, submit to "the political decisions made by the Organisation, as was the case for instance, when they were asked to cut

themselves off from several of their national sections even though this was completely at variance with their own statutes. On this point, the UIA took up a very clear and unequivocal position : in theory, the NGO are required solely to obey the principles of the Charter. The consultation requested of Mme. Paul Bastid left no room for doubt regarding their independent entity. It now remains to clarify whether the advisory

the NGO have fallen in some organisations, and from which they will only be able to extricate themselves by regaining their liberty. Some thought, moreover, might be given to an overall renegotiation of the entire question of consultation and participation. For their part, the NGO themselves have committed a sin of omission through lack of solidarity, owing to a number of reasons that can easily be guessed at, and which are connected with a very wide range of objectives, ideas, trends, influences, and interests large and

small. This diversity explains why their reactions to these conferences with the IGO were slow in coming varied in scope and intensify and on the whole cautious – as can be seen from the contrast between the two parts of the Memorandum, addressed to ECOSOC and its ancillary bodies: a fairly uncompromising Preamble, but some rather gentle recommendations. That is the fate of conferences with voting procedures in which the main concern is to preserve apparent unity at all costs.

This is where the UIA comes in. and is in duty bound to intervene, because the sociology of international relations, in conjunction with the network of organisations, acknowledges willingly its original brand of intellectual responsibility and social purpose proper to a World Institute consisting of members

co-opted on their personal merits of whom, at the present time, there are two hundred representing 47 different nationalities. They form a select company in which one can find magisterial experts in international relations together with responsible executives of the international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisational system.

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#### Valorisation of the consultation procedure

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An independent Institute centred on study and research, services and documentation, wholly dedicated to the associative phenomenon and movement, strongly attached to the methodology of international relations, advisor to the international organisations – on all matters connected with consultation — in this capacity we have followed with close attention in recent years the problem, if not actually the crises in the consultation procedure which has coincided, and not entirely by chance, with the renewed assertion of national sovereignty and the hardening emphasis on power and authority by the States, both of which constituted one of the major themes dealt with by Mr. Kurt Waldheim in his latest report to the United Nations General Assembly.

In this capacity too, we have multiplied our efforts to valorise the consultation procedure, to promote greater participation by the private sector in international affairs : and lastly, under the heading of institutional reforms in "the development context, to alert the NGO which, save perhaps for a very few privileged INGO, ran the almost certain risk of being debarred from participating in the construction of the new international economic order. We have helped the NGO and INGO to realise where their common interests lie. Thus,



FAO

quite recently on the regional plane — at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg — we were able to urge the setting-up of an INGO Liaison Committee with a well-conceived two-tier mechanism making it possible to operate a distinction between general interests common to all, and more restricted sectorial interests.

But we feel it our duty to take all this a step farther : to go right to the heart of the matter until we reach the actual philosophy underlying the associative movement, beginning with the question of language and terminology which is often all too ambiguous. Hence the Symposium of General Reflection which the UIA held a couple of winters ago at the ILO in Geneva, centred on the theme : " The future of the Transnational Associations from the standpoint of the new world order ". This symposium was not exactly like so many of those which are held these days. We took a year to prepare for it by stimulating ideas, by calling for thought-provoking addresses from the outstanding specialists in this field — jurists, sociologists and practitioners

— and by securing the widest possible attendance, ranging from government delegates, diplomats and high international officials of the UN System and the Council of Europe, to University lecturers and the responsible executives of important associations. All in all, there were over a hundred participants of all trends of opinion and disciplines, who gave full expression to the entire spectrum of thinking in university circles, public and private international affairs, the United Nations' NGO departments, and the multinational corporations.

In Mr. Bolin's opening speech, the International Labour Organisation which hosted the symposium, saluted the whole INGO movement in addressing our institute. One of their chief executives, Mr. Tevoedjre, a former Minister from the African country of Benin and now the Director of the ILO Institute for Social Studies, made a speech that was full of consideration for the INGO and their vital role in the restructuring of the United Nations. The Director General of the United Nations European Office, Ambassador Winspeare Guicciardi, was present with several of his staff, and the reason why I am underlining their attendance is because I wish once again to put on record the far-sighted, sincere and sustained interest of the international civil service in what the INGO can do to further the international system, and how they can help to create a just and permanent world order.

The Geneva Symposium was tape-recorded in its entirety, and so the authors of papers and speeches were all able to put the final touches to their texts at leisure.

French and English translations were carefully prepared, and in this way it was possible for the entire proceedings to be published in the two world languages of the international organisation. They are at your disposal thanks to the good offices of Mr. Kallay and his department. You will thus have an opportunity to appreciate the importance of this event and to reflect upon the matters discussed there by perusing the record of all that has been so carefully thought out by some, and equally carefully experimented by others, for in the brief space of time allotted to me here I can do no more than point up some of the essential aspects which are of greatest concern to you, and so excite your curiosity.

The theme of the debate was intentionally defined in the actual title of the Symposium : « The future of the Transnational Associations from the standpoint of the new world order », and it was further circumscribed in the wording of the three sub-headings :

- the identity of the transnational associations;
- forms of transnationality;



F.A.O.

— relations between the transnational network of INGO associations and the international order. In effect, the first thing is to raise one's eyes to the future — the future of a civilisation evolving at vertiginous speed towards the universal. Next come the associations in the true sense : non-profitmaking, voluntary, benevolent, thousands of existing human and social groupings with new ones constantly being created; certainly the 900 INGO belonging to the UN System are among the most important, but taken all together — and this needs to be known and repeated — they are certainly not confined to the System, do not identify with it, and are not subordinate to it; and the same goes for their position with regard to the regional organisations.

An INGO, according to the accepted meaning of that ambiguous and negatively phrased term born out of Article 71 of the United Nations Charter — which excludes the profitmaking NGO — an INGO must never forget that it is positively an independent association if it wants to avoid trouble when requesting and fulfilling what is improperly known as the « advisory status ».

« Transnational » vs.  
« Inter-national »

Furthermore, the question here is rightly one of transnational associations, in the same sense as we should once have used for the « Internationales » whether religious, revolutionary or humanitarian. Unlike internationally, however, transnationality — an old concept baptised with a new name — is a word coined by a French jurist called Prétot in 1920 and accredited by the American jurist Jessup in his famous work « Transnational Law ». Applied to INGO associations, transnationality signifies at once a space without frontiers in Bergson's open society, and a mentality without trammels — a free, unfettered mentality removed both from the political authority of sovereign States and from the economic power wielded by the profitmaking multinational corporations.

Finally, from where we stand, the question is also one of a new world order — just that, without the epithet « economic », or any other qualification likely to narrow a field that is just as much a social, cultural and even spiritual as it is an economic one, and goes far beyond the immediate prospects of development.

The economic order is a political priority at the moment, and there seems to be a consensus that this is the right approach and a legitimate, humane concern, since first of all we have to live in the physical sense, and only when this is achieved need we begin to worry about giving ourselves a moral code of good conduct. The danger is that this view may serve as a pretext for an international order consisting of closed States, a narrow, jealously-guarded inter-State system that would inevitably lead to a very shaky world order indeed since it would not be backed by the democratic network of intermediate associative bodies. In other words, the Town would be cut off from the Gown, the Prince from his people, and in saying so I find myself in good company, that of Mr. Kurt Waldheim for instance, who was one of the first to warn the would-be builders of a new international economic order not to forget the social side — the side where there are windows opening out onto society.

\* \* \*

The entire philosophical and moral content of our symposium revolved around this fundamental problem of Man and Mankind : one of our founders, Paul Otlet — à mondialiste before the fetter — the father of modern documentation and author of « World », said on one famous page that this was indeed, *« the problem of problems »*. Nobody was better fitted to open our



La Bourgogne (France).

debate in Geneva than Professor Marcel Merle of Paris University, the author of

- The Sociology of International Relations », a master-work recently republished by Dalloz, who situated the transnational forces with exactitude by defining the relationship between the three actors currently occupying the centre of the international relations stage : the international non-government organisations, the international government organisations, and the multinational corporations. Three actors, each of whom has a definite part to play, who must join forces and co-operate in the general interest. And this calls for a radical change of mentality tending towards what Mr. Tevoedjre was to describe as a solidarity pact for the benefit of the least fortunate.

*« Governments should never be left alone », says Professor Merle, « until they have listened to the opinions of people who embody forms of solidarity other than those represented by territorial collectivities, and whose views*

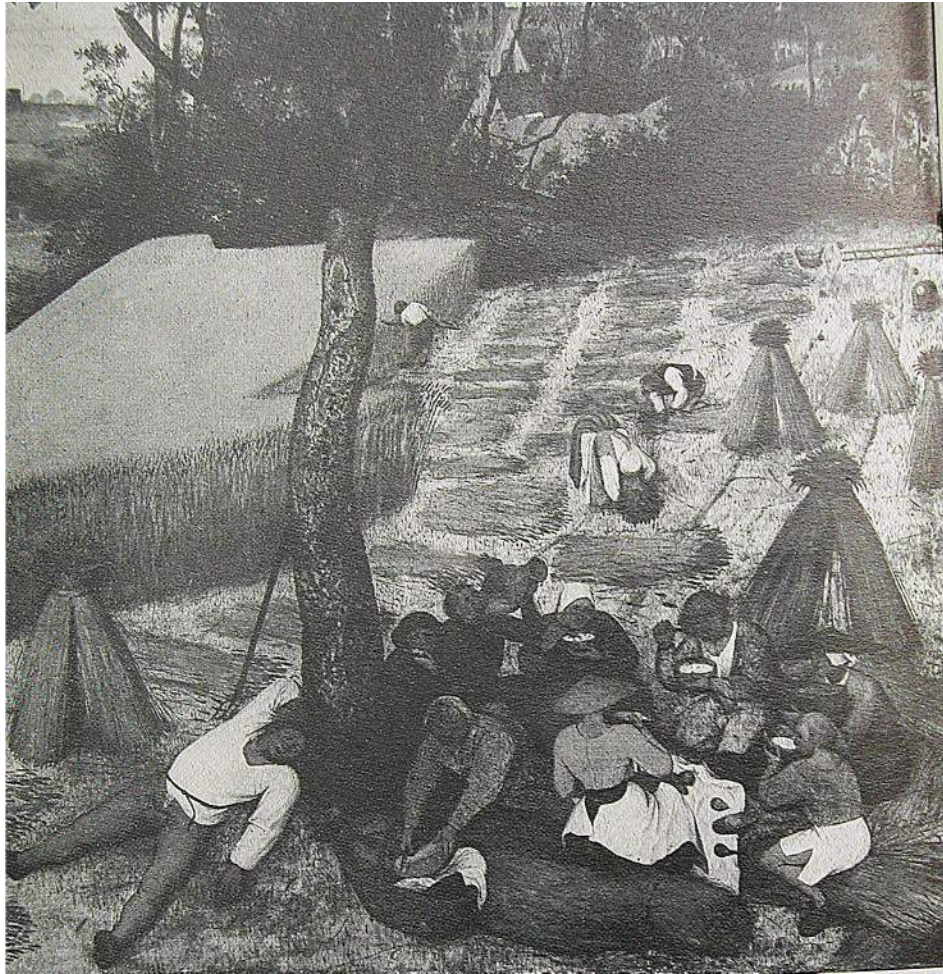
*may have a humanising effect on the anonymous, blind powers which modern States have become ».*

As for the generous statement by the former Minister of Information for Benin who is now in charge of the ILO's Institute for Social Studies, this could be summed up by paraphrasing Lacordaire's famous epigram : *« Between the strong and the weak, between the rich and the poor, between master and servant, it is selfish liberty that oppresses and the law of solidarity that sets free ».*

Individual freedom of thought and creation, associative freedom of initiative and enterprise — it is clear that these are a ferment of emulation, progress and, in the final analysis, the public weal, which it would be insane to repress.

Freedom of association and its corollary, freedom of meeting, is in this respect a fundamental democratic fact from which Professor Roger Mehl of the University of Strasbourg has ex-





Peter Bruegel (the Elder) : The Harvesters. In the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art U.S.A.

tracted a threefold sociological significance : it is an attempt to prevent the partitioning of the States into closed compartments; it is a tangible reality, and a mechanism for the defence and recovery of freedom in opposition to the encroaching power of the States. Such freedom has been claimed with clarion calls of spiritual, humanitarian and social aspirations coming from their own specific sources, as for instance the religious, cultural, scientific

and other groupings. This freedom of the intermediate bodies should lead to what one might call transnational pluralism. It postulates the attainment of what Mr. Vanistendael's paper singled out as the prime target : - The limitation of national sovereignty in its relations with transnational currents of faith, ideas and interests ». Such freedom being exercised in full solidarity, and specificity being offset by concertation, those » common in-

terests » of the NGO so ably defined by Professor Langrod will be properly served.

Liberty and solidarity emerged from the symposium as being the two poles of our universe. Mr. Albert De Smaele, a former Belgian Minister who did much to promote the organisation of the Helsinki Conference, proposed to set out, alongside the role of the political and economic powers, that of the NGO which, according to his for-

mula, must be based on « direct participation by the people ». And, in this connection, there was no shortage of reminders that the Preamble of the United Nations Charter begins with the words : « We, the peoples... » and not « We, the governments ».

This mutation obviously affects economic development, but it also involves a right which, above all others, associates the human being with Society at large : the right to a healthy environment.

Mr. Cyril Ritchie, Chairman of the Liaison Committee of Ecological NGO, introduced this fairly recent associative movement as being united by " *an acute awareness of the dangers to which our planet is exposed unless action is not immediately taken to enforce both short and long term measures designed to preserve and improve our environmental conditions.* " In parenthesis, I note that, curiously enough, the international organisation seems only to have discovered the environment while preparing for the Stockholm Conference, whereas in fact a NGO has existed for a long time now : the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, which originated in Geneva and Brussels in 1920 and 1921 and was (or many years animated by my friend and colleague Jean-Paul Harroy, a member of the UIA, a veteran ecological apostle long before the words « ecology » and « environment » came into fashion, and who was already sounding the alarm to deaf ears some thirty years ago and more. Once again, in this sphere as in so many others, the NGO have been pioneers and trail-blazers, miles ahead of the States which, in far too many cases, are still ignorant of the fact.

« We, the peoples... » is a call to universality.

Professor Galtung, Director of the Peace Institute in Oslo, appointed Head of Mission by and for the new University of the United Nations in Tokyo, qualified our symposium as being " *the conference of a continent without a territory* " — the Sixth Continent formed by the fast-expanding mass of international and transnational organisations; a continent which is still chiefly a social, economic and cultural entity. Western and Northern in character, but one which is rapidly changing shape under universal pressure. This mutation is the outcome of a change in mentality which Professor Galtung would like to encourage by transnationalising the university spirit world-wide.

I must be brief, so out of all the thinking aloud that went on at the symposium, I must be content with men-

tioning that of Ambassador Fernand-Laurent, representing France in Geneva, who stated a government point of view. At his key observation post, this diplomat has become convinced that the absolute priority should be given to breaking down the wall of ignorance which all too often separates the non-government organisations from the great intergovernmental institutions (suspicion through ignorance; and also through prejudice, whereby some see the NGO as « agitators », others as " dreamers ", and all unite in finding them a nuisance).

And he goes on to cite some striking examples of services rendered by NGO of unquestionable worth, such as the International Commission of Jurists (whose excellent reports are highly esteemed by the United Nations Division of Human Rights); and that coalition of young NGOs which, at the UNCTAD Conference in Nairobi, succeeded in modifying the foreseeable outcome of the conference by taking the risk of « *going to the extreme limit of the tolerance which an intergovernmental conference might be expected to display towards action from outside* ». Yet a third example was the Club of Rome, which is also an NGO, together with some of the national commissions in UNESCO.

Mr. Fernand-Laurent has closely observed the " *two-way conveyor belt* " which transmits information on general and intergovernmental action in one direction and, in the other, provides a « *feedback* » of new ideas to the governments and the international organisations and the international organisations. More adequately informed of the associative fact — the non-government fact — it will undoubtedly be possible to work out some valid and profitable forms of participation.

I have been told that, taking his conviction a step further, the Ambassador in question believes that the network of non-government associations could well, at some future date, provide a means of freeing the seized-up gears of national, regional and international society. That has been my own opinion for very long time.

\* \* \*

In the same way of thinking Fr. Roch, representing the Holy See, pointed out, and I quote, that " *if the State in its juridical aspect appears static, it also has a dynamic aspect stemming from its ability to see its policy or policies not only influenced, but positively changed by currents of opinion, the creativity of voluntary associations, and popular participation (as it has come to be called) in the process of policy-making* ". A participation which is all the more mandatory when it comes to the defence of fundamental human and

social values because, and I quote him again, " *economics is neither the be-all and end-all of a now world order, nor even its infrastructure* ". In effect, « *the dilemma of States, IGO, and INGO seems to be obsolescent because associations of States and restructurations of intergovernmental organisations are already taking shape* ».

I think, and I shall not hesitate to say so, that this present conference, which is an entirely original departure by the FAO, may well prove to be a valuable model and precedent for the future. To wind up these remarks on the symposium (and my discourse as well) you should know that it fell to Professor Casadio of Italy to sum up our important debate. As you will realise, Rome — the headquarters of the FAO — causes ideas to germinate, and confers power on the imagination more readily than it does on the political parties of the Eternal City ! Professor Casadio's conclusion can be stated in one sentence : « *In future, due importance must of necessity be attributed to the system of international relations placed side by side and on an equal footing with the system of transnational relations* ». In truth, we have gone far beyond and far higher than the petty problems surrounding the routine functioning of the consultation procedure.

The future of order and peace unquestionably lies in the widest possible participation — a participation stamped with the hallmarks of solidarity, tolerance and, above all, mutual confidence.

I should like to end with a word of gratitude to the FAO, its Regional Office for Europe, and to its Administrator Mr. Kallay in person.

Writing to me a few months ago, Mr. Kallay, you prudently requested me to bear in mind, when preparing my address, that it was destined for organisations dealing with economic, social and technical matters, whose sphere of interest is... well, not limited exactly — let us call it circumscribed. That is true. But I shall not apologise for going right to the heart of my subject despite this warning : I have done so out of my profound conviction that, in this day and age, it intimately concerns each and every one of us. So I did not want to insult my audience of specialists on agricultural and kindred subjects by letting it be thought that, in this century of interdependence and interdisciplinary endeavour, they had nothing better to do than imitate the example of Voltaire's Candide and — cultivate their garden !

Thank you.

# La Fédération Internationale des Résistants (FIR)

La Fédération Internationale des Résistants (FIR) a été fondée à Vienne le 3 juillet 1951 et comprend actuellement 60 associations nationales de 22 pays européens ainsi que des anciens résistants et persécutés vivant en Israël; elle œuvre conformément au serment prononcé par les survivants des camps nazis aspirant « à l'instauration d'un monde nouveau dans la paix et la liberté ».

La FIR est une organisation internationale au sein de laquelle sont rassemblés les anciens résistants, déportés, internés, victimes du fascisme, victimes de guerre et anciens combattants des armées alliées de la deuxième guerre mondiale des pays de l'Europe de l'Est et de l'Ouest. Elle réunit dans ses rangs des hommes de toutes idéologies et opinions politiques et religieuses.

Les organismes dirigeants de la FIR sont : le Congrès, le Conseil général, le Bureau et le Secrétariat du Bureau. Son président est Me Aialdo Banfi

(Italie), ancien sénateur et ancien sous-secrétaire d'Etat auprès du ministère italien des Affaires étrangères. Les postes de vice-présidents ainsi que ceux des autres membres des organismes dirigeants de la FIR sont occupés par d'anciens chefs de la résistance antifasciste, par des personnalités éminentes de la vie politique, culturelle et scientifique (ministres, parlementaires, professeurs, académiciens, etc...) venant des pays les plus divers d'Europe de l'Est et de l'Ouest. Depuis sa fondation, la FIR a son siège à Vienne.

En 1972, la FIR a reçu le statut consultatif de la deuxième catégorie auprès du Conseil Economique et Social de l'Organisation des Nations Unies en tant qu'organisation non gouvernementale. En 1975, elle est devenue membre de l'UNESCO en tant qu'organisation non gouvernementale avec la catégorie C. Elle prend part en outre aux travaux des Comités spéciaux pour le désarmement et pour les droits de l'homme

par Henryk Korotynski\*

des Organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) des Nations Unies. Elle appartient d'autre part au Conseil de continuation et de liaison du Congrès mondial des forces de paix.

Les buts et les tâches principaux de la FIR, fixés dans ses statuts et les décisions de congrès consécutifs, sont les suivants :

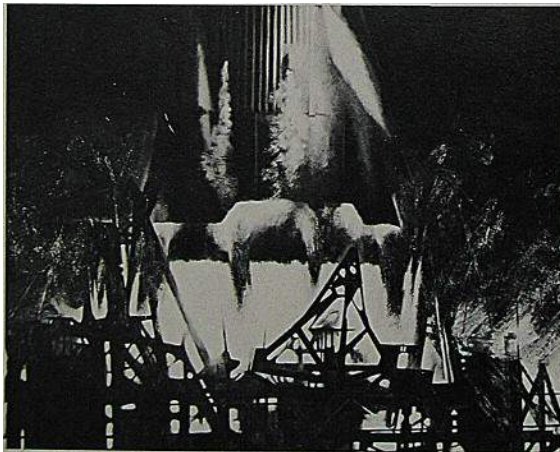
1. Défense de la paix et de la sécurité en Europe, en soutenant les efforts visant à un désarmement général, en résolvant les questions en litige par l'entente et la coopération;
2. Lutte sans compromis contre toute forme du néonazisme et du néofascisme, contre le racisme et la discrimination raciale, pour la liberté et la dignité humaines;
3. Développement de la solidarité avec tous les peuples menacés de fascisme et d'agression, défense des droits de l'homme et des droits des résistants et des victimes de guerre;
4. Transmission des idéaux et des expériences de la Résistance à la jeunesse;
5. Aide à la réalisation des objectifs fixés par la Charte des Nations Unies, à l'établissement de relations amicales et pacifiques entre les peuples, en développant des échanges culturels entre les nations, au resserrement des liens de fraternité et de solidarité entre les résistants et anciens combattants de tous les pays.

Dans le cadre de la lutte pour la paix, la liberté et la démocratie, la FIR a œuvré et œuvre toujours pour un objectif particulier : celui de combattre le fascisme partout où il tenterait de se maintenir au pouvoir, de resurgir ou de se réorganiser.

La Fédération a soutenu la lutte des antifascistes portugais, espagnols et grecs avant l'échec des dictatures dans ces

\* Secrétaire général adjoint du FIR.

Photo by courtesy : U.S. Information Service, Brussels.





pays, de même que les combats des démocrates en Italie et en République fédérale contre la renaissance du fascisme et du nazisme sous ses (ormes les plus diverses.

La FIR est en étroite relation avec les organisations internationales d'anciens combattants et prisonniers de guerre avec lesquelles elle organise des rencontres dans l'intérêt de la réalisation des buts communs.

C'est dans cet esprit que s'est déroulé au mois de novembre 1971 à Rome la première rencontre européenne commune des résistants, combattants et victimes de guerre pour la paix, la sécurité, la coopération et l'amitié au cours de laquelle a été approuvé un appel (l'« Appel de Rome ») dont les principes ont été appliqués dans les actes finaux de la Conférence sur la sécurité et la coopération européenne à Helsinki.

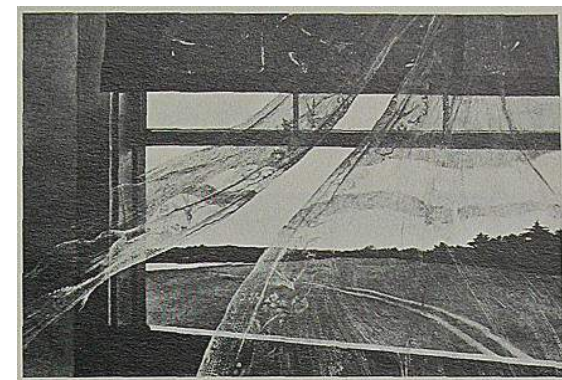
Le Symposium européen des Anciens Combattants reste l'événement majeur de notre action unitaire en faveur de la paix et du désarmement. Préparé par deux ans de travaux, convoqué à l'initiative des 4 grandes organisations internationales — Confédération Internationale des Anciens Prisonniers de Guerre (CIAPG), Confédération Européenne des Anciens Combattants (CEAC), Fédération Internationale des Résistants (FIR) et Fédération Mondiale des Anciens Combattants (FMAC) — le Symposium a connu un grand succès tant par l'importance de la participation (plus de 200 responsables d'Anciens Combattants et résistants représentés), le nombre des observateurs et surtout par rapport à l'accord réalisé sur la Déclaration finale et les objectifs d'action commune envisagés.

La déclaration finale a été adressée à l'ONU, à l'UNESCO, aux représentants des mass médias, à de nombreuses organisations et personnalités.

Les organisations nationales affiliées à la FIR ont pris de nombreuses mesures pour populariser les résultats du Symposium. La Fédération elle-même a édité en deux langues et à plusieurs milliers d'exemplaires une brochure comprenant les travaux complets du Symposium.

Les quatre organisations internationales mentionnées ci-dessus ont décidé la convocation d'une Rencontre mondiale des Anciens Combattants sur les problèmes de la paix et du désarmement en 1979, après la session spéciale sur le désarmement des Nations Unies.

Afin de pouvoir réaliser les autres tâches qu'elle s'est fixée, la FIR a organisé six congrès médicaux internationaux. Au dernier congrès à Prague (en décembre 1976) ont participé plus de 200 médecins et hommes de science. Elle a également organisé des con-

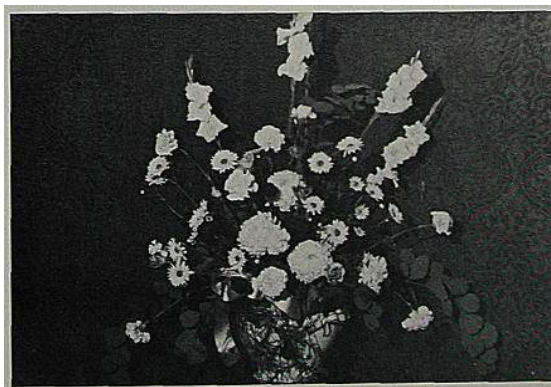


« Wind from the sea », by Wyeth, photo U.S.I.S. (Brussels)

férences sur l'enseignement de l'histoire de la Résistance et a participé à diverses rencontres avec la jeunesse. Outre les bulletins d'informations médicales, sociales et juridiques et son Service d'Information, la FIR a publié toute une série de livres ayant trait aux problèmes liés à nos tâches principales. A l'occasion du 30e anniversaire

de la victoire sur le fascisme hitlérien, la Fédération Internationale des Résistants a organisé un concours international d'affiches auquel ont participé environ 1.000 artistes de presque 40 pays de tous les continents. Les travaux primés ont été montrés dans des expositions ouvertes à Varsovie et à Paris.

Arrangement: P.A. Olet



# Activities of the NGO-Liaison

committee : 1977

Kerstiens \*

par Dr. Thom



Photo : WHO

This report was prepared prior to the fourth General Assembly of the NGO-Liaison Committee which was held in Brussels in February, 1978. The composition of the NGO — Liaison Committee for 1977 was as follows : — Mr Thom Kerstiens (chairman), Netherlands; Mr Pierro Gilli (vice-chairman), Italy; Mr Philippe Farine, France; Mr Fuy Dasilva, France; Mr August Vanistendael, Belgium; Mr Ulrich Koch, Germany; Mr Brian McKeown, Ireland; Mr Viggo Mollerup, Denmark; Mr Brian Walker, UK. On composition of the NGO — Liaison Committee care was taken that, as far as possible, all E.C. member-states were represented. At the same time the sectors in which collaboration between NGO's and the E.C. is developing (ie. : co-financing, development education, emergency relief, food-aid, personnel service overseas) were covered by persons with a certain expertise in these fields.

\* President of the Liaison Committee of NGO, in relation with the E.C.

As two sectors asked for particular attention, the NGO — Assembly had allowed the co-option of certain persons as consultants :

— **For development education :**

— Mr Didier Berruelle, France; Miss Mildred Neville, UK; Mr Paludan, Denmark; Mr Manfred Sollich, Germany.

— **For food-aid :**

— Mr E. Teixeira de Mattos, Netherlands.

The NGO-Liaison-Committee has met 5 times during 1977: 16 February, 5 May, 24 June, 27 September, and 29 November.

As was requested by the NGO-Assembly of January 77 reports on these meetings have been circulated to NGO's. Given the lack of staff in the E.C. to deal with such and other administrative matters, the chairman's organization, Cebemo, took care of this during 1977. The Liaison-Committee however is of opinion that in future financial means should be put at the committee's disposition to cover such and other administrative matters without becoming a burden for any particular NGO.

In discussions which the chairman had with some officers of DG VIII, it looks as if a satisfactory solution will be found for 1978.

Mention should be made of the pleasant and efficient pattern of relationship which has developed between the Commission officials and the committee.

Our main interlocuteurs were :

— Mr. M. Foley, Deputy Director General for Development, D.G. VIII; Mr. G. Schiffler, D.G. VIII/A/5; Mr. M. Janssens, D.G. VIII/ A /5; Mr. M. Lenz D.G. VIII /A /5; Mr. V. Dowd, D.G. VIII/A/5; Mr. B. O'Neill, D.G. VIII/A/5; Mr. A. Szarf, D.G. VIII/D/1; Mr. G. Molinier, D.G. VIII/D/1; Mr. B. Jarzynka, D.G. VIII/D/1; Mr P. Cross, D.B. X; Mr. M. White-man, D.B. X.

With the fast developments which have taken place in the field of co-financing — doubled in the past year, a three fold augmentation in 1978 — and in the field of food-aid — 10.000 tons in 1977 and 20.000 tons in 1978 — a serious staff problem within the E.C. is developing, to which the NGO-Liaison-Committee should give increasing attention.

A resolution in this sense by the Assembly might be helpful, as staff problems might put in jeopardy the whole fabric of E.C. /NGO relationship. Important also is to note the extremely favorable attitude of the European Parliament and in particular its commission on development, presided by Mrs. Flech (Luxembourg).

The threefold increase in financial aid for the NGO-program is greatly due to an initiative in the European Parliament. Contact between the Liaison-Committee and the Commission on development of the European Parliament has been established and should be intensified in the future.

The Liaison-Committee also participated at a meeting organised between the services of the Commission and member state government officials, responsible for relations with NGO's, on November 22nd.

The different areas of cooperation were discussed and it is clear that more and more member-governments are opening up towards a collaboration with NGO's.

If the Liaison-Committee has been able to favour a development in the field of

co-financing, development education, food-aid, more attention should be given to the questions of :

- a. personnel services overseas (what is the present situation and the possibilities for the future);
- b. what can be done to develop a more efficient collaboration in case of emergency crises;
- c) how can experiences acquired in EC/NGO-relations be expanded to other regional and/or intergovernmental agencies,

#### Co-financing

If during the first year of operation in 1976, 2 1/2 millions of account were made available, in 1977 this amount was nearly doubled to 4 million. It is highly significant that for 1978 this amount is now tripled to 12 million units of account. A detailed list of projects financed in 1978 will be made available at the Assembly, but it must be noted that this year like last, the commission had run out of money at the end of November, with still many projects in the pipeline. The augmentation of the sum made available for 1978, therefore seems more than justified.

On two points difficulties existing in the actual scheme, could be eliminated :

- a. the 50/50 system of co-financing can be changed to a 75 / 25 % system in exceptional cases. (It is hoped that this breakthrough could be generalised).
- b. In 1978 it will be possible to finance multiannual programmes (a paper on this subject will be submitted by the services of the Commission). It is hoped that during our Assembly, NGOs will air their views on how the system of co-financing has worked. The Liaison-Committee feels that points of uncertainties still exist regarding for instance :
  - projects which have been initiated by developing countries governments;
  - support for running and personnel costs of NGO's over a number of years;
  - the possibilities of giving block-grants.
- projects of intergovernmental organisations, like F.A.O., UNICEF, etc.

#### Development-Education

At the last assembly of NGO : it was requested that a special « Education » seminar would be held, to discuss objectives, aims and methods of collaboration between NGO's and the E.C. This seminar was prepared by a preparatory committee and was held from 22 to 24 June in Brussels.

A report on this seminar was sent to all NGO's concerned. It was hoped that a second seminar could be organised in 1977, in relation with the North-South dialogue.

Given the fact that the North-South dialogue so far has been a non-event, this seminar could not take place. The Liaison-Committee has continued to push for a special allocation to be made available for the development education programmes in Europe, for all European NGO's and the climate for such a program among member states seems to be improving. It therefore is suggested that during our Assembly two or three projects could be proposed which would be financed by the E.C., so as to get experience in this field (the projects could deal e.g. with :

- the role of NGO's, in the preparation of Lomé II.
- the role of NGO's in supporting and disseminating suggestions of the Brand-Commission.
- NGO's and their role in motivating candidates for the elections for the European Parliament regarding development problems.

#### Food-Aid

The question of participation of NGO's in the E.C.'s food-aid program, remains a problem for the Liaison Committee. This is partly due to a much too complicated system of procedures between Commission and Council of Ministers regarding allocations, partly to a manpower problem regarding food-aid in Directorate General VIII. The result has been that the allocations granted for 1976 (10.000 tons of skinned milkpowder + 2.000 tons in reserve) could only start to be processed in the latter half of 1977. The result has been that no allocations were made for 1977, but a new quota is now allocated for 1978 of 20.000 tons milkpowder.

The greater part of the 1976 allocation was used by three NGO's, Caritas Internationalis, Oxfam and the World Council of Churches, while about 10 other NGO's put in requests for small allocations.

The Liaison Committee was authorised to play an intermediary role between the E.C. and the NGO's, so as to provide a single spokesman. After negotiations between the different parties concerned, the following procedures are suggested :

- The three main organisations concerned in this program : Caritas, W.C.C., Oxfam, have agreed to set up a commission which will serve as a subcommittee of the Liaison-Committee.
- The person in charge of the execution of the program of the subcommittee, will be automatically attached to the Liaison Committee as consultant.
- The Liaison Committee should at least at one of its meetings discuss the development of this program and report to the yearly Assembly of NGO's.

On the other hand it should be suggested to member-states :

- that the council should fix once a year the total amount of food-aid available for NGO's and under which conditions it can be obtained.
  - it then would be the task of DG VIII, in relationship with the subcommittee to assure a correct distribution between NGO's and to fix the countries which will receive aid.
- A resolution in this sense would be useful in view of future negotiations.

#### Liaison-Committee

In the debate regarding the concept of the Liaison Committee during the NGO-Assembly, it was stated that :  
 — the Liaison-Committee should not become a superstructure;  
 — it should try to represent as far as possible the 9 countries;  
 — it should try to act as a switch-board for obtaining expertise on questions put by the E.C. and give more information on its activities for NGO's. The Liaison-Committee has tried to fulfil these tasks and its usefulness has become more and more clear to both parties, as this report has tried to show. The Liaison-Committee should however always keep in mind that its policies should be :

- to safeguard the autonomous character of the NGO's.
- to recognise the pluralistic character of NGO's.
- to stress the complementarity, which forms the basis of collaboration between an intergovernmental organisation as the E.C. and NGO's.
- to promote and aid the phenomenon of NGO's in third world countries as an essential element for development.

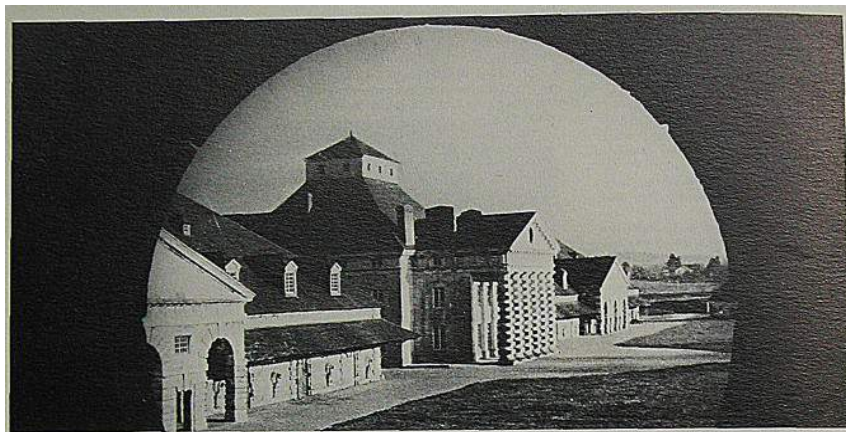
As the Liaison-Committee has to be re-elected, it is suggested that — as it was requested last year — it will put forward a list of candidates at the end of the first day of the Assembly. Elections could then be held on the morning of the third day. Assurances have been obtained from the services of the E.C. that the usual kind of meetings will be financed in 1978 and that moreover extra administrative expenses can be covered, so that the Liaison-Committee can operate effectively.

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*Changes made in the Liaison Committee, following the General Assembly which met in february were as follows :*

- Mr Farine was replaced by Mr Menotti Bottazzi, Secretary General of the Comité contre la faim et pour le Développement;
- Mr Ruy Da Silva was replaced by Miss Mildred Neville, Secretary General of the Catholic Institute for International Relations, London.
- Mr Mollerup was replaced by Mr Lissner, of DanChurchaid, Copenhagen.

## la Fondation Claude Nicolas Ledoux



34 kms de Besançon abritent maintenant un centre international du futur. La Fondation Claude Nicolas Ledoux pour les réflexions prospectives accueille

Rare exemple d'architecture industrielle du XVIII<sup>ème</sup> siècle, la Saline Royale de Chaux était considérée par André Malraux comme l'un des dix grands monuments de l'histoire européenne. Cette usine de fabrication du sel est aujourd'hui le siège du Centre International de Réflexions sur le Futur.

L'importance vitale du sel au XVIII<sup>ème</sup> siècle et sa fonction fiscale fournissent le contexte de la décision de Louis XV de confier à Claude Nicolas Ledoux la conception et la réalisation d'une nouvelle usine de traitement de la saumure en Franche-Comté. Il imagina une ville idéale : pavillon du Directeur, ateliers, logements, bâtiments des gardes, pavillon de la gabelle et pavillon des commis. Usine de l'aube de l'ère industrielle, la Saline Royale de Chaux s'installe dans un riche pays de vignoble, d'élevage et de forêts. L'avènement du charbon à la fin du XIX<sup>ème</sup> siècle devait mettre un terme à l'activité industrielle de la Saline.

\* Fondation Claude Nicolas Ledoux  
Saline Royale d'Arc-et-Senans 25610  
Tél. : (81) 80.25.43  
Bureau Paris : 25, rue de Varenne  
75007 Paris - Tél. : 222.44.91  
Président : M. Serge Antoine  
Directeur : M. Paul Cornière  
(Centre d'accueil et de séminaires).

prises publiques et privées européennes.

Pendant plus d'un demi-siècle, la Saline connut des infortunes diverses, passant de mains en mains sans qu'aucune affectation ne puisse lui être trouvée. Elle fut la proie des flammes en 1918, puis en partie dynamitée par son propriétaire lorsqu'il apprit que le monument allait être classé. Afin de la sauver de la destruction totale, le département du Doubs s'en porta acquéreur en 1927 et avec le Service des Monuments Historiques, ouvrit la voie de la renaissance.

Devant l'ampleur des travaux de restauration, il apparut nécessaire de donner une nouvelle vocation au monument. Près d'une vingtaine de projets virent le jour... Le dernier d'entre eux naquit en 1968 avec le concours de la Délégation à l'Aménagement du Territoire et à l'Action Régionale qui proposa d'y créer le Centre International de Réflexions sur le Futur.

Le parti fut pris de conserver aux bâtiments leur aspect extérieur tout en aménageant l'intérieur dans un esprit fonctionnel et contemporain. C'est ainsi que sans porter atteinte à l'esthétique, un véritable centre de rencontre a pu être mis en place, comportant des salles de travail, des chambres et un restaurant.

Grâce à l'action conjointe des Affaires Culturelles, de divers ministères, du

Conseil Général du Doubs et de la D.A.T.A.R., les premières réunions de travail purent se tenir dès 1970 à Arc-et-Senans. C'est en 1972 que le coup d'envoi fut réellement donné par la création de la Fondation Ledoux chargée de la gestion et de l'animation du Centre International des Réflexions sur le Futur à qui les bâtiments ont été confiés pour une durée de 35 ans par le département du Doubs. Cette Fondation, formée par la réunion d'organismes publics et privés, a pour objet de favoriser les recherches portant sur les méthodes de prospective à long terme, l'exploration des futurs possibles et de déterminer les moyens aptes à préparer une société aux changements qu'elle est amenée à connaître. A ces fonctions prospectives, la Fondation ajoute un rôle de centre culturel régional : expositions, concerts, Fête du Futur... Le développement de ses activités laisse entrevoir de nouvelles perspectives pour le Centre.

L'ouverture d'une université d'été, la création de stages de formation à la prospective, l'accueil permanent de boursiers et de chercheurs devraient permettre dans les cinq années à venir de donner véritablement au Centre International de Réflexions sur le Futur sa dimension. Une dimension à l'échelle du rêve de Claude Nicolas Ledoux. •



# Facilitating the networking processes of a transnational university using computer conferencing

*This is a working paper prepared by A.J.N. Judge for the second Planning Meeting (Geneva, January 1978) of the Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development Project of the Human and Social Development Programme of the United Nations University (Tokyo), coordinated from the Institut universitaire d'études du développement (Geneva).*



Thomas Wilfred : Kinetic sculpture. Photo IPS

## Introduction

The purpose of this report is to attempt to identify how the technique known as computer conferencing (\*) could prove of considerable significance to the operations of a transnational, transdisciplinary university network. There are several examples of such networks. The clearest is the United Nations University which is being deliberately based on a world-wide network of national and regional institutes. A very different example is the network of institutes which make up the International Federation of Institutes of Advanced Studies. And another extreme

(\*) See *Transnational Associations*, 1977, 10, special issue, 1977, 12, pp. 401-448.

comprised 15 universities with 346 university professors from 23 countries, supported by 13 international associations and the League of Nations which each had special Chair. Courses were given for three sessions (1920-1922) to permit students « to complete their training

is represented by the proposed Free International University for Creativity and Interdisciplinary Research. The above examples are network-based and are therefore quite different from the many « international » universities, including the European University Institute (Florence) and the College of Europe (Bruges). The Inter-University Centre of Postgraduate Studies (Dubrovnik) is however an intermediate case in that it is geographically centred but dependent on an international network of university institutes (\*\*). This report is therefore primarily concerned with the genuinely transnational and transdisciplinary networks and not with geographically centred institutes, nor with national university networks such as Educom in the USA, nor with interesting national experiments such as the Open University in the UK. Of special interest are those networks which attempt the difficult task of balancing, in both their conceptual and operational concerns, the constraints and challenges of the North-South and East-West influences encountered in facing up to the problems of the world.

## Problems of transnational, transdisciplinary operations

The special problems of such operations may be grouped as follows (without attempting to establish their relative importance):

1. Problems of geographical distance
  - a. Physical distance : The inter-continental dispersion of participating bodies and individuals has a major impact on the operation of the network by inhibiting the movement of people, resources and concepts. Although this may in part be disguised by gathering people together at national or regional centres (or for periodic meetings) this may only represent a change in kind of the problem — for intra-national and intra-regional distances may be very great (and not necessarily less costly in air travel terms, because of peculiarities in ticket pricing).
  - b. Time delays : Even when it is only a question of movement of documents or audio-visual materials, the postal delays of up to several months may severely inhibit maintenance of adequate contact within the network.

**c. Finance** : Both the preceding problems may be solved by increased funding for air travel and airmail postage. However in practice the cost is prohibitive and can only be justified in the case of certain key individuals and documents (and even then it is questionable whether their movement around the network does more than increase awareness of the conceptual constraints imposed upon those who do not have such privileges).

**d. Time zones** : But even when there is no financial constraint on telephone or tele-satellite contact, the mismatch in time zones may make regular use of such real-time solutions impractical.

## 2. Problems of cultural differences

**a. Language** : The assumption that the use of English resolves the language problem in only credible to those whose mother tongue is English and who are thus insensitive to linguistic imperialism, the conceptual pitfalls of monolingualism and the problems of concept transfer to and from other languages. These difficulties must be faced in a transnational network, part of whose function is to make use of such diversity.

**b. Shifts in values and priorities** : Subtle differences in perspective of this kind around the network may undermine efforts at establishing consensus, at maintaining collaboration, or even at developing communication. Furthermore, it is only too easy to enrust a different conceptual stance with stereo-

cerning people of the culture in question. This inhibits healthy development of the network. Such difficulties are aggravated by the above-mentioned

**c. Behavioural modes and preferences** : The Western academico-administrative style adopted by the international community is associated with certain working habits, meeting processes, attitudes towards the use of time and space (\*) and preferred methods of presenting information. There are differences in other cultures whose significance for the operation of a transnational network it can be unwise to neglect.

## 3. Development-related inequalities

**a. Equipment** : The style of academic work possible in industrialized countries, because of ready access to telephones, document reproduction equipment and computers, is not necessarily matched in developing countries or in poorly funded institutes in the network.

(\*) E. J. Hall, *The Hidden Dimension*. New York, Doubledon, 1966.

(\*\*) Extracts from the introduction to « integrative, unitary and transdisciplinary concepts » in *Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential*. Brussels, UIA/Mankind 2000 1976

**b. Education** : It is a function of a transnational university network to be comprised of institutes of differing educational levels and standards. Any assumption concerning the desirability of some uniform standard of excellence raises issues which it is the purpose of the network to resolve.

**c. Funding** : the difficulties created by financial constraints, and the differences around the network in the relative budgetary importance of the same items or services, require no comment.

**d. Status** : Since the image and status of an institute is quickly linked to its equipment, educational level, and funding, special difficulties of communication arise between institutes where there is an awareness of such differences in status.

## 4. Institutional barriers

**a. Administrative difficulties** : The administrative structure and procedures which a particular institute has acquired or inherited may render communication between institutes on substantive and conceptual matters secondary to fulfillment of procedural requirements or other behavioural norms. (It is not unknown for some communications between UN agencies to require approval from 3 or more levels of the bureaucracy — even for long-distance phone calls).

**b. Government monitoring** : Government agencies of many countries, in

should have an associated institute, expect to have the right to monitor communications (whether directly or indirectly) to and from such an institute. Any attempt to avoid this may result in an increase in the administrative barriers discussed above.

## c. Customs, tax and exchange control :

Although apparently trivial, such difficulties can severely inhibit the movement of documents and resource persons.

**d. Professional difficulties** : The movement of persons between institutes in the network can be indirectly but severely inhibited by the attitude adopted towards such activity by the professional or faculty group either in the home-country or in the receiving country.

## 5. Multiplication of interlocking perspectives

The operation of the network is considerably complicated by the need to maintain its relevance to those oriented towards :

- pure (« value-free ») research
- applied research
- undergraduate education
- postgraduate education
- training/briefing officials
- political relevance as an instrument which through its operations diminishes North-South and East-West inequalities.
- policy significance for action programmes by the international community.

## 6. Personal idiosyncracies

It is appropriate to note the difficulties in communication which may arise because of a person's relative slowness of thought, verbal habits, physical handicaps, or any other characteristics

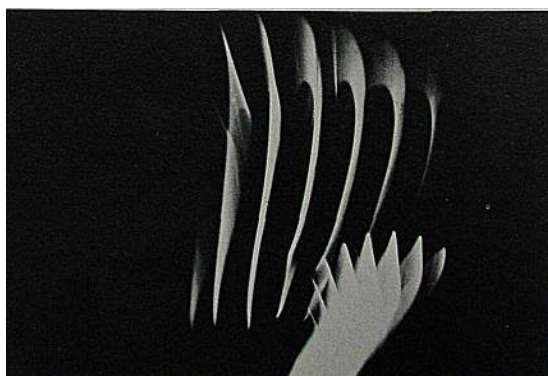
dices.

## 7. Problems of interdisciplinarity

Today most scientists are acknowledged as specialists, for whom it is legitimate to know progressively more and

Thomas Wilfred : Kinetic sculpture

Photo IPS





more about less and less. As Harold Linstone note (\*\*): « When a group of prestigious future-oriented interdisciplinary scientists meets, the result usually fits the words of novelist Arthur Koestler :  
The moment you put them together in a conference room, they behave like schoolboys performing a solemn play... each of them possesses a small fragment of the Truth which he believes to be the Whole Truth, which he carries around in his pocket like a tarnished bubble gum, and blows up on solemn occasions to prove that it contains the ultimate mystery of the uni-

dialogue ? There is no such thing, except on the printed program. When the dialogue is supposed to start each gets his own bubble gum out and blows it into the other's faces. Then they repair, satisfied, to the cocktail room » . (The Call Girls. New York, Random House, 1973).

Georges Gusdorf, in an exceptional survey of interdisciplinarity for the French-language Encyclopaedia Universalis comments on the obstacles to interdisciplinary knowledge :

- an epistemological obstacle, arising from the inexorable process of discipline subdivision and divergence;
- an institutional obstacle, in that teaching and research institutions reinforce the above separation through administrative procedures which tend to eliminate communications with institutions associated with other disciplines;
- a psycho-sociological obstacle, the division of intellectual space into ever smaller compartments and the multiplication of institutions assuming the management of each such territory results in the formation of a feudal system (he also uses the term epistemological capitalism) which governs the majority of scientific teaching and research enterprises;
- a cultural obstacle, whereby the separation between disciplines is aggravated by the separation between cultures, languages, traditions and their associated mentalities — to the point that science itself is a typically western phenomenon.

Gusdorf also notes the existence of various kinds of false interdisciplinarity.

### Computer conferencing

It is not possible to give a comprehensive description of computer confer-



encing in this report. This has been done in a collection of papers (\*) which should be read in conjunction

operation of a transnational university. A brief description given therein by Murray Turoff is as follows :  
At its simplest level, computer conferencing is a written form of a conference telephone call. Using a computer terminal, a person can talk to a group of people by typing messages and reading, on a display screen or a printout, what the other people are saying. The computer automatically informs the group when someone joins or leaves the discussion. When a person signs off, the computer marks his location in the discussion and picks up at that point when he rejoins the conference. Computer conferencing differs from verbal communication in some very important ways. People engaged in computer conferencing can be both geographically and chronologically dispersed. In computer conferencing, everyone may « talk » or « listen » at the same time. A person can make his contribution to the discussion at his own convenience, rather than having to wait until other speakers have finished. He can work at his own pace taking as much or as little time as he needs to read, contemplate, or reply. He can « leave » the conference at any time, knowing that the computer will store all of the messages that he

## Thomas Wilfred: Kinetic sculpture.

### Photo IPS

has missed and show them to him whenever he is ready. Each message is assigned a number and labeled with author, date, and time for easy identification and retrieval. Computer conferencing is a truly self-activating form of communication.

The fact that input can be anonymous leads to more open and uninhibited discussions, particularly in the case of someone who would otherwise be hesitant to disagree with a superior. The results of votes are presented only as distributions and there is no way to determine who voted which way on any particular issue; in addition, a conferee can change his vote at any time. During the computer conference, individuals may « whisper » to one another by exchanging private messages which are not part of the permanent record of the conference: the other conferees are not even aware that these exchanges are taking place. This whispering capability, by making possible timely subgroup negotiations and discussions, can lead to more rapid resolution of important issues. The printout capability provides a permanent record of the proceedings and insures against someone being misquoted. It is possible to retrieve information without going through the entire text; you might want to see all messages containing key words or the input of a particular person.

(\*\*) Harold Linstone. Communications; the planner's predicament. (Paper to Rome Special Futures Research Conferences, 1973).

(\*) Transnational Associations, 1977, 10, special issue.

Computer conferencing puts unique psychological pressure on a person whose messages tend to be verbose, irrelevant, or filled with bureaucratic jargon he will soon notice that no one is paying any attention to his messages. In a face-to-face conference, people have to give an appearance of listening to the speaker, but there is no way you can force a person to read your messages on his computer terminal. One other important point I should make is that computer conferencing is the most efficient way to handle large group discussions involving 25 or more people and should be considered any time more than five people are discussing a subject. A conference telephone call begins to get difficult with more than five people, and face-to-face meetings encounter problems when more than 15 people are involved.

### Feasibility

The feasibility of using computer conferencing may be usefully examined under the headings of hardware, software, data networks, data bases, facilitative systems, cost and demand. **Hardware** : Computer terminals are now increasingly common and it is expected that they will soon become standard office equipment at about the cost of a colour TV set. (Note the sudden rise in the availability of hand computers and the drop in their cost).

**Software** : A number of software systems have been developed and are in regular use. Examples are : PLANET / FORUM. CONFER. EIES. A new generation of software is being tested by user groups under a grant from the U.S. National Science Foundation.

**Data networks** : Intra-continental and inter-continental data networks (required to link terminals) are now multiplying. Examples of government sponsored networks are : EURONET, SCANNET, ESANET. Examples of commercial networks are : TYMNET, TELENET. Many networks are in operation world-wide for specialized services : finance, meteorological data, technological know-how, etc. **Data bases** : By mid-1978, it has been estimated that around 100 data bases will be available on line through EURONET. The Lockheed data base service currently provides several thousand customers world-wide with instant access to 15 million abstracts of reports and journal articles in science, technology, social science and business. A number of UN Specialized Agencies have developed, singly or

jointly data bases : INIS, AGRIS, DEVSIS, SPINES, ASFIS. Access to such data bases is important to the operations of a transnational university. Over 400 already exist in Europe, (see Table p. 209).

**Facilitative systems** : The UNESCO-based World Science Information System (UNISIST) has been created to facilitate access to information, especially via computer-based systems.

**Cost**: There are a number of distinct cost elements to be considered (\*). A

of operating a multi-conference computer system on a nation-wide data network in the USA as :

— \$ 8.00 per hour per person (with 300 participants)

— \$ 5.00 per hour per person (with 1000 participants)

Some of the cost elements are expected to decrease. Others can be avoided under certain circumstances (\*).

**Demand** : Examples of the use of computer conferencing by international organizations have been given (\*). Taking the demand for on-line access to data bases as an indication of an orientation towards computer conferencing, the rate of on-line queries increased by a factor of 10 in the USA in a recent 3-year period to 1 million per year. It is estimated that by 1980 there would be a user demand in the Euro-

pean Community for 2 million queries per year, doubling to 4 million by 1985.

The above points suggest that the ne-

for a transnational university exists. The only difficulty arises with the need to ensure appropriate interfaces for those without the more technologically sophisticated forms of access.

### Intermediate communication interface

Whilst there is little doubt that computer conferencing hardware and software will be available in many locations over the next few years, it is important to face the fact that they will not be available in many developing country locations. Nor, for that matter, will they be available in some desirable locations in industrialized countries. And, even when they are available to a particular institute, the administrative procedures and physical location of a terminal may be such as to reduce the desirable feeling of « hands-on » accessibility to those in the institute. Compromises can however be made to overcome some of these difficulties. The compromises are quite unsatisfactory to purists — and a number of advantages are indeed lost — but they do represent a considerable improvement on the current situation.

View of New York : Photo U.S.I.S. (Brussels)



(\*) See: Transnational Associations 1977, 10, pp. 446 and 447.

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Table 1 Categorization of international information systems and programmes	
AGRIS	International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology (FAO)
ASFIS	Aquatic Science and Fisheries Information System (FAO)
INIS	International Nuclear Information System (IAEA)
ISONET	International Organization for Standardization Information Network (ISO)
ARKISYST	International Information System for Architecture (UNESCO)
CARIS	Current Agricultural Research Information System (FAO)
INDIS	Industrial Abstract Information Service (UNIDO)
ISIS	Integrated Scientific Information System (ILO)
AOE	Information Service on Industrial Equipment and connected Technologies (UNIDO)
INPADOC	International Patent Documentation Centre (WIPO)
SDI	Selective Dissemination of Information Service (UNIDO)
WHIS	World Health Information System (WHO)
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)
CIS	International Occupational Safety and Health Information Center (ILO)
US	Industrial Inquiry Service (UNIDO)
DEVSIS	International Information System for the Development Sciences (IDRC)
IRS	International Referral Service (UNEP)
DARE	Data Retrieval System for Documentation in the Social and Human Sciences (UNESCO)
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP)
MEDI	Marine Environmental Data and Information Referral Service (UNESCO/UNEP)
POPINS	Population Information System (Population Division of the U.N. Secretariat)
SPINES	Science and Technology Policies Information Exchange System (UNESCO)
DRS	Development Referral Service (SID-OECD)
CLADES	Latin American Center for Economic and Social Documentation (ECLA)
IDCHEC	Intergovernmental Documentation Centre on Housing and Environment for the countries of ECE
ISDS	International Serial Data System (UNESCO-UNISIST)
CORE	Common Register of Development Activities (IOB)
WDRS	World Data Referral Service (UNISIST)
ISIS	Integrated Statistical information System (CES)
WISI	World Information System on Informatics (UNESCO/IBI)
UNISIST	World Science Information System (UNESCO)

SCOPE FUNCTIONS	- SECTORAL SYSTEMS	- MULTIDIS- CIPLINARY SYSTEMS	- MANAGEMENT CO-ORDINA- TION SYSTEMS
- STORAGE	AGRIS ASPLIS X INIS ISONET	DEVISIS X (I) IRS DARE	ISDS X
- RETRIEVAL	ARKISYST X CARIS X (I) INDIS ISIS (ILO)	DEVISIS X (II) GEMS X MEDI X POPINS X	CORE WDRS X
- ANALYSIS AND SELECT IVE DISSEM INATION	AOE CARIS (II) INPADOC SDI WHIS WWW	SPINES X DRS	ISIS X (CES) WISI X
FUNCTIONS	CIS US	CLADES IDCHEC	UNISIST

*X Systems being planned or under development.  
Table extracted from :  
Data for Development Newsletter, Oct. 1977, (special issue :  
Information systems and international organizations).  
Data and Development. 343, bd Romain Rolland, 13009  
Marseille, France.*

We have presented above a large number of international information systems, classified into types from the pure specialized type system (e.g. INIS) to the multi-disciplinary cross sectoral type systems (e.g. SPINES) and the management co-ordina-

tion type systems such as CORE. However, it must have been apparent to the reader that the systems described are highly heterogeneous, both in respect development and their degree of achievement or success. Some systems are largely computerized or are planned to be for example CARIS and INDIS,

while others are plain documentation services using

traditional methods of storage and dissemination

for example CLADES. Even the fact that systems

are computerized does not tell much, because they might be using computing methods at different levels of sophistication. For instance INIS is accomplishing a quite straight forward storage, updating and editing of abstracts in the nuclear field, while the ISIS project of the CES is becoming a

quite sophisticated system, incorporating data analysis and modelling functions. Thus, it seems

important to try to differentiate systems in some way along a dimension going from a simple storage function to a sophisticated set of functions, including conceptual tasks, such as complex

documentary search. Along these lines, we have

attempted to break down the systems into four

levels of systems sophistication.

We have also added a few other international

systems, such as the ISIS system of the Inter-

national Labour Office and the WHO Information

System (WHIS), as illustrative and pertinent

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examples.

Essentially the compromises take the form of successive limitations on full intercontinental, round-the-clock, on-line access. There are many possible intermediate stages and combinations which could best be presented as a table, but they can be summarized here :

**Intercontinental :** Instead of an intercontinental link-up, a less costly intracontinental link-up is possible. Exchange of data between continents could be accomplished periodically whether by highspeed temporary links or by physical transfer of tapes. If the intracontinental link-up is not feasible, a national (or even a sub-national) link-up could be used, with periodic international transfers of data.

**Round-the-clock :** Instead of maintaining the computer conferencing files on-line over the 24-hour period, this could be done for as many hours per day or per week, as was justified. (This procedure is already adopted for intercontinental access to certain data bases).

**On-line :** If on-line operations were not practical, batch operations could be instituted with an appropriate periodicity. To reduce the time (and thus the cost) of long-distance link-ups, greater use could be made of the option in computer conferencing software of switching large amounts of information onto a nearby high-speed line printer. Indeed, it might be better for a user to request via his terminal that distant files (or file updates) be transferred to a local computer with which he can then interact at lower cost (and at the end of his interaction, or more infrequently, any updates could be transferred back from the local computer into the intercontinental network). Analogous cost saving can be achieved with terminals which have some storage capacity.

**Inter-active :** It may not always be possible for a particular user to engage in inter-active dialogue via a terminal, particularly if some of the more restrictive compromises are selected. Nevertheless a user could still employ the computer conferencing system to search for information corresponding to his interests (like searching a data base). And if that were not feasible, he could automatically be sent (whether through computer terminal, telex, or by post) information corresponding to a permanent profile of his interests.

**Personal access :** Instead of a personal (desk-top) terminal, the terminal could be shared by a department or, failing that, by a whole institute. If that were not possible, an individual could go every day or week to a service bureau or institution in the same city from which he could link in to the network for the necessary period of time. If that were not feasible, messages to or

from one or more persons at a particular institute (or in a particular country) could be processed at the nearest available computer — the final link with the person being made by mail.

Summary : Clearly there are many

from which the most appropriate could be selected for a particular case. Indeed different options could be selected depending on the amount or urgency of work with which the user was faced at any particular time. It is also possible to envisage the use of focal points whose function it was to act as interface between the computer based network and those dependent on post, telex and telephone.

### **Computer conferencing network facilities**

A whole range of interdependent facilities is available to those involved in the computer-supported transnational university.

**Focal topics :** An important concern at all levels of participation in the network is to determine what topics are currently a focus of attention, whether as a research project concern, or as content in an educational programme, or in an information collection programme, or as a problem requiring contributions from many disciplines, or as the special concern of a particular individual, or as the theme of any of a variety of computer-based conferences. Such information can be obtained either from a current list of topics or by a specially activated search.

**Messaging :** Any individual in the network can send a message to any other and it will be stored until he cares to examine it. This facility is the basis for effective formal and informal interaction. Messages may range from depersonalized comment on topics of mutual interest to jokes and greetings. They may be anonymous and or shared with selected people.

**Personal notes :** Messages to oneself may, also be recorded as notes. Such a « notebook » is currently used to build up material, as a persons thinking on a topic develops, until it is appropriate to share some of the items with selected other people or to restructure them into an edited report for general access distribution throughout the network.

**Collective notes :** A self-defined but usually unstructured group of people in the network may contribute to and modify a common file of notes on a selected group of topics over a period of weeks or months. At some stage these notes may be restructured into an edited report for wider access and distribution. One or more such files may be used as a « bulletin » or « newsletter » to store messages of interest to

a large number of participants. This might list new topics, new participants, new mini-conferences, calls for contributions or comment, etc.

**Seminars I :** Where there are time constraints and a degree of group structure, participants may be required to intervene and comment on the interventions of others in order to arrive at a consensus statement which can be structured into a report on the focal topic for wider distribution. The frequency and intensity of exchanges, in the case of a research seminar for example, is much greater than in the previous case.

**Seminars I) :** As a variation on the previous case, and of particular interest in an educational mode, one participant (the « educator ») may, over a period of days or weeks, transfer successive « pages » of material from his personal file to the seminar file as course material on which the other participants (the « students ») are invited to comment. The educator may have privileged access to the personal note files of each student and may then send them individual messages on the basis of what he sees.

**Assemblies :** In the case of a complex topic (possibly involving hundreds of participants) which can be usefully broken down into sub-topics each sub-topic may be made the focus of a seminar and / or a collective note file. There could then be many seminars in parallel, although a particular individual could participate (actively or passively) in as many as he wished (possibly depending on his qualifications). Rapporteurs can monitor the progress of each seminar and formulate inputs (questions, constraints, etc.) relevant to other seminars. The cross-linkages between seminar / sub-topics can be made as complex as is required by the structure of the macro-topic on which a consensus is required.

**Encounters :** The seminar-type environment can be modified to permit very intensive synchronous interaction over a period of hours. These conditions correspond to those already used in international relations simulation and gaming.

**Questionnaires :** A highly structured form of interaction between one individual (or group) and other participants in the network is the electronic questionnaire which can be used to facilitate surveys, complex votes and Delphi procedures, and subsequent data processing.

**Voting Flagging :** Interventions or contributions of any individual are each numbered. Others can of course comment on previous interventions by number. Such comments can take the form of simple votes, usually anonymous.

mous. Interventions may also be ranked or flagged in terms of some criteria or as a basis for subsequent searches (e.g. by keyword).  
**Anonymity Control :** Participants may choose the degree of privacy of any intervention they make. This may

work « through « open to all those in a Specific seminar » and « open to named individuals » to completely private. Comments may be made anonymously or under pseudonyms. This may be very important where it is suspected that the interpretation given to interventions would be influenced by the culture, background, or other characteristics of participants. The convenor/organizer of a particular seminar may have formal control over who participates in the seminar (although particular cases might be put to a vote, for example). He may also have the right to scan the messages of those participating in the seminar, which may be very appropriate in the case of an educator/student relationship. Maintaining the distinction between a multitude of parallel seminars is not a problem, and links between some of them can be established when necessary (seminars can also be « nested » within one another).

**Translation :** Some participants may have a special function to provide translations for messages to or from particular languages. An individual can express his comment in his own language, transfer the comment to the translator who sends the translated version in return. (A record would be kept for budgetary purposes). This is then released to those using that language. Alternatively, selected untranslated interventions may be switched on request to a translator who then returns the translated version. Presumably some of this translation work could be done with machine assistance.

**Explanation /Assistance :** Some participants may have a special function either to assist those having problems in using the network or to provide explanations regarding substantive or procedural matters associated with a

anonymously which may be of considerable advantage to those who would otherwise not feel free to ask such questions for fear of « loss of face ». In the case of standard questions, the participant might be given an entry point into a programmed instruction package within which he can maneuver according to the background knowledge he needs to acquire. (User guides are usually built into computer conferencing software and manuals are not necessary.)

**Resource lists :** Where it is justified, a collective note file may be opened to

build up a bibliography of relevant articles, or a directory of relevant contacts, etc. This may at any time be edited into a report for hardcopy reproduction and distribution.

**Data access, exchange and manipulation :** A major use of computer termbases, possibly outside the computer conferencing network. Data bases may be exchanged through the network. The data may also be manipulated and re-presented (e.g. as a graph) as an aid

in. The latest conferencing software also allows individuals to send data or retrieval messages to a « computer-simulated » participant which replies with the re-ordered data or the results of a search.

**Report editing and production :** As noted at various points above editing facilities are built into the software to enable the text of interventions to be restructured into a report, with appropriate bibliographical and numerical data. Comments and modifications may be made to successive drafts of a report before it is « released » within the network or converted to hardcopy for offset reproduction. The same facilities can be employed by an individual in preparing a paper.  
**Use of time :** A major advantage of computer conferencing is the ability of each participant to manage his own time according to his convenience. It is not necessary to waste time in gestures of politeness to speakers. It is not necessary to read items considered of little interest. Replies can be delayed. Comments can be made on early interventions and replies without being subject to arbitrary cut-offs by the president of a meeting anxious to adjourn for cocktails. This encourages considered reflexion and does not penalize slow thinkers or poor speakers, if their comments are of interest.

### Flexible funding and resource management

**Subsidized usage :** Computer terminals may be rented and it is clearly possible for this to be partially or completely

case. Of greater interest, however, is the possibility that funding bodies are able to enhance communication in a variety of circumstances. Subsidies (other than for hardware rental) might be made for :

- any computer use, in order to reduce the effective unit rates of computer use to any participants in the network
- computer use by specific individuals or groups, possibly because of their qualifications, the topics with which they are normally associated, or the resource limitations of the institutes in which they are located (whether in developing or industrialized countries)

- computer use by any individuals or groups concerned with a specific topic or group of topics whose development requires encouragement. This might even be restricted to

### the relationship between specific topics.

- computer use by any (or specified) individuals for communication with a specified individual or group whose contribution to the network needs to be encouraged.

in each case the detection of appropriate fund recipients and the accounting problems in managing the subsidies can be handled almost entirely by computer — possibly to the point that neither donor nor recipient would be known to each other, if this was so desired. In the case of much-solicited individuals faced with an overload of incoming messages it would even be possible to credit their accounts if they receive (or respond) to messages addressed to them (of the « reply paid » telegram).  
**Non-financial resources :** The last point illustrates one possibility of making flexible use of the most scarce resource, namely the attention of key individuals who are much in demand. Clearly the computer conferencing approach makes it possible for such an individual to relate effectively to far more people (as consultant, educator, research adviser, seminar leader, report editor, etc.). He can format texts addressed to specific groups, respond to specific questions from such groups or from individuals, scan comments made by (selected) individuals, in each case choosing how much time (if any) to devote to a reply — which could in some cases be a standard message or in others a referral to a more qualified person or to a programmed instruction routine. He thus avoids the time-consuming obligations of face-to-face contacts he would necessarily be unable to meet. Use of a translator as an intermediary (see above) also considerably increases the number of those with whom he can communicate. It must be stressed that such a key individual can contribute effectively to the university network whether from a fixed location (possibly in a non-network institute from which the major portion of his income is derived), or during travel to other countries (whether for the university or not), or on holiday (if he so wishes).

**Other possibilities :** As an illustration of the many other individually unimportant possibilities for cost reduction in a communication network, a book purchasing file could be opened to facilitate bulk purchase of key books at discount rates (possibly further reduced by subsidies as above).

### Interrelating divergent perspectives

As noted above, a transnational university network can beneficially serve different functions (or different categories of user). The challenge is to blend their respective requirements at whatever points they are shared and to separate them wherever they are considered to be distinct whilst at the same time providing a context for any evolution in the relationship between user concerns and minimizing the normal tendency to resist such flexibility. An indication of how this is achieved is given below under somewhat arbitrary sub-headings.

**Education mode :** Typically this arises when a number of individuals with access to the network indicate a wish to benefit from interaction with one or more resource persons also in the network. Emergence of course themes, if they are not imposed, may be facilitated by prior interaction between the participants, potential resource persons, and possibly with the encouragement of funding bodies. The interaction between « educator » and « student », or between students, is not constrained by time, distance or language — except when rapid interaction is required (in the « encounter » mode). Course material can be transferred by release of selected files by the educator — possibly supported by audio-visual materials distributed in conventional form. The advantage of the approach clearly lies in permitting interaction between people who would not otherwise have contact, in facilitating the best use of the interaction time at the convenience of both parties, and in the possibility of obtaining complementary information or perspectives from others in the network possibly only incidentally concerned with education. This applies in the case of undergraduate and postgraduate seminar situations as well as the « staff college » mode appropriate to briefing delegates or officials.

**Research mode :** Here the concern of the participating individuals or institutes is to use the network to test out ideas on each other, obtain assistance or comments on difficulties they are experiencing, obtain bibliographical and quantitative data (using the search and computation power of possibly distant computers), and collaborate on comparative surveys and other projects. In addition any particular research activity is intimately linked to the project funding and project management processes which are vital to its commencement and continuation. The continuity of the network in fact provides a context which nurtures the conception of new research activity rather than subjecting the creative period to the vagaries of grantsmanship

and a project-by-project orientation. The network also ensures appropriate continuity between the research mode and the education mode. Clearly wherever research data bases can be used in the education mode, either directly or via some « complexity filter », then this is a valuable means of ensuring that both modes focus on the same reality and that one is not out of phase with the other, as can often occur particularly in isolated institutes.

**project management mode :** Research on complex topics, as well as application of existing research to them, requires organization and management. Nesting much of the communications within the network can considerably facilitate the management process — particularly where it is a question of linking many individuals or institutes concerned to a varying degree with many different sub-topics (themselves linked in a complex pattern of relationships). This matrix management process was first fully used by NASA on the Apollo Project. Such transdisciplinary, multi-modal projects depend for their effectiveness on communications not only to and from the project leader, but also between the collaborating bodies who need to respond to each others insights or needs and compensate for each others excesses and weaknesses.

**Funding mode :** As noted above the access of funding bodies to the network, and of participants to such bodies, facilitates the whole process whereby projects are proposed, peer-reviewed, monitored and finally evaluated. In addition, negotiating joint proposals and joint funding involving many bodies concerned with different phases or objectives of a project becomes much easier.

**Administration mode :** The whole process of resource allocation, accounting and review in a complex environment is carried out with considerable precision and without loss of flexibility. Computer conferencing could facilitate a transition from programme — budgets pre-defined in detail (a year or more prior to implementation) to flexible negotiation of funds in response to ongoing reconception of needs and opportunities.

**Institutional mode :** An associate institute acquires, through the network, access to counterparts (data and resources) around the world which can assist in the advancement of work in its priority areas. A greater operational reality is given to the sense of participation in the « knowledge community ». Whilst this is a stimulus to the institute itself, it also ensures that others are aware of its attitude to the relevance of their work to its priorities. Clearly there is less stimulus for

stitute to another to reduce any personal feelings of intellectual isolation. As noted above, the process of funding individuals or projects based on one or a combination of institutes should be much facilitated, with valuable reinforcement of institutional identity.

**Documentation mode :** Access to the network, and consequently to the bibliographical and other data bases to which it can be linked, will considerably strengthen an institute's library or documentation function. (In fact, irrespective of whether a university network is established, library networks will continue to expand. Clearly it is desirable that appropriate cross-linkages should be explored to avoid unnecessary costs and duplication.)

**Media-oriented mode :** A network of institutes whose purpose is partly to improve response to world problems has a responsibility to be able to furnish the media (including government agency information offices) with appropriate data, background references and considered comment. Failing this the media are obliged to fabricate and disseminate an image of reality which is out of phase with current thinking on the same problems. Such lack of contact reduces the credibility of initiatives originated within the network and makes it more difficult to fund them. The computer conferencing process could be very helpful in ensuring appropriate communication to avoid such difficulties. (The media mode is in fact a stage of data de-complexification beyond that required for the education mode, but the importance of maintaining a correspondence between the data used in research, education and the media remains).

**Policy mode :** Clearly an effective transnational university network is of considerable potential value to the policy formulation process in response to world problems (as studied within the network). The pool of data-supported expertise constituted by the network in its research mode can also be tapped on a continuing basis in an advisory mode — even in emergency situations. (It should not be forgotten that the first computer conferencing system was developed for the U.S. Office of Emergency Preparedness). In fact the continuing use of the network to facilitate interaction between research and policy perspectives is of considerable advantage in tightening up a communication process often characterized as slow, if not of little relevance to both parties.

**Other modes :** It is highly probable that other users will emerge or link into the university network from other networks. Some may benefit simply by passively monitoring seminars, as would be the case with academic insti-



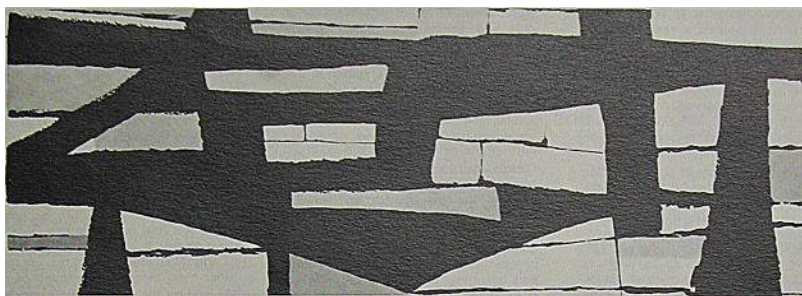


Photo U.S.I.S. (Brussels)

tôtes not wishing to participate actively in the network. Some of these users may even be willing to contribute financially for the privilege of such access.

### Facilitation of transdisciplinary processes

Use of computer conferencing to facilitate an individual's creative work and to nurture the processes by which he interacts with his colleagues has already been seen as sufficiently important to warrant extensive National Science Foundation funding in the USA. Considerable practical experience has already been gained over the past decade through work at the Center for Augmenting Human Intellect (Stanford Research Institute). It is clear that computer conferencing provides a very exciting intellectual environment in which individuals can maintain « thinking momentum ». Although implicit in the process, it would seem that no specific effort has been made to determine how it can be used to augment transdisciplinary and cross-category research and the formulation of more integrative concepts. Already, however, any participant may conduct searches for contributions into the network containing specific keywords. The keywords could themselves be linked in sequences or networks across conventional categories. Computer conferencing could have a

major impact in this area when deliberate efforts are made to provide users with a range of classification schemes to guide such searches by grouping and interlinking concepts in a variety of ways.

« ... it is highly probable that such environments will be developed for creative thinkers in key research disciplines and policy environments and for the conferences and institutions in which they interact. The key to the attractiveness for them of such (micro) environments is the manner in which the processes of thinking and communication are blended with those of storage, retrieval, classification and reclassification. In fact it is the intimate relationship between shared creative thinking and exploratory integrative reclassification in the light of new insights which is the chief feature of such environments. Of special interest is the manner in which the processes of analysis, conceptual innovation (and its verbal representation), explanatory comment, linkage to related initiatives, abstracting, classification, dissemination, and peer-group assessment effectively blur together into a new and more dynamic process whose nature remains to be explored and for which the current division of labour is inadequate » (\*). Not only should this lead to improvements in interdisciplinary communication, it should also lead to the development of better ways to restructure a network of concepts to facilitate comprehension at a lower level of complexity whilst maintaining (educational) pathways between the lower and higher levels of complexity. Such an environment is also ideal for the

Unesco which has established the DARE system for information on current social science research. As part of DARE, an additional file, called INTERCONCEPT, is to be set up to handle conceptual and terminological information which will both improve retrieval capabilities of DARE and facilitate ongoing analytical work on concepts and terms (The project is also linked to a Unesco / International Social Science Council initiative on clarifying concepts in the social sciences). If the analytical work can be combined with experiments in classification, tools should emerge to facilitate transdisciplinary intellectual processes — particularly in the computer-supported environment advocated here.

The contrast between this approach and the conventional one has been explored in separate papers (\*\*). Of special value is the ability of computer conferencing to provide an environment of different schools of thought. This is important because the current procedure, in an effort to protect what is distinct in each approach, leads to behaviour which isolates and condemns groups which hold minority viewpoints. Computer conferencing ensures protective isolation but it encourages exchanges wherever they may prove fruitful. The most recent study of « interdisciplinary » (\*\*\*) does not however do more than indicate guidelines for thinking about the matter. The question of how to facilitate conceptual convergence on transdisciplinary conceptual foci by appropriate and specific software options remains to be explored.

### Network overview

The term «network » is in increasing use as in some way holding the clue to a more desirable and more appropriate method of organization or modelling organization — whether in the case of individuals, of groups or organizational units, of information distribution, or of concepts (1). Despite

(\*) G. Sartori, F.W., Rigge, H. Teune. Tower of Babel; on the definition and analysis of concepts in the social sciences. Pittsburgh, International Studies Association, 1976.

G. Sartori, Interconnected information in the social sciences.

Pittsburgh, International Studies Association, 1974 (COCTA WP. 24).

(\*\*) A. J. N. Judge. Knowledge-representation in a computer-supported environment. International Classification, 4, 1977, n° 2

A. J. N. Judge. Relationship between elements of knowledge. Pittsburgh, International Studies Associations. 1972 (COCTA WP 3) subsequently abridged as COCTA WP 9.

(\*\*\*) Centre for Educational Research and Innovation. Interdisciplinarity: problems of teaching and research in universities. Paris, OECD, 1972, 321 p.

this acceptability, it is not yet clear just what makes up a network, how it should « function » or how it is in fact different from a « system » (1). Some very interesting work remains to be done. There is a danger, however, in becoming trapped by the suggestive power of the metaphor and in fading to explore the possible operational realities which it suggests. The description of computer conferencing indicates the nature of an environment which encourages « networking ». This process seemingly involves individuals who tend to exchange information and ideas, who form groups, who are (individually or via such groups) linked to other groups or institutions. Such bodies themselves exchange information, funds, etc. The topics or concepts about which information is exchanged are themselves interlinked in complex networks. None of these interwoven networks is static. They grow in terms of a variety of established patterns. Conceptual networks are paralleled by interpersonal and intergroup networks. The established patterns are continually replaced by new forms of varying duration. Such changes may be catalyzed by events such as meetings (perhaps via computer) which provide focal points through which new links are momentarily made and then possibly given permanence through the establishment of working relationships or even formal organizations — whether of concepts or of social groupings. Clearly new concepts (or concept relationships), values or problems give rise to new meetings, new projects, new organizations, new information systems and new regulations. These in turn catalyze the emergence of further concepts, values or perceived problems. There are many shifts and waves in the changing pattern of relationships — many are short-lived and do not provide a basis for organization of any permanence. « Sympathetic » changes may occur out of phase with one another and provoke « degeneration » to a more « primitive » level of organization. The structure of any of

these networks is not only a matter of detached observation. Much energy is devoted by individuals and organizations associated with these networks to re-ordering them. Domains of influence and hierarchies are established around focal points; specific problems, values and concepts are given territorial characteristics and stimulate appropriate behaviour (\*). Clearly participants must adopt strategies to further projects corresponding to their viewpoints and values. Such projects give rise to a degree of coordination encompassing certain domains — although the networking process provides continuity over time and a context to « nest » or link various levels or stages of coordination / centralization — autonomy / decentralization. The possible complexity is great, and were it not for the ability to facilitate, track and display this process by computer, its dynamism and flexibility could not be incorporated in an option which would be viable operationally or administratively. Although the expertise, software and hardware are all available, they have not yet been applied to the task of facilitating operation of such networks and actualizing their potential. How can a complex of concepts, values, individuals and constitutions catalyze itself into a pattern of convergence from which will emerge the appropriate insights and breakthroughs — before it reorients itself in response to new circumstances, in a new configuration, and with a different set of elements ? What can be done to facilitate coalition formation and reformation in such a context ?

Clues to the directions which merit exploration include : the new principles of « structured design » for computer software, the principles of structural analysis and synthesis embodied in operational information systems for chemical structures (\*\*), the possibilities of designing new conceptual and organizational structures which follow from a generalization of ten-segurity principles (\*\*\*), and the ability to handle such complexity in comprehensible form on computer display screens and computer generated network maps (\*\*\*\*).

The need for such new models and operational « scaffolding » at this time is obvious from the terms in which Johan Galtung is obliged to couch his understanding of how the UN University project on Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development needs to evolve : « What is needed is an organic compromise between the two extremes (laissez-faire versus directed approach), using the fact that a network of research institutions is being created, neither an unrelated set, nor a vertically integrated research organization. Characteristic of a net-

work is great flexibility and dynamism. Some central coordination does not preclude sub-sets from forming their own sub-centres, developing their own lines of research geared to their particular condition... Where the balance point will be remains, to some extent, to be seen, as part of the process ». He concludes with the suggestion to « let the matrix play » encouraging a maximum of activity (a) by each institution on its preferred topics, (b) between institutions and (c) between topics. Computer conferencing has a role to play in providing an environment in which this flexibility is protected and taken for granted, rather than being an operating condition which can only be maintained with continuous effort.

## Conclusion

Computer conferencing provides a very powerful environment through which to overcome many of the obstacles to : trans-nationality, trans-disciplinarity, trans-culture contact, and trans-organizational collaboration. One can but speculate on the synergy resulting from a manifold increase in networking possibilities. It is appropriate to note that it is genuinely non-territorial in organization and operation and as such is an appropriate vehicle for a transnational university network. It should also be remarked that conventional notions of « organization », « meeting », « project », and « information system » are blended together within a new operational reality which encompasses them all, and more besides.

To the extent that the accepted structural principles governing the organization of concepts and models are influenced by the principles governing the structures of the organizations within which they are conceived, then the concepts emerging from the advocated network environment are likely to be much more flexibly responsive to the complex society in which we live. In this sense the operation of the network provides more appropriate clues to understanding the society which it is the purpose of the network to reflect upon. And in the case of the UN University project on Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development, the networking process in many ways models developmental processes occurring in society which the project hopes to elucidate and track with appropriate indicators. Finally, even if computer conferencing cannot be used to support transnational university operations, consideration (or simulation) of how it might work, and affect concept formation and associated interpersonal and inter-group behaviour, is an instructive exercise in its own right.

A.J.

(1) Transnational Associations 1977, 9 (articles reporting on these issues).  
- Organizational systems vs. network organization.  
- System / network complementarity.  
- The network alternative.  
(\*) Paragraphs adapted from A. J. N. Judge, International organization networks; a complementary perspective Organization, London, 1978, pp. 392-3.  
(\*\*) R. E. Carhart et al. Applications of artificial intelligence for chemical inference; an approach to computer-assisted elucidation of molecular structure. J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 97 (1975) pp. 5755-5762.  
(\*\*\*) R. Buckminster Fuller, Synergetics; explorations in the geometry of thinking. New-York: Macmillan, 1975, 876 p.  
(\*\*\*\*) Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential. Brussels, Union of International Associations / Markind 2000, 1976 (annexes).

# On facilitating networks for social change \*

by Peter and Trudy Johnson-Lenz

## Abstract

*The problem of increasing societal variety is described.*

*A suggestion is made that social networks might serve as decentralized regulators of this variety. Examples of social networks serving in this capacity are given.*

*Methods are outlined for facilitating these networks by sharing information about the network and its members.*

*Facilitation at various levels of recursion is discussed.*

*Computerized conferencing is cited as a means for enhancing communication within geographically dispersed networks. Decentralized computer processing networks are mentioned as the logical hardware counterpart to support these social networks.*

## Our problem

We are living in times of incredible change. Scientific knowledge is doubling every ten years, individuals have increasing personal freedom in lifestyle, our technology brings us new advances and new side-effects, and rapid communications media show us problems and possibilities faster than we can assimilate them. The increasing variety of problems and options is a blessing and a curse. The variety of new information available makes it more likely that we can find solutions to given problems — if we can find the right piece of information when we need it. The variety of personal options leads to increased freedom, but there is no strong trend toward increased responsibility to go with it. Often the governance and education systems seem to be out of phase with the changes, so their responses are not always appropriate to current situations. How can we cope with this variety?

## A cybernetic principle

One of the fundamental principles of cybernetics, Ashby's Law of Requisite Variety, states that the regulator or governor of a system must match the variety of that system in order to control it (1). Either the variety must be reduced or the regulator expanded until there is a balance. What Ashby's Law says is that we have a choice. We can reduce the social variety by increasing government surveillance and control, by centralizing our decision-making processes even further, by limiting our personal and

collective lives, and by restricting information and research. Many would resist such increased control and limitation, and force would be necessary to maintain it. On the other hand, we can increase the variety in our regulatory system by facilitating the free exchange of information, by involving more people in the decisions which affect them and in which they have an interest, by decentralizing institutions, by encouraging localism, and so on. Although more acceptable to most people, this approach must rely on distributed power and governance, and it requires more individual responsibility (instead of dependence on government) for it to work. The political problems and implications of such decentralization are not discussed here.

## Sprouts from the grassroots

One promising trend toward increasing the variety of our regulatory systems is grassroots involvement. In many places, people are coming together in loosely organized groups to make sense of and help direct the course of change in their personal and community lives. There is a resurgence of neighborhood feeling and concern in many parts of the United States. Neighborhood associations are forming to participate in planning, to deliver services to residents, to provide social support, and to participate in local governance. There are also coalitions and alliances of neighborhood associations and other community self-help groups [2]-[7]. Citizen participation and involvement is becoming more prevalent, and is even mandated in some places. Interdisciplinary "invisible colleges" of scientists and professionals are forming to share ideas. There are many public interest and environmental groups which focus on issues they be-

lieve important and that government seems to ignore. There are also groups devoted to interpersonal support and personal growth [8]. The network concept is central to this trend. Many people devoted to alternatives and social change use the term network to describe their group and the relationships and flow of information within it. To them, it means a decentralized network with low centrality, where information passes quite freely among the members and is available to within the network. Furthermore, in this context the term generally includes the idea that power is shared, that decisions are made by all those affected, that economic and physical energy is available to all. In groups with a more collective orientation, there is a notable absence of hierarchical structure, and authority is often split to assure that the ideas of any one person do not dominate. Many people involved in social change and innovation proudly call themselves « networkers ». They are well practiced in the network arts : sharing information and leads to other people, helping bring people together who can mutually benefit, helping people find what they need [9]. Decentralized social change networks based in the grassroots constitute a promising beginning for a change in our governance system that has the potential for matching the variety of our time. They are especially powerful because they are grounded in people's personal lives and the friendship networks that make up our social fabric. They can begin to match the variety of problems, needs, resources, and conditions as their memberships and purposes change in response to the changing times. Being flexibly structured, they can respond more quickly than the more rigid social institutions of today [10]. If necessary, an entirely new network can emerge from the pieces of an old one. These networks can also target their responses to the appropriate places, with the appropriate levels of help. They can bring to bear many diverse talents. Being rooted in the people, they can bring local understanding to local problems which bureaucrats don't always share. **Facilitating networks** Because of limited communications channels within and among themselves, these networks cannot always respond

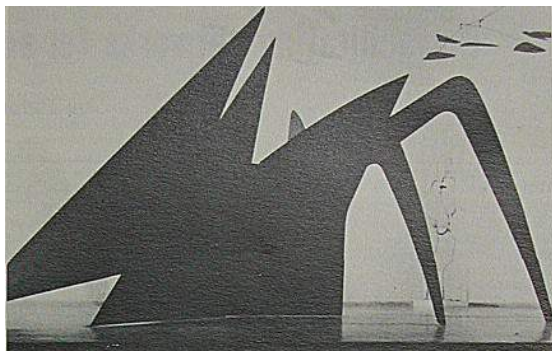
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\* Originally written for "Connections", the Bulletin of the International Network for Social Network Analysis. Reprinted with Permission.

quickly and easily to problems and issues. Communication is often limited to sharing information through the mail, printed newsletters, and occasional telephone calls, whenever face-to-face meetings are not possible. This is a serious problem in geographically dispersed networks, such as the loosely-organized Northwest Net. It includes perhaps a thousand people who are working on local food production and distribution, alternative and public access media, holistic health, land trusts, communications, and more in various subnetworks in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. These networks are further hampered by the slowness of the natural word-of-mouth process by which people come into a network and find others with common interests. Such limitations make it difficult for these networks to evolve into a meta-network of issue-specific ad hoc groups emerging in response to issues and then fading away as the problems are solved. If these networks are to develop further in the direction of regulating life on the planet, they must be facilitated. Their capacity to link members and to communicate with other networks must be enhanced. This is the motivation for our work, as well as the work of others interested in the birthing of new planetary regulatory systems. Our own work consists in using the tools of the communications era (computers, telecommunications, mathematical models and methods, etc.) to increase the ability of these networks to perceive problems, to link up into ad hoc groups for action, and to interconnect with other networks. Facilitating networks involves distributing information about the network to all its members. This information includes facts about members' skills, resources, needs, availability, attitudes, interests, and perceptions. It may also include information about the structure of the network. By sharing as much « access » information as possible within a network, individual members are empowered to form their own links with others, without having to rely on a central leader. By sharing information about members' perceptions, or « mental models, » it becomes easier for subgroups (or subnets) to form for discussion or action. The purpose of network facilitation is to increase the number of links among members and to decrease the degree of centrality of the network.

#### Facilitation through sharing information about people

Many of our projects have been based on building a file of information about people in the network, containing the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and some additional information about concerns and interests. This additional information may include both keyword



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Swaying mobile : Alexander Calder,  
The Guggenheim, New York

descriptors and free-form textual material.

The International Network for Social Network Analysis (INSNA) directory we prepared is a good example of such a file [11]. Even in print form, this information allows INSNA members access to everyone else in the network. The keyword indices provide a way to locate others in the same discipline or geographic area, or those with similar interests. The INSNA directory is now available on a computer at the University of Toronto. The on-line file can also support more complex searches; for example, for people in Canada who are sociologists, and who are interested in support networks and methods for investigating them.

By adding more descriptors for each person, more refined searches become possible, including searches based on « profiles » or sets of characteristics. The development of keyword descriptors for people in a network should be done with the advice and consent of network members. There are serious problems with an open-ended list of keywords. First, if participants make up their own descriptors, duplicate keywords with slight variations often occur. For example, one might use « gardener », while another would say « gardening ». Second, synonyms or closely associated terms often appear as separate keywords, such as « women's studies », « women's movement », « feminist movement », and so on. An initial keyword list may be developed by a network organizer or facilitator, but network members should be asked if those keywords describe them adequately and what changes should be made. There should also be provisions for adding or modifying descriptors as the network changes.

Another way to bring people together in a network is to share information about members' points of view about given topics. Recent developments in modeling theory (including Interpretive Structural Modeling) have produced techniques for structuring the elements and relationships that make up a person's view of a topic into an integrated mental model [12]. Using directed graphs, a person's mental model can be expressed as a network of concepts. Rather than using ISM techniques which produce a single group model, we have chosen to ask each person questions about the elements and relationships he or she perceives and then to cluster the responses into patterns (using n-way tabulations to find exact pattern matches). Then the most frequent patterns of responses (that is, the most frequent « mental models ») are shared with network members. Not only does this tell members what points of view they and others hold, but it also provides an explicit opportunity for discussing points of difference. We generate the initial list of elements and the possible relationships among them with a small, diverse group of people familiar with the area or issue. We recently used such techniques at the Oregon Information and Referral Idea Fair and Workshops. Before the Idea Fair, we generated some initial models of information and referral (I&R) and conducted a pilot test with a diverse group of people involved in community and social service I&R. Then, at the Fair, following registration, we surveyed the participants, entered their responses into the computer, analyzed the results, and later shared with the participants the most frequent mental models of information and referral, showing not only what they felt about I&R, but

why [13]. By using such techniques we are sharing not only a specific interest or attitude, but we are also beginning to make explicit in broad terms the entire constellation of what a person thinks about a given area, so that everyone has a contextual picture of what others in the network think about a topic.

### Facilitation through sharing information about networks

Another kind of information that can help people in a network is information about the network structure — who knows whom, who has worked with whom, etc. This sort of information is common to most social network analysts, but it is relatively new to social network practitioners. We believe that such data can be used to modify and extend existing social networks. For example, if one joins a network and knows a few people, he or she can use portions of the whole network data to find friends to introduce him or her to other interesting people in the network. Brokering can also be done more formally by people in the network who enjoy match-making. Information about other networks to which one belongs can also be shared in this manner, thus providing linkages among networks through node individuals. In our experience, most changes in social networks are accomplished through existing links; we have been introduced to most of our friends by other friends. Access to whole network data of this type can facilitate the natural process of network growth.

We are also participating in network communication and facilitation on EIES (Electronic Information Exchange System), a computerized conferencing system designed by Murray Turoff. This winter, some members of INSNA will be using EIES to participate in a network of social networkers convened by Linton Freeman. This network will share ideas and work as a geographically decentralized "invisible college", combining several academic disciplines in the discussion of social network analysis [13]-[15]. Whole network data has been collected on INSNA, and plans are being made to analyze this data to give a better picture of who its members are and how they interrelate. Similar plans are being made (or studying the network structure of the social networks network on EIES, as well as of other EIES networks. What are the effects on the network structure of making that structure explicit to all the members? Will it stay the same or change, and how?

### Levels of facilitation

Facilitation must take place at several different levels of networks. First, it

must happen at the level of each neighborhood and local community. We have designed and used a computer-based community information system to help organize our neighborhood for participation in a comprehensive land-use planning process. We began with a survey of our neighbors. From the survey results we developed the neighborhood's agenda for action and prepared lists of neighbors with similar concerns to serve on task forces and committees. The system was also used to form a telephone tree for communicating and responding to surprise moves from City Hall. The entire effort had a significant impact on political directions in the city [16]. In addition, the system could have been used to bring people together for social purposes, in common interest groups (e.g., gardening club, play reading group, etc.), or to exchange goods and for services. However, the neighborhood association chose to emphasize political and planning issues rather than social organization.

We also helped a project get started in Portland, Oregon, where a neighborhood association is using a micro-computer in someone's basement to facilitate the exchange of skills and resources among neighbors [17]. Micro-computer hardware is becoming inexpensive enough (\$600 and up) to enable interested neighborhoods and community groups to handle their own information needs without outside assistance. To make this happen, a variety of software packages and people willing to maintain and manage such projects are needed.

Second, facilitation must happen at larger levels of perspective — at the county, state, regional, and eventually national and global levels. At these levels there are several problems: providing communications channels for large numbers of geographically separate people, interlinking and interconnecting more local networks for large-scale action, and organizing large-scale complex problems so that the problem components and the relationships among them can be readily understood. At these larger levels of perspective, many networks and «networking» projects exist. Harry Stevens has been designing and testing techniques for «involvement through networking» for fifteen years. He is currently developing a Science Resource Network for the Massachusetts Legislature [18] and planning a legislative exchange experiment among state legislatures via notebooks and computerized conferencing. Last winter we participated in the design and development of a social process and computer system to support city- and state-wide issue dialogues in Washington State [19]-[20]. Issues were formulated and analyzed by citizen groups, who accessed the results

through an interactive computer at meetings. These issue dialogues clarified not only who felt which ways about issues, but also why they felt those ways. This can be the basis for organizing into action groups and forming political coalitions. In Hawaii, the Hawaii Health Net links people interested in holistic health [21]. There is a state-wide technical skills bank in North Carolina, and a national skills bank is being developed by Patrick Saccomandi of the Independent Foundation [22]-[23]. On a global scale, Anthony Judge has used the network paradigm to express and interrelate perceived problems, the international organizations concerned with them, the disciplines focusing on them, and the values which make them visible [24]-[25].

### Improved communication

Networks of people also share information about topics of common interest, goals, purposes, etc. Local networks can often do this in face-to-face meetings, but geographically dispersed networks must circulate textual and graphic material through the mail. This is slow and expensive, and truly interactive communication is impossible. One solution to this problem is computerized conferencing, which allows groups to communicate ideas, «meet», and make decisions, without the cost of travel and the inconvenience of bringing people to a central location at a given time [26]. Such conferencing is asynchronous, since material may be entered into or retrieved from the computer at different times, thus making rapid communication within a network possible at the convenience of each individual. We are aware of several groups of scientists, social scientists, and others interested in social change who are exploring some means of bringing together geographically dispersed people into networks to share ideas, make friendships, and work together. We are helping several of these groups find appropriate state-of-the-art communications systems to support their networking activities. At present, full computerized conferencing systems are not widely available to most networks, but they will be in the future. We feel that the potential for computerized communications systems to link people in dynamic, ever-changing, decentralized networks is virtually unlimited.

In a few more years, people at home will be able to have computer terminals hooked up to their family TV sets for a few hundred dollars. Already, experiments are being conducted with systems in England that will deliver textual information to subscribers' TV screens [27]. In Columbus, Ohio 100,000 homes are now wired for two-way cable TV, which began programming in December, 1977 [28].

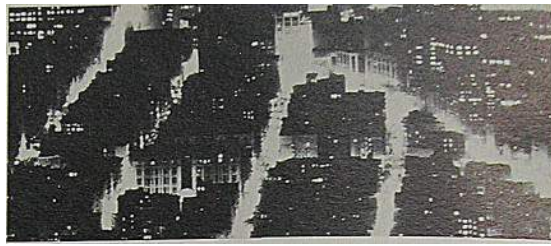
Such communications systems begin to support the variety in society, but they also need to be structured so that the variety is regulated, rather than expanded into chaos.

#### Next : Decentralized computer networks

Most of the current experiments in social network facilitation using computers have been limited to using a central computer to store the directory for the network, to analyze the structure of a network, and to support computerized conferencing. Even though a single, central computer may be accessed through geographically distributed computer terminals, the current state-of-the-art involves centralizing the data in one place. This centralization has the same shortcoming we mentioned before : it tends to limit variety. Recently, computer scientists have begun experimenting with . distributed processing networks ». Such a network is made up of many computers, themselves geographically distributed. The major advantages of such networks are that local processing can be done by a local computer, sensitive data can be kept in a local computer and thus protected, other computers can « help » in a problem when needed, and the activity of the entire network can be dynamically allocated to the current set of problems. Such a decentralized network has no central data base. The data is kept in bits and pieces in the distributed computers. A distributed processing network is the logical hardware counterpart to the social networks discussed above. Loving Grace Cybernetics is currently developing a distributed processing network that will serve as a « community memory » in the San Francisco area, containing information about community needs, services, resources, and so on [29].

#### Summary

Given the increasing variety in our society, it is necessary to find new mechanisms for coping with it and with rapid change. Either the regulatory systems need to be amplified, or the variety needs to be reduced. Networks of people coming together out of common interest and concern may serve as an adjunct to current regulatory systems to match the exploding variety. Such networks need to be organized and facilitated at various levels of recursion, beginning at the local level. Information about people's interests, mental models, abilities, concerns, values, and so forth needs to be shared within and among networks. Information about the network's structure can also be used to facilitate the development of new relationships within the network. Geographically dispersed networks of people can be facilitated through new communications technologies, inclu-



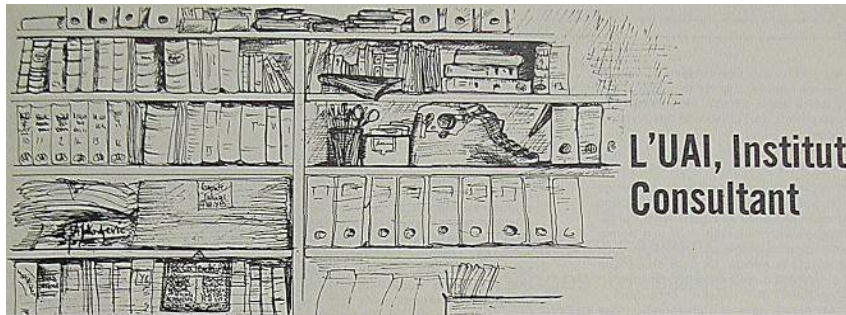
ding computerized conferencing. In the future, decentralized computer networks will also play a part. These trends suggest new governance and educa-

tional structures that may help us preserve our freedoms, while bringing more individual responsibility to bear on new problems.

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Nous publions ci-après en version française, la réponse adressée à l'ONU par l'UAI à l'occasion de l'enquête quadriennale du Conseil économique et social sur les activités des ONG bénéficiant du statut consultatif.

## Préambule

L'Union des Associations Internationales, l'UAI, ainsi appelée du fait de ses origines en 1910, alors qu'elle était à cette époque la première fédération des associations non-gouvernementales, se définit depuis la revision de ses statuts en 1951 en Institut indépendant, d'études, de recherches, de services et de documentation régi par une assemblée mondiale de membres cooptés à titre personnel.

Le rôle sociologique de l'UAI est d'observer les faits et d'étudier les problèmes propres au phénomène et au mouvement associatifs sous tous les aspects, internationaux et transnationaux; sa fonction sociale, de discerner et de servir les intérêts communs au réseau universel des associations non-gouvernementales considérées comme des entités indépendantes des Etats et distinctes des forces économiques de profit, autrement dit comme les cadres démocratiques de la société des peuples et des personnes et, dès lors, comme un facteur de force essentiel à la vie et à l'organisation internationales; sa raison documentaire, de publier des ouvrages d'études, de références et un périodique d'information continue.

S'agissant des relations des ONG avec les organisations intergouvernementales, en particulier avec le Système des Nations-Unies, l'UAI s'attache à la méthode de ces relations, donc aux fins et aux moyens de la consultation, voire, à un degré plus accentué, à l'institution d'une véritable participation du secteur privé des ONG à l'action internationale.

Les études de l'UAI sont continuellement mises en évidence par ses colloques, ses publications, ses relations interuniversitaires, les références que les maîtres et auteurs font partout à ses travaux, aussi par sa participation aux conférences, réunions et débats qui, ici et là, touchent à son objet.

Les Annuaire des Organisations Internationales, publiés régulièrement par l'UAI en collaboration avec le Secrétariat des Nations-Unies et conformément à la résolution 334 B (XI) de l'Ecosoc — et qui dépassent maintenant les 1000 pages — apportent à l'ONU un service mentionné chaque année dans le rapport du Secrétaire Général qui a bien voulu écrire, en 1970, lors du 60ème anniversaire de l'Institut :

« Le secrétariat de l'ONU, répondant au vœu du Conseil économique et social, coopère avec l'UAI dans l'élaboration continue de son important répertoire des organisations internationales. Cet « Annuaire », dont nous apprécions vivement l'utilité et la qualité, est devenu le livre de référence par excellence dont la consultation est particulièrement précieuse pour tous ceux qui participent à la vie internationale tant publique que privée ».

Ces dernières années, l'UAI s'est équipée en ordinateur pour mieux répondre encore au vœu de l'Ecosoc et satisfaire aux besoins croissants de l'information par suite du développement considérable, des réseaux de l'organisation internationale, publique et privée.

Ce préambule vise à montrer que le statut consultatif accordé à l'UAI trouve essentiellement sa justification dans une collaboration mutuelle à laquelle notre institut apporte continuellement à l'ONU et au Système des Nations-Unies le fruit de ses travaux, de ses publications, de ses services, de ses relations. Cette collaboration loyale, fidèle, gracieuse et franche, qui s'est établie et développée depuis des années, fait de l'UAI, à proprement parler, un organisme à vocation consultante en matière d'organisation non-gouvernementale.

## Etudes et colloques

Par ses propres initiatives d'études, de réunions, de publications ou par sa

participation à d'autres initiatives, l'UAI s'efforce d'élucider les problèmes relevant de son objet et d'en tirer enseignements et pratiques favorables à un nouvel ordre mondial répondant aux principes de la Charte des Nations-Unies. Ainsi, entre autres problèmes et sans autres limites que notre raison intellectuelle et sociale :

- la diversité des formes d'organisation et leur adaptation aux exigences du siècle.
- l'organisation décentralisée du réseau des êtres et des choses, débouchant sur des projets de collaboration aussi concrets que possible.
- les relations existant ou à créer entre des organisations de type différent, en particulier les évolutions possibles du statut consultatif ou de formules analogues de consultation et de participation
- les moyens de favoriser la participation des personnes et des groupements humains à la vie nationale et internationale dans la diversité des associations, entités indépendantes, en échappant aux contraintes arbitraires qui empêchent le plein développement de leurs activités, en même temps que l'affirmation de leurs droits et de leurs responsabilités.
- les problèmes conceptuels et de langage dans les formes de collaboration, pour lever des équivoques qui entravent gravement les relations internationales
- l'organisation des réunions internationales, la sociologie du phénomène, les possibilités techniques pour établir de nouvelles formes répondant mieux aux besoins des participants
- l'évolution des systèmes d'information et d'ordinateur et les développements propres à faciliter l'action internationale, sa diffusion et sa compréhension.

Dans l'accomplissement de ce programme, l'UAI collabore constamment avec

les Institutions spécialisées et les différents organes des Nations-Unies. L'UAI a aussi amorcé sa collaboration aux projets de l'Université des Nations-Unies.

### Services

C'est par la vertu de ses études et de ses publications que l'UAI apporte une grande partie de ses services à l'organisation internationale dont elle donne une vue d'ensemble perceptible de tous à travers le monde. La mise en banque de données augmente ces possibilités. S'agissant du « statut consultatif », l'UAI œuvre pour une amélioration des conditions de travail des ONG, pour une valorisation de la consultation, aussi pour une promotion des formes de participation, jusqu'au stade de la décision. Et cela par des contacts, entretiens, lettres, démarches, enquêtes et propositions à tous les niveaux du réseau des Nations-Unies, en collaboration avec les innombrables ONG auxquelles elle offre un foyer et une tribune.

### Publications

#### A - A PARTIR D'UNE BANQUE DE DONNÉES SUR ORDINATEUR

L'UAI emploie un système de banque de données pour aider à la rédaction, la production et l'indexation de certaines publications permettant l'insertion éventuelle de tous ces renseignements dans un système à accès direct. Pour faciliter toute recherche à partir de terminaux.

— *Yearbook of International Organizations* (16<sup>th</sup> édition, 1976), 800 pages.

Par suite de l'augmentation du nombre et de la variété des organisations (dites internationales), l'UAI a, pour la première fois, divisé cet annuaire en deux sections. La première section comporte les organisations internationales au nombre de 2.600 répondant aux critères habituels appliqués avec plus de sévérité. La deuxième section contient toutes autres organisations appelées internationales ou s'intéressant spécialement aux affaires internationales (y compris les organisations nationales ayant le statut consultatif auprès de l'Ecosoc) : il y en a 1.600. La 17<sup>ème</sup> édition est en préparation pour 1978.

— *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales* (15<sup>ème</sup> édition, 1974), 1000 pages. Pour la première fois depuis 1961, l'UAI a publié une version française de l'Annuaire, grâce à l'aide des pays francophones et de l'Agence de coopération culturelle et technique. La 17<sup>ème</sup> édition paraîtra également en français.

— *Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential* (1<sup>ère</sup> édition, 1976) 1100 pages.

A titre expérimental, l'UAI a publié en 1976 en collaboration avec l'association Humanité 2000 le fruit d'un travail documentaire commencé en 1972. Cette publication rassemble les descriptions de quelque 2600 problèmes mondiaux (avec 13.000 relations entre eux) détectés par différentes organisations internationales (y compris les Institutions spécialisées des Nations-Unies). Elle mentionne également les organisations internationales concernées et les traités multilatéraux y afférant. D'autres sections mises en relations avec ces problèmes indiquent les valeurs humaines, les occupations, les secteurs économiques, les entreprises multinationales, et des travaux sur le concept du développement humain et de l'interdisciplinarité. L'ensemble comporte quelque 10.000 descriptions liées par un réseau de 57.000 relations.

Nouveaux ouvrages et services en préparation

Utilisant les renseignements recueillis pour les publications ci-dessus, l'UAI développe actuellement les moyens de produire en 1978 des répertoires spécialisés par pays ou régions du secrétariat des organisations ou d'un de ses membres; ou par sujet ou problème; ou par groupe spécial d'organisations (telles les ONG ayant le statut consultatif). Ces répertoires comporteront des tableaux indiquant pour la première fois de façon systématique les organisations internationales dans lesquelles un pays donné est représenté. Les adresses des organisations sont extraites pour des envois selon la nature de leurs préoccupations.

#### B - A PARTIR DES MOYENS CLASSIQUES

— *Associations Transnationales/Transnational Associations* (mensuel)

Cette revue, éditée depuis 1949 au service des organisations non-gouvernementales continue de refléter de façon indépendante les points de vues de ces organisations et du monde académique, notamment sur leurs relations avec l'organisation gouvernementale.

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 non-gouvernementales sans

but lucratif. 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 groupe 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.

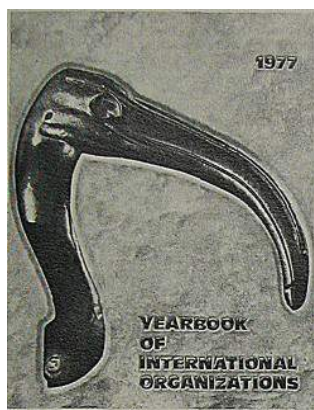
*Rapport du 6<sup>ème</sup> Congrès international sur l'organisation des Congrès*

Suite au Congrès organisé par l'UAI à Kyoto en 1975, le compte-rendu des travaux a été résumé dans un volume, le 10<sup>ème</sup> dans une série de rapports sur la Science des Congrès.

— *Rapports de Colloques*

- La nouvelle société ouverte; un séminaire de réflexion (à Milan) sur le rôle à venir du réseau des associations internationales. Traduit en 7 langues.
- Les problèmes du langage dans la société internationale; compte-rendu du colloque (à Paris) en collaboration avec le Comité pour l'analyse des concepts et de la terminologie.
- L'avenir des associations transnationales dans les perspectives du nouvel ordre mondial; un colloque (à Genève) de réflexion générale.

Ces colloques ont été organisés avec le patronage, le concours et la participation de l'éventail des institutions de l'Organisation des Nations-Unies, selon les cas : l'Office européen de l'ONU à Genève (y compris ses services de l'information et des ONG), l'UNITAR, le PNUD, l'UNHCR, l'UNDRO, l'UNICEF, le BIT (notamment l'Institut international d'études sociales), l'UNESCO (notamment le Bureau international de l'Education) et la FAO (Office européen).



## 8th SUPPLEMENT Changes of address and or name

## 8e SUPPLEMENT Changements d'adresse et ou nom

A 0060 (name and address) Federation of Arab Travel

### Agents Associations

Pres Yasser Abou Seoud. Malab Salam Street,  
Salam Bldg, PO Box 165035, Beirut, Lebanon.  
T. 330176, 342322. C. Fedtravel.

A 0085 Asian-Pacific Society of Cardiology (APSC)  
Société cardiologique Asie-Pacifique.

Sec. Treas James A. Orbison, M.D. c/o Hawaii  
Heart Assn, 245 Mo. Kukui St., Honolulu, Hi.  
96817.  
Pres Morton E. Berk, M.D.

A 0086 Asian-Pacific Weed Science Society (APWSS)  
Société pour l'Asie et le Pacifique de recherche sur les  
mauvaises herbes.

Sec (no change), Dept. of Agronomy and Soil  
Science. University of Hawaii, 96822 — U.S.A.

A 0278 Collaborative International Pesticides Analytic  
Council Ltd. (CIPAC)  
Commission internationale des méthodes d'analyse des  
pesticides (CIMAP).

Chairman (no change). 61, Finchley Court, Bal-  
lards Lane, London N. 3 — UK.

A 0375 Commonwealth Science Council (CSC)

Comité scientifique du Commonwealth.

Sec Prof. C. de Laet, Marlborough House, Pall  
Mall, London SW1Y 5HX. T. 839-3411 /4561.  
Tx. 27678. C. COMSECGEN.

A 0547 European Association for Cancer Research  
(EACR)

Association européenne pour la recherche du cancer.

Sec Dr. M.R. Prince, Cancer Research Campaign  
Laboratories, University of Nottingham, Notting-  
ham NG7 2RD, England.

A 0590 (Secretary-General) European Atomic Forum  
Forum atomique européen (FORATOM).

SG Jim Corner, (same address).

A 0611 European Centre for Overseas Industrial  
Equipment and Development

Centre européen pour le développement industriel et  
la mise en valeur de l'outremer (CEDIMOM).

Pres Jacques Ribabeau Dumas, 12, rue de Berri,  
F-75008 Paris. T. 225 13 86.  
Pres d'honneur Roland Pré.

A 0625 European Coffee Bureau

Bureau européen du café.

Dormant 1977.

A 0734 European Federation of Management Con-  
sultants' Associations

Fédération européenne des associations de conseils en  
organisation (FEACO).

SG (no change), 3, rue Léon Bonnat. HF 75016 Paris,  
France. T. 524.43.53.

A 0783 European Industrial Research Management  
Association (EIRMA)

Association européenne pour l'administration de la  
recherche industrielle.

SG Dr R. Schulz, 38 Cours Albert 1er, F-75008  
Paris, T. 359.77.98.  
C. EIRMA. Tx 65770.

A 0852 European Society for Comparative Endocrino-  
logy

Société européenne d'endocrinologie comparée.

Sec-Treas Dr F J Cunningham, Dept Physiology  
and Biochemistry, University of Reading. UK. T.  
0734-85123.

A 0997 General Union of Chambers of Commerce  
Industry and Agriculture for Arab Countries

Union générale des chambres de commerce, industrie  
et agriculture des pays arabes.

SG Burhan Dajani, P O Box 11-2837, Beirut, Leba-  
non. T. 300265 and 301322.  
Assistant SG Elias T. Ghantus.

A 1009 Hibernation Information Exchange (HIE)  
Centre d'échange d'études sur l'hibernation.  
Exec Sec (no change), 300 Dean Dr., Rockville,  
MD 20851, U.S.A.

A 1112 Intergovernment Committee for European  
Migration (ICEM)  
Comité intergouvernemental pour les migrations euro-  
péennes (CIME).  
(new) Missions and Offices :  
Cyprus : c/o Migration Department, Ministry of  
Interior, Nicosia. T. 403138.  
Portugal : Rua Camara Pestana 23, Lisbon. T.  
4-0011.  
Thailand : 3 Patpong Road, 4th floor, Bangkok. T.  
233-7100.  
(change) Venezuela : Urbanizacion la Castellana,  
Quinta Ana Luisa — Ira Transversal, Centre Ave-  
nida Principal y Mohedame, Caracas.

A 1159 International Amateur Radio Union  
Union internationale des radio-amateurs.  
P O Box AAA, Newington, Connecticut 06111,  
USA.

A 1161 International Amateur Swimming Federation  
Fédération internationale de natation amateur (FINA).  
Hon. Sec Robert H. Helmick. 2000 Financial Cen-  
ter, Des Moines, Iowa 50309, U.S.A.  
Près Javier Ostos M., Isabel La Católica 13 Desp.  
401-2, Mexico 1, D.F.

A 1163 International Amateur Wrestling Federation  
Fédération internationale de lutte amateur.  
Secrétariat Avenue Ruchonnet 3, CH-1003 Lau-  
sanne, Switzerland.  
Press Milan Ercegan.

A 1293 International Association of Gerontology  
(IAG)  
Association internationale de gérontologie.  
SG Dr. S.J. Leibovich, Section of Biological Ul-  
trastructure, The Weizmann Institute of Science,  
Rehovot, Israël.  
Pres Prof. D. Danon.

A 1376 International Association of Y's Men's Clubs,  
Inc.  
SG Ingvar Wallin, 37 Quai Wilson, CH-1201 Gene-  
va, Switzerland. T. 022/32.31.00. C. FLEMGO.

A 1378 International Association on the Genesis of  
Ore Deposits (AGOD)  
Association internationale d'études de la genèse des mi-  
nerais.  
SG Dr. M. Stenprok, Geological Survey, Malostr.  
nam, 19. 11821 Praha 1. T. 60127.

A 1389 (Director General) International Baccalau-  
reate Office (IBO)  
Office du baccalauréat international (OBI).  
Dir. Gen G. Renaud (same address).

A 1402 International Botanical Congress  
Congrès international de botanique.  
Exec Sec 13th Congress Dr W J Cram, Australian  
Academy of Science, P O Box 783, Canberra,  
Australia 2601.  
Pres Prof Sir Rutherford Robertson.

A 1416 International Bureau for Precast Concrete  
Bureau international du béton manufacturé.  
L Hasner-Strasse 36/1, A-4020 Linz, Austria.

A 1467 International Centre for African Social and  
Economic Documentation  
Centre international de documentation économique et  
sociale africaine (CIDESA).  
En cours de liquidation.

A 1667 (changes in branch and regional offices) Inter-  
national Confederation of Free Trade Unions (tCFTU)  
Confédération internationale des syndicats libres (CISL).  
Branch Offices Geneva (no change); New York:  
Suite 705, 104 East 40th Street, New York, NY  
10016. T. 986.1820. C. Intconfed.  
Regional Offices Djakarta : Djalan. Sumatra 24.  
Asian Trade Union College P-20 Green Park Ex-  
tension, New Delhi 16. T. 694.304.  
Representative at ILO J.A. Aguiriano. 27-29, rue  
de la Coulouvrenière. 1204 Geneva.

A 1668 International Confederation of Manufacturers  
of Carpets and Furnishing Fabrics  
Confédération internationale des fabricants de tapis et  
de tissus d'ameublement (CITTA).  
SG L Buyle, Grote Markt 26, B-2700 Sint-Niklaas,  
Belgium. T. 031 /76.54.64.

A 1709 International Cooperation in History of Tech-  
nology Committee (ICOHTEC)  
Comité pour la coopération internationale en histoire  
des techniques.  
120 Glen Road, Toronto, Ont. Canada. T. (416)  
922-5771.  
Pres Carlo Maccagni.  
SG Treas John W Abrams.

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

(Treasurer address)  
A 1768 International Dental Federation  
Fédération dentaire internationale.  
Exec Dir (no change)  
Office of Treasurer Dr T Aggeryd, Praktikerbo-  
lagen, Erik Dahlbersallén 15, S-115 24 Stockholm,  
Sweden.

A 1806 (change of Supplement n° 3) International Epi-  
demiological Association (IEA)  
Association internationale d'épidémiologie.  
Sec Dr A I Adams Division of Health Services  
Research, 9 Young Street Sydney, Australia 2000.  
Pres Prof J. Kostrzewski.

A 1823 International Federation for Documentation  
Fédération internationale de documentation (FID).  
P O Box 30115, 2500 GC The Hague, Netherlands.  
T. 60.69.15.  
SG K R Brown.  
Pres (1977-80) Prof Dr H. Arntz.

A 1862 (French name) International Federation of  
Automatic Control (IFAC)  
Fédération internationale pour la commande automati-  
que (same address).

A 2009 (President) International Federation of Socie-  
ties for Electron Microscopy (IFSEM)  
Fédération internationale des sociétés de microscopie  
électronique.  
SG (no change).  
Pres Dr D.W. Fawcett. Harvard Univ., U.S.A.

**A 2082 International Good Templar Youth Federation**  
Fédération internationale des jeunes bons templiers  
Present address not known.

**A 2244 International Marketing Federation**  
Fédération internationale du marketing  
SG Gregor Jaggi, c/o C.S. Interfood, rue Tombet 24,  
CH-2034 Peseux, Switzerland. T. 038211155. Tx  
(Ardai) 35438.  
Pres Jean Bigant, c/o SOFEMA, 60 rue de la Repu-  
blique, F-78100, St Germain en Laye. T. 973.14.20.  
Vice-Prés Europe/Africa: Jos Bakker, c/o Sherwin  
Williams, Dijnseburgerl. 7, Zeist, Netherlands.  
T. 03404 - 16241.  
Asia /Pacific: Richard Barnes, c/o Market Research  
Society of Australia, P O Box 334. North Sydney 2060  
Australia

**A 2363 International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation**  
Fédération internationale des étudiants en pharmacie  
SG 1977-79 Benoit Levesque, c/o ACEPT, 2bis Bou-  
levard Tonnelle, F-37032 Tours Cedex, France.  
Pres 1976-78 Harry Lind, Toolonkatu 19 B 37, SF-  
00260 Helsinki, Finland

**A 2455 International Sericultural Commission (ISC)**  
Commission séricicole internationale  
Secrétariat Gen 3 Quai Chauveau, F-69009 Lyon,  
France

A 2597 (change of name) International Youth and Student  
Movement for the United Nations  
Mouvement international des jeunes et des étudiants pour  
les Nations Unies  
SG Roger Manser  
Pres Gabriel Szekeley

A 2700 (Secretary-General) International Union of Build-  
ing Centres  
Union internationale des centres du bâtiment (UICB)  
SG Douglas Clayton (same address)  
Tx 261446

A 2736 (Representative at UN) International Union of  
**Local Authorities**  
Union internationale des villes et pouvoirs locaux  
SG (no change)  
Representative at UN Prof G Arno Loessner, Collège  
of Urban Affairs, University of Delaware, Newark DE  
19711, USA

**A 2800 International Végétarien Union (IVU)**  
Union internationale végétarienne  
Hon SG B J Gunn-King, « Braidjule », 120 Knockan  
Road, Nr Broughshane, Co Antrim, N. Ireland BT43  
7LE, UK. T. Broughshane 202

**A 2860 Latin American Association of Physiological Sciences**  
Association latino-américaine des sciences physiologiques  
Pres Dr Juan Garcia Ramos, Dept de Fisiologia, Inst  
Politecnico Nacional, Aptdo Postal 14-740, Mexico  
14 DF

**A 2954 Mensa International**  
Exec Director H Gale, Intermensa Ltd, 13 George  
Street, Wolverhampton WV2 4DF, UK. T (0902) 26055.  
C. Intermensa Wolverhampton

**A 2975 Nordic Association of Advertising Agencies**  
**Association nordique des agences de publicité**  
Chairman K E Mynster. Danske Reklamebureauers  
Brancheforening, Gammel Strand 44, 1202 Kobenhavn  
K, Denmark

**A 3044 Pacific Science Association**  
Association scientifique du Pacifique  
Sec Brenda Bishop, P O Box 17801, Honolulu. Hawaii  
96817, T. 847 3511. C. PACSCIENCE

**A 3065 (Secretary General) Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH)**  
Institut panaméricain de géographie et d'histoire  
SG Ing. José A. Saenz G. (same adress)  
T. 515.19.10/277.58.88

**A 3183 Scandinavian Committee on Production Engineering Research**  
Comité Scandinave de recherche sur les techniques de  
production  
VIF, Sveriges Mekanförbund Box 5506, 11485 Stock-  
holm. T. 08-635020. Tx 19990 Swedings.

**A 3189 Scandinavian Jewish Youth Federation**  
Fédération Scandinave de la jeunesse juive  
SJUF, Nybrogatan 19, 114 39 Stockholm, Sweden.  
T. 62 66 86  
Pres Lennart Mankowitz

**A 3212 Scouts Esperanto League**  
Ligue espérantiste scout  
Sec J K Hammer. Postbus 433, Zaandam 1500EK,  
Netherlands. T. (075) 166931.  
Pres J Sergreen

**A 3449 World Academy of Art and Science**  
Académie mondiale des arts et des sciences  
SG John McHale, Center for Integrative Studies,  
NY 13901, USA.  
Pres Walter Isard, Room 317, 1430 Mass Ave., Cam-  
bridge., Mass 02138. USA.  
American Division Serge Korff, 1088 Park Avenue,  
New York N Y 10028, USA

**A 3456 World Assembly of Youth**  
Assemblée mondiale de la jeunesse  
SG John Danquah, 101 Gladsaxevej, DK-2860 Soe-  
borg, Copenhagen, Denmark. T. 01-69.59.37. C.  
Wayouth

A 3462 (Change on supplément n° 1) World Associa-  
tion for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR)  
Association mondiale pour l'étude de l'opinion publique  
Sec-Treas Yvan Corbell, Crop Inc., 1500 Stanley,  
Suite 520. Montréal, Que., Canada H3A 1R3.  
Pres Dr Irving Crespi, Mathematica Policy Research,  
Vice-Président of the Survey Division, P O Box 2393,  
Princeton N.J. 08540, USA

A 3540 (change of name and addresses) World Confe-  
deration of Jewish Community Centers  
Fédération mondiale des centres communautaires juifs  
Exec Dir Herbert Millman. 15 East 26th Street, New  
York. NY 10010. T. 532.4949. C. Jewelbo  
Israël Hq 12 Hess Hess Street, Jerusalem, Israel.  
T. 02-321-371.  
European Hq c/o European Association of Jewish  
Community Centers. 75 rue de Lyon, CH-1211 Gene-  
va 13. Switzerland.

A 3605 (Secretary General) World Veterans Federation  
(WVF)  
Fédération mondiale des anciens combattants (FMAC)  
SG Serge Wourgait (same address)

A 3955 International Center of Social Gerontology  
Centre international de gérontologie sociale (CIGS)  
1 Place d'Iena. F-75116 Paris. France.  
T. 72.372.86. Tx 61.642



<p>A 3987 (Director) International Ocean Institute (Pacem in Maribus) Institut international de l'Océan (Pacem in Maribus) Dir Dr. G.L. Kesteven (same address)</p> <p>A 4072 International College of Psychosomatic Medicine Collège international de médecine psychosomatique Sec-Trens Dr Hitoshi Isikawa, Department of Psychosomatic Medicine. Tokyo University Branch Hospital, Bunkyo-Ku, Tokyo 112, Japan. Pres Dr Yujiro Ikemi, Department of Psychosomatic Medicine, Kyusku University Hospital, Fukuoka City 812, Japan.</p> <p>A 4123 International Union of Societies for Mental Health Union internationale des sociétés d'aide à la santé mentale SG Dr Démangeât, 30 rue Charles Monselet, F-Bordeaux, France. T. 48.60.05. Pres d'honneur Mme Delaunay Pres Prof Caravedo.</p> <p>A 4125 International Water Resources Association (IWRA) Association internationale des ressources en eau (AIRE) P O Box 34434, Washington D.C. 20034, USA.</p> <p>A 4382 Port Management Association of Eastern Africa Association d'Afrique orientale pour l'aménagement portuaire Box 40309 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.</p> <p>A 4434 International Trampoline Federation Fédération internationale de trampoline Pres Erich Kinzel, Otto-Fleck-Schneise 8, D - 6000 Frankfurt 71, Germany. T. 62.30.01</p> <p>A 4509 Associations of Schools of Public Health in the European Region (ASPHER) Association des écoles de santé publique de la région européenne SG Dr. Alexander W. Macara, Département of Community Health, University of Bristol, Canynge Hall, Whiteladies Road, Bristol BS8 APR. T. Bristol 38262</p> <p>A 4559 Intercolor SG Ursula Kehlmann, A-1011 Vienna, Hoher Markt 3. T. (0222) 63.57.63.</p> <p>A 4622 (Executive Secretary) World Council for Curriculum and Instruction (WCCI) Conseil mondial d'éducation (CME) Exec Sec Ms Betty Reardon (same address) Pres Edward L Edmonds</p> <p>A 4637 International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) Centre international d'agriculture tropicale. Dir Gen Dr John L. Nickel, P.O. Box 67-13, Call, Colombia. C. Cinatrop. Tx. 05769. T. 09.27.044/49 (Palmira) Chairman Dr. Luis Crouch.</p> <p>A 4640 (change of name) Committee for International Cooperation of National Research in Demography (CICRED) Comité international de coopération des recherches nationales en démographie (same address)</p> <p>B 0110 Association of the Oilseeds, Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats and Dérivates Trade in the EEC (ANGO) Association du négoce des graines oléagineuses, huiles</p>	<p>et graisses animales et végétales et leurs dérivés de la Communauté Economique SG H. Bartsch, Avenue Livingstone 26, Bte 8. B-1040 Brussels, Belgium Pres A Maluaro</p> <p>B 0202 League of Buddhist Esperantists Ligue bouddhiste espérantiste Hermann Schroeder, PF 1252, D-7822 St. Blasien, Germany</p> <p>B 0313 Common Market Jute Industries Committee Comité des industries du jute du Marché commun SG (no change), 3, Avenue du Président Wilson, F-75116 Paris, France. T. 723.64.51. Tx. 611792</p> <p>B 0378 Commonwealth Economie Consultative Council Conseil consultatif économique du Commonwealth No longer in existence</p> <p>B 0379 Commonwealth Secretariat Commodities Division Division commerciale du Secrétariat du Commonwealth No longer in existence</p> <p>B 0399 Academy of International Business Exec. Sec Duane Kujawa, c/o Florida International University, Tamiami Trail, Miami, Florida 33199, USA</p> <p>B 0615 International Society for Clinical Laboratory Technology (ISCLT) Administrator (no change). Suite 918, 818 Olive, St. Louis, Missouri 63101, USA. T. (314) 2411445</p> <p>B 0617 Group for the Advancement of Spectroscopic and Physico-Chemical Methods of Analysis Groupement pour l'avancement des méthodes spectroscopiques et physico-chimiques d'analyse (GAMS) S.G. M. Pinta 88, Boulevard Malesherbes. F. 75008 Paris - France T. 292-20.41 Pres J. Tranchant</p> <p>B 0733 European Federation of Importers of Dried Fruits, Preserves, Spices and Honey (FRUCOM) Fédération européenne des importateurs de fruits secs, conserves, épices et miel c/o John West Foods, Ltd., P.O.B. 122, 54 Stanley Street, Liverpool L69 1AG. UK. T. (051) 236.87.71. Tx. 627.188</p> <p>B 0780 European Group of National Pesticide Manufacturers' Associations (Common Market Section) Groupement européen des associations nationales de fabricants de pesticides - Section Marché Commun Avenue Hamoir 12, 1180 Bruxelles. T. 374.59.81 /81, Tx. 62.120</p> <p>B 0986 (Secretary- Treasurer) International Society for Metaphysics Pres (no change) Sec. Treas George F McLean, School of Philosophy, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064 - USA.</p> <p>B 1000 Glass Industry Club of the Common Market (GIC) Centre d'étude des fabricants de verre d'emballage du Marché Commun Dissolved 26 September 1977</p>
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B 1662 Confédération internationale de la représentation commerciale de la Communauté Européenne (CIRCEE)  
2, rue d'Hauteville/30, Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle,  
F - 75480 Paris Cedex 10 - France. T. 824.97.59  
SG M. Jean de Santis  
Près M. Henri-Paul Le Ferme

B 1707 International Cooperation Council (ICC)  
Conseil pour la coopération internationale  
Founding Dir Leland P. Stewart, 8570 Wilshire Blvd.,  
Beverly Hills, CA 90211 USA

B 2727 Council of American Development Foundations  
Conseil de fondations américaines du développement  
Ave. Lope de Vega 44, Apt. 204, P.O. Box 620, Santo  
Domingo, Dominican Republic

B 2933 (change of name) Liberal Youth Movement of Eu-  
ropean Community  
SG K De Vries (same address)

B 2966 European Teratology Society  
SG Dr I Saxén - Thesleff, III Department of Pathology,  
University of Helsinki, SF-00290 Helsinki 29, Finland.  
Pres Prof D Neubert, Dept Pharmokol, F.U. Berlin,  
Thielallee 69 /73, D-1000 Berlin 33, Berlin-West  
Pres elect Prof F Beck, Dept of Anatomy, Univ. of  
Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7 RH, UK

B 3022 Permanent Committee of the Commonwealth Col-  
lection of Micro-Organisms  
Disbanded beginning 1977

B 3049 Joint Commission on International Aspects of Men-  
tal Retardation  
Commission mixte sur les aspects internationaux de l'ar-  
rération mentale  
c/o Mr. J. Gemaehling (same address)

B 3056 (President, Vice-Président and address) Pan Ame-  
rican Development Foundation (PADF)  
Pres L. Ronald Scheman  
Exec. Vice Press Michael D. Miller, 1625 I Street,  
N.W., Suite 622, Washington DC. 20006, USA.  
T. (202) 381-8651. C. Fupad. Tx 440251

B 3172 International Association for Esperanto in Libra-  
ries  
Internacia Esperanto-Asocio de Bibliotekistoj  
SG Geoffrey King, 14 Elmdale Road, London N 13 4  
UL, UK. T. (01)88.9411

B 3243 Soft Drinks Associations Union of the EEC Coun-  
tries  
Union des associations de boissons gazeuses des pays  
membres de la CEE (UNESDA)  
Sec. Treas (no change), 51, Avenue Général de  
Gaulle, Boite 5, 1050 Bruxelles. T. 649.12.86  
Pres R. Delville

B 3262 Special Committee for the International Biologi-  
cal Programme (SCIBP)  
Comité spécial du programme biologique international  
(CSPB)  
No longer in existence

B 3346 Union of Associations of Fish Meal Manufacturers  
in the EEC  
Union des associations des fabricants de farine de pois-  
son de la CEE  
SG (no change), Puttkampsweg 13, 2 Hamburg 52,  
Germany. T. 80.32.15

B 3445 (Name and address) Wood Industries Committee  
for the EEC  
Commission des industries du bois pour la CEE  
Rue de l'Association. 15 - 1000 Bruxelles

B 3483 (Secretary General and President) Informatics  
and Biosphère  
Informatique et Biosphère  
S.G. M.C. Girard, 42, rue Scheffer - F. 75016 Paris -  
France  
Press J.P. Petit

B 3625 Liaison Committee of EEC Twine and Cordage

Comité de liaison des industries de corderie-ficellerie de  
la CEE  
SG (no change), 3, Avenue du Président Wilson,  
F - 75116 Paris - France. T. 723.64.51. Tx. 611792

B 3626 European Association for Textile Polyotefins  
(EATP)  
Association européenne des polyoléfinés textiles  
3, Avenue du Président Wilson, F. 75116 Paris -  
France. T. 723.64.51 Tx. 611792

B 3835 Radiation Commission of the International Asso-  
ciation of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics  
Commission des radiations de l'Association internationale  
de météorologie et de physique de l'atmosphère  
Sec Prof. Dr. H.-J. Bolle, Institut f. Météorologie und  
Geophysik, Schopfstrasse, 41 - A-6020 Innsbruck.  
Austria.  
Pres Prof. Dr. J. London, University of Colorado,  
Boulder, Col. 80302 USA.

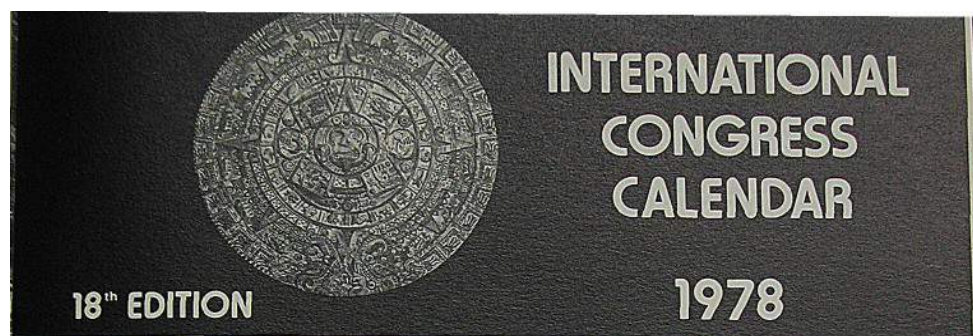
B 3841 International Commission on Cloud Physics  
(ICCP)  
Commission internationale de physique des nuages  
Pres (no change), c/o McGill University, 853 Sher-  
brooke St. West Montreal, Quebec H3A 216, Canada.

B 3920 Régional Science Association  
Association pour les études régionales  
3718 Locust Walk, University of Pennsylvania, Phila-  
delphia, PA 19174 USA

B 3953 (address) International Animated Film Associa-  
tion  
Association internationale du film d'animation (ASIFA)  
c/o Zagreb Film, Viaska 70, 41000 Zagreb, Yugosla-  
via. T. 412-676, 413-338. C. Asifa Zagreb Film Zagreb.

B 4069 (Executive Officer) United Nations Social Defence  
Research Institute (UNSDRI)  
Institut de recherche des Nations Unies sur la défense  
sociale  
Exec. Officer Ugo Leone (same address)

B 4259 European Association of Manufacturers and Dis-  
tributors of Educational Materials  
Association européenne de fabricants et de revendeurs  
de matériel didactique (EURODIDAC)  
Dir Christine Ryffel, Jägerstrasse, 5, CH-4058 Basel,  
T. (061) 26.50.52. C. Eurodidac Basel.



#### 4th SUPPLEMENT

1978 Apr 4-7 Innsbruck (Austria)  
Int Conference Research Institut. Int seminary concerning questions of  
Herzog Otto-strasse 18, A-6020 Innsbruck.

1978 Apr 6-7 Frankfurt/Main (Germany led rep)  
Committee on Mechanization in Classification/Int Information Centre for  
Terminology/Normenausschusse Klassifikation im DIN/Deutsche Gesell-  
(YB n° A 1823/8 4583)  
Geschäftsstelle der Gesellschaft für Klassifikation, Wölgstrasse 36 a,  
D-6000 Frankfurt/Main 50.

• 1978 Apr 8-12 Toulouse (France)  
Association Guillaume Budé. 10e Congrès: L'Épopée.  
Toulouse-Congrès-Tourisme, Donjon du Capitole, F-31000 Toulouse.

1978 Apr 10-16 Geneva (Switzerland)  
UN Conference on Trade and Development. Working party on trade expansion and  
regional economic integration among developing countries.  
(YB n° B 3381)  
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.

1978 Apr 12 Zurich (Switzerland)  
Int Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations. Conference of Committee  
Chairmen, Board of Officers, BIC Forum containerization.  
(YB n° A 1916)  
POB 177, CH-8026 Zurich.

1978 Apr 12-14 Vedbaek (Denmark)  
Ifip Applied Information Processing Group (IAG). Workshop: Information  
systems design and organizational implications. (YB no B 3848)  
IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, 1071 D8 Amsterdam, Netherlands.

1978 Apr 12-14 Zurich (Switzerland)  
3th Int tax planning symposium. Ex: tax book.  
Seminar Services Office, 1 Passage Perdonnet, CH-1005 Lausanne.

1978 Apr 17-20 Singapore (Singapore)  
Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries. A Seminar.  
P: 60-80, (YB n° B 0321)  
Dr P N Avadhani, Dept of Botany, University of Singapore, Bukit Timah Road,  
Singapore.

• 1970 Apr 17-21 Mexico (Mexico)  
World Tourism Organization/Int Air Transport Association. Conférence int  
sur le tourisme et le transport aérien: Utilisation optimale des ressources  
(YB n° A 2745/A 1149)  
Tourism and Air Transport Conference, POB 160, CH 1216 Cointrin-Geneva,  
or: Sr J M Buendia, Conferencia ONTITATA, Consejo Nacional de Turismo,  
Mariano Escobedo 726, Mexico 5, DF, Mexico.

1978 Apr 27-28 Salamanca (Spain)  
Standing Conference of Recto» and Vice-chancellors of the European Universities.  
16th conference: The prospects for the universities after a period  
of expansion. (YB n° A 3288)  
Andrés Barbian, CRE, 10 rue du Conseil général. CM-1205 Geneva.

#### 4e SUPPLEMENT

1978 May 6-11 Shiraz (Iran)  
Masoud A Khatamee, M D, Chairman, Alumni Association of Pahlavi Univer-  
sity, 875 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021, USA, on Medical Congress  
Coordinators, 375 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

1978 May 8-10 St Gall (Switzerland)  
8th Int management symposium. P: 700. Cr 30. Ex. (books).  
Int Management symposium, Wasenhausstrasse 15, Postfach 706, CH-9001  
St Gallen, or: Mrs Emmy Jacobius, Academia Book Exhibits, Alexandra-  
strasse 13, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Germany.

1978 May 8-12 Cadiz (Spain)  
Int Astronomical Union. Symposium: Time and the earth's rotation.  
(YB n° A 1382)  
A Orte, Observatorio de Marina, San Fernando, Cadix.

1978 May 8-12 Liege (Belgium)  
10th int colloquium on ocean hydrodynamics: Weather and sea state pre-  
dictions with special reference to problems of on-shore and off-shore con-  
structions.  
Prof J C J Nihout, avenue des Tilleuls 15, B-4000 Liege.

1978 May 8-12 Strasbourg (France)  
European Parliament. Session.  
Centre européen, CP 1601, Luxembourg.  
(YB n° B 0667)

1978 May 8-Jul 28 Geneva (Switzerland)  
United Nations, int law commission.  
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.  
(YB no A 3375)

1978 May 10-12 Rothenburg and Nuremberg (Germany Fed  
Rep)  
Tantalum Producers Ini Study Center. 1st Int symposium on tantalum: 1)  
trend of capacitors, 3) tantalum products and processes, 4) tantalum for  
chemical equipment. (YB no A 4571)  
rue aux Laines i, B-1000 Brussels.

1978 May middle Wichita (Kans, USA)  
Int Academy of Legal and Social Medicine. Interim meeting in a day  
session during the 8th int meeting of the int association of forensic scien-  
cess: 1) Medical liability, 2) the practice of legal medicine in Europe. (YB n° A 1170)  
Dr Cyril Wecht, Vice-Président, c/o inform, Laboratory, St Francis Hospital,  
Wichita, Kansas 67214, USA.

• 1978 May 18-23 Tunis (Tunisia)  
Int Civil Defence Organization. Se conference mondiale: 1) législation  
2) Structuration, 3) Planification de réalisation, 4) engagement. Ex. (YB n° A 1506)  
OIPC, 10-12 chemin de Surville, CH-1213 Petit-Lancy, Geneva.

1978 May 19-21 (Israel)  
Int meeting: 1)-Repeated daily blood glucose determinations as a means of  
control of diabetes, 2) the standardization of syringes (std), 3) the standar-  
dization of the oral glucose tolerance test (std), 4) continuity in the treat-  
ment of juvenile diabetics, 5) cooperative studies.  
Z Laron, Secrétaire Général, Hôpital Beilinson, Petah Tikva, Israel.

Le signe • indique un changement ou complément  
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The sign • indicates supplementary information of  
modification to previous announcements.



# INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

18<sup>th</sup> EDITION

1978

## 4th SUPPLEMENT

1978 Apr 4-7 Innsbruck (Austria)

administration and protocol in congress and convention centers.  
Herzog Otto-strasse 18, A-6020 Innsbruck.

1978 Apr 6-7 Frankfurt/Main (Germany ted rep)  
Int Federation for Documentation, Study Committee on Classification and  
Committee on Mechanization in Classification/Int Information Centre for  
Terminology / Nomenausschuss Klassifikation im DIN / Deutsche Gesell-  
schaft für Dokumentation... Meeting : Cooperation in classification.  
(YB n° A 1823/B 4583)  
Geschäftsstelle der Gesellschaft für Klassifikation, Woogstrasse 36a,  
D-6000 Frankfurt/Main 50.

• 1978 Apr 8-12 Toulouse (France)  
Association Guillaume Budé 10e Congrès: L'Épopée.  
Toulouse-Congrès-Tourisme, Donjon du Capitule, F-31000 Toulouse.

1978 Apr 10-18 Geneva (Switzerland)  
UN Conference on Trade and Development, Working party on trade expans.  
(YB n° B 3381)  
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.

1978 Apr 12 Zurich (Switzerland)  
Int Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations. Conference of Committee  
Chairmen Board of Officers. BIC Forum containerization.  
(YB n° A 1916)  
POB 177, CH-8026 Zurich.

1978 Apr 12-14 Vedbaek (Denmark)  
IIP Applied Information Processing Group (IAG). Workshop : Information  
systems design and organizational implications.  
(YB n° B 3848)  
IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, 1071 DB Amsterdam, Netherlands.

1978 Apr 12-14 Zurich (Switzerland)  
3th Int tax planning symposium. Ex : tax book.  
Seminar Services Office, 1 Passage Perdonnet, CH-1005 Lausanne.

1978 Apr 17-20 Singapore (Singapore)  
Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries. A Seminar.  
P: 80-80. (YB no B 0321)  
Dr P N Avadhani, Dept of Botany, University of Singapore, Bukit Timan Road,  
Singapore.

• 1970 Apr 17-21 Mexico (Mexico)  
sur le tourisme et le transport aérien : Utilisation optimale des ressources  
touristiques, P : 500. (YB n° A 2745/A 1149)  
Tourism and Air Transport Conférence, POB 160, CH 1216 Contrex-Geneva,  
or : Sr J M Buendia, Conferencia OMT/IATA, Consejo Nacional de Turismo,  
Mariano Ezequedo 726, Mexico 5, DF, Mexico.

1978 Apr 27 - 28 Salamanca (Spain)  
Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-chancellors of the European Uni-  
versities. 16th conference : The prospects for the universities after a period  
of expansion. (YB n° A 3288)  
Andris Barbani, CRE, 10 rue du Conseil général, CH-1205 Geneva.

## 4e SUPPLEMENT

1978 May 6-11 Shiraz (Iran)

ation, Inc. 9th Pahlavi medical congress.  
Masood A Khatamee, M D, Chairman, Alumni Association of Pahlavi Univer-  
sity, 875 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021, USA, or: Medical Congress  
Coordinators, 375 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

1978 May 8-10 St Gall (Switzerland)  
8th Int management symposium, P : 700, C : 30, Ex (books).  
Int Management symposium, Waisenhausstrasse 15, Postfach 706, CH-9001  
St Gallen, or : Mrs Emmy Jacobus, Academia Book Exhibits, Alexandra-  
strasse 13, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Germany.

1978 May 8-12 Cadiz (Spain)  
Int Astronomical Union. Symposium : Time and the earth's rotation.  
(YB n° A 1382)  
A Orte, Observatorio de Marina, San Fernando, Cadix.

1978 May 8-12 Liege (Belgium)  
10th Int colloquium on ocean hydrodynamics: Weather and sea state pre-  
dictions with special reference to problems of on-shore and off-shore cons-  
Prof J C J Nihout, avenue des Tilleuls 15, B-4000 Liege.

1978 May 8-12 Strasbourg (France)  
European Parliament. Session. (YB n° B 0667)  
Centre européen, CP 1601, Luxembourg.

1978 May 8-Jul 28 Geneva (Switzerland)  
United Nations. Int law commission. (YB n° A 3375)  
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.

1978 May 10-12 Rothenburg and Nuremberg (Germany Fed Rep)  
Tantalum Producers Int Study Center. 1st Int symposium on tantalum : 1)  
Raw materials, supply and demand situation. 2) present situation and future  
trend of capacitors. 3) tantalum products and processes. 4) tantalum for  
chemical equipment. (YB n° A 4571)  
rue aux Laines 1, B-1000 Brussels.

1978 May middle (Kans. USA)  
Wichita Int Academy of Legal and Social Medicine. Interim meeting in a day  
session during the 8th int meeting of the int association of forensic scien-  
cess : 1) Medical liability, 2) the practice of legal medicine in Europe.  
(YB n° A 1170)

Dr Cyril Wecht, Vice-president, c/o Inform, Laboratory, St Francis Hospital,  
Wichita, Kansas 67214, USA.

• 1978 May 18-23 Tunis (Tunisia)  
Int Civil Defence Organization. 8e conference mondiale : 1) législation  
2) Structuration, 3) Planification de réalisation, 4) engagement. Ex. (YB n° A 1506)  
OIPC, 10-12 chemin de Surville, CH-1213 Petit-Lancy, Geneva.

1978 May 19-21 (Israel)  
Int Study Group of Diabetes in Children and Adolescents. 4th Annual  
meeting : 1) Repeated daily blood glucose determinations as a means of  
control of diabetes, 2) the standardization of syringes (ctd), 3) the standar-  
dization of the oral glucose tolerance test (ctd), 4) continuity in the treat-  
ment of juvenile diabetics, 5) cooperative studies.  
Z Laron, Secrétaire Général, Hôpital Beilinson, Petah Tikva, Israel.

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

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

1978 May 21-24 Innsbruck (Austria)  
Dr L. G. Colombetti, Pharmacology Dept., Stritch School of Medicine, Loyola University, Maywood, IL 60153, USA.

1978 May 21-25 Oslo (Norway)  
Int Road Transport Union. 16th Congress : Road transport laces up to its responsibilities. (YB no A 2420)  
Bureau du Congrès de l'ITRV, NRF, St. Olavs Plass 3, Oslo.

1978 May 22-26 Copenhagen (Denmark)  
North Sea Hydrographie Commission, nth Conference. (YB n° A 3923)  
NSHC, Rear Admiral D W Haslam, Ministry of Defence, Hydrographie Department, Taunton, Somerset, UK.

1978 May 22-26 Geneva (Switzerland)  
FAO/ECE. Symposium on the development of agriculture in less favoured areas (YB n° A 0971 B 4176)  
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via délie Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1978 May 22-Jun 3 Dakar (Senegal)  
FAO Regional workshop on food economics and food and nutrition policies for French-speaking Africa. (YB n° A 0971)  
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via délie Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1978 May 24-28  
Int Union of Socialist Youth. Séminaire sur le rôle de la jeunesse dans la mique dans la région Asie-Pacifique. (YB n° A 2778)  
IUSY, Neustiftgasse 3, A-1070 Vienna.

1978 May 25-26 Wichita (Kansas, USA)  
violent death.  
Dr Thomas T Noguehi, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner, 1104 N Mission Road, Los Angeles, Cal 90033, USA.

1978 May end Arlington (VA, USA)  
Mr John W Gunn, Jr., Director, Office of Science and Technology, US Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, USA.

• 1978 May (Netherlands)  
Int Federation of Patent Agents, Executive Committee meeting. (YB n° A 1972)

1978 Jun 1-4 Wilton Park (UK)  
North Atlantic Assembly. Annual conference of the standing conference of Atlantic Organisations. (YB n° A 3004)  
3 place du Petit Sablon, B-1000 Brussels.

• 1978 Jun 4-9 Jerusalem (Israel)  
2nd Int congress on the menopause. P : 400.  
Medical Congress Coordinators, 375 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022, USA, or : Kenes, POB 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel.

1978 Jun 5-9 Montreal (Canada)  
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Air Transport. Statistical Panel, meeting. (YB n° A 1505)  
ICAO, Int Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke St W, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 2R2.

1978 Jun 5-9 Paris  
ments. (YB n° A 2784/A 3383)  
Unesco, Place Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris.

• 1978 Jun 5-9 Vancouver (Canada)  
Int Astronomical Union. Meeting : Mass loss and evaporation of O-type stars. (YB n° A 1382)  
Dr P.S. Conti, JILA, Soulder, Col 80309, USA.

• 1978 Jun 12-17 College Park (Md, USA)  
Int Astronomical Union. Meeting : Large-scale characteristics of our galaxy. (YB n° A 1382)  
Prof. F.J. Kerr, Astronomy Program, University of Maryland, College Park Nd. 20742.

1978 Jun 12-20 Manila (Philippines)  
FAO/SLDA. Seminar on action-oriented follow-up of 1974 Forestry education planning. (YB n° A 0971)  
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via délie Terme di Caracalla I-00100 Rome.

1978 Jun 12-22 Montreal (Canada)  
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Air navigation, Committee on Aircraft Engine Emissions, 1st meeting. (YB no A 1505)  
ICAO, Int Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke St W Montreal Quebec Canada H3A 2R2.

1978 Jun 12-22 Nairobi and Mombasa (Kenya)  
FAO/SIDA. 6th Workshop on aquatic pollution in relation protection of Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAD, via délie Terme di Caracalla I-00100 Rome.

1978 Jun 14-16 Paris (France)  
6 rue Daufrenoy, F-7511G Paris.

1978 Jun 15-22 (Malaysia)  
FAO. 14th regional conference for Asia and the For East. (YB no A 0071)  
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via délie Terme di Caracalla I-00100 Rome.

1978 Jun 18-24 Cairo (Egypt)  
Mr T. Nejat Veziroglu, Clean Energy Research Institute, University of Miami, POB 248294, Coral Gables, FL 33124, USA.

1978 Jun 19-21 Rimini (Italy)  
Dr A Frigerio, 1st. di Ricerche Farmacologiche • Mario Negri., via Eritres 62, I-20157 Milan.

1978 Jun 19-24 Pittsburgh (Pen, USA)  
5th Int symposium on multivariate analysis.  
P R Krishnaiah, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, 15260, USA.

1978 Jun Mexico (Mexico)  
Int Association of Medical Examiners and Coroners. Annual meeting (YB n° B 1762)  
Dr Samuel Gerber, 2121 Adelbert Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44106, USA.

1978 Jun Tokyo (Japan)  
AIPCN, Résidence Palace, Quartier Jordaens, rue de la Loi 155, B-1040 Brussels. (YB n° A 3111)

1978 2nd half (South-east Asia)  
lion. (YB n° A 3556)  
WMO, CP 5, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1978 2nd half Geneva (Switzerland)  
Int Labour Organization, Int Labour Office. 5th Int conference on pneumoconioses. (YB no A 2183)  
BIT, 4 rue des Morillons, CH-1211 Geneva 22.

1978 Jul 3-7 Darmstadt (Germany, Fed Rep)  
Int Association for Shell and Spatial Structures. Meeting : Nonlinear c/o IABSE, ETH-Honggerberg, CH-8093 Zurich.

1978 Jul 3-7 Luxembourg (Luxembourg)  
European Parliament. Session. (YB n° B 0667)  
Centre européen, CP 1601, Luxembourg.

1978 Jul 4-14 Montreal (Canada)  
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Air Navigation, Aerodrome Reference Code Panel, 1st meeting. (YB n° A 1505)  
ICAO, Int Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke St W, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2R2.

1978 Jul 7-9 Paris (France)  
The People Congress. Meeting.  
c/o Int Registry of World Citizens, 48 rue Bague, F-75015 Paris.

1978 Jul 8-13 Sevres (France)  
études modernes concernant l'Asie du Sud. P : inv.  
CNRS, Direction des relations extérieures et de l'information, service des

1978 Jul 8-14 Singapore (Singapore)  
World Safety Organisation. 2nd World safety and accident prevention congress : transportation safety (air, sea and land including railroad), travel and tourism safety, fire safety, industrial safety. P : 600-800.  
World Safety Organization. 1 Passay City, Metro Manila, Philippines.

1978 Jul 11-14 Changins (Switzerland)  
tion. (YB n° A 0971)  
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO via délie Terme di Caracalla. I-00100 Rome.

1978 Jul 17-21 Gif-sur-Yvette (France)  
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris. Colloque : La physiologie de la floraison. P : inv.  
CNRS, Direction des relations extérieures et de l'information, service des relations int., 15 quai Anatole France, F-75700 Paris.

1978 Ju 20 Paris (France)  
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. Colloque : Récepteurs  
CNRS, Direction des relations extérieures et de l'information, Service des relations int., 15 quai Anatole France, F-75700 Paris.

1978 Jul 24-Aug 4 (Switzerland)  
Int Federation of Medical Student Associations. Seminar : Environmet for medical students. (YB n° A 1956)  
SCOE, POB 197, CH-1211 Geneva 4.



1978 Jul Helsinki (Finland)

Blood Transfusion Experts. (YB n° A 2907)  
CP276, CH-1211 Geneva 19.

1978 Aug 1-5 Uppsala (Sweden)  
Int Astronomical Union. Symposium : Refractional Influence in astrometry and geodesy. (YB n° A 1382)

Uppsala.

1978 Aug 7-10 College Park (Md, USA)  
Int Astronomical Union. Symposium : Radio physics of the sun. (YB n° A 1382)

M R Kundu, Astronomy Program, University of Maryland, College Path, MD 20742, USA.

1978 Aug 8-14 Karlsruhe (Germany, Fed Rep)  
Int Seed Testing Association. Workshop on seed health testing. (YB n° A 2652)

ISTA, Dr F Marschall, Reckenholz, POB 412, CH-8046 Zurich.

1978 Aug 9-12 (Netherlands)  
Int Astronomical Union. Colloquium : Formation of images from spatial coherence functions in astronomy. (YB n° A 1382)

W.N. Brouw, Sterrewacht-Huygens Laboratorium, 78 Wassenaarseweg, Leiden 2405, Netherlands.

1978 Aug 9-19 (Uruguay)  
FAO. 15th Regional conference for Latin America.  
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

• 1978 Aug 14-18 Oslo (Norway)  
Int Astronomical Union. Meeting: Solar prominences. (YB n° A 1382)

E. Jensen, institute M Theoretical Astrophysics, POB 1029 Blindern Oslo 3.

1978 Aug 14-24 Caracas (Venezuela)  
Int. Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. Inter 'Association Committee on Mathematical Geophysics. 12th Symposium on mathematical geophysics :

geophysics, 3) models of evolution of the earth's solid, liquid and atmospheric regions, 4) mathematical and computational problems in prediction of and risk due to natural catastrophes. (YB n° A 2722)

FUNVISIS, Apartado Postal 1892, Caracas 101.

1978 Aug 16-19 Dublin (Ireland)  
Int Astronomical Union. Executive Committee meeting. (YB n° A 1382)

IAU, General Secretary, Prof Edith A Muller, Observatoire de Genève, CH-1290 Sauverny (GE).

• 1978 Aug 20-27 Jerusalem (Israel)  
Int Council on Social Welfare. 14th Int conference on social welfare : Human P : 3000. (YB n° A 1771)

Kenes Ltd., 8 Shmuel Hanagid Street, POB 983, Jerusalem.

1978 Aug 21-25 New York (USA)  
Int Océanographie Data Exchange, Working Committee, 9th session. Secretary IDC, Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris.

1978 Aug 24-25 Singapore (Singapore)

3rd Annual conference on « our world in concrete and structures » : Cons-Singapore Convention Bureau, Tudor Court, 131 Tanglin Road, Singapore 10.

1978 Aug 27-Sep 2 Mitterdorf (Austria)  
Int Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations. 1st seminar for vocational training staff. (YB n° A 1916)

Zentralverband der Spediteure. Bauernmarkt 24, A-1010 Vienna.

1978 Aug 30-Sep 1 Bergamo (Italy)  
Int Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering/ISMES. Meeting : In- (YB n° A 1177)

IABSE, ETH-Honggerberg, CH-8093 Zurich.

1978 Aug London (UK)  
World Meteorological Organization, RMS-AMs conference on meteorology over tropical oceans (GATE results). (YB n° A 3556)

w 0, CP 5, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1978 Aug Weimar (German, Dem Rep)  
Int Council of Museums, Int Committed for Literature Museums. Meeting. (YB n° A 1749)

Or Max Kunze, Winckelmann-Museum, Winckelmannstrasse 36, 35 Stendal, German Dem Rep.

1978 Aug-Sep Geneva (Switzerland)

WMO, CP5, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1978 Aug-Sep (Norway)  
(YB no A 0971)

Chief, Conference Programming Section. FAO, via delle Terme di Caracalla I-00100 Rome.

1978 Sep 3-10 Bechyne (Czechoslovakia)

Institute of Organic and Biochemistry of the CSAV, Dr A Holy Flemingovo n. 2, Prague 5, Czechoslovakia.

1978 Sep 3-14 Bonn (Germany, Fed Rep)  
North Atlantic Assembly. Meeting of the association secretaries general. (YB n° A 3004)

3 Place du Petit Sablon, B-1000 Brussels.

1978 Sep 4-7 St Pierre de Chartreuse (France)  
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris. Colloque: La physique des terres rares à l'état métallique. P : inv. (YB n° A 0904)

CNRS, Direction des relations extérieures et de l'information, Service des relations int., 15 quai Anatole France, F-75700 Paris.

1978 Sep 4-8 Amsterdam (Netherlands)  
European Weed Research Society. 5th Symposium on aquatic weed problems. (YB n° A 0904)

EWRS, ARC Weed Research Organization, Besbroke Hill, Yamton, Oxford OX5 1FF, UK.

1978 Sep 4-8 Honiara (Solomon Island)  
South Pacific Commission. 4th regional conference of statisticians. (YB n° A 3260)

SPC, Anse Vata, Noumea (BP 05), Noumea cedex.

1978 Sep 4-8 Prague (Czechoslovakia)  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. 4th Conference on fundamental problems of Mathematical Institute of the CSAV, Prof M Fiedler, Zitna 25, Prague 1.

1978 Sep 4-9 Paris (France)  
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. 3e Colloque int consacré à Hippocrate. P : inv. (YB n° A 0971)

CNRS, Direction des relations extérieures et de l'information, Service des relations int., 15 quai Anatole France, F-75700 Paris.

1978 Sep 4-22 Mexico (Mexico)  
FAO/SIDA. Seminar on the role of forestry in rural development for Latin America. (YB n° A 0971)

Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1978 Sep 4-23 New Delhi and Dehra Dun (India)  
FAO. Seminar on forest resources appraisal in forestry and land-use planning. (YB no A 0971)

I-00100 Rome.

1978 Sep 5-8 Stavanger (Norway)  
Norwegian Petroleum Society, Kronprinsensgt 9, Oslo 2, Norway.

1978 Sep 5-22 Montreal (Canada)  
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Air Navigation, Operational Flight Information Service Panel. 2nd meeting. (YB n° A 1505)

ICAO, Int Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke St W. Montreal, Quebec H3A 2R2.

1978 Sep 6-8 Olomouc (Czechoslovakia)  
Czechoslovak Society for Histo- and Cytochemistry. 5th State wide conference : New knowledge about general biology. (YB n° A 1505)

Czechoslovak Society for Histo- and Cytochemistry at the CSAV, Prof MUDr. Z. Ljoda, Budejovicka 1083, Prague 4, Czechoslovakia.

1978 Sep 6-23 Montreal (Canada)  
Int Civil Aviation Organization. Int conference on air law (Rome convention). (YB n° A 1505)

ICAO, Int Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke St W. Montreal, Quebec H3A 2R2.

1978 Sep 9-16 Damascus (Syria)  
FAO. 14th Regional conference for the Near East. (YB n° A 0971)

Chief, Conference Programming Section. FAO, via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1978 Sep 10-16 Rotterdam (Netherlands)  
Int Council of Museums, Int Committee for Education and Cultural Affairs. (YB no A 1749)

Mme T Destree-Heymans. Secretariat du CECA, Musée Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Parc du Cinquantenaire 10, B-1040 Brussels.

1978 Sep 11-14 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. Colloque : La céramique médiévale en Méditerranée occidentale. P : Inv. CNRS Direction des relations extérieures et de l'information, Service des relations int., 15 quai Anatole France. F-75700 Paris.	Valbonne (France)	
1978 Sep 11-15 Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. 5th Int seminar on infrared high-resolution spectroscopy. J Heyrovsky Institute of Physical and Electrochemistry of the CSAV, Ass Prof Papousek, Flemingovo 6, Prague 6, Czechoslovakia.	Liblice (Czechoslovakia)	
1978 Sep 11-15 Luxembourg European Parliament. Session. (YB no B 0667) Centre européen, CP 1601, Luxembourg.	(Luxembourg)	
1978 Sep 11-15 Vienna Verein Österreichischer Chemiker, 4th Int symposium on solute-Solute-Solvent interactions. Verein Österreichischer Chemiker, Prof K Utvary, Eschenbachgasse 9. A-1010 Vienna.	(Austria)	
1978 Sep 11-16 Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. 8th Int conference on linear oscillations. Institute of thermomechanics of the CSAV. Ing M Pichal, DrSc, Pukisnovo n°9. Prague 6.	Prague (Czechoslovakia)	
1978 Sep 11-17 Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. 7th Int conference on insect pathology. Entomological Institute of the CSAV, Insect Pathology Lab., Memb Cor J Weiser, Praha 6, Flemingovo nam 2.	Prague (Czechoslovakia)	
• 1978 Sep 12-14 Int Astronomical Union. Meeting : Modern astronomy. P : 100 (inv.). Mr C.A. Murray, Royal Greenwich Observatory, Herstmonceux, East Sussex, BN27 1RP, UK.	Vienna (Austria)	(YB n° A 1382)
1978 Sep 12-16 Unesco. Congrès int sur l'enseignement des droits de l'homme. Place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris.	Vienna (Austria)	(YB n° A 3383)
1978 Sep 12-22 FAO. 10th Regional conference for Africa. (YB n° A 0971) Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.	(Tanzania)	
• 1978 Sep 17-21 Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) World's Poultry Science Association. 16th World poultry congress. P : 4400. : 70. Ex. Mr Lauriston von Schmidt, Rua Aurora 277, Sao-Paulo.	Vienna (Austria)	(YB n° 3613)
1978 Sep 18-20 Singapore (Singapore) Regional seminar on occupational health. Society of Occupational Health, 4-A College Road, Singapore 3.		
1978 Sep 18-23 Edinburgh (UK) Int Federation for Documentation. Conference, Meetings of the general assembly, council and committees. FID, POB 30115, 2500 GC The Hague, Netherlands.	(YB n° A 1823)	
• 1978 Sep 18-29 Brasilia (Brazil) World Meteorological Organization, Regional Association South America. 7th session. CP No 5, CH-1211 Geneva 20.	(YB n° A 3556)	
1978 Sep 19-21 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. 7e Congrès int des bibliothèques arctiques. P : inv. CNRS. Direction des relations extérieures et de l'information, Service des relations int., 15 quai Anatole France, F-75700 Paris.	Paris (France)	
1978 Sep 19-28 Int Labour Organization, Int Labour Office. 2nd tripartite technical meeting for the food products and drink industries. BIT, 4 rue des Morillons, CH-1211 Geneva 22.	Geneva (Switzerland)	(YB n° A 2183)
1978 Sep 20-22 Madrid (Spain) European Foundation for Management Development. 8th European small business seminar. rue de la Concorde 51, B-1050 Brussels.	(YB no A 0570)	
1978 Sep 20-23 Atlantic Treaty Association. Annual congress. P : 400. (YB n° A 0179) Hamburg Messe und Congress GMBH, Jungiusstrasse, Postfach 302360, D-2000 Hamburg 36.	Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)	
1978 Sep 21-23 FAO. Consultation : European cooperative network on durum wheat. Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via delle Terme di Caracalla I-00100 Rome.	Rome (Italy)	(YB n° A 0971)
1978 Sep 21-25 European Baptist Federation. Council meeting. Baptist Church House, 4 Southampton Row, London WC1B 4AB, UK.	Vienna (Austria)	(YB n° A 0591)
1978 Sep 22-23 European Baptist Federation, Baptist Union of Austria. Meeting for com- Row, London WC1B 4AB, UK.	Vienna (Austria)	
• 1978 Sep 24-28 Cincinnati (Ohio) Int City Management Association. Int convention. W E Besuden, 1140 Connecticut avenue, Washington, DC 20036.	(YB no B 0366)	
1978 Sep 24-29 (Germany, Fed Rep) Int Council of Museums, Int Committee for Museums of Science and Technology. Executive Committee meeting. Dr Theo Stilger, Deutsches Museum, Museumsinsel 1, 8 Munich 26. A1749.	Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)	(YB no A1749)
• 1978 Sep 25-27 Colloque int sur les matériaux pour turbines à gaz. P : 200-300. EX.. Prof Habraken, CRM. rue du Val Benoit 69, B-B-4000 Liège.	Liege (Belgium)	
• 1978 Sep 25-27 European Federation of Chemical Engineering. 7th Symposium on industrial crystallisation. Doc B Miodzinski. c/o NOT-SITPChem. P.O.Box 903, 00-950 Warsaw.	Warsaw (Poland)	(YB n° B 0725)
1978 Sep 25-28 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. Colloque : Avignon • genèse et débuts du grand schisme d'occident (1362-1394). P : inv. CNRS. Direction des relations extérieures et de l'information, Service des relations int., 15 quai Anatole France, F.75700 Paris.	Avignon (France)	
1978 Sep 25-28 Florence (Italy) World meat conference. Palazzo dei congressi., Florence.		
1978 Sep 25-28 DECHEMA. 1st European congress on biotechnology. DECHEMA, POB 97 01 46, D-6000 Frankfurt 97, Germany, Fed Rep.	Interlaken (Switzerland)	
1978 Sep 25-29 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Nuclear Energy Dr G. D James, Nuclear Physics Division 7.21, AERE Harwell I, Didcot Oxfordshire, OX11 0RA, UK.	Harwell (UK)	(YB n° A 3023/A 1383/B 2442)
1978 Sep 25-30 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. Colloque : La genèse des nodules de manganèse. P : inv. CNRS. Direction des relations extérieures et de l'information. Service des relations int., 15 quai Anatole France, F-75700 Paris.	Git-sur-Yvette (France)	
• 1978 Sep 25 oct 5 (Turkmenian, USSR) Int Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 14 th General assembly and technical meeting. 1110 Merges, Switzerland.	Ashkhabad	
1978 Sep 25-Oct 7 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Pérès. Colloque : Villes et ports : développement portuaire, croissance spatiale des villes, environnement littoral: P: inv. CNRS. Direction des relations extérieures et de l'information, Service des relations int., 15 quai Anatole France, F-75700 Paris.	Paris, Marseille, St Nazaire, Rouen, Dunkerque (France)	
1978 Sep 26-27 Nottingham Institution of Chemical Engineers/Nottingham Centre. Symposium on financial and contractual aspects of projects. Dr D H Allen, Chemical Engineering Secretariat, The University, Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK.	(UK)	
• 1978 Sep 26-28 European Mechanics Colloquia. Colloquium : Constitutive modelling in inelasticity. P : 50. C : 10-15. Doc Ing Z Sobolka, Dr Sc., Institute of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Nove Mesto, Vysehradská 49, 12849 Prague 2, Czechoslovakia.	Marianske Lazne (Czechoslovakia)	(YB no A 0808)
1978 Sep 26-29 Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via delle Terme di Caracalla. I-00100 Rome.	Montpellier (France)	(YB n° A 0971)
1978 Sep 26-30 2nd Int oil pollution prevention conference. Ex. Hamburg & Exhibition Co. (UK) Ltd., Leslie House. 23S High Street, Poole, Dorset, UK.	Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)	
1978 Sep 27-29 European Federation of Chemical Engineering. Jahrestretten 1978 der Ver-fahrens-Ingenieure. Dr K Schiefer, Postfach 1139, D-4000 Dusseldorf 1.	Aachen (Germany, Fed Rep)	(YB no B 0725)
1978 Sep 27-29 Colloque sur la sécurité dans l'industrie chimique. Comité d'Organisation. p.a. Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Chimie de Mulhouse, 3 rue Alfred Werner, F-68093 Mulhouse cedex.	Mulhouse (France)	

• 1978 Sep 38-30 Zurich (Switzerland)  
 Liberal Int. Congress : Open market economy In a liberal democracy. P :  
 200-550. C. 19-20. (YB n° A 2934)  
 1 Whitehall Place, London SW1, UK.

1978 Sep 29-Oct 3 Edinburgh (UK)  
 Int Federation for Documentation, FID/C 3. 37th Meeting : Social sciences ...  
 (YB n° A 1823)  
 FID, 7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands.

1978 Sep Gdansk (Poland)  
 Polish Red Cross/Int Committed of the Red Cross/Laague of Red Cross  
 Societies. European seminar on the methods of dissemination of humani-  
 tarian law among youth. (YB no A 1623/A 2907)  
 CICR, CP 276, CH-1211 Geneva 19.

1978 Sep Hamburg (Germany. Fed Rep)  
 Europa Nostra, 86 Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PG, UK.

1978 Sep Neubrandenburg (German, Dem Rep)  
 Int Association of Agricultural Museums. 5th Congress. (YB n° B 4872)  
 Prof Dr W Jacobelt, Président de l'AIMA, Bodestrasse 1-3. 102 Berlin,  
 German Dem Rep.

• 1978 Sep Prague (Czechoslovakia)  
 Int Federation of Aero-Philatelic Societies. 18th Congress. (YB n° A 1848)  
 PISA, Fuggerstrasse 33, D-1000 Berlin 30.

1978 Sep Rome (Italy)  
 FAO. Technical consultation on vertebrate pest damage control and reduc-  
 tion. (YB n° A 0971)  
 Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via délie Terme di Caracalla,  
 I-00100 Rome.

1978 Sep Wageningen  
 (Netherlands)  
 Int Commission of Agricultural Engineering. Section II Symposium : Standar-  
 dization and precasting structures for agricultural buildings.

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1978 Sep Washington (USA)  
 Comité Int du Patrimoine Mondial. 2e Session,  
 c/o ICOMOS, 75 rue du Temple, F-75003 Paris.

1978 Sep (Egypt)  
 Int Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism. General assembly. (YB n° A 1339)  
 AIEST. Neugasse 15, CP 2597; CH-3001 Berne.

1978 Sep (Kuwait)  
 League of Red Cross Societies, League Youth Advisory Committee. Regional  
 meeting of national youth leaders of the Arab societies. (YB n° A 2907)  
 CP276, CH-1211 Geneva 19.

1978 Autumn Ankara (Turkey)  
 Int Organization of Consumers Unions. Seminar on consumer testing for  
 better quality control. (YB n° A 2321)  
 IOCU, 9 Emmastraat, The Hague, Netherlands.

1978 3rd quart Lagos (Nigeria)  
 World Meteorological Organization. West African Monsoon Experiment

WMO, CP 5, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1978 Oct 1-5 Perros-Guirec (France)  
 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris. Colloque : Mécanismes  
 de déformation des minéraux et des roches. P : inv.  
 CNRS, Direction des relations extérieures et de l'information, Service des  
 relations int., IS quai Anatole France, F-75700 Paris.

1978 Oct 1-6 Buenos Aires (Argentina)  
 14th Latinamerican congress of angiology.  
 Subsecretaria de Turismo, Oficina Nacional de Congresos, Suipacha 1111-  
 Piso 13-1368, Buenos Aires.

1978 Oct 1-8 Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)  
 benefits: 11th int space rescue and safety symposium; 7th Int review mee-  
 ting on communication with extra-terrestrial intelligence; 5th in space re-  
 lativity symposium; 12th int history of astronautics symposium; 2nd round  
 table on scientific and legal aspects of int coopération in remote sensing.  
 (YB n° A 1125)  
 IAA, 250 rue Saint-Jacques, F-75005 Paris.

1978 Oct 1-8 Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)  
 Ini Altronaautical Federation. 29th Congress: Astronautics (or peace and  
 human progress; two symposia : 1) Earth exploration from space. 2) sys-  
 tems for space exploration. (YB no A 1381)  
 IAF, 250 rue Saint-Jacques, F-75005 Paris.

1978 Oct 1-8 Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)  
 Int Institute of Space Law. 21st colloquium: 1) telecommunications, 2) use  
 of the geostationary orbit, 3) legal aspects concerning solar energy. 4)  
 definition and or delimitation of outer space, 5) legal regime of Int space  
 flight, 6) miscellaneous subjects. (YB n° A 2163)  
 Mrs. I. H. Ph. Diederiks-Verschoor, President. IISL. Leestraat 43, Baarn,  
 Netherlands.



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1978 Oct 2-5 Columbus (Ohio, USA)  
9th Geodesy solid-earth and ocean physics research conference : Application of geodesy to oceanography and tectonics. (YB no A 2653)  
Prof Il Mueller, Department of Geodetic Science, The Ohio State University, 1958 Neil Avenue, Columbus Ohio 43210.

1978 Oct 2-5 Liege (Belgium)  
Journées int et exposition sur le chauffage à induction, P : 300.  
AIM, rue St Gilles 31, B-4000 Liege.

1978 Oct 2-6 Geneva (Switzerland)  
Int Labour Organization/Council of Europe. Joint meeting to draft an agreement between Eastern and Western European countries on reciprocity in medical care. (YB no A 2183/A 0435)  
ILO, 4 rue des Motillons, CH-1211 Geneva 22.

1978 Oct 2-6 Noumea (New Caledonia)  
South Pacific Commission. 18th South Pacific conference. (YB no A3260)  
SPC, Anse Vata, Noumea (BP D5), Noumea cedex.

1978 Oct 2-7 Lisbon (Portugal)  
FAO 11th Regional conference for Europe. (YB n° A 0971)  
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1978 Oct 2-13 Montreal (Canada)  
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Air Navigation, ATS Data Acquisition, Processing and Transfer Panel. 2nd meeting. (YB no A 1505)  
ICAO, Int Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke St W, Montreal, Quebec. H3A 2R2.

1978 Oct 3-7 Milan (Italy)  
European Association of Development Research Institutes General conference - Le rôle de l'Europe dans le développement mondial. (YB n° B 4827)

1978 Oct 7-8 Athens (Greece)  
European Confederation of Agriculture. Groupe < Femmes paysannes >, Réunion. (YB n° A 686)  
CEA, CP 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland.

1978 Oct 9-12 Druzhba-Varna (Bulgaria)  
8th Int symposium on Boron and Sorides : Crystal chemistry of boron and borides; preparation; crystal growth, analysis and lattice vibrations; elec-  
tron microscopy. (YB n° B 4827)  
Symposium Secretariat 6th ISBB, Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 113 Sofia, Bulgaria.

1978 Oct 9-12 San Francisco (Cal, USA)  
Int Claim Association. Convention. (YB n° B 1875)  
Mr Gordon Donley, Vice President/Secretary, Crown Life Insurance Company, 120 Bloor Street, E, Toronto 5, Canada.

1978 Oct 9-13 Athens (Greece)  
European Confederation of Agriculture. 30th General assembly. (YB n° A 686)  
CEA, CP 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland.

1978 Oct 9-13 Strasbourg (France)  
European Parliament. Session. (YB n° B 0667)  
Centre européen, CP 1601, Luxembourg.

1978 Oct 10-12 Singapore (Singapore)  
7th Singapore orthopaedic association meeting (Int pre-sicot meeting). P : 300-400.  
Singapore Orthopaedic Association, Dept of Orthopaedics, General Hospital Singapore 3.

1978 Oct 10-13 Tunis (Tunisia)  
and food quality. (YB n° A 2349)  
CIPC, 3 rue de Logelbach, F-75017 Paris.

1978 Oct 11-13 Rome (Italy)  
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. Colloque : Structures décadées et féodalisme dans l'Occident méditerranéen (Xe-début du XIIIe siècle) - bilan et perspectives de recherches. P : inv.  
CNRS, Direction des relations extérieures et de l'information, Service des relations int., 15 quai Anatole France, F-75700 Paris.

1978 Oct 11-15 San Francisco (Cal, USA)  
Int Council of Fine Arts Deans. Conference. P : 200.  
Mr Robert Kiley, School of Fine Arts, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59801, USA.

1978 Oct 14-17 Florence (Italy)  
Int symposium on paediatric and adolescent gynaecology. (YB no A 3260)  
Palazzo dei congressi. Florence.

1978 Oct 14-18 Minneapolis (Minn, USA)  
American Society for Information Science. Annual meeting.  
ASIS, 1155 Sixteenth Street N W, Suite 210, Washington, DC 20036, USA.

1978 Oct middle Kuala-Lumpur (Malaysia)  
Int Union for Child Welfare. Asian regional workshop: Self-help employ.

somli-rumi areas. (YB no A 2653)  
IUCW, 1 rue de Varemè, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1978 Oct 15-22 Bangalore (India)  
Int SIVK Association. Session. (YB n° A 2463)  
55 Montée de Choutans, F-69323 Lyon cedex 1.

1978 Oct 16-20 Manila (Philippines)  
Secretary, Organizing Committee, 2nd Conference, Road Engineering Association.

1978 Oct 16-20 Washington (USA)  
World Meteorological Organization. Workshop on remote sensing of sea-ice. (YB n° A 3556)  
WMO, CP 5, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1978 Oct 16-23 Mexico (Mexico)  
Int Council of Monuments and Sites, Comité Mexicain /Direction de l'Architecture et de la Conservation du Patrimoine Artistique National. Colloque. (YB n° A 1748)  
Arq. Carlos Flores Marini, Insurgentes Sur N) 825-D, Mexico 12 D.F.

1978 Oct 16-28 Jakarta (Indonesia)  
FAO. 8th World Forestry congress. (YB no A 0971)  
Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1978 Oct 16-Nov 10 Geneva (Switzerland)  
United Nations. UN Conference on an int code of conduct on transfer of technology. (YB n° A 3375)  
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.

1978 Oct 17-Nov 3 Montréal (Canada)  
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Air Navigation, Obstacle Clearance Panel. 6th meeting. (YB n° A 1505)  
ICAO, Int Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke St W, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2R2.

1978 Oct 18-21 Paris, Amiens (France)  
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. Colloque : La Lexicographie du latin médiéval et les recherches actuelles sur la civilisation médiévale. P : inv.  
CNRS, Direction des relations extérieures et de l'information, Service des relations int., 15 quai Anatole France, F-75700 Paris.

• 1978 Oct 19-26 Florian (Brazil)  
Int Federation of Beekeepers' Associations. 2e Symposium int d'apiculture sur les abeilles africaines. (YB n° A 1867)  
Simposio Int. CP302, 88.000 Florianapolis- SC Brazil.

1978 Oct 20-22 Bruges (Belgium)  
3rd Medical symposium on soft contact lenses.  
Int Productie en Adviesbureau, Van Leyenberglaan, 155, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

1978 Oct 20-22 Florence (Italy)  
Int congress ; Interpatic colestasis.

1978 Oct 22 Tokyo (Japan)  
Int Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations. Regional meeting of the airfreight institute. (YB n° A 1916)  
FIATA, POB 177, CH-8026 Zurich.

1978 Oct 23-25 Luxembourg (France)  
European Parliament. Session. (YB n° B 0667)  
Centre européen, CP 1601, Luxembourg.

• 1978 Oct 23-25 Toronto (Canada)  
Geological Society of America. Annual meeting.

1978 Oct 23-26 Suva (Fiji)  
Berlin (West)  
Deutscher Hauptstelle gegen die Suchtgefahren. Congress. P : 800.  
Sannhofstrasse 2, D-4700 Hamm.

1978 Oct 23-27 Suva (Fiji)  
South Pacific Commission. Regional technical meeting on forestry. (YB no A 3260)  
SPC, Anse Vata, Noumea (BP D5), Noumea cedex.

• 1978 Oct 24-26 Pisa (Italy)  
Int Institute for Applied Systems Analysis/World Meteorological Organization/IBM. Int symposium on logistics and benefits of using mathematical models in river forecasting and control. (YB no A 4518/A 3556)  
WMO, CP 5, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1978 Oct 24-27 London (UK)  
« European offshore petroleum », conference and exhibition.  
Society of Underwater Technology, 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 9JJ, UK.

1978 Oct 24-29 Cologne (Germany. Fed Rep)  
Int Kongress fur Textverarbeitung.  
  
AWV Ausschuss fur Wirtschaftliche Verwaltung in Wirtschaft und Offentlicher Hand und VTV Verband fur Textverarbeitung, Postfach 51 29, 6236 Eschborn, Germany.  
  
1978 Oct 24 (1 month) Paris (France)  
Unesco. General conference. 20th session. (YB no A 3383)  
Place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris.  
  
1978 Oct 26-27 Paris (France)  
2e Symposium Int d'endoscopie digestive. P: 310.  
Bernadette Stengel, Relations Extérieures, CIP n° 1, F-75853 Paris cedex 17.  
  
1978 Oct 26-27 York (UK)  
Conference int sur le freinage.  
  
1978 Oct 25-29 Florence (Italy)  
Int Federation of Patent Agents. Executive Committee meeting. (YB n° A 1972)  
25 rue de Leningrad, F-75008 Paris.  
  
1978 Oct 29-Nov 3 Amsterdam (Netherlands)  
American Oil Chemists' Society. World conference on vegetable food protein.  
A R Baldwin, Conference Chairman, American Oil Chemists' Society, 508 South Sixth Street, Champaign, Ill 61320, USA.  
  
1978 Oct 30-Nov 3 Buenos Aires (Argentina)  
4th Latinamerican congress of neurology.  
Subsecretaria de Turismo, Oficina Nacional de Congresos, Suipacha 1111- Piso 13-1368, Buenos Aires.  
  
1976 Oct 30-Nov 3 (USA)  
World Packaging Organization. Congress. Ex: Pack expo int packaging week. (YB no A 3589)  
WPO, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017, USA.  
  
1978 Oct Bangkok (Thailand)  
World Meteorological Organization. Typhoon Committee. 11th Session. (YB n° A 3556)  
WMO, CP 5, CH-1211 Geneva 20.  
  
1978 Oct Geneva (Switzerland)  
League of Red Cross Societies. League Youth Advisory Committee. 18th session. (YB n° A 2907)  
CP 276, CH-1211 Geneva 19.  
  
1978 Oct Ottawa (Canada)  
Richelieu Int. Int congress. (YB n° B 2776)  
R G Mathias, 260 rue Dalhousie (bureau 303), Ottawa, Ontario K1N 5V1, Canada.  
  
1978 Oct (Netherlands or Greece)  
World Federation of Catholic Youth. European Branch. Int meeting: Rights of Man, Rights of the child, rights of the young people. P: 40. (YB n° A 3517)  
WFCY, avenue de l'Hôpital Français 31, B-1080 Brussels.  
  
1978 Oct  
World Federation of Trade Unions/Trade Unions Int of Agricultural Forestry  
  
le développement rural. (YB n° A 3537/A 3322)  
UISTAFF, Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.  
  
1978 Oct-Nov Jerusalem (Israel)  
World Council of Synagogues. 12th Int convention. (YB n° B 2546)  
2 Agron Street, Jerusalem.  
  
1978 Nov 6-8 Berlin (West)  
Deutscher Steuerberaterverband e.V. Congress. P: 700.  
Bertha-von-Suttner-Platz 1-7, D-5300 Bonn.  
  
1978 Nov 8-15 Rotterdam (Netherlands)  
European Goods Trains Timetable Conference. General session. (YB n° A 0774)  
CEM, Ministère des Transports, Na Prikope 33, Prague; Czechoslovakia.  
  
• 1978 Nov 12-17 Athens (Greece)  
Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations. World symposium and workshop of air-lour operators (jointly with the 12th world congress): 1. L'organisateur de voyages et le détaillant, 2) l'organisateur de voyages et le consommateur, 3) l'organisateur de voyages et la résolution 850 de l'IATA. 4) l'organisateur de voyages en tant qu'organisateur de vols affrétés. (YB n° A 3404)  
Secrétariat FUAAV, avenue Marnix 3D, Bt 3, B-1050 Brussels.  
  
• 1978 Nov 12-17 Madrid (Spain)  
Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations. 12th Congress. (YB n° A 3404)  
avenue Marnix 30. B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.  
  
1978 Nov 13-15 Berlin (West)  
Industriegewerkschaft Druck und Papier im DGB Landesbeirk Berlin, Dudenstrasse 10. 1000 Berlin 51.

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1978 Nov 13-18  
World Council for the Welfare of the Blind. 5th Asian conference on work for the blind. (YB n° A 3499)  
58 avenue Bosquet, F-75007 Paris.

• 1978 Nov 14-18  
World Council for the Welfare of the Blind, Committee on European Affairs, general assembly. (YB n° A 3499)  
WCWB, 58 avenue du Bosquet, F-75007 Paris.

1978 Nov 15-16  
United Nations , Inter - agency meeting on rehabilitation of the disabled. (YB n° A 3375)  
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.

1978 Nov 16-17  
Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chance Hors of the European Universities. 17th conference: Administering the universities. (YB n° A 3288)  
Andris Barbian, CRE, 10 rue du Conseil général, CH-1205 Geneva.

1978 Nov 20-23  
(France)  
Western European Union. Assembly, 2nd part of the 24th session. (YB n° A 3431)  
9 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HL, UK.

1978 Nov 21-14  
European Federation of Chemical Engineering. 1st Mediterranean congress on chemical engineering. (YB n° B 0725)  
Dr J Garcia Dominguez, Av. de Ma. Cristina Palacio N° 1, Barcelona 4.

1978 Nov 21-30  
Geneva (Switzerland)  
Int Labour Organization, Int Labour Office. Committee on conditions of work in the finishing industry. (YB n° A 2183)  
BIT, 4 rue des Morillons, CH-1211 Geneva 22.

1978 Nov 23  
Liege (Belgium)  
Colloque int sur l'histoire des religions. P : 100.  
Service des congrès de l'Université de Liège, place du XX Août 13-15, B-4000 Liège.

1978 Nov 23-25  
(West)  
Berlin  
Deutschen Gesellschaft für Unfallheilkunde. 42. Jahrestagung. P : 800. Ex. Dr Med G Dorka, Chefarzte der chirurgischen Abteilung des ev. Waldkrankenhauses Spandau, Stadtrandstrasse 555-61, 1000 Berlin 20.

• 1978 Nov 27-Dec 1  
Zealand)  
Int Astronomical Union. Meeting : Changing trends in variable star research.  
(YB n° A 1382)  
F.M. Bateson, 18 Pooles Road, Greerton, Tauranga, New Zealand).

1978 Nov 27-Dec 1  
Country, UK)  
(West)  
nuclear power plants and the fuel cycle.

The Conference Office, Institution of Civil Engineers, 1-7 Great George Street, London SW1P3AA, UK.

1978 Nov 27-Dec 3  
(Italy)  
Rome  
FAO. Council, 74th session. (YB n° A 0971)  
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1978 Nov 28-Dec 15  
Montreal (Canada)  
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Air Navigation, Automated Data Interchange Systems Panel, 8th meeting. Operations Panel, 2nd meeting.  
(YB n° A 1505)

ICAO, Int Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke St w. Montreal Quebec H3A 2R2.

1978 Nov  
Bogota (Colombia)  
League of Red Cross Societies. Latin-American seminar for the training of multi-disciplinary health personnel to act in relief operations and preparedness. (YB n° A 2907)  
CP 276, CH-1211 Geneva 19.

1978 Nov  
Buenos Aires  
(Argentina)  
FAO. Seminar on reduction of postharvest losses. (YB n° A 0971)  
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1978 Nov  
Jaipur/New Delhi  
(India)  
Int Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchange. Congrès extraordinaire : Echanges scolaires en direction et au bénéfice des pays en voie de développement, en particulier l'Asie. (YB n° A 1968)  
29 rue d'Ulm, F-75230 Paris cedex 05.

1978 Nov  
Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)  
Int Committee of Un Red Cross. 1st Asian seminar on humanitarian law  
(YB n° A 1623)  
17 rue de la Paix, CH-1211 Geneva.

1978 Ho\*  
Rome (Italy)  
FAO. Preparatory meeting for the world conference on agrarian reform and rural development. (YB no A 0971)  
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1978 Nov  
Warsaw (Poland)  
League of Red Cross Societies. Workshop for European red cross editors.  
CP. 276, CH-1211 Geneva 19.

1978 Nov  
(Syria)  
Taurus Express Conference. Conference. (YB n° B 3308)  
c/o Director-General, Turkish State Railways, Ankara, Turkey.

1978 Nov  
A 0853)  
(France)  
European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research. Seminar on social research in the public sector. (YB no A 0853)  
Karel Slotman, c/o Esomar, Raadhuisstraat 15, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

1978 Nov-Dec  
Colombo (Sri Lanka)  
FAO DANIDA Regional workshop on fish technology and inspection. (YB n° A 0971)  
Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, via delle Terme di Caracalla I-00100 Rome.

1978 Dec beginning  
Bombay (India)  
Int Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations. Forum on freight forwarding in the Asian region. (YB n° A 1916)  
FIATA, POB 177, CH-8026 Zurich.

1978 Dec 4-6  
Liblice (Czechoslovakia)  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Conference : Solidarity and co-operating Countries, Loretanske nam 3, Prague 1. Czechoslovakia.

1978 Dec 4-8  
Paris  
(France)  
Assises Int de l'environnement. P : 500.  
Bernadette Stengel, Relations Extérieures, CIP n°, F-75853 Paris cedex 17.

1978 Dec 6-8  
New Delhi (India)  
Int Council of Museums, Int Committee for Museums of Ethnography. Plenary meeting. (YB n° A 1749)  
Dr H Ganslmayr, Übersee-Museum, Bahnhofplatz 13, 2800 Bremen, Germany  
Fed Rep.

1973 Dec 11-15  
Noumea (New Caledonia)  
ism. (YB n° A 3260)  
SPC, Anse vata, Noumea (BP D5), Noumea cedex.

1978 Dec 13-16  
Casablanca (Morocco)  
Int Center of Social Gerontology. Colloque : Ecologie et vieillissement. (YB n° A 3955)  
c/o IEIAS, rue du Débarcadère 179, B-6001 Marcinelle, Belgium.

• 1978 Dec 17-22  
Tel Aviv (Israel)  
Israel Section of the Institute of Transportation Engineers /Association of Engineers and Architects in Israel/Int Technical Cooperation Center. Int conference on the integration of traffic and transportation engineering in urban planning. P : 500. Ex. Int Transportation Meeting, POB 3054, Tel Aviv.

1978 Dec 18-22  
Paris  
(France)  
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris. Colloque : La biologie des spongiaires. P : inv.  
CNRS, Direction des relations extérieures et de l'information, Service des relations Int., 15 quai Anatole France. F-75700 Paris.

1978 Dec  
Dresden (German, Dem Rep)  
Int Council for Museums Int Committee for Regional Museums. Meeting : Regional museums as institutions of science, education and culture for the population of a territory. (YB n° A 1749)  
Dr R Foster, Direktor des Instituts und Museums für Geschichte der Stadt Dresden, Ernst-Thalmann-Strasse 2, 801 Dresden.

1976 late  
Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources. Conference : Animal health and production in Africa. P : 50-60. (YB n° B 3867)  
OAU/STRC, POB 2359, Lagos, Nigeria.

1978  
Helsinki (Finland)  
Int Federation of Margarine Associations. General assembly. (YB n° A 1950)  
rue de la Loi 53, Bte 7, B-1040 Brussels.

1979 Jan 15-20  
Berlin (West)  
Europäischen Tagung der Schausteller. P : 600. Ex. Schaustellerverband Berlin e.V., Jebensstrasse 1, 1000 Berlin 12.

1979 Jan 24-Feb 3  
Liege (Belgium)  
European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations. Postal Committee, meeting. P : 200. (YB n° A 0696)  
Ministère des Postes et Télécommunications, M Bruggeman, Centre Monnaie, 8-1000 Brussels.

1979 Feb 7-9  
San Francisco (Cal, USA)  
National Petroleum Association. Int Petrochemical conference. P : 500.  
Mr Howard N Darling, Dire of Administration. 1727 De Sales Street. NW, Suite 802, Washington, DC 20036, USA.

1979 Feb 12-23 World Meteorological Organization. World climate conference. WMO, CP5, CH-1211 Geneva 20.	Geneva (Switzerland) (YB n° A 3556)	• 1979 Sep 23-30 Int Institute of Refrigeration. 15th Congress : Refrigeration and the preservation of world resources. P. : 1500-2000.	Venice (Italy) (YB n° A 2159)
1979 Feb 26-Mar 2 World assembly of Jewish war veterans. P. : 1000. POB 16271, Tel Aviv.	Jerusalem (Israel)	15th Int congress of refrigeration, organising Scientific Committee, c/o Laboratorio per la Tecnica del Freddo, POB 1075, I-35100 Padova, Italy, or : 15th Int Congress of Refrigeration, Organising Secretariat, c/o American Express-Co. S.A.I. Servizio congressi. Piazza Mignanelli 4, I-00187 Rome.	
• 1979 Mar 13-16 German Society of Cosmetic Chemists. GKC. 1st Int congress chair research. The evolution of hair research and its impact : A) morphology, b) biochemistry of hair, c) diseases of scalp and hair, d) hair and hormones, e)	Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)	1979 Sep	
scalp and hair. Congress Secretariat. Dralte Work Shop Group « Scientific Hair Research », POB 600469, D-2000 Hamburg 60.		(France) Int Council for Children's Play. 12th Congress : Le jeu et le jouet. média	
1979 Mar 18-24 6th Int tug convention. P. : 400. Ex. Hamburg Messe und Congress GMBH, Jungiusstrasse, Postfach 302360, D-2000 Hamburg 36.	Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)	IOCP, Instituut V. Orthopedagogiek, Zentral Secretariat, Groningen 9712 TG, Grote Rozenstraat 15, Netherlands.	
1979 Mar 26-29 Int Puppeteers Union. Executive Committee meeting. P. : 60. M Paul Dehousse, avenue de la Rousselière, B-4500 Jupille, Belgium.	Liege (Belgium) (YB n° A 2240)	• 1979 Oct Nov (France) Int Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchange. Biennial congress, 50th anniversary. P. : 50. 29 rue d'Ulm, F-75230 Paris cedex 05.	Paris (France) (YB n° A 1968)
1979 Mar 26-30 American Cristallographie Association. Spring meeting. Dr Deane K Smith. ACA Secretary, Department of Geosciences, Pennsylvania State University, 242 Deike Building, University Park, PA 16802, USA.	Honolulu (Hawaii, USA)	1979 Int Conference on Social Science and Medicine. 6th Int conference. Dr PJ M McEwan, Glengarden, Ballater, AB3 5UB, Aberdeenshire, UK.	(Western Europe) (YB n° A 3904)
1979 Mar 28-30 British Pump Manufacturers's Association. Pumps- 6th technical conference. Organising Secretary, BHRA Fluid Engineering, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AJ, UK.	Canterbury (UK)	• 1980 Jul 7-17 Int Union of Geological Sciences. 26th Congress. P. : 10000. Ex. Secretariat General du 26e CGL, Maison de la Géologie, 77-79 rue Claude Bernard, F-75005 Paris.	Paris (France) (YB no A 2723)
• 1979 spring Int Society for Horticultural Science, Commission Horticultural Engineering in cooperation with CHE Working-Group Greenhouse Design and Environment. Regional working-party on optimization of growth through control of the micro climate. (YB n° A 2468) K.W. Winspear, NAE, Wresl Park, Silsoe, Bedford MK43WHS, UK.	Avignon (France)	• 1980 Aug 3-9 Int Union of Physiological Sciences. 28th Congress on physiological sciences. P. 5000. Ex. (YB n° A 2752) IUPS, Prof Arnold G B Kovach, Experimental Research Department, Semmelweis Medical University, Ulló-ut 78a, Budapest 1082.	Budapest (Hungary)
1979 Apr 3-6 European Federation of Chemical Engineering. Symposium distillation 1979. Institution of Chemical Engineers, 165-171 Railway Terrace, Rugby CV21 3HQ, UK.	London (UK) (YB n° B 0725)	• 1980 Aug 24-29 Federation of European Biochemical Societies. 13th Meeting. P. : 3000 Secretariat, 13th FEBS Meeting, P.O. Box 16271, Tel Aviv.	Jerusalem (Israel) (YB n° A 0936)
1979 Apr 8-11 Montreux (Switzerland) European Federation of Chemical Engineering. European symposium : Computer applications in chemical engineering. (YB n° B 0725) CONVENTUS, 61 avenue de Cour, CH-1007 Lausanne, Switzerland.		1980 Sep 5-12 Int Police Association. 17th I.E.C. meeting. (YB n° A 2366) Secretary General, H.V.D. Hallett, Kent County Constabulary, Sutton Road. Maidstone, Kent, ME15 9EZ, UK.	Dublin (Ireland)
1979 Apr 30 Aug 26 World Meteorological Organization. 8th world Congress. WMO, 41 avenue Giuseppe-Motta, CH-1211 Geneva 20.	Geneva (Switzerland) (YB n° A 3556)	1981 Sep 27-Oct 4 Int Police Association. 18th I.E.C. meeting. Secretary General, H.V.D. Hallett, Kent County Constabulary, Sutton Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME15 9EZ, UK.	Washington (USA)
• 1979 Jun 26-30 European Union for Child Psychiatry. 6e Congrès : Prévention et diagnostic précoce des troubles neuropsychiques aux six premières années de la vie des enfants. (YB n° A 0831) Mr le Prof Dr Augustin Serrate, Président UEP, Sta Joaquina Vedruna 4, Zaragoza 8, Spain.	Madrid (Spain)	1978 Apr 10-14 European Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Educational Materials/Foire Int de Bruxelles. DIDACTA-EURODIDAC : Salon européen du matériel didactique et journées d'études : Le marché du travail et l'enseignement; la direction d'écoles sous l'angle pédagogique et administratif; un exemple d'une étude multi-media destinée à l'école élémentaire; Foire Int de Bruxelles, Parc des Expositions, B-1020 Bruxelles.	Brussels (Belgium)
• 1979 Jul 8-13 17-24 rue de Javel, F-75015 Paris.	(USA) (YB n° A 1548)	1978 Apr 11-13 Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers-Int. 11th Annual conference, How to increase population library effectiveness. (YB n° A 066S) AFLIC-Int., 165 South 2nd Avenue, Clarion, PA 16214, US	Atlanta (Ca, USA)
1979 Jul 9-13 Int Police Association, 9th Triennial congress P. : 1000. C. : 40. Mr E Draetta, Corso V Emanuele 270, I-80135 Napoli, Italy.	Perugia (Italy) (YB n° A 2366)	1978 Apr 13-15 Association Européenne pour l'Enseignement de l'Architecture. 5e Forum : Education architecturale et recherche. Kongens Nytorv 1, 1050 Copenhagen K.	Copenhagen (Denmark)
1979 Jul 9-14 14th Int conference on phenomena in ionized gases. Comité d'organisation We CIPG, Avenue d'Innsbruck, F-38029 Grenoble cedex.	Grenoble (France)	1978 Apr 14-16 2e Convention Européenne Fraternité Alpha-Oméga. Mr Henri Aronis, Président Chapitre Alpha-Oméga Belgique, avenue Bruggmann 424, Bte 7, B-1180 Brussels.	Brussels (Belgium)
1979 Aug 13-16 Production Research Foundation. 5th Int conference on production research. C/o Holland Organizing Centre, 16 Lange Voorhout, The Hague, Netherlands.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1978 Apr 17-21 Unesco. World congress of Unesco Clubs. P. : 75. Place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris.	Paris (France) (YB n° A 3383)
• 1979 Aug 27 - Sep 1 Int Federation of Medical Psychotherapy/Nederlandse Vereniging voor Psychotherapie. 11th Int congress- Research and training in psychotherapy. P. : 1200-1500. C. : 40. (YB n° A 1830) Dr P.J. Jongerius, Gasthuisstraat 6, Halsteren, Netherlands, or c/o Holland organizing centre, 16 Lange Voorhout, The Hague, Netherlands.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1978 Apr 18 London (UK) Research and Development Society. Symposium : Challenges to R & D Management. Research and Development Society, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.	
• 1979 Sep 9-14 Int Diabetes Federation. 10th congress, (YB n° A 1792) Congress Secretariat, 10th IDF Congress, Bosendorferstrasse 4, A-1010 Vienna.	Vienna (Austria)	1978 Apr 20-21 Colloque « Etude générale des substances naturelles. Laboratoire de chimie organique ULB, avenue Fr Roosevelt 50, B-1050 Brussels.	Brussels (Belgium)
		1978 Apr 27 Symposium Int ; Promotion : Technologie, produits, service-chimie et industries connexes. Industrial Scientific and Commercial Council, BP 50, B-1060 Brussels 31.	Brussels. (Belgium)

<p>• 1978 Apr 27-29</p> <p>Libreville (Gabon)</p> <p>(YB no A 4539)</p> <p>c/o African Development Bank, BP 1387, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.</p> <p>1978 Apr 30-May 3 Jerusalem (Israel)</p> <p>Int Union of Buildings Societies and Savings Associations. Annual meeting of the executive and of the committee of UN Development affairs. P: 150.</p> <p>(YB n° A 2701)</p> <p>Kenes, POB 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel.</p> <p>1978 May 1-4 Brussels (Belgium)</p> <p>Journées d'études : Chauffage par rayonnement solaire.</p> <p>Prof Naiselsky-ULB, avenue Fr Roosevelt SO, B-1050 Brussels.</p> <p>1978 May 1-4 Tel Aviv (Israel)</p> <p>Int meeting on DMA repair and late effects.</p> <p>Dr H Altmann, Inst, fur Biologie, Forschungszentrum, A-2444 Seibersdorf.</p> <p>1978 May 7-10 Santa Fe (NM, USA)</p> <p>3rd Topical meeting on the technology of controlled nuclear fusion.</p> <p>Of L A Booth Los Alamos Scient. Lab., POB 1663-MS/529, Los Alamos, NM 87545.</p> <p>1978 May 8-11 Bangkok (Thailand)</p> <p>Int Federation of Operational Research Societies. Int conference on systems modeling in developing countries - SMDG. (YB n° A 1966)</p> <p>FORS, rue du Faubourg Poissonnière 6, F-75010 Paris.</p> <p>1978 May 8-12 Mexico (Mexico)</p> <p>Int Union of Geological Science COGEO DATA Symposium : Computer mapping for resource evaluation.</p> <p>c/o ICSU, 51 Bd de Montmorency, F-75016 Paris.</p> <p>1978 May 12-13 Brussels (Belgium)</p> <p>Journées de neurologie pédiatrique : Les infections du système nerveux et la neurologie néo-natale.</p> <p>Prof Lyon, UCL, Clinique Universitaire St Luc, avenue Hippocrate 10, B-1200</p> <p>1978 May 15-17 Riva del Garda (Italy)</p> <p>62, I-20157 Milan.</p> <p>1978 May 15-17 Williamsburg (Virg, USA)</p> <p>Topical meeting on analytical methods for safeguard and accountability measurements of special nuclear materials.</p> <p>Mr R L Hoffmann, Babcock and Wilcox, ICR, POB 1260, Lynchburg, VA 24505, USA.</p> <p>1978 May 21-23 Herlitz (Israel)</p> <p>P : 500.</p> <p>Kenes, POB 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel.</p> <p>1978 May 22-24 Amsterdam (Netherlands)</p> <p>IFIP Applied Information Processing Group. Seminar : Information analysis and its relation to data base design and program design.</p> <p>(YB n° B 3848)</p> <p>IAIG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, 1071 DB Amsterdam.</p> <p>* 1978 May 23-25 Detmold (Germany, Fed Rep)</p> <p>European Association of Earth Science Editors, 4th General assembly : Editing in the new era of information transfer.</p> <p>(YB n° A 0564)</p> <p>Editerrra Secretariat (4th General assembly), Bruins, 30 Longdown Road, Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey GU10 3JL, UK.</p> <p>1978 May 23-26 Basel (Switzerland)</p> <p>INTER-IDEX 78 - Int exhibition and symposium for the best choice of location for economic activities with world-wide connexions.</p> <p>Secretariat, Inter-Index 78, Postfach, CH-4021 Basel.</p> <p>1978 May 24 Abingdon (UK)</p> <p>Institute of Physics. Atomic and Molecular Sub-Committee. One day meeting on the physics of highly excited states.</p> <p>The Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square London SW1X 8QX, UK.</p> <p>1978 May 24-27 Athens (Greece)</p> <p>COSPAR/IAIG/IUGG/URS1. Laser workshop.</p> <p>(YB n° A 0323/A 1291/A2722/A 2770)</p> <p>COSPAR, 51 Bd de Montmorency, F-75016 Paris.</p>	<p>1978 May 25-27 Athens (Greece)</p> <p>of lunar mapping.</p> <p>1382</p> <p>COSPAR, 51 Bd Montmorency, F-75016 Paris.</p> <p>1978 May 25-27 Bad Boll (Germany, Fed Rep)</p> <p>(YB no A 2024)</p> <p>IFB, Britse Lei 28, B-2000 Antwerp, Belgium.</p> <p>1978 May 26-27 Luxembourg</p> <p>(YB no A 1301)</p> <p>Piazza della Repubblica 11 /A, I-20124 Milan, Italy.</p> <p>1978 May 28-Jun 2 Curacao (Netherlands Antilles)</p> <p>Congress Secretariat, POB 2018, Curacao.</p> <p>• 1978 May 29-31 Wichita (Kansas, USA)</p> <p>Dr Thomas T Noguchi, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner 1104 N Mission Road, Los Angeles, Cal 90033, USA.</p> <p>1978 May 29-Jun 2 Deauville (France)</p> <p>Int Chamber of Commerce. 2nd Banking seminar.</p> <p>(YB no A 1490)</p> <p>38 Cours Albert 1er, F-75008 Paris.</p> <p>1978 May 29-Jun 3 Athens (Greece)</p> <p>Int Association of Geodesy /Committee on Space Research. Symposium - Use of artificial satellites for geodesy and geodynamics.</p> <p>(YB n° A 1291/A 0323)</p> <p>COSPAR, 51 Bd de Montmorency, F-75016 Paris.</p> <p>1978 Jun 1-3 Athens (Greece)</p> <p>The Joint ICSU-UAT1 Coordinating committee on Water Research. Annual meeting.</p> <p>(YB n° B 3211)</p> <p>51 Bd de Montmorency, F-75016 Paris.</p> <p>1978 Jun 7-9 Baltimore (MD, USA)</p> <p>Edward G Bassett, Ph. D., Symposium Coordinator, Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Indiana 46514, USA.</p> <p>1978 Jun 7-9 London (UK)</p> <p>a three-day industry-tested seminar.</p> <p>Conference Associates, 34 Stanford Road, London W8 5PZ.</p> <p>1978 Jun 21-23 Amsterdam (Netherlands)</p> <p>Int Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association. Cargo systems terminal operations conference.</p> <p>(YB n° A 1444)</p> <p>Organisatie Bureau Amsterdam BV., Europaplein 14, 1078 GZ Amsterdam.</p> <p>1978 Jul 17-23 Hiroshima (Japan)</p> <p>deralists of Japan/Japan Religious Committee for World Federation/Japan</p> <p>Bldg. 2F, 13-13 Kawaramachi, Hiroshima 733.</p> <p>1978 Jul 29-Aug 5 Klint (Denmark)</p> <p>and . The ideal food .</p> <p>Martinus Institute, Mariendalsvej 94-96, D K-2000 Copenhagen F, Denmark.</p> <p>1978 Aug 3-17 Helsinki (Finland)</p> <p>Int Association of Agricultural students. 22nd Annual congress and seminar i The changing role of rural population. (YB n°A 1249)</p> <p>IAAS congress-committee, Latokartanon yllöpläskylä B, SF-00710 Helsinki 71.</p> <p>1978 Aug 28-Sep 3 Poznan Or Kolobrzeg (Poland)</p> <p>Int Association for Urban and Regional Research and Education. Conference.</p> <p>IAURRE, Mr Jacques de Lanversin, 3 avenue Robert Schuman, F-13621 Aix-en-Provence, France.</p>
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Founded 1 June 1907, Brussels, as Central Office of International Associations. Became a federation, under present name, at 1st World Congress of International Organizations, 1910. Statutes modified in 1951 to give it character of institute instead of federation. Registered by Belgian Royal Decree 2 July 1920. Aims Serve as information center on international governmental and non-governmental organizations, their activities and meetings ; undertake and promote research on legal, administrative and technical problems common to international NGOs ; publicize their work and encourage their mutual contacts ; promote the development of international co-operation with special emphasis on international relations of a non-governmental character.  
Structure General Assembly (every 2 years), elects Executive Council of 12 for 4-year term. Individual membership limited to 250 and subject to election by General Assembly. Meetings closed. Staff 14 paid. Languages English, French. Finance Subscriptions; sale of publications; grants from official and private bodies. Budget for 1978: 13.500.000 Belg. Fr. Consultative Status ECOSOC (II) ; UNESCO (B). Special ECO-SOC resolution, 20 July 1950, establishing co-operation between UN and UAI for publication of yearbook of *International Organizations*. On ILO Special List. NGO Relations Linked with 500 international NGOs through the Corresponding Organization membership category ; 3,000 others supply information.  
Activities Collection, analysis and publication of data on all international governmental and non-governmental organizations, meetings and publications (4,500 files on past or present international organizations; 17,000 volume library; 1,000 periodicals currently received). A proportion of the data is stored in the Inter-Contact computer system and is used for directory preparation, mailings and research, either by the UAI, university groups or under contract. General Assemblies 23 up to 1969; Barcelona 1970. Geneva 1976. Consultative meetings with NGOs.  
Congresses of International Congress Organizers and Technicians 2 up to 1961 ; Rome 1962. Copenhagen 1966, Barcelona 1970, Kyoto 1975. Seminars for staff members of international NGOs's Turin 1969, Milan 1972.  
Publications *Transnational Associations* (monthly) in English/ French *International Congress Calendar* (annual) ; *Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential 1976*; .....  
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# 1978

## 17th edition

Descriptive entries 8,200 (1977 ed : 6400; 1974 ed : 4300)  
 Name indexes 45,000 (1977 ed : 25000)  
 Initials /acronyms 6,000 (1977 ed : 5300)  
 Keyword indexes 31,000 (1977 ed : 27000)  
 Pages (7 point type) 1000 (1977 ed : 800)

### 13 INDEXES

1. Major subject area with which the organization " is concerned (25 categories)	<b>O</b> r - Social sciences, humanistic studies Primary A 0107 Asn Development Eupn Political Science A 1479 Int Cnt Terminology Sue Sciences A 4113 Int Driver's Behaviour Research Asn A 2369 Int Political Science Asn A 2507 Int Soc Social Defence
2. Alphabetical listing by English title	<b>A</b> 3352 Union Int Asns A 3353 Union Int Engineering Orgs A 3354 Union Int Fairs A 3339 Union Int Language Ido A 3355 Union Int Motorboating B 3357 Union Internal Timber Trade Asns (EEC) A 3356 Union Latin American Ecumenical Youth A 3357 Union Latin American Universties
3. Alphabetical listing by French title	<b>A</b> 0075 Union Asiatique Radiodiffusion A 3347 Union Asns Eupn Football A 0237 Union Asns Ingénieurs Architectes Amérique centrale A 3352 Union Asns int B 3369 Union Asns semouliers (CEE) A 3353 Union Asns Techniques Int
4. Geographical distribution of the headquarters of the organization, by continent, country, town	Argentina Buenos Aires Sub-group 0 A 4554 Ibero-American Asn Printing Houses Visually Handicapped A 1048 Inter-American Asn Industrial Property A 1060 Inter-American Cmt Crop Protection A 1074 Inter-American Fed Journalists Writers Tourist Trade
5. Acronyms and initials of organizations	A 4647 UAA avocats B 3358 UACEE artisanat A 3394 UADW diamond B 3350d UAEE étudiants A 4018 UAFA fer acier A 2679 UAI académies
6. Keyword in English	A 2037 Women University A 3919 Women Veterinary Profession B 3488d Women War Fascism against B 3589 Women Workers (L. America) A 3609 Women YWCA A 3441 Women Zionist A 1372 Wood Anatomists B 3998 Wood Collectors Soc
7. Keyword in French	A 1759 Aéronautique sciences A 1128 Aéronautique spatiale médecine A 1733 Aéronefs propriétaires pilotes A 1292 Aéronomie géomagnétisme A 1504 Aéroports civils A 4015 Aéroports coordination A 4151 Aéroports (Europe occidentale) A 4016 Aéroports opérateurs

### NEW INDEXES

8. Classified index by continental région
9. Alphabetical listing by titles in German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Danish and other languages
- Names of executive officers
- 10.
11. Date/place of creation
12. Internationally-oriented foundations
13. Internationally-oriented institutes

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