

INTERNATIONAL
TRAN/NATIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS

ASSOCIATIONS
TRAN/NATIONALES
INTERNATIONALES



1979-3



TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

(former title : INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS)

31th year

ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES

(ancien titre : ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES)

31e année

UIAs periodical celebrates its 31th anniversary in 1979, 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 1979 la revue entre dans sa 31e 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, associées pas nécessairement celles de cet Institut.

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PROPOS ET A PROPOS DU FORUM



Le dessein d'un Forum mondial appliqué au fait associatif dans sa portée transnationale vient à propos, au moment historique d'une société en changement, d'un ordre mondial en question, d'une organisation internationale en revision, alors que de nouveaux rapports de forces impliquent désormais le réseau universel des associations non-gouvernementales d'appellation internationale.

S'il nous fallait une preuve de cette opportunité, nous la trouverions dans notre courrier quotidien de réponses empressées à notre appel aux associations (OING) qui, d'un peu partout dans le monde, nous proposent des réunions complémentaires au cadre du Forum pour étudier divers aspects de la problématique associative. Où l'on voit que le risque de notre entreprise est d'abondance plutôt que de pénurie.

Mais sur ce parterre d'associations, qui doivent rendre le Forum foncièrement *expressif*, sinon intégralement *représentatif* du réseau mondial des organisations non-gouvernementales qui se comptent maintenant par plusieurs milliers, germant déjà les premières pousses de nos démarches de collaboration auprès de toutes les personnes qui ont leur mot à dire dans notre propos : théoriciens, praticiens, auteurs, professeurs, Experts de la matière associative ou dirigeants d'organisation internationale publique et privée, à tous ses niveaux, universel, spécialisé ou régional.

Continuant la métaphore, nous dirions que la floraison du Forum et sa moisson dépendront d'abord de la stricte détermination de son objet et puis d'une bonne discipline d'approche et de travail de son programme.

L'événement n'aura en effet de sens et de raison que dans les bornes de la fonction de l'UAI, centre d'études, de recherches, de documentation, agissant objectivement au service des *intérêts communs* aux associations. Ce domaine circonscrit nos travaux autour des *principes* du fait associatif, dans sa portée internationale et transnationale, et de la *méthode* de la participation à l'organisation internationale et à l'ordre mondial.

Dans un monde plein de dangereuses équivoques de langage, qui seront d'ailleurs le sujet de notre commission de la communication transnationale pour ce qui nous concerne, il nous appartient de donner le bon exemple de la clarté et de la compétence. A chacun son rôle et l'acte sera bien joué.

Pour parler clair, nous répétons volontiers que notre Institut de statut indépendant ne connaît d'impératif moral que les buts et principes de la Charte des Nations Unies avec tout ce que cela implique de respect de l'homme et des hommes, ce qui nous situe du côté de la solidarité humaine et sociale et dès lors, par référence aux soucis majeurs de notre temps, nous attache aux idéaux et aux œuvres de paix, de sécurité, de coopération, de justice, d'autodétermination, de développement global et, pour reprendre les termes mêmes de la Charte, du « respect des droits de l'homme pour tous sans distinction de race, de sexe, de langue ou de religion ».

Il y a heureusement un bel éventail d'associations « internationales ». aux cent actes divers, pour traiter de ces



sujets : associations pour la paix, la sécurité, la coopération, le droit, les mesures humanitaires, la protection de l'homme et de la nature, la non-discrimination raciale, le développement économique et social, la promotion scientifique, la diffusion de l'information et de la documentation et tant d'autres soucis à dimension mondiale.

Alfred Sauvy, dans son ouvrage sur l'opinion publique, qui date des années 1960, cite comme premières manifestations d'une opinion mondiale après la dernière guerre, la décolonisation et la lutte contre le racisme. L'éminent sociologue français ajouterait sans doute aujourd'hui le mouvement de défense des droits de l'homme et de promotion humaine par le développement économique et social.

Nous sommes ici en plein réseau démocratique des forces associatives, indépendantes, volontaires, désintéressées au sens non lucratif du terme. Mais il va sans dire et il ira peut-être mieux en disant que notre Forum ne peut pas être la tribune de ces aspirations et de ces revendications de la société contemporaine et que l'UAI, puissance invitante et organisatrice, se bornera à ce qui est de son ressort : considérer les droits, les devoirs et l'apport social du réseau des associations - internationales » dans l'accomplissement de leurs diversités.

Reste la méthode de travail proprement dite, visant à atteindre le mieux les fins du Forum. Nous voyons trois stades : le premier, de *préparation documentaire*, déjà en cours; le second, de *débats*, le moment venu de juin 1980; le troisième, de *recueil* des documents et débats qui en constitueront les *Actes* finaux.

Au stade préparatoire, les associations, déjà sommairement informées du thème général et des sujets du Forum, et intéressées à l'être davantage à mesure de son élaboration, comme aussi les personnes qualifiées pour nous aider dans notre effort, sont conviées à y participer, dès maintenant, par leurs idées et leurs propositions, notamment sous la forme de notes et de communications destinées aux dossiers du cadre du Forum et susceptibles d'être publiées dans notre Revue sans préjudice de la publication finale des Actes de l'événement. En outre il nous a semble répondre au vœu de connaissance et d'information des associations « internationales » en établissant un plan sectoriel de leurs activités.

A l'impossible de les appréhender pratiquement toutes par des rapports individuels, comme ce fut le cas au premier congrès mondial de 1910 quand elles n'étaient que deux ou trois cents, nous avons regroupé un certain nombre de grands secteurs qui présenteront un panorama d'ensemble de la vie associative.

Des rapporteurs instruits en chacun de ces secteurs concourront objectivement à cette sorte d'enquête intellectuelle préalable au Forum, une enquête que nous voulons largement ouverte à toutes les disciplines associatives et bien entendu soucieuse de toutes leurs tendances.

De même avons-nous demandé aux organisations intergouvernementales ayant institué un statut consultatif d'organisations non-gouvernementales de nous faire connaître leurs points de vue sur leurs expériences de la consultation, sa valorisation possible et son extension à d'autres formes de participation imaginables et déjà réalisées dans certaines institutions.

Mais en définitive, quel que puisse être l'effort organisateur de l'UAI, le Forum de 1980 sera ce que les tenants de la pensée et de l'action associatives voudront bien nous aider à en faire, en nous apportant spontanément tous les concours que nous sollicitons de leur part avec la plus grande ouverture d'esprit.

Robert FENAU



Alphabétisation par école radio - Pays Andins - Bolivie.

Photo C.I.R. I.C. - Genève

LA CIDSE

par E.H. Querin (*)



Née au Congrès Eucharistique Mondial de Munich en 1960, reprise au Concile Vatican II en 1964 à l'initiative du Cardinal Frings. Archevêque de Cologne, l'idée d'établir un lien entre les organisations catholiques de Promotion Humaine est devenue une réalité par la création en 1967 de la CIDSE (Coopération Internationale pour le développement socio-économique).

La CIDSE se définit comme « un Groupe de Travail International composé d'actions nationales de Carême et d'autres organisations d'aide et de développement reconnues par leurs Conférences Episcopales respectives » (1).

Constituée à ses débuts par 7 organisations d'Europe et d'Amérique du Nord, elle en compte aujourd'hui 24 dont 8 du Tiers Monde :

- Bisschoppelijke vastenactie - Hollande
- Bridderech delen - Luxembourg
- Développement et paix - Canada
- Catholic council of Thailand for development - Thaïland
- Catholic fund for overseas development - Angleterre
- Catholic relief services - U.S.C.C. - U.S.A.
- Christian action for development in the Caribbean - Jamaïque
- Christian service committee of the churches in Malawi - Malawi
- Commission on social service and development - Rhodésie
- Comité catholique contre la faim et pour le développement - France
- Entraide et fraternité/broederlijk delen - Belgique

- Fastenopfer der schweizer katholiken - Suisse
- Koordinierungsstelle für internationale entwicklungsförderung - Autriche
- Lembaga penelitian dan pembangunan sosial - Indonésie
- Misereor - Allemagne
- Nordisk katolsk utvecklingshjelp - Pays Nordiques
- Pastoral social - Panama
- Secretariado de cooperación al desarrollo - Espagne
- Social and economic development centre - Sri Lanka
- Tanzania episcopal conference - Tanzanie
- Trocaire - Irlande

Membres consultatifs :

- Bischofliche aktion advenial - Allemagne
- Caritas internationalis - Italie
- Cebemo - Hollande

Pour une meilleure compréhension du texte qui suit, il convient de présenter très brièvement la structure actuelle de la CIDSE.

L'Assemblée générale

Constitue la plus haute instance de la CIDSE. Elle est composée de trois délégués accrédités par les organisations membres dont le représentant de la Conférence Episcopale de chaque pays membre.

L'Assemblée Générale se réunit tous les trois ans. Elle définit les Principes et Objectifs de la CIDSE et en établit les orientations générales.

Le Comité Directeur

Se réunit au moins une fois l'an et est composé de représentants nommés par les organisations membres. Il est essentiellement responsable de la fixation des politiques et stratégies sur base des orientations générales établies par l'Assemblée Générale. En particulier il définit les programmes communs de coopération (Programme de Travail annuel et Budget) et décide des démarches d'admission de nouveaux membres.

Le Bureau

Elu par l'Assemblée Générale pour une période de 3 ans, est composé du Président, du Vice-Président, du Modérateur et de 5 représentants des organisations membres :

- M. Menotti Bottazzi - C.C.F.D. - France
- Président.

* Secrétaire Général de la Coopération Internationale

La CIDSE a le statut consultant auprès de l'ECOSOC de la FAO et de l'UNCTAD. Elle a des relations de travail avec l'UNESCO et l'OIT. Elle est membre du Conseil Pontifical COR UNUM. Elle entretient enfin des relations étroites avec la Conférence des Organisations Internationales Catholiques (CIC) et avec le

Conseil Œcuménique des Eglises (C.M.C., CCPD, CICARWS)

(1) - Principes et Objectifs - de la CIDSE - § 1

- R.P. J. Fernando - Sedec - Sri Lanka - Vice-Président.
- Mgr. Marcos McGrath - Pastoral social - Panama - Modérateur.
- M. R. Quinlan - C.R.S. - U.S.A. - Trésorier.
- M. Willem Kreeftmeijer - Bisschoppelijke vastenactie - Hollande.
- M. Jacques Champagne - Développement et paix - Canada.
- Dr. Meinrad Hengartner - Fastenopfer der schweizer katholiken - Suisse.
- Mgr. Léo Schwarz - Misereor - Allemagne.

Le Bureau est l'organe de gestion de la CIDSE. Il donne les directives pour le travail du Secrétariat et des Groupes de Travail et en contrôle les activités. Le Bureau se réunit au moins trois fois par an.

Les Groupes Continentaux

(Afrique - Asie - Amérique Latine), réunissent les responsables continentaux et régionaux des départements de projet des organisations membres. Bien qu'ils n'aient aucun pouvoir de décision, ces groupes jouent un rôle capital dans l'éta-

blissement de la politique de développement et de coopération interne de la CIDSE. C'est dans leur sein que sont échangées les informations que possède chaque organisation sur la situation dans les différents pays, sur les partenaires et les projets. Ce sont également eux qui ébauchent les priorités géographiques et sectorielles communes aux membres et les projets conjoints. Les Groupes Continentaux se réunissent trois fois par an.

Le Groupe Education au Développement

A pour objectif la recherche des voies et moyens de sensibiliser les opinions publiques des différents pays des organisations membres aux problèmes du Tiers Monde. L'échange bilatéral et multilatéral de matériel éducatif ainsi que la production conjointe de celui-ci est en partie le résultat de l'existence de ce groupe.

Le Groupe Relations Internationales

Est responsable de l'établissement des relations avec les **organisations** interna-

tionales gouvernementales et non gouvernementales y compris les organisations internationales catholiques.

Instrument de travail de la CIDSE, son Secrétariat, non opérationnel, est essentiellement centré sur les Services aux organisations membres.

- Le Service d'enregistrement des projets concentre toutes les données sur les demandes reçues par les organisations membres, en établit des statistiques géographiques et sectorielles et, rôle essentiel, en effectue sur demande une analyse critique permettant de relever et d'éventuellement corriger la politique de développement suivie.
- Le Service de Documentation et d'Information qui reçoit actuellement les publications les plus intéressantes sur l'ensemble des problèmes du développement socio-économique et a structuré organiquement un réseau d'information avec les partenaires de la CIDSE.



Assemblée Générale de la CIDSE tenue à Panama du 9-14 février 1978

- Le Secrétariat publie un Bulletin et effectue des études sous forme de documents de travail.
- Plateforme de concertation, il prépare les différentes sessions des organes statutaires.
- Le Secrétariat assure enfin, à la demande des membres, leur représentation auprès de toute institution internationale gouvernementale ou privée.

Dans le respect de l'autonomie de chacun de ses membres et du pluralisme indispensable à l'établissement de relations internationales efficaces, la CIDSE s'est donné une double finalité :

- de participer à la promotion d'un développement humain intégral dans le respect de la conception originale que chaque peuple se fait de son développement;
- d'éveiller dans leurs propres pays la conscience des populations par une éducation centrée sur le développement de « tout l'homme et de tous les hommes » (2).

Basée sur les exigences de l'Evangile et de l'Enseignement de l'Eglise l'action de la CIDSE veut apporter une contribution à l'institution d'un ordre politique, social et économique qui soit au service de l'homme et qui permette à chacun, à chaque groupe, d'affirmer sa dignité et de la développer » (3).

Dans ses activités, la CIDSE obéit aux principes suivants :

- La coopération entre partenaires sera conduite sur la base du respect de la dignité et des droits de l'homme et des peuples selon toutes leurs dimensions : le développement est un processus intégral qui ne se réduit pas à la croissance économique.
- L'effort pour le développement humain intégral ne peut se limiter à l'action sur les effets du sous-développement : c'est dans ses causes que le sous-développement doit être surmonté; cette action passe aussi par les nécessaires transformations de structures internationales et nationales; ces dernières étant essentiellement l'affaire de chaque peuple concerné.
- Peuvent être partenaires en coopération tous ceux qui, dans leurs propres réalités, sont engagés dans la promotion humaine et qui veulent mettre en commun leurs efforts selon les perspectives ci-dessus définies et en particulier les plus pauvres, ceux qui doivent lutter pour leur promotion intégrale, ceux qui sont victimes d'atteintes

aux droits de la personne humaine.

- La coopération au développement sera conduite sans distinction de race, de sexe, de nationalité ou de conviction religieuse.
- Toute initiative ou effort pour le développement respectera, outre le principe de subsidiarité, le droit de chaque individu et peuple à déterminer lui-même son propre destin. Il ne peut y avoir de véritable promotion humaine sans la participation des peuples intéressés : ceux-ci doivent être les agents de leur propre développement.

Ces principes trouvent leur expression concrète dans les objectifs permanents que se sont fixés les membres de la CIDSE :

- La promotion et l'intensification de l'éducation au développement afin de susciter dans leurs populations respectives une prise de conscience des problèmes et des besoins, de favoriser la compréhension de leurs causes réelles et d'inciter les chrétiens à leur donner une réponse courageuse et efficace qui aille aux racines du mal.
- La création de fonds d'aide par des campagnes de Carême et autres moyens adéquats permettant de réunir

les ressources nécessaires à la coopération et aux programmes d'éducation mentionnés ci-dessus.

- L'étude des modes de planification, d'exécution et d'évaluation qui permettent d'adapter la coopération aux circonstances et caractéristiques nationales et locales de chaque pays et d'améliorer conjointement le niveau matériel et la situation sociale des populations.
- Un échange d'informations et une concertation dans le domaine des projets, en vue d'une plus grande efficacité des programmes de développement.

Instrument de coopération que ses organisations membres ont voulu dynamique et flexible, la CIDSE s'est efforcée depuis ses origines d'adapter ses activités aux réalités politiques, économiques et sociales qui gouvernent la Coopération au Développement.

Quelques exemples de ce constant souci d'adaptation ont été implicitement exposés ci-dessus.

Rappelons :

- L'ouverture de la CIDSE - exclusivement composée à ses débuts par des membres « donateurs » du Premier



Appui aux organisations populaires de base : ferme modèle pour une ligua agraire en Amérique du Sud.
Photo C.I.R.I.C., Genève.

(2) Populorum Progressio.
(3) Gaudium et Spes - Art 9.

Monde - à des organisations du Tiers Monde.

- L'insertion de l'Education au Développement, considérée désormais comme un des volets essentiels de la coopération, dans les finalités premières de la CIDSE. centrée initialement sur le financement de projets de développement socio-économique. Soulignons en outre, l'extension des activités de la CIDSE à la promotion et à la défense des Droits de l'Homme. Mais c'est indiscutablement l'adoption en janvier 1978 d'un « Programme de Partenariat » qui constitue l'exemple le plus significatif de l'évolution de la CIDSE et l'événement le plus marquant de son existence.

Ce programme a un double objectif :

- permettre aux organisations membres du « Premier Monde » d'être confrontées directement, physiquement pourrait-on dire, avec les « réalités des Pays du Tiers Monde » et éviter ainsi un courant de coopération à sens unique, teinté de « paternalisme occidental » - serait-il involontaire.
- Permettre aux organisations membres et aux partenaires du « Tiers Monde », dans le cadre d'un dialogue continu, de participer à l'élaboration d'une conception commune du développement humain, à l'établissement de priorité géographiques et sectorielles et à une meilleure sélection des projets qui y correspondent.

« Après plus de 10 ans d'activité et d'expériences, les membres de la CIDSE sont convaincus de la nécessité de renforcer leurs relations sur une base d'égalité et pour un meilleur service à la Promotion Humaine » (4).

Telle est l'introduction que l'Assemblée Générale a formulée pour précéder le Programme de Partenariat.

En d'autres termes, ce Programme exprime la volonté commune d'établir un Partenariat fondé sur la flexibilité qu'exigé une adaptation constante aux intérêts et besoins sentis de tous les partenaires actuels et futurs et aux circonstances de temps et de lieu.

Le Partenariat est donc un **effort** pour dépasser les relations donateur-bénéficiaire qui ont prévalu dans la première décennie de la CIDSE. Le Partenariat est une recherche d'un dialogue authentique où chacun respecte la spécificité, l'originalité, l'identité de l'« autre » en vue d'une tâche commune à réaliser ensemble.

Le Programme de Partenariat est un essai pour y parvenir et, comme tout essai il ne sera exempt ni de tâtonnements, ni d'hésitations ni sans doute de certains échecs.

Le « Programme de Partenariat » prévoit les mesures suivantes :

L'Assemblée Générale se réunira alternativement tous les 3 ans dans un continent différent.

Le Comité Directeur se réunira en principe annuellement dans un continent différent.

Ces réunions seront précédées par :

- un programme de visites (Exposure Programme) qui conduira les participants aux endroits les plus caractéristiques des conditions de vie des populations pauvres du pays où se tient la session et les confrontera aux « organisations de base » les plus représentatives;
- un séminaire ou des journées d'études centrées sur des thèmes spécifiques du Continent ou du pays hôte.

Des personnes « ressource » et les partenaires les plus significatifs des pays du continent Ou du pays visités participeront aux réunions.

C'est ainsi qu'en janvier 1978. l'Assemblée Générale se réunissait pour la première fois depuis la fondation de la CIDSE hors d'Europe, à Panama. Des visites à des villages et des bidonvilles et des réunions avec des coopératives, ligues agraires et « associations de voisins » ont été effectuées. Les thèmes présentés par des spécialistes du Continent concernaient :

- « Les dimensions pastorales du développement socio-économique ».
- « Le rôle des organisations de base dans la Promotion Humaine ».

Le Comité Directeur s'est réuni à Bangkok en décembre 1978. Il a été précédé par des visites aux Philippines, Indonésie et Vietnam et a traité de :

- « Le Partenariat des Eglises locales dans le développement ».
- « Quelques réalités sociales, économiques et politiques en Asie ».

Des participants des Organisations Catholiques Internationales (JOC - FIMARC, etc...) et d'organisations de base urbaines et rurales de différents pays du Tiers Monde ont participé à ces réunions.

Dans le cadre du « Programme de Partenariat » - le Programme de Travail 1979 prévoit les activités suivantes :

- une réunion avec les différents « partenaires » des pays du Sahel en vue d'établir un programme de coopération

à moyen et long terme sur base de priorités géographiques et sectorielles;

- un séminaire sur la politique de développement au Chili.

Dans le cadre sectoriel : un séminaire sur les « Ecoles-Radiophoniques », et des journées d'Etudes sur les problèmes de la Santé Publique dans le Tiers Monde.

De leur côté les groupes continentaux se réuniront autant que possible, une fois par an dans leurs continents respectifs.

Ils traiteront de problèmes concrets de développement soit géographiques (concernant un pays ou un groupe de pays donnés) soit sectoriels (coopérativisme, développement rural, etc...).

Il va de soi que ces groupes seront en outre étroitement intégrés à l'ensemble des activités prévues dans le Programme de Partenariat.

Il est enfin important de souligner que lors de sa session de Bangkok, le Comité Directeur a étudié - nouvelle étape de l'évolution de la CIDSE - les possibilités d'étendre les relations « structurelles » de la CIDSE à des organisations autres que les « Campagnes de Carême », celles-ci demeurant les membres de plein droit.

Il est possible que dans un avenir plus ou moins proche, un statut particulier de membre sera établi pour des organisations d'action pastorale, de co-financement, des centres d'études et de recherches et des « partenaires de base » : ligues agraires, clubs de femmes, associations de voisins, etc...

Concluons cet exposé par un aperçu de la coopération financière apportée par la CIDSE : cfr. annexe.

- « Organisation en évolution constante, nul ne peut prévoir quel sera le visage de la CIDSE dans les années à venir. Un aspect en demeure certain : la volonté commune d'éviter que « l'innovation d'hier ne devienne l'orthodoxie d'aujourd'hui et l'anachronisme de demain » (5).

(4) A.G. Vltème session - Panama - 10/14 janvier 1978
Procès-verbal - page 11.

151 Déclaration du Président du Conseil des Ministres ACP (PEERCIVAL J. Patterson - Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la Jamaïque) à l'occasion de l'ouverture des négociations d'un accord qui pourrait faire suite à la Convention de Lomé (Maison ACP - 24 juillet 1978)

Le groupe CIDSE a appuyé, au cours des années 1969-1975, 25.570 projets représentant un montant de 297.290.460 dollars répartis comme suit :

Cette contribution du groupe CIDSE qui a augmenté de 250 % ces 7 dernières années est répartie entre plus de 100 pays en voie de développement dont le tableau ci-dessous donne la répartition par continent.

A ces efforts, il faut ajouter la contribution non incluse dans ce tableau de 150.000.000 dollars par an des Catholic Relief Services (Etats-Unis), également membre de la CIDSE.

Sur base de leur propre collecte et d'une subvention du gouvernement américain, les C.R.S. soutiennent par des dons en espèces et en nature, des programmes de développement dans le Tiers Monde.

Il reste à noter l'apport de CEBEMO (Pays-Bas) - Centrale voor Bemiddeling bij Medefinanciering van Ontwikkelingsprogramma's - et Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe (R.F.A.) qui s'élève à 163.871.421 dollars pour 1.350 projets. Ces deux organismes catholiques disposent de subventions de leurs gouvernements respectifs et travaillent en étroite collaboration avec la CIDSE. On peut donc conclure que l'ensemble des organisations (les C.R.S. exclus) ont engagé 461.161.881 dollars pour le financement de 26.920 projets.

Répartition sectorielle

Cinq grands secteurs de développement ont surtout retenu l'attention des organisations CIDSE comme l'indique le tableau ci-dessous :

L'éducation formelle occupe la première place mais il faut souligner que les écoles professionnelles ont absorbé 31,09 % (soit 19.867.279 dollars) du montant attribué à ce secteur. Cette formation visait surtout les jeunes les moins favorisés des quartiers populaires des grandes villes ou les jeunes du milieu rural.

Un effort particulier a été fait pour l'éducation et la formation des bases populaires, soit ouvrières, soit rurales: 19,10% du montant total ont été retenus à cet effet.

Dans le domaine de la santé, priorité fut accordée pendant les dernières années à la médecine préventive et à l'adduction d'eau potable.

Ainsi, en 1969, 14,87 % du secteur santé (soit 734.700 dollars) furent réservés pour des initiatives dans ce domaine; en 1975, le pourcentage s'élève à 34,39 % soit 3.426.765 dollars.

Année	Nombre de projets	Montant en dollars
1969	3.007	25.888.000
1970	3.024	36.351.800
1971	3.444	32.530.000
1972	2.920	28.007.020
1973	4.073	50.917.361
1974	4.346	57.743.769
1975	4.756	65.852.510
TOTAL	25.570	297.290.460

Année	Afrique	Am. Lat.	Asie	Océanie	TOTAL
1969	43	30	24	6	103
1970	41	29	25	9	104
1971	43	30	26	7	106
1972	43	29	26	6	104
1973	46	33	29	8	116
1974	49	31	28	8	116
1975	49	29	26	7	113

Secteur	en dollars	%
Education formelle	63.899.895	21,45
Education non formelle (éducation de base)	56.567.148	19,05
Santé	56.279.681	18,95
Activités sociales et économiques	42.899.026	14,45
Agriculture	40.578.292	13,65
Autres secteurs	37.066.418	12,45
TOTAL	297.290.460	100,00

Répartition géographique

Au cours de ces 7 dernières années. Ses liens de coopération ont été établis avec plus de 100 pays. Néanmoins 50 % de la somme totale a été destinée à 14 pays considérés prioritaires.

Ces multiples engagements dans des pays fort différents ont créé un nouveau modèle de relations : la relation donateur-bénéficiaire s'estompe pour faire place à une participation commune à une œuvre d'ensemble. La nécessité d'être partenaire à part égale dans une cause commune se fait jour et des nouvelles formes de coopération s'esquissent.

De plus en plus, des projets individuels sont remplacés par des programmes modestes, il est vrai, mais à travers ces nouvelles expériences une nouvelle approche du développement se dessine et une prise de conscience de la globalité de l'œuvre à entreprendre se manifeste.

Répartition pour les 14 pays prioritaires, de la contribution accordée de 1969 à 1975			
Pays	Nombre de projets	Montant en dollars	%
AFRIQUE			
Cameroun	587	5.669.248	1,90
Kenya	618	8.307.080	2,79
Nigeria	508	11.506.179	3,87
Tanzanie	564	7.170.647	2,41
Zaïre	1.014	10.181.000	3,42
AMERIQUE LATINE			
Argentine	432	4.253.565	1,43
Brésil	2.763	24.911.804	8,37
Chili	496	5.746.304	1,93
Colombie	454	4.507.858	1,51
Pérou	448	6.310.710	2,12
ASIE			
Corée du Sud	395	5.443.457	1,83
Inde	3.202	38.307.939	12,80
Indonésie	906	8.977.249	3,01
Philippines	648	8.173.533	2,74
TOTAL	13.035	149.466.573	50,20



Appui aux organisations populaires de base : ferme modèla pour une ligue agraire en Amérique du Sud.

Photo C.I.R.J.C., Genève

L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL

Statut et objectifs

L'A.I.D.R., est une organisation non-gouvernementale, opérationnelle fonctionnant sans poursuivre de but lucratif. Elle souscrit des contrats avec des institutions internationales (B.I.R.D., B.A.D., F.E.D., H.C.R., UNICEF, etc.), des gouvernements et d'autres O.N.G., en vue de participer au développement économique et social des populations rurales. Sa méthodologie se caractérise par :

- la promotion socio-économique de groupes et d'individus indépendamment de toute idéologie politique ou confessionnelle;
- le choix de ses techniciens et consultants qui sont engagés en fonction de leurs capacités professionnelles et de leur adhésion à une recherche de technologies appropriées.

Mode d'intervention

L'A.I.D.R. concentre son action dans le milieu rural mais pas exclusivement dans le secteur agricole. Sa conception « globale » des actions entreprises lui font replacer ces dernières dans le contexte socio-économique complet du milieu humain bénéficiaire (souci du développement intégrant) - ce pourquoi elle s'associe dès le début aux structures locales existantes apportant son appui à des équipes de responsables locaux ou, à défaut de celles-ci, en participant à leur création et à leur formation. Ses technologies sont adaptées aux vœux et aux aptitudes réelles du milieu humain

concerné, ce qui implique une recherche permanente des technologies les plus appropriées.

En raison de son souci d'assurer un développement global, l'A.I.D.R. intervient dans les secteurs les plus divers de l'économie et fait appel à une réserve de spécialistes particulièrement polyvalente au point de vue technique.

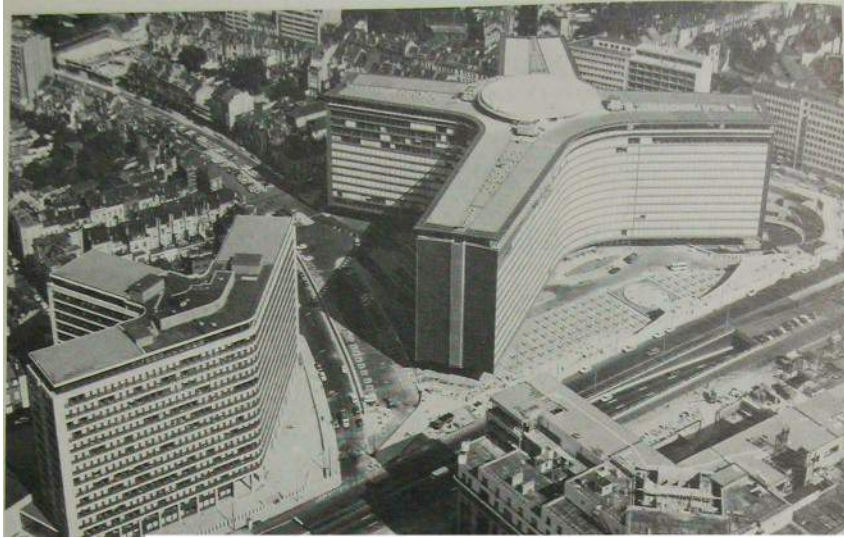
Principaux domaines d'interventions

L'expérience de l'A.I.D.R. s'applique aux domaines suivants :

1. L'hydraulique en milieu rural - politique de l'eau : adductions d'eau potable, gestion et entretien de ces adductions (y compris le traitement de l'eau); études et dossiers techniques, économiques et financiers: captage de sources et de rivières: forage de puits; formation de fontainiers, etc...
2. La construction en milieu rural et l'habitat: réalisation d'écoles, de dispensaires, de bâtiments administratifs et d'habitat amélioré par l'encadrement et la formation d'artisans et de petits entrepreneurs nationaux, ruraux ou urbains; recours à une technologie adaptée; mise en valeur maximale des matériaux locaux; enseignement rapide de ces techniques aux artisans locaux ou à des paysans non formés au départ.
3. La promotion de la petite et moyenne entreprise : formation d'artisans ruraux et d'entrepreneurs, tant au point de vue technique que de la gestion commerciale.

4. L'installation de populations migrantes et de réfugiés dans de nouveaux périmètres agricoles : études techniques, économiques et financières; organisation des transports: installation des nouveaux colons et assistance pendant les premières années tant au plan matériel (distribution de vivres de soudure) que technique et commercial (vente de cash crops, organisation de coopératives commerciales, etc...); création d'une infrastructure, de pistes, bâtiments, etc...
5. Le développement régional global : programmation du développement global avec le concours des paysans concernés, et aide à la réalisation sous tous ses aspects (voir 4).
6. Le développement de l'élevage, y compris par des fermes-pilotes procédant par échange de bétail avec les éleveurs environnants; amélioration de la race, couverture sanitaire, fabrication et commercialisation de pierres à lécher.
7. Les études : en liaison avec les secteurs précédents, ou même en dehors d'eux, l'A.I.D.R. dispose d'experts en programmation du développement et en évaluation des projets.
8. En matière d'énergie, l'A.I.D.R. effectue actuellement des essais d'application et de vulgarisation de l'énergie solaire, de production de gaz méthane à partir de déchets organiques, de fumier, d'algues et autres végétaux en utilisant les résidus comme engrais. D'autres sources d'énergie, comme la tourbe, font l'objet d'études préparatoires.

Janvier 1979



Modern and ancient Brussels.

Photo Inbel

WORLD FORUM OF

ASSOCIATIONS

Under the High Patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians

Brussels 23 - 27 June 1980

THE HISTORIAL FILE OF THE FORUM

« The commemoration of the founding of the Union of International Associations at the Brussels World Congress of 1910 evokes the pioneer days of international co-operation when private impetus bravely points the way to a world organization of nations ».

U Thant
Secretary General of the United Nations
(1961-1972)

Introduction

The present condition of international relations, whether public or private, results from a relatively recent historical past. It seemed essential in the preparation of our 1980 world Forum to follow back the evolution of the century through the two wars to the first World Congress of International Association as a point of departure at which was born the Union of International Associations. The historical file which we open here, with extracts from a study published by G P Speeckaert in 1970 on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the UAI, shows the distance and the difference which separate the first world associative assembly of 1910 from that of 1980.

Yesterday, before the era of international Organization, it was a veritable organically associative congress, which considered itself to be a continuing body. It was a congress of leaders of international associations, whether official or private, requested to report on the variety of activities : juridical, economic, professional and scientific. The general objective of the Congress was » the study of

international organization in all its fields and in all its forms » and effort was directed towards a form of international organization combining States and Associations. «The constituting elements of international organization are Nations on the one hand, and international associations on the other», (conclusions of the general report 1910).

To be objective, yesterday was also the time of a certain *altruism*, the term of French philosopher Auguste Comte, founder of a western school of positivist sociology.

As such it implied much for that time as a moral concept, charged with good intentions and a sense of disinterested human solidarity from a European centre and perspective.

Today an international system has been established world-wide, however it is to be assessed. As such it corresponds to a certain extent, but only to a certain extent, to be idea and efforts of the founding fathers of the UAI. In a sense the official network of international universal, specialized and regional organizations assumes currently the func-



**The first World Congress of International Associations as a point of departure
(9 - 11 May 1910)**

tion hoped for at the time of the first - continuing - Congress of 1910. As to the other part, namely to the private transnational network of nonprofit associations, the Charter of the United Nations gave them a role by recognizing the innovative principle of consultation and by establishing to that end a « consultative status » which has been developed within the framework of the Economic and Social Council and within the Specialized Agencies. Some thirty years of experience of this - consultative status » permit an evaluation of its methods and results which are satisfactory from some points of view and much less so from others, according to the political climate and the type of association affected. There is little risk of contradiction if one notes that in any case a veritable participation is still some distance away, with a few exceptions. However, the proposed restructuring of the United Nations towards a new economic order under the banner of development, indicate the strong possibility of a dimin-

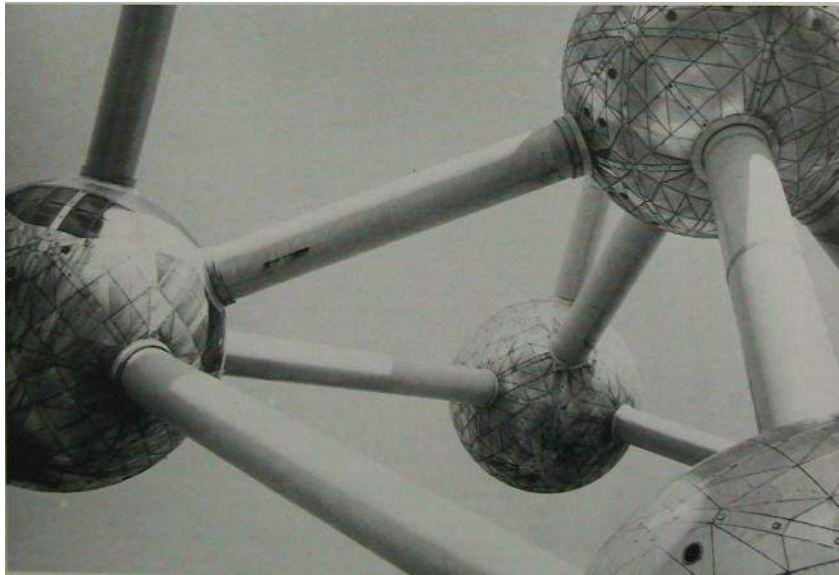
ution of the consultative function despite the fact that the general interest demands its amendment in the absence of any possible revision. This situation will be one of the major concerns of the 1980 Forum and the unique occasion for associations to make known their views, even before the debate which, needless to say, will not be able to bring them all together. But the conclusions of the debate can at least be communicated to them and to interact with us by correspondence to the extent desired.

The 1980 Forum is, at the other end of the century, the democratic pathway « from international to transnational ». Our historical file constitutes the best of guides as much for the organizers and conceptual framers of the Forum as for the participants of every kind and discipline.

Reprinted here are successively: the letter of invitation to the 1910 Congress, its programme presented as a continuing activity. Readers will be able to distin-

guish what has been achieved from what remains to be achieved, what proved to be only of passing interest as opposed to what remains of continuing interest. The 1980 Forum will be the occasion for an expression of recognition and gratitude to the founding fathers of international organization for their world vision and their presentiment of universal interdependence. But when a Paul Otlet, aged by international activity, assessed the achievement of his life by writing « Monde » in 1935, even if he could not imagine the rapid evolution of the century, at least he knew that history in its continuing evolution is a succession of moments and that it is right to enact in time the necessary changes. Thus the organizers and participants of the 1980 Forum will honor the memory of their predecessors by moving steadily forward on a broad front towards the new dimensions and components of the international order of the present time.

R.F.



The Atomium, emblem of the 1958 World's Fair, remains on the sights of Brussels.

Photo: Inbel

THE UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Its origin, aims and first activities (1907-1944)

by Georges Patrick Speeckaert

INTRODUCTION

The first few international organizations came into being gradually shortly after the Congress of Vienna: only six were created between 1815 and 1849, and twenty-nine between 1850 and 1869.

The number of international congresses held during the same periods was fourteen and one hundred and twenty-two respectively.

Then the movement began to speed up. Yet, in 1900, there were still only 208 international organizations, 186 of which were established in Europe, 17 in North America, 2 in South America, 2 in Asia, and 1 in Afrika. Twelve per cent of them were intergovernmental bodies.

The four years 1900 to 1904 witnessed the founding of 61 other international non-governmental organizations - which were known as international associations until the United Nations came into existence in 1945 - and 5 more intergovernmental bodies. During the period 1905-1909, the figures were 131 and 4 respectively; from 1910 to 1914, they were 112 and 4.

It was only from 1904 on that the annual number of international congresses finally rose to more than one hundred. Today (1970), it is in excess of 4,000 a year. It should also be remembered that throughout the pre-1914 period, Belgium was the main host country of the international movement, and alone welcomed one-quarter - and sometimes even one-third - of the international organizations. In 1914 their number stood at about 500; today it is about to pass the figure of 3,000, ten per cent of which are of the intergovernmental kind.

I. ITS AIMS

Sociology

In 1907 Cyrille Van Overbergh, Director General of Higher Education, Science and Literature of the Belgian Ministry of Science and Art, and Director of the « International Sociological Movement », wrote in the preface to a survey on « International Association », published by the Belgian Sociological Society:

« Among the various social structures, there is one which is capturing the attention of the civilized world to a growing extent; it is developing and growing under our very eyes, with a speed and fertility that prove its response to a growing need: this is the international association in the present-day sense of the term, one of the most characteristics expressions of solidarity among nations and, one might say, the compound essence of the concept of internationalism in its highest and most fruitful expression ».

'Here we should pause a moment at the word internationalism, which is now obsolete, but which was widely used in the first documents published by the UAI.

A recent and fascinating neologism, to the intellectual elite of the early twentieth century it recalled a notion of a newly born civilization, a new organization of society. It was also used to designate « the study of international affairs and their organic coordination ».

The following fact seems to me to be a revealing one. On 6th May 1910, in honour of the people participating in the 1st World Congress of International Associations which was to lead to the foundation of the Union of International Associa-

tions, a reception was held at the Sociological Institute in Brussels. Mr. Maxwell, Director of the latter, gave a lecture on the relationship between sociology and internationalism, in which he stated : « Sociology is the study of life. There can be no possibility of a social world without providing for some form of organization, and consequently sociology is very close to internationalism, both in practice and in theory. There is growing concern about what the people will be like in respect of whom the laws are being made; a policy based on science should end up by internationalising the effort ».



Auguste Beernaert, Minister of State, Chairman of the Interparliamentary Union, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1909. Chairman of the 1st World Congress of International Associations, in Brussels in 1920.

Extracts from a glance at sixty years of activity of UAI (1910-1970)

To the founders of the UAI. « internationalism is a science insofar as it observes and theorises international affairs: it is a social doctrine insofar as it attempts to point up the aims which should be assigned to the human society, to search for the means of achieving those aims and to express them in rules; it is an art and a social policy insofar as it attempts to apply those rules and to convert its precepts into practice ».

And as they assigned to the UAI the task of assessing and describing the degree of internationalism prevailing throughout the world, they gave it the aim of pointing up a concept of internationalism and a programme for its implementation.

A fairly detailed document published in August 1921 clarifies the concept notably by indicating that « internationalism is opposed to other doctrines » such as - and we quote from the actual text - « the militarist philosophy which is convinced of the necessity and the beneficial character of opposition between States, a theory which leads to war; the » statist theory » which raises the State to the rank of supreme expression of the social ideal and the maintenance and development of its strength to the status of supreme purpose, as also the extension of its territory and authority; the « nationalist theory - which rests on narrow patriotism and leaves no room for reasoning, which admires one particular nation to the exclusion of all others and is convinced of the providential nature of one particular State's mission in the world ». Yet we should add at once that this brand of internationalism was designed to be quite different from unitary « cosmopolitanism » which regarded the whole of mankind as a single social community irrespective of national groupings.

On the first page of the 1908-1909 edition of the - *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* ». in an article entitled « Internationalism as a Science », Alfred Fried wrote : - Internationalism as a science is of very recent origin. It is based on the concept of international co-operation considered from the standpoint of its causes and its essence... Internationalism, as it appears today, is far from seeking the mechanical blending of individual nations or the abolition of peoples and homelands. Quite the contrary : it is based on nations and homelands and derives from these formations the strength and basis for its existence. By uniting the isolated nations in a common task aimed at attaining a superior culture, and to ensure a more effective representation of the individual interests of all homelands, internationalism first wishes to help in the progressive development of those homelands, the advancement of

the vital value and grandeur of each nation; it does not seek to abolish the homelands, but rather, through the accumulated effect of work in common, through the regular exchange of their output, to ensure that they enjoy greater wellbeing and security. In actual fact, internationalism is a higher, nobler form of patriotism ».

In this passage, which was intended to refute such accusations as « enemies of the nations », « traitors to their country » which were then being hurled against the internationalists, the concept of co-operation in development will not fail to strike the reader.

Similarly, in the report of the 2nd World Congress of International Associations, held in Ghent and Brussels in 1913, we read that : « The Congress has also dissipated the last lingering doubt that may still have existed in some minds regarding the possibility of combining the legitimate interests of nationalism with those of internationalism. Far from aiming at a colourless, levelling brand of cosmopolitanism, internationalism - of which the Congress is the organic expression - rests on the existence of the national communities themselves. It respects them and would like to see them develop, just as within a single nation it is permissible to hope for the development of the various communities of which it consists and the human individuals who are part of those communities

« It is through increasingly close contacts between nations, the pooling of their experience and achievements, that internationalism will achieve its greatness and strength. Thus, from all the reconciled, united national civilizations, a universal civilization will gradually develop ».

The fundamental concept which led to the institution of the UAI is clarified as follows in the same report of the 1913 Congress :

« The effort must first be directed towards the development of the International Associations as these constitute the social structure which best responds to the organizational needs of the universal society ».

It seems interesting to linger awhile over these concepts which may seem rather outmoded today, but which, at the time when the UAI came into existence, were the subject of great controversy. Even in those days it was necessary to restate them since, as Guizot said, « yesterday's history is the least known and this morning's the soonest forgotten ». But those quotations are still extraordinarily topical, both as to the thought and the way in which it is expressed in words such as welfare, well-being, security, united civilizations, development.

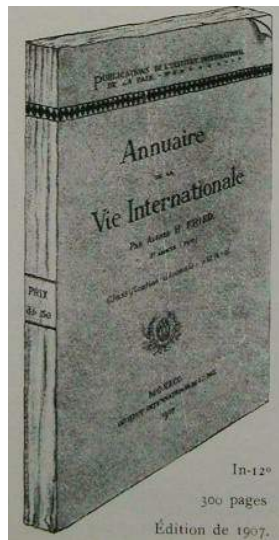
It was also necessary to quote these excerpts from the numerous texts on the subject published by the UAI in order to make for a better understanding of the fundamental concept which brought the UAI into existence, and which is set out as follows in the report on its 1913 Congress :

« To accomplish these tasks, a central body is necessary. This body is the Union of International Associations with its World Congress, a representational and debating organization, and its executive body the Central Bureau ».

Documentation

Especially during the period preceding the foundation of the UAI, it was considered that one of the important tasks of the international associations was to ensure that documentation on matters coming within their competency should be established and organized on a universal basis.

One might even say that the basis for the increasingly close relations between the international associations, and which led to the creation in 1908 of the Central Bureau of International Associations (which became the UAI Secretariat after 1919) was their concern to arrive at an efficient organization of documentation accruing from the international associations by relying on the services of the International



Bibliographical Institute, founded in 1895, and which itself may be claimed to have led to the creation of the UAL. It will be recalled that Henri La Fontaine and Paul Otlet in 1905 were the directors-general of that Institute, and that same year submitted a joint report to the 4th International Conference on Bibliography and Documentation held in Brussels, dealing with « The Present State of Bibliographical Affairs and the International Organization of Documentation ». Very soon the target was widened to embrace the collection and distribution of a wealth of documentation on all the associations, meetings and publications that were international in character. Then the ambition slowly developed of organizing a world documentation centre, to be fed and developed through the co-operation of all organizations which produced or utilized such documents. Furthermore, from 1908 on plans were afoot to add another department to the Central Bureau dealing with information on international bodies and on affairs connected with internationalism. In 1920 there was talk of creating « a general publication and documentation system that would unite in one vast network all the most important study and research centres so as to co-ordinate scientific information and ensure its widest possible distribution ».

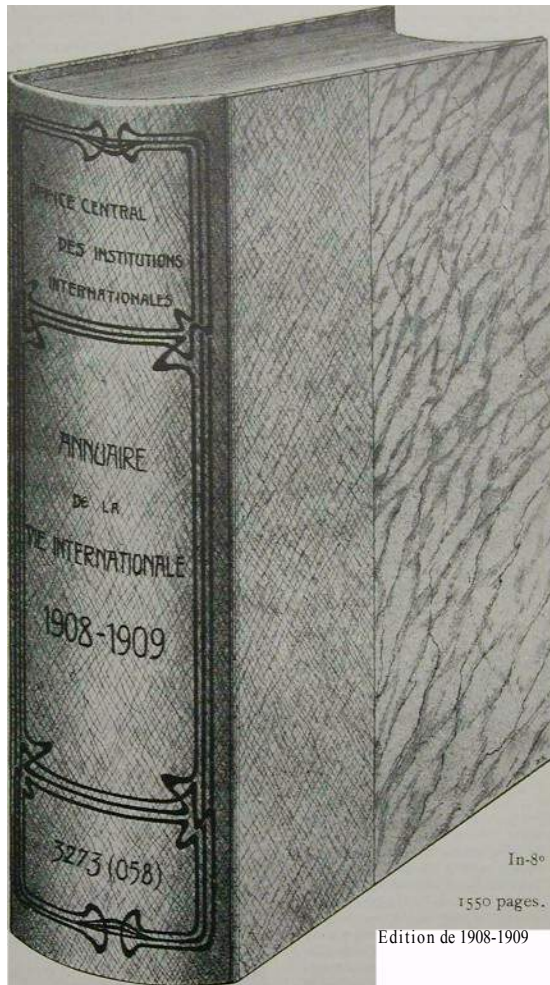
Co-ordination and Co-operation

The objectives of a documentary and sociological nature were rounded off by that of promoting co-ordination and co-operation between international associations. Right from the start, the words co-ordination and co-operation caused alarm in many minds.

The Chairman of the 1st World Congress of International Associations, Auguste A.

Beermaert, a Minister of State and President of the Interparliamentary Union, strove lucidly to clear up misconceptions by stating in his opening speech, after reviewing many instances of the work done by international bodies :

« We see, therefore, that the question is one of a vast-movement of ideas, observations and studies, and the extent to which it is growing in parallel to the ceaseless development of people-to-people relations and the breathtaking advance of science. And after that, is it still necessary for me to make a great effort to demonstrate the utility of co-ordinating all those energies and get them to apply similar methods so that each may benefit from the executive power of the whole ? Each association must retain its autonomy and its own character, just as the establishment of interparliamentary relations in no way affects the absolute independence of the States whose nationals are members of that movement.



But the charting of an agreement is only one of the ways in which autonomous initiative is exercised. And an agreement of this kind is equally desirable for the unity of effort and for the simplification of means... »

In the article « International affairs and the drive to organize them - written in 1912 by Henri La Fontaine and Paul Otlet, mentioned in the first few lines of this

article, the objective is defined as follows:

« In parallel to the federation of individual bodies, a géméné federation of work is taking place, based on co-operation and co-ordination.

« Co-operation is based on combined programmes, collective aims charted by mutual agreement, and concerted views on the best means of implementing them.

« Co-operation and co-ordination between International Associations may be directed either towards the purpose of their work (a purpose common to several of them) or towards their methods (unification of documents, unified systems, unitary work factors), or again on the conditions in which the work is done (co-operation to provide the means of doing work at one time and for the benefit of all, that would be in excess of the capabilities or means open to individual bodies) ».

The same article goes on to stress the need for co-operation between the international associations and intergovernmental bodies. It underlines that « one of the most important tasks of the International Associations is drawing up rules and regulations. Agreements between States is nearly always directed towards this end. But where private associations are concerned, the place occupied by rules and regulations is constantly growing ».

Edited in 1914, the programme of the 3rd World Congress, which should have taken place in 1915 at San Francisco, expresses the wish that « in future, there shall no longer be any field of work or research which is not represented by an international association; that all functions which are part of the life of nations should effectively be scrutinized by appropriate bodies, and that connections should be established between them, so that all of them may co-operate in the general organization of the world ».

Peace

The following story is told by Cyrille Van Overbergh in an article published in 1912 in the magazine « La Vie Internationale ». It should be recalled that he was at the time one of the Secretaries-General in question :

« The Secretaries-General of the Central Bureau of International Associations can hardly ever meet one another without giving each other the good news that a new international body has been founded - to such an extent that quite recently, at a pacifist meeting one of us was talking about progress in this field, an eminent Statesman cried : But that's the real positive basis of international pacifism. To unite against war is all very well, but the union has a negative target. It is far better to unite in founding international associations, in multiplying and developing them : I hail this course as the most fruitful kind of civilizing pacifism ». The idea is voiced here in the terminology and atmosphere of an age when the cream of all nations, large and small, sought through diplomatic conferences, congresses and multifarious associations, for the basis of a durable peace edified on a foundation of law, arbitration and disarmament. But the idea itself -

peace through the international organizations - which had, moreover, already been put forward at the 1907 Peace Conference in The Hague, was undoubtedly one of the major concepts which guided the work of the Union of International Associations from the time of its foundation.

It is rather surprisingly symbolized by the fact that two of the three authors of the 1908-1909 edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations, which in those days was called « L'Annuaire de la Vie Internationale », were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize : Alfred A. Fried In 1911, and

LISTE CHRONOLOGIQUE
DES
RÉUNIONS INTERNATIONALES
CONGRÈS, CONFÉRENCES,
ASSEMBLÉES, SESSIONS, CONVENTS

DATES.	OBJET.	VILLES.
1843.06.21/24	Cg. I. de la Paix.	Londres.
1846.08.19/09.02	Cg. I. de l'Alliance évangélique.	Londres.
18.16.09.28.30	Cg. I. pénitentiaire.	Francforts/M.
1847.09.16/18	Cg. I. des économistes.	Bruxelles.
1847.09.20/13	Cg. I. pénitentiaire.	Bruxelles.
1848.09.21/24	Cg. I. d'agriculture.	Bruxelles.
1848.09.20/22	Cg. I. de la Pais.	Bruxelles
1849.08.22/24	Cg I. de la Paix.	Paris.
1850.08.22/24	Cg. I. de la Paix.	Francfort s/M.
1851.	Cg. I. de l'Alliance évangélique.	Londres.
1851.07.22/24	Cg. I. de la Paix.	Londres.
1851.07.27/	Cf. I. sanitaire	Paris.
1852.09.30/22	Cg G. d'hygiène.	Bruxelles.
1853.08.23/09.08	Cg. I. des observ météo. à la mer.	Bruxelles.
1833.09.19/22	Cg. G. de statistique.	Bruxelles.
1853.10.12/13	Cg. t. de la Paix.	Edimbourg.
1855	Cf. U. des Un chrét de jeunes gens.	Paris.
1855.08.22/	Cg. I. de l'Alliance évangélique.	Paris.
1855.09.10/15	Cg. I. de statistique.	Paris.
1856.09.15/20	Cg. I. de bienfaisance.	Bruxelles.
1856.09.22/25	Cg. I. des réformes douanières.	Bruxelles.
1857.	Cf. I. des chrétiens évangéliques.	Berlin.
1857.08.31/09.05	Cg. I. de statistique.	Vienne.
1857.09.13/16	Cg. I. d'ophtalmologie.	Bruxelles.
1857.09.14/18	Cg. I. de bienfaisance.	Francfort s/M.
1858.	Cf. U. des Un. chrét. de jeunes gens.	Genève.
1858.09.27/30	Cg. I. de la propr. litter, et art.	Bruxelles.
1859	Cf. I. sanitaire.	Paris.
1860.07.16/20	Cg. I. de statistique.	Londres.
1860.07.30.08.02	Cg. I. des soc protect. des animaux.	Dresde.
1860.09.12/16	Cg. I de brasserie.	Bruxelles.
1861.08.19/21	Cg. U. artistique.	Anvers.
1861.09.01/12	Cg. I. de l'Alliance évangélique.	Genève.
1862.	Cg. U. des Un chrét. de jeunes gens.	Londres.

Henri La Fontaine in 1913, not of course for their work as editors of the Yearbook alone.

It is also symbolized by the fact that the Yearbook was published jointly by the General Bureau of International Organizations, the International Bibliographical Institute and the International Peace Institute; and by the fact that the next edition -that of 1910-1911 -was published in co-operation with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Let us add at this point, leaving aside for a moment the chronological framework we have followed up to now, that underlying all these activities and projects undertaken since 1910 by the Union of International Associations, the idea of peace through international organizations has just regained pride of place in the UAI's future programme as result of the recommendation made to Unesco by one of the Soviet members of the UAI, Professor A. Kovalsky.

II. THE MILESTONES

The history of the UAI can be divided into three phases, each of which is delimited by the world wars.

1st phase

It dates back in fact to July 1906, a year in which the few international bodies which had their headquarters in Brussels began to draw closer to one another. This was just after the World Development Congress in Mons (1905) and on the eve of the Hague Conference (1907). On 4th June 1907, the representatives of twenty or so associations decided to set up the General Bureau of International Organizations. This was officially founded, under the patronage of the Belgian Government, by the General Assembly of 29th January 1908, during which it was decided to organize a World Congress of International Associations, to be held in Brussels in 1910. The Congress, which ended in a report totalling 1,246 pages, attracted a great deal of attention. It was held from 9th to 11th May 1910 in the Palace of the Academies, Brussels, under the presidency of Auguste Beernaert, 1909 Laureate of the Nobel Peace Prize, a former Prime Minister, the President and representative of the Interparliamentary Union, Prince Roland Bonaparte; Mr. Clunet, President of the Institute of International Law, Mr. Gobat, 1902 Laureate of the Nobel Peace Prize and a delegate of the International Peace Bureau; Mr. Guillaume, President of the French Commission on Electrotechnical Terminology; Mr. Wilhelm Ostwald, 1909 Laureate of the Nobel Chemistry Prize and President of the International Association of Chemical Societies; and Mr. Ernest Solvay were the vice-Chairmen of the Congress.

Delegates representing 132 international associations, 13 governments, several dozen other associations, and five Nobel Prizewinners took part. This 1st World Congress of International Associations led to the foundation of the UAI. The three Secretaries-General of the Congress: Henri La Fontaine, Paul Otlet and Cyrille Van Overbergh, became the Secretaries-General of the new body. The structure of the UAI was as follows: The World Congress, to be held every three years; the International Council, composed of delegates of the international associations, meeting every year; and the Central Bureau as the UAI's executive body.

The 2nd World Congress took place in Ghent and Brussels from 15th to 18th June 1913, under the presidency of Mr. Cooreman, Minister of State and President of the International Congress of Administrative Sciences. It was attended by delegates from 169 international associations and 22 governments. The work of the Congress, the report on which runs to 1,264 pages, consecrates the results achieved by the first Congress and was « a new milestone along the road to international organization through the unrestricted co-operation of the associations, aided by the States ». The 3rd World Congress, preparations for which were interrupted by the outbreak of war, was to have been held in San Francisco in 1915 within the framework of the Exhibition designed to commemorate the centenary of peace between the United States and Great Britain and to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal.

In 1914 the UAI had federated 230 international non-governmental organizations, or rather more than half the total number existing at that time.

2nd phase

During World War I, the UAI maintained a relative amount of internal activity, but its directors published a number of studies abroad aimed at the organization of the League of Nations. (H. La Fontaine, *The Great Solution*, 1915; Paul Otlet, *Les Problèmes internationaux et la guerre*, 1916; *Constitution mondiale de la Société des Nations*, 1917).

In this respect, a seven-page memorandum by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, classified as Council document No. A.43 (B) 1421, communicated on 5th September 1921 to the member States of the League and to the delegates of the Assembly, on the subject of « Educational Activities and Co-ordination of Intellectual Work accomplished by the Union of International Associations », underlined in the following terms the support given by the UAI to the institution of the League of Nations:

« The principles and ambition of the Union of International Associations were consecrated by the formation of the League. The very nature of the work carried out by the Union of International Associations before the war rendered it indirectly and within the meats at its disposal, one of the promoters of the League of Nations. It had already expressly declared at one of the Congresses that the principle of a League of Nations was the ultimate end of all international movements. During the war the leaders of the Union drew up drafts of a Covenant and of an international constitution ».

This memorandum paid tribute to the importance of the bodies and collective organization grouped around the UAI, the natures of which it summarised as well as the debt they owed to Henri La Fontaine and Paul Otlet. It concluded with the following passage:

» Surveying as a whole the picture we have just drawn, the work of the founders of the Union of International Associations, a work of documentation and information, of co-ordination of effort, of general education, appears as a vast enterprise of international intellectual organization, characterised by the breadth of its conception and design. Its action is twofold as regards principles; it owes to the logical force of the ideas which it has brought forward an educative influence which is highly conducive to the development of the ideas of union and international organization. As regards facts, it has proved its efficacy by the institutions which it has created. The Union of International Associations, its Congresses, the publications connected with them, and the International University, form particularly effective instruments for the « diffusion of a broad spirit of understanding and world-wide co-operation ». The League of Nations should regard these institutions to-day as most valuable organs of collaboration.

Already on 5th January 1919, a meeting of UAI delegates held in Paris laid down the terms of a memorandum addressed to the Peace Conference delegates containing a projected World Charter of Intellectual and Moral Interests. Mr. Paul Hymans, who represented Belgium at the Peace Conference, was the first to present intellectual co-operation as an important factor in the work to be accomplished by the League of Nations, and proposed that an International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be set up. But at that time his proposal was not adopted.

The 3rd World Congress of International Associations, held in Brussels in August 1920, debated and worked out the plan for an organization of intellectual activity to be implemented in co-operation with the League of Nations.



The author summarizes a series of propositions which, starting with the UAI, resulted at the time of the League of Nations in the International Commission for Intellectual Cooperation, and at the time of the United Nations Organization in UNESCO - and more recently in the University of the United Nations.

The 3rd Congress of International Associations, in which over 100 of them participated, took place at the same time as the first session of the International University. The 4th Congress of International Associations was held at the University of Genève, 8-9 September 1924 under the chairmanship of Edouard Claparède and Henri La Fontaine, and with the participation of 50 international organizations.

The League of Nations was represented by its Deputy Secretary General M. Nittobé. A 5th Congress was held 17-19 July 1927.

But times had changed. The pioneering generation had been replaced by the international civil service. Henri La Fontaine and Paul Otlet continued their efforts until the war, with limited means but with admirable tenacity which was most evident in their major speciality, namely documentation.

Disappearing into History, they departed together as spiritual partners just as they had lived, the first in 1943, the second in 1944.

The final gesture of the Nobel Peace Laureate of 1913 was to bequeath his fortune and his library in two equal parts to the UAI and to the International Peace Bureau.

WORLD'S CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

BRUSSELS, MAY 1910.

Letter of Invitation.

We have the honour of inviting you to take in a World's Congress of International Associations, which will be held in Brussels in the month of May 1910.

The object of the Congress is to be the study of the international organization in all branches of knowledge and under all its forms : science and art; law and political organization; social work and economics.

The international organization is due to a vast and continuous movement. Secular in its origin, it has, of late years, acquired an immense development. It tends towards much greater cooperation between similar groups in all countries; to the extension of a greater acquisition of knowledge and of technique throughout the world; to the unification of methods and to international agreements on all points, where possible, and recognised as desirable.

International Associations have become the centralising organs of this movement; whether official or private, created by the union of States, or formed by the drawing together of national federations of free initiative, it is to them that we owe the results which have transformed the world's mode of living : the universal post; the extension of the decimal metric system to all relations; the co-ordination beyond the frontiers of railway services and navigation; the international law applicable to all the judicial relations of persons and property; the arbitration between nations substituting the reign of peace to the decisions of war the inter-parliamentary discussions of great world's interests; co-operation, charity

and assurance, extending to all countries the sphere of solidarity and fraternity; the shelter to the public health from great scourges, gained by concerted hygienic measures; the works of art and books protected internationally, exchanged, lent, and the documentation universalised; science studied in common, and, by the contributions of partial results obtained by workers in all countries, constituted into a universal synthesis of knowledge.

Assembled in regular sessions the leaders of the International Associations and those who participate in their duties is a new undertaking. That such is expected to produce considerable results cannot but be convincing.

The aim of the Congress is, in reality, manifold.

At first, it is bringing together men who have lived in contact with international realities. They have a reciprocal interest in exchanging the fruits of their experience, regarding the means to employ and the methods to set in action for the development and the management of the Association confided to their care.

Then follows the research of the harmony and co-ordination between the views and the activity of so many diverse works, which are often developed without even suspecting how they could be able to cooperate between themselves, to aid each other and to fix the boundary of their sphere of action, to interest oneself more, either by proceeding in a given direction or by causing the creation of new complementary and auxiliary organisms.

Lastly and above all, there is a great utility to confide to a central Congress the work which is common to so many Associations and international Congresses: the organization of the international life, in which, but upon a more vast scale, are found the same functions and the same problems as in the national life. To study them, to formulate and to proclaim them, taking into account their reciprocal relations, is it not a task which naturally falls to the united international Association, which constitute, at the present moment, the highest representation of worldly interests and civilisation ?

Called of to be the first of a series of special international Congresses (themselves convokated at Brussels in 1910, as it traditional in a year of universal Exposition) the World's International Association's

congress cannot fail to exercise an efficacious effect on their action and on their work.

We dare to hope, Gentlemen, that it will be agreeable for you to participate in and to contribute to its success, by bringing to it the precious collaboration of your science and your experience, for the specialities which you represent.

This collaboration would be realised notably by presenting to the Congress, a general report of your organization, your programme, your works, the methods which you apply, the results which you have obtained, your desiderata relative to the co-operation with other associations.

In addition to such report, some particular communications upon special points of

the programme are solicited, as much from yourselves alone, as from your competent members.

The following notices shows the organization of the Congress and the provisional programme which has been decided upon. The Congress has been prepared by two publications; viz : *l'Enquête sur l'Association Internationale* (Enquiry on the structure of the International Association), the first volume of which has appeared containing the monography of 18 associations; *l'Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* (Annual of the International Life) a work of more than 1500 pages, which comprises notices on 150 associations, on each of which is given, with an analysis or the reproduction of its statutes, a summary sketch of its history and its works.

Programme of the Congress of 1910.

The following questions brought to notice and examined in reports published previous to the Congress, will be discussed in the General Assembly. This programme is provisional; other questions might be added to it. All the questions of the permanent programme can become subjects for communication.

1. Cooperation between the International Associations;

2. The juridical system of the International Associations (legal recognition, civil personification, etc.);

3. The international systems of unities in sciences and in technical services (unification and coordination of systems; the metrical system; the system C.G.S.; the types and the standardisation);

4. The types of international organisms

(compared examination; advantages and inconveniences of the present system);

5. The international Associations and the organization of bibliography and documentation;

6. Scientific terminology and international languages (systematic terminology of sciences, notation, signals, international languages, scientific translations).



His Majesty the King Albert 1st attending the opening ceremony of the 1st Maritime Congress held in Brussels the 5-6 June 1910.

NGO OPERATIONAL TASKS AND PROBLEMS :

A Checklist for Improving Efficiency and Effectiveness

Part One

by David Norton Smith* and Barbara Lynn Smith**

Introduction

This is the first of three parts of an extensive checklist of task performance areas that can and often do face the Transnational Association (referred to here as « NGO »). The compilation of this list was based on an extensive review of both empirical and theoretical literature on transnational organizations as well as voluntary organizations at lower territorial levels and the nature of complex or formal organizations in general. No claim is made that the list is complete, although we have attempted to make it as comprehensive as possible within the limits of our own resources and capabilities. If the operational tasks listed herein are being performed adequately by an NGO, then they do not constitute « problems » in the conventional sense of problems understood as a special set of circumstances considered undesirable and requiring resolution or elimination. However, in a broader sense, each of the task performance areas included in the checklist constitutes an on-going problem potentially if it is not continually dealt with in an appropriate manner. Thus, those NGO operational tasks that are currently non-problematic can at any moment become problems for an NGO. The remainder of the checklist of tasks that are currently not being dealt with satisfactorily by an NGO, for whatever reasons, can be clearly designated as operational problems for the given NGO. The principal exception to this statement is that some of the task performance areas mentioned in the checklist become gradually more important and eventually crucial as the size of the NGO increases. For very small NGOs, various of the checklist tasks may be of relatively minor importance, although the majority of items are to some degree relevant to NGOs of all sizes, we would argue.

Suggested Initial Use

One important use of the present checklist is to evaluate informally one's own NGO in terms of the checklist items. A first thoughtful reading of the list can be made in order to identify those task performance areas which are, at the present stage of an NGO's development, not particularly relevant because of its size or purposes. Next, taking the remaining items of the checklist, a second and more carefully documented and cross-checked reading can be performed to identify tentatively those tasks which the NGO seems to be performing well enough, those tasks where there is great room for improvement in the NGO's performance, and those areas where the NGO has virtually neglected performance. This tentative categorization of the task performance areas should then be subjected to thoughtful discussion and, where possible, empirical evaluation by the board, officers, and principal staff of the NGO.

This review should optimally be performed first individually and independently by the NGO representatives involved.

After the results of the « secret ballot » evaluations and comments are collated (made easier by the use of a five-point scale for ranking each item in terms of NGO performance), group discussions can be held to consider the results of this exercise and its implications. Such a discussion should take place during several separate sessions or over the course of a day or two. The focus should be on the implications of this kind of informal evaluation for current operations, for short-term future planning, as well as for intermediate and longer term planning and resource allocation within the NGO. Methods of implementation can also be discussed as part of this process. The performance of the informal evaluation can

be aided, in many cases, by the assistance of knowledgeable and objective «outsiders», whether leaders of other NGOs, organizational consultants, or others. A still more objective organizational evaluation would be directed by an external consultant or organization, but in conjunction with the organization's (NGO's) leadership and staff.



By taking flight from the organisational structure, the NGO leader willing to take risks and soar to higher

Photo : B. Smith.

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Non-Ritualistic Implementation

The foregoing process can be performed by an NGO, apparently in good faith but actually as pure ritual, if the **process** of evaluation and follow-through ends with the discussion suggested above. There is a well-documented tendency for organizations to resist change of any sort in their operations and customary procedures. To avert such tendencies, the NGO needs to create an atmosphere of commitment to better achievement of the NGO's ultimate aims through continuing organizational self-renewal. If this is not done, the process will have been a kind of ritualistic farce of evaluation rather than an evaluation process that leads to improved NGO operation and effectiveness. Most, if not all, of the participants in the process will leave this type of evaluation behind feeling very virtuous about their efficiency and effectiveness - while continuing « business as usual ».

What is needed in order to have non-ritualistic implementation is the formation of some sort of task force or committee delegated the responsibility of facilitating the implementation of suggested changes to improve NGO efficiency and effectiveness. Such a task force or committee may have any of a variety of

names - » self-renewal **task force** », « evaluation/implementation committee », » new directions task force », » organizational **improvement** committee ».

But whatever its name, it should have or establish :

- a set of realistic goals for change
- a timetable for such changes to take place
- a specification of necessary changes in resource allocations (e.g., staff time, facilities, funds, etc)
- a program of in-depth orientation for all those members of the NGO plus staff and officers most likely to be effected by the changes
- an individual specifically designated to monitor regularly the progress toward each major aspect of change
- agreed upon criteria for successful change in a particular area or direction
- a program of continual two-way feedback and communication between the task force/committee and the rest of the organization during the period of its existence.

The task force or committee itself should consist of representatives of various levels and types of positions within the NGO as well as one or two external knowledgeable individuals to insert objectivity at certain points where it might

otherwise be lacking. At the end of a fixed period (e.g., two or three years), the group should make a summary report of progress to date in all areas of intended change and go out of existence, with the entire evaluation process begun again ideally. In this way, NGOs can engage in a continuing series of cycles of evaluation, self-renewal, and adaptation to changing circumstances and needs, both internal and external. Like a plant an NGO that is tended, growing and adapting, will survive and be a contribution to the environment of humankind.

Principle Checklist Categories

The checklist for NGO Operational Tasks and Problems includes the following main categories :

- Financial Resource Functions
 - Planning Functions
 - General Leadership, Management and Control Functions
 - Human Resource Personnel Functions
 - Evaluation, Research and Information Functions
 - External Relations Functions
 - Direct Service (Production) Functions
- In this article (Part One) we will deal with the first three categories, leaving the next four to be covered in the subsequent Parts Two and Three.



Parasitic growths are attractive and interesting at first, and can be difficult to diagnose. But it allowed to continue their relationship to the NGO they will have an unhealthy, weakening, and perhaps fatal effect.

Photo : US forest service

NGO TASK/PROBLEM CHECK LIST - Part One

A. Budget Preparation/Planning

1. income estimates
2. cash flow estimates
3. expense estimates
4. debt need estimates : projections of debt accumulation need (what borrowed money - credit - will be needed)
5. cost-effectiveness estimates for program effectiveness: cost-benefit analyses
6. overall budget planning
7. adjustments of budget as required by circumstances, change, etc.

B. Financial Management

1. cash flow management
2. loan arrangements, including repayment
3. property procural and disposal, including purchasing, rental of equipment, materials, services, etc.
4. accounts receivable and payable, including billing and bill-paying
5. payroll management
6. encouragement of cost control
7. endowment/ investment management
8. grant/contract management

C. Accounting

1. establishment of accounting practices and methods
2. daily accounting /book keeping
3. audit arrangements of financial records
4. financial reports; preparation at required intervals or when requested.

D. Property Maintenance

1. physical maintenance of buildings and grounds including renovations
2. cleaning offices and other work or activity spaces

I. FINANCIAL RESOURCE FUNCTIONS

3. equipment maintenance and repair
4. physical security and protection
5. location change, including rental, purchase or construction of a new physical space
6. facilities/equipment sharing with other

E. Fundraising

1. overall fundraising analysis
determine ideal /possible funding source mix and need for reduction or increase in elements of present mix (e.g., reduction of over-dependence on one or a few large donors/sources); set fundraising priorities
2. identify funding sources
determine most relevant and major external funding sources (foundations, government agencies, etc.)
3. develop funding source network
cultivate relationships with major, relevant overlapping interests; influence the interests and priority setting of these sources
4. develop fundraising skills
develop skills in grant/contract proposal writing, presentation and follow-up skills; develop other grantsmanship/fundraising skills
5. increase general support
develop increased small scale member support, and support from clients, contributors or the public; design and direct campaigns to obtain increased support
6. increase special support
develop special fundraising events to raise special sources of financial support (e.g., cultural events, dinners, etc.); design and direct such events
7. increase government and IGO support
develop government contact network; write proposals for government grants or contracts; do same for IGOs
8. increase foundation/charitable support
develop contact network by personal con-

tacts, meetings, letters and proposals to seek support from corporate philanthropy sources, foundations, charitable organizations, and individual major benefactors (benefactors living philanthropists)

9. increase corporate/professional service support
develop support lines from businesses, corporations, or professional firms for supply contributions of executive or professional services, computer time, mailing lists, network sharing, and material goods; focus especially on Multi-Nationals

F. Finance Training

1. financial/fundraising workshops; organize training in problems and techniques of fundraising
2. property maintenance/security workshops; organize training in use of facilities and equipment, and security practices
3. financial record keeping workshops; organize workshops on record keeping
4. cost-control workshops; organize workshops in techniques of cost-control

G. Finances Evaluation

1. overall accountability/responsibility
nance of responsibility as an organization by:
a. insurance on major leaders, general liability insurance, bonding, embezzlement liability insurance
b. check contract/grant fulfillment or return of funds
c. check proper use of funds within organization
2. budget preparation/planning practices
3. financial management practices
4. accounting practices
5. property maintenance practices
6. fundraising practices and activities
7. financial training practices

II. PLANNING FUNCTIONS

A. Formation and Structure of Organization

initial organization set-up; build and develop organization by increasing and improving programs, collaboration projects and networking

B. Establish Purposes and Broad Aims of the Organization

clarify ambiguities and narrow the focus of the organization to aims that are feasible to accomplish, readily communicable to others (including the public), and likely to generate interest and enthusiasm because of their relevance to human and societal needs

C. Set General Goals and Objectives Consistent with Broad Aims

determine long and short term general goals and objectives which are feasible: develop a general organizational policy regarding methods

D. Establish Specific Programs and Projects Consistent with General Goals

develop specific organizational policies for program implementation; determine methods, tactics, and approaches for program and project implementation

E. Redesign Structure and Governance Process as Needed

establish new management/governance structure if needed; design new internal structure (macro- and micro-level) when needed

F. Monitor Possible Changes in Purposes and Aims and Plan Accordingly

determine direction of organization if possibly changed; determine if changes in aims or purposes have occurred, and their fit with original aims; plan changes when circumstances indicate they are needed

G. Examine Changes in Goals and Objectives and Plan Accordingly

determine if changes in goals and objectives have occurred; determine fit of these changes with broad organizational aims; **plan process for dealing with** priority reordering, goal succession, goal displacement, goal slippage, and Changing specific organizational policies

H. Plan Program and Project Innovation

design processes for change, experimentation, renewal, revitalization; **change when needed** to comply with general organizational policy changes

I. Plan Mergers When Advantageous

identify other NGOs with very similar or virtually identical goals and interests, or with goals complementary to those of one's own NGO; consider potential advantages and disadvantages of merger with one or more such NGOs; where ratio of advantages to disadvantages is clearly favorable, approach such NGOs and test possible interest in merger; where interest by another NGO is high, **engage in merger discussions** frankly with full sharing of information

and problems on both sides; if possible, agree to merge first in principle only with details to be worked out subsequently; have committee work out fine details of merger, preserving as much as possible of the resources, good will, reputation, and effectiveness of the original organization; set a time limit at which merger discussions will have been concluded successfully or else automatically terminated.

J. Plan Organizational Termination When Reasonable

monitor effectiveness of NGO and degree of attainment of its ultimate aims and purposes; if NGO has essentially accomplished its purposes or is almost totally ineffective in accomplishing its purposes, plan a graceful dissolution of the organization to avoid wastage of resources; monitor interest versus apathy of organizational members and plan termination when apathy is pervasive and membership is both low and declining.

K. Plan Project and Program Termination When Reasonable

monitor program/project cost-effectiveness and progress toward intended goals in relation to alternative uses of NGO resources; plan

smooth termination of programs/projects that have accomplished their goals; essentially, that are making minimal progress toward their goals or whose cost-effectiveness relative to other important actual or potential programs/projects is low.

L. Forecast Future Possible Developments

utilize futures forecasting techniques to develop major alternative scenarios that will have major relevance to NGO planning; attempt short-term, intermediate as well as long-term forecasting as inputs to NGO planning of all kinds.

M. Utilize Effective Evaluation in All Planning

devise planning processes that require inputs from empirical and objective evaluations Of prior NGO activities; encourage the use of high quality evaluation results rather than impressionistic or haphazard feedback from biased observers; reach out for relevant evaluation results from other similar NGOs rather than being limited solely to internal results from evaluations of one's own NGO; push NGO evaluation staff to provide policy relevant results that will be genuinely useful in planning and decision-making.

III. GENERAL LEADERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

A. Leadership in staffing

1. plan staffing needs in accordance with overall organizational plans and goals.
2. determine intended roles and tasks to be performed by organizational participants (elected officers, board members, administrative staff, trustees, paid staff and volunteers).
3. write job descriptions consistent with roles/tasks to be performed.
4. determine lines of responsibility with clear chain of command Spelled out.
5. set procedures and norms for behavior by personnel (casual and regular).
6. clarify relationship of volunteer roles to paid staff roles - specify integral role of volunteers for the NGO with a strategy providing for their beneficial and nondisruptive use.
7. design leadership criteria to be used in selection of NGO leaders, paid and volunteer.



Sometimes the NGO structure needs to be pruned and cut back in order to fit with desired goals.
Photo B. Smith.



The NGO leader should open the door for effective evaluation which can help determine what « organizational gardening » needs to be performed - trimming, fertilizing, adding or removing plants and trees, etc.
Photo: D.H. Smith.

8. oversee selection of appointed leaders, coordinators, key staff, heads of chapters or local units, etc.
9. oversee selection of elected leader candidates who are willing to be committed and dedicated workers.
10. monitor elections and other (e.g., referendum) voting processes.
11. remove quickly from office or fire those who are ineffective and/or lacking in the qualities necessary for their positions.

12. seek appropriate balance between leadership stability vs. democracy leader/officer turnover and rotation of leaders for greater democracy).
13. organize work process through delegation of tasks to others, and through coordination of their activities.
14. provide effective reward systems and promotion possibilities for paid Staff and volunteers when indicated by excellence and good performance.
15. provide for leadership development and in-service training for paid staff, volunteers, and board members - provide for upward mobility through personal growth opportunities.
16. maintain appropriate leadership and staff representativeness in terms of regionality, nationality, sex, age, race, religion, disciplines, ideology, etc.

B. Dealing with Boars - including trustees, directors, policy boards, etc.

1. coordinate functions of boards - arranging meetings, reports, orientation and training for new members, etc.
2. involve board in basic policy determination - encourage responsiveness to needs of NGO.
3. seek to maximize board potential in various ways: avoid under-utilization.
4. clarify basic policy options for board - make issues coherent and concise.
5. report to board on implementation of policy decisions by board.
6. report results of evaluations to board - both on operation of the NGO itself and on its program aims and achievements or failures.

7. help maintain effective board member composition by identifying and helping to remove members who are inactive or inappropriate.
8. initiate, if necessary, training for board members to increase their effectiveness.
9. deal candidly with the board even when
10. encourage board to enter into a reviewing process or evaluation process of the organization at least biennially.

C. Dealing with Committees/Task Forces

1. coordinate functions of committees and task forces - arranging meetings, etc.
2. involve committees and task forces in important NGO work.
3. seek ways to maximize committee participation and increase motivation.
4. clarify and make coherent the mission of the committee or task force.
5. help determine necessity for various committees and task forces and their roles and
- tion and coordination with each other.
7. help select members of committees and task forces, seeking fully qualified, interested and motivated persons.
8. help in the removal process of members or chairpersons who are ineffective.
9. assist in resolving problems, conflicts - offer to negotiate and seek solutions/compromises.
10. monitor the existence of any committees or task forces of the NGO, letting and assisting them in going out of existence when their mission or role is completed - insist that all committees have on-going meaningful tasks and roles.
11. develop an effective Executive Committee that is small but representative of the larger board of directors and can act quickly in its stead when necessary between Board meetings.
12. make sure that committee activity is directed toward basic program priorities rather than being caught up in peripheral matters.
13. avoid appointing new committees simply to deal with conflicts or problems that should be handled by the Board or existing

D. Facilitating Vertical Integration

1. determine roles of the national headquarters, international headquarters, and various offices, affiliates, branches, chapters.
2. coordinate and manage functions which will be performed at the various locations.
3. **maintain an appropriate division of labor** between various offices/locations.
4. facilitate communications and coordination between various offices/locations.
5. resolve special problems of function and control between various levels within the NGO, such as between board and staff, or paid staff and volunteers.

E. Decision-Making Leadership

1. determine appropriate locus of control in organizational decision-making for different function/task areas.
2. determine categories of organization participants who should make input to various kinds of decisions - identify key people.
3. engage in consultative decision-making rather than autarchy.
4. foster democratic participation in decision-making by encouraging inputs from all levels of participants, staff, members, etc.
5. resolve conflicting demands for higher level centralized control and local autonomy.
6. resolve organizational bottlenecks in decision-making (e.g., due to overload conditions, etc.)
7. seek clarification of issues before important decisions are made.
8. determine effect on organizational aims and purposes when choosing between alternative directions and making important
9. make available to participants in decision-making process information on the problem or issue in question (i.e., definition of problem, type of problem, implications, etc.)
10. include implementation into action of decisions which are made - who will carry out the decision and how.
11. include follow-through reviews of how the decision is carried out.
12. include evaluations on major decisions - determine how they have affected the organization.
13. **seek to understand causes of problems.** and try to solve any underlying problems of a generic type.
14. seek to identify power struggles affecting decision-making processes, if any - disarm them when they are adversely affecting the process (i.e., decisions being made which favor individuals or factions, and are detrimental to the organizational aims and purposes).
15. **seek to identify most common types of** problems in organization and take steps to eliminate roots of common problems if feasible.
16. allow the decision-making process to include time for mulling over ideas, solutions, alternatives, etc.
17. compromise, adapt, and be willing to remain flexible within limits.
18. recognize special interests and egos at work and the part they are playing - try to keep organizational interests first in priority

F. Performing General Management

1. oversee all organizational functions :
 - a. financial resources
 - b. planning
 - c. manpower and human resources
 - e. external relations
 - f. direct service/production.
2. **provide for most appropriate general activity mix - insure interest and goal attainment** for the NGO.
3. coordinate and follow-up on organizational policy decisions including board, committee recommendations, etc.

4. Implement on-going strategies for problem identification and solution.
5. formulate strategies for decision-making procedures.
6. **provide for efficient modes of operation** relative to general organizational standards.
7. develop organizational ability to act quickly when needed - to mobilize resources quickly in crises, etc.
8. determine optimal means of accomplishing goals - provide specific tactics and strategies for goal attainment indicated by Board.
9. use anticipative management techniques - keep abreast of possible future difficulties; devise options for alternative possible future scenarios.
10. maintain appropriate organizational timing and rhythm by establishing schedules, deadlines; avoid lags; keep to a set pace.
11. monitor work flow by keeping time charts on given goals or objectives, persons responsible, deadlines and results, etc.
12. avoid appearance of muddle in organization during crises, as in times of ineffectiveness, conflict or problems, and during transition periods.
13. seek to make transitions smooth, whether during changes in leadership, locations, organizational re-structuring, etc.
14. monitor internal programs - watch for changes that imply goal or purpose change or program change, etc.
15. **monitor external programs and relations** - watch for general patterns of external relations in terms of effects on organization.
16. be alert for events and changes in matters external to the organization, and their potential relevance to organizational goals, etc. (i.e., changes in legislation that may effect organization, changes in political circumstances, etc.).
17. watch for effects/implications of life cycle stages on organization goals and programs, and adapt as needed.
18. **provide for organizational self-renewal** through evaluations, contacts with - outsiders - in-service training, attendance of conferences and workshops by staff members, etc.

G. Supervising Immediate Subordinates

1. provide general supervision by task delegation and coordination of work process (as opposed to close supervision or tight controls).
2. move people from ideas/consultation to action.
3. **motivate and communicate with staff.**
4. **be candid with staff when appropriate.**
5. lead people in accomplishment of assigned tasks.
6. continue to learn how to relate well to staff and optimize their potential for the organization
7. **establish and maintain effective supervision of activities/programs.**
8. **oversee maintenance of organization's volunteer programs.**

- 9 provide diversity of tasks for staff, provide opportunities for growth
- 10 provide for integration of staff activities and coordination - do not allow staff to work in complete isolation, or to work at counter-purposes; let the right hand know what the left is doing.
- 11 let staff know when and how they are not performing according to standards if it is having serious effects on organization - be
12. **make standards known to staff when they are hired** and be sure they understand

H. Resource Allocation Leadership

1. watch for patterns of resource allocation -
2. deal with problem of allocation to use resources more efficiently and productively.
3. determine ways to cut costs.
4. maintain a reserve fund for organization so that all funds are not allocated at any one
5. develop failsafe or emergency plans for resource allocation in crises.
6. select and obtain appropriate external resources (i.e. technical assistance, volunteer assistance, etc.).
7. provide strategy for monitoring internal resource utilization - receive monthly budget reports.
8. make sure of the accuracy of budget/resources reports.
9. make sure you are informed of resource shortages, changes, crises immediately.
10. use knowledge, skills, evaluation assessments, information, and all available inputs in making resource allocations.
11. perform, or have performed, **periodic reviews of resource allocation** at all levels of organization, internal and external.
12. perform, or have performed, periodic reviews of resource inputs, and include trend

I. Dealing with Conflict

1. deal with interpersonal conflict and problems - especially when they interfere with work processes significantly.
- 2 deal responsively with citizen /client advocacy.
3. minimize conflict and develop good relations and a cooperative spirit between different segments of participants, members, staff.
4. Deal with resistance of other organizations (INGOs, IGOs, MNCs, governments).
5. Manage and cope with internal organizational conflicts - internal factions - in a
- E. seek to bring strength out of conflict through effective solutions.
7. negotiate and serve as intermediary to bring about resolutions and compromises.
8. seek to identify power struggles and deal with them before they harm the organization - be candid and frank as possible.
- 9 seek to identify sources of conflict and bring them out into the open - make staff aware of differences in styles, approaches, tactics, emphases, etc.

10. **manage and deal with differing national, regional, ideological, etc.. approaches, styles, emphases** in activities/programs, etc.

J. Facilitating Internal Communication

1. stimulate creative dialogues on problems, goals, activities, issues at all levels of or-
2. keep all participants informed of changes, developments, etc.
3. keep organizational channels of communication open.
4. facilitate both horizontal and vertical communication.
5. establish communication procedures to activate communication goals.
6. maintain awareness of official communication patterns and of informal communication patterns and their effects on organization.
7. encourage feedback from all segments of organization on policy decisions, changes, results, evaluations.
8. encourage new ideas /suggestions from all segments of organization.
9. arrange and conduct meetings with individuals and groups - both internal (within organization) and external (with others).
10. deal with language differences and translation problems in written communications and publications.
11. **utilize interpreters when needed** in meetings, congresses, etc.
12. utilize **electronic and other advanced technologies to facilitate communication** (telephone conference calls, computer conferencing, etc.)

K. Developing Management Style/Skills

1. be aware of and seek to exemplify relevant values and ethics.
2. show consideration for one's colleagues and subordinates.
3. help develop a favorable organizational climate/atmosphere
4. develop the ability to act quickly when circumstances require it.
5. take responsibility for major decisions when strong leadership is needed.
6. **show** initiative and be willing to take reasonable risks.
7. maintain open communication with others to optimize information inputs.
8. know where and how to reach others for communication purposes.
- 9 take responsibility for actions - avoid passing on to others blame for one's own inadequacies or errors.
10. overcome problems in dealing with authority (IGO or NGO leaders, etc.)
11. encourage feedback - positive or negative - by being responsive to it.
12. seek to deal with criticism constructively as a means of personal growth.
- 13 **analyze and accept innovations** where suitable.
14. seek to maintain flexibility in management style, incorporating elements from different world regions and cultures where relevant.
15. know and control managerial time - seek to eliminate tasks which could be delegated or which are a waste of a manager's time.

16. **focus on results and outward observable contributions** but do not altogether neglect processes of work, morale, and intangibles
17. build on strengths in self and others « feed opportunities and starve problems -
18. when able, concentrate on a few major areas where superior performance will produce outstanding results - by sticking to set priorities.
- 19 make effective, rational decisions by defining and analyzing problems, developing alternative solutions, etc.
20. be sure that others are aware of priorities of organization.
- 21 develop forcefulness and do not hesitate to show conviction about important matters on which you feel strongly.
22. engage in personal skill building by attending workshops, reading, being active in relevant associations, etc.
23. learn new management techniques - take courses, etc.
24. **be open to new ideas** - do not present yourself as one who already knows everything.
25. learn relevant foreign languages when this would be helpful.
26. avoid trying to **please everyone and accomplishing** nothing as a result.
27. be **willing to do controversial or unpopular** things when you feel it is the right thing to do.
28. **learn to select and use specialists/consultants and avoid feeling threatened by their advice.**
29. be committed to excellent and effective performance as contrasted with customary procedures, programs, and interpersonal relationships.
30. learn various new planning methods.
- 31 maintain your own progress charts for the organization so that you can know what is going on, and how well - where the organization is in terms of goals and objectives achieved.

L. Evaluating Management Activities

1. evaluate the work process - make determination of appropriate roles and tasks to accomplish goals with minimal duplication Of effort.
2. **provide for accountability** - clarify standards, ethics, reporting, expectations, etc.
3. evaluate the **organizational climate** - determine satisfactions, dissatisfactions.
4. evaluate communication channels and effects.
5. evaluate staffing, training, development and reward systems, etc
6. evaluate one's own management style and skills, personal openness, receptivity, flexibility, interpersonal relations abilities, ability to deal with problems, etc - identify areas for personal development.
7. evaluate available research or evaluation results, assessments and studies of your organization and others which are similar NGOs.
- 8 evaluate the performance of committees, boards, citizen advisory groups, etc.
9. evaluate the organization's efforts to collaborate or build networks with other or-
10. **evaluate the management and control and effectiveness of all functions of the organization**

Les OING du droit

Dans le large éventail transnational des disciplines associatives, le secteur du droit occupe une place de qualité telle que, de par sa nature même, elle annonce et promet une contribution essentielle à la préparation et aux débats du Forum de 1980.

Le droit est partout présent dans les relations internationales et transnationales, qu'il s'agisse en effet des libertés associatives, de l'indépendance des OING, de leur statut juridique, des limites de la souveraineté nationale, du droit transnational (« Transnational Law ») nouvellement introduit par le juriste américain Jessup, du droit d'autodétermination des peuples, des droits de l'homme, des droits syndicaux, de la procédure de consultation et de participation, ou d'autres aspects encore de l'ensemble des règles qui régissent les rapports des hommes et des peuples constituant une même société humaine.

Ainsi publions-nous une nouvelle série de portraits d'associations du droit, complétant notre galerie d'OING dans ce secteur.

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES MAGISTRATS DE LA JEUNESSE

Historique :

L'A.I.M.J. a été fondée en 1928 sous le nom d'Association Internationale des Juges des Enfants. En 1958 elle est devenue l'Association Internationale des Magistrats de la Jeunesse et maintenant elle veut devenir également l'Association Internationale des Magistrats de la Famille.

Elle a voulu ainsi manifester son souci, avec le temps, d'élargir le champ de ses intérêts et d'accueillir des membres appartenant à des catégories professionnelles diverses mais dont l'activité concerne le mieux-être des jeunes et de leurs familles.

Buts :

L'A.I.M.J. veut, d'après ses statuts-établir des liens entre les Magistrats et les Techniciens qui dans les pays les plus divers sont attachés, dans un cadre judiciaire, à la Protection des jeunes. Son action vise à :

- Etudier le fonctionnement sur le plan international des juridictions et organismes administratifs de tutelle spécialisée, assurer la défense des principes qui les animent et les diffuser.
- Etudier les diverses législations et aider à leur perfectionnement.
- Favoriser les recherches sur la criminalité et l'inadaptation des jeunes; causes, effets, prévention.
- Collaborer avec les autres associations internationales intéressées par la Protection de la Jeunesse.
- Assurer des liens entre ceux qui, par (delà des systèmes différents, participent à la même tâche.

Moyens d'action :

Depuis sa fondation l'A.I.M.J. a contribué à la connaissance de diverses législations et des méthodes employées pour protéger la Jeunesse et la Famille : d'une part par des Congrès Internationaux, toujours très suivis qui ont lieu toutes les quatre années (citons parmi les derniers : Naples, Paris, Genève, Oxford, et en 1978 : Montréal), d'autres part : par des sessions interrégionales, qui ont lieu entre les Congrès et, à une échelle plus limitée, regroupent des pays de statuts généralement proches (citons en dernier lieu: Vaucresson, Saint-Cloud, en dernier lieu, avril 1977 : Strasbourg, ultérieurement Sidney). L'A.I.M.J. participe aux Congrès Internationaux organisés par l'ONU, où elle entend faire entendre la voix des Magistrats spécialisés et des Techniciens des problèmes de la jeunesse, qui collaboreront avec eux, faire connaître leurs expériences, les résultats de leurs recherches.

Elle collabore avec de nombreux organismes internationaux, par exemple l'Union Internationale de Protection de l'Enfance, dont la Revue réserve toujours une place aux travaux de l'A.I.M.J., le Centre International de l'Enfance. Elle a le statut reconnu d'Organisation Non Gouvernementale auprès des Nations Unies, elle est associée aux travaux d'autres Associations, ainsi depuis 1970 avec l'Institut Interaméricain de l'Enfant.

Membres :

Peuvent faire partie de l'A.I.M.J. toute personne exerçant ou ayant exercé une

activité juridictionnelle ou similaire dans le domaine de la Protection de l'Enfance. Les membres sont inscrits à titre individuel, mais dans certains pays ils appartiennent à des Associations Nationales. La Revue de l'Enfance, publiée par l'UIPE, assure la liaison régulière entre les membres.

Organisation :

Le siège social est établi en Belgique et les autorités de ce pays lui ont accordé, par arrêté royal du 16 SEPTEMBRE 1963, la personnalité civile.

Le Secrétariat Général se trouve maintenant à PARIS, au Tribunal pour Enfants, Palais de Justice 75055 FRANCE.

Le Trésorier est M. Dunant, à Genève. Le Conseil d'Administration se réunit régulièrement et selon les besoins.

Note sur le congrès de Montréal :

Le dernier Congrès a eu lieu à Montréal en JUIL. 1978; le thème général fut le suivant : « Le Juge et les pressions de l'environnement sur les jeunes et les familles ». Les points suivants ont été traités en sections: la Cellule familiale, Education en emploi. Mesures préventives et remèdes, la Sanction de la loi. Deux ateliers ont œuvré : l'un sur le problème des enfants victimes des violences, l'autre sur le problème de l'Assistance des mineurs par un Conseil. Un document sera publié ultérieurement reprenant les actes du Congrès et les résolutions adoptées.

* Voir « Associations Internationales » no 1 1973; n° 5 1974; no 8-9 1975; no 11 1978; no 12 1978.

SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE DROIT DU TRAVAIL ET DE LA SÉCURITÉ SOCIALE

Le premier bulletin de la Société internationale de droit du travail et de la sécurité sociale paru en 1976, a publié une adresse de son président M. Jean-Maurice Verdier (France) qui rappelle l'objectif de cette association de service social.

«L'objectif de la Société est (selon des Statuts) « l'étude du droit du travail et de la sécurité sociale dans un but scientifique sur le plan national aussi bien qu'international, afin de promouvoir l'échange d'idées et d'informations, ainsi qu'une meilleure collaboration entre Juristes et autres experts du droit du travail et de la sécurité sociale. Les objectifs de la Société sont de caractère purement scientifique et exclusifs de toute considération de nature politique, philosophique ou religieuse ».

En effet, la vie de notre Société ne saurait s'arrêter avec la dispersion des fins de congrès... Ceux-ci en constituent certes les temps forts... Nos rencontres plénières marquent assurément un moment privilégié pour ce qui fait la raison d'être de notre Société : permettre de se rencontrer et de se mieux connaître à tous ceux qui, de par le monde, dans la recherche, l'enseignement ou la pratique, se préoccupent des aspects juridiques

des problèmes sociaux et du travail; enrichir aussi leur réflexion par la connaissance des solutions appliquées dans les divers pays; établir entre eux l'échange d'idées et d'informations, voire une collaboration qui, sans rechercher une unité artificielle, permettent une meilleure compréhension, dans l'amitié, de cette si riche diversité.

Mais cet objectif a combien plus de chances d'être atteint si, de manière plus constante, une information régulière est assurée entre nos associations nationales. C'est pourquoi il est demandé aux responsables de chaque branche nationale de bien vouloir tenir la Société au courant de ses activités, afin que le bulletin annuel puisse les faire connaître aux autres.

Cet effort de liaison a donné lieu à des propositions de revision statutaire sommai- res au 9ème Congrès de la Société, qui s'est tenu à Munich en septembre dernier avec un ordre du jour en trois points :

- L'arbitrage et le rôle des tribunaux du travail : l'administration de la justice en droit du travail.
- La situation des travailleurs en cas de maladie.
- La codification du droit du travail.
- La Société est essentiellement composée d'associations nationales.

Si, dans certains pays, ces associations existent depuis longtemps et sont engagées dans des activités diverses (réunions, séminaires, publications, etc.), dans d'autres, elles ne sont que de création récente et, dans d'autres encore, il n'existe aucune section ou association nationale de ce genre.

CCBE COMMISSION CONSULTATIVE DES BARREAUX DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ EUROPÉENNE

La CCBE est l'organe de liaison officiellement reconnu dans la Communauté des professions de Rechtsanwalt (Allemagne), d'Avocat/Avocaat (Belgique), d'Advokat (Danemark), d'Avocat (France), de Barrister et de Solicitor (Irlande), d'Avvocato (Italie), d'Avocat-Avoué (Luxembourg), d'Advocaat et de Procureur (Pays-Bas), d'Avvocato, de Barrister et de Solicitor (Royaume-Uni). La CCBE se compose de neuf délégations dont les membres sont désignés par les Ordres et Associations qui représentent l'autorité professionnelle de chacun des neuf Etats membres de la Communauté.

Des observateurs en provenance d'Autriche, de Norvège, d'Espagne, de Suède et de Suisse ainsi que des représentants des trois principales organisations professionnelles internationales - l'Union Internationale des Avocats (UIA) sous les auspices de laquelle la CCBE fut créée en 1961, l'International Bar Association (IBA) et l'Association Internationale des Jeunes Avocats (AIJA) - assistent aux réunions de la CCBE.

L'objectif que s'est fixé la CCBE est, d'une part, l'étude de toutes les questions qui ont trait à la profession d'avocat dans les Etats membres, d'autre part,

l'élaboration de solutions destinées à en coordonner et harmoniser l'exercice. La CCBE a élaboré la *Déclaration de Perugia* qui établit les principes déontologiques applicables dans toute la Communauté et constitue un premier pas vers un code de déontologie commun. La CCBE est chargée d'assurer la liaison, d'une part, entre les barreaux eux-mêmes, et d'autre part, entre ces derniers et les institutions communautaires auxquelles elle transmet le point de vue des praticiens sur des questions diverses d'ordre communautaire et plus particulièrement sur des projets de textes. Elle est représentée par une délégation permanents auprès de la Cour de Justice européenne.

Le *Conseil d'Avis et d'Arbitrage* a été créé par la CCBE pour faciliter le règlement entre avocats ou barreaux, de différends d'ordre déontologique. Diverses sous-commissions spéciales ont été créées pour étudier, notamment, le droit de la concurrence et de la propriété intellectuelle, les droits de la défense et les sanctions en droit communautaire et le droit des sociétés. Cette dernière sous-commission comprend des représentants de la profession notariale. Parmi les sujets traités par la CCBE, il convient de citer notamment ceux se rap-

portant à l'exercice de la profession tels que : le droit d'établissement, la libre prestation de services et son application aux avocats selon les termes de la première directive communautaire en la matière, rétablissement de conventions bilatérales entre barreaux pour la réglementation de l'exercice de la profession à l'étranger, le secret professionnel en droit communautaire, la protection du consommateur de services juridiques, les honoraires, l'aide judiciaire et l'assurance protection juridique, la formation des jeunes avocats.

La CCBE peut, le cas échéant, mettre à la disposition de ceux qui les désireraient pour publication, des notes ou articles présentant un intérêt professionnel ou concernant le droit positif. La CCBE est fermement convaincue qu'une profession forte et indépendante est essentielle pour maintenir une société libre et pour assurer le développement d'une véritable communauté européenne. En conséquence, la CCBE cherche à promouvoir une coopération et une compréhension mutuelles, non seulement entre les avocats des pays communautaires, mais aussi entre ces derniers et ceux d'autres pays, et d'une manière générale entre les avocats et les membres d'autres professions.

THE AUGMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES THROUGH COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS

by Glen Leet and Mildred Robbins Leet

Following the articles on computer conferencing in Transnational Associations (1977, no 10, 12; 1978, n° 4), this paper describes a series of attempts at using this technique in support of an intergovernmental conference. (Its « question-and-answer » approach was first reported here in 1976, no 4. It is important to distinguish between this approach, the Unesco « teleconferencing » experiment (Nairobi-Paris, 1976), and the « working conference » uses described in recent issues.

For the past four years, Hotline International has been concerned with the augmentation of major United Nations Conferences through the utilization of computer communications technologies. We have tested such techniques at seven conferences : two in Nairobi; the others in Bucharest, Mexico City, New York State, Vancouver, and Mar Del Plata, Argentina. The computer-based document distribution system, although applied only to a limited degree, has demonstrated that new technologies can facilitate and extend participation in such conferences and contribute to better decisions. More than one thousand individuals, most of them unfamiliar with computer terminals, much less computer technology, have been involved, as well as thirteen colleges and universities, and over 100 national and international non-governmental organizations. In addition, « focal points », groups of individuals or organizations linked with each other, as well as with the primary conference focal point, have functioned in ten cities in the United States, and in London, Paris, Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver. Each demonstration has been conducted with the cooperation of the governments and United Nations Organizations involved.

At each succeeding conference, a new dimension has been added — from the first, simple step of establishing computer communication between people on the continents of Africa and North America, to the latest step — the multi-communication techniques utilized during the UN Conference on Water in Mar Del Plata.

Prior to the establishment of Hotline International, Glen Leet developed computer applications over a period of years to facilitate communications between governments and local communities as a means of encouraging community self-help programs. The systems developed have been utilized in sixteen countries, in 1973, the Community Development Foundation, of which Mr. Leet was President, made a Feasibility Study for the United Nations Environment Programme. It was for a communications system intended to enhance cooperation between non-governmental organizations and UNEP. For this, a time-sharing computer service was used.

As information was being put on line, the thought occurred : « Why not use

parts of the world could share information through a telecommunications system ? » We knew we could transfer data over telephone lines. What we needed to find out was whether we could do it internationally. Undeterred by technical advice that it would be impossible, we took a terminal to a meeting of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme which was held in Nairobi in April 1974. From the conference site, we dialed the computer number in Stamford, Connecticut, and were thrilled and excited when the keyboard of our portable terminal came to life indicating that we had made the connection with the computer. The Conference shared the sense of elation the next day, when the Executive Director of UNEP typed the code

words : « STRONG INPUT », and the following message was received :

« Your communication from Nairobi to a computer in U.S.A. demonstrates that access to information in sophisticated computers once limited to developed countries can now be open to all countries. Congratulations. HAMBEE ».

The UNEP NGO NEWS for June 1974 said, in part :

« A new dimension in instant world communication from Nairobi has been established by a demonstration of transoceanic communication with a computer terminal set up in the NGO and Media Centre of the Kenyatta Conference Centre ».

That's how it all began. By August, when the next Conference — the one

mania — rolled around, we no longer had to start from a zero data base, but rather, had some pre-conference entries already on line. These included information about conference preparations, lists of people planning to attend, and some basic population statistics.

With the permission of the Government of Romania, we were able to set up our terminal in the Hall of the Congress of the People. The reception over telephone lines from the computer was clearer during the night-time

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hours, and so we recorded the material received from the United States on magnetic tape, and were able to produce the material at will during demonstrations at the Conference. After one demonstration, it was interesting that the three countries who expressed special interest were China, Israel, and Kuwait.

At all conferences, every delegate has the problem of getting the masses of documents back home, since they are so very cumbersome. We were in the happy position of knowing that we could retrieve any documents we needed later simply by replaying our magnetic tapes to obtain printouts as needed for special groups, etc. That same year, in December, we went to Rome to attend the UN Conference on Food intending to link up with the computer again. However, because of technical difficulties with telephone lines, it never was possible to communicate with the computer, and even with all kinds of expert technical help, we never found out why it wouldn't work from Rome. When the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme met again in Nairobi in April 1975, important questions regarding the global environment were considered, and decisions were taken. Present as official observers in Nairobi were representatives from 90 non-governmental organizations. Far more participated via computer technology. The Hotline to Nairobi was a means of bringing together a greater network of individuals and organizations for the UNEP Governing Council meeting than would otherwise have been possible.

The computer, with its ability to store and retrieve information on request, was the unique ingredient utilized to enlarge the number of persons and organizations participating in an international conference. The computer, as a catalyst, aroused participants to new thought and action. As a result, people more often studied the conference documents, followed the discussions, and more often reacted, at the time of the conference, by contributing points of view and specialized knowledge. Thus, using a new medium, people were able to play a role in decision-making. Through concurrent meetings that were held in New York, Washington, and

representatives met once weekly for four weeks to discuss events taking place in Nairobi. During these meetings, a total of 68 messages were entered into the Hotline computer. Of these, 23 were entered from Nairobi, 26 from the New York area, 16 from Washington, and 3 from the West Coast. The computer was an IBM 370/168 utilized on a time-sharing basis.



A view of the future.

Photo : Wayne Miller Magnum.

In addition to the NGOs in the United States, resource panels were established, and included such organizations as the Smithsonian Institution, the Rockefeller Foundation, Columbia University, USEPA, UNDP, SIPI, the American Museum of Natural History, the UNEP office in New York, the Trust for Public Lands in San Francisco, and the 14 Committees of the North American Committee of NGOs Concerned with the Environment. For example, the University of Hawaii served as a resource center, and responded when its advice was needed on non-polluting energy sources, such as winds and tides; and in Cambridge, the Smithsonian Centre for Short-Lived Phenomena had a special experimental role, putting on line current information regarding biological and geophysical events.

The command, « Print Hotline Index », given by the focal points in Washington, New York, Westport, Cambridge, and San Francisco, to the computer, resulted in a printout of the « INDEX », a listing of all messages on line, which was up-dated every day.

Each focal point entered on line their observations and advice, based upon the messages they had read, and in Nairobi, those observations and advice were immediately brought to the attention not only of NGOs, but also country delegates, sessional committees, the Plenary Session, and the UNEP staff. The Hotline to Nairobi covered the Governing Council meeting, as well as the preceding meeting of the International

Assembly of NGOs Concerned with the Environment.

Through the Hotline, participants outside Kenya did have some effect on the proceedings in Nairobi. A broader range of informed and concerned people did participate and contribute to the quality of important decisions made at the Conference. It demonstrated that the computer is effective as a means of making information available simultaneously in a number of locations, and facilitating the participation of people from remote focal points.

In June 1975, about 1200 governmental delegates from 130 countries met at the invitation of the Mexican Government and under the auspices of the United Nations 'International Women's Year to discuss the role of women in society and to develop a World Plan of Action.

At the same time, five miles across Mexico City, some 5,800 international representatives of non-governmental organizations met in a Tribune to discuss the same subjects — without agenda and without protocol, but with « people power ». They were not bound by political considerations as much as by moral and ethical considerations. Simultaneously, many more miles away in the United States and Canada, groups organized by Hotline, representing local, national and international non-governmental organizations met to discuss the agenda items of the inter-governmental body and the common concerns that were being discussed at the non-governmental Tribune.

and were in communication with each other through a computer. At these meetings, the attendance size varied. At the three meetings held in New York at the United Nations, the group size averaged about 50 individuals representing about 45 organizations. In Philadelphia an average of 300 people attended each of two meetings. Other cities included Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, Hanover (New Hampshire), Worcester (Massachusetts), and Vancouver. We were in touch with still more cities, both in the United States and abroad, but were unable to complete arrangements to include them. With adequate funds and time, it would have been possible to create an international communications network.

While there were many differences between the various groups, they all shared an interest in the subject under discussion and in the use of the computer network. Questions posed by one focal point through its computer terminal were answered by others through their terminals, and all focal points were able to share in the exchange of data.

Information about what was happening at the Conference in Mexico City was put on line, and the focal point groups were able to respond directly. Often their responses were related to Resolutions already under discussion, and in this way, they took a very active part in the Conference proceedings without having to leave their homes. Over 120 messages were entered into the IBM/370 computer during the Conference through the National CSS Time Sharing System.

October 1975 saw our involvement with the 30th UN Day Observance in New York State, which focused on the United Nations International Women's Year. The week of October 18th was designated as « IVY Week » by the Chancellor of the State University of New York for the 64 SUNY campuses, representing a student body of 350,000. Hotline developed a unique computer conferencing technique to enhance interaction between and among the colleges and communities, and to facilitate communication. The SUNY programs were coordinated through computer terminals located on six campuses — the Centers at Stony Brook, Buffalo, Albany, and the Colleges at Pittsburgh, New Paltz, and Brockport; and the School of International Affairs at Columbia University. To prepare an Agenda for the October 28th State Symposium, first a planning and training meeting was called in which six SUNY computer terminal operators and six campus coordinators participated. Subsequent to that meeting, seminars were held on the various SUNY campuses, as well as

at Columbia University. The findings of these seminars, together with sug-

entered into the computer for a « discussion » among the college campuses. Each group was invited to put on line its recommendations for the agenda, using not more than 20 lines of text. This was on October 20th. Two days later, a draft agenda was developed from those recommendations by a

Each of the focal points then had 24 hours in which to respond again to the draft agenda. The final agenda was put on line at 10:00 a.m., October 24th, for use at the State Symposium on the 28th.

We feel that the impact of the Symposium was considerably enhanced by entering on-line the results of the campus preparatory conferences so they could be viewed by all the focal points prior to the adoption of the agenda. Also, it encouraged further seminars to be convened after the Symposium. For HABITAT, the UN Conference on Human Settlements, held in Vancouver in May 1976, Hotline put on line the three major UN Documents for the conference, which made possible immediate retrieval of specific paragraphs. Since delegates in debate refer to document items by paragraph, this innovation by Hotline made it possible for those not at the conference to have access to the changing documents and to be able to react to the proceedings through the computer. By lending Hotline three computer

ration more flexible. Another addition to the Hotline to Habitat was increased overseas participation. A tieline connected with London and Paris facilitated cooperation with the United Nations Office of Public Information, as well as participation of voluntary agencies in England and France, and other countries in Europe. Negotiations were undertaken to include Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and voice-over communication via COMSAT was achieved which linked island people in the South Pacific with farmers in South Dakota, who then put on line a record of their conversations and their reactions. With the establishment of a series of document depositories at the UN in New York, the HABITAT Secretariats in New York and Vancouver, the Habitat National Center in Washington, the UN Information Centers in Paris and London, complete sets of files were made available and could be photocopied.

Hotline Service Centers were also established so that organizations and , or governments could receive assistance with their use of the Hotline network request printouts, or dictate messages to be put on line by Hotline's operators in New York and Westport. This made possible participation by people with no knowledge of computers or access to them. Information was also available at the Service



Photo Unesco: Alonsy-Vjuthy

Centers on how to contact the computer by Telex.

Hotline for Water, which we operated during the UN Conference on Water at Mar Del Plata, Argentina, in March 1977, included a number of further refinements in our computer conferencing network. Having learned that technical problems can overwhelm the best laid plans, we took two computer terminals, as well as two modems, to Mar Del Plata, and in fact, found that only one of the modems would work. We also developed a set of very specific instructions which could be used to contact the computer through Telex from anywhere in the world — and were prepared to operate in that fashion, if necessary. We entered messages online using both the Telex and the computer terminal, and supplemented these methods by dictating input to Hotline's secretary-operator in New York, which was recorded on audio tape, and then transcribed into the computer terminal. IBM of Argentina co-operated with Hotline, and found the experiment interesting and exciting. Another first for Hotline for Water was our use of highspeed, offline printers which produced printouts at the rate of 600 to 2000 lines per minute. These were located in New York, Stamford, San Francisco, Denver, London, Paris, Boston, Chicago, Houston, and Washington. Using the New York printer, we were able to deliver to the UN every morning all entries put on line the previous day, and with the cooperation of Argentine Airline, to deliver copies of all entries to the Conference site in Mar Del Plata every night. The use of these high-speed, offline printers enabled us to supply printouts to many more people than had previously been possible, with far less cost in both time and money. For example, a telephone request from one UN Mission was received one morning at 9: 00 a.m. By 10: 00 a.m., a complete printout of all entries on line was available to the Mission, and at noon was airborne in their overseas pouch. Hotline made it possible for groups at the various focal points to address specific questions to their own observers at the Conference, who could then formulate answers and respond through the computer.

The demonstration of Telex showed that it could be used, it also showed that it was more expensive, particularly if long messages were involved, but that the slow speed permitted a lower grade of telephone line to be utilized, and therefore, it may function in situations where the telephone transmission lines are weak. We learned that some prior experience and training in the use of both the terminal and the Telex is necessary for

the focal point operators in advance of a conference.

We learned that the kind of open communications that have evolved through our Hotline network can contribute to the quality of decisions made at conferences, can stimulate greater interest in the subject matter, and encourage more involvement in the followup process.

Some other special features of Hotline's operation are the following :

1. The ability to put things on line when one wants to and retrieve information when one wants to. It frees one from the compulsion that people must always participate at the same time as in a face or a telephone conversation. However, a special program that we called the « talk » technique enabled conversation between terminals with immediate responses and questions from focal points could be answered immediately according to pre-established protocols.

2. We used two kinds of indexes. One was to use a « LIST FILES » command in response to which the computer listed file name, file type, and the number of lines. This required no human intervention.

However, this was insufficient for the needs of the users, so a special index was developed which was up-dated at least once a day by our operator, and which included a sequential number, file name, file type, file description, the author, date, and number of lines. This was a necessary tool for the Hotline service.

A special program enabled the user to retrieve the index is for specified dates.

Another special program was designed for new users to whom we assigned an « ID » code in response to which the computer automatically asked them if they wanted help. If they said « yes », they received a list of types of help available, such as « How to learn what files are on line », « How to retrieve a file », « How to create a file », and « How to revise a file ». From the index, one could select the items one wanted to retrieve, and determine the items to which one wanted to respond.

3. Through computer communications, a different quality of content may emerge. A typed input may result in a more concise and carefully considered response. There is also less likelihood of an emotional one. In addition, all individuals have an equal opportunity to enter input, and the absence of voice, body, and facial movements and expressions creates a different quality in the communications.

4. Participation is possible for an unlimited number of people in an unlimited number of places, as groups and as individuals.

5. Sometimes we are asked what is the advantage of using the computer over using standard Telex messages. At the United Nations, there are commonly over 100 countries participating. To make a message available to all their home governments, it would be necessary to send separate Telex messages to each one of them. Many of them would not be interested. With the computer, the message is entered only once, and those who want it can get it.

What's Ahead ?

Hotline international hopes to advance the state of the art at future UN Conferences, such as those scheduled on Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries in September 1978 in Buenos Aires, and on Science and Technology for Development in August 1979 in Vienna. The United Nations Development Programme, in preparation for the Conference on Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries, has prepared and distributed an international directory of technical cooperation resources in developing countries. To enhance the use of this valuable resource, requests from conference participants to developing countries for updated information could be answered through computer terminals or Telex facilities located in the developing countries.

An immediate response would underline the practical usefulness of such a Directory. It would also become apparent that use of computer and telecommunication technologies can provide vital communication linkages between such areas.

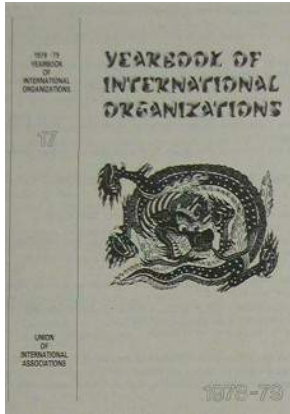
The communication technologies now in use by governments and inter-governmental organizations are, in some respects, not greatly advanced over those used in the Nineteenth Century at the « Congress of Vienna ». A great deal of time is consumed in oral presentations of national statements which could be just as effective if « entered on-line ».

Translators are transported to conference sites instead of working at home from printouts.

Delegates often must vote without adequate information. Home governments sometimes dictate instructions without access to the latest conference documents.

All are buried under expensive mountains of paper, but are often unable to have the documents they need when they want them.

We believe that if the United Nations and the governments would apply modern communications and computer technologies to these conferences, the costs would be reduced, the quality of decisions improved, and we would be on the way to a better world for all. That is a challenge for all of us here. •



2nd SUPPLEMENT

Changes of address and/ or name

2^{ème} SUPPLEMENT

Changements d'adresse et/ ou de nom

Ce supplément au Yearbook of International Organizations, 17^e édition comporte les modifications suivantes dont nous avons été informés :

- 1° **le(s) nom(s) des organisations.** Les noms sont donnés ci-dessous en anglais et français, parfois en anglais seulement pour la section B (comme dans le Yearbook). Lorsque des noms en d'autres langues que le français et l'anglais ont été modifiés, on les trouvera également indiqués. S'ils ne sont pas repris ci-dessous, c'est qu'ils n'ont pas subi de changement. Ces modifications sont annoncées immédiatement après le numéro de rubrique par les mentions «(name)» ou «(name and address)».
- 2° **les adresses des organisations.** La nouvelle adresse est donnée à la place de l'ancienne; lorsqu'il y a plusieurs adresses pour une même organisation, les adresses qui ne changent pas sont indiquées « same address as before » ou "no change". L'indication « Last known location » suivie d'un nom de ville, signifie que l'adresse mentionnée dans le Yearbook n'est plus valable et que nous sommes à la recherche de la domiciliation actuelle.
- 3° **les noms de secrétaires généraux (SG), Présidents (Prés) récemment nommés.**
- 4° **les organisations dissoutes** («Dissolved») et celles provisoirement sans activité («Dormant»).

This supplement to the Yearbook of International Organizations, 17th edition contains the following changes of which we have been informed :

- 1° **The name(s) of organizations:** The names are given below in English and French. Where names in other languages have been modified, they will also be found. If they are not there, such names have not been changed. Such changes are given immediately after the entry number in the Yearbook and preceded by : « name » or « name and address ».
- 2° **The addresses of organizations:** The new address is given in the place of the old. When there are several addresses for the same organization, those which do not change are indicated by « same address as before », or « no change ». The indication « Last known location » followed by the name of a city indicates that the address mentioned in the Yearbook is no longer valid and that efforts are being made to locate the new address.
- 30 **Names of Secretaries General (SG), Presidents (Prés) recently nominated.**
- 40 Dissolved organizations and those which are provisionally dormant are appropriately indicated.

Section A

A 009 Aerospace Medical Association

Contact Roland H. Shambourer (same address as before).

A 0011 African Adult Education Association

307 46, Nairobi, Kenya.

A 0023 Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESA-RIPO)

Organisation de la propriété industrielle de l'Afrique anglophone
Pres B W Frish, PO Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya

A 0110 Youth for Christ International (YFCI)

Jeunesse pour Christ (JPC)
c/o Dr Jim Goren, 9 place de la Gare, CH-1260 Nyon, Switzerland 1
61.82.22-61.82.23 C. CYFCI, Tx 28.93.52 cyfc.ch.
Headquarters CP 236, CH-1260 Nyon, Switzerland.

A 0111 Association for the Promotion of the International Circulation of the Press - DISTRIPRESS

Managing Dir Dr Arnold Kaulich (same address as Before).

A 0117 Association of African Universities (AAU)

SG Prof Makany Levy, (same address as before)

Association internationale des charités	
Prés Mme Delva (same address as before).	
A 0152 International Rehabilitation - Special Education Network (IRSEN)	A 0615 European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations - ECCMF
Off John E Jordan, 166 Lexington Avenue, East Lansing MI 48823, USA.	Conseil européen des Fédérations du l'industrie chimique - CEFIC
A 0186 (new name) International Bee Research Association (BRA)	Dir gen (as before)
Association internationale de recherche apicole	Prés K Lantz, c/o Hoechst AG, D-6230 Frankfurt/Main 800, Germany FR
A 0199 (new name and new address) Commonwealth Weight lifting Fédération (CWF)	A 0617 European Centre of Retail Trade -CECODE
Fédération haltérophile du Commonwealth	SG Skusa, Sachsenring 89, D-5000 Köln, Germany FR. T. 32.20.91
Hon Sec Oscar Stale, OBE, 4 Godfrey Avenue, Twickenham TW2 7PF, UK.	Prés J De Koning, Bergeslaan 273/277, Rotterdam 4, Netherlands
A0215 Caribbean Tourism Association (CTA)	A 0646 European Committee of Manufacturers of Domestic Heating and Cooking Appliances
Association touristique pour les Caraïbes	Comité européen des fabricants d'appareils de chauffage et de cuisine domestique - CEFACD
Exec Dir Peter Morgan (same address as before).	Sec D Hersent, 2 rue de Bassano, F-75783 Paris Cedex, France r 720.91.97,
A 0281 (new name) Colombo Plan for Coöperative Economic and Social Development In Asia and the Pacific	A 0652 European Committee of Pump Manufacturers - EUROPUMP
Conseil du Plan de Colombo pour la coopération économique et sociale en Asie et dans le Pacifique.	SG R Bicker Caarten, Vereniging FME/GPV, Postbus 190, NL-2700 Ad Zoetermeer, Netherlands.
A 0364 Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Resources and Geology - CCMRG	A 0703 European Cultural Centre - ECC
Comité des ressources minérales et de géologie pour le Commonwealth	Centre européen de la culture - CEC
Regional Liaison Officer E G Hopkinson, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX, UK.	SG Marianne Dentan, Villa Moynier, 122 rue de Lausanne, CH-1202 Genève, Switzerland. T. 32.28.03. C. Unieuropa.
A 0387 European Federation of Associations of Lock and Builders Hardware Manufacturers - ARGE	A 0716 European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly
Fédération européenne des associations de fabricants de serrures et de ferrures	Fédération européenne pour les personnes âgées - EURAG
SG W H Hooghiemstra, Bredewater 20, Postbox 190, 2700 AD Zoetermeer, Netherlands	Gen Secretariat Schmiedgasse 26/1/100, A-8010 Graz Austria. T. 42223.
A 0388 Comparative Education Society in Europe	A 0767 European Fuel Merchants' Union - EUROCOM
Prés Denis Kallen, Institut d'éducation, Fondation européenne de la culture, c/o Université Dauphine, 1 place Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny, F 75116 Paris, France.	SG Walter Schmidt, c/o Ebav, Skeppesbron 18, 801 2144, S-103 14 Stockholm, Sweden.
A 0534 Esperantist Ornithologists' Association	A 0769 European Furniture Federation - EFF
Sec G F Makink, Eekhoornlaan 10, Wageningen-Hoog, Netherlands.	Union européenne de l'ameublement - UEA
Prés E W Chandler, C-57 Northcote St, Naremburn NSW 2065, Australia.	SG E Ronse (same address as before).
A 0559 European Association for the Study of Diabetes - EASD	A 0775 European Grassland Federation
Exec Dir J G L Jackson, 10 Queen Anne Street, London W1M OBD, UK. T. 6373644.	Fédération européenne des herbages
A 0560 European Association for the Study of the Liver - EASL	Federation Sec Dr J W Minderhoud, Dept of field crops and grassland
Sec Dr Wolfgang Arnold, Dept of Medicine, Free University of Berlin, D-1000 Berlin, Germany FR	Netherlands,
A 0570 European Foundation for Management Development - EFMD	A 0776 European Group for the Ardennes and the Eifel
Fondation européenne pour le management	Groupe européen des Ardennes et de l'Eifel - GEAE
Dir Gen Jean-Francois Poncet, Place Stephanie 20, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium. T. 512.16.99.	SG Anne-Marie Reginster-Bragard, rue du Serpent 38, B-6600 Libramont, Belgique.
A 0576 European Association of Perinatal Medicine	Prés Jacques Reginster, same address.
Association européenne de médecine périnatale	A 0819 European Organization for Civil Aviation Electronics - EUROCAE
SG Dr H Bossart, Hôpital Cantonal Universitaire, CH-Lausanne, Switzerland.	Organisation européenne pour l'équipement électronique de l'aviation civile
A 0577 European Association of Poison Control Centres	SG M de Gironville, (same address as before).
Association européenne des centres de lutte contre les poisons	A 0850 International Society for Animal Blood Group Research - ISABR
Contact Dr L Roche, Institut de médecine légale, 1405 Eye St NW, Washington DC 20053, USA.	Société internationale pour la recherche sur les groupes sanguins des animaux
A 0585 (New name) Européen Association of Training Programmes in Health Services Studies	Sec Dr F Grosclaude, INRA - Laboratoire de génétique biochimique, F-78350 Jouy-en-Josas, France.
Association européenne des programmes dans les études pour les services de santé.	A 0653 European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research - ESOMAR
A 0598 European Broadcasting Union (EBU)	SG Mrs F Monti (same address as before).
Union européenne de radiodiffusion - UER	Prés CCJ de Koning (same address).
Headquarters Ancienne Route 17A, Case postale 193, CH-1211 Genève, Switzerland. T. 98.77.66. Tx 28.91.93 C. Uniradio.	A 0854 European Society for Pédiatrie Endocrinology - ESPE
Technical Centre No change	Société européenne d'endocrinologie pédiatrique
	Sec Dr Rappaport, Hôpital des enfants malades, 149 rue de Sévres, F-75730 Paris CEDEX 15, France.
	A 0858 European Society of Toxicology
	Secretariat BP 37, F-34430 St Jean de Vedas, France.
	A 0881 European Union for Child Psychiatry
	Union européenne de pédopsychiatres - UEP
	Registered Office same address as before.
	Prés Augustin Serrate, Sta Joaquina Vedruna 4, Zaragoza 8, Spain.
	A 0900 European Union of Public Accountants
	SG Prof Dr L Perndon, Worthstrasse 42/1, D-8000 München SO, Germany FR T. 45.05.25.

A 0909 Eurotest Eurotest Secretariat Rye du Commerce 20-22. Bte 7. B-1040 Brussels. Belgium. 1 513.5844. Tx 22877 EUTEST B. A 0948 Federation of International Music Competitions SG Dr F Liebstoedck. 12 rue de l'Hôtel de Ville. CH-1204 Geneva. Suisse. A 0963 Federation of Universities of Central America Federation d'universités de l'Amérique centrale SG Roberto Marline Murus. Edificio Plaza del Sol, 12 Calle 2-04. Zona 9, Oficina 506, Guatemala. Guatemala. A 0974 Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific - FSP 200 W 57th Street. New York NY 10019, USA. T. (212) 757 8884. A 1017 Ibero-American Social Security Organization SG Carlos Martí Buñil (same address as before). A 1034 Institute of Mathematical Statistics Exec Sec Dr Martin Fox, Institute of Mathematical Statistics. Department of Statistics and Probability. Michigan State University. East Lansing MI 48824. USA. A 1094 Inter-American Press Association - IAPA Gen Manager James B Canel, 2911 N W 39th Street. Miami FL 33142, USA. T. (305) 634 2465. A 1115 Intergovernmental Copyright Committee - IGC A 1152 International Alliance of Women - IAW Hon Sec Edith Hedger, Parnell House, 5th Floor, Room 12, 25 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LW. Royaume-Uni. T. 828 2189. Tx ALLINTER Lon- don SW1. A 1163 International Amateur Wrestling Federation Federation internationale de lutte amateur - FILA Sec Milan Erregan, Av Ruchonnet 3. CH-1003 Lausanne, Suisse. T. 22 84 26. A 1234 International Association for the Study and Promotion of Audio-Visual and Structuro-Global Methods - AINAV Association internationale pour la recherche et la diffusion des méthodes audio- visuelles et structuro-globales SG Marcel De Grève, University of Gent. Faculty of Letters and Philosophy, Blandijnberg 2. B-9000 Gent, Belgium. A 1238 International Association for the Study of Clays Association internationale pour l'étude des argiles - AIPEA SG Prof R Breeuwsma. Marykeweg 11. 6700 AB Wageningen. Nether- lands. A 1247 International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documenta- lists - IAAALD Sec-Treas D E Gray, 59 Row Town. Addlestone. Weybridge (Surrey) KT15 1HJ. UK. T. Byfleet 41111 Ext 313. A 1286 International Association of French-Language Sociologists Association internationale des sociologues de langue française - AISLF SG Raymond Ledrut, Centre 6e recherches sociologiques. Université de Toulouse-Le-Mirail. 109 bis rue Vauquelin. F-31081 Toulouse CEDEX. A 1310 International Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists - IAMLT Association internationale des techniciens de laboratoires médicaux Exec Director Guy O Pascoe, 1 Drayton Gardens. Winchmore Hill. London N21 2NT. UK. T. 3605196. A 1318 International Association of Music Librarians - IAML Association internationale des bibliothèques musicales - AIBM SG Anders Lonn. Swedish Music History Archive, Siblilegatan 2. S- 11451 Stockholm. Sweden. A 1349 International Association of Students in Economics and Management ciates - AIESEC SG Ross Rhindress, Av Adolphe Buyl 123. B-1050 Brussels, Belgium. T. 648 88.03 C. AIESECIAS. Tx 23069 UNILIB B.	A 1363 International Association of Universities A 1370 International Association of Women and Home Page Journaliste AJPFF Prés Mme Lea Mariel, (same address as before) A 1374 International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children - IAWMC SG Serge Ginger (same address as before) A 1401 International Bobsleighing and Tobogganing Federation Press Dott Amicare Rotta. Via Piranesi 448. 1-20137 Milano. Italy. A 1407 International Brain Research Organization - IBRO Organisation internationale de recherche sur le cerveau Sec Prof H van der Loos. Institut d'anatomie. rue du Bugnon 9. CH-1011 Lausanne 11 Chuv. Switzerland. A 1483 International Centre of Films for Children and Young People - ICEYCP Registered Office 10 rue de Mangnan. F-75008 Paris. France A 1566 International Commission on Physics Education Sec Dr P J Kennedy. University of Edinburgh, Department of Physics, Mayfield Road, Edinburgh EH9, UK A 1610 International Union of Food Science and Technology - IUFOST SG J F Kefford. c/o CSIRO. Division of Food Research, Food Research Laboratory. PO Box 52. North Ryde NSW 2113. Australia. Treas J F Diehl. c/o Institut für Strahlentechnologie. Postfach 3640. D- 7500 Karlsruhe, Germany FR. A 1651 International Confederation for Thermal Analysis - ICTA Confederation internationale d'analyse thermique Sec Dr O Toft Sorensen. Metallurgy Department, risc National Labora- tory. DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark. A 1664 International Confederation of Executive Staffs Confederation internationale des cadres - CIC SG M Grossbrohmer. Grafweg 66. D-4300 Essen 14, Germany FR. A 1683 International Catholic Conference of Scouting - IOCS Conférence internationale catholique du scoutisme - CICS SG Jordi Bonet. Calle Reina Victoria 16. Barcelona 21. Spam. T 211.5345 A 1746 International Council of Jewish Women - ICJW Prés Mrs Eleanor Marvin, 15 E 28th Street. New York NY 10010. USA T (212)632.1740. A 1750 International Council of Nurses - ICN Exec Director Winifred Logan (same address as before) A 1754 (new name) Socialist International Women - ICSDW Conseil international des femmes socialistes A 1755 International Council of Societies of Industrial Design - ICSID SG Mme H de Calatay (same address as before) A 1762 International Council of Voluntary Agencies - ICVA Conseil international des agences bénévoles Exec Dir Anthony Kozlowski. 7 av de la Paix. CH-1202 Genève. Suisse A 1766 International Council on Archives - ICA Exec Sec (no change). SG Carlos Wyffels. 2-6 rue de Ruysbroeck. B-1000 Brussels. Belgium. T 51376.80. Prés James B Rhoads. Archivist of the United States. National Archives and Records Service. Washington DC 20408. USA. A 1768 International Council for Correspondence Education Prés Prof Bakhshish Singh. Correspondence Courses. Punjabi University.
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A 1771 International Council on Social Welfare - ICSW SC Miss Ingrid Gelinek, Berggasse 9, A-1090 Wien, Austria A 1780 International Cystic Fibrosis (Mucoviscidosis) Association (ICF(M)A) Pres George N Barrie, 202 E 44th St. New York NY 10017, USA A 1792 International Diabetes Fédération - IDF Sec James G L Jackson, 10 Queen Anno Street, London W1M 0BD, UK. T. 637 3644. A 1794 International Economic Association - IEA 54 bd Raspail, F-75270 Paris, France. A 1817 International Ethological Committee Comité international d'ethologie Contact Dr Marc Bekoff, University of Colorado, Dept of Epo Biology, Behavioral Biology Group, Boulder CO 80309, USA. A 1841 International Federation for the Rights of Man SG Michel Blum (same address as before). Prés Daniel Mayer (same address). A 1845 International Federation of Rural Adult catholic Movements FIMARC Prés Roger Lelievre (same address). A 1848 International Federation of Aero-Philatelic Societies Federation internationale des sociétés aérophilateliques - FISA SG (same name and same address as before). Prés Roland F Kohl, Postfach 1359, CH-8058 Zurich, Switzerland. T. 1 601773. A 1852 International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Association - IFATCA Federation internationale des associations de contrôleurs du trafic aérien Exec Sec E Bradshaw, 6 Longlands Park, Ayr (Ayrshire) KA7 4RJ, Scotland T. 029242114. A 1862 International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC) Hon Sec Fred Margules, Schlossplatz 12, A-2361 Laxenburg, Austria. T. 02236/7547. Tx 79/248. A 1869 International Federation of Boat Show Organizers - IFBSO SG T A Webb, Boating Industry House, Vale Road, Oatlands, Weybridge (Surrey) KT13 9NS. UK. A 1884 International Federation of Christian Miners' Unions - IFCMU Prés Robert Mourcz, CFTC, rue Nicolas Colson 49, F-57801 Freyming- Utertzbach, France	A 1929 International Federation for Home Economics - IFHE SG Prof Odette Goncel, 64 Av Edouard Vnilliant, F-92100 Boulogne. Pres Ing Monica Tupay, Angermayergasae 1, A-1130 Wien, Austria A 1942 International Federation of Landscape Architects - IFLA SG E F Fontes, WildeŰrstrasse 16a, D-32 Hildeshelm, Allemagne RF. Prés Dr H F Werkmeister, same address. A 1945 International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions - IFLA Federation internationale des associations de bibliothécaires et des bibliothé- teques SG Dr Margaret Wijnstroom, Netherlands Congress Bldg, Churchillplein 10, NL-2508 EC Den Haag, Netherlands. A 1949 International Federation of Manufacturers and Converters of Pres- sure-Sensitive and Heatseals on Paper and Other Base Materials SG Dr J E G le Jeune, Laan Copes van Cattenburch 79, NL-2585 EW Den Haag, Netherlands. T. 60 38.37. Tx 31684. A 1950 International Federation of Margarine Associations- I FM A SG Dr A Francke. (same address as before). A 1959 World Federation of Foreign-Language Teachers' Associations Federation internationale des professeurs de langues vivantes - FIRLV SG Robert Keiser, CH-6048 St Niklausen, Switzerland. T. 41 1612. Head Office Seestrasse 247, CH-8038 Zurich, Switzerland. T. 455040. A 1970 International Federation of Oto-Rhino-Laryngological Societies - IFOS Exec Dir Dr Francisco Hernandez Orozco, PO Box 19-136, Mexico DF. Mexico. A 1986 International Federation of Prestressed Concrete SG-Treas BW Shaddock (same address as before). A 1989 International Federation of Purchasing and Materials Management - IFPMM Secretariat IPS House, High St, Ascot (Berks) SL5 7HG. UK A 1992 International Federation of Rail way men's Art and Intellectual Socie- ties Fédération internationale des sociétés artistiques et intellectuelles de chemi- nots - FISAIC SG Friedrich Knop, Bundesbahn-Sozial Werk Hauptvorstand, Karlstrasse 4-6, D-6000 Frankfurt/Main, Germany FR. T. 265 5665. Headquarters UAICF, 11 rue de Milan, F-75009 Paris, France. T. 2859097. Prés Gen Dr Emile Sen lesser, same address.
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1979 Mar 8-9 Brussels (Belgium)
European Institute for Advanced Studies in Management Workshop on - Analysis of consumer perceptions and preferences - (YB n° B 3945)
EIASM, Miss Dina Nagler, Place Stephanie 20, B-1050 Brussels.

1979 Mar 8-9 Nashville (TN, USA)

Dept of Civil Engineering and Engineering Science at Vanderbilt University and Nashville Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Int Symposium ; Comportement

Dr Fred W Beaufait. Box 1533-Station B- Vanderbilt University, Nashville. TN 37235, USA.

1979 Mar 13-15 Copenhagen (Denmark)
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, Planning Group on Evaluation of Drugs and other Therapeutic and Diagnostic Substances, Meeting. (YB no A 3548)
B Scherfigsvej, DK-2100 Copenhagen.

1979 Mar 14-16 Bath (UK)
Int Chamber of Commerce. 3rd Int shipping conference. (YB no A 1490)
38 Cours Albert 1er. F-75008 Paris.

1979 Mar 14-20 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
Int Federation of Air Une Pilote Associations. Congress. (YB no A 1851)

RR Amstelveen, Netherlands.

1979 Mar 15-16 Brussels (Belgium)
European Institute for Advanced Studies in Management Seminar : What should be taught in finance. (YB no B 3945)
EIASM, Miss Dina Nagler, Place Stephanie 20, B-1050 Brussels.

1979 Mar 15-18 Oslo (Norway)
Service Civil Int. Reunions des secretaires europeens et des commissions. (YB no A 2805)
35 avenue Gaston Diderich, Luxembourg.

• 1979 Mar 19-21 Copenhagen (Denmark)
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. Planning Group on Standardization of Methods, Measurement and Terminology in Biomedical and Health Services Research, meeting. (YB no A 3548)
8 Scherfigsvej, DK-2100 Copenhagen.

1979 Mar 20-21 Brussels (Belgium)
European Institute for Advanced Studies in Management Workshop on application of graph theory and combinatorix in management. (YB no B 3945)
EIASM, Miss Dina Nagler, Place Stephanie 20, B- 1050 Brussels.

1979 Mar 20-23 Budapest (Hungary)
Comité hongrois du chauffage électrique Colloque : Chauffage électrique 79.
Hungarian Electrotechnical Association H-3055 Budapest Kossuth Lajos ter 6-8, Hungary

1979 Mar 21-23 Charleroi (Belgium)
Int Union of Police Trade Unions, Belgian Police Trade Unions. Congress. P : 150. (YB no A 2753)
UISP, Forstresse 3a, D-4010 Hilden.

2nd Supplement

1979 Mar 22-23 Brussels (Belgium)
European Institute for Advanced Studies in Management. Workshop on organisational

(YB no B 3945)

EIASM, Miss Dina Nagler, Place Stephanie 20, B-1050 Brussels.

• 1979 Mar 22-24 Cambridge (UK)
European Society for Clinical Investigation. Annual scientific meeting : Clinical investigation. P : 300. C : 15. (YB n° A 0851)

Hills Road. Cambridge.

1979 Mar 23-25 London (UK)
Int Institute for Congress Research. British Committee. Technical managers seminar for Ann Cook. Conference Organising Division. Peter Peregrinus Ltd, 2 Savoy Hill. London WC2R 0BP. UK.

1979 Mar 24-26 Karlsruhe (Germany, Fed. Rep.)
Kosmetiktag-Kongress mit fachdemonstrationen.
Organisation. Ausstellungs und Kongress GmbH, Postfach 1206, 7500 Karlsruhe 1.

1979 Mar 25-28 Chicago (IL, USA)
Photo Marketing Association Int. Convention. P: 17000. Ex.
Brian J Bramah Mgr Ts & Conv., 603 Loosing Avenue, Jackson, MI 49202. USA.

1979 Mar 25-29 Washington (USA)
Richard D Heaton, Conference organising committee, AWWA Research Foundation, 6666 West Quincy avenue, Denver CO 80235. USA.

1979 Mar 26-27 Dublin (Ireland)
European Institute for Advanced Studies in Management. Seminar on detection and measurement of strategic behaviour. (YB no B 3945)
EIASM, Miss Dina Nagler, Place Stephanie 20, B-1050 Brussels.

1979 Mar 28-31 London (UK)
Symposium on archaeometry and archaeological prospection.
Symposium Secretary, British Museum Laboratory, London WC1B 3DG. UK.

1979 Mar 28-Apr 2 Lyon
(France)
Journées professionnelles francophones de l'informatique.
Promotyon, Palais des congres, quai Achille Lignon, F-69459 Lyon cedex 3.

1979 Mar 30-31 (Belgium)
(YS no A 2805)
35 avenue Gaston Diderich, Luxembourg.

1979 Spring Milan (Italy)
Collegium Int Activitatis Nervosae Superioris, 3rd Congress. (YB no B 5894)
Prot C L Caszullo, Ist di Clinica Psichiatrica, Vie Privata G F Besta 1, I-20161 Milan.

1979 Apr 2-3 London (UK)
Meeting on - The principles of conservation and care of collections.
Mr L E Fleming, c/o Dept of Conservation (O A), The British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG.

1979 April 3-6 Bithoven (Netherlands)
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. Working Group on Health Aspects Related to Indoor Air Quality. (YB n° A 3548)
8 Scherfigvej, DK-2100 Copenhagen

1979 Apr 3-6 Monte Carlo (Monaco)
Séminaire GEVERS de finance Internationales. P : 500.
Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès, 24 Bd des Moulins, MC-Monte Carlo.

1979 Apr 5-7 Koningstein (Germany, Fed. Rep.)
Int. Federation for Documentation, Committee on Classification Research. 1 st regional conference- and 3rd annual conference of the Gesellschaft für Klassifikation. (YB n° A 1823)
Gesellschaft für Klassifikation EV, Woogstrasse 36a, D-6000 Frankfurt 50.

1979 Apr 5-9 Monte Carlo (Monaco)
3e Conference int sur la médecine d'urgence. P : 600.
Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès, 24 Bd des Moulins, MC, Monte Carlo.

1979 Apr 18-20 Monte Carlo (Monaco)
European Broadcasting Union. Commission Juridique, Reunion. P : 75. (YB no A 0599)

1979 Apr 20-21 Lyon (France)
Société Franco-Allemande de gynécologie. Congrès.
Promolyon, Palais des congrès, Quai Achille Lignon, F-69455 Lyon cedex 3.

1979 Apr 22-26 Bogota (Colombia)
Latin American Iron and Steel Institute. Coal congress ; 1 Mining and preparation of ILAFA, POB 16065, Santiago 9, Chile.

1979 Apr 22-26 Kathmandu (Nepal)
1979 Asian top management convention on - Managment and industrial development in Asia -.
Institute of Marketing and Management, 62-F, Suján Singh Park, New Delhi 110 003, India

1979 Apr 23-25 Brussels (Belgium)
European Institute for Advanced Studies in Management Workshop on control systems and processes in public and non-profit organisations. (YB n° B 3945)
EIASM, Miss Dina Nagler, place Stéphanie 20, B-1050 Brussels.

1979 Apr 23-26 Key Biscaine (FL, USA)
Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association Int. Meeting.
Mrs Eve Burnette, Conv Coord. 1155 JSBI Street NW, Washington, DC 20005, USA.

1979 Apr 23-26 Tokyo (Japan)
Int Organization for Standardization. TC 22. Véhicules routiers. Meeting. (YB no A 2314)
AFNOR, c/o ISO, 1 rue de Varembe, CP 56, CH-121 1 Geneva 20.

1979 Apr 23-28 Brazzaville (Congo)
African Postal Telecommunications Union. Séminaire sur la gestion financière des offices des postes et telecommunications. (YB n° A 0014)
Av Patrice Lumumba, BP 44, Brazzaville.

1979 Apr 23-29 Mexico (Mexico)
3rd World congress on water resources.
Ing Gemando Gonzalez Villarreal, Commission del planeacion nacional hidraulicos, TEPIC n° 40. 51, Mexico 7.

1979 Apr 24-26 Copenhagen (Denmark)
Work) Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. Consultative Group on Programme Development, meeting. (YB n° A 3548)
8 Scherfigvej, DK-2100 Copenhagen.

• 1979 Apr 24-26 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
Int Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation. W 69. Housing Sociology, meeting. (YB n° A 1723)
POB 20704, NL-3001 JA Rotterdam, Netherlands.

1979 Apr 24-27 Lyon (France)
Promolyon, palais des congrès, quai Achille Lignon, F-63459 Lyon cedex 3.

1979 Apr 25 Utrecht (Netherlands)
Int Union of Police Trade Unions, Nederlandse Politiebond- Congress. (YB no A 2753)
UISP, Forstrasse 3a, D-4010 Hilden.

1979 Apr 25-26 Peebles (UK)
Int Union of Police Trade Unions, Scottish Police Federation. Congress. P : 150. (YB n° A 2753)
UISP, Forstrasse 3a, D-4010 Hilden.

1979 Apr 25-27 Kingston (Jamaica)
Caribbean Employers Confederation. Annual general meeting : Confederation business, members reports P : 20. C. 11 (YB no A 0211)
CEC, POB 9111, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

1979 Apr 25-27 Montreux (Switzerland)
Int Direct Marketing and Mail Orders Symposiums, 11th symposium int de marketing direct et de vente par correspondance avec séminaires: 1) Marketing général public pour services financiers; 2) la vente par correspondance - principes de base; 3) la vente par correspondance - coûts de perfectionnement pour professionnels. Ex Mail order merchandise mart.

Conférence secretarial. Frochstrasse 84, POB 214, CH-8032 Zurich.

1979 Apr 26-27 Brussels (Belgium)
European Institute for Advanced Studies In Management. Work shop on production management : implementation and theory. (YB no B 3945)
EIASM, Miss Dina Nagler, place Stéphanie 20, B-1050 Brussels.

1979 Apr 26-28 Lyon (France)
Fédération des Etablissements Hospitaliers d'Assistance Privée. Congrès.
Promolyon, palais des congrès, Quai Achille Lignon, F-69459 Lyon cedex 3.

1979 Apr 27-May 2 Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)
7th Symposium of the - Pionniers de Marbella - on : In the turning of the big planetary game
Institut Français du Libre Service et des Techniques modernes de distribution, 46 rue de Clichy, F-75009 Paris.

1979 Apr Chicago (IL, USA)
World Education Laundering Cleaning congress. P : 5000. Ex.
Robert T Kenworthy, Exp Mngt, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

1979 Apr Strasbourg (France)
Council of Europe. Council for Cultural Co-operation. Conference : Young children from birth to eight in European society in the 1980s. (YB no A 0435)
Direction des services de presse et d'information. Conseil de l'Europe, F-67006 Strasbourg cedex.

1979 May 1-6 Deauville (France)
Symposium de médecine chinoise. P : 200.
c/o Office du tourisme de Deauville, place de la Mains, BP 79, F-14800 Deauville.

1979 May 1-15 Obertafelhofen (Germany, Fed. Rep.)
World Meteorological Organization. Int seminar on meteorological forecasting for sailing flight. (YB no A 3556)
WMO, CP 5, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1979 May 2-8 Metz (France)
4e Festival int de science fiction.
Metz congrès, office du tourisme, Porte Serpenoise, F-57007 Petz cedex.

1979 May 4 Brussels (Belgium)
European Institute for Advanced Studies In Management. Workshop on mergers and company evaluation in Europe. (YB n° B 3945)
EIASM, Miss Dina Nagler, place Stéphanie 20, B-1050 Brussels.

1979 May 6-10 Seattle (WA, USA)
American Fracture Association. Int meeting. P : 450.
Diane Longenecker, Caiman, Box 10202, Atlanta, CA 30519, USA.

1979 May 7-9 Brussels (Belgium)
European Institute for Advanced Studies in Management Seminar on organization in a
EIASM, Miss Dina Nagler, place Stéphanie 20, B-1050 Brussels.

1979 May 7-9 Liege (Belgium)
European Society of Cardiology. Meeting : Sudden death. (YB no A 0859)
ESC, Secretariat Cardiothoracic Institute, 2 Beaumont Street London W1N 2DK, UK.

• 1979 May 9-11 Istanbul (Turkey)
Int Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation. W60 - The performance concept in building, meeting. (YB no A 1723)
POB 20704, NL-3001 JA Rotterdam, Netherlands.

1979 May 10-12 Marseille (France)
Congrès int de radiologie.
Prof Cheviot, CHU de la Timone, F-13385 Marseille cedex 4.

1979 May 10-13 Metz (France)
Congrès européen des orthodontistes.
Metz congrès, office du tourisme, porte Serpenoise, F-57007 Metz cedex.

1979 May 12-19 Deauville (France)
Int Association of Ports and Harbors, Congress, P : 900. (YB no A 1329)
c/o Office du Tourisme de Deauville, place de la Mains, BP 79, F-14800 Deauville.

1979 May 13-20 (Poland)
Int Association of Agricultural Students. Seminar : Specialisation and co-operation in agriculture as the factors conditioning progress. P : 70. (YB n° A 1249)
IAAS, Information Office, The Student Union, Ultuna, S-75 007 Uppsala, Sweden.

1979 May 14-17 Bucharest (Romania)
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. Working Group on Quality Control in Health Laboratories, meeting. (YB n° A 3548)
8 Scherfigvej, DK-2100 Copenhagen.

1979 May 15-16 Copenhagen (Denmark)
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. Planning meeting for workshop on basic sanitation problems in Arctic areas. (YB n° A 3648)
3 Scherfigvej, DK-2100 Copenhagen.

1979 May 15-17 Blackpool (UK)
Int Union of Police Trade Unions, Police Federation of England/Wales Congress. P : 500. UISP, Forstrasse 3a, D-4010 Hilden. (YB n° A 2753)

1973 **May 15-18** Algarve (Portugal)
World Health organization, Regional Office for Europe. Working Group on the Early Detection of Handicap in Children. Meeting
s. Scherfigsvej. DK-2100 Copenhagen. (YB no A 3548)

1979 May 15-18 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
UN Economic Commission for Europe, Timber Committee. Seminar on utilisation of tropical hardwoods. (YB no B 4176)
Palais des Nations. CH-12H Geneva 10.

1979 May 15-18 Hamilton (New Zealand)
Int. symposium: The agricultural industry and its effect on water quality.
Dr C J Schouten, Water and Soil division, ministry of works and development, private bag, Hamilton.

1979 May 16-18 Rome (Italy)
World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe. Working Group on the Prevention of Ischaemic Heart Disease. Meeting.
8 Scherfigsvej. DK-2100 Copenhagen. (YB n° A 3548)

• 1979 May 16-19 Bruges (Belgium)
Int Broncho-Pneumologie Association. 28th Congress : Etiopathogeny of pulmonary oedema, allergie alveolitis, surgery in pulmonary oedema. (YB no A 1236)
A 2 Sint-Jan, Rudderhovelsan, B-8000 Brugge, Belgium.

1979 May 18 Ravenna (Italy)
Int Road Federation. General assembly. (YB n° A 2418)
IRF, 63 rue de Lausanne. CH-Geneva.

1979 May 19 Wellsbourne (UK)
Int Bee Research Association. Annual meeting : Pollination of vegetable crops. P : 150. (YB no A 0168)
C. 10.
Hill House, Gerrards Cross, Bucks. SL9 0NR. UK.

1979 May 20-23 Miami Beach (FL USA)
Int Institute of Municipal Clerks. Convention. P : 800. Ex. (YB n° B 406)
John J Hunnewell. Exec Dir.. 160 N Altadena Dr. Pasadena. CA 91107. USA.

1979 May 21-23 Geneva (Switzerland)
UN Economic Commission for Europe. Timber Committee. Ad hoc meeting on forest resources assessment, including quantification of the environmental benefits of the forest. (YB no B-1176)
Palais des Nations. CH-1211 Geneva 10.

1979 May 21-23 Lyon (France)
Société de Microscopic Electronique. Congrès.
Promotion, valais des congrès, Quai Achille Lignon, F-69459 Lyon cedex 3.

1979 May 21-23 Lyon (France)
Wire Association. Colloque int.
Promotion, palais des congrès, Quai Achille Lignon. F-69459 Lyon cedex 3.

1979 May 21-24 London (UK)
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. Seminar on planning and implementation of teacher training programmes. (YB no A 3548)
8 Scherfigsvej, DK-2100 Copenhagen.

• 1979 May 22-24 Prats de Mollo (France)
European Confederation of Agriculture. Conference européenne pour les régions de montagne. (YB no A 0686)
CP 87. CH-5200 Brougg. Switzerland.

1979 May 23-26 Deauville (France)
Congrès int de anyseiers. P : 300.
c/o Office du tourisme de Deauville, place de la Mains. BP 79. F-14800 Deauville.

1979 May 24-26 Marseille (France)
Lion's Int Club. Congress.
6 rue Florée. F-2 13005 Marseille.

1979 May 25-27 Moscow (USSR)
World Psychiatric Association/All Union Society of Psychiatrists of the UDSSR Moscow. Symposium on follow-up studies in psychiatry-recent advances in psychopharmacology. (YB no A 3577)
Dr Denis Leigh. Maudsley Hospital. Denmark Hill, SE5 8AZ. London. UK.

1979 May 26-Jun 2 San Antonio (TX. USA)
Int Big game hunters fishermen conference. P : 1000. Ex.
Bon Holleon, 900 NE Loop 410. Ste D-211. San Antonio. TX 78209.

1979 May 29-Jun 1 Washington (USA)
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Conference : Laser engineering application P 1000. Ex. (YB no B 0621)
Susan S Henman Mgr.. Courtesy Assn Ste 700. 1629 K Street NW. Washington. DC 20006.

1979 May 31 Brussels (Belgium)
European Institute for Advanced Studies in Management. Workshop on Int finance. (YB no B 3945)
EIASM, Miss Dina Nagler, place Stephanie 20, B-1050 Brussels.

1979 May Arusha (Tanzania)
Int Council of Voluntary Agencies/UNHCR... Major conference to appraise the situation of African refugees and to examine and promote solutions to African refugee problems as they are now developing and will develop in coming years.

ICVA. 17 avenue de la Paix, CH-1202 Geneva. (YB noA 1762/B 3016)

1979 May Boston (MA, USA)
Int Association of Personnel Women. Meeting. P : 250. (YB n° B 3910)
J Shiller. Exec Dir, 2017 Walnut Street. Philadelphia. PA 19103. USA.

1979 May Lyon (France)
European Committee of Weighing Instrument Manufacturers. European congress (YB n° B 0657)
Promoloyon, palais des congrès, quai Achille Lignon. F-69459 Lyon cedex 3

1979 Jun 1-2 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
World Health Organisation. Régional Office for Europe. Annual meeting of the Drug Utilization Research Group. (YB n° A 1822/A 1862)
8 Schertigsvej. DK-2100 Copenhagen.

1979 Jun 3-6 San Antonio (TX. USA)
Travel Research Association. Int meeting. P : 300.
Mari Lou Wood. Box 8068. Foothill Sta. Salt Lake City, UT 84103. USA.

1979 Jun 4-6 Oslo (Norway)
Int Federation of the Periodical Press. 22nd World congress. (YB n° A 2027)
FIPP, 78 Ebury Street. London SW1 W9OD, UK.

• 1979 Jun 4-8 Las Vegas (NV. USA)
Int Federation of Newspaper Publishers. 32nd Congress. (YB no A 1965)
FIEJ, 6 me du Faubourg Poissonnière, F-75010 Paris.

1979 Jun 5-6 Newcastle (UK)
Int Union of Police Trade Unions, Police Federation of Northern Ireland. Congress. P : 90. UISP, Forststrasse 3a, D-4010 Hilden. (YB n° A 2753)

1979 Jun 5-7 Hannover (Germany. Fed. Rep.)
Int Federation for Information Processing - TC4. 3rd Working conference • Optimization computer - ECG processing. (YB no A 1818)
Dipl - Ign Chr Zywiets. Arbeitsgruppe Biosignalerarbeitung im Dept Biometrie und Medizinische Informatik der Medizinischen Hochschule Hannover, Karl-Wiechert-Allee 3. D-3000 Hannover 61.

1979 Jun 5-9 Madrid (Spain)
Int Olive Oil Council. 40th Session. (YB no A 2302)

1979 Jun 6-8 Aalborg (Denmark)
Int Union of Police Trade Unions. Dansk Politiforbund. Congress. P : 175. (YB no A 2753)
UIST, Forststrasse 3a, D- 4010 Hilden.

1979 Jun 6-8 Brussels (Belgium)
European Institute for Advanced Studies in Management. Seminar on alternative organisations (YB no B 3945)
EIASM, Miss Dina Nagler, place Stephanie 20. B-1050 Brussels.

• 1979 Jun 6-9 Uppsala (Sweden)
Int Society on Family Law. 3rd World conference : Family living in a changing society. (YB n° B 5996)
Mr J M Eekelaar. General Secretary. ISFL. Pembroke College. Oxford OX1, IDW, UK.

1979 Jun 11-14 Jerusalem (Israel)
Symposium : Problèmes de la paix à l'âge nucléaire.
IPARI. POB 7111, 61170 Tel Aviv. Israel.

1979 Jun 11-15 Geneva (Switzerland)
FAO/IECE, Working Party on forest economics and statistics 12th session. (YB n° A 0971/B 4176)
ECE. Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.

1979 Jun 11-18 Vienna (Austria)
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. Workshop on country health planning in European health planning and management education. (YB no A 3548)
8 Schertigsvej. DK-2100 Copenhagen.

1979 Jun 12 Monte Carlo (Monaco)
Int microwaves symposium. P : 600.
Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès. 24 Bd des Moulin. MC-Monte Carlo.

1979 Jun 14-15 Brussels (Belgium)
European Institute for Advanced Studies in Management. Seminar on public policy for regulated monopolies and public enterprises. (YB no B 3945)
EIASM, Miss Dina Nagler, place Stephanie 20. B-1050 Brussels.

1979 Jun 15 Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers. Executive Board meeting. (YB n° A 1975)
POB 6603. Denver, Co 80206. USA.

1979 Jun 17-20 Ottawa (Canada)
Int Association for Suicide Prevention. 10th Int congress : Suicide prevention and crisis intervention. (YB no A1210)
Secretariat IASP congress. 79. Suite 700. 71 Bank Street. Ottawa.

1979 Jun 17-27 Haifa (Israel)
M Carmel Int Training Center for Community Service/Unical, Israel National Committee. Biennial int seminar : The Childhood, community and culture. (YB n° B 3380)
M Carmel Int Training Centre for Community Services, 12 David Street POB 6111.

1979 Jun 18-20 Glasgow (UK)
IFIP/IFAC 3rd Joint conference on computer applications in the automation of shipyard operation and ship design. (YB n° A 1828/A 1862)
IFIP. 3 rue du Marche, CH-1204 Geneva.

1979 Jun 18-21
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Group Antennae Propagation Society. Int meeting. P. 600
345 E 47th Street New York. NY 10017.

Seattle (WA, USA)
(YB n° B 0821)

1979 Jun 18-23
Int powder metallurgy conference. P : 1500. Ex.
Box 2054. Princeton. NJ 08540. USA

New York (USA)

1979 Jun 19-21
Int Union of Police Trade Unions, Fédération Autonome des Syndicats de Police. Congress.
UISP. Forststrasse 3a. D-4010 Hilden.

Rennes (France)
(YB n° A 2753)

1979 Jun 19-21
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. Study effects of rehabilitation and secondary prevention, meeting of the editorial board.
8 Scherfigsvej. DK-2100 Copenhagen.

Heidelberg (Germany, Fed. Rep.)
(YB n° A 3548)

1979 Jun 20-22
Int. Association for Mathematics and Computers in Stimulation, 3rd IMACS int symposium on « Computer methods for partial differential equations ». (YB n° A 1174)
IMACS, Robert Velnetsky. The Rutgers University, Dept of Computer Science, New Brunswick. NJ 08903. USA.

Bethlehem (PA, USA)

1979 Jun 20-22
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. Planning Group on Information Systems for the Biomedical Research Promotion and Development Programme, Meeting.
8 Scherfigsvej. DK-2100 Copenhagen.

London (UK)

1979 Jun 21-24
Int Committee for Esthetics and Cosmetology. World congress. P : 1000.

Monte Carlo (Monaco)
(YB n° A 1575)

Direction du Tourisme et des Congress, 24 Bd des Moulins. MC-Monte Carlo.

1979 Jun 24-27
Institute of Internal Auditors. Annual meeting. P: 2000. Ex.
5500 Diplomat Circle, Ste 104. Orlando. FL 32810. USA.

New York (USA)
(YB no A 1031)

1979 Jun 24-28
Loyal Order Moose Supreme Lodge. Convention.
Carl A Weiss. Sup. Sec.. Moosehart. IL 60539. USA.

Anaheim (CA, USA)

1979 Jun 25-26
European Confederation of Agriculture. Groupe de Travail « CEA/CICA pour le Credit Agricole Cooperatif. Meeting.
CP 87. CH-5200 Brugg. Switzerland.

Brunnen (Switzerland)
(YB n° A 0886)

1979 Jun 26-28

Prague (Czechoslovakia)

J E Purkyně, Czechoslovak Med. Society. Sokolska 31. 120 26 Prague 2.

1979 Jun 26-30
European congress of paedopsychiatry.
Prof Dr Serrate. Saragossa Madre. Veduna 4. Spain.

Madrid (Spain)

1979 Jun
European Federation of Finance House Associations. 19th Congress. Ex.
EUROFINAS, avenue de Tervueren 267 - Bte 10. B-1150 Brussels.

Berlin (West)
(YB n° A 0731)

1979 Jun
Int Council of Museums, int Committee for Modern Art Museums. Plenary meeting.
Mr P Hulten. Directeur du musée d'art moderne. CBAC, Georges Pompidou. 35 Bd de Sevastopol. F-75004 Paris.

Paris (France)
(YB no A 1749)

1979 Jun
Int Footprint Association. Meeting. P : 500.
7040 Broadway Terrace. Oakland. CA. USA.

Portland (OR, USA)
(YB no B 0241)

• 1979 2nd quarter
Int Federation for Information Processing. TC 4. WC on « Expected changes in biomedical instrumentation due to microprocessor technology ». (YB n° A 1828)
IFIP. TC 4. J roukens. Director. SAZZOG Foundation. Groningen Singel 1043-1045. 6835 GN Arnhem. Netherlands.

Rome (Italy)

1979 Jul 1-5
Society for Psychotherapy Research. European conference.
Prof M Gelder, Wameford Hospital. Oxford.

Oxford (UK)

1979 Jul 7-12
3rd colloquium on school psychology : Psychology for children today and tomorrow : role of psychologists in the schools in preparing for a changing world.
ISP Secretariat, 92 S Dawson Street. Columbus. OH 43209. USA.

York (UK)

1979 Jul 8-12
3e Symposium int sur les composants organiques du Sellenium et du Tellure C- 24.
Metz congres, office du tourisme. Porte Serpenoise. F-75007 Metz cedex

Metz (France)

1979 Jul 10-12
(France)
Societe de Chimie Heterocyclique. Congrès.
Promotion, palais des congrès, quai Achille Lignon. F-69459 Lyon cedex 3.

Lyon

1979 Julie 16-20
(UK)
Association of Directors of Social Services Int workshop Value for money in personal social services.
Association of Directors of Social Services. POB 93-Snow Hill House, 10-15 Livery Street. Birmingham.

Birmingham

Congres mondiale de pediatrie
Prof Carcassonne. CHU de la Timono, avenue Jean Moulin. F- 13005 Marseille

• 1979 Jul 22-27
Altrusa Int. Int meeting. P : 1000.
Mrs Dorothy E Kuehner, Exec Dir.. 332 S Michigan Avenue. Chicago. IL 60604. USA

Kansas City (MI, USA)
(YB n° A 0045)

1979 Jul 22-28
European Association for Humanistic Psychology. 3rd European conference for Humanistic psychology.
EAHP. 43 chemin de la Greube. CH-1214 Vernier-Geneva.

Geneva (Switzerland)

1979 Jul 23-28
World Meteorological Organization. Planning meeting for the study conference on land surface processes in climate models.
WMO. CP4. CH-1211 Geneva 20.

(USSR)
(YB no A 3556)

1979 Jul
Pilot Club Int. Convention. P : 2500. Ex.
Almetta Brooks. Exec Adm.. 244 College Street. Box 4844. Macon. GA 31208. USA.

Atlanta (GA, USA)
(YB n° B 4421)

1979 Jul
Cosmopolitan Int. Meeting. P : 500.
Fred Gonzalez. Exec Dir.. Box 4588. Overland Pk. KS 66204. USA.

San Antonio (TX, USA)
(YB no B 4962)

• 1979 Aug 1-10
World Council for the Welfare of the Blind. 6th World conference : Cooperation. P : 500. C: 72.
58 avenue Bosquet F-75007 Paris.

Lagos (Nigeria)
(YB no A 3499)

1979 Aug 4-10
Int Flying Farmers Association. Meeting. P : 1200. Ex.
Glenn W Walsh. Exec Dir.. Midcontinent Airport. Wichita. KS 67209. USA.

Oklahoma City (OK, USA)
(YB n° B 5014)

1979 Aug 5-10
Int Society of Electrophysiological Kinesiology. 4th Congress. P. 250. C : 10.
Carlo J De Luca, Children s Hospital Medical Center. 300 Longwood Avenue. Boston. MA 02115. USA.

Boston (MA, USA)
(YB no A 4587)

1979 Aug 6-11
Int Rescue and First Aid Association. Convention. P : 1000. Ex.
L Lodge Weber. Exec Dir.. 880 Georged Road. North Brunswick. NJ 08902. USA.

Columbus (OH, USA)
(YB n° B 3904)

1979 Aug 12-16
Int Society of Arboriculture. Convention. P : 1000. Ex.
E C Bundy. Box 71. Urbana. IL 61601. USA.

San Diego (CA, USA)

• 1979 Aug 19-24
Int Council on Social Welfare. 10th Colloque regional : Nouvelles orientations des politiques sociales - examen critique des expériences scandinaves et enseignement a en tirer pour l'ensemble de la region.
ICSW. Regional Office. 42 me de Camronroe. F-75749 Paris cedex 15.

Christiansund (Norway)
(YB no A 1771)

1979 Aug 19-26
Int Association for Research in Income and Wealth. 16th Biennal conference : Selected topics in national income and wealth accounting. P : 250.
37 Hillhouse Avenue. New Haven. CT 06520. USA.

Portschach (Austria)
(YB no A 1206)

1979 Aug 20-24
World Meteorological Organization. Meeting : Intercommision of low level sounding systems ?
WMO. CP5. CH-1211 Geneva 20.

Boulder (CO, USA)
(YB n° A 3556)

1979 Aug 20-25
UN Economic Commission for Europe, Timber Committee. Seminar on the effects of airborne pollution on vegetation.
Palais des Nations. CH-1211 Geneva 10.

Warsaw (Poland)
(YB no B 4176)

1979 Aug 21-25
Int Council of Museum, Int Committee for Museums ana Collections of Musical Instruments Meeting.
Dr F Hellwig. Germansches National museum. Postfach 9580. D-8500 Nurenberg. Germany FR.

Leipzig (Germany. Fed. Rep.)
(YB no A 1749)

1979 Aug 22-25
Toastmasters Int. Convention. P : 800.
2200 N Grand A venue. Santa Ana. CA 92711. USA.

Minneapolis (MN, USA)
(YB n° B 1444)

1979 Aug 23-29
(USA)
Symposium Int 1979 sur les interactions leptoniques et photoniques aux hautes énergies

Batavia (IL, USA)

M C Brown, Secrétaire du symposium, département de physique, laboratoire Fermi
POB 500. Batavia. IL 60510.

1979 Aug 24-25
(Rep)
Int Federation for Information Processing. Conference on data bases in the humanities and social sciences

Hannover (Germany. Fed Rep)

3 rue du Marche. CH-1204 Geneva.

1979 Aug 26-31 Melbourne (Australia)
Int Council on Social Welfare. Regional conference : Shaping the future for our children
Mr Ian Yates. 1979 Conference Director. Australian Council of Social Service, POB
E158 St James. Sydney. NSW 2000. Australia.

1979 Aug 26-Sep 4 (Israel)
Int Association of Agricultural Students. Seminar : Assistance In the planning of agri-
culture in developing countries, and round table. (YB no A 1249)
IAAS Information Office. The Student Union. Ultuna. S-75007 Uppsala. Sweden.

1979 Aug 28-SEP 14 Falfield (UK)
Int Hospital Federation. Int seminar for senior hospital engineers : Focus on appropri-
ate technology

Secretary: Mr J E Furness. IFH Engineering. The Institute of Hospital Engineering. 20
Landport Terrace, Southsea. Hampshire PO1 2RG. UK.

1979 Aug San Diego (CA, USA)
Int shade tree conference. P : 1000. Ex.
E C Bundy. 3 Lincoln Square, Box 71. Urbana. IL 61801. USA

1979 Sep 2-15 Dobogoko (Hungary)
Institut Unifié de Recherche Nucléaire (Dobnna)/European Organisation for Nuclear
Research. 6e Colloque conjoint : Physique de neutrino, chromodynamique quantita-
tive, nouvelles particules, phénomène à grande impulsion traverse et physique de

l'électron-positon. (YB no A 0820)
M K Szego. Institut central de recherches en physique, BP 49. H-1525 Budapest.

1979 Sep 3-7 Vienna (Austria)
Int Association on Water Pollution Research. Workshop : Treatment of domestic and
industrial wastewaters in large plants. (YB n° A 1379)
Prof Ing Wilhelm vd Emde. Institut für wasser-versorgung. abwasserreinigung und ge-
wasserschutz. TU Wien. Karlsplatz 13. A-1040 Vienna.

1979 Sep 4-8 Sevres (France)
Int Council for Children's Play. Congress : Play and game, mediators between child and
civilization

ICOP. Instituut v Orthopedagogiek. Zantrel Secretariat. Groningen 9712 TC. Grote
Hozenstraat 15. Netherlands.

1979 Sep 8-9 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
European Confederation of Agriculture, Groupe de travail «femmes paysannes» .
Meeting. (YB no A 0686)
CP 87. CH-5200 Brougg. Switzerland.

1979 Sep 10-13 Manchester (UK)
Int Federation for Housing and Planning. Residential seminars :Action for urban revi-
talisation. (YB no A 1826)
43 Wassenaarseweg. The Hague. Netherlands.

1979 Sep 11-13 London (UK)
monitoring techniques. 2) industrial applications of PCU. 3) management policy and
economic aspects- (YB n° A 0909)
Eurotest. rue du Commerce 20-22 Bte 7. B- 1040 Brussels.

1979 Sep 11-14 Lyon (France)
Congres Int des matériaux composites, collage et adhésion.
Promotion, palais des congres, quai Achille Lignon. F-65459 Lyon cédex 3.

1979 Sep 11-15 Orebro (Sweden)
3rd Int congress on rehabilitation in psychiatry.
S Rost Psykiatrie Rehab. Dept regional Hospital. 700104 Orebro.

1979 Sep 12 Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
Int Society of Geographical Ophthalmology. Congress : P : 300. C ; 30. (YB no A 4598)
Dr Marvin Kwitko. ISGO. 5591 Cote des neiges road, suite 1. Montreal. Quebec H3T
1Y8. Canada.

1979 Sep 13-15 Chicago (IL, USA)
Radio Television News Directors Association. Meeting. P : 800. Ex.
Rob Downey Sec. Wkar-Michigan State University. East Lansing. MI 48824. USA.

1979 Sep 15-21 Monte Carlo (Monaco)
Int industry conference and exhibition. P- 500.
Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès, 24 Bd des Moulins, MC-Monte Carlo.

1979 Sep 16-19 Salzburg (Austria)
2nd European congress of EEG and clinical neurophysiology
Prof H Lechner, Univ. Nervenklirik. Auenbruggerplatz 22. A-8036 Graz. Austria.

1979 Sep 16-20 Toronto (Canada)
Int Personnel Management Association. Meeting. P : 1500. Ex. (YB n° B 4625)
Jeen Schmudde. Adm Asst. 1313 East 60th Street Chicago. IL 60637. USA

• 1979 Sep 17-22 Leicester (UK)
Int Council of Museums, Int Committee for the Training of Personnel Meeting
Mr P J Boylan. Director. Leicestershire Art Galleries and Records Service 96 New
Walk. Leicester LE1 6 TD. (YB no A 1749)

1979 Sep 17-22 Munich (Germany. Fed. Rep.)
Int Astronautical Federation, Congress. P: 800 (YB no A 1381)
IAF. 250 rue Saint Jacques. F-75005 Paris.

1979 Sep 17-22 Munich (Germany. Fed. Rep.)
Int Institute of Space Law. Colloquium during linked to the Int astronomical congres
1) energy and outer space 2) telecommunications. 3) status of Int space flight. P: 100
(YB no A 2163)
ISL. Dr I H P H Diederiks-Varschoor. Leestraat 43, Baarn, Netherlands.

1979 Sep 17-22 Nancy (France)
UN Economic Commission for Europe, Timber Committee. Seminar on mechanization
techniques of thinning operations (YB n° B 4176)
Palais des Nations. CH-1211 Geneva 10.

1979 Sep 18-21 Stuttgart (Germany. Fed. Rep.)
9th European small business seminar on « Sub-contracting and export marketing »
Diplm-Fkm Dieter Ibielski, Leiter der Abteilung Kommunikation, RKW, Gulleutstrasse
163-167. Postfach 11 91 93 D-6000 Frankfurt 11.

1979 Sep 21-24 London (UK)
Int Federation for Information Processing. Council and general assembly meetings
3 rue du Marche, CH-1204 Geneva. (YB n° A 1828)

1979 Sep 23-26 Atlanta (GA, USA)
Int Claim Association. Meeting. P : 800. (YB no B 1675)
Alfred S Hammond, Sec. State Mutual Life Assurance Co Amer., 440 Lincoln Street,
Worcester. MA 01605. USA.

1979 Sep 24 Liverpool (UK)
Int Council of Museums, Int Committee for Glass Museums and Collections. Meeting.
(YB n° A 1749)
Dr W von Kalnein. Kunstmuseum. Ehrenhof 5. D-4000 Dusseldorf, Germany FR.

1979 Sep 26-29 London (UK)
Royal Institute of British Architects/Society of Industrial Artists and Designers. Meet-
ing: Frontiers of design
Frontiers of design. R.I.B.A. 66 Portland Place. London WIN 4AD. UK.

1979 Sep 28-30
Int Union for Moral and Social Action. Congrès : Perspectives immédiates et futures
pour la jeunesse: qu'est-ce Que la nouvelle culture ? (YB no A 2662)
Kessenicherstrasse 246. D-5300 Bonn 1, Germany F.R.

1979 Sep New York (USA)
Int seminar on detection of prevention fraud and embezzlement. P : 150.
Robert Me Crie, conf. coor.. 475 Fifth Avenue. New York, NY 10017.

1979 Oct 1-3 Houston (TX, USA)
Railway Systems Suppliers Association. Convention. P : 1800. Ex.
Frank Alkman Jr. Exec Dir., 401 Th Avenue. New York, NY 10001. USA.

1979 Oct 2-5 London
(UK)
The Institution of Civil Engineers. Int conference : Water resources - a changing strate-
gy?
The Institution of Civil Engineers. Great George Street, London SW1P 3AA, UK.

• 1979 Oct 8-12 Manila
(Philippines)
Int Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine. 27th Congress. (YB no A
1126)
USA Secretariat. XXVIIIth Int Congress of aviation and space medicine, do John David
Thomas Company. Monadnock Building, Suite 222. 681 Market Street. San Francisco.
CA 94105. USA.

1979 Oct 8-15 Sofia (Bulgaria)
Int Council of Museum, Int Committee for Archaeology and History Museums. Meeting
on « Problems of permanent displays in archeology and history museums which ref-

lect the specific character of a region -. (YB no A 1749)
Prof V Velkov, Vice-President de l'institut archeologique et du musée, 2 bd Stambolis-
ky. Sofia.

1979 Oct 9-12 Fredericton (Canada)
World Meteorological Organization. RA III/RA IV. Workshop on the pilot study of the
Saint John River Basin. (YB no A 3556)

1979 Oct 11-14 Berlin (West)
European Committee of Rural Law. Congress : 1) Disposals of the social rural law and

the use of land, structural reform, measures, organizations. P- 300. (YB no A 0133)
Mr Kurt Theisinger. Sec. General du CEDR, 17 Hahnbrunnerstrasse. D-6750 Kaisers-
lautern.

1979 Oct 14-21 Santa Fe (New Mexico)
Int Federation of Women Lawyers Congress Study on comparative laws affecting
children. (YB no A 2042)
IFWL. 150 Nassau Street. New York. NY 10038. USA.

1979 Oct 15-18 Fontainebleau (France)
European Institute of Business Administration. Colloquium ; Formulating and imple-
menting. Int economic policy P : 80. C : 10
INSEAD. boulevard de Constance 22. F-77305 Fontainebleau cedex. (YB no B 0904)

1979 Oct 16-17 Teddington (UK)
Institute of Physics, Thin Films and Surfaces Group/ National Physical Laboratory. Con-
ference on quantitative surface analysis

Dr C Lea. Division of Chemical Standards. National Physical Laboratory. Teddington
Middlesex TW11 0LD.

1979 Oct 17-19 Hannover (Germany. Fed. Rep)
Int Union of Police Trade Unions, Gewerkschaft der Polizei Congress.
(YB n° A 2753)

USIP. Forststrasse 38. D-4010 Hilden.

1979 Oct 20-25 **Port St Lucio (FL, USA)**
Int. Oxygen Manufacturers Association Meeting. P : 200.
 Richard S Croy, Exec Sec. **Box 16102**, Cleveland, OH 44111 USA (YB n° B 4012)

1979 Oct 23-25 **Berlin (West)**
Symposium sur l'informatique en temps réel et le contrôle de processus - Real-time data '79
Real-time data '79. Congress organisation Co., Kongress-Zentrale, John Foster Dulles Allee 10.D-1000 Berlin 21

1979 Oct 24-26 **St Georges (Grenada)**
Caribbean Employers Confederation. Interim meeting : Industrial relations trends and problems in member territories. P : 30. C : 11.
 CEC POB 911, Port of Spain, *Trinidad.* (YB no A 0211)

1979 Oct 24-27 **Monte Carlo (Monaco)**
Int Federation of Newspaper Publishers. 7th Symposium - management and marketing - P : 300
Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès. 24 Bd des Moulins, MC-Monte Carlo. (YB n° A 1965)

1979 Oct 28-31 **Monte Carlo (Monaco)**
European Petrochemical Association. Meeting. P: 600
Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès, 2-4 Bd des Moulins. MC-Monte Carlo. (YB n° 8 4671)

1979 Oct **Phoenix (AZ, USA)**
Int City Management Association. Convention.
Mark Keane, Exec. Dir., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington. DC 20036. USA. (YB no g 0386)

1979 Oct **St Louis (MO, USA)**
Int Association of Pupil Personnel Workers. Meeting. P : 400.
 WM E Myer. 350 Hungertford Drive, Rockville, MO 20850. USA. (YB n° B 3328)

1979 Oct-Nov **Lyon (France)**
European Community of the Accordation. Congress.
Promotion, palais des congrès, quai Achille Lignon, F-69459 Lyon cedex 3 (YB no B 2220)

• 1979 Nov 1-2 **Leiden (Netherlands)**
European Society of Cardiology. Meeting : History of cardiology.
ESC, Secretariat Cardiothoracic Institute, 2 Beaumont Street, London W1N 3DX, UK. (YB no A 0359)

1979 Nov 3-8 **New Orleans (LA, USA)**
Interstate Post Graduate Medical Association North America. Int. convention. P : 1500.
 Ex. H B Maroney, Assoc Exec Dir., Box 1109, Madison, WI 53701. USA.

1979 Nov 5-9 **Poznan (Poland)**
UN Economic Commission for Europe, Timber Committee. Seminar on economic and technical developments of the furniture industry ?
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10. (YB n° B 4176)

1979 Nov 6-9 **Hollywood (FL, USA)**
Screen Printing Association Int. Convention P : 2000. Ex.
 John M Crawford, Exec. VP. 307 F Maple Avenue W, Vienna, VA 22180. USA. (YB n° A 3651)

1979 Nov 15-17 **New Orleans (LA, USA)**
Int Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions. Meeting. P 200.
 1125 Lake St Building, Ste 204-206, Oak Park, IL 60301. USA. (YB n° B 3587)

1979 Nov 18-21 **Atlanta (GA, USA)**
Religious Education Association. Convention. P : 1500. Ex.
 Rev Boardman Nathan, Gen Sec., 409 Prospect Street New Haven, CT 06510. USA.

1979 Nov 18-22 **Monte Carlo (Monaco)**
Int tax-free symposium and trademark. P : 1000.
Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès. 24 Bd des Moulins, MC-Monte Carlo.

1979 Nov 19-23 **Bangkok (Thailand)**
Prof Prasong Tuchinda, Dept of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol university, Bangkok 7.

• 1979 Nov 19-23 **Madrid (Spain)**
Int Confederation of Free Trade Unions. 12th World congress. P : 500. C : 60.
ICFTU, rue Montagne aux Herbes Porageres, B-1000 Brussels

1979 Nov 25-30 **Atlanta (GA, USA)**
Radiological Society of North America. Convention. P: 14000. Ex.
 George F Schuyler, Exec Dir., Box 648, Oak Park, IL 60303. USA.

1979 Nov 26-29 **Lagos (Nigeria)**
World Psychiatric Association. Section symposium : Combat and its aftermath.
 WPA, Psychiatrische Universitätsklinik, Wehringer Gurtel 74-76. A-1090 Vienna. (YB no A 3577)

1979 Nov 26-30 **Houston (TX, USA)**
4th World ozone congress and ozone exhibition.
 Richard Croy, Executive director, Int ozone institute 14805 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland OH 44107. USA.

1979 No. 26-30 **Sydney (Australia)**
2nd Int child neurology congress.
The Ex. Officer, 2nd Int child neurology congress. GPO Box 3866. Sydney NS W

1979 Nov 27-30 **Manila**
(Philippines)
Int. Air Transport Ass. 35th Annual general meeting
 26 chemin de Johnville, **POB 100, CH-1216 Cointrin-Geneve.** (YB n° A 1149)



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1979 Nov 27-30 Tokyo-Tsukuba (Japan)
2nd Int seminar on - Conservation and restoration of cultural property and analytical chemistry

Mr N Matsubara Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Property. 13-27 Usno Park, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110.

1979 Nov Brussels (Belgium)
2nd Int symposium on « Adapted physical activity for the handicapped »
Université libre de Bruxelles, avenue Heger 28, Brussels.

1979 Nov Zurich (Switzerland)
European Confederation of Agriculture. Conference européenne pour les régions de

CP 87. CH-5200 Brouge. Switzerland.

1979 Dec 3-7 Manila (Philippines)
World Meteorological Organization. Symposium/planning meeting on the agrometeorology of the rice crop.
WMO. CPS. CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1979 Dec 9-11 Kansas City (Ml. USA)
North American Heating Air Conditioning Wholesalers Association. Int convention. P : 1200. Ex.
Alice Winston, conv coord.. 1661 W Henderson Road. Columbus. OH 43220. USA.

1979 Dec 10-13 Stockholm (Sweden)
Int Union of Police Trade Unions. Svenska Polisforbundet. Congress. P : 300.
USP. Forststrasse 3a, D-4010 Hilden.

1979 Dec African Postal Telecommunications Union. Séminaire sur la planification des réseaux locaux.
Av Patrice Lumumba. BP 44. Brazzaville.

1979 Bilthovert (Netherlands)
European Committee for the Protection of the Population against the Hazards of Chronic Toxicity. Meeting.
avenue de l'Observatoire 4. F- 75006 Paris.

1980 Spring Acapulco (Mexico)
Pan American Association of Ophthalmology. Congress P : 750. C : 25.
H Dunbar Hoskins. Jr.. MD. 1 Tara View Road. Tiburon. CA 94920. USA.

1980 Apr 20-25 The Hague (Netherlands)
300-400. C : 20-25.
The Secretary. 8th Int congress on health records. Netherlands congress centre. POB 82000. NL-2508 EA The Hague.

1980 Apr 22-27 Taormina (Sicilia. Italy)
Int Center of Medical and Psychological Hypnosis. Int congress. (YB no B 4046)
Prof G Balzani, del Centro Int di ipnosi medica e psicologica di Milano. Corso XXII Marzo 57. 1-20129 Milan.

1980 Apr 29-May 1 Taormina (Sicilia. Italy)
Int Center of Medical and Psychological Hypnosis/Libera Post-Universita Int della Nuova Medicina. Corso Int di aggiornamento in ipnosis e psicologica della struttura.

(YB no B 4046)
Prof Rolanda Marchesan, Centro Int di ipnosi medica e psicologica di Milano. Corso XXII Marzo 57. 1-20129 Milan.

1980 May 18-21 Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
World Psychiatric Association/Hong Kong Psychiatric Association. Symposium on priorities in todays psych ta try-mental health and ageing.
Dr W H L O. Hong Kong Psychiatric Center. 98 Bonham Road. Hong Kong.

1980 May 26-30 Cardiff (UK)
Int Federation for Housing and planning. Residential symposium : The future roles of
43 Wassenaarseweg. The Hague. Netherlands.

• 1980 May 27-30 London (UK)
Institution of Mining and Metallurgy/Society of Mining Engineers of AIME/Metallurgical Society of AIME. 1st Joint conference : The management of mineral resources.
The Secretary. Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. 44 Portland Place London W1N 4BR. UK.

1980 May London (UK)
Int Federation of Aero-Philatelic Societies. 20th Congress.
FISA. Fuggerstrasse 38. D-1000 Berlin 30.

1980 May-Jun Oslo (Norway)
Int Federation for information Processing/Int Federation of Automatic Control. Symposium on . Automation for safety in shipping and offshore petroleum operations -
IFIP 3 rue du Marché. CH-1204 Geneva.

1980 Jun 1st week, Wiesbaden (Germany. Fed. Rep)
Confederation of European Soft Drinks Association. Congress
CESOA. Heemraadsdijgel 167. NL-Rotterdam

1980 Jun 16-20 Madrid
(Spain)
Int Standing Committee on Physiology and Pathology of Animal Reproduction (Including Artificial Insemination). 8th Int congress on animal reproduction and aircraft insemination : 1) Physiology of reproduction, 2) artificial insemination. 3. pathology of reproduction. (YB n° A 2569)
Prof Dr Tomas Perez Garcia. INIA. CRIDA-06. Dept de Reproduccion Animal. Avde. de Puerta de Hierro. sin. Madrid 3.

• **1980 Jul 13-19** Budapest (Hungary)
Int Union of Physiological Sciences. Federation of Hungarian Medical Societies 26th Int congress of physiological sciences. En.
Secretariat. 28th Int congress of physiological sciences. MOTESZ. Congress Bureau H-1361 Budapest Pt 32.

1980 Jul 28-Aug 1 Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
Int Association of Schools of Social Work. Int congress. P : 400. C : 60.

1337) (YB n° A
IASSW. Miss Marguerite Mathieu. Secretary-general. Freytaggasse 32. A-1210 Vienna

1980 Aug 18-22 Leeds (UK)
Institute of Physics. Int conference on the physics of transition mélaux : Transition metals and alloys including magnetism, superconductivity, transport properties, and surfaces, but excluding mechanical properties.
Meetings Officer. The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X BOX. UK

• 1980 Aug 18-23 Lyngby (Denmark)
Int Federation for Documentation. 40th Conference and congress.
Dansk Central for Documentation. Anker Engeltunds Vej 1. 2800 Lyngby.

1980 Sep 7-12 Athens (Greece)
Int Union of Angiology. Conference. P : 1800. C : 30. Ex.
Hellenic Angiology Society. 17 Sisini Street. Athens 612. Greece.

1980 Sep 22-25 W Lafayette (IN, USA)
Int Federation for Information Processing. WG 5.4. Int meeting IPW-ICS.
7 J Williams. Purdue Laboratory for Applied Industrial Control. Purdue University. 102 Michael Golden Bldg. W Lafayette. IN 47907.

• 1980 Sep 29 - Oct 10
Düsseldorf (Germany, Fed. Rep.) Int Federation of Automatic Control/Int Federation for Information Processing. 6th Conference on « Digital computer application to process control ». (YB no A 1822/A 1828)
IFIP. 3 rue du Marche. CH-1204 Geneva.

• 1980 Sep-Oct
(Iran)
Int Federation of the Blind/World Council for the Welfare of the Blind. 2nd Int conference on blind women.
WCWB. 58 avenue Bosquet. F-75007 Paris.

1980 Oct 6-10 Philadelphia (PA, USA)
Int Pediatric Nephrology Association. 5th Int congress. (YB no B 6167)
Alan B Gruskin. MD. St Christopher's Hospital for Children. 5th and Lehigh Avenues. Philadelphia. PA 19133.

1980 Oct 13-15 Antwerp (Belgium)
Secretariat Catalist d'activation. c/o K. VIV. Jan Van Rijswijklaan 58. B-2000 Antwerp. or Prof B Delmon. Université Catholique de Louvain. Groupe de Physico-Chimie Minérale et de Catalyse. Place Croix du Sud 1. B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve.

1980 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
World Trade Centers Association. General assembly.
WTCA The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. 63W, One World Trade Center. New York. NY 10048. USA.

1930
(Spain)
Int Association of Agricultural Students. Congress.
IAAS. Information Office. The Student Union. Ulfana. S-75 007 Uppsala. Sweden.

1980 Old University, Malta.
Int Ocean Institute. Conference : Pacem in Maribus X P : 50. C : 40. (YB no A 3987)

• 1981 Apr 6-10 Cannes
(France)
Int Congress on Fracture. 5th Int conference on fracture • Mechanics and integrated micro-macro view of fracture, fatigue and strength of materials : 1) Practical applications of fracture mechanics; 2) crack tip singularity computations; 3) physical fracture processes; structural aspects; 4) elasto-plastic fracture mechanics; 5) fatigue; 6) Infracture toughness. 7) testing techniques.

ICF. c/o The Research Institute for Strength and Fracture of Materials. Tohoku University. Aramaki Aoba. Sendai. Japan.

1981 Aug 31-Sep 5 Graz
(Austria)
Int Commission for Optics. 12th General meeting. P: 400.
Prof Dr R F Aussenegg. Physikalisches Institut. Universitätsplatz 5. A-8010 Graz.

1981 Sep 4-9 Edinburgh (UK)
Int Association for the Study of Pain. 3rd World congress on pain. P : 1200.
Executive Secretary. IASP. Dept of Anesthesiology RN-10 University of Washington. Seattle, WA 98195. USA.

