

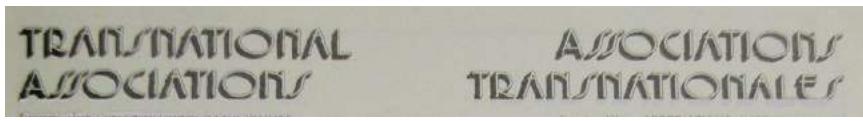
INTERNATIONAL
TRANS/NATIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS

ASSOCIATIONS
TRANS/NATIONALES
INTERNATIONALES



1979-5





(former title • INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS)

31th year

(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 lucratifs (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, associé soient pas nécessairement celles de cet Institut.

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Sommaire /Contents

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« ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES »
« TRANSMATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS »
Redaction/Editorial

Robert FENAUX
Gérard Pothier SPFFCXAFRT

mai
may

1979 - n° 5

Editorial : L'Association Transnationale cette inconnue	1 76
L'année internationale de l'enfant par J. Moerman	1 78
Information mapping for development by A.J.N. Judge	185
Network-related concepts by A.J.N. Judge	193
Towards a vocabulary adapted to social complexity and process	1 94
Words for users, weavers, designers of open networks	1 95
The World Forum of International/Transnational Associations:	
The reason for the event, its scope, its limitation, its objects Programme of the commissions	197 1 99
NGO Operational tasks and problems : a checklist for improving efficiency and effectiveness - Part 3.	201
Les organisations internationales et leurs congrès par	
Gh. de Coninck	207
IAPCO News: In Dublin	211
Bibliographie : « Vie associative et démocratie nouvelle »	212
4th supplement to the Yearbook of International Organizations 17th edition	213
Qui sont les Membres Donateurs de l'UAI ?	218
4th supplement to the Annual International Congress Calendar 19th edition 1979	219
Who are the UAI Corporate Members?	221

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L'année internationale de l'enfant par J. Moerman	178
Information mapping for development by A.J.N. Judge	185
<u>Network-related concepts by A.J.N. Judge</u>	193
Towards a vocabulary adapted to social complexity and process	194
Words for users, weavers, designers of open networks	195
<u>The World Forum of International/Transnational Associations:</u>	
The reason for the event, its scope, its limitation, its objects Programme of the commissions	197 199
NGO Operational tasks and problems : a checklist for improving efficiency and effectiveness - Part 3.	201
Les organisations internationales et leurs congrès par	
Gh. de Coninck	207
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L'ASSOCIATION TRANSNATIONALE CETTE INCONNUE

L'association « transnationale » cette inconnue... Ainsi disait de l'homme cet inconnu, le Dr. Alexis Carrel, Prix Nobel de physiologie 1912, dans un ouvrage qui eut son heure de célébrité. La physiologie se prête ici à comparaison entre l'être humain et le groupe social en se référant à la définition qu'en a donnée Claude Bernard : l'étude des phénomènes des êtres vivants et la détermination des conditions matérielles de leur manifestation; l'étude des propriétés et des fonctions des organes et des tissus.

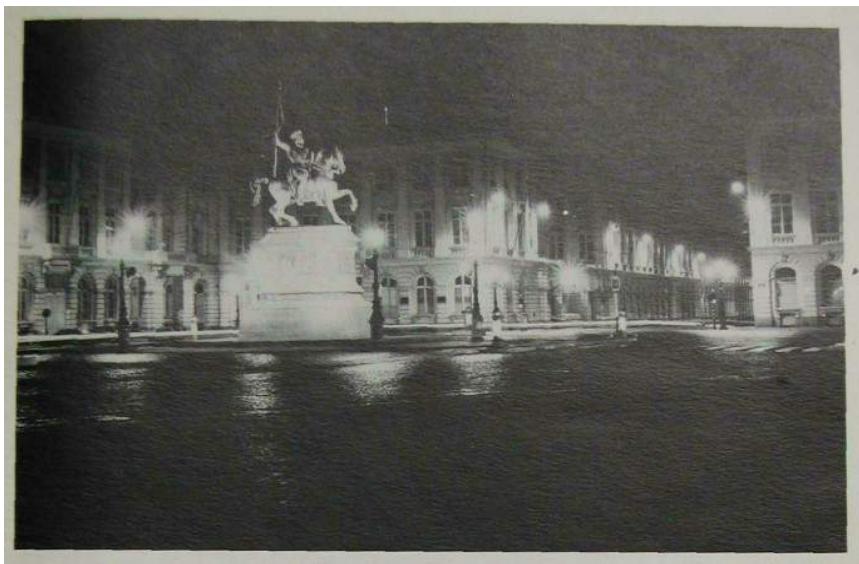
Qu'est-ce qu'une association, dans son essence, sa structure, son tissu, ses manifestations d'entité indépendante, de corps *intermédiaire* entre le citoyen et le pouvoir de la Cité? Qu'est-ce qu'une association dans une géographie spatiale de cercles concentriques qui se développent à partir d'un foyer local, de région en continent, vers la périphérie du globe ? Beaucoup ne le savent pas, la plupart le savent mal, du fait d'une mentalité habituée à la vision d'un ordre d'Etats, plutôt que d'une société des peuples. Problèmes...

Certes les dictionnaires ne manquent pas de définitions de l'association : action d'associer des individus; les groupements qui en résultent; plus restrictivement, action pour une personne de s'unir à une autre ou à d'autres par quelque communauté d'intérêts en vue d'un but déterminé.

S'associent de longue date déjà des adeptes, des militants, des partisans, des amis, des alliés, des coopérateurs, des gens unis par une identité de foi, de pensée, d'idéal, de métier, de plaisir, etc... Mais encore, au-delà des objets spécifiques, sectoriels, et des limites de la Cité ? Problèmes-Rousseau a idéalisé le concept d'association dans son Contrat social où il voit « une forme d'association qui défende et protège de toute la force commune la personne et les biens de chaque associé et par laquelle chacun s'unissant à tous, n'obéisse pourtant qu'à lui-même et reste aussi libre qu'auparavant... ». Cet acte idéal d'association « produit un corps moral et collectif ».

A rencontre de ce principe de solidarité, la Révolution française, malgré son enseigne des Droits de l'homme et du citoyen, a paradoxalement prohibé l'associationnisme professionnel. C'est la fameuse loi Le Chapelier qui a duré près d'un siècle, jusqu'à son abrogation en 1884. Exemple édifiant de contradiction d'idées et d'intérêts.

L'histoire du droit constitutionnel nous explique que si, sous l'ancien régime, les maîtrises et les jurandes constituaient un monopole intolérable, ce n'en fut pas moins une erreur et une faute de prohiber les associations professionnelles ouvertes à tous et dans lesquelles personne n'était tenu d'entrer.



La langue du droit suppose ici une équivalence - contenue dans le double sens d'une communauté *d'intérêt* tantôt moral tantôt matériel - en distinguant les associations sans but lucratif des associations à but de profit, qu'elle appelle des sociétés civiles et commerciales.

De nos jours, cette distinction importe essentiellement dans les relations « transnationales » marquées d'un côté par l'objectif du gain, de l'autre par le désintéressement, avec des franges d'ambiguïté.

La terminologie du Système des Nations-Unies contribue à cette ambiguïté, récemment par la confusion des concepts de multinationalité et de transnationalité, mais plus fondamentalement des origines de l'article 71 de la Charte, qui parle vaguement d'organisation non-gouvernementale, sans démarquer le profil du service, le privé des associations et des sociétés. L'interprétation dans le sens désintéressé ne lève pas entièrement l'équivoque, d'autant que les cas douteux sont tranchés par un jugement politique.

Du moins l'article 71 de la Charte a-t-il apporté pour la première fois aux associations « internationales » un certificat d'existence, une reconnaissance de collectivité sociale en dehors des Etats. Surtout, on ne l'a pas assez remarqué, la Charte a fait le départ entre les ONG nationales, qui ne peuvent être consultées « si l'y a lieu » qu'avec l'autorisation de l'Etat-membre intéressé, et les ONG franches de cette autorisation, alors même qu'elles relèvent du droit national de l'Etat qui leur accorde l'hospitalité. On sait que la loi belge de 1919 (étendue en 1954) sur les associations internationales sans but lucratif est la seule au monde à conférer un statut international aux OING. En France, pays démocratique, la loi de 1901 sur les associations est appliquée très largement dans ses dispositions relatives aux « associations étrangères », mais il n'empêche que celles-ci ne peuvent se constituer sans une autorisation préalable donnée à titre précaire, la dissolution pouvant être décidée par la justice, voire par l'administration - exceptionnellement il est vrai.

Que dire alors des Etats moins libéraux, intolérants à des degrés divers, par despotisme, dogmatisme, ou simplement répugnance du pouvoir envers les groupes de pression ? Mais la méfiance à l'égard des associations « internationales » n'est pas seulement le fait des Etats plus ou moins jaloux de leur autorité, de leur souveraineté ou de leurs intérêts. Curieusement on la trouve aussi sous

une forme intellectuelle dans des milieux et chez des personnes qu'une tendance individualiste, sinon un penchant anarchique, portent à se méfier des corps intermédiaires de la société. La révolution technique des systèmes d'information offre des facilités et des tentations à cette relation directe de gouvernant à gouverné.

Tous ces problèmes associatifs de langage, d'identité, de communication, d'organisation, de fonction, de reconnaissance juridique, de coopération, sont encore, pour une bonne part, trappés d'ignorance, chargés d'inconnues. Les forces associatives transnationales doivent d'abord s'évertuer à se connaître elles-mêmes, avant même de se faire connaître à la société entière. Se connaître et se faire connaître dans leurs traits spécifiques, leur diversité, leurs buts, leurs structures, aussi dans leurs rapports avec les Etats et les OIG, enfin dans leur évolution vers une solidarité obligée des temps nouveaux et futurs.

Notre Forum de 1980 sera - est déjà dès sa phase préparatoire - l'occasion propice à cette opération à la fois d'introspection particulière des associations, en quête de leurs droits et devoirs, et d'information générale de la société sur le *fait*, osons dire le *bienfait* associatif.

Robert FENAUX



178 ASSOCIATIONS TRANSMATIONALES. 5-1979



L'ANNEE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ENFANT

LE point à mi-chemin

par J. Moerman*

Nous devons à l'obligeance de M. J. Moerman, Président du Comité des ONG organisé aux fins de l'Année internationale de l'enfance et de ses suites, de pouvoir publier de larges extraits du texte inédit de sa communication à la seconde session plénière de cette assemblée. Nos lecteurs y trouveront un nouveau type de collaboration entre l'organisation internationale et les ONG qui s'est établi à la faveur d'un événement dont le succès est à mettre largement à l'actif de l'initiative non-gouvernementale.

• Nel mezzo del cammin della nostra vita...»
Ces paroles par lesquelles Dante ouvre sa Divine Commedia me semblent les plus appropriées pour exprimer les sentiments qui sont les miens au moment où j'aborde cette communication à la séance d'ouverture de la Seconde Session Plénière du Comité ONG/AIE. Créé fin juin 1977, le Comité sera normalement dissous le 30 juin 1980. Chronologiquement, nous sommes donc un peu au-delà de la moitié de la route mais en fait, compte tenu des activités et de leur évolution, nous sommes en plein milieu de notre itinéraire.

I. Constatations

Je voudrais d'abord signaler successivement quelques constatations concernant l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant en général et le Comité ONG/AIE.

A) L'Année Internationale de l'Enfant en général

Vous avez, chacun d'entre vous, déjà pu faire des constatations à la lumière de votre propre engagement.



Madame Estefania Aldaba-Lim, Représentante Spéciale pour l'Année Internationale d'Enfant et Secrétaire Générale Adjointe des Nations Unies, et J. Moerman, Président du Comité des ONG pour l'AIE.

Avant toute autre chose, je voudrais vous dire qu'il y a plusieurs milieux, entre autres aux Nations Unies, qui considèrent que l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant a beaucoup de chances de devenir une des années les plus réussies, sinon la plus réussie, des différentes années internationales organisées sous les auspices des Nations Unies, et cela certainement quant à la réponse donnée par les organisations non gouvernementales et par l'opinion publique.

La cause est indiscutablement à attribuer en grande partie au fait que cette Année concerne l'Enfant et que tout le monde se sent concerne par l'enfant, mais d'aucuns y voient également une autre cause. Cette Année de l'Enfant n'est pas née d'une résolution des Nations Unies ni à la suite d'une simple proposition d'experts ou de fonctionnaires. C'est une Année qui, à l'origine et depuis longtemps, a été voulue par quelques ONG dont le nombre a progressivement augmenté. Le projet s'est heurté à des réserves, voire à des oppositions, et il a fallu lutter longtemps pour les surmonter. Ses promoteurs n'ont pas manqué d'alerter l'opinion publique, d'avoir recours à des Comités Nationaux UNICEF et de contacter des gouvernements, ainsi que des organisations intergouvernementales. De

* President du Comité ONG-AIE

la sorte, le public a été sensibilisé longtemps avant le 1er janvier 1979. Cet enfantement laborieux est certainement à l'origine du succès de l'Année. Cette appréciation générale se trouve confirmée par les faits... Le nombre de programmes développés dans le cadre de l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant devient tout simplement insaisissable: les initiatives - certaines d'entre elles vraiment innovatrices - ne cessent de se multiplier au niveau local ou en dévelope des programmes concrets; des périodiques et même des quotidiens accordent une large place à l'AIE; il y a eu des programmes de télévision et de radio et d'innombrables interviews concernant l'Année. Ce qui n'est pas le moins significatif, c'est que des ONG qui croyaient qu'elles n'avaient aucune relation avec l'enfant, ou certaines même qui à l'origine s'étaient franchement déclarées contre l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant, ont rejoint les rangs des ONG qui travaillent dans le cadre de l'Année... Je pense ne pas exagérer en vous disant que, dans certains pays et dans certains milieux, l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant est en train de devenir un mouvement d'opinion et qu'elle va nécessairement entraîner une modification des attitudes des adultes vis-à-vis des enfants à l'ave-

ou croire que tout va pour le mieux, que plus rien n'est à faire.

- 1) L'Année Internationale de l'Enfant est déjà largement connue auprès du public. Toutefois, il faut reconnaître que c'est surtout dans les milieux appartenant à des organisations et à des groupements qu'il y a encore de larges groupes de la population, non affiliés à une organisation, qui ignorent jusqu'à l'existence de l'Année...
- 2) Nous ne sommes qu'au premier tiers de l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant. Il est bien possible que la majorité des activités prévues ait déjà commencé, mais il n'est pas trop tard pour lancer de nouvelles initiatives et faire de nouveaux plans. Tout ce qui aura été projeté, initié, commencé dans le courant de l'Année appartiendra au bilan de cette Année, dont nous savons déjà que les conséquences, les résul-

des organisations et des structures et, d'autre part, les besoins individuels et les possibilités d'action au niveau des individus et des groupements locaux.

Il s'agit donc de deux problèmes différents. Je m'explique : il y a des familles, des couples, des mères et des pères seuls, qui se trouvent aux prises avec un réel problème concernant leurs enfants et à qui un meilleur environnement communautaire, ou le conseil d'une personne qualifiée, apporterait une aide fondamentale. Il arrive hélas trop souvent que ces personnes ou ces familles ne savent pas où s'adresser et qu'en dépit des organismes existants, des dispositions administratives, des structures officielles et même des organisations bénévoles, elles ne parviennent pas à se faire aider.



un enfant près de Magadisso, Somalie.

Photo : United Nations/Rica.

- tats et le rayonnement se prolongeront longtemps au-delà de 1979.
- 3) Cette Session Plénière est une bonne occasion pour chacun de nous de nous interroger sur l'efficacité et la motivation de notre action...
- 4) Je voudrais à cet égard vous faire partager un de mes soucis encore qu'il ne soit pas toujours facile à formuler : il s'agit du fossé beaucoup trop grand existant encore entre, d'une part, les planifications et les projets au niveau

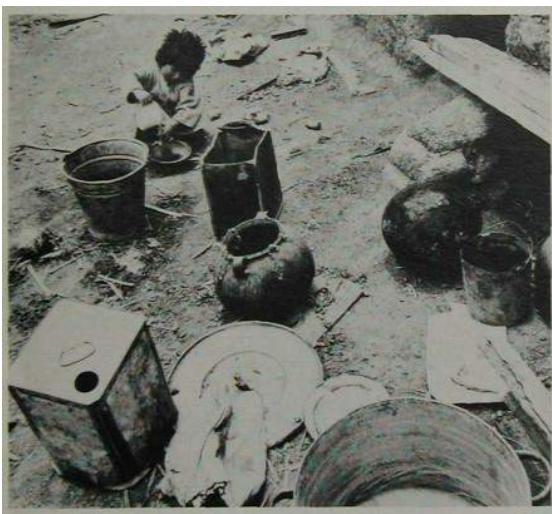
- le second problème concerne certains pays, en particulier du Tiers Monde, où de petites unités, avec des personnes qualifiées disposant d'un minimum d'équipement, pourraient faire un grand bien aux enfants et ne parviennent pas à se faire aider. Je songe par exemple à des missions chrétiennes ou à d'autres petits groupes bénévoles, isolés en brousse, dont le dévouement est incontestable et dont les qualifications ne sont nul-

II. Réflexions critiques et suggestions

Le bilan positif qui résulte des constatations qu'on a pu faire ne peut en aucune façon nous faire dormir sur nos lauriers

lement négligeables. 11 ne manque à ces personnes qu'un minimum d'assistance financière pour pouvoir développer des actions sur des étendues très vastes, dans des domaines tels que l'immunisation, l'éducation maternelle, la nutrition, etc. Mais n'étant reliés à aucune organisation internationale, ne pouvant passer par les canaux administratifs - compliqués et fonctionnant souvent mal - ces personnes et ces groupements restent très souvent démunis de toute aide.

Ne faudrait-il pas que, d'une façon ou d'une autre, nous trouvions le moyen de rapprocher encore bien davantage les services des gens et de créer des systèmes plus souples pour que des crédits soient donnés à de petites unités sur qui on peut parfaitement compter et qui pourraient, avec un équipement très réduit, réaliser un effort maximal ?



A Cota près de Funai en Colombie cet enfant n'a comme plaisir de jeu que ce pauvre terrain de l'habitation.

Photo : United Nations/D. Mangurain.

Je le sais, les deux problèmes sont différents, mais ils présentent cependant un aspect commun : celui du manque de communication du haut vers le bas, et inversement. 5) Si l'y a une large réponse de l'opinion, et même de l'enthousiasme dans certains milieux, il faut reconnaître que dans certains autres milieux, entre autres gouvernementaux, on en est encore à une certaine réserve, ou hésitation, voire à un certain scepticisme, sort pour des motifs ou des

prétextes d'ordre financier, soit parce que d'une façon générale on se méfie des années internationales. Nous avons pensé qu'un des grands objectifs de l'Année pourrait être un rapprochement entre tous les hommes à cause de leur amour commun pour les enfants...

- 6) A ceux qui m'ont dit que l'AIE était simplement « a nice idea » j'ai répondu qu'elle est aussi sérieuse que les aspects qu'elle traite : pour le Tiers Monde, les questions ayant trait à la sous-alimentation de l'enfant, à la précarité de sa santé, à son manque d'éducation, etc; pour les pays industriels, les questions d'abandon et de négligence, de mauvais traitements, d'usage de la drogue, de violence et de délinquance, et d'autres encore.

enfants. Voici le texte que je vous propose :

" Le Comité ONG/AIE, regroupant 116 OING membres et 750 organisations ou individus associés, réuni en Session Plénière à Genève, en présence de Madame Estefania Aldeba-Lim, Représentante Spéciale pour l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant, vous prie avec instance d'attirer l'attention des gouvernements sur les possibilités de paix et d'entente entre tous les peuples offertes dans le cadre de l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant sur base de l'amour commun de tous les humains pour les enfants. Il désire que les Nations Unies utilisent au maximum les possibilités offertes par l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant pour promouvoir la paix universelle ».

III. Indications pour l'après-1979

Mais il faut déjà songer à l'après-1979. Il y a des aspects plus techniques de notre souci concernant la prolongation des effets de l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant, qui seront traités dans le cours des débats. Toutefois, dans cet exposé préliminaire je voudrais vous dire quelques mots au sujet.. des mesures que nous devons envisager dès à présent pour assurer le plein succès de l'Année, c'est-à-dire sa prolongation au-delà de 1979...

Il y a en la matière une responsabilité toute particulière pour les ONG. On reconnaît que ce sont les ONG qui sont à l'origine de l'idée de l'Année et que c'est leur ténacité à vouloir cette année qui est en grande partie à l'origine de l'écho qu'elle a eu.. Je crois qu'un rôle similaire nous attend quant au « follow-up ». Il faudra la vigilance et la contribution des ONG pour empêcher que tout ne se termine le 31 décembre 1979. Nous devons nous efforcer que les Nations Unies et les gouvernements tirent les conclusions en vue du maintien de l'acquisition et de l'application des indications qui découlent des recherches et des activités menées en 1979.. Avant de conclure, je voudrais vous indiquer quelques points qui me semblent déjà découler de l'expérience que nous avons pour le moment et qu'on ne pourra pas perdre de vue lors des activités au-delà de 1979.

Un nouveau type de collaboration ONU-ONG

1. Il semble évident que, dans la mesure où les pays du Tiers Monde s'industrialisent et s'urbanisent, ils risquent d'aller au devant de problèmes identiques à ceux qui se posent à la civilisation technique. Il est donc bon d'en faire une analyse exacte, afin que tes pays du Tiers Monde puissent éviter certaines des erreurs des pays industrialisés.

2 Une des conséquences de l'Année aura été que les problèmes de l'enfant ont été vus sous une perspective plus large et qu'on a traité plusieurs aspects qui jusqu'à ce jour n'étaient pas abordés. Les problèmes de l'intérêt de l'enfant ont été insérés davantage dans les programmes et activités du développement des pays.

3. L'ampleur et la diversité de l'information qui nous atteint au Secrétariat du Comité ONG/AIE nous montre qu'au niveau des grands organismes il y a des convergences de pensée et que l'on traite souvent des problèmes similaires. D'autre part, au niveau local, il y a beaucoup plus d'efforts valables et efficaces qu'on ne se l'imagine habituellement. Il est frappant de voir combien d'initiatives similaires se développent à des points opposés du globe par des gens qui s'ignorent. Il serait utile pour tous, et certainement pour ces auteurs de modestes projets locaux, qu'on trouve un moyen qui puisse leur permettre d'échanger leurs expériences. Ne nous trouvons-nous pas là devant une tâche spécifique pour les OING ?

4. Il faut cependant signaler que l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant a déjà permis à des ONG qui s'ignoraient de se rencontrer et d'établir des liens de collaboration, il s'agit-là d'un acquis qu'il faudra de toute façon tâcher de garder et de développer pour le bien de l'enfant. Les collaborations qui se sont établies dans le cadre des programmes de l'enfant pourraient servir d'exemple à des collaborations inter-ONG dans d'autres domaines à l'avvenir.

5. L'Année Internationale de l'Enfant a établi un nouveau type de collaboration entre la famille des ONG et les Nations Unies, plus particulièrement l'UNICEF. Ce qui caractérise ces liens est une mutuelle confiance et compréhension des possibilités et des limites réciproques. J'espère ne froisser personne en disant que nous devons accepter que les Nations Unies disposent de moyens que nous n'aurions jamais et qu'il est insensé de vouloir engager une compétition sur ce plan. En revanche, nous avons une plus grande possibilité et facilité d'atteindre l'opinion publique, une plus grande possibilité de découvrir certains aspects cachés des problèmes, de sorte qu'à côté de notre propre action, nous pouvons également suggérer aux Nations Unies une gamme plus diversifiée d'intérêts de l'enfant dont il faudrait qu'il soit dorénavant tenu compte
ta encore, il faudra veiller à ce que cet esprit de collaboration puisse se développer à l'avenir...



Photo WHO

Conclusion

A la fin de cet exposé je pourrais donner mon sentiment en deux mots: l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant peut être un élément déterminant de l'avenir de l'humanité.



Entre ces larmes et ce sourire. Une même responsabilité de la part des adultes : soulager souffrances et misères, permettre le plein épanouissement des aspoirs de l'enfant.

Photo Unicef. M & E. Berneim.

Il y a toujours eu des enfants malheureux, des enfants pauvres, des enfants sous-alimentés, mais ces situations appartenaient à une espèce de « establishment » ou de fatalité à quoi le monde se résignait. Il n'en est plus ainsi de nos jours. Parents et enfants vivant dans cette situation se révoltent. D'autre part, dans les pays où il n'y a pas de misère, les enfants sont victimes de la société technologique, de négligences et d'abus de la part de leurs parents, de foyers brisés, et ces enfants vivent aussi dans une espèce de rupture avec leur entourage.

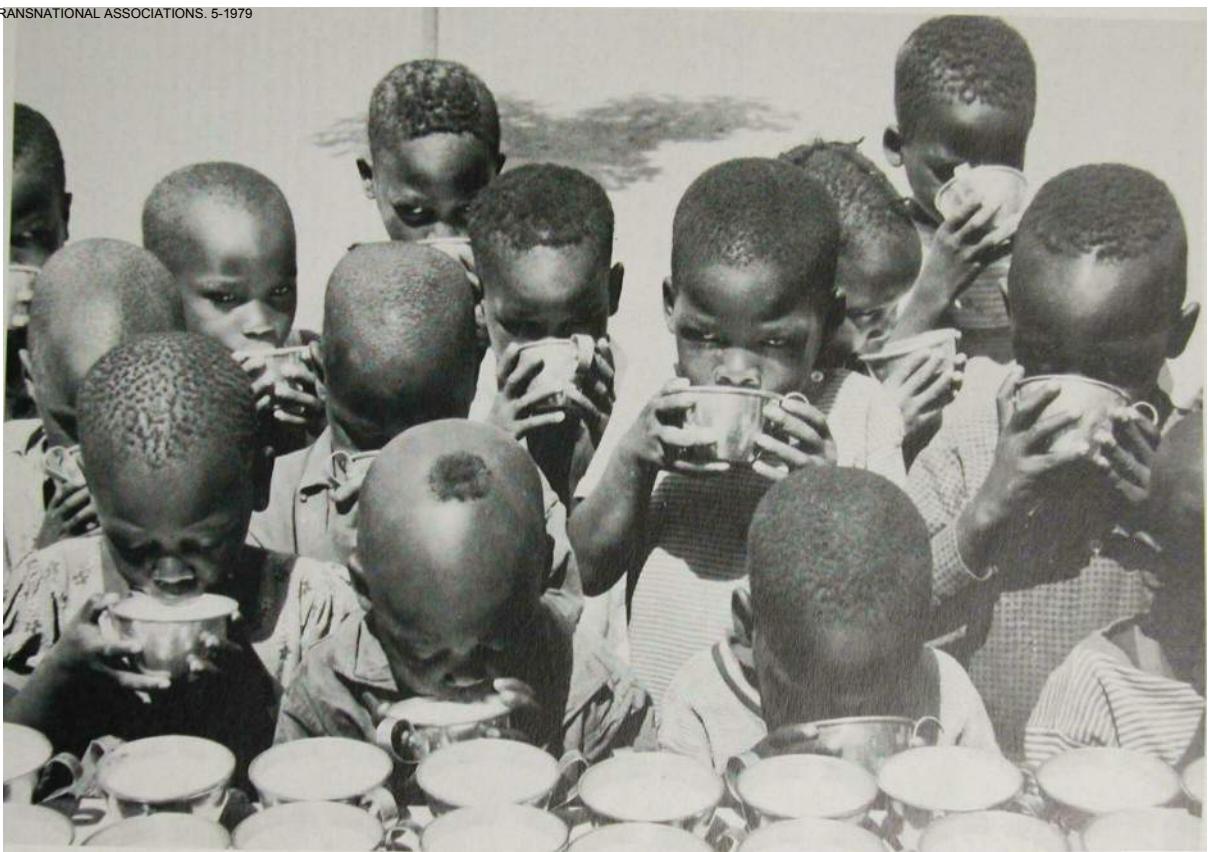
Autant dire que le monde n'a probablement jamais encore connu un nombre et un pourcentage aussi élevés d'enfants traumatisés, soit parce qu'ils n'acceptent pas la situation dans laquelle ils se trouvent, soit parce qu'ils se sentent insécurisés, soit parce qu'ils ont été éduqués à la violence.

Dès lors se pose la question de savoir vers quel type d'adulte nous allons avec un nombre aussi grand de jeunes et d'enfants insécurisés, traumatisés ou poussés à la violence.

C'est au cœur de ces problèmes que se trouve la motivation profonde de notre engagement dans l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant, car quel que soit le nombre des enfants se trouvant dans ces situations difficiles ou pénibles, l'enfant par lui-même est une ouverture vers l'espérance et il voit par instinct les choses beaucoup plus sous l'angle constructif, positif, que sous l'angle négatif.

Notre engagement est à la fois nourri de réalisme et d'espoir : il serait naïf d'ignorer le problème que la situation de nombreux enfants présente pour l'avenir de l'humanité, mais ce serait une erreur de désespérer des potentialités que chaque enfant représente à cet égard; il serait naïf aussi d'ignorer les problèmes réels dans les pays d'affluence, comme ce serait une erreur de désespérer des pays se trouvant en situation de sous-développement.

La solidarité planétaire suppose la sincérité de tous en lace de leur situation et la confiance de tous en leurs moyens. Elle doit jouer plus que jamais quand il s'agit du sort des enfants, tout particulièrement au cours de cette Année à l'aube d'un avenir meilleur pour tous.



INFORMRTION MAPPING FOR DEVELOPMENT *

by A. J. N. Judge

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to report briefly on a preliminary investigation into the problems of mapping satisfactorily for policy purposes the domains of science and technology as applied to development (1). The matter in question is clearly of ever increasing concern within the international community as a whole, as indicated by a number of initiatives, many of them now being timed to focus discussion in anticipation of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in 1979.

Part 1 : Mapping

Nature of the problem

The problem of information in the field of science and technology as applied to development processes is reviewed in Part 2 under the following headings :

- A. Quantitative aspects
- B. Logical aspects; classification
 - Multiplicity of classification schemes
 - Failure to indicate functional relevance
 - Unspecified omissions and partial inclusions
 - Macro-level definitions
 - Interdisciplinarity
- C. Operational aspects; organizations and information systems
 - Multiplicity of organizations
 - Unrelated information systems
- D. Comprehensibility
 - Comprehension overload
 - Issue reductionism
 - Communication mode preferences
- E. Behavioural aspects
 - Interorganizational antipathy
 - Interorganizational territorially
 - Interorganizational rivalry
 - Pre-logical biases

- F. » Mythical » aspects
- G. Ignorance and lack of systematically ordered information on :
 - Scientific disciplines
 - Development processes
 - Technologies
 - Applications processes.

The first three of the above points are those most frequently discussed when examining the question, since they also tend to be those most susceptible to solution by modifying institutions or their policies and through appropriate use of information science and technology. The last four are those which are much less frequently discussed, partly because they include factors which undermine or oppose conventional solutions to the information problem.

This review shows that there are many severe obstacles, themselves intimately interrelated, which prevent a significant improvement in the accessibility of such information for policy-related purposes. It is not the purpose of this report to comment on conventional efforts to improve the situation or their relationships to the UNESCO/ICSU World Science Information System (UNISIST), SPINES, or the various development information systems. Whilst these may or may not achieve their respective objectives, in the light of the points in Part 2, it would appear to be useful to investigate completely new approaches which may result in information tools which respond to the problem at a more fundamental level.

Information selection and presentation

The heart of the problem seems to lie in the general attitude to information selection and presentation. This is reviewed in Part 3 where it is argued that much of the problem results from the reliance on word-oriented information systems. However in reviewing the alternatives, including computer manipulation of diagrams, it is shown that existing approaches fail to respond to the basic difficulty of how to

improve the relevance of the questions asked to the problem complex faced by the policy-making process. How is the policy-maker, and those with whom he must communicate, to acquire a better « grasp » of the problem complex and the opportunities for improved application of science and technology to development ?

Some criteria for a desirable solution

The kind of information assistance required could usefully have the following characteristics (2) :

- contain a large number of elements relevant to science, technology and development
- elements well-packed for comprehensibility
- presentable in different (but integrated) forms corresponding to the tolerance of complexity of the expert, the non-expert and the general public
- disposition and presentation of elements should have a mnemonic value such that familiarity with the whole pattern may be gradually acquired and not immediately forgotten
- disposition of elements should reflect the knowledge of experts and not a superficial, « glossy », media-oriented impression of aspects of it
- disposition of elements should reflect in a dynamic manner the processes in which they are involved and any evolution in those processes over time

* Report prepared for the Science Adviser to the Commonwealth Secretary-General in partial fulfilment of a consultancy assignment under Commonwealth Fund Code of Conduct for International Consultancies, CFTC/CSCB, 19 May 1978. Presented to the 6th Conference of the World Future Studies Federation (Cairo, 1978) with the kind permission of Christian de Lat. Secretary, Commonwealth Science Council.

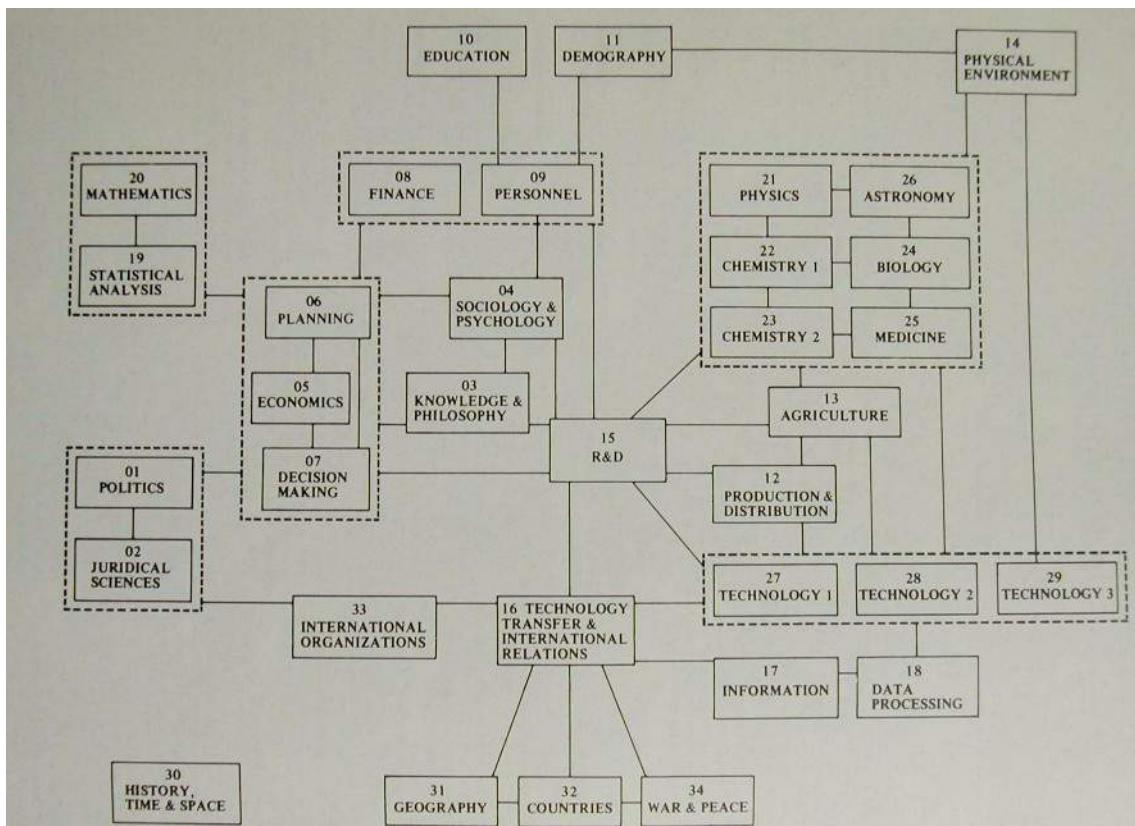


DIAGRAM I.

Reproduced from : SPINES Thesaurus, a controlled and structured vocabulary of science and technology for policy-making, management and development. Paris, Unesco, 1976, 3 vols.

- presentation should be complete, covering the whole range of elements, and not partial; although partial extracts from that whole could be made if required, provided they maintain their relationships to it
- disposition and presentation of elements should reflect alternative perspectives and the behavioural dynamics to which they give rise
- preparation and construction should lend itself to computer assistance (exploiting a data base) but constrained from a perspective of communicability and aesthetics.

Mapping : possibilities offered for a solution

The procedure known as «mapping» suggests a number of possibilities for incorporating the features identified above.

« Mapping » for policy purposes has been used very loosely, even to include a compilation of national science policy surveys in which the « integration » accomplished is limited to the physical assembly of the statements within the same document (3). This usage will not be considered here since it is precisely this type of approach which is of such limited value in the light of the points in Parts 2 and 3. Before outlining the approach suggested here, it is noteworthy that the senior editor of one of the largest scientific publishing houses advocates the use of a spherical representation of the body of knowledge in discussing information transfer implications (3a).

The question is therefore whether a mapping technique can be used in conjunction with this spherical representation as a basis for incorporating the desirable features identified. The model identified in ref. 3a does not attempt to do this although a number of pointers are included explicitly or implicitly. It does not consider the implications of the large amount of quantitative detail which needs to be represented, or how it is to be represented.

Approaching the question from another angle, there is much to be learnt from cartography and the history of geographical map production. The first two-dimensional maps were extremely sketchy and are not too different from the primitive sketches that are produced in graphic models (see Pan 3). Of great interest are the « terminological graphic displays » and sub-displays produced as a user guide to the UNESCO SPINES Thesaurus (« a controlled and structured vocabulary of science and technology for policy-making, management and development » of which the overall display is re-

produced in Diag. 1. These lack many of the features indicated above (as well as being subject to other weaknesses identified in Parts 2 and 3) as does the courageous series of concept diagrams included as an anonymous addendum to the integrating volume of the new French-language Encyclopaedia Universalis.

What all these efforts lack is what might be termed a « topographical richness » onto which the massive amount of detail to be incorporated may be « hung » - including logical continuities and distinctions, as well as behavioural indications arising from territoriality. But this topographical richness must be so represented as to facilitate comprehension at whatever level of detail is appropriate, and the mnemonic features must be preserved.

The radical approach advocated here is therefore to investigate the possibility of abandoning the schematic graphics (such as in SPINES) in favour of mapping the conceptual territory on a spherical surface with conventional topographical features. On the basis of a preliminary investigation, it seems to be possible to incorporate most of the features indicated above.

A further question is whether this approach can satisfactorily reflect the four aspects of the application of science and technology to development. Again, preliminary investigation indicates that this is possible by using four separate spherical representations. Each would contain cross-referencing co-ordinates to the others where relevant, in other words the relationship between a particular scientific discipline, a particular technology and a particular development process would be either explicit or implicit from the context. Clearly conventional projections onto plane surfaces could be used as well as transparent overlays, if required. But the relationship to the overall representation would be preserved.

Conclusion

A number of different approaches to selecting and presenting information can be interpreted as indicating a convergence on a solution which could offer many more satisfactory features to assist policy-makers in their comprehension of the domains of science and technology in relation to development processes.

The approach advocated requires further exploration to determine in detail exactly how the different features could be incorporated and the limits imposed by this approach.

Part 2:

REVIEW OF THE INFORMATION PROBLEM

A. Quantitative aspects

It is understandable that there is a very large amount of « scientific and technological » information which may be considered relevant to « development ». Even if it is only (say) 1 % of the literature, this would amount to (4) :

- 60 to 70 new articles and reports per working day (1970)
- a cumulative total of 200,000 to 300,000 journal articles (1970)
- 80,000 to 140,000 new documents per year (1985 est.)

But there is also a very large quantity of information about the application of science and technology to development and much new material is being generated in anticipation of UNCTED 1979 (4a). The question is whether such information can be mastered and by whom, even if those who should have access to it have no problems in obtaining or assimilating it, which is seldom the case (5).

The usual practice is to ignore the mountain of documents already in existence and to prepare a quick « study of the key issues » based on some of the « key documents » available. Such an approach is justified by policy-making deadlines and similar pragmatic constraints. It is adequate if it is assumed that the few documents selected from society's prolific production cover the relevant issues. This assumption is however only valid if the majority of the studies is assumed to be of inferior quality, of limited relevance or a duplication of those selected (6).

There is no procedure whereby this can be proven in a particular case since relevance is defined more in terms of what the agency is constrained to do than what needs to be done according to any wider perspective.

B. Local aspect; classification

Multiplicity of classification schemes

The device developed to ensure access to « relevant » information in any particular case is the (document) classification system and the associated thesaurus. There are many such systems, often based on the practice in international agency libraries or departments. As such they reflect a variety of perspectives. Effective integration, even at the conceptual level, has not proved possible (7).

Failure to indicate functional relevance

These remarks would be unnecessary if it was possible to use each such system to identify « relevant » documents. This is not the case (unless the user knows the document in advance), for the ambition of the classification system is generally limited to identifying the standard subject categories to which the document relates, usually on the basis of its title. Now policy matters and development problems are not experienced as subjects nested nearly in logical hierarchies, but rather as action domains embedded in a network of interrelated issues - where the relationships recognized depend in part upon the objectives and sensitivity of those concerned. The logical relationships between issues classified as subjects do not therefore reflect the functional relationships between interacting issues (e.g. problem A aggravates problem B). Classification systems therefore assist in locating documents on an issue but not on issues « relevant » to it.

Unspecified omissions and partial inclusions

Classification systems fail in another respect. For example, with a scheme purporting to cover « science », the user is seldom explicitly informed what categories have been omitted as not pertaining to science according to those who conceived the scheme (8). On the other hand, a scheme purporting to cover « development » may also incorporate large portions of « environment », and vice-versa each defining the other as a subset but failing, necessarily, to specify what is omitted as irrelevant (9). A factor contributing to this problem is the widespread disagreement as to what « sciences » should be considered as « science », with the social sciences frequently omitted in the anglo-american tradition as pseudo-sciences. This conflict is embarrassingly explicit in Unesco activities (10).

Macro-level definition

This links on to a further difficulty, namely the considerable intellectual effort devoted to the definition of « science » and its characteristics by philosophers of science of various persuasions (11). This is usually undertaken without taking into account the views of those sensitive to non-western cultural perspectives on science (12). A corresponding effort is being devoted to defining (or, more recently, to « redefining ») « development »(13). Unfortunately these exercises focus on the « macro-concept » and fail to identify or to distinguish the « sciences » which constitute

science (14) or the « development processes » which constitute the development process (15). The result is a large number of excellent studies, grouped within various schools of thought, but of very limited relevance to policy formulation concerning the application of science and technology to development. The studies reveal scholarly disagreement at their macro-level of focus (*) and fail to decompose the concepts to a level which is of practical significance (16). Exercises in the redefinition of macro-concepts such as the « development process » within the politicized intergovernmental context, may mark a change in orientation but the nature of any relationship to the many unspecified development processes remains subject to confusion and discord.

Interdisciplinary

Although « science » remains a focus of constant attention and a convenient label for a blurred domain, and although, in contrast, individual disciplines are relatively well-defined, the interdisciplinary relations even amongst the sciences remain a no-man's-land and a question of embarrassment or disdain within any discipline (17). This disdain is particularly tragic when extended through the « pecking order » of disciplines to the « applied sciences » and « technology ». Yet the need for genuinely in interdisciplinary applications of science to development is well-recognized and the weakness or superficial or token initiatives is acknowledged (18). But relevance of disciplines to a problem situation can only be settled non-scientifically now by weighted voting techniques in expert panels - if the politics of the situation resulted in their effective representation on the panel.

C. Operational aspects; organizations and information systems

Multiplicity of organizations

The application of science and technology to development involves national and international organizations. The intergovernmental number over 300 already, and the nongovernmental number over 5,000 (19); the national remain unnumbered and unestimated within any country, in striking contrast to their populations (20). Clearly only a percentage of these will be considered of relevance to the development process by those producing the directories in connection with UNCSTED 1979, but the criteria by which relevance is determined will in all probability exclude many bodies which will continue to contribute, if only in their own eyes, to that process. The problem remains of providing some overview of

which aspects of science and technology which organizations for divisions of organizations help to make relevant to which aspects of the development process - currently, potentially, and whether or not their initiatives are perceived as counter-productive by evaluating bodies and irrespective of whether or not their activities are coordinated through some umbrella body or programme.

Information systems

Here again there are many unrelated systems of differing degrees of relevance to development processes. The additional problem which emerges more clearly than in the case of organizations is the lack of integration between the operational « modes » which the information systems are designed to serve. It is typical to find little, if any, system-level integration between information systems (even within the same agency) for : research, policy formulation, programme management, public information, education/briefing, and documentation - even when all of them are concerned with facilitating the same development processes. The reason is that the responsible organizational units in each case perceive the processes differently and have no reference framework within which to interrelate them. The information systems are not designed to facilitate comprehension of their own content (by those not oriented to their format and especially non-westerners) or of the content of systems with which they should be integrated.

D. Comprehensibility

Comprehension overload

« Consider this dilemma : while our technological abilities to generate and disseminate potentially useful data have increased manyfold in the past few years, man's physical capacity to register and to process potentially informative data has probably increased very little, if indeed at all » (21). In policy circles, a widely favoured response to this constraint is to use inefficiencies for even abuses) in procedures, and the consequent « lack of time », to filter out the majority of communications - and to require that the remaining issues be stated very briefly (22). The argument being that if the matter is important enough it can be stated briefly (however complex the chain of reasoning required to substantiate it) - and if it is too complex for this, it can be safely ignored because few people will have the attention span to be able to understand in order to protest (23). It

There are pre-logical or temperamental biases which contribute to this disagreement. There are referred to under point E.

is unclear how many problems (such as « environment » and « resources ») may have been « recognized » too late for other than crisis action, because of this approach.

Issue reductionism

A more rational approach to the dilemma is to require that potential policy problems be identified and « evaluated » so that the 6 (say) « key » or core problems selected can be reviewed for action in the policy formulation process (24). The seventh and remaining problems must await until they themselves reach crisis proportions for acquire a political champion before they are recognized (25). The only clue to the reason why 6 to 10 key issues are always selected seems to lie in evidence that this is « the maximum number of different possibilities among which the human mind can meaningfully discriminate » (26). It is also, roughly, the maximum number of divisions of any agency administration which would have to deal with a set of problems (27). Beyond the 6-10 limit lies confusion, according to current methods - irrespective of the number of problems « out there ».

Communication mode preferences

Another severe problem is the limited value of the written word for communication. Many will not read until they have heard, although others refuse to « waste time » listening unless they have found the basic points worthwhile through reading. Others demand a quantified argument, possibly expressed through equations, graphs or matrices. Others are « innumerate », and demand visual images, diagrams, and films before they can comprehend an argument (28). To complete the circle, the latter are viewed with disdain by those who favour the discipline of the written word not recognizing that they themselves are « visually illiterate » (29). Policy makers and those with whom they must communicate may belong to any of these categories, although the prevalence of a particular category may be culturally determined.

E. Behavioural aspects

Interorganizational antipathy

The behaviour of agencies, organizations and professional associations is not simply governed by programme directives, statutes and principles. The well-known antipathies amongst the UN Agencies and their competition for resources, are a matter of common knowledge as is the case amongst their creators, namely the equivalent national agencies (30). Such

behavioural phenomena, often reinforced by political considerations (e.g. vis-a-vis the World Bank or « non-universal » bodies such as the OECD, the Council of Europe or the Commonwealth), are seldom acknowledged in writing (31). They are however evident in the absence of reciprocal arrangements and, more important, in commissions from documentation by each concerning other bodies relevant to the application of science and technology to development. The data provided deliberately conceals the behavioural phenomena, whether advantageous or disadvantageous to development and field-level coordination. In this sense, « positive, cooperative » public information and protocol statements may be counter-productive by concealing a situation which those less well-informed need to take into account if their initiatives are to succeed.

Interorganizational rivalry

Another aspect of this problem is evident in the information systems, classification schemes and thesauri produced by such international bodies - even within their own divisions. With respect to the application of science and technology to development, each has its own (resources permitting) and will argue in all seriousness that they are the most relevant to its particular programme objectives (32). Needless to say the lack of relationship between them does not facilitate the development process with which they are, in principle, ultimately concerned (33).

Interorganizational territorially

Related to this question is the marked tendency for issues to constitute the arena for interinstitutional territorial dynamics. With the division of intellectual and operational space into smaller and smaller compartments and the multiplication of institutions and professions which assume the management of each such territory, results the formation of a feudal system which governs the majority of science-related enterprises. Under the pretext of division of labour, each intends to be master of its own domain and to defend its position against enemies from without and emerging institutional and professional rivals from within (34). Because the arena is ill-defined and unmapped it is difficult to comprehend such dynamics.

When a new issue emerges, suddenly providing an expanse of unoccupied institutional territory, each body makes every effort to demonstrate its right to a portion of that territory, either by « reinterpreting » its past initiatives to show relevance or by redefining existing initiatives under appropriate labels. The succession of special UN Conferences (environment, water, population, habitat,

etc.) may be seen as catalyzing such responses, whether they are made in a spirit of cynical opportunism or perceived as a fresh opportunity through which it may at last be possible to define » the good, the true and the beautiful ». And in this sense all the past unresolved issues get redefined under new labels in the hope that they may be resolved within the new framework. UNCSTED 1979 is one such opportunity and the same dynamics will be repeated unless such dynamics are more adequately portrayed for comprehension.

Pre-logical biases

Finally, it is appropriate to note the existence of pre-logical or temperamental biases which determine individual (and, by extension, institutional) preferences for the nature and organization of information presented, namely the kinds of explanation that are felt to be satisfactory. As such they characterize not merely the physical theory that a society develops but also much of the legal, political, and social behaviour of that society. There is evidence that such prelogical biases may prevent logical consensus, such as on the nature of « science » or « development » (35).

F. « Mythical » aspects

Information on the application of sciences and technology to development is also distorted by a number of myths whose nature may be well described but rarely, if ever, in the same context. There is the myth that science based on western values is neutral and universal (36) - and that indigenous practices and folk wisdom are dangerous or charming nonsense. There is the myth that there is a scientific or technological solution to every « real » problem - other problems being subjective. There is the myth equating development with economic growth and industrialization, which conceals the problems of development and the limits to growth. There is the myth that cultural development is a direct consequence of the application of science and technology of development, since it is assumed that the acquisition of science enhances a culture rather than eroding its values (37). There is the myth of the problem as existing » objectively » and susceptible to « properly organized » remedial action. There is the myth that it is only the lack of « political will », and the undue importance attached to non-scientific and non-rational arguments, that prevents problems from being solved. As mentioned earlier, there is the myth which limits attention to the 10 Key development problems, as though each was nicely ordered in administrate units.

Networks

though it is widely recognized that it is their interrelatedness which is fundamental to any action strategy. This links to the myth which conceals the fact that existing institutions, and their associated bodies of knowledge, are (despite Ashby's Law) adequately structured to respond to complex problem networks (38). Underlying this is the myth that the fundamental problems are always » out there - and never in the attitudes, procedures and structures with which they are perceived and engaged. And there is the myth that if a responsible body is created to focus on a problem, then action will be seen to have been taken and because it will then cease to be perceived as a key issue for policy purposes, it may be assumed to be under control. As in any primitive culture, such myths are necessary to create a semblance of order in the face of a reality to which no better response has yet been developed. New approaches are required and both science and technology should be used to assist in their development.

G. Ignorance and lack of systematically ordered information

The kinds of information available relevant to the application of science and technology to development reveal a number of important gaps:

Scientific disciplines

There is no framework within which is collected together the succinct descriptions of the special insights, sensitivity or integrative characteristics of each scientific discipline:

- in what way is it relevant to understanding or facilitating which development processes: what is its unique contribution (Even systematic identification of the key concepts - and associated distinctions - unique to each discipline has not been made, nor is any attempt made to register systematically the laws or theories which govern the use of those concepts)
- conversely, what are its special « blind-spots » or « handicaps » as perceived by others and the excesses to which they give rise if uncontrolled by other factors (Namely, what tend to be the negative consequences for the development process resulting from irresponsible practice of the discipline or its inappropriate institutionalization)
- On what other disciplines is the discipline dependent for its own effective development and appropriate application, and conversely which other disciplines are dependent upon it
- estimates by country or world-wide of (a) the number of practitioners of the discipline, (b) institutional costs of

training a practitioner, and (c) annual institutional budget to enable a full-time practitioner to practise effectively. Where such information is available, it is scattered through a large number of publications. This is irrelevant to the practitioner of any particular discipline, whose education slowly gives him the mastery of a very small portion of this literature by which the dependence of society on his expertise is guaranteed. But, to protect such dependence, the distinction is not made between (a) knowledge of the key aspects of disciplines (noted above) which should be widely available, at least within a policy environment, and (b) knowledge of how to use and manipulate them, which is the special skill of the practitioner. The information available in specialized encyclopaedias and dictionaries is either too diffuse, too detailed or inadequately ordered, in order to facilitate understanding of the relevance to development processes.

Technologies

There is no framework within which is collected together, and systematically ordered:

- the succinct « primitive », description of each technology, whether « outdated ». modern or advanced.
- its special relevance, if known, to particular stages in development processes and problems.
- the interdependence between one technology and another in terms of (a) operations, (b) maintenance, and (c) substitution (whether by more advanced, less advanced, or same level),
- dependence of the technology on the expertise of practitioners of particular disciplines,
- the negative consequences to the economic, social and cultural environment which are unique to that technology as perceived by others and the excesses to which it may give rise if uncontrolled by other factors.
- estimates by country or world-wide of (a) the number of users of the technology, (b) institutional costs of training users, and (c) annual institutional budget to operate and maintain the technology.
- level of education required to operate and maintain the technology (specially in terms of the concepts and laws of a discipline with which familiarity is necessary).

Without systematically ordered information such as this, rational policy formulation is distorted by ignorance and lack of readily accessible overviews.

Development processes

There is no framework within which is distinguished and Systematically

ordered:

- the succinct description of each development process
- the interdependence of development processes
- indications of the negative consequences of underdevelopment or overdevelopment of that process, or of its relationship to other processes
- the dependence of the process on technology or various forms of infrastructure.

Application processes

There is no framework within which is collected together and systematically ordered the succinct description of the different organizational or other instruments whereby science and technology may be applied to development processes, with an indication of their unique advantages and disadvantages in different developing country situations.

Part 3:

INFORMATION SELECTION AND PRESENTATION

In the field of information processing, documentation and classification there is an almost universal bias towards text and terms, since publications have titles and normally contain text. This is a very persuasive argument in favour of word oriented computers and classification schemes. It is associated with the generation of a plethora of costly bibliographical tools, abstracts, directories and encyclopaedias (39).

But even if all items in the total body of literature were identifiable and available at low cost (which is the aim of those who favour this approach), there still remains the problem of how to improve the relevance of the questions asked to the problem complex faced by the policy-making process. Retrieval is not the problem, it merely aggravates this more fundamental problem. Retrieval systems focus queries in the light of the user's existing knowledge and biases. They do not orient the policy-oriented user to knowledge and issues with which he should also be concerned in relation to his current preoccupations (in the light of qualified or alternative opinions). They do not bring to his attention where his preoccupation may fit in relation to other preoccupations. He is given no sense of scale, proportion or orientation - he merely gets what he asked for however much difficulty he has in formulating his question in appropriate words.

Explanatory power of diagrams

It is ironical that within any book or article, whenever the point to be made is too complex to be expressed in words, the author resorts to a diagram of some kind. This ensures that various elements are brought into appropriate relationship within a whole of which the reader has an overview. From that overview the reader can then select (a) how he wishes to explore the elements interrelated therein, and (b) those he considers significant as meriting further examination. Yet existing information systems are completely incapable of producing or manipulating diagrams as an aid to policy-making.

Computer-generated diagrams

The exceptions, to this statement are interesting as indications of the kinds of technology not available to policy-making in relation to the development process:

- air-traffic control radar display screens
- computer-aided architectural and engineering design displays
- factory process control flow displays
- electronic circuit analysis and design displays.

In each such case there are complex problems of choice and decision analogous to those in a policy-making situation. The examples are given to show that a technology is in use to manipulate such information. Unfortunately, however, that technology cannot yet be used satisfactorily.

factorially in relation to development processes because the information is in the wrong form. The information available to policy-makers is contained in a multitude of lengthy reports supported by tables and diagrams. These can of course be put straight onto sophisticated computer systems in toto. But the basic problem still remains how to ask the question relevant to the policy process - it is not a retrieval problem. Information systems give no assistance in this respect.

Media-oriented techniques

To go to another extreme, those concerned with facilitating understanding of complex issues by the public (and this may well include decision-makers) use media-oriented techniques. Great emphasis was placed on films at the UN Human Settlements Conference. Books attempting to describe social change make much use of muddle-headed illustrations (40). But despite the gain in visual interest and emotional appeal, the value of such superficial displays for policy-making itself must be questioned. Aesthetic constraints too frequently conceal important issues.

Mathematical models

Another extreme is provided by the computer-based mathematical model interrelating hundreds or thousands of equations. These may be satisfactory where no policy problems have been avoided in constructing the model and there is con-

sensus that it reflects the social reality it purports to model. This is rarely the case. Furthermore such models tend to be incomprehensible to all but their creators and critics. Again they do not help the policy maker to determine which questions to ask, but only answer those he chooses to ask (many « answers » having been built into the design of the model anyway).

Graphic models

An intermediate approach involves the use of graphic, two-dimensional, non-mathematical models. Such models are a symbolic representation of the various aspects of a complex event or situation, and their interrelationships (41). They are analogies which policy-makers may use to clarify their thinking about a relatively complex situation. They range from organization charts through to systems flow charts, including the many kinds of schematic diagram that are prepared on flip-charts or slides for presentation purposes. They are widely and successfully used. Their main disadvantage is that only a limited number of elements and relationships can be incorporated in the model if their comprehensibility is not to be lost - the extreme case being the complex system or circuit diagram only comprehensible to the expert. None of these approaches is immediately relevant to improving the information problem in relation to the development processes. Each of them indicates constraints and

Notes

(1) The author has been concerned with various aspects of this problem as director

of a project which produced the Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential, Brussels, Union of International Associations and Mankind 2000, 1976, 1136 pages (which discusses a number of points with extensive bibliographies)

(2) The author has explored the background to these criteria in the publication cited

in (1) and in:
 - A suggested meta-model. (Paper presented to a session of the 4th Conference on General Systems Education, Connecticut, 1971) 4 p.
 - Relationships between elements of knowledge (Working paper for the Committee on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis) 1971, 150 p.
 - Knowledge-representation in a computer-supported environment. International Classification, 4, 1977, 2, pp. 76-81.
 - Computer-aided visualization of psycho-social structures (Paper presented to a symposium of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, Philadelphia, 1971).

(3) In the Final Report of the Unesco Consultation on Science and Technology Policies in the Caribbean Region, Georgetown, 1977 (UNESCO/ONS/ROU/408, para

82), the « Unesco representative stated that he had taken note of the CSC Secretariat's interest in entering this field. He mentioned that within the context of preparations for the Conference of Ministers of African Member States responsible for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (CASTAFRICA), convened by Unesco in Dakar on 21-30 January 1974, a vast operation of

this sort had been carried out by Unesco, according to a methodology which had been provided well ahead of time to all CASTAFRICA national liaison officers. The

(3a) Arie A. Manten. A suggested growth model of science and implications for information transfer. Journal of Research Communications Studies, 1, 1973, pp. 83-98.

(4) Items from : Georges Andella. Information in 1985 : a forecasting study of information needs and resources. Paris OECD, 1973.

(4a) Over 1000 entries are already contained in: A Bibliography on the 1979 UN Science and Technology Conference, Lund, Research Policy Program, University of Lund, 1977 (and supplements to May 1979).

(5) Sir Robert Jackson prefaces his major Capacity Study of the United Nations Development System (New York, United Nations, 1969) with the phrase : « Few Ministers will have time to read this Report... » (p. VII).
 The Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations notes : « ... the very usefulness of this documentation was jeopardized, since most governments could not read and digest more than only a small proportion of what they received and were finding it increasingly difficult to coordinate the views of interested departments and brief their representatives for a meaningful participation in the discussions » (A/53, 2 June 1971, para 26).

(6) This would imply a considerable waste of resources in the production of studies in

this domain.

(7) These problems have been reviewed by the author in :

- International Organizations and the Generation of the Will to Change: information systems required. Brussels, Union of International Associations, 1970.

- Acquisition and organization of international documentation. (Introductory report to an International symposium on documentation of the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, Geneva, UNITAR, 1972.)

Even at the most general level in relation to the UNISIST system, development of the Brochure of Order prepared by the International Federation for Documentation has been blighted by recent controversy.

The Macrotreasury published by the OECD, with the collaboration of many intergovernmental agencies, has not prevented the individual agencies from ignoring its guidelines and introducing conflicting terms.

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been the putting together and confrontation of national replies from national science and technology policy bodies, as to areas of convergence and mutual
areas of cooperation ». The results of this exercise are published by Unesco as a
Science and Technology in African Development (Paris, Unesco, 1974). The me-
thodology used identifies from survey replies specific fields in which different
groups of countries wish to collaborate. The information is presented in the form
of lists.
  
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- In producing the UNESCO Thesaurus (Paris, Unesco, 1977), « an unstructured list of descriptors was compiled of terms from the Macrothesaurus and from basic Unesco documents. In the course of indexing, many terms were deleted and others deleted » (p. IX). It is not clear what relation the two now bear to each other. Similarly the Unesco SPINES Thesaurus (Paris, Unesco, 1976) « was published too late to be used as a major source... although some terms... were added after brief pre-publication access...» (p. X). Again, it is not clear what relationship these bear to the Unesco computer permuted list of terms on which its retrieval system is based.
- (8) See previous paragraph (note 7). In the proposed International Standard Nomenclature of Fields of Science and Technology (UNESCON/ROU/257 rev. 1) reproduced in Unesco's Method for priority determination in science and technology (Paris, Unesco, 1978) and in the CASTAFRICA study (see note 3), no indication is given of what fields have been omitted, whether the list is complete, or what relationship it bears to the Unesco thesaurus (see note 7).
- (9) Consider the relationship between the OECD Macrothesaurus and the categories of the UNEP Information Referral System.
- ICSI/Unesco Central Committee was that UNISIST should devote us primary effort to the basic sciences and at the same time be sympathetic toward the inclusion of the applied and engineering sciences and eventually the social sciences « on an equal footing with the former » (UNISIST Report, p. 135-6). But me Unesco Statistical Yearbook (1976) includes « fields of science » the « social sciences » and « humanities » (p. 609). The SPINES Thesaurus does not
- « Research work in the social sciences and humanities should be included within the scope of R and D activity. Most European countries do in fact use the term « science » to embrace the whole range of human knowledge, and not in the more posited standard practice for surveys of research and development. Paris, OECD, 1962, p. 19).
- (11) «...science is many-sided, and each tends to regard it from the standpoint of his own particular experience and interests ». Scientific Thought, Paris, Unesco, 1972, p. V.
- (12) See : La Science et La Diversité des Cultures. Paris, Unesco, 1974.
- (13) The Development of Development Thinking. Paris, OECD, 1977 (Liaison Bulletin, No 1).
- Johannes A. Heising, Entwicklung: was ist das? Analysen und Prognosen. 55, Januar 1978, pp. 27-30.
- comparative analysis. New York. Oxford University Press, 1973.
- (14) In preparing the section on 1800 « Intellectual Disciplines and Sciences » of the Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential (Brussels, 1976), the author
- (15) Many books on development fail to identify « development processes ». The following identifies 10 « basic processes ». H. Chanceray and M. Syrguin. Patterns of Development 1950-1970. Oxford University Press (for the World Bank), 1975.
- yasis.
- (17) See Georges Gusdorf. Past, present and future of interdisciplinary research. International Social Science Journal, 29, 4, 1977, pp. 580-600.
- (18) See note 17.
- (18a) « No scientist will admit that voting plays a role in his subject... Scientists, especially physicians, frequently come to different results so that it is up to relatives of the sick person for the inhabitants of a certain area) to decide by vote about me procedure to be adopted ». Paul Feyerabend. Against Method. London, Verso, 1977. pp. 302-307.
- (19) Yearbook of International Organization. Brussels, Union of International Associations, 1978, 17th edition.
- (20) David Horton Smith has estimated there are some 5 million voluntary bodies in the USA.
- (21) Lee Thayer. Communication and Communication Systems in Organization, Management, and Interpersonal Relations. Homewood: Irwin, 1968, p. 202.
- (22) Winston Churchill made it very clear that all issues should be put to him on a single sheet of paper.
- (23) Little investigation of attention span has been made in relation to policy information, despite its crucial importance.
- (24) In a recent Assessment of Future National and International Problem Areas for the US National Science Foundation (1977), 1000 initial problems are subject to various filtration processes to reduce them to « six critical future problems ».
- (25) The editors of the « World Problems » section of the Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential (1976) discuss this phenomenon.
- (26) Method for Priority Determination in Science and Technology. Paris, Unesco, 1978, para 2.4.3.
- Early research is reported in the paper. George Miller. The magical number seven,
- plus or minus two: some limits on our capacity for processing information. Psychological Review, 63, 1956, pp. 81-97.
- (27) The stage at which national government required more than 6-8 ministries should mark an important evolution in the governability of the country. Aspects of this question are examined in Anthony Jay. The Corporate Man. London.
- (28) Harold D. Lasswell. The transition toward more sophisticated procedures. In : Davis B. Borow and J.L. Schwartz (Ed). Computers and the Policy-making Community: applications to International relations. Prentice-Hall, 1968, p. 307-314.
« Why do we put so much emphasis on audio-visual means. Partly because so many valuable participants in decision-making have dramatizing imaginations ». (29) See: Rudolf Arnheim. Visual Thinking. London, Faber, 1970, p. 306-312.
- (30) «... what exists today is inter-Agency rivalry for projects ». Capacity Study of the UN Development System. 1969, 1, p. 76.
- (31) For an exception, see Sir Peter Smithers. Governmental Control: prerequisite for effective relations between the United Nations and non-UN regional organizations. New York, UNITAR, 1972.
- (32) Consider the lack of relationship between the Unesco SPINES Thesaurus produced by the Science Policy Division and Unesco's valuable Classification of research and development activities in terms of development objectives produced by its Office of Statistics.
- (33) See note 7.
- (34) Points made by Georges Gusdorf (see note 17), particularly in an article on interdisciplinarity for the French-language Encyclopedia Universals.
- (35) Investigated by W. T. Jones with respect to the long-standing debate on the « romantic period » and then applied to various sciences : The Romantic Syndrome; toward a new method in cultural anthropology and history of ideas. The Hague, Mouton, 1961. He distinguishes seven axes of bias which determine pre-logical positions and then govern the subsequent positions taken in any « rational » or « logical » debate.
- (36) See note 12. Also: Johan Galtung: A first guide to teutonic intellectual style (Working paper for the United Nations University GPID Project, January 1978).
- (37) Jean Ladrière. The Challenges presented to Culture by Science and Technology. Paris, Unesco, 1977.
- (38) The number of such reference tools is now so great that reference guide are required to them.
- (40) Don Fabun. Dimensions of Change. Glencoe Press, 1971.
Frederic Vester. Unsere Welt: ein vernetztes System. Stuttgart, Ernst Klett, 1978.
- (41) Gordon Lippitt. Visualizing Change: model building and the change process. Fairfax, NTL Learning Resources Corporation, 1973.
Walter Herdeg. Diagrams. Zurich, Graphic Press, 1974.
Jacques Berlin. Sémiologie Graphique; les diagrammes, les réseaux, les cartes. Paris, Mouton, 1967.

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NETWORK-RELATED CONCEPTS :

by A.J.N. Judge

In working with different types of social, entity or social phenomena, whether international organizations, world-wide problems or key concepts, it is often difficult to express relatively simple notions about the interrelationships between such entities. The interrelationship may be basically structural when such entities form complex networks of characteristic shapes, or else the interrelationship may be dynamic when the flows between the entities are important, when the network is growing, or when the network is evolving into some new shape with different structural characteristics.

Because clear and simple concepts are lacking, together with the appropriate terms, discussion of such social complexity can only be accomplished, if at all, by the use of extremely cumbersome and lengthy phrases which tend to create more confusion than they eliminate. A vocabulary is required which is adapted to complexity. In the absence of such a vocabulary, debate tends to avoid discussion of issues which emerge from such complexity and concentrates on issues which can be adequately expressed via the existing vocabulary. This creates the illusion that the issues which can be discussed are the most important because of the visibility accorded them by the vocabulary at hand.

There is therefore a real challenge to the social sciences to identify concepts associated with complexity and to locate adequate terms with which to label them. The development of such a vocabulary would provide a powerful means for objectifying and de-mystifying the

complexity of the organizational, problem and conceptual networks by which we are surrounded and within which most of our activity is embedded.

A good point of departure is the «network». In a number of domains, particularly outside the social sciences, network related terms are in frequent use. The structural and dynamic concepts associated with these terms may be converted for use in connection with social complexity, in the following sections a first step has been made in this direction. In many cases the relative simplicity and lack of ambiguity of the concept would emerge much more clearly if diagrams, or in some cases sequences of diagrams, could be provided. (Contacts have already been made with a view to producing a film to give clarity to this new vocabulary as a support for textual definitions of the different concepts).

—The special advantage of this particular strategy is that the point of departure, «network» can be considered as being "composed of a great variety of social entities and links. It is the focus of concern on the conception and definition of these partial features of the social fabric which is a cause of much of the communication difficulty with regard to social structures and processes. There may therefore be much advantage to be gained by focusing on a «fabric-oriented» concept like network which bypasses many relatively trivial difficulties (without imposing an unsatisfactory solution) and stabilizes discussion at a new and more fruitful level.

Two different approaches are presented on the following 2 pages.

TOWARDS A VOCABULARY ADAPTED TO SOCIAL COMPLEXITY AND PROCESS

Structural relationship to environment

international network	unrepresentative network
symbolic network	isolated network
enclosed network	constrained network
disguised network	invisible network
structural violence	ritual network
token network	

Change over time/Flow characteristic	
network short-circuit	network reactivation
network flows	network clogging/noise
network duration/durability	concentrating network
network intensity	dispersing network
network frequency	overloaded network
	underloaded network

Network control

regulated network
controlled network
undirected network
autocoordination
autoactivation
spastic network
focused network

Relationship to another part of network

organizational counterpart
functional substitution
network inconsistencies
distorted network

Growth over time

network emergence	explosive differentiation
network complexification	imposive simplification
networking	network rigidification/ crystallization
network retraction	network reactivation
network diversification/ differentiation	network elaboration
imploding network	démantèlement des réseaux
exploding network	declining network

Operational relationship to environment

commensal network	network erosion
synecrotic network	coupling network
symbiotic network	catalysis
predatory network	problem/organization mismatch
extractive network	problem /concept mismatch
supportive network	absorptive network
inputting network	facilitative network
variety-suppressing network	catalytic network
network destruction	proselytizing network

Properties/Conditions

residual network	potential network
undeveloped network	networked problem area
crisis network	open network (to inputs)
passive network	closed network
active network	networking
wild network	spastic network
turbulent network	undifferentiated network
conscious network	organizational network
blind network	static network
inadequate network	dynamic network
unstable network	temporary network
metastable network	knotted network
stable network	leaking network
potentially explosive network	network shock
introverted network	fibrillating network
extraverted network	
socialized network	
politicized network	
personalized network	
working network.	

Originally prepared by A.J.N. Judge for a symposium of the Union of International Associations (Paris, March 1974) on the « Conceptual problems of language in international society ».

Structural characteristics

hierarchized network	network directedness
bureaucratized network	undirected network
floating centre network	network duration/durability
network short circuit	network intensity/transaction flow
network fragmentation	network frequency
intra-organizational network	blocked network
transorganizational network	layered network
inter-organizational network	network horizontal extension
open network (i.e. not dense)	network articulation
coarse linked network	network centrality
finely linked network	network coherence/interconnectedness/density.
closed network (impen.)	

WORDS FOR USERS, WEAVERS, DESIGNERS OF OPEN NETWORKS

Network : an array of points connected by lines.

Open : does not exclude or reject.

Explorer : one for whom a highly valued aspect of life is guessing about the unknown and doing something with the consequences of the guess.

Quest : aesthetics-governed exploration.

General-purpose quest-facilitator : one notion of what open networks are good for, and the ruling concept of the open network which is sustained by Network Research, Denver, Colorado. Event: an intention, which is a subjectively important element in someone's pattern of exploration.

Network event : an event which has been given symbolic expression and entered into network space.

Territory : an interrelated complex of somethings which are not words, and which resist and reward the efforts of explorers. Network maps are not territories.

Network map : a way of organizing events so that **where** you go next depends on where you are, what interests you started with, and what happened last time you made a trip.

Description : a thorough account of an event. There are no descriptions in network maps, but the map will tell you where a description can be found.

Descriptor : a partial description of an event seen from one of many possible viewpoints.

Field : a category that includes a number of descriptors. For example. Good ways to make apple pie. Fields may include fields.

Originator : a regular user of the Network who enters an event into the Network.

Regular user of the Network : someone who has told Network Research that they want to receive Network publications on a regular basis, and that they wish to have assured access to all the tools and services provided.

Special event : an event which happens at a particular place and time. Should be distinguished from abstract event.

Organizer : someone who **organizes** special events through the Network.

Weaver: a pattern-seer and connection maker. Weavers make open networks effective,

Contact : someone designated by the originator of an event to handle responses,

Principal weaver : someone designated by Network Research as a weaver permitted access to all the names, addresses and phone numbers of users of

the Network. Principal weavers are allowed to establish Network offices.

Network space : an imaginary n-dimensional space into which are entered symbolic expressions of events.

Common sense : the faculty which makes you suspicious of complex definitions.

Access fee : a payment to Network Research assuring constant access to the Network and receipt of publications.

Network research : a formal designed component of the open network (as of June 1978), which designs and implements systems, and which attempts to maintain the general coherence of the Network. Most of what happens in the Network, by contrast, is allowed to shape itself through spontaneous ordering forces for which Research creates favorable environments.

Network atlas : the entire set of network maps in the collection maintained by Network Research.

Network architecture : the art which has to do with the design of networks of all kinds. In open networks it depends on careful balancing of designed and spontaneous order. (This opinion is held by Network Research, Denver Colorado, June 24th, 1978. if we have designed this network well, it may lead us to better theories, rather than only confirming the ones we already have).

Network cartography : the theory and art of combining forms of representation to make maps of networks.

Special purpose Networks : networks intended to achieve some known-in-advance objective which is less general than the facilitation of all explorations without regard to their ends or content.

Open Networks : networks intended to be of use to all explorers without regard for the objectives and content of their explorations, and not requiring prior understanding or approval of their ideas by any authority.

Network generator: an informal alliance

friends of the Network who work to develop the best possible quest-facilitative tools and environments.

Linkage system : a word being used by some network theorists (especially Robert Theobald of Futures Conditional) to distinguish open networks from special purpose networks.

Event tokens : the elements in network maps which contain pointers to all descriptors belonging to a given event, and which also contain pointers to the contacts, and probably to the originator, for the event. Thus, tokens face two ways -

into the details of the map (the descriptions), and toward the territory in which the event resides (the non-verbal world and the people who inhabit it). The open network news : a publication reflecting the flow of events into the network, and changes in the network map. Research space : space in The Open Network News containing material chosen by Network Research. The items in research space will not contain evaluative statements from staff of Research, but may report that an idea, book, person, or venture is recommended by a certain person or group.

User space : space in The Open Network News purchased, organized, and edited by users of the Network, among whom are weavers and the staff of Network Research whenever they want to say something that contains an evaluative statement.

Assembled by Network Research, Denver, Colorado and originally published in Network News (their periodical).

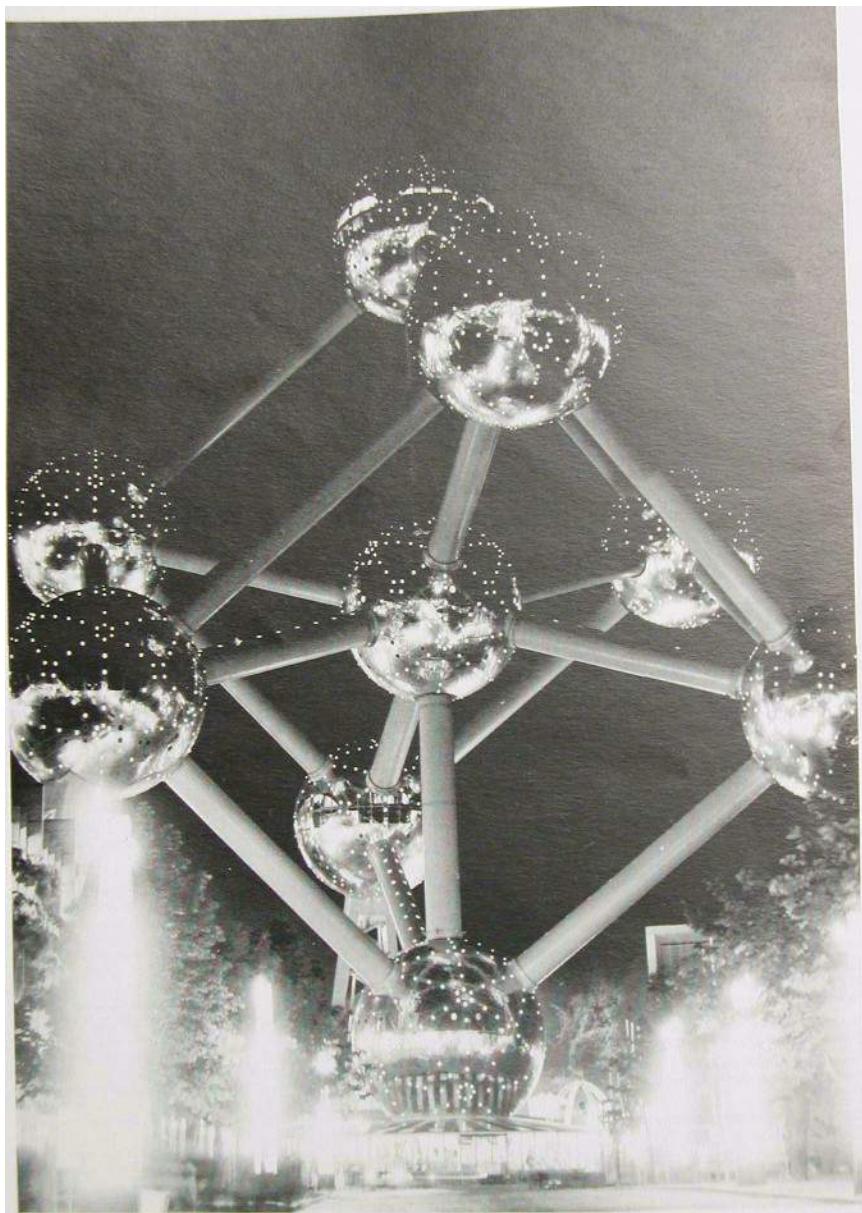


Photo: Inbel

106 ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES, 6-1979

WORLD FORUM OF

ASSOCIATIONS

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

Brussels 23 - 27 June 1980

THE REASON FOR THE EVENT, ITS SCOPE,

ITS LIMITATIONS, ITS OBJECTS

In presenting the programme for the World Forum of the transnational network of associations (INGOs) to be held in Brussels in 1980, the UAI's first concern is to indicate why it has developed the idea, what is its scope, and what are the limitations.

**A framework
of principles and methods**

Set up in 1910 as a world-wide independent institute, following the first World Congress of International Associations, the UAI feels justified by its historic traditions and its special function to undertake a study of the problems of principle and method raised by the associative factor, seen from the angle of the common rights and duties of non-profit making non-governmental organizations, as reflected in their present and future contribution to world order and in their participation in international activity. The Forum, aiming to be something quite distinct from a symposium, conference or transient debate, constitutes in fact a succession of converging procedures.

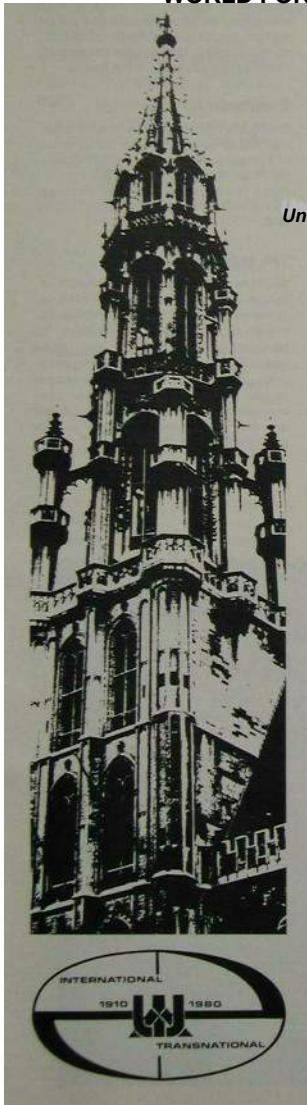
Successive steps

The first step in the process was to send a note to all associations (INGOs), organizations and institutions listed in the UAI's Yearbook of International Organizations, in order to find out the extent of

their interest in the event. The many answers already received constitute a kind of referendum on the specified interests, accompanied by suggestions concerning parallel and complementary associative activities for the Forum.

The next step has been to start an inquiry among associations (INGOs) in general for information that would as far as possible provide an overall picture of their activities, their aims, their worries, and of what they hope for in their relations with the contemporary world. In order to try to grasp the vast extent of the associative movement in its variegated world and regional networks, the associations have been classified into some thirty major sectors, and appropriate experts have been or will be asked to identify and describe the fields of activities as objectively and completely as possible.

Parallel with this general inquiry, which as it proceeds will elicit all useful information for the various points in the Forum's programme, approaches will be made to the network of intergovernmental organizations having consultative arrangements, asking for their opinion both as to the contribution of INGOs to international work and as to their experiences with the consultative process. The summary of their opinions will constitute a contribution of general interest to the Forum documentation.



Forum sessions

The next point is the organization of sessions at the Forum, and the preparation of the various subjects indicated in the programme, for which help is already wanted from participants concerned with different aspects of research and function involved in achieving its success. The proposed working schema comprises a high level discussion, with well-known leaders, at the opening plenary session a framework of four commissions, each having three sessions open to all participants; a day of plenary sessions for the conclusions. The commission agendas are broken down into subject headings that could be tackled by any number of small working parties. The lay-out of the Brussels Congress Palace lends itself well to this kind of operation. The organizers' intention is to afford facilities and encouragement for the widest-ranging and most searching debates possible in the available time, starting on the basis of participants' dossiers, including opposite communication which they will have studied in advance, so that discussions can be introduced with brief summaries only.

Discussion leaders will do their best to ensure clarity and utility. Converging at the plenary sessions on the final day, the

commission reports should lead to an objective account of the Forum's work and conclusions. Moreover, with the help of the preparatory survey and with participants' agreement, it should be possible to develop a certain number of guidelines for research and action in connection with the associative phenomenon, considered in relation to its future possibilities and resources, and looking forward towards a society based on transnational mentality and intercommunication.

Thus the Forum will in the end become an operation to identify the associative factor in all its facets, to express the feelings and joint interests of non-governmental networks, and likewise to clarify the rights and duties of such INGOs: in a word, to express the conditions, ways and means of participating in the ordering of the world, in international activity and, specifically, in tomorrow's democracy.

Documents and the Forum Proceedings

The survey reports and the papers for presentation at the Forum will constitute a collection of dossiers, part of which may be published in the UAI magazine. All, including records of the Forum ses-

sions, will as far as ever possible finally be published in the Proceedings. From the reports of activities by sector concise notes will be drawn up on all organizations dealing with more or less specialized subjects. These notes will be incorporated in a new directory, classified by subject and groups of subject, which will be available at the Forum.

Supplementary meetings

During the Foprum various parallel meetings will be arranged under the auspices of interested associations, with practical help from the UAI where necessary. Steps to book meeting places and hotel accommodation need to be taken in good time.

The last word

With the multiple lines of approach involved in its preparation, the Forum intends to constitute a broad, if not absolutely representative, expression of transnational networks of association. Hence it is hoped that all the organizations concerned with its aims will not fail to take advantage of a really exceptional opportunity to express their views, freely and fully, unimpeded by any constraints and restraints.

The Iris is the flower emblem of Brussels.



COMMISSION I

The associative factor, its nature and international significance

Chapter I : General principles

Rights and duties of associations.

1. Associative freedom (to set up associations, to meet, to express opinions, to communicate)
 - Associative pluralism (specificity, diversity; multiplicity)
 - Independence of associations (INGOs) vis-à-vis State systems and profit-making networks
 - Legal status
 - The various conceptions of associationism (pressure groups, service movements, social clubs; political parties, trade unions, cooperatives, foundations, opinion making, etc.)
2. Common interests of associations (INGOs) (public esteem, potential audience, mutual aid, concerted action, coordination, union, federation, sectoral groupings).
3. The duty of social solidarity among associations (INGOs)
 - Transcending particularism and sectional interests
 - Interdependence complementary to independence.
4. Associations as links and means of expression, action and interaction by individuals in the natural process of human and social development.

Chapter II :

Dimensions of the associative network

The associative network of INGOs is to be looked at here in its geographical dimensions, universal and regional, bearing in mind joint means of action on behalf of peoples in general, of groups and of individuals.

This methodical approach to associative problems avoids having to deal with the particular aims of the various associations (INGOs), even though such aims include a concern for peace, for international cooperation, for social justice and human welfare in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

1. The world-wide dimension: the universality of the transnational associative phenomenon (the current reality of world interdependence and solidarity).
2. The regional dimension : regional efforts by associations (INGOs) in relation to world order and international action.

Chapter III :

The transnational scope of an **open-frontier society**

(The transnationality concept will be examined under the heading of language by Commission III on transnational communication).

1. Material on the history of transnational relations.

2. Defining present relations of the transnational network of non-profit making associations, independently of the international profit making corporations.

3. Development and propagation of the transnational spirit in accordance with the United Nations Charter concerning educations, science and culture.

COMMISSION II

*Participation by associations (INGOs) in world order and in international action **

Chapter I : Prerequisites and conditions for participation

1. As a preliminary: knowledge and recognition of the existence of associative forces, with their special contribution in all fields to society and to the world.
(The Forum's preparatory inquiry to IGOs and INGOs should substantiate the extent of such contribution).
2. For purposes of world order: constitution of a society in which frontiers are open to associative action, with the (accepted) limits on State sovereignty that are implied by this « transnational communication ».

* «World order» is to be understood as referring to reciprocal relations between peoples and human groups

Chapter II :

Forms of participation

1. Comparative study and critical examination of the various types of consultation, bearing in mind the stages of associative action at the national and local levels.
2. Report on consultative arrangements adopted by IGOs in the United Nations system.
3. Report on consultative status and participatory experience by regional and pluri-regional organizations.

The contents at the chapters referring to the Commission III and IV presented in the first schemes is now being gradually developed.

COMMISSION III

Transnational communication in the contemporary world

Chapter I 1: The world system of communication, information and documentation

Chapter II : Circulation of information in relation to the transnational network of associations.

Chapter III : Obstacles to world circulation of useful information.

COMMISSION IV

International meetings - sociology, dynamics, practice

Chapter I : Weaknesses of the conventional approach in relation to new problems; ultimate ends that are difficult to reach; new constraints.

Chapter II : Possibilities of new analyses of the dynamics of large scale meetings.

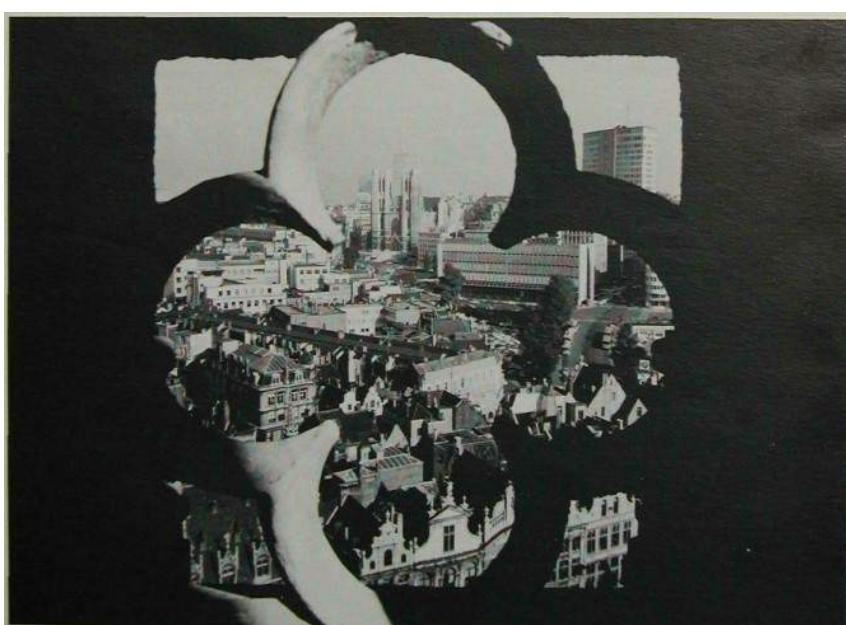


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200 ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES. 6-1979

Chapter III : Possibilities of facilitating a new dynamics.

NGO OPERATIONAL TASKS AND PROBLEMS:

A Checklist for Improving Efficiency and Effectiveness

Part Three

by David Norton Smith* and Barbara Lynn Smith**

Introduction

Part Three of this Checklist completes the listing of the various NGO task performance areas which was begun in a recent issue of this journal (see vol. 31, no 3 for Part One, and vol. 31, no. 4, for Part Two). Part One of the list included tasks or problems in the areas of financial resources, planning, and general leadership-management-control, and Part Two contained the areas of human resources/personnel and evaluation-research-information tasks. Suggested use and implementation of the Checklist is discussed in our introduction to Part One. The Checklist may serve as a self-study tool for NGOs for a formal or informal evaluation of the NGO. This final part of the Checklist contains a detailed listing of the tasks involved in NGO external relations functions, including ways in which the NGO relates to the general public, to other NGOs, IGOs, and so forth. Direct service/production is a very broad category which is dealt with here. Quite briefly since the varieties or types of direct service are so special (depending on the NGO goals, resources, purposes, style, etc.) that they cannot be listed in this article, however, it is hoped that our general comments on this topic will be helpful.

Concluding comments

The aim of this three-part article has been to help the reader who is interested in the improvement of a particular NGO or transnational association. The Checklist will be most useful if there is real commitment to such NGO improvement, and least useful if used for a perfunctory or superficial type of evaluation with no commitment to change or improvement among the evaluation participants. Readers' and users' comments are invited.

As this Checklist has been based on a wide variety of sources too numerous to mention - as well as personal knowledge and experience with NGOs - a brief bibliography of selected works for further reading and information is presented at the end of this Part Three. Most of these works focus primarily on national NGOs or complex organizations generally, and only two focus directly on INGOs. Clearly there exists a need for more practical manuals and « how-to-do-it » guidelines dealing specifically with transnational associations. This article is but a step in that direction.

VI. EXTERNAL RELATIONS FUNCTIONS

A. Public relations Functions

1. public relations planning
 - a. determine formal public relations message priorities - specific event publicity; public reporting on NGO activities/accomplishments, etc.; progra/utility publicity; need, issue, or problem awareness publicity; responding to challenges, attacks, opposing viewpoints; new program publicity, money raising publicity; membership or service expansion publicity; general NGO image and awareness publicity; publicity to overcome NGO stigma - from prior events, etc.; general public education re. NGO purposes and goals

- b. determine and identify major audience/target priorities - general public: community leaders; world leaders; Specific occupational or other groups: NGO members or potential members; NGO clients-users or potential clients-users; NGO contributors, benefactors, or potential contributors; Other NGOs or organizations, etc.
 - c. determine relevant resources available, internally and externally - money, time, people, talent, equipment, facilities, and supplies
 - d. determine appropriate media or communications methods to carry NGO messages effectively to priority audiences
 - e. determine appropriate messages to be conveyed to various priority audiences
 - f. plan specific public relations projects/campaigns.
2. public relations implementation
 - a. develop and maintain positive informal public relations through client contacts, member or NGO volunteer satisfaction and understanding - « word-of mouth » contacts, informal interpersonal networks, etc.

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** Vice-President, David Norton Smith International, USA.

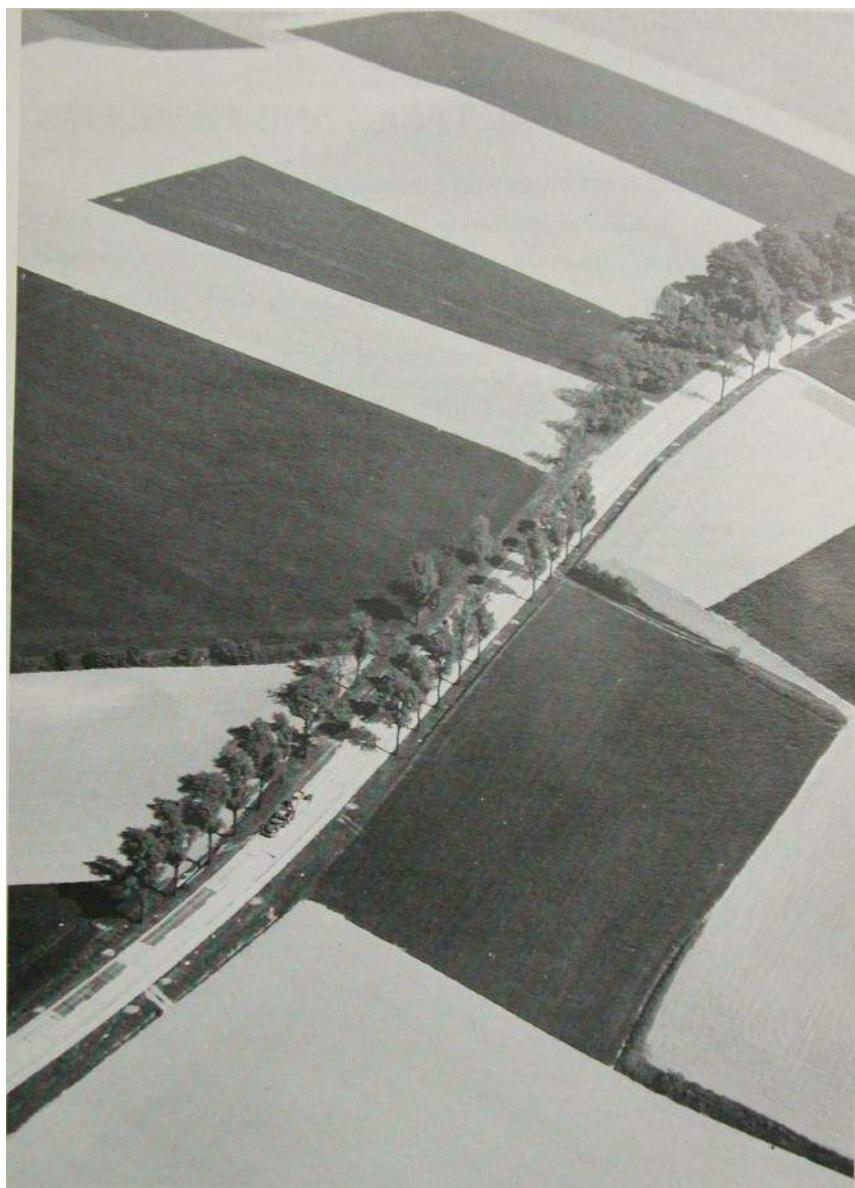


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202 ASSOCIATIONS TRANSMATIONALES, 5-1979

NGO task/problems checklist

- b. establish and maintain good formalized public relations activities and a responsive public communications capability for the NGO - informing, interesting, and influencing supporters, potential members, the general public, other NGOs, IGOs, business, government, etc.
- c. deal with and use mass printed media (newspapers, magazines) - including advertising and public service notices, press conferences, etc.
- d. deal with and use mass broadcast media (TV and radio)
- e. prepare and/or use films and audio-visual media
- f. publish and distribute new letters, magazines, reports, pamphlets, brochures, books or similar printed documents
- g. prepare and use posters, photographs, transit advertising, outdoor advertising where appropriate, exhibits, bumper stickers, etc.
- h. prepare and use - especially through direct mail techniques - letters, brochures, leaflets, printed announcements, invitations, etc.
- i. develop and operate a speakers bureau
- j. prepare and deliver talks and lectures - discussions, special conferences, public meetings, teach-ins, school presentations, open houses, tours of facilities, etc.
- k. organize and use telephone banks and » trees » (i.e., hierarchical chains of callers)
- l. operate a recorded message service - inward-leave message type, outward-tape cassette information provision type, or both; user-initiated and random provider-initiated message types
- m. design and operate regular conventions or annual meetings
- n. develop and operate miscellaneous special public relations techniques - such as contests of award programs, canvassing, information centers, mobile units, dramatic presentations, telethons, walkathons, etc.
- o. foster membership growth and chapter (national branches) growth of the NGO through public relations activities.
- a. training
- b. develop and operate public relations workshops for interested persons who are members or employees of the NGO
- c. develop and operate a formal public relations training program for relevant NGO paid staff, volunteers, and members who are directly responsible
- d. evaluation
 - a. evaluate effectiveness of specific public relations techniques, approaches, projects or campaigns
 - b. evaluate public relations training activities of the NGO
- B. Public Policy Activity**
- 1. planning of public policy activities
 - a. obtain general information on problems/concerns/issues relevant to NGO and to members/supporters/paid staff /volunteers/constituency/ clients
 - b. identify problems and issues relevant to public policy of NGO
- c. determine general public policy activity goal priorities of NGO - given NGO purposes and other (non-public policy) goals
- d. determine how public policy activity can support other NGO thrusts
- e. determine basic types of strategies and tactics for public policy activity - use of consensus vs. conflict, conventional vs. nonconventional political means; costs vs. gains of each approach; influence how, when, and where?
- f. select specific issue(s), concern(s), or problem(s) over which to attempt public policy-influencing activity
- g. determine alternative public policy projects on specific issues
- h. identify types of decision-makers relevant to specific problems /issues; identify targets of influence - affecting legislators vs. government or IGO officials vs. business executives vs. voters vs. consumers, etc.
- i. identify specific power structure members (influential, opinion leaders) and decision-makers in any system which the NGO particularly wishes to influence
- j. identify levers of influence that specific targets of influence and decision-makers are most likely to respond to
- k. obtain relevant background information, facts, and options on selected issues/problems; understand potential support/resources and opposition barriers
- l. plan specific public policy activity projects/campaigns - devise action plans and tactics; modify plans as needed, after initial planning, on the basis of experience, circumstance changes, and evaluation results
- 2. conventional implementation
 - a. establish and maintain and effective overall NGO public policy activity program, based on planning decisions
 - b. encourage widespread participation by NGO paid staff, volunteers, members, constituency, clients and the public in all phases of public policy activity
 - c. prepare and present NGO requests or demands in person, by phone, or by letter to institutional officials or leaders (any kind of targets of influence)
 - d. deal properly with various reactions to NGO by targets of influence - overcome disregard, delaying tactics, threats or intimidation, deal with others using cordiality and cooperation in interactions, or with covert cooperation
 - e. negotiate and bargain with institutional officials, leaders, or authorities
 - f. monitor for low-through to see that policy change and behavior change results from agreements/promises; recycle to earlier steps until acceptable change results
 - g. utilize public relations and internal communications as much as feasible in all aspects of public policy activity process - keep people informed regarding public policy activity of NGO
 - h. keep adequate records (for background reference, evaluation and future planning use) of NGO public policy positions and
 - i. take a stance on important general public policy issues affecting the nonprofit voluntary sector - e.g., IGO consultation practices with NGOs, NGO collaboration;
- 3. lobbying
 - c. the critiques of NGOs by radicals, feminists, labour unions, etc.; volunteering as a threat to jobs, etc.
 - d. lobby informally and use pressure to influence governmental or IGO delegates or leaders talk to, meet, and otherwise communicate with leaders who are targets of influence in order to get to know them and understand their viewpoints/constraints, while simultaneously conveying your viewpoint and relevant background information regarding NGO concerns and public policy
 - e. lobby formally talk with government legislators and IGO delegates, and attempt to influence their decisions, send delegations to meet with relevant leaders or officials
 - f. monitor proposed legislation and identify bills, laws, or resolutions of interest/concern to the NGO
 - g. offer, prepare and deliver testimony before public hearings, legislative committees, and IGO meetings, etc.; influence public hearings
 - h. prepare or help prepare draft legislation or resolutions; provide model legislation or resolutions
 - i. help high priority bills or resolutions get introduced and enacted through government parliaments/legislatures, or IGO bodies
 - j. use petitions to force/influence consideration or reconsideration of an issue/problem bill or resolution if unsatisfied
 - k. develop and manage mass letter writing campaigns to influence institutional officials or leaders
 - l. use mass telegram or telephone « call-in » campaigns to influence institutional officials or leaders
 - m. use mass media to influence institutional leaders or the public (e.g., large newspaper ads, news releases, letters to editor, documentaries on TV, radio or TV talk shows or panel discussions)
 - n. use direct mail campaigns to reach and influence the public on issues/problems
 - o. use door-to-door or telephone canvassing to reach and influence the public on crucial issues/problems in relevant locations
 - p. use leaflets, posters, exhibits, and other techniques to reach and influence the public or particular constituencies on the selected issues/problems
 - q. organize or help with relevant campaigns on public ballot voting issues or political candidate election campaigns
 - r. schedule and hold rallies or public meetings (indoors or outdoors) of discuss and gain attention for important NGO issues/problems
 - s. organize voter registration and voter turnout campaigns where these will be of crucial help to NGO interests
 - t. give and receive endorsements relevant to public policy issues of the NGO
 - z. organize or participate in parades in key cities, whenever convenient and potentially influential in affecting opinions or important NGO issues
- 4. public relations
 - z. keep informed about policy actions, administrative actions, budget, and other important activities or circumstances of

NGO task/problems checklist

- target organizations-agencies the NGO wishes to influence
- zc develop and operate an observer corps or monitoring project in order to influence the policy and actions of some special target organization agencies by regularly attending open sessions of local or higher level governing bodies, assemblies, boards, committees, commissions, courts, etc.
- zd analyze and influence budgets of organizations-agencies that are targets of influence
- ze identify and maintain friendly contact with relevant governmental and IGO committees with jurisdiction (« control ») over agencies or programs the NGO wishes to influence
- zf influence personnel appointments to advisory, policy, planning or regulatory bodies affiliated with organisations agencies, or institutions the NGO wishes to influence; seek appointment of NGO representatives to such bodies
- zg use law suits, injunctions, and legal action where necessary to affect NGO policy issues and decisions-procedures by external groups
- zh provide legal protection and legal aid to NGO members/ representatives /participants involved with the justice system as a results of official NGO public policy activity
3. Unconventional implementation - non-violent protest techniques (1)
- organize symbolic protests, such as renouncing honors, conducting « fasts », etc.
 - organize picketing or silent vigils in vicinity of targets of influence
 - organize peaceful direct action intervention such as sit-ins, walk-ins, lie-ins, swim-ins, blocking access, occupying buildings, non-violent interjection and obstruction, etc.
 - organize peace civil disobedience protest activities that may affect targets of influence (e.g., tax refusal : visible resistance to laws or resolutions believed unjust)
4. training
- hold conventional public policy action workshop (e.g., to train in formal and informal lobbying techniques, agency monitoring, campaign techniques, etc.)
 - hold direct action and protest workshops (e.g., to train in non-violent techniques and skills, build up morale, get rid of tensions, understand the opposition, Spread involvement, etc.)
5. evaluation
- evaluate the effectiveness and positive outcomes of public policy activities at regular intervals
 - identify new problems and other negative consequences of prior public policy activities, to help determine which such
- C. Resolve Legal Issues and Problems**
- obtain legal assistance in arranging for NGO incorporation (if desired or necessary) in Host Nation, and formal registration in nations where branch-regional offices are located
2. obtain legal assistance in arranging for appropriate governmental tax status determination in Host Nation and elsewhere, attempting to obtain tax exemption to the extent possible
3. obtain legal assistance in dealing with copyright problems
4. obtain legal assistance in real estate and other property acquisitions or rentals
5. obtain legal assistance in dealing with liability and insurance problems
6. obtain legal assistance in dealing with possible libel or slander problems
7. obtain other necessary legal assistance (Note: litigation related to public policy action, and dealing with legal repercussions of public policy action, especially protests, is dealt with under the public policy activity category above.)
- D. Handling Interorganizational Relations**
- Planning
 - determine the general nature of the external social and bio-physical environment of the NGO; study the organizational field and the community, state, national and international environment of the NGO
 - identify areas within the NGO where resources are inadequate, and where cooperation with external groups for special individuals could provide relevant resources for better NGO functioning and goal attainment
 - identify areas within the NGO where resources are in excess of needs, and where resource sharing with other groups could provide some kinds of benefits (e.g., reciprocal sharing in different resource areas) or meet some NGO goals(s)
 - identify major external competitors of the NGO in terms of functions, program areas, geographic areas, constituencies, clientele, members, etc.
 - identify major opposition (actual or probable) or conflict-prone groups (« enemies » of the NGO), and understand the bases of the conflicts
 - identify major external constraints and regularly bodies relevant to the NGO
 - plan appropriate interorganizational relations goals (cooperation, neutrality, competition, resistance, conflict) with various types of relevant external groups
 - determine specific groups with which particular kinds of external relations are desired (e.g., IGOs, government agencies, businesses, other NGOs - national or transnational)
 - determine relevant officials-leaders to deal with in specific external groups with which special relationships are desired
 - plan specific programs or projects of interorganizational relations (cooperation, competition, conflict) with defined levels and types of relationships desired, and how to achieve them.
 - Implementation
 - establish and maintain appropriate, fruitful, and creative external relations with other groups, according to planning decisions
 - deal with interorganizational conflict creatively (e.g., bring strength out of conflict; resolve or neutralize interorganizational conflict; foster and moderate creative conflict or opposition to other groups)
 - overcome the unresponsiveness of government agencies or IGOs
 - overcome the unresponsiveness of business and profit-seeking corporations or partnerships, national and transnational/multinational
 - overcome the unresponsiveness of other nonprofit groups or organizations, national or transnational
 - overcome the unresponsiveness of important and powerful families
 - compete effectively and fruitfully with other groups and organizations, without fostering unnecessary conflict
 - market and enhance the market placement of the NGO
 - develop and maintain familiarity with the programs/activities of relevant other groups/organizations
 - develop and maintain familiarity with the personnel, especially the leaders (volunteer officials and paid staff), of relevant NGOs, etc
 - establish and maintain informal or unscheduled communication with relevant other groups/organizations; informal exchange of general information with other NGOs
 - establish and maintain a formal exchange of general information with relevant other NGOs (e.g., brochures, annual reports, newsletters, other serial publications, conference reports, etc.)
 - foster informal cooperation with other NGOs on issues or problems of mutual concern
 - foster informal or formal exchange of personnel, material, equipment, office space, mailing lists, or other resources with other NGOs
 - join and participate in relevant and fruitful existing coalitions, leagues federations, networks, or councils of cooperating NGOs
 - help to form and participate actively in relevant and fruitful new coalitions, leagues, networks, or councils of cooperating NGOs
 - develop and participate in formal joint projects with other NGOs in areas of mutual concern (temporary joint action coalitions) where relevant and potentially worthwhile
 - develop and maintain formal joint budgetary considerations (involving money exchange or transfer formal contractual relations) with other groups-organizations where relevant and potentially worthwhile
 - develop and maintain formally or informally overlapping boards of directors with other groups-organizations (mutual cooptation) where relevant and potentially worthwhile
 - develop and maintain joint ownership of real estate or major equipment and facilities with other NGOs when relevant and potentially worthwhile
 - develop and maintain formal written agreements regarding joint organizational policies and programs with other NGOs (standardized joint policy action) when relevant and potentially worthwhile

- v. work toward and accomplish merger with relevant other group/organization when, after careful consideration, this seems clearly worthwhile
- w. develop and maintain cooperative relationships particularly with regulatory bodies relevant to the NGO
- x. develop and maintain cooperative relationships particularly with clients, consumer, or constituency groups/organizations of the NGO
- y. develop and maintain cooperative relationships particularly with external technical assistance-providing groups/organizations that can or do help the NGO
- z. develop and maintain cooperative relationships particularly with other external resource-providing groups/organizations (e.g., suppliers of materials, funds, labor, workspace, etc.) that can or do help the NGO
- za. develop and maintain other kinds of cooperative relationships with other relevant that can or do help the NGO
3. training
- a. organize training workshops for NGO paid staff and volunteers on interorganizational relations topics and skills
- b. include information sessions on interorganizational relations topics at NGO annual meetings of membership and board
4. evaluation
- a. keep adequate records of the interorganizational relations activities of the NGO
- b. evaluate the effectiveness and positive outcomes of interorganizational relations activities of the NGO
- C. examine the costs and negative outcomes of interorganizational relations activities of the NGO.

VII. DIRECT SERVICE/PRODUCTION FUNCTIONS

There are a vast number of specific services and products of NGOs that vary according to particular NGO purposes, goals, and programs.

Some examples of such specific services and products would be transnational assistance to developing nations, facilitation of international exchange of some type of commodity at favorable prices, exchange of scientific information, preservation of an endangered species, etc.

Each one of these involves a variety of specialized tasks that might be performed by the NGO in addition to its basic operating tasks. These special tasks need to be analyzed separately for each purposive type of NGO, and the performance of such tasks needs to be regularly monitored and assessed. Thus, for transnational assistance NGOs, some special tasks of the present sort would include determining the most relevant target countries for assistance and the specific persons - groups - areas for assistance within them; identifying local forms of assistance and working out appropriate relations to avoid duplication of services; establishing key contact persons/groups in target areas and channels of communication with them; develop-

ing special screening and recruitment techniques for personnel (volunteer or paid) to work in developing countries; providing special training in language, customs, and practical aspects of living in developing countries, etc.

All of the earlier broad categories of tasks (I. to VI.) apply to the present direct service/production category as well, but with special emphases that need careful consideration and adaptation to the types of services or products involved. For instance, the various aspects of training mentioned under the category of human sources/personnel functions, in Part Two of this series of three articles, can generally be applied to training personnel for work in developing countries in the case of an NGO Focusing on transnational-assistance-to-developing-countries. But more specialized aspects of training, as suggested in the preceding paragraph, also must be taken into account if the NGO has as a major purpose or goal the provision of direct assistance to developing countries. Similar special variations can be expected to be necessary in all of the other categories of operational tasks according to the particular purposes and goals of a given NGO.

Notes

(1) While a few examples are included here for the sake of completeness, non-violent protest tech-

niques are not endorsed by the authors as a general means of attaining NGO goals except in very special and carefully examined circumstances. Violent protest techniques have been excluded here, although some NGOs indeed make use of them either occasionally or regularly.

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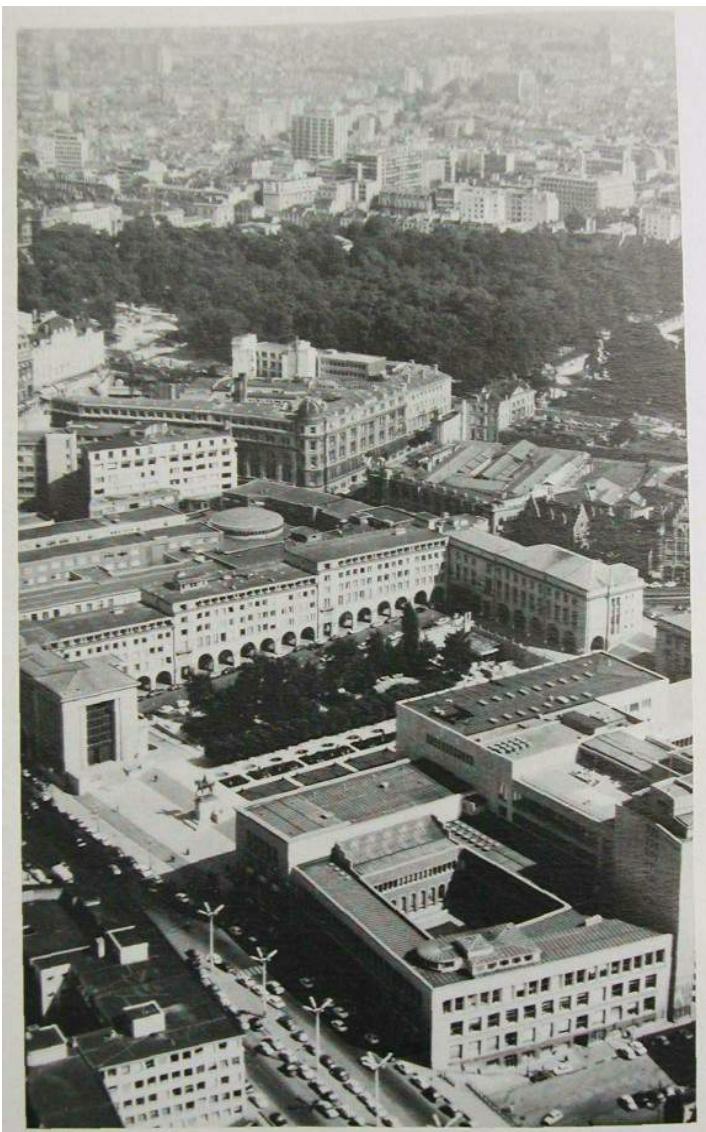
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Bruxelles plaque tournante de l'Europe occidentale. Outre les Communautés européennes de nombreux organismes y ont leur siège.

LES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES ET LEURS CONGRÈS

par Gh. de Coninck *

Dès les origines de l'UAI en 1910, ses fondateurs de notre Institut universel se sont attachés à l'étude des organisations internationales et au déploiement de leurs activités en faisant notamment l'inventaire de leur Congrès.
Cet inventaire a été complété d'année en année jusqu'à nous, la dernière mise à jour datant de 1978.
On trouvera ci-après un ensemble de tableaux qui montre l'évolution continue et prospère du réseau des organisations internationales des origines jusqu'à nos jours.

Les organisations internationales

1. NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WORLDWIDE NOMBRE D'ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES DANS LE MONDE			
Années/Year	OIG/IGOs	ONG/NGOs	Total
1815-1849	—	—	6
1850-1869	—	—	29
910	37	176	213
950	123	832	955
960	154	1.268	1.467
970	242	2.735	2.977
978	441	5.766	6.207

La lecture de ces tableaux nous permet de constater que le nombre des organisations internationales est en augmentation constante à travers le monde entier ce n'est plus un phénomène centré principalement sur l'Europe. Les organisations internationales développent aussi rapidement leur réseau de branches nationales à travers les continents, spécialement dans les pays en développement.

2. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS REPARTITION GÉOGRAPHIQUE DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES						
Années/Year	Afrique	Amérique	Asie	Pacifique	Europe	Total
912	1	18	1	—	417	437
950	10	37	—	—	895	955
960	12	214	35	3	1.203	1.467
970	77	435	100	17	2.348	2.977
978	299	1.891	320	46	3.651	6.207

3. MAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HOST OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PRINCIPAUX PAYS EUROPÉENS HOTES DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES			
Pays/Countries	1960	1972	1978
FRANCE	424	645	870
GRANDE BRETAGNE	273	442	706
BELGIQUE	206	583	628
SUISSE	250	346	417
ALLEMAGNE	49	172	248
PAYS-BAS	104	183	218
ITALIE	75	134	201
SUÈDE	28	66	111
DANEMARK	-	55	87
AUTRICHE	37	54	84

* Chef du Département Congrès de l'UAI.
Etude présentée à l'assemblée annuelle de la Fédération Européenne des Villes de Congrès - Groningen, Pays-Bas. Novembre 1978.

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Organisations internationales et congrès

Les congrès internationaux

Une des principales activités des organisations internationales est la tenue périodique de congrès durant lesquels les membres ont l'occasion de se retrouver, de confronter leurs recherches, de mettre au point leurs objectifs et programmes de travail d'en diffuser les résultats etc...

Historique

Le phénomène congrès a été pour l'UAI, dès son origine, un sujet d'études, d'analyses et de statistiques. Ces études indiquent que les congrès sont nés sous leur forme moderne à la fin du 17e siècle.

Le 1er congrès répertorié par l'UAI a eu lieu à Rome en 1681: c'était un congrès de médecine; en effet, les disciplines scientifiques ont été les premières à adopter les congrès comme méthode de travail.

A partir de 1895, le nombre de congrès se multiplie pour atteindre 65 en 1899. Il est intéressant de noter que les premiers congrès, entre 1681 et 1845, se sont tenus pour la plupart dans les pays Scandinaves, dont les anciennes traditions démocratiques ont encouragé ce genre de manifestations.

Dès 1846 les principales villes de congrès ont été, à tour de rôle : Paris, Londres et Bruxelles.

Le phénomène continua de s'accélérer jusqu'à la 2^e guerre mondiale. Puis après le retour de la paix et les efforts de coopération internationale qui présidèrent à la création des Nations Unies et de ses organismes affiliés, le phénomène congrès pris un nouveau départ en flèche et suivit de nouvelles orientations.

Situation actuelle (1)

Tous ces chiffres concernent des congrès internationaux patronnés et/ou organisés par des associations internationales mais ne concernent pas des réunions spécifiques ou limitées, ni des sessions régulières de comités d'experts particulièrement nombreuses au niveau intergouvernemental.

A titre d'information, notons que la Commission des Communautés Européennes a tenu à Bruxelles entre 1959 et 1978: 70.000 réunions.

(1) Voir «Associations Internationales/Transnationales n°1/2 1979 p 47.

4 MAIN EUROPEAN CITIES HOST OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PRINCIPALES VILLES EUROPÉENNES HOTES DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES			
Villes/Cities	1960	1972	1978
PARIS	374	520	552
BRUXELLES	148	480	508
LONDRES	199	283	459
GENEVE	111	153	180
ROME	48	79	114
ZURICH	49	65	78
VIENNE	20	46	67
STOCKHOLM	21	44	66
LA HAYE	36	60	64
COPENHAGEN	22	34	55
OSLO	-	-	42
AMSTERDAM	16	26	39
MILAN	-	25	33
MADRID	-	-	31
BERNE	25	30	30

Les Nations Unies quant à elles, en ont

5. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES WORLDWIDE LES CONGRES INTERNATIONAUX DANS LE MONDE		
Années/Year	Nombre de congrès	Moyenne annuelle
1681	1er CONGRES	—
1815-1849	21	6
1850-1870	124	45
1871-1900	1.499	202
1901-1930	6.083	194
1931-1940	1.939	1.272
1951-1960	12.720	1.934
1961-1970	19.345	2.266
1971-1976	22.669	3.727
1977	-	

tenu en 1978 près de : 5.200 à Genève et 3.100 à New York.

Il est important néanmoins de noter que pour ces organismes, le terme réunion signifie « réservation de salle de réunion pendant 1 journée; donc une session de 3 jours est considérée comme 3 réunions.

Une des premières conclusions que l'on peut tirer de ces tableaux est que les principales villes-hôtes d'organisations internationales se retrouvent à peu près toutes dans la liste des principales villes de congrès.

Il est donc certain que la politique d'accueil d'un pays ou d'une ville, vis-à-vis des organisations internationales, a une influence importante sur les activités congressuelles dans ce même pays/ville.

6. TOP CONGRESS COUNTRIES IN 1977* PRINCIPAUX PAYS-DE CONGRES EN 1977	
USA	506
UK	375
France	364
Suisse	229
Allemagne	74
Italie	66
Belgique	44
Canada	28
Autriche	27
Israël	09
Pays-Bas	99
Danemark	83
Tchécoslovaquie	77
Japon	75
Hongrie	54
Irlande	54

* Pays avec plus de 50 congrès

Organisations internationales et congrès

7. TOP CONGRESS CITIES IN 1977	
PRINCIPALES VILLES DE CONGRES* EN 1977	
Londres	186
Paris	158
Genève	136
Bruxelles	85
Vienne	82
Rome	77
Copenhague	53
Singapour	46
Tokyo	46
Washington	45
New York	42
Jérusalem	41
Helsinki	40
Montréal	38
Amsterdam	37
Berlin Ouest	37
Tel Aviv	33
Budapest	32
Chicago	32
Prague	32
Strasbourg	32
Zurich	32
Bangkok	30
Dublin	30
Philadelphie	30

* Villes avec plus de 30 congrès

Participation

En ce qui concerne les participants aux congrès internationaux, d'après les renseignements qui nous ont été communiqués en 1977, près de 65 % des congrès ont eu une participation de moins de 500 personnes.

8. BREAKDOWN OF PARTICIPANTS IN 1977

**REPARTITION DES CONGRES
EN 1977 PAR NOMBRE
DE PARTICIPANTS**

65 % Moins de 500 participants
15 % de 500 à 1000 participants
12 % 1000 à 2000 participants
8 % Plus de 2000 participants

Si l'on compare ces chiffres à ceux de 1970, l'on constate que ces pourcentages restent les mêmes à peu de choses près; seule la catégorie des congrès de 1000 à 2000 participants est en légère augmentation et ceci au dépens des congrès de moins de 500 participants. (4%).

Associations que nous préparons pour 1980, aura pour thème : » Sociologie. Pratique et Dynamique de réunions internationales ».

Résumé

International Organizations and their congresses

Since its origin in 1910, the founders of our Institute have studied the development of international organizations and of their activities in undertaking among other activities, the inventory of their congresses.

This inventory was completed year after year, the last updating having been done in 1978.

The various tables show the continuous and prosperous evolution of the international organization network from its origin to the present time.

The International organizations

The tables show the constant increase in the number of international organizations throughout the world and that it is no longer a phenomenon concentrated mainly in Europe (Table 1 to 4). The international organizations also develop very rapidly their network of national branches all over the world.

The International Congresses

One of the most important activities of international organizations is the periodical organization of congresses during which members have the opportunity to meet each other, to compare their researches, etc...

History

The congress phenomenon has been, for UAI, since its origin a matter of study, analysis and statistics.

These surveys show that the congresses took their actual format at the end of the 17th century. (Table 5).

The 1st congress registered by UAI took place in Rome in 1681; it was a medical congress; one can see that the scientific community was first to adopt the congresses as a working method.

In 1895 the number of congresses started to grow and reached the figure of 65 in 1899.

Since 1846 the main congress cities have respectively been Paris, London and Brussels.

One of the first conclusions to be drawn from these tables is that the main host countries of international organizations are also in the list of the top countries host of congresses.

The congress phenomenon continued to expand until the 2nd world war. After the war due to the efforts of international cooperation and the creations of the United Nations and affiliated bodies, the number of congresses increased rapidly.

9. MONTHLY BREAKDOWN OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES IN 1977

**REPARTITION MENSUELLE
DES CONGRES EN 1977**

Septembre	14 %
Mal	12,5 %
Juin	11 %
Octobre	9,5 %
Avril	9 %
Août	9 %
Mars	7,5 %
Juillet	7 %
Novembre	6 %
Janvier	4,5 %
Février	4,5 %
Décembre	3 %

Congrès et Expositions

En 1977 environ 15 % des congrès ont eu des expositions conjointes, soit: 6 % des congrès de - 500 P. ont eu une exposition

22 % des congrès de 500 à 1000 P. ont eu une exposition

28 % des congrès de 1000 à 2000 P. ont eu une exposition

44 % des congrès de + 2000 P. ont eu une exposition

En comparant ces chiffres à ceux des années précédentes, on se rend compte que le nombre d'expositions adjointes aux congrès est en légère augmentation. Par contre, l'on constate une très forte augmentation des réunions créées au départ d'expositions ou de salons (pas nécessairement des réunions internationales).

Conclusion

1. Le nombre de congrès internationaux est en augmentation.

2. De plus en plus de congrès se tiennent en dehors des centres traditionnels.

3. Le nombre de participants reste ± stationnaire. Néanmoins, il faut noter que les participants s'inscrivent de plus en plus tard et très souvent au moment du congrès.

4. Il semble qu'il y ait de plus en plus de réunions régionales et spécialisées, tandis que les grands congrès internationaux ont une tendance à espacer leur fréquence (congrès annuels deviennent bisannuels, congrès bisannuels deviennent triennials etc...) mais entretemps, il y a de plus en plus de réunions restreintes.

5. Les décisions de dates, lieux etc... semblent se prendre dans des délais de plus courts; ces décisions sont souvent modifiées.

6. L'époque du « congrès s'amuse » a vécu; les participants deviennent de plus en plus exigeants sur la qualité du programme et de l'organisation du congrès, en particulier l'organisation des séances de travail.

C'est d'ailleurs la raison pour laquelle une des 4 commissions du Forum des

Actual situation

Table 6 and 7 show the geographical distribution of international congresses in 1977. Countries with more than 50 congresses and cities with more than 30 congresses are mentioned. It is necessary to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that these figures concerned only international congresses sponsored and/or organized by international organizations. It does not include specific sessions or closed sessions of experts, specially numerous in the international governmental organizations. For information, the Commission of the IAPCO was established in 1978: ±1 70,000 meetings. The United Nations had in 1978 : 5200 meetings in Geneva and 3100 meetings in New York.

It is however necessary to note that for these organizations, the term « meeting » means occupation of a meeting room during 1 day; thus a session lasting 3 days would be considered as 3 meetings.

Participants

As far as international congresses are concerned, further to the information we had in 1977, the breakdown of participant is as indicated on table 8. If we compare these figures with the one of 1970, one can see that the percentages remain almost the same. Only the number of congresses between 1000 P and 2000 P is slightly increasing.

Congresses and Exhibitions

In 1977 exhibitions were organized in conjunction with 15 % of congresses 6 % with congresses of less than 500 P 22 % with congresses of 500 to 1000 P 28 % with congresses of 1000 to 2000 P 44 % with congresses of more than 2000 P.

In comparing these figures with the previous years, one can see that the number of exhibition is increasing.

Conclusion

1. the number of international congresses is increasing.
2. More and more congresses are held outside the traditional congress cities.
3. The number of participants is approximately the same.
4. There are more and more regional and specialized meetings between two large congresses in a series.
5. Decisions regarding date, place etc... seem to be taken within shorter limits of time.
6. Participants are registering later and later and very often at the beginning of the congress.
7. Participants are becoming more demanding; working programmes have to be carefully planned, organization done professionally, time should not be wasted, communication between participants ameliorated.



IN DUBLIN...

The Minister of State at the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr. David Andrews, T.D., officially opened the 11th General Assembly of the International Association of Professional Congress Organisers (IAPCO), which was held in Dublin during the period 17-19 February 1979.

IAPCO was established in 1968 with the objective of developing the very young profession of congress organization and to maintain high professional standards in the organization and administration of congresses.

The meeting was attended by 30 congress professionals from 13 countries.



Rosina Cubillo, Madrid - Mullan Cunningham, London - Bob Manson, Dublin - Lars Christensen, Copenhagen - Batty Fata, Vancouver - Albert Cronheim, The Hague.



Ms. Joan Gross, Conference Department of the McGill University in Montreal won the IAPCO Award for the best set of promotion documents prepared for congress organized by IAPCO members.

International congresses have become an important medium of communication and IAPCO members have organized some 5,000 congresses with an attendance of at least 3,000,000 participants.



The organization of international meetings has become a highly complex activity requiring considerable experience and resources if they are to be completely successful. The world wide growth in the meeting industry has demanded more and more skilled specialists. In response to this demand, through its educational programme of seminars, IAPCO has greatly contributed to the development of the profession on a world wide basis.

At the opening of the General Assembly, new members were welcomed from Great Britain, and Canada. Mullan Cunningham has purchased Conference Services Ltd., London, from Fay Pannell, Anthea Fortescue of Conference Associates Ltd., London; Joan Gross of Conferences & Special Events, McGill University, Canada; Betty Fata of Venue West, Vancouver, Canada were welcomed to their first IAPCO General Assembly. The new members bring to twenty-three the number of members in IAPCO. The stringent criteria for acceptance in IAPCO is responsible for the concentrated number of members.

During the meeting the following members were elected to the new council :
President : Ms Juana BRAVO DE LAGUNA (Spain)
Vice President : Mr Robert MANSON (Ireland)
Members : Mr Jorge CASTEX (Argentina).
Ms Maria Grazia RIONTINO (Italy).
Mr Gideon RIVLIN (Israel)
Secretary General : Mr Christer CARLSSON (Sweden).

Fay Pannell founding member of IAPCO, was made an honorary member for the dedicated work which she has done for the Association and for the field of congress organizing.

Several permanent working groups were established at the General Assembly. They include a permanent committee to produce a Glossary of conference terms and an educational research committee. IAPCO continues its interest in education

in the field of conference management. Plans are underway to prepare the content of the Sixth IAPCO Seminar on Congress Organization, scheduled to take place in 1980.

Bob Manson, the Dublin host from Congresses & Expositions Ltd. Dublin, turns over the role of host to Bozena Zakrajsek from Magistrat Congress Agency for the Ljubljana IAPCO General Assembly and Workshops in February 1980.



The retiring president Jorge Castex

The new president Ms Juana Bravo de Laguna, Managing director of Siasa Congresos in Madrid

«VIE ASSOCIATIVE ET DEMOCRATIE NOUVELLE»

par Bernard Stasi

« La Révolution est impossible ». Ainsi commence l'ouvrage que Bernard Stasi, parlementaire et ancien ministre français, publie aux Editions des PUF, en collaboration avec Bertrand Schneider et les équipes des « Clubs Démocratie Nouvelle » (1) sur le mouvement associatif actuellement en plein essor en France, au point d'apparaître à beaucoup d'observateurs comme un phénomène démocratique nouveau en réserve d'une société en changement. La Révolution est impossible parce que « les sociétés modernes sont trop complexes et, par conséquent, trop fragiles pour qu'on puisse leur appliquer des thérapéutiques de choc, sans déclencher un processus incontrôlable, sans détruire plus que ce que l'on veut atteindre ». Mais il faut tout de même bien que « les choses changent et profondément ». Ce changement nécessaire, qui l'opèrera ? En pays démocratique on est tenté de répondre le pouvoir politique. Mais encore. A chacun son rôle. Celui de l'Etat, défenseur public des faibles et des opprimés, est certes de dégager le bien commun des intérêts particuliers, mais celui de la société pluraliste, organisée en associations privées innombrables est d'en exprimer librement les aspirations, les idées, les intérêts dans leur diversité humaine et sociale, en empêchant les abus de la contrainte.

Les auteurs se résument en nous disant : « Les associations jouent un rôle de plus en plus décisif dans la politique française, sans en avoir toujours pleinement conscience ». Disons que c'est vrai pour tous les pays démocratiques. - Contre-pouvoirs, forces de proposition, centres d'innovation et de responsabilités, partenaires du dialogue social, les associations constituent un phénomène encore mal connu, dont l'ampleur conduit tes responsables politiques, comme les sociologues, à s'interroger ». L'interrogation est maintenant universelle, partout où le développement est assez avancé, le tissu social assez solide, le pouvoir assez établi pour susciter ou tolérer le phénomène associatif confondu en groupes de pression et de services.

Cette réflexion générale sur la vie associative, pour n'être que relativement originale après bien des travaux récents s'appuyant sur des références scientifiques qui font ici défaut, délibérément semble-t-il, est un témoignage fort utile en écho à la pensée associative de « Démocratie française » du président Giscard d'Estaing relatée dans le numéro spécial de notre Revue consacré à la France. (1) Le témoignage s'adresse aux Français et il a les limites de l'hexagone, comme beaucoup d'ouvrages du genre à usage intérieur. L'abondante littérature associative américaine est typique de cette optique nationale.

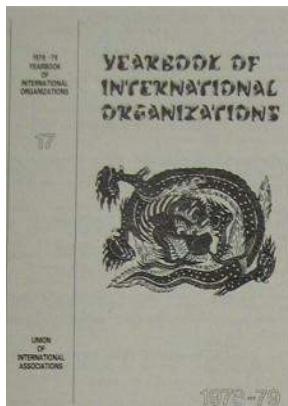
La pensée française, dont nous avons montré à cette tribune le cheminement au long de ces deux derniers siècles, prétend à plus d'universalité et c'est la gloire de Bergson d'avoir eu l'intuition de la « société ouverte » à l'humanité entière. C'est d'autre part un eminent jurisconsulte français, Georges Scelle, qui, il y a 50 ans d'ici, a formulé l'idée de la double loi de la concentration et de la décentralisation prévoyant *te supra et l'infrarégional* actuellement en marche.

On aurait dès lors aimé des antennes jetées sur l'Europe et le monde, et l'évolution des relations associatives de portée transnationale, au moins en appendice. Apprendrons-nous aux auteurs que le premier centre mondial d'associations dites internationales se trouve précisément à Paris qui en compte un millier ? Et que l'Union récemment constituée de ces associations revendique la révision nécessaire de la loi dépassée de 1901 sur toutes les associations sans but lucratif y compris les étrangères, dont la fidélité au siège tient encore à une application heureusement tolérante des textes ?

A l'heure suprarégionale des élections européennes et au cadran universel de l'ordre mondial, alors que se posent les problèmes du respect des entités associatives et de leur participation à l'action internationale, on attend de Bernard Stasi et des équipes des « Clubs démocratie nouvelle » un deuxième volume outre-frontières.

R.F.

(1) « Vie associative et démocratie nouvelle » par Bernard Stasi, député de la Marne, ancien Ministre, et Bertrand Schneider, dans le cadre associatif de « Clubs démocratie nouvelle », 1979. Presses Universitaires de France.
(2) « Associations Transnationales » 1978-3.



4th SUPPLEMENT Changes of address and/ or name

4eme SUPPLEMENT Changements d'adresse et/ ou de nom

Ce supplément au Yearbook of International Organizations, 17^e édition comporte les modifications suivante 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.
- 3° **Names of Secretaries General (SG), Presidents (Prés) recently nominated.**
- 4° **Dissolved organizations** and those which are provisionally dormant are appropriately indicated.

Section A

A 0030 Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO)

SG Krsnanan Chand (same address as before).

A 0124 European Union of Tourist Officers

SG Klaus Schonemann, c/o Verherirserver Nurnberg, Postfach 4248, D-8500 Nurnberg, Germany FR.

A 0105 Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Association des nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est (ANASE)

SG (same address as before), H R Dharsano.

A 0193 B'nai B'rith International Council

Headquarters 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW, Washington DC 20006,
USA.
Vice-Pres Georges M Bloch, 23 Bd de l'Orangeine, F-67000 Strasbourg,
France. T 35.49.01.

A 0564 European Association of Earth Science Editors (EDITERRA)

Association européenne de rédacteurs-en-chef de publications relatives aux
Sciences de la Terre

Secretariat Cortezlaan 9, Utrecht, Netherlands. T. 88.35.79.

A 0596 European Broadcasting Union (EBU)

Union européenne de radiodiffusion (UBF)

Secretariat Ancienne Route 17A, CP 193, CH 1211 Genève, Switzerland

T. 98.77.66 Tx 28 91 93. C. Uniradio

- A 0926 Federation for the Respect of Man and Humanity**
 Secrétariat 40 Bd Bonne Nouvelle. F-75010 Paris. France T. 77034.41.
- A 0928 Federation of Asian Women's Associations (FAWA)**
 Headquarters Escoda Memorial 1501. San Marcelino, Philippines. T. 5 39 M
- A 1014 Ibero-American Bureau of Education (IABE)**
 SG Dr Rodolfo Berán Castro, Ciudad Universitaria. Madrid 3, Spain. T. 244.34.74. C. OFEIBE Madrid.
- A 1109 International Company for the Transport by Transcontainers (INTER-CONTAINER)**
 Headquarters Margarethenstrasse 38. Case Postale. CH 4008 Basel, Switzerland. T. 22.25.25. Tx 62.298.
 Registered Office (same address as before).
- A 1170 International Archery Federation**
 SG Bernard Boulets. Quai des Vennets 7. CH 1227 Genève. Switzerland.
- A 1187 International Association for Cybernetics**
 Association internationale de cybernétique (AIC)
 SG J. Lemaire. Palais des Expositions. 2 rue Sergent Vryhoff. B-5000 Namur. Belgique. T. 22.79.53.
- A 1193 International Association for Earthquake Engineering (IAEE)**
 Prés Dr Emilio Rosenblueth. Instituto de Ingenieria. Ciudad Universitaria. Mexico 20 DF. Mexico.
 SG (same name and address as before).
- A 1246 International Association of Agricultural Economists (IAAE)**
 Secrétariat Naamsesteenweg 174. B 3030 Heverlee. Belgium.
- A 1290 International Association of Geochemistry and Cosmochemistry (IAGC)**
 Association internationale de géochimie et de cosmochimie
 Sec C M Anderson. Department of Geology. University of Toronto. Toronto. ON M5S 1AI. Canada. T. (416) 978.48.52.
- A 1313 International Association of Metropolitan City Libraries (INTAMEL)**
 c/o Free Library of Philadelphia. Logan square. Philadelphia PA 19103. USA.
- A 1351 International Association of Technological University Libraries (IATU)**
 Association internationale des bibliothèques d'universités polytechniques
 See W Dehennim. University Library. Mgr Ladeuzeplein 21. B 3000 Leuven. Belgium.
- A 1361 International Association of Theatre Critics**
 Ferme de Biocry. rue Haute. B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve. Belgique.
- A 1462 International Cell Research Organization (ICRO)**
 Contact Prof J W M La Rivière. International Courses. Oude Delft 95. Delft. Netherlands.
- A 1498 International Christian Broadcasters (ICB)**
 Association internationale chrétienne de la radio et de la television
 Secrétariat 1822 Drew Street. Suite 3. Clearwater FL 33515, USA/T. (813) 726.7173.
- A 1694 International Congress of University Adult Education (ICUAE)**
- A 1977 International Federation of Photographic Art**
 Fédération internationale du fait photographique (FIAFP)
 Secrétariat Att FIAF. via Bogino 25. I 10125 Torino. Italy.
- A 2023 International Federation of Tourism Journalists and Writers**
 Fédération internationale des journalistes et écrivains du tourisme (FIJET)
 SG Vasa Jakšić. Makedonska 29. 1100 Beograd. Yugoslavia.
 Treas-Correspondent (same name and address)
- A 2041 International Fédération of Women in Legal Careers**
 Fédération internationale des femmes de carrières juridiques - magistrats avocats, avoués, notaires, professeurs de droit ou exerçant une autre carrière en droit (FIFJC)
 Secrétariat 9 Bd St Martin. F-75003 Paris. France T. 272.95.50.
- A 2044 International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations (IFWEA)**
 Fédération internationale des associations pour l'éducation des travailleurs
 Secrétariat 9 Upper Berkeley. London W1H 8BY. UK T. 402.5606.
- A 2205 International League for Human Rights (ILHHR)**
 Ligue internationale des droits de l'homme
 Exec Director Maureen R Berman. 236 E 46th Street. NEW YORK NY 10017. USA. T. (212)972.9554.
 Prés Jerome J Shestack. same address.
- A 2216 (new French name) International League of Esperantist Teachers**
 Ligue internationale des enseignants espérantistes
- A 2301 International Olive Growers Federation**
 Fédération internationale d'oléiculture (FIO)
 Secrétariat Agustina De Aragon 11. Madrid 6. Spain.
- A 2580 International Union of Speleology**
 Union internationale de spéléologie (DIS)
 SG (same name and same address)
 Contact Aringo A Cigna. Fraz-Tulio. I-14023 Coccoñato. Italy.
- A 2777 International Union of Social Democratic Teachers (IUSDT)**
 Contact Piet van den Eynde. Vondelstraat 50. B-1800 Virvoorde. Belgium. T. 251.09.07.
 Sec Ruth Zschokke. Amstergut. CH-5103 Wildegg. Switzerland. T. (064)53.15.62.
- A 2822 International Writers Guild (IWG)**
 Syndicat international des auteurs
 60 rue Tatbout. F-75009 Paris. France. F 875.96.30.
- A 3090 (new name) Afro-Asian Writers' Union**
- A 3236 Society for the Study of the New Testament**
 Société pour le Nouveau Testament
 Sec G Stanton. King's College. Stand. London WC2R 2LS. UK.
- A 3245 Soroptimist International Association (SIA)**
 Headquarters 3 Parkside. Cambridge CB1 1PM. UK.
- A 3449 World Academy of Art and Science (WAAS)**
 Contact Dr John McHale. College of Social Sciences. University of Houston. Houston TX 77004. USA.
 Prés Walter Isard. Room 317. 1430 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge MA 02138. USA.
- A 3881 Democratic Youth Community**
 Communauté des jeunes chrétiens populaires
 Secrétariat 32 Smith Square. London SW1P 3HH. UK.
- A 4164 (new name) Center for Integrated Social Développement**
- A 4170 Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (UNICA)**
 Association des universités et Instituts de recherche de la région des Caraïbes
 c/o Editor. Caribbean Educational Bulletin. Institute of Caribbean Studies. Universidad de Puerto Rico. Rio Piedras 00931. Puerto Rico.
- A 4273 Society for the Promotion of Adult Literacy in Africa (AFROLIT)**
 SG C T Hein. PO Box 72511. Nairobi. Kenya.
 Prés (same name and address as before).
- A 4378 Muslim World League**
 Secrétariat Mecca al-Mukarramah. Mecca. Saudi Arabia.
 Director of Paris Office A Kh Kirany. 15 rue de Bruxelles. F-75009 Paris. France. T. 874.22.20.
- A 4418 International Dance Council**
 Secrétariat 3 rue Cassini. F-75014 Paris. France. T. 326.81.88.
- A 4489 (new name and new address) European Patent Organization**
 Organisation européenne des brevets - Europäische Patentorganisation
 Secrétariat PB 5818 Patentlaan 2. NL-2280 HV Rijswijk (ZH). Netherlands. T (070) 90.6789. C. BREVPATENT. Tx 31651.
 European Office Motorama Haus. Rosenheimerstrasse 30. Postfach 20200. D-8000 Munich. Germany FR T. 089.41.211.
- A 4506 (new name and new address) Permanent Executive Secretariat of the «Andréa Bello» Convention**
 Secrétariat exécutif permanent de la Convention «Andrés Bello»
 Exec Sec Javier Gonzalez Fernandez-Davila. Apartado Aereo 53465. Cra 21 no 33-A-64. Bogota. Colombia T. 45 84.53. C. SECAB

- A 4639 (new name and new address) International Mouvement ATD Fourth World
- Cuarto Mundo
Contact A A De Vos van Sleenwyk. 107 av General Leclerc. F-95480 Pierrelays. France.
- Sections**
- B 0002 International Arthur Schnitzler Research Association (IASRA)
Editor Donald O. Davis, Department of Literatures and Languages,
Riverside CA 92321. USA
- B 0011 International Grooving and Grinding Association (IG and GA)
Suite 602, 310 Madison Ave, New York NY 10017, USA
- B 0034 International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC)
Contact Donald D Flinn, 1329 18th Street NW, Washington DC 20036,
USA. T. (202) 833.3420
- B 0049 International Mimes and Pantomimists
Contact E Reid Gilbert, Route 3, The Valley Studio, Spring Green WI
53586. USA
- B 0055 Society for Asian and Comparative Philosophy
Sec-Treas Eliot Deutsch, 2424 Male Way, Honolulu HI 96822, USA
T. (608) 948.8323
- B 0060 International Toastmaster Clubs (HC)
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- B 0063 The International Foundation (TIP)
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VA 22043. USA
- B 0137 Variety Clubs International (VCI)
Contact Marion Sunshine, 88 W 53rd Street, Suite 23 C, New York NV
10019. USA. T. (212) 751.9600
- B 0147 International Conference of Symphony and Opera Musicians
(ICSM)
Sec Stanley Dombrowski, R D No 3, Export PA 15632. USA
- B 0150 Association of the Magazine Industry of the EEC Countries (IMAGE)
Association des industries marginaires des pays de la CEE (IMAGE)
SG Dr A Francke, rue de la Loi 83, Bte 7, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.
T.230.48.10 Tx Olma B 23.628.
- B 0182 (new name) International Military Archives (IMA)
Exec Dir Lowell Anson Kenyon, GPO 30051, Washington DC 20014.
USA
- B 0186 International Rubber and Plastics Federation
16A The Broadway, Wimbledon, London SW19 1RF, UK
- B 0197 World Association of Detectives (WAO)
See-Treas Vance I Morris Jr, PO Box 5068, San Mateo CA 94402. USA
T. (415) 341.0060
- B 0199 International Sightseeing and Tours Association (ISTA)
Association internationale des organisateurs d'excursions et de visites de villes
Exec Sec Wilhelm Schnell, Friedrichstrasse 7, A 1043 Wien, Austria.
- B 0203 World Association for Professional Training in Tourism (WAPTT)
Association mondiale pour la formation professionnelle touristique (Amfort)
c/o Centre international de Glion, CH-1823 Glion, Switzerland.
- B 0205 International Single Comb Black Minorca Club
Sec L D Harrison, Rte 2, Box 45, Lake MS 39092. USA
- B 0213 International Council of Psychologists (ICP)
Secretariat 4014 Cody Road, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403, USA
- B 0225 International Academy of Proctology
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11023. USA T (516)487.6032
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Exec Dir Donald M O'Brien, 1511 K Street NW, No 430 Washington DC
20005, USA. T. (202) 638 7283
- B 0248 International Conference of Police Associations (ICOPA)
Contact R Gordon, 1239 Pennsylvania Ave, Washington DC 20003. USA
- B 0256 International Society of Fire Service Instructors (FSI)
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of Agriculture, PO Box 27647, Raleigh NC 27611. USA
- B 0277 International Association of Milk, Food and Environmental Sanitarians
(IAMFES)
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T. (515)232.6699
- B 0281 (new name and new address) Potato Chip/Snack Food Association
(PCSA)
26250 Euclid Avenue, Suite 915, Euclid Office Plaza Euclid OH 44132
USA
- B 0287 International Printers Supply Salesmen's Guild (IPSSG)
570 Seventh Avenue, New York NY 1003. USA
- B 0297 Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC (COPA)
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SG A Herlitska, rue de la Science 23/25, Bte 3, B-1040 Brussels. Belgium.
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bœuf et la viande
Secretariat 23/25 rue de la Science. B-1040 Brussels. Belgium.
T. 216.30.93. T. 25816.
- B 0311 Far East Merchants Association (FEMAS)
Sec Ruth H. Wise, 1597 Curtis Street, Berkeley CA 94702. USA
- B 0317 Committee of Transport Workers' Unions in the European Community
See Clive Iddon (same address as before).
- B 0319 Committee of Data for Science and Technology (CODATA)
Comité pour les données scientifiques et technologiques
SG Prof Edgar F Westrum Jr, Department of Chemistry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI 48109. USA
Prof Masao Kotani, Science University of Tokyo, Kagurazaka 1-3.
- B 0338 ICOTMR Committee for Europe (ICE)
Commission Europe de l'ICOTMR (CEI)
Sec J A Hoevelsma, Verlaatstraat 12, NL 2280 AK Rijswijk. Netherlands
T. 90.72.22.
- B 0358 International Downtown Executives Association (IDEA)
Exec Dir William R Hill, 410 First Street SW, Roanoke VA 24011, USA.
T. (703) 342.3234.
- B 0359 International Society of Certified Electronics Technicians (ISCET)
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- B 0360 International Association of Electrical Leagues (IAEL)
Exec Sec D K Shipp, 2101 L Street NW, Washington DC 20037. USA
T. (202)4578455.
- B 0364 International Executives Association (IEA)
One World Trade Center, Suite 1207, New York NY 10048. USA
- B 0376 International Association of Drilling Contractors (IADC)
Exec Vice-Pres Ed McGhee, 7400 Harwin, Suite 305, Houston TX 77036.
USA T. (713)764.4090
- B 0391 Association of Young European Federalists
Association des jeunes européens fédéralistes (AJEF)
47 rue de Toulouse, B-1040 Brussels. Belgium.
- B 0398 International Co-operative Bank Ltd (INGEBA)
Banque internationale coopérative SA
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- B 0479 International Guiding Eyes (IGE)
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- B 0550 European Association for Co-operation
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- B 0721 World Meeting Planners Congress and Exposition (WMPCCE)
Pres Jay Lure, John Hancock Center, Chicago IL 60611, USA. T. (312)2667.676.
- B 0766 La Sartoria International
Exec Sec Mrs W C Korto, 1900 E Mover Blvd, Kansas City MO 64132 USA
- B 0776 International Centre of Genetic Epistemology
Centre international d'épistémologie génétique
B Contact Prof Jean Piaget, Université de Genève FP3E-UNI II CH 1200 Genève, Switzerland.
- B 0763 Catholic Alumni Clubs International (CACI)
Prés Ronald J Cahill, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York NY 10036 USA T. (212) 391.2745.
- B 0786 Association of American Chambers of Commerce in Latin America (AACLA)
1615 H St NW, Washington DC 20062, USA. T. (202) 659.4637.
- B 0768 CEDAM International
POB 24725, Dallas, TX 75224, U.S.A.
- B 0795 Comparative and International Education Society (CIES)
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- B 0808 World Population Society (WPS)
1337 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington DC 20036, USA.
- B 0809 (new name) European Federation of Dairy Retailers
- B 0858 European Society of Pédiatric Radiology
Société européenne de radiologie pédiatrique
Registered Office Hôpital Trousseau 8, 28 Avenue du Docteur Arnould-Netter, F-75571 Paris CEDEX 12, France.
- B 0864 Parliamentary Council of the European Movement
Last known location : Brussels, Belgium.
- B 0870 European Society for the Study of Artificial Internal Organs
Contact Prof A Struyvenberg, Dept Internal Medicine, University Hospital, Utrecht, Netherlands.
- B 0875 International Motor Contest Association (IMCA)
2713 Harding Road, Des Moines IA 50310, USA. T. (515) 274.1439.
- B 0876 European Throwsters' Association
SG René Pâtissier, 55 montée de Choulans, F-69005 Lyon, France.
- B 0879 International Centra for European Training
Centre international de formation européenne (CIFE)
SG Jean-Pierre Gouzy, 17 rue du Faubourg Montmartre, F-75009 Paris, France. T. 246.27.12.
- B 0889 European Association for Spécial Education (EASE)
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- B 0900 European Centre for the Spreading of Culture
Centre européen de diffusion de la culture
Last known location : Brussels, Belgium.
- B 0922 International Mailers Union (IMU)
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- B 0946 World Federation of Nuclear Medicine and Biology (WFNMB)
Secretary of the Congress 1629 K Street NW, Suite 700, Washington DC 20006, USA
- B 0947 European Youth Centre (EYC)
1 rue Pierre de Coubertin, F-67000 Strasbourg-Wacken, France T. 35.70.35. C. Europe Strasbourg, Tx Strasbourg 870 943.
- B 0963 European Liaison Committee of Professional National Travel Agency Associations and Organizations
c/o UFTAA, 89/93 rue Froissart, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium. T. 230.37.63 - 230.38.72
- B 0954 Institute for Policy Studies
1909 Q Street NW, Washington DC 20009, USA.
- B 0956 Federation of Semi-Official and Private International Institutions established in Geneva
Fédération des institutions internationales semi-officiel les et privées établies à Genève
Präs Cyril Ritchie, Palais Wilson 35, CH-1211 Genève 14, Switzerland. T 32.08.29.
- B 0960 Association of Conference Executives (ACE)
72 Ermine Street, Huntingdon PE18 6EZ, UK.

- B 0954** World New Religion (WNR)
2475 W Seventh Street, Cleveland OH 441 13. USA
- B 0988** Orb Foundation
Europe 159 George Street, London W1. UK T 7237256
USA Suite 8A, 498 W End Avenue, New York NY 10024, USA.
- B 1006** Arab Organizations for Administrative Sciences (AOAS)
Organisation arabe pour les sciences administratives
Dir Gen Dr Hassan Tawil, El Tahrir square, Cairo, Egypt.
- B 1010** Federation of European Window Manufacturers Associations (FAECA)
Fédération des associations européennes des constructeurs de fenêtres (FAECA)
SG W H Hooghiemstra, Bredewater 20, Postbox 190, 2700 AD Zoetermeer, Netherlands.
- B 1013** Hubbard Association of Scientologists International (HASI)
Association internationale Hubbard des scientologiques
Headquarters Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, UK.
- B 1034** International Association of Jazz Record Collectors (IAJRC)
7200 Cresheim Rd, Apt B-6, Philadelphia PA 19119, USA.
- B 1047** United World Mission (UWM)
Box 8000, 10900 Navajo Drive, St Petersburg FL 33708, USA.
- B 1056** Sociological Research Service
Last known location : Genève, Switzerland.
- B 1100** International War Veterans' Alliance (IWVA)
Contact Elmer J Dewald, 1207 N Second Street, Bismarck ND 58501, USA.
- B 1111** Inter-Cultural Cooperation Association (ICA)
Prés G Compère, rue Eugène Smits 74, B-1030 Brussels, Belgium.
Sec admin Ch Coppens, same address.
- B 1132** Inter-American Federation of the Construction Industry
SG Ovidio Diaz, Calle Aquilino de la Guardia 19, Apartado 6793. Panama 5, Panama.
Prés Restrepo d'Alman, same address.
- B 1133** International Star Class Yacht Racing Association (ISCYRA)
Sec Mrs E Covey, 1645 Waukegan Road, Glenview IL 60025, USA.
- B 1141** Inter-American Society of Philosophy
Société inter-américaine de philosophie
- B 1161** International Hockey League
Last known location : McGregor, Canada
- B 1171** International Model Power Boat Association (IMPBA)
c/o Peter Yanczer, 835 Bricken, St Louis MO 63122, USA
- B 1202** (new name) International Liaison for Volunteer Service
- B 1213** International Old Lagers (IOL)
PO Box 346, Ludlow MA 01056, USA.
- B 1222** International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy
American Section Michael Bayles, Department of Philosophy, University of Kentucky, Lexington KY 40506, USA.
- B 1263** International Association or Circulation Managers (IACH)
Comité international des directeurs de vente
Contact R A Macklin, PO Box 17420, Dulles Airport, Washington DC 20041, USA.
- B 1291** International Guild of Prestidigitators (IGR)
3800 S Ocean, Hollywood FL 33019, USA.
- B 1325** United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
Office de secours et des travaux des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine dans le Proche-Orient
Temporary Headquarters PO Box 484, Amman, Jordan
Europe Postfach II, A 1013 Wien, Austria.
- B 1369** American Movement for World Government (AMWG)
11th floor 777 UN Plaza, New York NY 10017, USA.
- B 1372** Society for a World Service Federation (SWSF)
1600 Jarvis Avenue, Chicago IL 60626, USA.
- B 1378** International Association of Insurance Counsel (IAC)
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« Protective ». Mr Lagasse Charles, rue Cattier 16, B-1050 Brussels.

1979 May 1-4 Rhodes (Greece)
Int conference on the structure of medium-heavy nuclei.
G Vourvopoulos, Tandem Accelerator Lab., Nuclear Research Centre « Demokritos »,
Athina Paraskevi-Aittikis, Greece.

1979 May 1-4 Sao Paulo (Brazil)
DOC/Brazilian Medical Association. Av Paulista 1159/3/314 a 315. 01311 Sao Paulo.

1979 May 5-9 Fiumi (Italy)
AISC. via G B Martini 6/I-00198 Rome.

1979 May 6-16 Coto de Caza (SC. USA) (Israel)
Seminar of continuing medical education : Gastroenterology for the non-specialist.
School of Continuous Education. Hahnemann Medical College, 230 North Broad
Street Philadelphia, PA 19102, USA.

1979 May 7-9 Montreux (Switzerland)
US National Science Foundation. Tetratech, Inc. of Pasadena. Tsunami workshop. Critical review of the status of tsunami research.
c/o ITIC, PO Box 50027. Honolulu, HI 96850, USA.

1979 May 7-10 Ste Maxime (France)
A Mircea. LEP, 3 avenue Descartes, F-94450 Limeil-Brévannes.

1979 May 7-23 Montreal (Canada)
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Legal Committee. 24th session
Int Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke Street West. Montreal. Que. H3A 2R2. Canada

* 1979 May 7-Jun 1 Manila (Philippines)
UN Conference on Trade and Development UNCTD Conference, 5th Session
UNCTAD V National secretariat Philippine Int Convention Centre. Cultural Centre of
the Philippines Complex, Roxas Boulevard. Metro Manila, Philippines.

* 1979 May 10 Uppsala (Sweden)
European Centre for Social Welfare Training and Research. Experts conference : Interprofessional cooperation between health and welfare personnel P . 15. C : 8
(B n° B 6139)
ECSWTR Berggasse 17. 1000 Wien, Austria.

4th Supplement

1979 May 1-11 Bled (Yugoslavia)
PEN Club. Int writers convention. P : 150.
Magistrat Congress Agency. Mestni Trg 4/1, YU-61000 Lubljana, Yugoslavia.

1979 May 8-13 Hilton Head (SC. USA)
American College Of Legal Medicine. Annual meeting.
ACLM. 1340 N Astor Street Suite 2608. Chicago. IL 60610.

1979 May 10-11 Grenoble (France)
Journées int de l'abrasion : Physique et technologie de l'usure des matériaux
J Chenu. Ch des Arrois, Montbonnot F-38330 St Ismier.

1979 May 11 Liege (Belgium)
Symposium int sur les fondements des nouveautés techniques en échographie et
médecine nucléaire. P : 200.
Docteur Garcou. Service de Radiothérapie. Hôpital de Bruxelles. Boulevard de la consti-
tution 66. B-4020 Liege.

1979 May 11-12 Potenza (Italy)
Congresso di cardiochirurgia.
AISC. via G B Martini 6/I-00198 Rome.

1979 May 11-12 Tübingen (Germany. Fed Rep)
1. überg. Symposium über Rechnergestützte Intensivpflege.
An das Kongress sekretariat Z-Hd von Frau Radem. Inst f. Anästhesiologie. Catwer
Straße 7. D-7400 Tübingen.

1979 May 12 Liege (Belgium)
Collège d'enseignement Post-universitaire de Radiologie. Colloque int : Radiodiagnos-
tic des affections du genou. P : 150-200.
Dr André Van de Berg. Clinique Ste Rosalie, rue des Wallons 72. B-4000 Liege.

* 1979 May 14-17 Liege (Belgium)
32es Journées int des eaux. P. 150.
CEBEDEAU, rue Armand Stevart 2. B-4000 Liege.

1979 May 14-25 Singapore (Singapore)
1st Franco-Southeast Asian mathematical conference.
Hanyang University. Dept of Mathematics. Upper Jurong Road. Singapore 22

1979 May 15-18 Guaruja (Brazil)
Brazilian Society of Microsurgery. 5th Int symposium on microsurgery. P 150.
DDC/Brazilian Medical Association. Av Paulista 1159/3/314 a 315. 01311 Sao Paulo.

1979 May 16-18 Rives (France)
Association Francophone de Spectrométrie de Massa des Solides. 9e Réunion annuelle
G Demortier. Faculté Universitaire de Namur. 61 rue de Bruxelles. B-5000 Namur

1979 May 16-18 Seminar Services Int. 2nd « Multi-choice » Int contracts conference Seminar Services 5 A, 1 Passage Pandomet CH-1005 Lausanne.	Zurich (Switzerland)	1979 May 26-Jun 1 7th Int symposium on molecular beams. G Scelsi, Facoltà di Scienze, Libera Università di Trento. Povo, Trento, Italy.
1979 May 17-20 Fédération Sportive et Gymnique du Travail. Colloque Int - Sport et progrès de FSGT, rue Yves Toudic F-75010 Paris.	Paris (France)	1979 May 26-Jun 2 UN ECE. Groupe d'experts des problèmes et des politiques de l'habitation, de la construction et de la planification dans les pays d'Europe méridionale. (YB n° B 4176) CEE. Division de l'environnement et de l'habitat, Palais des Nations. CH-1211 Geneva
1979 May 19 Association Guillaume Budé. Assemblée générale. 95 boulevard Raspail F-75005 Paris.	Paris (France)	1979 May 30 - Jun 1 Entretiens de cardiologie de langue francophone. ASCLEPIOS, Convention Services, 6 rue de Penthièvre, F- 75008 Paris.
1979 May 19-Jun 2 Pittsburgh Institute of Legal Medicine Medico-legal seminar. Dr Cyril H Wecht 1519 Frick Building, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.	Bucharest (Romania)	1979 May 30-Jun 1 Boston (MA USA) Association for Computing Machinery. Int conference on management of data 1133 Ave of the Aménées, New York, NY 10036.
*1979 May 20-24 Federation of European Industrial Editors Associations. 11th Congress. P : 750. Stockholm Convention Bureau. Strandvägen 7c. S-114 56 Stockholm	Stockholm (Sweden)	1979 May 30-Jun 1 Victoria, (Canad.) Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society. 13th Annual congress Dr Richard Bennett, Resource Analysis Branch, Ministry of Environment, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, BC, Canada V8V1X4.
1979 May 20-25 ASTM, 1916 Race Street Philadelphia, PA 1903, USA.	San Francisco (CA, USA)	1979 May 31-Jun 1 Brussels (Belgium) Management Centre Europe. Meeting : Managing in the 80's. The Registrat. Management Centre Europe, avenue des Arts 4, B-1040 Brussels
*1979 May 20-25 European Centra for Social Welfare Training and Research. Symposium: The elderly and the care system. P: 60. C: 15- ECSWTR, Berggasse 17, 1090 Wien, Austria.	Warsaw (Poland)	*1979 May 31-Jun 1 Nancy (France) Association Int des Université du Troisième Age. Congrès int : Bien vieillir : De la prévention de la pathologie, du vieillissement au fonctionnement et à la pédagogie des universités du troisième âge. rue du Débarcadère 179. B-6001 Marcinelle, Belgium.
1979 May 21-22 Congrès européen des autoroutes. P: 300. Palais des congrès, Cl.P. n° 1, F-75853 Paris cedex 7.	Paris (France)	1979 May 31 - Jun 2 Rome (Italy) Congresso int sulla - Ipertensione portale - ASCI, via G B Martini 6, I-00193 Rome.
1979 May 21-22 Mr L Hattery. Institute on federal Information. College of Public Affairs, American University, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues. MM. Washington, DC 20016-	Washington (USA)	1979 May Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep) Balkan Medical Union. 16e cours int de perfectionnement : Actualités en stomatologie. (YB no A 0182) UMB. Division de stomatologie, 1 G Péri. 70148 Bucharest, Romania.
1979 May 22-23 Management Centre Europe. Meeting : Management in the 80's. The Registrat. Management Centre Europe, avenue des Arts 4. B-1040 Brussels	Stockholm (Sweden)	1979 Jun 1-4 Paris (France) Congress of Romance Language Psychoanalysis. Congress. P : 400. (YB no B 0411) 187 rue Saint Jacques, F-75005 Paris.
1979 May 22-25 Colloque int : La notion de dangerosité a-t-elle encore un sens ? 50e anniversaire de la Mme F. Tulkens. Ecole de criminologie. Collège Thomas More. Place Montesquieu, B- 1348 Louvain la Neuve, Belgium.	Brussels (Belgium)	1979 Jun 2-4 Berne (Switzerland) 8th Int congress of serocytology. P : 500-600. Convention Bureau of the City of Berne. CH-3000 Berne.
1979 May 23-25 In: meeting of physicians. P : 200. Magistrat Congress Agency, Mestni Trg 4/1. Yu-61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.	Sarajevo (Yugoslavia)	1979 Jun 4-6 Gaithersburg (MD, USA) D L Ederer. Nat Bureau od Standards. Radiation Physics Division. Washington, DC 20234.
1979 May 24-25 18e Congrès int de bioéthique. Mr J M Missellet. Société Française de Bioéthique. Section Belgo-Luxembourg- georgie. rue Lens 28. B-1050 Brussels.	Brussels (Belgium)	1979 Jun 4-8 Hong Kong (Hong Kong) Federation of Asian Women's Associations. Regional interim meeting. P : 60. Dr Rosann S Kao, Chairman Hong Kong Council of Women, 9/F, Observatory Road, Timshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong.
1979 May 24-26 Int Federation for Documentation. Council meeting. FD, PO Box 30115, 2500 GC The Hague, Netherlands.	Paris (France) (YB n° A 1823)	1979 Jun 5-6 Zadar (Yugoslavia) 5th Int symposium : Impedance methods for brain circulation investigation. P : 200. Magistrat Congress Agency, Mestni Trg 4/1. Yu-61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.
1979 May 24-27 Service Civil Int Séminaire sur des problèmes liés au développement en Afrique et en Asie SO. 35 avenue Gaston Diderich, Luxembourg.	Bonn (Germany, Fed Rep)	1979 Jun 6-8 Liegé (Belgium) Journées d'étude sur les sels fondus: Tous les aspects scientifiques et techniques ut- ilisant des milieux constitués par des sels fondus, aspects physiques, chimiques et
1979 May 24-27 int Union of Alpinist Associations. Youth meeting. Dr Robert Flomark, c/o Svenska Klätterförbundet, Box 14036. S-70014 Örebro, Sweden	Goteborg (Sweden)	Université de Liège, Prof G Duyckaerts. Institut de chimie analytique et radiochimie. B- Sart Tilman.
1979 May 25-26 Colloque européen : L'Espagne et les Communautés Européennes. Mme F Massart EURO, Halles Univ., place de l'Université. B-1348 Louvain la Neuve.	Louvain la Neuve (Belgium)	1979 Jun 6-9 Cartagena (Colombia) JA/ICES Int. Conference. (YB no A 2689) Mr Enriqués Vega. Camera Jurado de Colombia. Capítulo de Cartagena, Edificio Sur Americana, c. 403-AA 15. 41, Cartagena.
1979 May 26-27 Int symposium on + GABA - and extrapyramidal disorders. P : 300. Studio EGA congressi S r, Viale Tirano 19, I-00196 Rome.	Castrocero (Italy)	1979 May 7-9 Ankara (Turkey) 2nd Int congress of social paediatrics. Prof Münevver Bertan. Hacettepe University, Ankara.
1979 May 26-28 Service Civil Int Conference sur les + self-help + groupes. SCI, 35 avenue Gaston Diderich, Luxembourg.	Minstead Lodge (UK) (YB no A 2805)	1979 Jun 8-9 Innsbruck (Austria) Kiwanis European congress.
1979 May 20-30 Int Automobile Federation. 4- Table ronde : L'homme et l'automobile. (YB no A 1386) FM, fi Place de la Concorde. F-75008 Paris.	Madrid (Spain)	1979 Jun 8-9 Zadar (Yugoslavia) G Pallott. Institute of Physics. Via Imero 46, I-40126 Bologna, Italy
1979 May 28-Jun 1 Unesco, intergovernmental conference on scientific and technological information for development (UNISIST) (YB n° A 3383) Place de Fontenoy, F- 75700 Paris	Paris (France)	1979 Jun 8-10 Luxembourg (Luxembourg) Service Civil Int. Int executive committee meeting 35 rue Gaston Diderich, Luxembourg.
1979 May 28-Jun 1 Paris (France)	Paris (France) (YB no A 2442)	1979 Jun 9-10 Paris (France) Int Secretariat of Catholic Technologists, Agriculturalists and Economists. Meeting 18 rue de Varennes. F-75007 Paris

1979 Jun 10-11	Rome (Italy)
	<i>IFTO, Amlingside 37 2tr, Copenhagen, Denmark</i>
1979 Jun 10-17	Ljubljana (Yugoslavia)
	Conference of banks from developing countries - Latin America. P : 60. Magistrat Congress Agency, Mestni Trg 4/1, YU-61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.
1979 Jun 11	Lisbon (Portugal)
	Int Road Federation, Symposium : L'importance de la route et du véhicule dans le développement économique national, ainsi Que pour l'aménagement de l'homme. (YB n° A 2418) IRF, 63 rue de Lausanne, CH-1202 Geneva.
1979 Jun 11-14	Balatonfured (Hungary)
	Association Scientifique des ingénieurs mécaniciens de Hongrie. 2nd Meeting on industrial robot. c/o FABI, Square Marie-Louise 20, Bte 1, B-1040 Brussels.
1979 Jun 11-16	Keszthely (Hungary)
	Meeting : Large amplitude collective nuclear motions. P : 100. A Kiss, Institute for Atomic Phys., Eötvös Lorand University, Puskin u. 5-7, H-1088 Budapest.
1979 Jun 11-29	Montreal (Canada)
	Int Civil Aviation Organization, Automated Data interchange Systems Panel, 8th Meeting. Int Aviation Square, 1000 Skerbrooks Street West Montreal, QUE H3A 2R2, Canada.
1979 Jun 12-15	Stockholm (Sweden)
	European Committee of Sugar Manufacturers, Meeting. P : 100. (YB n° A 0653) Stockholm Convention Bureau, Strandvägen 7c, S-114 56 Stockholm.
1979 Jun 13-14	Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
	Atlantic Treaty Association, Spring seminar on the problems facing the Atlantic Alliance as a result of Soviet penetration into Africa. (YB n° A 0179) 185 rue de la Pompe, F-75116 Paris.
1979 Jun 13-15	Grenoble (France)
	Int Association of Science and Technology for Development, Meco'79 - Measurement and control - 3rd int symposium and exhibition. Alpes Congrès, avenue d'Innsbruck, F-38029 Grenoble cedex.
1979 Jun 13-15	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
	Alliance world fellowship meeting. P : 60. Mr John Bechtel The Christian Missionary Alliance, 31 Chatham Road, Kowloon.
1979 Jun 13-16	Lausanne (Switzerland)
	JAYCEES Int. Conference. P Gruner, PO Box 3074, CH-1002 Lausanne.
1979 Jun 14-16	Bruges (Belgium)
	College of Europe, Bruges week : Prospects for agriculture in the European economic Secretariat general du colloque. College d'Europe, Dyer 11, B-8000 Brugge.
1979 Jun 14-16	Geneva (Switzerland)
	European Association for the Study of Diabetes, Symposium on patient education in diabetes P : 100. (YB n° A 0559) Dr J P Assal, Hôpital cantonal, CH-1211 Geneva 4.
1979 Jun 16-26	(Israel)
	Seminar of continuing education : Medical-surgical problems. School of Continuing Education, Hahnemann Medical College, 230 North Broad Street Philadelphia, PA 19102 USA.
1979 Jun 17-23	Portoroz (Yugoslavia)
	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Meeting. P : 50. (YB n° A 0432) Magistrat Congress Agency, Mestni Trg 4/1, YU-61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.
1979 Jun 18-20	Butte (MT. USA)
	18th Symposium : Engineering aspects of magnetohydrodynamics. D R Brown, MERDI, Butte, MT 59701 USA.
+ 1979 Jun 18-21	
(France)	
	Int Institute for Sugar Beet Research/ITB and CGB, France, 32nd IIRB Summer tour : Itinerant meeting. P : 200. IIRB, rue Montoyer 47, B-1040 Brussels.
1979 Jun 18-22	Benedot (France)
	Europycnis study conference on multiphoton processes. G Maintray, SPA, CEN Saclay, BP N.2, F-91190 Gif-sur-Yvette.
1979 Jun 19-21	Brighton (UK)
	Marine electronics conference and exhibition. P : 400-500. Brighton Centre, Resort and conference services Dept, Marlborough House, Old Steine, Brighton BN1 1EO.
1979 Jun 20-22	Rotterdam (Netherlands)
	3rd Symposium on echocardiology. Erasmus University, Thoraxcenter, EE 2302 A, PO Box 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam.
1979 Jun 20-24	Bari (Italy)
2e Exposition-congres Int sur l'énergie solaire et les autres sources renouvelables d'énergie	
	c/o Fiera int di Genova, Pia JF Kennedy, I-16129 Genova.

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1979 Jun 20-24 Milan (Italy) Centre Int d'Etudes sur la Famille. Réunion: La famille environment naturel de l'enfant	Via Giotti 36. I-20145 Milan	Zurich (Switzerland)	Turin (Italy)
1979 Jun 22-24 Int Workers Sports Association (Labour Sports Int). Swimming Commission. Meeting	CSIT, Boulevard de l'Empereur 13. B-1000 Brussels.	(YB no A 2818)	Int Association of Agricultural Students. Seminar : Use of water in North Italian Agriculture
1979 Jun 33-24 Liberal Int Executive meeting, 1 Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HE, UK,	Stavanger (Norway)	(YB n° A 2934)	Marina Azaroli, Italian IAAS Responsible. Str. ar Nobile 37/3E. I-10131 Turin.
1979 Jun 25-26 Liberal Int. Seminar : Energy and the environment, 1 Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HE, UK,	Stavanger (Norway)	(YB no A 2934)	* 1979 Jul 23-20 Madrid (Spain) Int Federation of Teachers Associations. Congres : Health services provided for pupils and teachers in pre-school and compulsory education: participation of school community in the management of the educational system. (YB no A 2021)
1979 Jun 25-29 4th Int conference on ion beam analysis. P : 250. Alice Grandjean, The Institute of Physics, University of Aarhus, DK-8000 Aarhus C.	Aarhus (Denmark)		IFTA. Maison des Institueurs. 3 rue de la Rochelecauld, F - 75000 Paris.
1979 Jun 25-29 Education Today Association. Congress : Problemas de aprendizaje P : 200. Callle 78 n° 12-16, of IOI. Bogota.	Bogota (Colombia)	(YB no A 4178)	1979 Jul 23-27 New London (NH, USA) Congress on High-temperature corrosion. F S Pettit. Pratt and Whitney Aircraft. Aircraft Road. Middletown. CT 06457. USA.
1979 Jun 25-29 CEN. Avda Roque Sáenz Peña 1110. 2 piso. 1035 Buenos Aires.	Buenos Aires (Argentina)		1979 Jul 23-28 Bielefeld (Germany, Fed Rep) Int Union for Alcohol-free Life. 12th Int conference. German Branch of the Union, Adenauerallee 45. D-2 Hamburg t.
1979 Jun 25-29 Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Int symposium on information theory. IEEE Conference Coordination. 345 East 47th Street New York, NY 10017.	Gigliano (Italy)	(YB n° B 0621)	1979 Aug 4-14 (Israel) Albert Einstein College of Medicine. Continuing medical education seminars : Non-invasive cardiological techniques 1979 : a review of echocardiographic nuclear imagery techniques and phonocardiography. Office of Continuing Medical Education Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1300 Mems Park Avenue, Bronx, NY 10461. USA.
1979 Jun 25-29 2nd Int symposium on neutron induced reactions. P : 60 (inv). E Betak. Inst. Phys. CS-89930 Bratislava, Czechoslovakia	Marseilles (France)		1979 Aug 6-11 Brussels (Belgium) Sociétés de Croix Bleue. Conférence générale. La Croix Bleue Belge. Mr Maurice E. rue de la Houlette 9. B-6328 Villers la Ville, Belgium
1979 Jun 26-28 European symposium on symbolic and algebraic manipulation. Van Huizen. Technische Hogeschool Twente. Postbus 217. Enschede. Netherlands.	Zurich (Switzerland)	(YB no A 2452)	1979 Aug 8-21 (Hawaii, USA)
1979 Jun 26-29 Int Seed Testing Association. Interconvention meeting. STA. Reckenholz. PBox 412. CH-8046 Zurich.	Zurich (Switzerland)	(YB no A 2452)	2505 Correa Road. Honolulu. HI 96822
1979 Jun 27-29 Cargo Systems. 2nd Bulk handling and transport conference : Examining and discussing future trends in major and minor bulk trades into the 1980 s. and the anticipated impact a developments upon terminal handling equipment requirements. P : 600-700. C : 35. Ex Organisatie Bureau Amsterdam 8V, Europaplein 14, NL-1078 GZ Amsterdam.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)		1979 Aug 12-17 Icaria-Niteroi (Brazil) Brazilian Medical Association. 9th Congress. DDC/Brazilian Medical Association. Av Paulista 1159/3°314 e 315. 01311 Sao Paulo.
1979 Jun 29-Jul 2 European Broadcasting Union. General assembly. UER. avenue Albert Lancaster 32. B-1180 Brussels.	Brussels (Belgium)	(YB n° A 0598)	1979 Aug 20-26 Lausanne (Switzerland) Association for Mathematical Physics. Conference. Pr Chouquard. Laboratoire de Physique. 14 avenue de l'Eglise Anglaise. CH 1006 Lausanne.
1979 Jul 2-3 World spectroscopy conference. W M Bhattachar. Alena Enterprises of Canada. POB 1779, Cornwall. Ont K6H 5V7. Canada	Lisbon (Portugal)		1979 Aug 21-24 Madison (WI, USA) (CEC/ICMC). CEC. Thomas M Flynn. Division 736. NBS. Boulder, CO 80303.
1979 Jul 2-6 1 st Asian-Pacific corrosion control conference. P : 200. Singapore Institute for Standards and Industrial Research. 179 River Valley Road. Singapore 6.	Singapore (Singapore)		1979 Aug 25-Sep 9 Loughborough (UK) Int Vegetarian Union. 25th World vegetarian congress. P : 800. C : 30. (YB n° A 2800) Conference Organiser. 25th World Vegetarian Congress. Parkdale. Dunham Road. Altringham. Cheshire WA14 4QG, UK.
1979 Jul 2-13 NATO Advanced Study Institute. Séminaire ; Facteurs influençant la conception urbaine : une approche systématique. c/o FABI. Square Marie-Louise 28 Bte 1. B-1040 Brussels.	Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium)	(YB no A 3005)	1979 Aug 26-31 Puebla (Mexico) Union of Latin-American Universities. XI Conferencia de facultades y escuelas de medicina de America Latina. Union de Universidades de America Latina. Apartado 70232. Ciudad Universitaria. Mexico 20. DF.
1979 Jul 3-5 Int conference on iron plating and allied techniques. P : 200. P Hurley. CEP Consultants Ltd. 14 A Henderson Row. Edinburgh EH3 5DH. UK	London (UK)		1979 Aug 28-31 Milan (Italy) 3rd Int symposium on high voltage engineering. ISH-79. c/o CESI. via Rubattino 54. I-20134 Milan.
1979 Jul 7-12 Int Organizations of Good Templars. Congress - centenary celebrations of IOTG in Sweden. Adenauerallee 45. D-2 Hamburg 1. Germany Fed Rep.	Goteborg (Sweden)	(YB n° A 2324)	1979 Aug 29-Sep 7 Baden (Austria) European Center for Social Welfare Training and Research. Training workshop : Management and organization of service delivery in social welfare. P : 20. C : 12 European countries. USA and Canada. (YB no B 6139) ECSWTR. Berggasse 17. 1090 Wien, Austria.
1979 Jul 8-14 Brazilian Society of Cardiology. 35th Congress. P : 3000. DDC/Brazilian Medical Association. Av Paulista 1159/3°314 e 315. 01311 Sao Paulo. Brazil	Brasilia (Brazil)		1979 Sep 2-7 Caracas (Venezuela) 9th South American congress Of cardiology. Sociedad Venezolana de Cardiología. Colegio del Medico del DF. Torre del Colegio, Of B-2. Av Jose Maria Vargas. Sante Fe. Caracas 108.
1979 Jul 12-24 World Council of Churches. Conference on - Faith, science and the future 3501) Massachusetts Institute of Science and Technology. Cambridge, Mass. USA.	Cambridge (MA, USA)	(YB n° A	1979 Sep 3-6 Florence (Italy) Europhysics conference on lasers in photomedicine and photobiology. R Pratesi. Laboratorio di Elettronica Quantistica. via Panciatichi 58. I-50127 Florence.
1979 Jul 16-19 Int Centre for Public enterprises in Developing Countries. 2nd Assembly. P : 150. Magistrat Congres Agency. Mestni Trg 4/1. YU-61000 Ljubljana	Ljubljana (Yugoslavia)		* 1979 Sep 3-7 Frankfurt/Main (Germany, Fed Rep) 14th European congress on molecular spectroscopy- modern trends in spectroscopy. F J Comes. Inst für Physikalische Chemie der Universit Robert-Mayerstrasse 11. D-6 Frankfurt/M.
1979 Sep 4-8 Int Council for Children's Play. 12th Congress : Le jeu et le jouet, médiateurs entre l'enfant et la civilisation.	Innsbruck (Austria)		1979 Sep 4-7 Paris (France) ICCP. Grosse Rozendaal 15. NL-9712 TG Groningen. Netherlands.
1979 Sep 4-9 Amnesty Int. Int. council meeting. Amnesty Int De Heer Wesseling, rue Balliard 244. B-1040 Brussels.	Brussels (Belgium)	(YB A 0054)	1979 Sep 4-9 Brussels (Belgium)

1979 Sep 4-20	Montreal (Canada)	Liege
Int Civil Aviation Organization	Accident Prevention and Investigation Division, meeting	
	(YB n° A 1505)	
	Int Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke Street West Montreal, Que, H3A 2R2 Canada.	
1979 Sep 7-9	Florence (Italy)	Engelberg (Switzerland)
Symposium on laser application in biology and medicine.		9th European conference on physics and chemistry of complex nuclear reactions
R. Pratetisti Laboratorio di Elettronica Quantistica, Via Piancitalchi 56/30. I-50117 Florence		P. Baertschi, EIR, CH-5303 Würenlingen.
1979 Sep 7-9	Brussels (Belgium)	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
Int Federation for Documentation, LD. Workshop on machine translation and machine-aided translation.	(YB n° A 1823)	World Airlines Clubs Association, 12th Annual general assembly, P : 500.
H. Kertgen, KVIL Institute for Information science, Södermalmsgatan 8, 116 45 Stockholm, Sweden.		(YB n° A 3461)
1979 Sep 9-13	Bled (Yugoslavia)	Montreal
Magistr Congress Agency, Mestni Trg 4/1, YU-61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.		Int Civil Aviation Organization, Air Transport, Fares and Rates Panel, 4th meeting.
1979 Sep 10-11	Monte Isola (Italy)	(YB n° A 1505)
Int meeting on magnetic recording on particulate media.		Int Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke Street West Montreal, Que, H3A 2R2, Canada.
A. R Corradi, Sonorex Tape s. p.a., Via Bonfadina 14, I-25046 Cazzago SM (BS), Italy.		
1979 Sep 10-14	Limoges (France)	Dublin (Ireland)
3e Colloque int sur la pulvérisation cathodique.		Fédération des Associations de la Presse d'Église, Réunion : Communication dans l'Eglise.
Société Française du Vide, 19 rue du Renard, F-75004 Paris.		c/o UCIP, TO av de la Gare-des-Eaux-Vives, CH-1211 Geneva 6.
1979 Sep 10-14	Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)	Madrid (Spain)
European Physical Society, European solid state devices research conference.		Council of Europe, Comité européen de coopération juridique, 3e Colloque de droit européen : La responsabilité de l'Etat et des collectivités publiques régionales et locales pour les dommages causés par leurs agents ou par leurs services administratifs.
Manfred Zerbst Siemens AG, Otto-Hahnring 5, D-8000 Munich.	(YB n° A 0834)	Avenue de l'Europe, F-67006 Strasbourg codex.
1979 Sep 10-14	Toulouse (France)	Liege (Belgium)
5th ISINOR- Int symposium on nuclear quadrupole resonance spectroscopy.		M. Fransot rue des Vannes 38, B-4020 Liège.
L. Gurbé, Laboratoire de Chimie de Coordination du CURS, BP 4142, F-31030 Toulouse cedex.		
1979 Sep 11-14	Münster (Germany, Fed Rep)	Rome (Italy)
European Physical Society, EPS Son magnetic materials 4. (YB n° A 0834)		4th Int congress on mortgage laws, P : 1500.
K. Schüler, Thyssen Edelstahlwerke AG, Magnefabrik Dortmund, Ostkirchstrasse 177, L-4600 Dortmund 41.		Studio EGA Congressi Srl, Viale Tiziano 19, I-00196 Rome.
1979 Sep 12	Basel (Switzerland)	Prague (Czechoslovakia)
Int Chamber of Commerce, Special meeting of the commission on int monetary relations and symposium on European monetary system.		CIMA 79- 3e Colloque int sur « L'approvisionnement et le réseau des entrepôts dans
38 cours Albert 1er, F-75008 Paris.	(YB no A 1490)	Union Fédérale des Architectes de la République Socialiste Tchécoslovaque, Letenska 5, CS-118 45 Prague 1.
1979 Sep 13-14	Alfort (France)	Milan (Italy)
Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire d'Alfort/World Association of Veterinary Microbiologists, Immunologists and Specialists in Infections Diseases, Int symposium on animal and human influenza : Influenza virus review, viral epidemiology and ecology; inter-relationship between animal and human influenza, influenza vaccines, chemotherapy.		Int symposium on complications in paediatric surgery, prevention, diagnosis and treatment, P : 400.
(YB no A 3474)		MGR, Studio di Organizzazione e consulenza congressi, Piazza S Ambrogio 16, I-20123 Milan
1979 Sep 13-17	Brussels (Belgium)	Berne (Switzerland)
Int Ship Suppliers' Association, Meeting.	(YB n° A 4523)	Int Science fiction congress, P : 1500.
Mr McKenzie-Smith, ACM, PB 158, 3 Av General Guisen, CH-1800 Vevey.		Official Tourist Office Convention Bureau of the City of Berne, CH-3000 Berne.
1979 Sep 16-21	New York (USA)	Innsbruck (Austria)
4th int conference of therapeutic communities		Amerikaner Urologiekongress,
Charles Devin, Inc., 54 West 40th Street New York, NY 10018.		Kongresshaus Innsbruck, Reinweg 3, A-6020 Innsbruck
1979 Sept 17-21	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	1979 Oct 6-16
12th Int congress on contact lenses.		(Israel)
CENI, Avda Roque Saenz Pena 1110,2 piso, 1035 Buenos Aires.		Seminars of continuing education : Cardiology for the non-specialist.
1979 Sep 17-22	Budapest (Hungary)	School of Continuing Education, Hahnemann Medical College, 230 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102, USA.
Association scientifique, des ingénieurs mécaniciens de Hongrie, 6th conference on fluid machinery		1979 Oct 9-12
c/o FABI, Square Marie-Louise 28, Bte 1, B-1040 Brussels.		Szombathely (Hungary)
79 Sep 17-22	Leipzig (Germany, Fed Rep)	Association scientifique des ingénieurs mécaniciens de Hongrie 2nd Meeting on mechanization of the food industry.
UN ECE, Seminar on « More rational use of fresh water resources ».		c/o FABI, Square Marie-Louise 28, Bte 1, B-1040 Brussels.
(YB n° B 4176)		1979 Oct 10-13
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.		Atlantic Treaty Association, 25th Annual assembly : The global nature of the threat to the West.
1979 Sep 18-21	Berne (Switzerland)	(YB no A 0179)
European congress of pollution control, P : 150.		185 rue de la Pompe, F-75116 Paris.
Convention Bureau of the City of Berne, CH-3000 Berne.		
1979 Sep 18-22	Münster (Germany, Fed Rep)	1979 Oct 11-12
German Society of Rechtsmedizin, Annual meeting		(MM USA)
Prof D Gerlach, Institute of Forensic Medicine, University of Münster, v Eschmarchstrasse 86, D-4400 Münster		Int Federation for Documentation, ET, Seminar : Education and training for information services to business and industry in developing and developed countries : The needs, the experience, the newer trends.
1979 Sep 20-27	Brussels (Belgium)	(YB n° A 1823)
Int Association of Bibliophiles, 11th Congress, Bibliophile P, 100, C 14		Prof P Wasserman, Chairman FIO/ET, c/o College of Library and information services Postgraduate Library Bldg, room 1101, University of Maryland, College Park, MO 20742, USA.
M Charles Vender Elst, Lange Gasthuissstraat 32, B-2000 Antwerp		
1979 Sep 21-26	Mendoza (Argentina)	1979 Oct 11-15
4th Congreso Latinoamericano de genética.		(MM USA)
CENI, Avda Roque Saenz Pena 1110, 2 piso, 1035 Buenos Aires.		Int Federation for Documentation, Council meeting.
		(YB no A 1823)
		FDI, PO Box 30 115, NL-2500 GC The Hague.
		1979 Oct 11-15
		The Hague (Netherlands)
		Int Association of Hotel Management Schools, 50th anniversary conference on management of hospitality.
		Hogere Hotelschool, NF-The Hague

1978 Oct 15-17	Brussels (Belgium)	Buenos Aires (Argentina)
Western European Union Assembly. Colloquium European armaments policy	(YB n° A 3431)	1st Inter-American meeting on ornithology and world meeting on ecology and bird behaviour.
<i>9 Grosvenor Palace, London SW1X 7HL.</i>		
1979 Oct 15-10	Toronto (Canada)	Melbourne (Australia)
Inter American Press Association. Annual meeting. IAPA, 2911 NW 59th Street Miami, FL 33142. USA.	(YB n° B 5987)	Int Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy. SCOSTEP, 1st Major symposium. Int magnetospheric study. La Trobe University, Bundoora, Melbourne.
1979 Oct 19-26	Montreal (Canada)	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
Int Civil Aviation Organization. Air Transport. Air Transport Regulations Panel, 3rd meeting Int Aviation Square, Shebrooke Street West, 1000, Montreal, Que, H3A 2K2, Canada.	(YB n° A 1505)	World Health Organisation. Training seminar for drug lighters in S E Asia and the Western Pacific region. (YB n° A 3549) Mr Paul Wong, Senior executive Officer, Narcotics Division, Central Government Offices (East Wing), Rm 128, Lower Albert Road, Hong Kong.
1979 Oct 16-18	Athene (Greece)	Ljubljana (Yugoslavia)
Int Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchanges. 50th Anniversary congress. FOICES, 29 rue d'Ulm. F-75230 Paris cedex 05.	(YB n° A 1969)	United Nations Environment Programme. Seminar : Quality of life. P : 200. (YB n° B 4161) Magistrat Congress Agency, Mestni Trg 4/1, YU-61000 Ljubljana.
1979 Oct 18-19	Salzburg (Austria)	Paris (France), Abidjan (Ivory Coast) and Cairo (Egypt)
Austrian Society for Geomechanics. 28th Geomechanics colloquy : The functions of engineering geology in rock construction, earthquakes- failures on constructions and engineering.		European Industrial Space Study Group. Telforum and tele-exhibition. P : 120 (in Africa) and 50 in Europe. Europaspace, 16bis avenue Bosquet, F-75007 Paris.
Austrian Society for Geomechanics. Paracelsusstrasse 2, A-5020 Salzburg.		
1979 Oct 18-20	Brussels (Belgium)	Bogota (Colombia)
European Organisation for Research on Treatment of Cancer. Symposium on advances in cancer chemotherapy. Dr Staelin Inst Jules Bordet, rue Héger 1, B-1000 Brussels.	(YB no A 0822)	Education Today Association. Congress : Logros y perspectivas del duo int del vivo p - 200. (YB n° A 4178) Calle 78, n° 12-16, of 101, Bogota.
1979 Oct 18-20	Liege (Belgium)	Innsbruck (Austria)
Commission Droit et Vie des Affaires. 32e Séminaire : Aide et mesure de sauvegarde en droit économique int. p. 300		* 1979 Dec 4-7 FAO Consultation : European cooperative network on pesticides. (YB n° A 0971) Chief Conference Programming Section, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.
1979 Oct 19-20	Copenhagen (Denmark)	Canberra (Australia)
Int symposium on the use and practice of wild animal studbooks.		Int Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. Tsunami Committee. Biannual meeting in conjunction with the IUGG general assembly. (YB n° A 2722) Prof Serge I. Soloviev, IUGG Tsunami Committee, Academy of Science USSR, Ulyanovskaya ut 51, Moscow 109004.
IUDZG Studbook Symposium Secretary, c/o The Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY.		
1979 Oct 21-26	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	New Delhi (India)
6 Congreso Latinoamericano de citología. CEN, Avda Roque Saenz Pena 1110, 2 piso. 1036 Buenos Aires.		Int Chamber of Commerce, int trade seminar. (YB no A 1490) 38 cours Albert 1er, F-75008 Paris.
1979 Oct 22-27	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Bombay (India)
1st meeting of the Latin American Association of Legal Medicine and Deontology and the organizational meeting of the Pan American Association of Forensic Sciences. Dr Luis Alberto Kviko, Warners 1450, Casilla de Correos 45, Buenos Aires, Argentina 1416.		CHEM+ TECH '80 - Exhibition and congress : Oil, gas, chemical and chemical engineering industries. CIVEM+ TECH '80 Secretariat, Taj Building, 3rd Floor, 210, DR.D.N. Road, Bombay 400 001.
1979 Oct 24-26	Budapest (Hungary)	Nairobi (Kenya)
Association scientifique des ingénieurs mécaniciens de Hongrie. Conference on tribology. c/o FABF, Square Marie-Louise 28, Bte 1, B-1040 Brussels.		Int Road Federation. 4th African highway conference. P : 900, C : 28 African. (YB no A 2418) IRF, 1025 Washington Building, Washington, DC 20005, USA.
1979 Oct 25-26	Brussels (Belgium)	Asilomar (CA, USA)
Int convention of managers.		Int Society for Mini and Microcomputers. Int symposium on micro computers and their application. Secretary, MIMI-80 (Monterey), PO Box 2481, Anaheim, CA 92804, USA.
Mrs L. Magoun, Corporate Bank, 231 South Lasalle Street, Chicago, USA.		
1979 Oct 28-Nov 3	Brussels (Belgium)	Abidjan (Ivory Coast)
World Association of Travel Agencies. Biannual congress Generalcar, rue de la Montagne 10, B-1000 Brussels.	(YB n° B 5043)	1980 1 st 3 Months Int Civil Airports Association. West and Central African Regional Section. General assembly. (YB no A 1504) ICAA, Bldg 226 Orly Sud 103, F-94396 Orly aérogare cedex, France.
1979 Nov 1-5	Basel (Switzerland)	Brussels (Belgium)
Int Federation of Sound Hunters. 28th CIMES, (YB no A 2012) ASCS, Peter ChrHaessig, Im Kreuzacker 2, CH-9500 Wil SG.		1979 Jan 30-Feb Int Commission of Agricultural Engineering. 50th Anniversary meeting : Evolution of research in agricultural engineering. (YB n° A 1548) Orif P. J. Abeels, Département de génie rural, Faculté des sciences agronomiques, Université Catholique de Louvain, Place Croix du Sud 3, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve.
1979 Nov 3-5	Lisbon (Portugal)	Brussels
European Federation of Conference Towns. Annual assembly (YB n° A 0727) EFCT, Marlborough House, Old Steine, Brighton, Sussex BN1 1EO, UK		1980 Feb 20-21 (Belgium) Int Institute for Sugar Beet Research, Congress (YB n° A 2132)
1979 Nov 17-18	Lyon (France)	Atlanta (GA, USA)
Int Secretariat of Catholic Technologists, Agriculturalists and Economists. Meeting. 18 rue de Varennes, F-75007 Paris.	(YB no A 2442)	1980 Feb 24-27 Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry-TAPPI Annual meeting and exhibition : TAPPI 80. TAPPI, One Dunwoody Park, Atlanta, GA 30338.
1979 Nov 18-24	Acapulco (Mexico)	Brighton (UK)
Int Congress and Convention Association. Meeting (YB no B 3539) ICCA, Rieuwstraat 13, NL-The Hague		1980 Mar 2-7 Oceanology int conference and exhibition. P : 1000 A D J Brooks, esq, BPS Exhibitions Ltd, 4 Seaford Court 220/222 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5HH.
1979 Nov 19-24	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	
1st Congreso Americano de Derecho Forestal		
CENI, Avda Roque Saenz Pens 1110, 2 piso, 1035 Buenos Aires.		
1979 Nov 23-26	Hamburg (Germany, Fed	
World Association of Travel Agents. Meeting WATA, 37 Quai Wilson, CH-1211 Geneva 1	(YB no B 5043)	

1980 Mar 9-13	Houston (TX. USA)	1980 Jun 16-19	Warsaw (Poland)
American College of Cardiology. Annual scientific session. AOC, 9111 Old Georgetown Road, Bethesda, MD 20014, USA.		Int Federation of Automatic Control/Int Federation of Operational Research Societies. Conference on modeling and control of national economies.	
1980 Mar 10-12	San Diego (CA. USA)		
Conference on cardiovascular disease epidemiology. AHA, 7320 Greenville Av., Dallas, TX 75231, USA.			
* 1980 Mar 17-21	Berlin (West)		
European Center for Social Welfare Training and Research. Symposium : Community work and community development for disadvantaged groups. P. 60. C : 17.			
	(YB no B 6139)		
1980 Mar 19-23 and 26-30	Paris (France) and London (UK)		
European Industrial Space Study Group. Training seminar : Satellite communications. P. 35. (W Europe). Europace, 16bis avenue Bosquet, F-75007 Paris.			
1980 Mar 25-27	Brighton (UK)		
Brighton Centre. Resort and conference services dept, Marlborough House, Old Steine, Brighton BN1 1EQ			
1980 Mar	New York (USA)		
1st Online information meeting. Online review. Learned Information (Europe) Ltd. Besselsleigh Road, Abingdon Oxford OX13 6EF, UK.			
1980 Mar			
World Association for Professional Training In Tourism. Congress	(YB no B 0203)		
AMFORT. Centre Int de Gilon, CH-1823 Gilon.			
1980 Apr 31-May 2	(German Dem Rep)		
Int Association of Asthmaology. Symposium : 1) immune reactions in obstructive lung diseases. 2) Pathophysiology and lung function tests. 3) recent therapeutic developments. P. 800. (YB no A 1 256)			
Prof Dr J. Jager, Abt. Klinische Immunologie, Universitat Jena, Humboldt-Straße 3, DDR-69 Jena.			
* 1980 May 5-9	Buenos Aires (Argentina)		
Int Road Federation. Inter-American regional meeting : Exchange and distribution of information on a broad range of road and road transport subjects among representatives			
IRF Inter-American Regional Meeting, c/o Association Argentina de Carreras (1063) Paseo Colon 823, 7 piso, Buenos Aires.			
1980 May 6-9	Stockholm (Sweden)		
14th Nordic building days. P. 1500 Stockholm Convention Bureau, Strandvägen 7c, S-114 56 Stockholm.			
1980 May 11-14	Haraldskær (Denmark)		
Int Federation for Housing and Planning. Seminar : The role of Social housing - in urban revitalisation. IFHP, 43 Wassenaarseweg, NL-The Hague.	(YB no A 1826)		
1980 May-Jun	(USA)		
Europace/Industrial Space Study Group. 7th EUROSPACE US-European conference. P-150. (all W Europe, USA, Canada, Japan, Africa). Europace, 16bis avenue Bosquet, F-75007 Paris.	(YB no A 0764)		
1980 Jun 8-13	Amsterdam (Netherlands)		
Federation of Associations of Technicians in the Paint Varnishes, Enamels and Printing Industries of Continental Europe. 15th Congress : Activities of the coatings industry in the framework of ecology, energy and economy problems. Ex.	(YB no A 0929)		
XVII FAITIPES-Congress, c/o Organisatie Bureau Amsterdam B.V., Europaplein, NL-1078 GZ Amsterdam.			
1980 Jun 9-13	Calms (Australia)		
2nd World wilderness congress. PO Box 152, Manunda, Cairns 4870, Australia.			
1980 Jun 11-13	Stockholm (Sweden)		
Commission Permanente Int Européenne des Gaz et du Carbone. Meeting. P. 375 Stockholm Convention Bureau, Strandvägen 7c, S-114 56 Stockholm.			
1980 Jun 15-17	Kingston (Canada)		
Rehabilitation Int Medical seminar : Discussion on support services in the home for the disabled person as well as methods to assist recently disabled people in reintegrating			
c/o Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, PO Box 1930, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 3R3.			
1980 Jun 15-17	Toronto (Canada)		
Rehabilitation Int Vocational seminar. Aspect of integration through vocational rehabilitation (YB no A 2501)			
c/o Canadian Rehabilitation Council for Disabled, PO Box 1980, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 3R3			
1980 Jun 15-19	Vancouver (Canada)		
Rehabilitation Int. Educational seminar. Integration of the handicapped into the general school system (YB no A 2501)			
c/o Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, PO Box 1980, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 3R3			
	(YB n° A 1862/A 1968)		
Dr M Lipiec. Systems Research Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences, 6 Newelska str PL-01447 Warsaw.			
1980 Jun	Jun	18-20	
Rehabilitation Int. Int conference on Rehabilitation engineering. Disabled.	PO	1980	Toronto (Canada)
Canadian Rehabilitation Council for			(YB no A 2501)
nade R3C 3R3.			Ca-
1980 Jun 17-18 Winnipeg (Canada)			
Rehabilitation Int. Seminar on organization and administration. Methods of organizing and financing rehabilitation services in various countries. (YB n° A 2601)			
c/o Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, PO Box 1980, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 3R3			
1980 Jun 17-18 Winnipeg (Canada)			
Rehabilitation Int. Seminar on organization and administration. Methods of organizing and financing rehabilitation services in various countries. (YB n° A 2601)			
c/o Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, PO Box 1980, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 3R3			
1980 Jun 17-18 Winnipeg (Canada)			
Rehabilitation Int. Seminar on social aspects: future direction for social aspects especially as they apply to the "Carriera for the 80's". (YB n° A 2501)			
c/o Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, PO Box 1980, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 3R3.			
1980 Jun 22-27 Winnipeg (Canada)			
Rehabilitation Int. 14th World congress: Prevention, integration: priorities for the 80's. P. 4000. Ex (YB n° A 2501)			
Congress Secretariat, 1980 World Congress, c/o Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, PO Box 1980, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada 3HC 3R3.			
1980 Jun 23-27 Braunschweig (Germany, Fed Rep)			
Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt. Conference on precision electromagnetic measurements - CPEM 80.			
Technical Program Chairman, Prof Dr H Capituler, Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt Bundesstrasse 100, D-3300 Braunschweig.			
1980 Jun 23-27 Stockholm (Sweden)			
Swedish Government Stockholm City / Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences, Congress : ROCKSTORE 80: a) Underground storage of food, water, oil and other products, b) environmental protection by underground use, c) energy savings and energy storage underground. Ex			
Magnus Bergqvist, c/o Regnconsult AB, Banergatan 37, S-115 22 Stockholm.			
1980 Jun 29-Jul 7 Berlin (West)			
World congress on food: infections and intoxications.			
AMK Berlin, Postfach 191740, Messedamm 22, D-1000 Berlin 19.			
1980 Jun Genova (Italy)			
3rd Exposition - congrès int sur l'énergie solaire et les autres sources renouvelables d'énergie.			
Fiera Int di Genova, Pia JF Kennedy, I-16129 Genova.			
1980 Jun Portoroz (Yugoslavia)			
2nd European congress on experimental hypnosis. P. 500.			
Magistrat Congress Agency, Mestni Trg 4/1, YU-1000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.			
*	1980	Jun	Vienna (Austria)
Int Seed Testing Association. 19th Congress.			(YB no A 2452)
ISTA, Reckenholz, POBox 412, CH-8046 Zurich.			
1980 Jul	Jul	2-9	
Int Atomic Energy Agency. Int conference on plasmaphysics and controlled nuclear fusion research.	on	Brussels and	(Belgium)
			(YB n° 1383)
Prof Van Den Plas, av Paul Deschanel 264, B-1030 Brussels.			
1980 Jul 6-11 London (UK)			
Conference Services Ltd. The Conference Centre, 43 Charles Street, Mayfair, London WIX 7PB, UK			

• 1980 Jul 7-11 Grenoble (France)
European Physical Society. 4th Int conference on liquid and amorphous metals. (LAM 41.
(YB)

no A 0834)

F.Cyrank-Lesemann. CERN, GTP, 165x. F-38042 Grenoble cedex.

1980 Jul 17-23 Madison (WI USA)

20th Int conference on high energy physics.

P.Poundam. Physics Department University of Wisconsin. Madison, WI 53076.

1980 Jul 21-25 Berlin (West)

5th Int conference on hyperfine interactions.

G.Kaindl. Sonderforschungsbereich 161, Hyperfeinwechselwirkungen. Freie Universität Berlin, Hönggerstrasse 44, D-1 Berlin 33.

1980 Aug 4-9 Ottawa (Canada)

Carleton University/National Research Council of Canada. 7th Int conference on raman spectroscopy. Linear and non linear processes.

Mr Ken Charbonneau. Conference Services, National Research Council of Canada. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A OR6.

1980 Aug 13-15 Lyngby (Denmark)

Int Federation for Documentation, Committee ET-Education and Training, seminar.

(YB no A 1823)

Prof P Wasserman. Chairman FID/ET. c/o College of Library and Information on Services. Postgraduate Library Bldg. room 1102. University of Maryland College Park. MD 20742. USA.

1980 Aug 17-23 Int Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics. 15th Int congress of theoretical and Applied Mechanics A Charbonneau, Executive Secretary, ICTAM Toronto, c/o National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa K1A 0RC CANADA	Toronto (Canada)	Secretary, 4th Int congress SABRAO, Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute, PO Box 202, Sardang, Selangor, Malaysia.
1980 Sep 2-5 Int congress on psychosomatic obstetrics and gynaecology. AHK Berlin, Postfach 191740. Messedamm 22, D-1000 Berlin.	Berlin (West)	1981 May Pacific Basin Economic Council. 14th Annual general meeting, P 500. Ms Yvonne Iwasaki, Stanford Research Institute, 333 Ravenwood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025, USA.
1980 Sept 8-12 World ephemera congress. P : 500 Conference Services Limited. The Conference Centre, 43 Charles Street, Mayfair, London W1X 7PB, UK.	London (UK)	1981 May -Jun Bird Strike Committee Europe. 14th Meeting. De Heer Van Laer, Directeur Administration de l'Aéronautique, WTC, Bd Jacqmain 162, B-1000 Brussels.
• 1980 Sep 7-13 Balkan Medical Union. 16th Balkan medical week - l' Athérosclérose. (YB n° A 0182) Prof agr M Popescu Buzetu. Secrétaire général de l'UMB, 1 G Par, 70148 Bucharest	Bucharest (Romania)	• 1981 Jun 1-5 (Sweden) Int Road Federation. 9th World meeting, P : 3500, C : 75. (YB n° A 2418) IRF, 1023 Washington Building, Washington, DC 20005, USA, or: 63 rue de Lausanne CH-1202 Geneva.
1980 Sep 15-18 European solid state device research conference - ESSDERC 80. The Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX UK	York (UK)	1981 Jun 15-18 3rd Int congress of crime writers, P : 400. Stockholm Convention Bureau, Strandvägen 7c, S-114 56 Stockholm.
1980 Sep 20-24 Int broadcasting convention and exhibition. P : 2000. Brighton Centre. Resort and conference services dept Marlborough House, Old Steine, Brighton BN1/EO.	Brighton (UK)	• 1981 Jun 15-19 Int Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering. 4th Int conference, P : 1750 Stockholm Convention Bureau, Strandvägen 7c, S-114 56 Stockholm.
1980 Sep 22-25 Horizon 2000 - Congrès int du béton préparé. Mr Nico Lepoutre, Association Professionnelle du Béton Prépare, Mechelsesteenweg 363, B-1950 Kraainem, Belgique.	Brussels (Belgium)	• 1981 Jun 21-25 Int Union of Architects. 14th World congress and 15th General assembly. Architecture-man-environment, C : 80. (YB n° A 2689) Comité d'Organisation du XIVe congrès UIA. Association des architectes polonais. SARPF-Foksal 2, BP G, PL-Warsaw 00950.
1980 Sep 21-26 Asian Federation of Cardiology. 3rd Congress Dr J H Sheares. Academy of Medicine, 4A College Road, Singapore 3.	Singapore (Singapore)	1981 Jun 22-26 7. Int Leichtmetalltagung 81. Sekretariat 7. Int Leichtmetalltagung, c/o Montanuniversität, A-8700 Leoben.
1980 Sep 22-25 Int symposium : Analysis and health evaluation of work place. P : 400. Magistrat Congress Agency, Mestni Trg 4/1, YU-61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.	Portoroz (Yugoslavia)	1981 Aug 24-29 Int solar energy congress, P : 40000 Mrs June Morton, ISES, 19 Albermarle Street London W1X 3HA.
1980 Sep 28-Oct 5 Int symposium : Model investigation of photographic process and new photoregistering systems.	Varna (Bulgaria)	1981 Sep 6-11 European Federation of Corrosion. 8th Int congress on corrosion and 7th European DECHHEMA, POB 970146, D-6000 Frankfurt/main.
J Malinowski, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, BG-1000 Sofia, Bulgaria.		1981 Sep 12-20 Int Confederation of Midwives/Royal College of Midwives. Congress, P : 2000, C : 50-80. 57 Lower Belgrave Street London SW1W OLR.
1980 Oct 7-10 Int congress of data processing AMK Berlin, Postfach 191740, Messedamm 22, D-1000 Berlin.	Berlin (West)	1981 Sep 15-19 AMK Berlin, Postfach 191740, Messedamm 22, D-1000 Berlin.
1980 Nov 5-12 European Goods Trains Timetable Conference. General session. (YB n° A 0774) CEM, Ministerstvo Dopravy, na Příkopě 33, 110 05 Praha 1, Czechoslovakia.		1981 Sep 15-19 Int Federation for Housing and Planning. Conference, P : 800-1000. (YB n° A 1826) IFMP, 32 Wassenaarseweg, The Hague, Netherlands.
1980 JAYCEEB Int Congress. Jaycees Int, PO Box 340577, Coral Gables, FA 33134, USA. + 1980 (Greece)	Osaka (Japan)	1981 Interamerican Savings and Loan Union. 19th Conference. Rua Teófilo Ottoni 63, 8º andar, Rio de Janeiro RJ, Brazil.
Int Federation of Journalists. Congress. FU, IPC, Boulevard Charlemagne 1, B-1040 Brussels.	(YB n° A 1937)	1981 Int Association of Agricultural Students. 25th Annual congress. IAAS, ETSI Agronomes, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3, Spain.
1981 Jan 4th Asian horological trade and industrial promotion conference and exhibition. P : 500 UF, Kowloon Clock and Watch Trade Merchants Association Rm 604, Peter Bldg 58-62 Queen's Road, C, Hong Kong.	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)	1982 May Federation of European Industrial Editors Associations, Congress. Mr Fernand Poot, Chef de service principal, Dpt Rel. Publiques, Soc. Gen. de Banque, Montagne du Parc 3, B-1000 Brussels.
1981 Apr Int Society and Federation of Cardiology. 2nd Int congress on cardiac rehabilitation. Dr K König, Herz-Kreislaufer-Klinik Waldkirch, Kandelstrasse, 7806 Waldkirch bei Freiburg/Bfr, Germany Fed Rep	Porto Alegre (Brazil)	• 1982 May Int Federation for Housing and Planning, Conference. IFMP, 43 Wassenaarseweg, NL-The Hague.
• 1981 Apr- May, Society for the Advancement of Breeding Research in Asia and Oceania. 4th Int congress, Genetic resources in plants, animals and micro-organism, 2) application of genetics to plant and animal breeding, 3) application of physiology and biochemistry to plant and animal breeding (YB n° B 2938)	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	1982 Jun 14-19 Stockholm (Sweden) World Organization of Gastroenterology. 7th World congress P: 4500 (YB n° A 3563) Stockholm Convention Bureau, Strandvägen 7c, S-114 56 Stockholm.
		1982 Int Society and Federation of Cardiology. 9th World congress of cardiology (YB n° A 2533) ISFC, POBox 117, CH-1211 Geneva 12

