

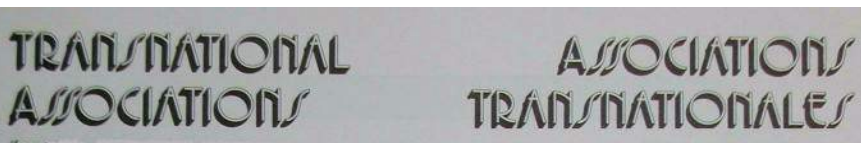
INTERNATIONAL
TRANSNATIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS

ASSOCIATIONS
TRANSNATIONALES
INTERNATIONALES



1979-6





(former title : INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS)

(ancien titre : ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES)

31th year

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 sociologie of international action, organizers of international meetings, commercial organizations offering services to international bodies, and others interested in the activities of the whole range of international organizations.

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

En 1979 la revue entre dans sa 31e année.

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

Le fait transnational des associations non lucratives (OING) le voulant ainsi, nos lecteurs n'ont pas été surpris que nous donnions le bon exemple d'un langage clair.

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

Le premier souci d'« Associations Transnationales » est de fixer l'attention sur les tâches et les problèmes d'un large éventail d'associations transnationales sans but lucratif — les organisations dites non-gouvernementales dans la terminologie des Nations Unies. En ce sens « Associations Transnationales » est la tribune des associations transnationales et de tous ceux qui s'y intéressent. Cette revue mensuelle contient des nouvelles, des études, des statistiques, des informations spécifiques sur les activités des associations, leurs congrès, leurs réunions. Aussi des articles, des chroniques ayant trait aux problèmes et aux intérêts communs aux associations.

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

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

« Associations Transnationales » est l'organe de l'UIA, associées pas nécessairement celles de cet Institut.

TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS : 31th year. 1979

The subscription rate is : BF 850. or equivalent, per year (10 issues) + postage.

Method of payment :

Bruxelles : Compte-chèque postal n° 000-0034699-70 ou Compte n° 210-0451651-71 à la Société Générale de Banque, 48 rue de Namur, 1000 Bruxelles.

London : Account no 04552334, National Westminster Bank Ltd.

1 Princes Street

ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES: 31e année. 1979

Le prix de l'abonnement est de: FB 850, ou équivalent, par an (10 numéros) + Frais de port.

Mode de paiement à utiliser :

Genève : Compte courant n° 472.043.30 Q à l'Union des Banques Suisses.

Boulevard Haussmann, 6-8 (C.C.P. de la Banque n° 170.09).

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ISSN-0020-6059

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ISSN-0020-6059



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juin

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Published MONTHLY by
Union of International Associations - UAI (founded 1910)

Editorial and Administration : Rue aux Laines 1, 1000 Brussels (Belgium)
Tel. (02)511.83.96.

Printing : POOT, Brussels Tel. 267.78.88.

Advertising : Union of International Associations, rue aux Laines 1,
1000 Brussels Belgium. Tel. (02) 511.83.96 - 512.54.42.

OR
Roger Ranson, Délégué-Directeur de publicité. Paris
9 avenue de Luttre de Tassigny.
92210 St. Cloud France. Tel. 602.5383

MENSUEL publié par
Union des Associations Internationales - UAI (fondée an 1910)

Editeur responsable: R. Fenalux, 1, rue aux Laines, 1000 Bruxelles
(Belgique). Tél. (02) 511.83.96.

Imprimerie: POOT, Bruxelles. Tel. 267.78.88.

Publicité: Roger Ranson, Délégué-Directeur de Publicité
9, avenue de Luttre de Tassigny, 92210 St. Cloud, France. Tel. 602.5383.

OU
Union des Associations Internationales, rue aux Laines 1, 1000 Bruxelles
Belgique. Tel. (02)511.83.96-512.54.42.



A UN AN DE L'EVENEMENT

Un événement, le Forum associatif mondial de 1980? Nous ne croyons pas pêcher par prétention en usant du mot au sens moderne de « ce qui arrive et a quelque importance pour l'homme » (Robert).

En disant pour l'homme, on entend aussi, au pluriel, pour les hommes, pour les personnes et les groupes humains, pour une société globale transnationale, pour une humanité aux frontières ouvertes. En somme, à la fois chacun de nous et, dans l'ensemble, « nous peuples » selon la Charte des Nations-Unies. En d'autres termes, l'opinion et la société organisées, indépendamment du pouvoir de l'Etat enclos dans sa souveraineté, de l'Etat arbitre des diverses forces collectives, du moins dans les pays de démocratie pluraliste.

sité de buts, de tendances, de milieux, de climats.

Ce fait associatif, vu dans son expansion mondiale, on l'a, un jour de perplexité, baptisé *non gouvernemental*, sans discerner l'entité associative désintéressée des entreprises de profit. Fâcheuse équivoque originelle, aggravée depuis par l'usage ambigu du mot « transnational », une ambiguïté de langage qu'il appartiendra au Forum de tirer au clair, pour que nul désormais ne s'y méprenne, en remontant à la source vive de la transnationalité, ce qui sera la tâche éclairante d'un historien médiéviste.

On a donné entre autres définitions de l'opinion : « l'ensemble des attitudes d'esprit dominantes dans une société à l'égard des *problèmes généraux collectifs et actuels* ». Si l'on met dans ces problèmes généraux collectifs l'ample choix des aspirations humaines: à la vie, à la santé, aux valeurs spirituelles et morales, à la liberté, à la justice, à la paix, au progrès scientifique et culturel, à l'éducation, au bien-être, au bonheur familial, à la vocation professionnelle, avec tous les devoirs de solidarité sociale que ces aspirations humaines imposent, sous peine de grands désordres et de grands malheurs, on perçoit le *fait associatif* dans son site propre, dans son immense diver-

Du moins est-il déjà établi, dans la caractéristique du fait associatif, qu'il n'admet pas en principe de dépendance d'Etat, d'assujettissement au pouvoir. Les textes constitutifs des statuts consultatifs sont assez nets sur ce chapitre d'indépendance, même si la réalité demeure parfois plus douteuse. A ce propos le débat sur l'extension géographique nécessaire devra se montrer exigeant. Car le danger d'équivoque risque d'être là où l'état de développement n'a pas encore créé ou permis les conditions de l'initiative extragouvernementale, là où les influences du pouvoir peuvent se cacher sous le masque d'ONG ou de

branches nationales d'OING indépendantes en apparence seulement. La parade à ce danger est dans une campagne d'information et mieux encore, autant que possible, dans une conquête de la confiance des Etats. Une opération d'information à l'adresse de ceux qui ignorent trop souvent les valeurs, les ressources, les bienfaits des OING; une opération de confiance envers ceux qui, sachant, se méfient, craignant l'obstacle, l'opposition, le défi des «groupes de pression» à leur autorité ou à leurs intérêts, plus qu'ils n'en voient les services. Le Forum sera l'occasion de montrer, particulièrement à la faveur de son enquête préparatoire sur l'action non-gouvernementale dans la diversité sectorielle de ses réseaux, que le fait associatif, démocratique dans son principe, est antonyme de despotisme et de cupidité mais aussi d'anarchie, de désordre et, qu'étant l'expression morale et la représentation sociale des intérêts humains, il se conforme naturellement à l'autorité sociale et politique et la sert partout où cette autorité se veut accueillante et tolérante.

Une certaine ouverture indispensable de la souveraineté nationale, une interprétation nuancée de la non-ingérence - sans quoi la transnationalité serait exclue - et, par voie de conséquence, les *facilités* requises pour la fonction des associations « internationales » les modes de statut légal national et international des OING, seront, au programme du Forum, autant de sujets de réflexion, d'intérêt général pour la société, d'intérêt commun aux Etats et aux associations indépendantes, de conception et d'application parfaitement compatibles avec l'autorité légitime du pouvoir.

Mais ces problèmes d'entité et d'identité associatives étant naturellement posés, nous ne saurions trop répéter que ce n'est pas l'affaire de l'UAI, ni l'objet du Forum d'ouvrir un dossier sur le changement de société. Ce qui pour notre part nous différencie d'une sociologie universitaire d'ordre plus abstrait, plus théorique. A chacun son rôle. Celui de l'UAI est assurément d'études et de recherches, autant que de service et de documentation, à partir des principes associatifs établis, mais cela dans l'ordre pratique et méthodique de l'action des associations « internationales » à antennes transnationales. Somme toute de la science appliquée.

En d'autres termes, pour prévenir tout malentendu, il ne s'agit pas de se mettre en quête d'un nouveau modèle de société, mais, prenant la société des personnes, des groupes, des peuples telle qu'elle est, dans sa variété universelle, de considérer les traits typiques du fait associatif : ses lois et ses conditions

d'essence, d'existence, d'utilité, d'extension, de progrès, de participation, de communication, en rapport avec l'action internationale actuelle, dans les perspectives d'avenir du nouvel ordre mondial.

Les relations entre Etats et associations obligent les uns et les autres à une considération réciproque et à une collaboration sur pied d'indépendance. Or on s'aperçoit à beaucoup d'indices que de nombreux Etats sont encore loin de cette règle du jeu et s'attardent à une mentalité, à un comportement qui ne répondent pas à l'*interdépendance* actuelle des êtres et des choses, avec ses exigences de société transnationale ouverte. Nous avons eu la curiosité de parcourir le compte-rendu des discours prononcés au cours de la dernière assemblée générale des Nations-Unies. L'esprit, le conditionnement est d'Etat; la mention des forces d'opinion est faite en termes généraux et généralement selon les pré-occupations de chacun, par exemple lorsqu'il s'agit du désarmement ou du développement; la référence expresse aux OING est extrêmement rare.

La raison ou les raisons d'Etat ont fait surface l'autre mois lors des réunions préparatoires de la FAO à la conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural (WCCARD). Le règlement intérieur proposé initialement privilégiait la consultation des ONG nationales seules admises à une véritable participation, à la différence des organisations internationales non-gouvernementales. Pourquoi cette subite inversion par rapport à la règle et à l'exception de l'art. 71 de la Charte ? Vraisemblablement pour la raison suffisante que certains Etats se sont avisés commodément que les ONG nationales les laissaient maîtres et juges de la consultation selon la Charte. Il a fallu une réaction de treize OING de grand poids social et un « lobby » efficace pour amener la majorité de la conférence intergouvernementale à restituer aux OING leur plein titre de participation.

Nous devons à l'obligance et à l'esprit de coopération de la FAO de publier plus loin une notice sur les relations satisfaisantes existant entre cette institution spécialisée et les OING, ainsi que les principes directeurs du statut consultatif. Il est seulement dommage que les principales OING intéressées à l'agriculture déplorent une participation insuffisante. On peut lire en effet dans le bulletin de la FIPA, l'importante Fédération des producteurs agricoles, que si la Conférence

mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement est préparée à grand renfort de publicité « un des grands sujets de préoccupation des agriculteurs est l'absence de toute participation agricole ». Faute de quoi on risque de n'avoir qu'une conférence de fonctionnaires alors que les OING n'ont que la ressource d'être représentées en simple observateur ou au niveau national comme consultant de la délégation de leur gouvernement.

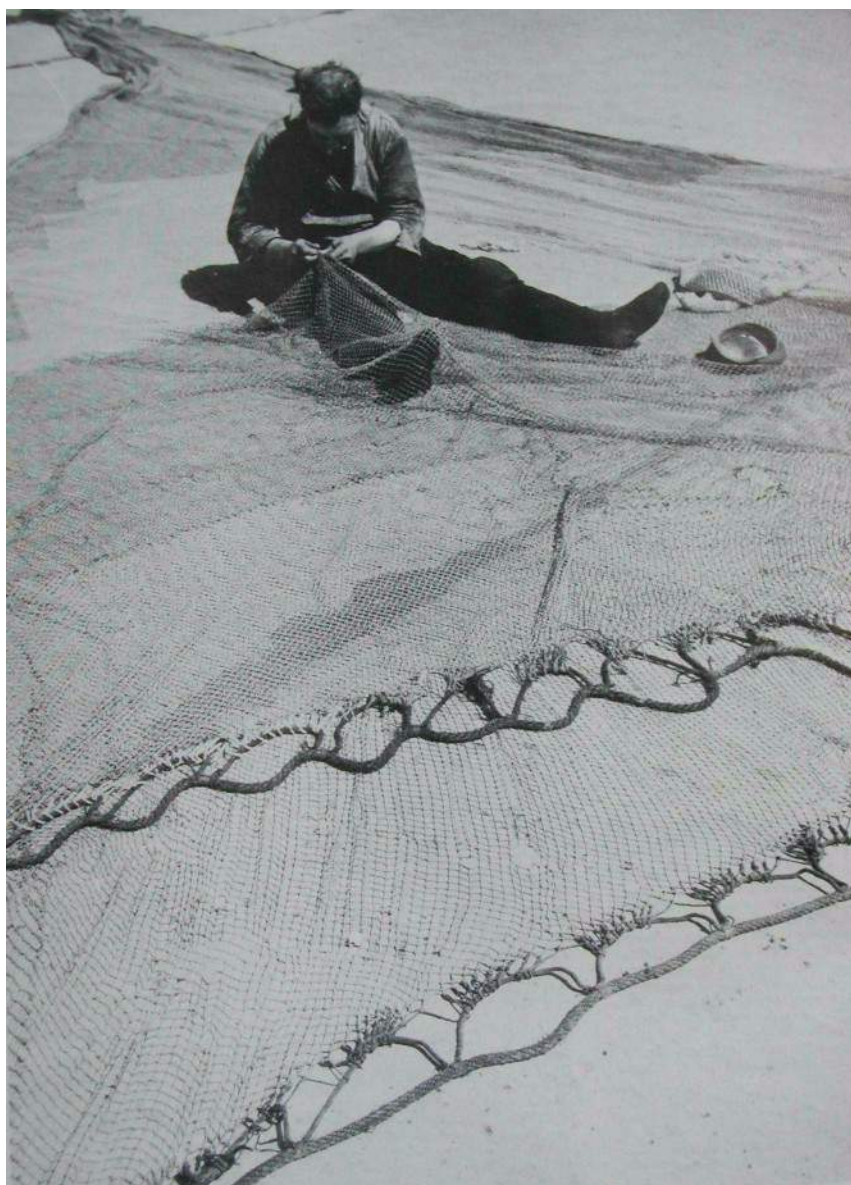
Autre indice d'exclusivisme d'Etat : le peu d'empressement du Système des Nations-Unies à donner l'assurance aux OING que la restructuration de l'appareil onusien ajusté au nouvel ordre économique international ne restreindra pas la consultation au lieu de retendre, comme il le faut, à tous les stades du processus de participation, depuis l'idée jusqu'à la réalisation des décisions avec un horizon global des problèmes mondiaux.

On est tente de rapprocher cette tendance de la récente initiative prise par le Département de l'information des Nations-Unies de tenir à l'automne une conférence régionale européenne des ONG nationales sur le thème principal de la coopération économique internationale. Certes l'information est ici d'intérêt capital et dans cet ordre d'idées on lira plus loin un bel article de M. de la Vallée Poussin, ancien président de l'UAI, pour qui les OING « ces citoyens du monde » sont « la meilleure source d'information possible sur de nombreux problèmes mondiaux ». A la condition expresse cependant que l'organisation internationale conçoive et pratique la consultation à double sens, qui est de *s'informer* des besoins de la société à la base associative autant que *d'informer* les ONG et les OING de l'action intergouvernementale. Ce que les principes directeurs du statut consultatif de la FAO expriment fort bien en disposition générale régissant, nous citons, ses « relations avec certaines ONG en vue d'obtenir leur avis et de les associer effectivement aux décisions de l'organisation ».

L'année de l'enfance offre un bel exemple des ressources et des possibilités de la participation ; on lira avec fruit d'autre part la communication originale de son animateur pour les OING, M. **Joseph Moerman**.

A un an de l'événement, nos dossiers s'annoncent déjà riches de faits et d'idées.

Robert FENAUUX





THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

par F.W.G. Baker*

I. Introduction

The first formal scientific association or union would appear to be the Magnetic Union, which was started in 1828 by Karl Gauss as a German Union, but which rapidly became international, and was responsible for the first international programme of studies of the earth's magnetism. The International Association of Academies also began from a German initiative, when several of the German Academies held joint meetings to which were invited first the Royal Society in 1898, then in 1899 the Academies of Science of Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome and Washington.

It is ironic that Germany, which had played an important, if not major rôle in the establishment of many of the international associations, was excluded from the first truly global association of scientists, the International Research Council (IRC). The IRC was formed in 1919 shortly after the end of the 1914-18 war, largely through the initiative of representatives of the Académie des Sciences, Paris, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, and of the Royal Society, London, to co-ordinate international efforts in the different branches of sciences, under whose aegis international associations or unions in different branches of science could be formed. The membership of the Council was restricted to the Allied Powers and to a certain number of neutral countries : the Central Powers were excluded. The IRC remained in existence for only twelve years. One of the prime reasons for its short life was this introduction of politics. The passions aroused by the War diminished with time and already in 1922 the Swedish delegation submitted a proposal that the Statutes of the IRC be changed • to permit of the admission of all Nations to the Council ». This proposal was not adopted and it was not until 1931, when the IRC was dissolved and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) was formed in its stead, that membership of the Council became open to all nations. It was also at this time that the rôle

of the International Scientific Unions⁽¹⁾ increased and they were given complete autonomy in the management of their affairs.

At the first Assembly of the International Council of Scientific Unions an Executive Committee was formed, which included delegates from each of the Unions connected with the Council. The first President of ICSU was Dr. G.E. Hale of the U.S.A., and the first Secretary General was Sir Henry Lyons, U.K. The structure of ICSU with its dual membership, both National and Scientific, which had developed during the life of the IRC, is unique in the international field. The Council is a federation of International Scientific Unions, each of which has its own national membership. The majority of National Members adhere to the Council through a scientific academy or national research council. Both types of members, scientific and national, help to guide the general policy of the Council through representatives at the General Assembly and in the General Committee.

The question of personal freedom and the rôle of the scientist in the world have been present since ICSU was created. The interest in the social responsibilities of science and of scientific workers culminated at the 2nd General Assembly (1934), in the creation of a Committee on Science and Social Relations :

« to survey the most important results obtained and of the directions of progress that are opening and of points of view brought forward in the physical, chemical and biological sciences, with reference to :

- 1) their interconnections and the development of the scientific picture of the world in general;
- 2) the practical application of scientific results in the life of the community ».

• Executive Secretary ICSU.

(1) These Unions are groupings of scientists, working in similar disciplines, for example. Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, who work together for the aff-

ICSU'S ANNIVERSARIES

The International Council of Scientific Unions is planning to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the foundation of its predecessor, the International Research Council (IRC), when its General Committee meets in Brussels on 4 and 5 July this year. It is also the 80th anniversary of the first informal meeting of the International Association of Academies, the predecessor of the IRC.

It is particularly appropriate that ICSU should celebrate these anniversaries in Brussels for not only was the Constitutive Assembly of the IRC held there in the presence of the King of Belgium from 18 - 28 July 1919, but so also was the fifth Assembly of the IRC and the first Assembly of ICSU on 11 July 1931, a little more than a quarter of a century ago. It is interesting to note that one of the delegates of the Royal Society at the 1931 Assemblies was a young English geophysicist, Sydney Chapman, who was to play an important role as President of ICSU's International Geophysical Year which had its Secretariat under the direction of Marcel Nicolet... in Brussels at the Institut Royal Météorologique !

The celebrations will take place in the Palace of the Academies, which houses the two Academies which adhere jointly to ICSU - the Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux Arts de Belgique and the Koninklijke Académie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren and Schone Kunsten van België.

The meeting will be preceded on 30 June and 1 July by a meeting of the Liaison Committee for the Singapore Symposium on Science and Technology for Development which will discuss future activities and the possibilities of creating an on-going mechanism to ensure future cooperation both among the scientific and technological organizations and with appropriate U.N. bodies and foundations. •

The work of the Committee was limited strictly to science. It was active only for a brief period, when in 1939 the activities of the Council were reduced almost to zero with the outbreak of hostilities, and the General Assembly, which was to have been held in Copenhagen in 1940, was cancelled. The work of ICSU began to resume once again its normal tenor when on 4 December 1945 the Executive Committee met in London. It was during the course of this meeting that the Committee discussed collaboration with the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), so as to strengthen the programmes of both bodies in the area of their common concern: Discussions between representatives of ICSU and of the Preparatory Commission continued until at the 4 General Assembly (1946) an agreement was adopted between ICSU and Unesco in which Unesco recognized the International Scientific Unions as providing a natural and appropriate forum for the international organization of science and ICSU as their co-ordinating and representative body. ICSU recognized Unesco as the principal agency of the United Nations Organization in the field of international scientific relations. This agreement was concluded for an unlimited period. It was, however, revised in 1951 to bring it into line with agreements made between Unesco and other international bodies. As a result of the agreement, a liaison officer between ICSU and Unesco was appointed to maintain contacts on a full-time basis between the two organizations. The liaison officer was housed initially in Unesco Headquarters; this arrangement continued for some years until the development of ICSU necessitated the transfer of the liaison officer and his administrative staff to London in order to be able to assist more effectively the Secretary General.

In 1952 a proposal, which arose during the course of an informal discussion between scientists, for a Third International Polar Year (2), was adopted by the Joint Commission on the Ionosphere, with the subsequent support of the International Unions of Geodesy and Geophysics, Astronomy, and Radio Science, and was submitted to the 6 General Assembly in Amsterdam. The Executive Board of ICSU decided to set up a Committee for the Third International Polar Year (1957-58). The range of observations proposed initially became so extensive, because of the importance to link observations made in high latitudes with those made in low latitudes, that it was agreed the Committee should organize an International Geophysical Year (IGY) rather than a programme limited to the polar regions.

The 7 General Assembly of ICSU, held in Oslo in 1955, was opened by Prof. Sven Rosseland with an address centred on the theme - There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on

to fortune ». This was a particularly appropriate theme in view of the opportunities available for developing international scientific cooperation and of the expansion of the Council in the period following the termination of the second World War. The interest in the application of science which had developed during the war and the feeling that scientists should cooperate so as to diminish tensions, were particularly manifest in the development of the International Geophysical Year. The adherence of the U.S.S.R. in 1954, and then the successful launching in 1957 of the first artificial satellite, helped to provide a climate which was instrumental in diminishing the barriers raised through mistrust in other fields.

The IGY can be considered to be one of the keys in the development of ICSU. After the original proposal that there should be a Third International Polar Year, the number of subjects widened rapidly and three of these acquired special importance in the ICSU structure : 1) Oceanography, 2) Antarctica, 3) Rockets and Satellites. Prior to the initiation of the IGY programme a suggestion had been made that there should be a Special Committee for Oceanic Research (SCOR), with responsibility for developing a five-year programme for a co-operative effort in oceanic research and for initiating the action necessary for the completion of this programme. From this proposal grew the idea for an International Indian Ocean Expedition (IIOE), designed to provide the information necessary for the proper use of the ocean as a source of food, and to obtain a better understanding of the dynamics of the Ocean and the atmosphere. The HOE was initiated and organized by SCOR but later came under the wing of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Two other committees similar to SCOR were established in 1958:

- i) the Special Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), and
- ii) the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR).

The efforts of the scientists in developing cooperation for the research programme in Antarctica during the IGY led to the establishment of a sane working basis for a co-operative study of this continent and was one of the basic factors in diminishing the tensions between nations making claims to parts of the Antarctic territory. From such co-operation grew the Antarctic Treaty.

As the IGY came to a close questions were raised as to whether international collaboration in space scientific research should be continued under the auspices of ICSU, which had been responsible for the creation of the atmosphere of friendly international collaboration or under some other body. ICSU asked its National Members and Scientific Unions for their

views on creating an ICSU Committee on Space Research, to continue collaboration in the planning of space research following the IGY. The response was most favourable and the 8 General Assembly of the Council, Washington 1953, established such a committee (COSPAR) with the object of providing the world scientific community with the means whereby it might exploit the possibilities of satellites and space probes of all kinds for scientific purposes and for exchanging the resulting data on a co-operative basis.

Although few biological studies were carried out in the IGY, the programme acted as a stimulus to the biologists, and in 1959 a proposal was put forward for an International Biological year, which was initially based on human genetics research. After further discussions and consultations, this was considerably modified to involve the question of productivity and of human welfare and became the International Biological Programme, which came to an end in 1974 when the operational phase was completed. The data collected are in the process of analysis and publication. At the end of 1978 16 of the thirty volumes of reports being prepared centrally had been published. National reports are also being published.

Other committees have been established for international programmes and projects, in particular for the International Year of the Quiet Sun, a study of solar-terrestrial relations at a time when the activity of the sun was minimal, in order to be able to compare better the results with those obtained during the IGY when the solar activity was at a maximum; the Committee on Water Research, a Joint ICSU-Union des Associations Techniques Internationales (UATI) committee, which examines international water resource problems from the scientific and engineering viewpoints, and formulates and promotes programmes of research; the Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries, which encourages the development of science and technology in the less developed countries; the Committee on Data for Science and Technology, which promotes and encourages the production and distribution of compendia and other forms of collections of critically selected numerical and other quantitatively expressed values of the properties of substances of importance and interest to science and technology; the Committee on the Teaching of Science, which is devoted to increasing the efficiency in the teaching of science and the number of individuals to which a scientific education is available; the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment, which is concerned with the study of those environmental problems towards the solution of which the scientific competence re-

(2) The first two were held in 1882-83 and 1932-33.

presented by ICSU can effectively be applied; the Scientific Committee on Solar Terrestrial Physics, which promotes, organizes and coordinates international research projects in solar-terrestrial physics; the Committee on Genetic Experimentation, which serves as a source of advice in respect of research involving genetic experimentation and the practical benefits that may be derived therefrom. The work of the Scientific and Special Committees is carried out in close cooperation with the interested Unions.

Important developments have occurred which have modified considerably ICSU's role in the development of science within the governmental as well as the non-governmental framework. The first such development arose as a result of a recommendation, made by the 11th General Assembly of ICSU, meeting in Bombay in January 1966, which proposed the creation of a committee to study the feasibility of creating a world science information system. Following the recommendation discussions were held between representatives of ICSU and Unesco, and as a result a Joint ICSU-Unesco Committee was formed to study the feasibility of creating a world information system. The members of the Committee were selected by mutual agreement between ICSU

and Unesco. The two organizations have played approximately equal roles in the study, which has now been completed by a report from the Committee agreeing that such a system is feasible. Unesco organized in October 1971 an International Intergovernmental Conference to discuss the implications of the report and the ways in which such a scientific and technological information system can be developed. The second such Conference will be held in May 1979.

Almost simultaneously with this development ICSU created a Committee on Atmospheric Sciences, which was basically concerned with the development of global atmospheric research programme to improve our knowledge of the physical processes of the atmosphere. This Committee put forward, in April 1966, a proposal to ICSU and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) that an intensive international observational study and analysis of the global circulation of the atmosphere below 30 kms be carried out.

An ICSU-WMO Joint Organizing Committee (IOC) was formed in 1968 to prepare the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP), with the two organizations contributing equally to a GARP Implementation Fund. The GARP has re-

sulted in two major experiments : i) the GARP Atlantic Tropic Experiment held in the eastern Atlantic in 1974, and ii) the First GARP Global Experiment which began on 1 December 1978 and terminates on 30 November 1979, with two special observing periods. 5 January to 5 March and 1 May to 30 June 1979.

As a result of these developments ICSU has become even more closely linked with the United Nations specialized agencies, and, more recently, with the Secretariat of the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), which is to be held in Vienna in August 1979. ICSU joined with 18 other scientific and technological organizations to hold in Singapore, in January 1979, a Symposium on Science and Technology for Development at which the scientists and technologists discussed how they thought science and technology might be better used in development.

Although such developments show the high esteem with which the Council and its work are held by the members of the U.N. family, the financial strains placed on ICSU by such developments are considerable and may become unbearable, unless additional funds become available.

II. National Members and National Associates

In 1919 twelve national academies or national groups of scientists from the following countries : Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, United Kingdom, U.S.A., were invited to the constitutive meeting of the International Research Council. By 1931 when ICSU replaced the IRC the national membership had grown to 37.

Today there are 66 National Members, although one of these, the East African Academy, does in fact represent the scientists from three countries; there are four National Associates : Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Nepal.

The four principal rôles of the National Members are as follows: first, the provision of some of the ideas for new scientific programmes; second, the contribution of dues which provide a major portion of ICSU's working budget; third, a source of talent for the membership of the Unions, Associations, Committees, Commissions, and Permanent Services; fourth, as hosts to the many Assemblies, Congresses, Conferences and meetings which take place throughout the world at all times of the year.

The present list of National Members is as follows :

Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Australian Academy of Science, Canberra City, Australia.
Die Oesterreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna, Austria.
Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium.
Koninklijke Vlaamse Académie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren en Schone Kunsten van België, Brussels, Belgium.
Academia Nacional de Ciencias, La Paz, Bolivia.
Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria.
National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada.
Comision Nacional de Investigacion Cientifica y Tecnologica, Santiago, Chile.
Academia Colombiana de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales, Bogotá, Colombia.
Academia de Ciencias de la Republica de Cuba, Havana, Cuba.
Československá Akademie Věd, Prague, Czechoslovakia.
Kongelige Danske Videnskabskabet Selskab, Copenhagen, Denmark.
East African Academy, Nairobi (Kenya), Uganda.
Academy of Scientific Research, Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt.
Suomalainen Tiedakatemia, Helsinki, Finland.
Académie des Sciences, Paris, France.
Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Ghana Academy of Sciences, Accra, Ghana.
Akadimia Athinon, Athens, Greece.

Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary.
Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, India.
Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia.
Iranian Academy of Science, Teheran, Iran.
Foundation of Scientific Research, Baghdad, Iraq.
The Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Ireland.
Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Jerusalem, Israel.
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome, Italy.
Science Council of Japan, Tokyo, Japan.
Academy of Sciences, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
Academy of Sciences, Seoul, Republic of Korea.
Conseil National de la Recherche Scientifique, Beirut, Lebanon.
Conseil National de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique, Tananarive, Madagascar.
CONACYT, Mexico.
Centro Científico de Monaco, Monte-Carlo, Monaco.
Institut Scientifique Cherifien, Rabat, Morocco.
Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
Royal Society of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.
Nigerian Academy of Science, Ibadan, Nigeria.
Det Norske Videnskaps Akademi, Oslo, Norway.
Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science, Lahore, Pakistan.
Consejo Nacional de Investigación, Lima, Peru.
National Research Council, Rizal, Philippines.
Polska Akademia Nauk, Warsaw, Poland.
Academia de Ciencias de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal.
Academia Republici Populare Romine, Bucharest, Romania.

Singapore National Academy of Sciences. Singapore Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Pretoria. South Africa.
Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Madrid. Spain.
National Science Council, Colombo, Sri Lanka. National Council for Scientific and Technical Research. Khartoum. Democratic Republic of Sudan.
Kungl. Vetenskapsakademien, Stockholm. Sweden.

Swiss Society of Natural Sciences. Berne, Switzerland.
 Academy of Science, Taiwan.
 National Research Council. Bangkok. Thailand
 Institut des Hautes Etudes. Tunis. Tunisia.
 The Scientific and Technical Research Council, Ankara. Turkey.
 Academy of Sciences of the **U.S.S.R.** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 Royal Society. London. **United Kingdom.**

National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council. Washington. D.C. U.S.A
 CONICYT, Montevideo. Uruguay.
 Academia Pontificia Scientiarum Vatican City State.
 Direction de Cartografía Nacional. Caracas
 Comité National Scientifique, Hanoi Vietnam Socialist Republic.
 Association of Scientific Unions. Belgrade Yugoslavia.

III. International Scientific Unions and Scientific Affiliates

International Scientific Unions

One of the original objects of the International Research Council was » to initiate the formation of international associations and unions judged useful to the progress of science ». In 1919 at the formation of the IRC proposals were put forward for the initiation of the following unions :

International Astronomical Union, International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, International Mathematical Union, International Union of Physiological Sciences, International Union of Scientific Radio-Teleggraphy, International Union of Geology, International Union of Biological Sciences, International Geographical Union, International Union for Bibliography and Documentation, International Technical Union.

The first three were created in 1919, six others had longer periods of gestation and the last two have not yet been formed.

The following short summaries give brief indications of the developments of the Unions and the dates they became members of ICSU.

The International Astronomical Union was founded in 1919 at the Constitutive Assembly of the IRC. The Union took over the work of all the international bodies in astronomy, some of which had been in existence since the latter part of the 19th Century. The Union has continued to expand since its creation and now has 40 international commissions operating.

The International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics was founded in 1919 as a confederation of six already existing international associations in the following subjects : geodesy (the association was created in 1867), seismology, meteorology, terrestrial magnetism and electricity, physical oceanography and volcanology. A seventh association - hydrology - was added in 1936 and a number of the earlier associations have modified their titles.

The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry was founded in 1919

and took over the work of the International Association of Chemical Societies. The Union has sections devoted to physical, inorganic, organic, macromolecules, analytical and applied chemistry, and these are further divided into commissions, of which there are more than thirty.

The International Union of Radio Science was formed in 1919 as the Union Internationale de Radio-Télégraph, le Scientifique from the Commission Internationale de Télégraphie sans Fil Electrique. The Union has nine standing commissions.

The International Union of Pure and Applied Physics was officially created in 1922 at the second General Assembly of the IRC. The Union has currently 16 commissions and, in addition, the International Commissions for Optics and on General Relativity and Gravitation operate independently as affiliated commissions.

The International Union of Biological Sciences was founded in 1922 and comprises five divisions of botany, zoology, microbiology, cell and developmental sciences and environmental biology. These are further divided into sections, committees, and commissions.

The International Geographical Union was founded in 1923 when 12 commissions were created. There are now 17 commissions, 11 working groups, and one affiliated association, the International Cartographic Association.

The International Union of Crystallography was created at an informal international conference of crystallographers held in 1946. The Union became a member of ICSU in 1947. The Union has 13 commissions and a permanent sub-committee on the Union calendar.

The International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics was founded in 1946 by the International Committee for the Congresses of Applied Mechanics and was admitted to ICSU in 1947. The Union has two symposia panels and seven affiliated organizations.

In 1947 the **International Union of the History of Sciences** (IUHS) developed from the International Academy of the History of Sciences. In 1956 the IUHS was transformed into the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science, when an association concerned with the Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science joined the Union. The Union now consists of two divisions.

The International Mathematical Union was originally formed in 1925 and adhered to the IRC. In 1932 as a result of a dispute over national membership the Union withdrew. The Union was re-formed after the second World War and was admitted to ICSU in 1952. It has two commissions on mathematical instruction and development and exchange.

The International Union of Physiological Sciences was admitted to ICSU in 1955. The Union developed from initiatives taken at an International Physiological Congress, the twenty-eighth of which will be held in 1980. The Union has 22 commissions.

The International Union of Biochemistry, which was admitted to membership of ICSU in 1955, arose as a result of discussions at the International Congresses of Biochemistry, the first of which was held shortly after the end of the second World War. The Union has six committees and a joint group with IUPAB on Bioenergetics. Although the first proposals for a **Union of Geology** were made at the Constitutive Assembly of the IRC in 1919, it was not until 1961 that the Union was created, following discussions at the International Geological Congress in 1960. The first such Congress was held in Paris in 1878. The Union has six commissions, five committees, and an advisory group. The Union has 14 affiliates.

The International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics, which was originally founded as the International Organization for Pure and Applied Biophysics in Stockholm in 1961, became a member of ICSU in 1966. The Union has five commissions, three joint committees and four affiliated commissions.

The International Union of Nutritional Sciences was established in 1948 following a proposal made at the European Conference on Nutrition of 1946. The Union was admitted to membership of ICSU in 1968. The Union has six commissions.

The International Union of Pharmacology was created in 1965 from the Section of Pharmacology of the IUPS. The Union was admitted to membership in 1972. It has two sections on clinical pharmacology and toxicology.

The International Union of Immunological Societies was established in 1968 and became a member of ICSU in 1976. The Union has five committees and one regional organization.

Scientific Affiliates

Since the creation of the category of scientific affiliate at the 12 General As-

sembly of ICSU, 14 affiliates have been accepted :

International Federation for Documentation (FID);

International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP);

Pacific Science Association (PSA);
International Society of Soil Science (ISSS);

International Statistical Institute (ISI);

International Association on Water Pollution Research (IAWPR);

International Union for Quaternary Research (INQUA);

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA);
International Brain Research Organization (IBRO);

International Committee for Laboratory Animals (ICLA);

International Federation of Societies for Electron Microscopy (IFSEM);

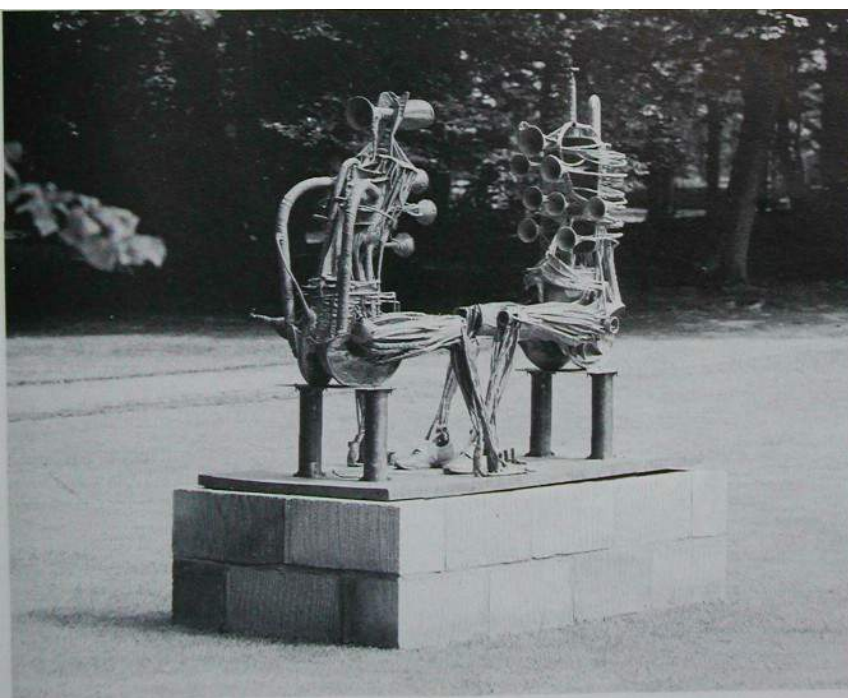
International Radiation Protection Association (IRPA);

International Federation for Automatic Control (IFAC);

International Union against Cancer (UICC).

The above gives a brief history of the development of ICSU and a brief idea of how it functions. It is hoped to be able to use the columns « Transnational Associations » in the future in order to provide more detail about the interrelations between the different parts of ICSU and transnational and intergovernmental organizations.

Photo : Inbel.





LES ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES ET L'INFORMATION

par Etienne de la Vallée Poussin *

«L'information est à la base de toute démocratie saine »

Longtemps les seules organisations internationales furent d'ordre religieux. Les premières OING laïques sont apparues quand certains problèmes moraux fondamentaux se sont posés à la fois devant les élites de plusieurs pays. C'est ainsi que la lutte contre l'esclavage a donné naissance en 1837 à la Ligue anti-esclavagiste, qui a dû s'organiser dans un cadre international parce qu'il s'agissait de mobiliser les esprits en même temps dans de nombreux Etats pour forcer la main aux gouvernements.

A nos yeux d'aujourd'hui cette première OING appartient à la préhistoire. Combien peu nombreux étaient alors les domaines où, dans tous les continents, on pouvait trouver des hommes animés de préoccupations identiques ou parallèles et persuadés qu'ils devaient par-dessus les océans chercher en commun des conduites efficaces.

La diversité dans un monde unifié

Depuis les dernières guerres au contraire, rares sont les grands efforts humains qui ne demandent pas le concours de bonnes volontés ou d'informations rassemblées sur toute la planète. Ce sont les mêmes idéologies qui rivalisent d'un bout à l'autre du monde et animent tout autant que les anciens impérialismes, les grandes rivalités internationales. Les dictatures, les sociétés

totalitaires, les démocraties échangent entre elles des fils, visibles ou non, qui s'étendent, se nouent et se dénouent tout autour de notre sphère - monde immense autrefois, monde unifié aujourd'hui par la rapidité des communications aériennes et l'immédiateté des informations radiophoniques.

Ces forces s'étendent et s'organisent dans leurs cadres moraux et juridiques propres, avec une incroyable spontanéité. Et si l'on se demande sous quelles influences se décidera l'avenir de l'humanité, il est indéniable dès à présent que ces structures internationales nouvelles mèneront le jeu autant et peut-être plus que les Etats relativement débilés d'aujourd'hui. Ces Etats, de plus en plus impuissants, sont accablés par leurs difficultés à court terme. Le vrai avenir se prépare ailleurs. Le monde de demain se crée dans le seul milieu qui vive la réalité sociale d'aujourd'hui, celui des hommes qui connaissent et affrontent les mutations planétaires de l'humanité. Parmi eux une part grandissante s'exprime à travers les organisations internationales non-gouvernementales, ou du moins y participent.

Les Etats et les gouvernements peuvent encore produire des catastrophes, telles que des guerres; ils peuvent aussi mettre beaucoup de freins d'ordre idéologique ou d'ordre bureaucratique au développement spontané de la nouvelle humanité qui s'esquisse. Ils sont tous aussi de plus en plus paralysés par l'action de groupes de pression, défenseurs et conservateurs

d'intérêts privés souvent figés et sans horizon.

Pas plus cependant que les grandes communes du Moyen-Age, en décadence au XVe siècle, n'empêchèrent la formation des Etats modernes, les institutions politiques dans lesquelles s'incarnent aujourd'hui les souverainetés n'échapperont aux conséquences d'une évolution qui tend à faire de chaque homme un citoyen du monde au moins autant qu'un membre de sa Nation, de sa région ou de son village. Bien entendu les cultures anciennes, cette richesse fondamentale, demeureront bien distinctes, non seulement dans leur origine, mais dans leurs efflorescences nouvelles. Toutefois, dans l'ambiance concentrée d'aujourd'hui, elles devront prendre, toutes, les dimensions de leur temps. Ce sont elles qui resserrées et influencées les unes par les autres, créeront petit à petit une société de Cultures qui prendra sa place dans une société politique elle-même renouvelée par le fédéralisme.

Les cadres politiques survivants n'empêcheront pas que les plus grands débats moraux et idéologiques se déroulent désormais à l'intérieur d'une communauté intellectuelle mondiale, embrassant tous les mouvements d'idées ou de recherches dans un cadre unique. Cette société restera pluraliste on peut l'espérer, mais elle devra faire de rudes efforts

de l'UAI

pour rester aussi pacifique, fidèle à la liberté de pensée et aux droits de l'homme, inspirée par l'amour des singularités humaines plus que par l'orgueil des nationalismes propres.

Beaucoup d'Eglises ont toujours eu une vocation universelle, mais elles furent longtemps les seules.

Maintenant tous les scientifiques et tous les appareils et méthodes de recherche se sont orientés vers une même voie planétaire sur laquelle ils cheminent tous et sur laquelle, dans toutes les branches du savoir, ils échangent leurs découvertes et leurs visions. Pour la première fois dans l'histoire de l'humanité les sciences, mathématisées, se formulent dans le même langage.

Les Marxistes aussi nous diront sans doute que la lutte des classes se déroule déjà sur le plan mondial, mais il faut avouer qu'aujourd'hui elle se manifeste surtout dans les initiatives de partis et de syndicats nationaux. En revanche, dans la société mondiale qui se prépare, rien ne permet de prévoir s'il y aura encore des classes caractérisées. En tout cas, s'il subsiste des problèmes de classe, ceux-ci auront des aspects universels qui débordent la compétence des cadres nationaux actuels.

La Tour de Babel

Mais cette société mondiale qui s'esquisse est menacée d'une catastrophe : celle qui est évoquée dans le mythe de la Tour de Babel. Les hommes sont de plus en plus incapables de se comprendre et de s'accorder sur un minimum de règles morales, ce qui est essentiel cependant si on veut éviter l'anarchie et des rivalités paralysantes.

De grandes difficultés de se comprendre se manifestent déjà dans le cadre national. C.P. Snow en a fait une analyse curieuse dans « Two cultures and a second look ». Il part d'une constatation indéniable, le fossé qui sépare en Angleterre les « littéraires » et les « scientifiques ».

« On our society, (it is advanced western society) we have lost even de pretence a common culture. Persons educated with the greatest intensity, we know, can no longer communicate with each other on the place of their major intellectual concerns. This is serious for our creative, intellectual and a love all our normal life. It is leading to interprète the past wrongly, to misjudge the present and to deny our hope of the future. It is making it difficult or impossible for us to take good actions ».

C'est même à l'intérieur du monde des sciences que ces difficultés de se comprendre se révèlent parfois. J'ai été stupéfait, il y a quelques mois, de lire dans « La Recherche » l'analyse d'un livre sur l'hydrogène où dix spécialistes avaient écrit chacun un article. Le livre était excellent, selon son critique, mais ces dix Spécialistes n'étaient pas parvenus selon lui à unifier suffisamment leur terminologie. C'est une difficulté à laquelle on va se heurter dans bien des domaines aujourd'hui. Mais le paradoxe des paradoxes est que la discipline intellectuelle dans laquelle l'anarchie du vocabulaire est aujourd'hui poussée au maximum, c'est... la linguistique.

C'est précisément en ce siècle où toutes les cultures connaissent une crise de croissance, où elles se divisent en branches, risquent de s'isoler les unes des autres, que les progrès techniques ont en quelque sorte versé toutes les civilisations de notre planète, dans une seule immense demeure commune où chacune lutte pour trouver sa place. Il en résulte une espèce de désordre mental, qui atteint la race humaine tout entière, y sème l'incompréhension, y stimule l'agressivité et rend de plus en plus difficile la coopération de l'ensemble des hommes à des œuvres communes. En revanche une telle coopération est de plus en plus nécessaire parce qu'à travers notre monde toutes les civilisations et toutes les activités humaines s'entre-lacent désormais et parce que le salut même de l'Humanité exige un effort pacifique de tous pour trouver un ordre mondial efficace.

Le rôle d'information des OING

C'est dans ces perspectives qu'il faut avoir un rôle capital auquel sont appelées les OING.

Les ONG apportent beaucoup de choses, mais notamment elles sont, et en tout cas peuvent devenir, la meilleure source d'information possible sur de nombreux problèmes mondiaux. Elles ont en effet une connaissance directe de la façon différente dont les mêmes problèmes se posent dans les diverses parties du monde. En outre, elles sont naturellement enclines à mettre en valeur des aspects les plus positifs de l'évolution et de la prospection.

Parce qu'elles connaissent les problèmes locaux, mais les dominent et les généralisent, les OING sont, pourrait-on dire, des citoyens du monde qui se caractérisent par une plus grande hauteur de vue, par un plus grand sérieux, par une plus grande sérénité quand elles participent aux luttes idéologiques. Elles

couvrent les domaines les plus divers songez aux organisations pour la paix la coopération, le développement, la protection de la nature, la sauvegarde des droits de l'homme; ou encore, parmi tant d'autres, à la Croix-Rouge, à Amnesty International, aux syndicats, aux associations de défense des consommateurs aux chambres de commerce, aux associations d'information et de documentation...

Quelle masse de renseignements ces milliers d'organisations - l'Annuaire de l'UAI en répertorie actuellement quelque 5.000 - ne pourraient-elles pas apporter à leurs propres membres et aux organisations internationales gouvernementales, si elles étaient bien équipées pour cela?

Nous souffrons beaucoup de ne disposer dans beaucoup de cas que d'une information trop abstraite : des statistiques très générales, des sondages sujets à caution, des versions idéologiques. Les phénomènes sont vus de l'extérieur et, alors que le réel est infiniment multiple dans sa pratique concrète, il apparaît trop facilement aux yeux des théoriciens, des économistes, des sociologues, des journalistes comme réduit à quelques idées simples sur lesquelles on fonde avec une légèreté trop souvent déconcertante des systèmes ou des politiques. En face de cette géographie générale des situations sociales, de cette macrosociologie ou de cette macropolitique, il serait utile que montent à la surface, de tous les coins du monde, les réactions des milieux qui vivent concrètement les choses. Ces nouvelles au jour le jour, ces prises de positions que peuvent prendre dans tels ou tel pays les sections nationales d'une OING, doivent être prises en considération en permanence si nous ne voulons pas que la société mondiale de demain ne soit connue qu'à travers une vision totalitaire. Mais bien entendu, ces millions de petits faits indicatifs des volontés ou des désirs des hommes sont insaisissables et quasi impalpables s'il n'y a pas un mécanisme pour les trier, les ramener à des normes, les confronter les uns avec les autres. Qui pourrait mieux que les OING faire cette mise en forme de l'information ? A condition bien entendu qu'elles dévouent que c'est une de leurs fonctions primordiales, qu'elles organisent chacune un petit office pour canaliser et utiliser les nouvelles qu'elles enregistrent. Elles doivent le faire à la fois pour servir leurs membres qui ont le droit d'être exactement éclairés sur leurs propres affaires, mais aussi et bientôt peut-être surtout, pour servir l'ordre mondial, pour donner à tous les responsables de la paix et du progrès une connaissance plus complète et plus directe des difficultés, des apports et des progrès possibles d'une humanité unifiée où il faut faire pour survivre des pas en

avant dans tous les lieux et dans toutes les occasions qui se présentent.

Le grand Forum qui sera organisé l'année prochaine par l'Union des Associations Internationales sera une occasion exceptionnelle de mettre en valeur cet aspect de la mission des OING. A vrai dire beaucoup d'entre elles sont encore loin de remplir aujourd'hui le rôle d'information qu'on attend d'elles. Pour éclairer convenablement leurs propres membres et a fortiori pour exercer une influence autour d'elles, elles devraient être mieux structurées, en contacts plus étroits avec les problèmes locaux, disposer des cadres nécessaires à l'établissement de centres d'études et de réflexion. Faute d'un effort suffisant dans ce sens, leur précieux capital d'information est mal utilisé aujourd'hui, tant par elles-mêmes que par les Pouvoirs publics. Leur contact avec les grandes organisations intergouvernementales, si nécessaire et parfois si urgent, est à peine esquissé dans le statut consultatif dont elles bénéficient aux Nations-Unies, à l'Ecosoc, au Conseil de l'Europe.

Il ne suffit pas de dire que les ONG doivent devenir plus importantes, en tant que sources d'informations. J'espère qu'elles feront bien davantage : qu'elles apportent une information d'une nouvelle nature.

L'information est à la base de toute démocratie saine et c'est ce dont doivent se souvenir d'abord tous ceux qui aspirent à ce que la démocratie et le respect des droits de l'Homme s'étende au monde entier.

Mais il faut reconnaître aussi que dans nos démocraties tend à se répandre un certain malaise. Dans les régimes où l'opinion publique doit jouer un rôle prépondérant le bon fonctionnement des institutions exige deux choses: 1) un consensus général sur les fondements moraux de la société. En fait dans le monde occidental d'aujourd'hui c'est le droit pour le peuple d'élire ses gouvernants, c'est la liberté de pensée et les droits de l'homme, et c'est la primauté du droit. Sur la force; 2) une information sûre et contrôlable, mise à portée de tous les électeurs. Or aujourd'hui ces deux conditions du bon fonctionnement de nos régions de liberté ne sont plus qu'imparfaitement réalisées. Nous ne parlerons pas ici de la première mise en cause par des intelligences qui justifient la violence et inspirent une agressivité croissante.

Nous nous occuperons seulement de l'information qui, dans sa bonne volonté même, a peut-être sa part dans le retour à l'antique violence.

L'information telle qu'elle atteint les personnes en général et principalement le citoyen moyen, ne pêche-t-elle pas par

un excès de pessimisme et d'esprit critique ?

Cela ne tient-il pas à la nature même de l'information qui est instantanée, passagère, liée aux hasards des événements, mieux à même de parler de ce qui va mal que de ce qui va bien, qui ne peut retenir que les faits. Elle peut annoncer avec douleur et regret la triste nouvelle de la mort des grands hommes. Elle ne peut jamais célébrer la bonne nouvelle de leur naissance. Elle ne parle pas des bons ménages ou des industries sans histoire, mais elle ne néglige jamais de nous dire qu'un mari a tué sa femme, ni qu'une grève prend mauvaise tournure, ni qu'un traité de paix paraît fragile, ni qu'on a constaté un abus dans une profession où tout le personnel est correct dans l'immense majorité des cas. Sans doute annoncer le crime, l'accident ou l'abus c'est le devoir élémentaire de la radio et des journaux. Mais la conséquence générale en est une morosité qui nuit plus qu'on ne le doit à la santé morale générale. Ce siècle que nous vivons, en somme si prospère en régions développées et si riche de moyens, est en général pessimiste et, chose curieuse, il fait sur ce point un violent contraste avec l'optimisme qui régnait à d'autres époques et dans d'autres sociétés, beaucoup plus mal loties que les nôtres. Le XIXe, siècle a été un siècle optimiste et peut-être le meilleur témoin en a-t-il été Victor Hugo, qui, pauvre exilé, maudissant son empereur, a écrit un livre-préface sur l'exposition de Paris en 1863, qui est tout entier consacré à expliquer qu'on va entrer dans une période merveilleuse et que le XXe. siècle sera un paradis.

Ce que nous attendons des OING c'est qu'elles contribuent à nous donner une information aussi vraie, mais encourageante. Elles sont le témoin naturel et obligé du monde qui se fait, de celui qui se substitue insensiblement aux défaillances d'aujourd'hui. Elles contribuent à créer une société qui peut être meilleure parce qu'elle mettra en œuvre des forces mondiales jusqu'ici inemployées, parce qu'elle sera soutenue par le progrès de plus en plus rapide des sciences et des techniques. La société de demain pourra élaborer en marge de rivalités qui bien que virulentes ne sont souvent qu'un héritage du passé, les grands projets de collaboration intercontinentale, rendus nécessaires et presque fatals dans les perspectives qui sont aujourd'hui ouvertes au progrès humain.

Pour toutes ces raisons une information organisée sous la direction des OING pourrait ramener l'équilibre dans nos sources d'information et de ce fait contribuer à pacifier les esprits et consolider la paix publique en attirant l'attention sur ce qui est à long terme le plus important et le plus bénéfique.

Un satellite transnational d'information

Comme tous les rêves ne se réalisent que lorsqu'on les extériorise autour d'un projet concret, il nous reste à voir comment les ONG pourraient être amenées à concrétiser leur rôle.

Si elles se convainquent qu'une de leurs principales raisons sociales est intérieurement l'information de leurs membres et au dehors l'information des Pouvoirs et de l'opinion publique, elles constateront que pour réaliser cet objectif de façon efficace et au meilleur prix, elles doivent créer des organes communs de rassemblement et de diffusion des nouvelles; annoncer leurs projets, leurs succès; orienter de concert un tableau vrai et optimiste de leurs activités dans la perspective de l'avenir et le cadre d'une philosophie ouverte, humaine et pacifique.

Il n'y a pas à craindre qu'un centre d'information de ce genre, animé par des milieux aussi divers géographiquement, professionnellement et idéologiquement puisse porter la moindre atteinte à la liberté de pensée, mais il rendra de grands services si les OING mettent leur point d'honneur à ne répandre que des nouvelles sûres et des thèses éprouvées. Bien entendu pour constituer un centre d'information aussi important et d'un fonctionnement aussi délicat un énorme effort est nécessaire. Devront y collaborer des penseurs, des maîtres d'un grand nombre de sciences, des hommes d'actions ayant fait leurs preuves dans les affaires, les organisations sociales et philanthropiques, des représentants qualifiés de toutes les ONG. Il ne faut cependant pas hésiter à entreprendre une œuvre aussi audacieuse, car elle est indispensable à l'équilibre mental des esprits, aujourd'hui affolés par la confusion des nouvelles et les « diables peints sur les murs », que leur montrent journellement les mass médias enfermés dans leurs cadres nationaux.

Et pour poursuivre le rêve jusqu'au bout les organisations transnationales ne devraient-elles pas s'assigner comme but final l'usage d'un satellite, qui leur permette de parler au monde entier, de faire parvenir dans tous les milieux et dans toutes les régions, en défiant les racismes, les totalitarismes, les idéologies sectaires, des messages d'origines diverses, lancés dans une atmosphère de loyal pluralisme, mais clairs, explicatifs, précis, dissipant les préjugés, les a priori, les erreurs génératrices de conflits inutiles. Mené avec conscience et persévérance, s'appuyant sur les grandes forces morales qui s'exercent tout de même encore dans le monde entier, un instrument de ce genre pourrait inspirer la confiance, redéployer l'attention des foules vers des entreprises saines et des politiques moins égoïstes parce que plus universelles.



THE DIVERSITY OF TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND NGOS :

VARIATIONS ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL TYPES

by David Horton Smith*

It is widely recognized that Transnational Associations, both bi-national and multi-national, show great diversity. It is less clearly recognized, however, that this diversity can be divided into two broad categories, each of which contains a large number of sub-categories. One of these broad categories involves purposive types of NGOs (using the latter term to refer to non-governmental organizations that are transnational and not-for-profit associations). By purposive types I mean the range of basic purposes and aims that an NGO is attempting to accomplish, such as improving the ecology or environment in some manner, promoting the exchange of scientific information, assisting people with a certain disease, improving the conditions of members of some occupation or business, etc.

I have presented, in collaboration with others, a listing of such purposive types in another place (Smith et al., 1979). In this article, I am concerned instead with the second broad category of diversity of NGOs, namely, that involving structural-functional types (see also Smith et al., 1973). This kind of diversity focuses more on how an NGO accomplishes its aims, where, when, by whom and for whom; whereas diversity of purposive types focuses mainly on what are the aims of an NGO. This second category is thus concerned with the structure of NGOs and with their functioning or operational characteristics as aspects of their diversity.

Insofar as the purposes or goals of the NGO are dealt with here, it will be in terms of their technical aspects rather than in terms of their specific content (e.g., goal multiplicity as a technical aspect rather than ecological focus as a specific content of NGO goals and purposes).

The structural-functional types of NGOs can be grouped into several major sub-categories, as follows, for convenience of presentation :

- Basic demographic aspects of NGOs
- Membership aspects of NGOs
- Power and leadership aspects of NGOs
- Other internal aspects of NGOs
- Relationships to the external social environment of NGOs
- Technical aspects of NGO goals.

1. Basic demographic aspects of NGOs

1.1 Diversity in size : Whether measured in terms of numbers of members, numbers of paid staff, size of budget, or by other aspects, NGO size is a major di-

mension of diversity. Large, medium, and small NGOs tend to have major differences in their structure and functioning, as well as in visibility and impact.

1.2 Diversity in growth rate: Using any of the aspects of size of an NGO just mentioned, change in size over time or growth rate is an important aspect of diversity. Two equally large NGOs are likely to be very different if one is growing rapidly while the other shows a stable or negative growth rate (i.e., is declining in size). Increasing, stable, and decreasing NGO size and variations in the rate of such changes in size create very different operational problems for NGOs as well as different external images.

1.3 Diversity in age : The age of an NGO can be measured from its official date of incorporation, its first meeting after incorporation, the first meeting of its organizing committee, or from other possible initial events in the life of the NGO. However age is determined though, this dimension is significant for its structure and functioning. Sheer age of an NGO is often equated (falsely, in my opinion) with the utility or value to society of an NGO. Hence young, new NGOs often face many special problems simply because they are new and young, irrespective of their purposes, goals, and utility.

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1.4 Diversity in intended life span : Irrespective of actual age, NGOs differ in how long they intend to exist. Although most NGOs are formed essentially to exist without time limit, some NGOs clearly define their intended life spans in more limited terms, expecting to go out of existence in a few years or more, after the accomplishment of some goal. Naturally the latter sort of NGO (e.g., formed to celebrate some bi-national or multi-national anniversary of a past important event) is very different from NGOs that intend perpetual existence.

1.5 Diversity in periodicity of activity: Some NGOs are relatively sporadic and cyclical in their major activities (e.g., INGO professional associations with biennial or quadrennial international meetings), while other NGOs are relatively continuous in their activities (e.g., a transnational development assistance agency). Such differences in the periodicity or cyclicity of major NGO activities create major differences in the manner in which NGOs operate. And changing from one kind of periodicity to another is quite difficult.

1.6 Diversity in intensity of activity: No matter what other characteristics NGOs may have, they can vary markedly in the intensity of their activity in general. Some NGOs are essentially dormant or « on-paper-only » organizations, while others are moderately or even very active during their active phases. Comparison should obviously be made between NGOs at their respective peaks of activity (if cyclical in periodicity) or for their most active phases (if relatively continuous in activity). Clearly, intensity of activity, especially at the low end of this dimension, affects every other aspect of NGO structure and functioning, and hence is crucial as an aspect of diversity.

1.7 Diversity in locus of territorial activity : Although I am only considering transnational associations here, such NGOs nonetheless can vary greatly in their locus of territorial activity. Some NGOs have primarily a bi-national territorial locus, relating people or groups in a specific pair of nations. Other NGOs encompass larger sets of nations, sometimes on the basis of territorial adjacency (e.g., a Nordic or an Arab NGO) while other times on the basis of some common interest, ideology, religion, etc. (e.g., an Islamic or a Communist NGO involving several non-adjacent nations as well as adjacent ones). Still other NGOs intend to include people or groups from all nations of the world, though very few actually do so relative to the total number of NGOs (as is indicated by the figures in the « Statistical Summary » of the U.I.A.

Yearbook of International Organizations). This kind of diversity of territorial activity locus must be taken into account whenever NGOs are considered.

2. Membership aspects of NGOs

2.1 Diversity in formal membership base : Some NGOs do not have any members at all, but rather serve a constituency, audience, or target group of some kind. Other NGOs, and perhaps the majority of INGOs, have some kind of formal members or official members. The operating style of these two different kinds of NGOs is often very different indeed, since those NGOs having a formal membership must take account of the needs and wishes of that membership at least to some extent, while those NGOs lacking any formal membership are freed from this sort of constraint. The subsequent aspects of NGOs deal with diversity among those NGOs that have some kind of formal membership.

2.2 Diversity in structural type of members : A very basic kind of variation in members of an NGO is whether the members are individual persons, formal groups (organizations or formal associations), or both. And if the members are individual persons, such persons may be themselves representatives or delegates of organizations or nations, or they may be simply acting as private persons. The nature and operation of an NGO is very much affected by the structural type of membership that it has. For instance, the recruitment of individual persons as members is performed rather differently from the recruitment of national organizations as members.

2.3 Diversity in membership completeness : Whatever the structural types of members acceptable to an NGO, once this matter has been settled along with the territorial activity locus and other membership criteria, it becomes possible to speak of variations in the degree to which NGOs include as members few many, or all of their potential members - degree of membership completeness given the NGO's own criteria for membership. NGOs with national organizations as their potential members are likely to be proportionately more complete in the present sense than NGOs with private individual persons from all over the world as potential members. Thus, not only does completeness of membership vary among NGOs, but also the reasonable standards of completeness in percentage terms also vary, depending mainly on

structural membership type and territorial activity locus.

2.4 Diversity in membership exclusiveness : NGOs vary markedly in the degree to which they put restrictions on who may or may not join, within their territorial locus of activity and given their structural membership type. Those NGOs that make very few or no additional requirements are highly inclusive in their membership. Those that set a variety of restrictive additional requirements are highly exclusive in their membership, with still other NGOs having a moderate level of exclusiveness. This degree of openness of the NGO to new members affects many if not all other aspects of NGO operation particularly the nature of and emphasis on recruitment and usually the size of the NGO.

2.5 Diversity in membership homogeneity : As a result of their varying degrees of exclusiveness, their aims, their territorial activity locus, and other factors, NGOs vary markedly in how homogeneous vs. heterogeneous their membership is. In very exclusive NGOs with a small territorial activity locus, organizational members rather than individuals, and a narrow set of aims, the members may be very homogeneous indeed (e.g., a Nordic coordinating council of national sports councils). In very inclusive NGOs with worldwide territorial activity focus, individual rather than organizational members, and a broad set of aims, the members may be very heterogeneous. Such variations in the diversity or heterogeneity of NGO membership inevitably affects the operations of an NGO, with more heterogeneous memberships generally leading to greater complexities and difficulties of operation.

2.6 Diversity in ideological emphasis among members: Irrespective of their general aims and purposes, some NGOs place a great deal of emphasis on the importance of their organizational ideology or some larger belief-thought system (whether religious, political, ethical, philosophical, professional, artistic, etc.). Other NGOs place relatively little emphasis on ideology and belief-thought consensus among their members and staff. Whatever the particular ideology involved may be, highly ideological NGOs are quite different in their nature and operations from relatively « non-ideological » NGOs.

2.7 Diversity in membership expertise-knowledge : Among the many personal characteristics of members that can show major variations, the average level of expertise-knowledge represented by the NGO staff and membership is particularly important. This aspect of an NGO can be distinguished irrespective of the

area of expertise-knowledge involved, and hence is independent of the purpose type of the NGO. Those NGOs that are in some sense high in expertise-knowledge tend to be treated differently as well as to operate differently from NGOs low on this dimension.

2.8 Diversity in voluntariness of member joining : Although in theory members of NGOs always join voluntarily by definition, in practice there are wide variations in the degree of « voluntariness » or freedom from external pressures and forces in making a decision to join or not join an NGO. It may be argued, thus, that national organizations of certain kinds are essentially coerced to join certain INGOs, while these same or other national organizations are virtually forbidden from joining other INGOs even if they should want to and be eligible to do so. The same is true with regard to individual persons' decisions to join or not join certain NGOs. Hence, although raising a delicate political and at times religious issue, NGOs can be viewed as falling into subtypes that members are often forced to join, that members may join rather freely or not as they choose, and that potential members are forbidden to join, on the whole.

3. Power and leadership aspects of NGOs

3.1 Diversity in general power: Some NGOs, irrespective of their aims, are very high in their ability to accomplish their goals by affecting events, situations, behavior and decisions inside and outside their organizations. These powerful NGOs can be contrasted with weak NGOs, which are low in their capacity to influence events in the directions they desire, and there are many NGOs that fall into the middle range on this dimension as well. The degree of power or influence possessed and exercised by an NGO both affects and is affected by internal operations and external relations in important ways.

3.2 Diversity in locus of power : The power exercised within an NGO can vary markedly in how it is distributed, ranging from an elitist, centralized, and highly hierarchical concentration of power in the hands of one or a few leaders, to a very democratic, decentralized, non-hierarchical spread of power and decision-making among members and staff of the NGO, which at the extreme consist of a very weak top leadership and a very powerful membership Understanding and working

with any NGO requires some accurate knowledge of the locus of power in that NGO, if the outcome is to be optimally fruitful.

3.3 Diversity in leadership type: NGOs vary markedly in the nature of their leadership structure and functioning, however much power the leaders have. Perhaps the most important type of variation here is that between charismatic, personalized leadership vs. a more « rational », formal, and bureaucratic leadership. However, there are also important distinctions to be made among the various kinds of bureaucratic leadership, and charismatic leadership can exist in a bureaucratic guise (i.e., charismatic leaders can be in elected positions or appointed positions in an NGO, even though their charisma is far more important than their election or appointment).

3.4 Diversity in leadership turnover-democracy : Democracy in organizations is sometimes defined in terms of the degree of competition for and turnover (replacement) in leadership positions. Thus, NGOs can be distinguished according to whether there is high leader turnover with open accessibility to leadership positions vs. low leader turnover and little accessibility to such positions. This dimension is often referred to as degree of « internal organizational democracy » vs. oligarchy/autarchy. Though related to locus of power, the present distinction is nevertheless a different one. There can be high or low turnover of leadership irrespective of how much power is wielded by that leadership, though of course the matter is more important where leaders have much power.

3.5 Diversity in leadership accountability : Another important aspect of leadership in NGOs is the degree to which leaders are or can be held accountable for their actions on behalf of the NGO. In some NGOs, leaders are required to make frequent and full disclosure of their major actions and decisions to their members, staff, or other constituencies, and these latter have the power to remove or block the behavior of leaders whom they disapprove. In other NGOs, leaders are very little accountable to their members, staff, or other constituencies, being required to reveal little nor being subject to any significant counteraction by these constituencies should they disapprove of leader activities. Such leadership accountability differences lead to major differences in NGO operations and functioning.

3.6 Diversity in leadership resources : Some NGOs are fortunate enough to have very substantial leadership resources in terms of numerous potential

leaders of high quality, significant prior leadership experience, etc. Other NGOs have only one or a few persons who can or would serve in important leadership positions. Whether or not potential leadership resources are used depends on leadership turnover-democracy and other factors, but the availability of leadership resources over the long term (meaning decades, for instance) is crucial to the longevity as well as the effectiveness of NGOs.

4. Other internal aspects of NGOs

4.1 Diversity in wealth : Wealth can be measured in terms of assets, annual budget, available capital funds or endowment, etc. However measured, the wealth of some NGOs is very substantial while that of others is very small. I noted earlier that wealth is sometimes used as a measure of size of an NGO, but size is most properly seen as referring to numbers of persons or organizations involved, while wealth is viewed as a separate dimension. It is important to include unowned access rights to resources (e.g., free use of a building, free telephone or postage, free use of furniture and equipment, etc.) as well as officially owned assets in assessing the wealth of an NGO - and virtually none of these kinds of valuable access rights show up in an annual report or accountant's balance sheet for the NGO. Yet differences in wealth, including such access rights, are among the most fundamental aspects of NGO diversity.

4.2 Diversity in formalization : NGOs can differ rather substantially in the degree to which they are bureaucratized, ranging from relatively loose, simple, informal, unstructured organizations with only a bare minimum of formalized structure and procedures, to highly structured, complex, differentiated, tightly organized NGOs with a high degree of formal structure and procedures. In the extreme form, a very bureaucratic NGO is scarcely distinguishable from a government agency doing a similar set of tasks. Clearly, level of formalization or bureaucratization affects nearly all aspects of NGO operation.

4.3 Diversity in secrecy : Although most NGOs are relatively open to public scrutiny by outsiders, both in terms of their documents and their meetings, all NGOs tend to preserve some degree of secrecy regarding at least some aspects of their activities. Discussions among top leaders at board meetings, internal drafts of poli-

cy memoranda, details of financial arrangements and salaries, etc. all tend to be kept secret by most if not all NGOs. But some NGOs emphasize secrecy in a far wider range of matters, and at the extreme, some few NGOs even attempt to cover up their headquarters, membership, sources of support, etc. (particularly in the case of underground revolutionary NGOs). Such variations in NGO secrecy have a major impact on operations and functioning.

4.4 Diversity in internal conflict : There is a wide variation among NGOs in the degree to which they have internal dissension, factions, and conflict among members and staff. Low conflict NGOs are highly cohesive and high in internal consensus, hence unlikely to split apart or to be wracked with indecision on major issues. High conflict NGOs are likely to be fragile, prone to split apart into splinter organizations, low in consensus, slow to act on major policy issues, etc. Hence the dimension of degree of internal conflict is important.

4.5 Diversity of psychic involvement: Some NGOs are notable for the extent to which their staff and members tend to manifest very high personal commitment to the NGO, sometimes referred to as high « moral involvement ». Other NGOs, probably the majority, elicit only a weak level of psychic involvement among staff and members, sometimes referred to as « calculative involvement ». In the first case people really care deeply about the welfare of the NGO and what it stands for, while in the second case people are more neutral, dispassionate, and view their involvement in terms of what the NGO can do for them. High psychic involvement NGOs are almost always able to accomplish more with less resources, and hence the present distinction is important.

4.6 Diversity in expected conformity : Although all NGOs require some degree of conformity to group rules and normative standards, there is a marked variation in the degree of conformity expected and required by different NGOs. Some NGOs are very forceful in this regard, expecting all staff and members to show very high levels of conformity to NGO rules and norms as a condition of remaining in the NGO. Other NGOs are more relaxed about the degree of conformity, expecting only a minimal degree of it in certain key areas of activity while allowing much more room for personal and organizational preferences to guide behavior and activities in other spheres. Not surprisingly, the present dimension tends to be associated with the degree of formalization of the NGO, although the two dimensions are not identical. An NGO can have high

level conformity expectations while still being quite informal in structure.

5. Relationships to the external social environment of NGOs

5.1 Diversity in structural-operational autonomy: There are some NGOs that are clearly very dependent upon and powerfully influenced by officially external organizations or agencies, while other NGOs are much higher in structural-operational autonomy. NGOs that are most autonomous are neither structurally bound to some external organization (e.g., as a religious or political NGO is linked to a larger religious or political body, whether in a single nation or multinational in nature) nor operationally dependent upon some external organization as a powerful though unofficial (informal) determinant of major NGO actions. By contrast, low autonomy (non-autonomous) NGOs are those which are either structurally bound or operationally dependent upon an external organization of some sort (e.g., as in the case of IN-NGOs that are essentially controlled by some government or religious body, or even by a transnational/multinational corporation). Whatever its aims, an NGO that is highly autonomous tends to operate very differently from one which has little or no autonomy.

5.2 Diversity in societal sector linkage : NGOs vary in the broad sector of society to which they are most closely linked, irrespective of their degree of autonomy. Some NGOs are most closely linked to the government sector, whether working with or controlled by government or an inter-governmental organization. Other NGOs have their closest links to the commercial or business sector, whether working with or controlled by a particular corporation (national or transnational/multinational) or set of corporations. Still other NGOs are most closely linked to the NGO or independent (voluntary, not-for-profit, non-governmental) sector, whether working with or controlled by one or more other NGOs, national or transnational. Knowing an NGO's societal sector linkage, irrespective of its aims, tells us the kind of slant or orientation the NGO is likely to take in its activities by contrast with other NGOs of similar aims but different societal sector linkage.

5.3 Diversity in cooperative activity : Some NGOs tend to work cooperatively in many or most of their activities with other NGOs, while other NGOs (probably

the majority) cooperate to only a small extent with other NGOs. NGOs that are high in cooperative, collaborative, and networking activities tend to operate very differently from those which are low on this dimension, and the resources upon which a highly cooperative NGO can draw are much greater than would be expected from mere examination of its size and wealth alone. Cooperative relationships with other NGOs are thus in fact genuine resources for an NGO on which it can draw in various ways.

5.4 Diversity in prestige-reputation : Irrespective of other factors characterizing an NGO, some NGOs have highly favorable images among other NGOs and the general public, being both well-known and also well-liked generally (i.e., high in prestige-reputation). Other NGOs have low or negative images, being disliked or thought to be harmful (i.e., low in prestige-reputation). Still other NGOs are simply unknown to most other NGOs, thus having no social prestige-reputation at all, either high or low, positive or negative. The prestige-reputation of an NGO has a major effect on how other organizations and individuals, both NGOs and not, treat or interact with the given NGO.

5.5 Diversity in altruism: NGOs vary greatly in the extent to which their relationship to their larger socio-cultural and natural environment is one of attempting to act in terms of the common good of all and the general welfare vs. attempting to act so as to help or foster the welfare of only their members' self-interests. The former type of NGO may be termed altruistic and the latter non-altruistic. Among non-altruistic NGOs, there is variation according to whether the members being helped for the constituency, if no formal membership exists) are truly disadvantaged vs. reasonably well provided for in society. If the members are truly disadvantaged, then some degree of altruism may be attributed to the NGO even though it is mainly concerned with helping its own members. The determination of how and whether an NGO is contributing to the general welfare can be extremely difficult in practice, for almost every NGO would claim to be doing so, and the ideology of many NGOs explicitly states that such contributions to the general welfare are a major aim whether or not this is in fact true. Still, those NGOs with a genuine sense of altruism tend to know each other and to recognize rather clearly other NGOs that are more selfish and non-altruistic for what they are.

5.6 Diversity in systemic change-criticism orientation : For whatever reasons, altruistic or non-altruistic, some NGOs take a distinctively critical and change-oriented stance toward their larger socio-cultural environment, focusing particular-

ly on systemic or basic changes in societal structure and functioning. On the other hand, the great majority of NGOs tend to accept the basic structure and functioning of human society more or less as it is, seeking at most only minor or specialized changes and making only narrow criticisms, if any. Though possibly similar in aims or other characteristics, NGOs that differ markedly in this dimension of systemic change-criticism orientation operate and are perceived by others very differently.

6. Technical aspects of organizational goals

6.1 Diversity in goal multiplicity : Some NGOs have only a single goal or aim, while others pursue a larger number and variety of goals and aims. This kind of narrowness vs. breadth of purpose affects the operations as well as the external image of an NGO no matter what the specific content of the purposes and goals may be.

6.2 Diversity in goal clarity : Irrespective of the multiplicity of goals of an NGO, its goals may be very clearly and precisely defined or only very vaguely and imprecisely defined. This dimension of goal clarity has a major impact on how well the NGO can structure and operate itself to accomplish its goals, as well as affecting how clearly it is perceived by outsiders and their willingness to cooperate with or help the NGO.

6.3 Diversity in goal congruence : For any type of NGO one may distinguish analytically between official, explicit, stated goals and the actual, implicit, operational goals that the NGO mainly allocates its efforts and resources to achieve. The dimension of goal congruence refers to the extent to which the stated goals of an NGO are congruent with (i.e., identical to or similar to) the actual goals of the NGO. In the extreme case, an NGO may have some bland and apparently innocuous stated goals while in fact being a « front » organization for some national government intelligence/espionage agency or for some terrorist/revolutionary group. At the other extreme, where goal congruence is high, the NGO will in fact operate so as to accomplish precisely those goals and aims which it publicly states. Again, the present kind of diversity raises very delicate political and ideological issues, but these issues are very important and cannot wisely be ignored by those concerned with NGOs.

6.4 Diversity in goal replacement-change : Whatever may be the goals of

an NGO at a given point in time, these may change or have been changed in time. Thus, some NGOs have goals that are very stable and unchanging over long periods of time (decades or more), while other NGOs undergo minor or even major changes in their goals over time. Such change or replacement of goals may take place at the level of stated goals, the level of actual-operational goals, or both. It is perhaps most common for operational goals to change gradually in time while the stated goals remain more or less unchanged, leading to increasing lack of goal congruence as defined above. Since every NGO carries with it at least some history, some past record of activities whether remembered by the NGO or by others, the dimension of goal replacement-change cannot be ignored. Its impact on NGO operations and the image of the NGO in the eyes of outsiders is substantial.

6.5 Diversity in internal vs. external focus : One final kind of diversity worth noting here is the extent to which an NGO's goals involve an internal vs. external focus of activities or some mixture of the two. Internal focus of goals involves an NGO being primarily concerned, in practice and fact, with its own staff and members or constituency, having little or no concern with the external socio-cultural or natural environment. External focus of goals involves an NGO being primarily concerned with the external socio-cultural or natural environment, having only minimal concern with staff and members as means to accomplish externally oriented goals and aims. An extreme example of an NGO with internally focused goals would be one that in fact operated mainly to provide a comfortable occupation for its staff, irrespective of any stated goals of a more general sort. At the other extreme, some NGOs are so much externally focused in their goals that they neglect to pay the necessary minimal attention to adequate provision for their staff or members, with the result that the NGO may not be able to survive. Most NGOs represent some kind of mixture of internal vs. external focus of goals, but precisely what this mixture consists of has major importance in understanding how an NGO will in fact operate, as well as what it will achieve and how it will be perceived.

Conclusion

The present article has attempted to point out a number of kinds of diversity among transnational associations (NGOs) that are often overlooked. Too often people look only at the superficial differences among NGOs, examining simply the content of their stated goals as if this

were the only important or the most important aspect of NGO diversity. I argue that such a superficial view of NGO diversity is very naive, and quite inadequate to a full understanding of how NGOs actually operate and can best be dealt with or deal with each other. In many cases, perhaps in most cases, the kinds of structural-functional diversity that I have reviewed in this paper are far more important than the type of stated goal or purpose content (e.g., improving ecology, promoting scientific exchange, increasing business profits in some industry or trade, etc.). Failure to grasp this fact causes leaders of NGOs as well as IGO and government leaders or corporate leaders to fail in their attempts to deal with NGOs. Thus, attempts at cooperation fail because they are based on superficial rather than deeper underlying similarities among the NGOs involved. Or IGOs (Inter-Governmental Organizations) are unable to work fruitfully with NGOs because inadequate account is taken of major variations in structural-functional types. The content of stated NGO purposes and goals is indeed important, but not all-important - and sometimes not very important at all (especially if goal congruence is low). Therefore, no intelligent person can wisely ignore the major kinds of diversity in NGO types that have been the focus of this paper. Determining where any given NGO falls in terms of the types stated is by no means an easy task in many instances. Yet the effort to make such determinations must be made, I argue, and will be worth the effort.

A century or two ago, people tended to view whales, sea turtles, and sharks as essentially similar « fish of the sea » since all lived and swam in the sea. Today we know that such a view was quite ignorant, for a deeper view beyond the superficialities of their common environment reveals that their physiologies (structure and functioning) are very different indeed, whales being mammals more similar to cows than to sharks, and sea turtles being reptiles more similar to lizards than to either whales or sharks. I believe that general views of NGOs today are similar to such centuries old views of « fish of the sea » - failing to discern the very fundamental types of structural-functional diversity that are present underneath superficial similarities in the content of NGO purposes and goals. Hopefully, the present article will contribute to improved understanding.

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Le Forum mondial de 1980, que l'UAI

FORUM MONDIAL DES ASSOCIATIONS

Sous le Haut patronage de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges

Bruxelles 23-27 juin 1980

LES DEMARCHES PREPARATOIRES AU FORUM

s'est assigné à tâche de rendre aussi *expressif* que possible du mouvement associatif dans toutes ses dimensions, a commencé par une opération d'information générale des milliers d'organisations internationales, publiques et privées, répertoriées dans nos Annuaires indistinctement. Information qui nous a valu de toutes parts des marques d'intérêt et de sympathie allant de la curiosité à l'enthousiasme. Beaucoup d'associations, d'institutions, de groupes, de personnes nous ont fait savoir leur désir de tenir des réunions parallèles dans un ordre d'importance allant de quelques experts à des centaines de participants.

Les réunions parallèles au Forum

A ce propos nous avons communiqué à nos correspondants les renseignements utiles à ces initiatives complémentaires du Forum appelées à faire de l'événement un *moment de rassemblement associatif* a coup sûr sans précédent dans l'histoire du phénomène et du mouvement des associations « internationales » non-gouvernementales sans but lucratif (OING).

La plus importante des réunions *parallèles* actuellement projetés est celle des Documentalistes, qui tiendront trois Journées d'études dont le programme et les conclusions seront harmonisés avec les sujets figurant à l'ordre du jour de la troisième commission du Forum ayant trait à la *communication transnationale* vue dans ses trois perspectives du langage, de l'information et de la documentation. Divers organes de l'Organisation des Nations-Unies dont l'Unitar, apportent leurs concours à ces études associatives complémentaires et pondératrices des initiatives gouvernementales dans le domaine de la communication, qui franchissent le nouveau seuil des relations transnationales.

L'enquête auprès des OIG

Cet heureux esprit de coopération d'intérêt général entre la fonction *internationale* publique, dans son réseau d'Etats, et la fonction *transnationale* privée, dans son réseau d'associations, apparaît dans une autre démarche préparatoire au Forum : la sollicitation adressée à toutes les organisations intergouvernementales, disposant d'une instance de consultation des OING, de faire chacune leur part d'une enquête sur leur expérience acquise du statut consultatif et l'importance de la contribution des ONG à l'action internationale, selon la même expérience.

Déjà plusieurs OIG, universelles et régionales, ont répondu avec empressement à notre appel, telle la FAO, et mis l'enquête en chantier, tel le BIT ou l'OMT, en voulant bien considérer et nous dire qu'une telle enquête répondait à leur propre souci d'information.

L'enquête sectorielle auprès des OING

Autre démarche préparatoire au Forum, sans doute la plus originale et la plus féconde : l'appel fait aux OING de se situer et de se définir au temps présent, dans la société contemporaine, à la réflexion des sujets figurant au programme du Forum et de ses quatre grandes commissions.

Répons ici que devant la difficulté d'appréhender la multitude des associations nous avons regroupé les OING en une quarantaine de grands secteurs associatifs couvrant l'immense ensemble des forces morales, spirituelles, politiques, sociales, économiques, humanitaires, culturelles, scientifiques et autres au service d'un idéal de paix et de coopération, de liberté et de solidarité, de justice et de développement, de la défense de l'homme, de la femme, des jeunes: autant d'objectifs contenus dans les buts



et principes de la Charte des Nations-Unies, notre code de conduite morale.

Une synthèse objective

Des rapports de synthèse seront confiés à des personnes hautement qualifiées de chaque secteur désignées pour en réunir les éléments.

L'objectivité sera de rigueur sous la responsabilité de l'UAI et le pluralisme sera de régie pour le réaliser partout où il peut y avoir divergence d'idées et concurrence d'intérêts dans la grande diversité des associations. Ici encore, faute de pouvoir donner un album à l'image de milliers d'associations, notre scrupule sera d'être aussi expressif que possible d'un associationnisme aux « cent actes divers » comme disait le bon fabuliste de la comédie humaine.

Nous attendons des OING désireuses de participer à notre effort qu'elles répondent à la lettre que nous leur adressons et même spontanément si, pour des raisons de communication, notre appel ne leur parvenait que par la voix de notre Revue.

Mais encore, répondre quoi ? Au-delà de quelques mots introductifs d'identité, d'objet, de but, l'enquête offre aux OING l'occasion rare d'exprimer leurs aspirations, leurs griefs, leurs revendications, leurs craintes, leurs espoirs dans la société des peuples de demain, aussi leurs vœux de participation à une organi-

sation internationale et à un ordre mondial dans des conditions satisfaisant à leurs droits et devoirs.

Une coopération d'intérêt commun aux OING

Mais les OING répondraient davantage à leur intérêt commun s'attachant à notre enquête si, à l'enseigne du Forum - De l'international au transnational - et dans la ligne de ses sujets, elles étaient autorisées par leurs mandants et leurs instances à fournir des indications qu'elles ne jugeraient pas indiscrettes. Ainsi du souci d'indépendance des OING, du statut de leurs membres, de l'étendue de leur autonomie administrative et financière; de leur degré d'universalité; de leurs formes de travail (rapport ou recommandation), de leur système de relations avec leurs sections nationales et si possible la liste de ces sections; de leur manière de mobiliser leurs membres; de leurs rapports avec les autres OING; de leurs relations avec les Etats et les relations intergouvernementales; de leurs contacts avec l'opinion; le cas échéant de leurs sources d'information; enfin de leur vues sur la communication transnationale dans une société solidaire désormais ouverte à l'humanité entière. Dans l'ordre pratique les OING sont invitées à nous envoyer en français ou en anglais, un premier bref schéma qui

esquisserait des renseignements permettant d'utiles comparaisons, notamment de résoudre des cas de chevauchement avec d'autres secteurs associatifs, l'élaboration de ce schéma étant souhaitée pour les derniers mois de cette année. Les rapports, concis pour bien faire, seront versés aux dossiers du Forum et publiés dans les Actes qui suivront l'événement sinon déjà, comme certains de nos correspondants le désirent, dans notre Revue qui est la tribune de l'événement.

Les contributions ponctuelles au Forum

Enfin, dernière démarche, touchant cette fois au programme des Journées du Forum dont nos lecteurs ont déjà eu connaissance, nous demandons aux associations qui ne nous ont pas encore marqué leur désir de participer à notre entreprise d'intérêt commun aux OING et d'intérêt général pour la société, de solliciter déjà en principe cette participation dont les modalités seront précisées ultérieurement et d'envisager dès à présent leur contribution ponctuelle aux différents chapitres de commissions prévues susceptibles de les intéresser. Ces communications écrites étofferont les dossiers du Forum et pourront, le cas échéant, être publiées dans la Revue de l'UAI, comme c'est déjà le cas si leurs auteurs le souhaitent.

Photo : Commissariat Général au Tourisme de Belgique.

Bruxelles : Grand'Place : la Maison des Ducs de Brabant.





UNE EXPERIENCE NOUVELLE DE PARTICIPATION DES ONG A L'OCCASION DE L'ANNEE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ENFANT

par J. Moerman *

Bilan provisoire

Nous avons l'avantage de verser au dossier préparatoire à la deuxième commission du Forum (la participation des ONG à l'action internationale) une première communication venant du président du Comité ONG de l'année internationale de l'Enfant (AIE) Joseph Moerman, à propos d'une expérience assurément nouvelle de participation qui a valeur d'exemple de solidarité dans la coopération internationale.

Remarques préliminaires

Le texte ci-après datant du mois d'avril 1979 n'a aucunement la prétention d'être une évaluation définitive de la participation des ONG sur le plan international à l'occasion de l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant (AIE). Il faudra probablement compléter ou nuancer certaines observations à la fin de 1979 et au début de 1980. Mais il a néanmoins semblé possible de tracer quelques indications générales résultant des expériences déjà acquises.

L'AIE a été marquée par la mise en place d'un Comité des Organisations Non Gouvernementales pour l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant (Comité ONG/AIE) qu'on s'est plu à reconnaître comme efficace et assez innovateur dans le genre des groupements d'ONG. Cela est-il bien vrai ? Si oui, quelles sont les caractéristiques de ce Comité et à quoi faut-il les attribuer ?

En indiquant l'histoire de ce Comité et **sa genèse**, on pourra progressivement saisir son originalité pour ensuite se pencher sur les leçons qu'on pourrait en tirer pour l'avenir.

I. Genèse et historique

1) L'idée d'une AIE est née dans le monde des ONG : dans une seule ONG d'abord qui en a rallié d'autres et a mis en place un premier noyau provisoire. C'est à partir de ce noyau qu'on été contactés des gouvernements, des organisations intergouvernementales, des Comités tels que les Comités Nationaux pour l'UNICEF et d'autres ONG. Ce premier noyau touchait surtout le milieu des ONG à statut consultatif auprès de l'ECOSOC. Très vite un noyau similaire se formait dans le milieu des ONG à statut consultatif auprès de l'UNICEF. En outre, des mécanismes de promotion s'établirent aussi en dehors des milieux des ONG à statut consultatif. Il convient de citer en particulier un comité mis en place aux Etats Unis qui a touché plus de mille personnalités de tout premier plan ayant marqué explicitement leur soutien au projet d'une Année Internationale de l'Enfant. Ces personnalités appartenaient à 119 pays.

2) Les premiers noyaux provisoires regroupant les ONG à statut consulta-

tif se sont progressivement étendus et ont atteint plusieurs dizaines d'ONG avant même que ne fut adoptée, par l'Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies en date du 21 décembre 1976, une résolution déclarant 1979 Année Internationale de l'Enfant. Ce sont ces groupements provisoires d'ONG, qu'on appelait déjà Comités ONG/AIE, qui, après la proclamation de l'Année, ont été unis en un seul Comité définitif les 27 et 28 juin 1977 à New York.

3) La mise en place du Comité définitif a tenu compte de plusieurs considérations :

- la nécessité de regrouper en un seul Comité International toutes les ONG intéressées par le projet d'une Année Internationale de l'Enfant, quelles que soient les entités des Nations Unies auprès desquelles ces ONG jouissaient du statut consultatif,

- le souhait d'atteindre des ONG motivées même si elles ne jouissent pas du statut consultatif

- la nécessité de disposer d'un instrument parfaitement adapté à sa tâche et qui ne soit pas obligé de passer par les rouages déjà bien établis, mais nécessairement plus lents, et les régies nécessairement plus rigides des groupements existants d'ONG.
- la nécessité d'éviter tout malentendu avec ces groupements déjà existants.

On se trouvait donc à la fois en présence d'une exigence d'universalité, de flexibilité et d'indépendance tout en voulant éviter de heurter les organismes existants. Cela a été possible par la mise en place d'une structure qui a reçu l'appui des trois principaux groupements existants d'ONG (Conférence des ONG à statut consultatif auprès de l'ECOSOC; Comité permanent des ONG auprès de l'UNESCO; Comité des ONG auprès de l'UNICEF) mais qui, d'autre part, a très clairement défini sa position d'organisme « ad hoc », limité dans ses objectifs. Les traces de ce triple parrainage se retrouvent d'ailleurs dans la désignation du Président et des deux Vice-Présidentes : le Président est membre du Conseil des

ONG à statut consultatif auprès de l'ECOSOC à Genève, la Vice-Présidente résidant à New York est une ex-Présidente du Comité des ONG auprès de l'UNICEF et la Vice-Présidente résidant à Paris joue un rôle actif au sein de la Conférence des ONG à statut consultatif auprès de l'UNESCO à Paris.

II. Nature originale du Comité ONG/AIE

Dès l'origine, les protagonistes de l'idée et les responsables des Comités provinciaux ont visé à faire accepter leur projet par les Gouvernements et par les Nations Unies, c'est-à-dire à « vendre » leur idée. Il n'a jamais été question de compétition ou de vouloir garder jalousement un bien exclusif.

Les promoteurs se sont rendu compte que s'ils voulaient obtenir par l'AIE les meilleurs résultats possibles pour les enfants, il fallait viser à un effort conjoint du monde gouvernemental et intergouvernemental d'une part, avec le monde

non-gouvernemental d'autre part la complémentarité de ces deux leur semblant une évidence incontestable

En effet, les ONG n'auront jamais les moyens dont disposent les Nations Unies et les Gouvernements. Sans la collaboration de ces derniers, il est vain d'espérer obtenir les résultats souhaités. D'autre part les Nations Unies dans leurs structures actuelles ne disposent pas des antennes nécessaires pour saisir les multiples aspects de la problématique de l'enfance ni la souplesse pour procéder avec la rapidité voulue au « jaugeage » des nouveaux problèmes qui ne cessent de surgir. En plus, il faut souligner que l'Unité des Nations Unies qui s'occupe particulièrement des enfants et qui fut d'ailleurs déclarée comme principal organisme de coordination, c'est-à-dire l'UNICEF, s'est (imitée depuis de nombreuses années à des activités dans les pays en voie de développement, alors que l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant s'adressait à tous les enfants du monde y compris ceux des pays industrialisés où plusieurs ONG bénéficient d'une longue expérience. D'où, dès le début, un climat de grande confiance réciproque entre d'une part les responsables concernés des ONG et d'autre part l'UNICEF au premier stade et le Secrétariat pour l'AIE au stade ultérieur. Cette confiance et cette collaboration complémentaire se sont manifestées concrètement par une participation de plein droit du Comité ONG au groupe consultatif des Nations Unies pour l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant, par des consultations régulières à tout niveau entre les responsables des Nations Unies et des ONG, par des échanges d'informations de part et d'autre, par une aide matérielle des Nations Unies au Comité (par exemple le Secrétariat newyorkais du Comité est fixé au siège même du Secrétariat de l'ONU) et, last but not least, par une véritable amitié entre les responsables des deux structures qui ont pleinement compris ce qu'ils pouvaient apporter les uns aux autres.

Les caractéristiques de la collaboration entre le système des Nations Unies et le Comité des ONG/AIE s'explique aussi en grande partie par la nature même de l'Année Internationale : au lieu d'être une année avec un vaste plan d'action universel pré-établi, se concentrant sur une conférence gouvernementale mondiale, l'Année s'est orientée vers des actions au niveau des pays, en invitant d'ailleurs ces pays à toucher chaque citoyen concernant son attitude vis à vis des enfants.

De ce fait même, les structures non gouvernementales et l'ensemble des petites initiatives locales ont joué, au cours de cette Année, un rôle particulier, et le

A Bruxelles un « Musée des Enfants », qui s'adresse aux jeunes de quatre à douze ans. Ceux-ci y apprennent en s'amusant à se familiariser avec les divers aspects de la vie d'aujourd'hui. Photo : Inbel.



Comité international ONG/AIE était nécessairement un porte-parole plus privilégié sur les activités de l'Année que ne l'étaient les Comités des ONG qui avaient été mis en place au cours des années internationales antérieures.

Par le canal de ce Comité, il a été possible, à certaines ONG qui n'avaient jamais eu de contact avec les Nations Unies, d'établir une collaboration très étroite avec celles-ci.

La réussite de cette « politique d'ouverture » est éloquent : à ce jour le Comité groupe 220 ONG avec une liste d'adresses de plus de 900 destinataires.

III. Leçons pour l'avenir

Bien que limité au champ bien déterminé de la coopération dans les divers domaines concernant l'enfance, et cela dans le cadre de l'AIE, ce type de collaboration pratiqué par le Comité ONG/AIE a puissamment contribué à améliorer les relations entre les ONG et différents secteurs des Nations Unies. En plus de l'amélioration des rapports entre un vaste groupement d'ONG et plusieurs secteurs du système des Nations Unies, la structure mise en place a aussi permis de mieux valoriser le travail des ONG aux yeux des Nations et de l'opinion internationale. Ce n'est pas seulement le travail du groupe comme tel qui a été valorisé mais, sans le canal du Comité, le travail de nombreuses ONG individuelles n'aurait jamais eu l'audience qui lui a été accordée.

Le type de structure non gouvernementale mis en place à l'occasion de l'AIE pourrait à l'avenir inspirer d'autres collaborations dans un climat identique et ainsi susciter une amélioration durable des relations entre les ONG et les Nations Unies dans plusieurs secteurs et créer une meilleure image de ces ONG.

A cet effet, il faudra tenir compte des quelques conditions qui ont été respectées à l'occasion de l'Année Internationale de l'Enfant :

- 1) La collaboration est plus aisée si le domaine concerné peut intéresser les Nations Unies et lorsque celle-ci peuvent progressivement en saisir l'utilité pour leur efficacité et leur crédibilité, même si elles ne réalisent pas cet aspect positif dès le début.
- 2) Une fois acceptée l'idée générale d'un projet d'ensemble, les ONG doivent se concentrer sur les aspects où leur rôle est complémentaire sans vouloir s'imposer dans les domaines où les Nations Unies sont déjà bien informées et mieux équipées que les ONG

3) Les ONG ne doivent intervenir que dans des secteurs où elles sont réellement compétentes et s'adresser à l'entité des Nations Unies qui est responsable et compétente de ce secteur.

4) Il faut qu'il apparaisse clairement de l'action des ONG qu'elles veulent servir la cause qu'elles proposent et qu'elles ne cherchent pas en premier lieu à se mettre en évidence.

5) L'organisme de groupement des ONG comme tel doit maintenir une scrupuleuse neutralité sur le fond des questions qui pourraient être sujettes à controverse.

6) L'organisme de groupement ne peut d'aucune façon avoir l'ambition d'être le seul interlocuteur reconnu auprès des Nations Unies et il doit laisser la possibilité à chaque ONG de prendre les contacts bilatéraux qu'elle voudra. En outre, il doit éviter d'être directeur mais au contraire créer un esprit facilitant l'orientation commune des actions entreprises. Finalement cet

organisme de groupement doit se considérer comme un service à la disposition de tous ceux qui veulent travailler dans l'esprit indiqué. Cela suppose à la fois une qualification réelle en matière d'information et de documentation et toute absence de volonté d'immixtion dans le contenu des programmes.

7) Un conseil qu'il est toujours bon de se rappeler, c'est de ne pas laisser tomber les bras après un premier échec et de pouvoir encaisser avec le sourire certaines réactions désagréables qui, dans la plupart des cas, il faut bien le reconnaître, sont la conséquence de malentendus bien plus que de malveillance.

Conclusion

Bon sens, objectivité, compétence, endurance, serviabilité, discrétion et désintéressement voilà ce qui nous semble être, après notre expérience partielle de l'AIE, les qualités requises pour mener à bien un effort général de meilleures relations entre les Nations Unies et les ONG par le canal de nouveaux types de groupements d'ONG.

Photo : Commissariat Général au Tourisme de Belgique.



LE DÉFI DES INSTITUTIONS INTERNATIONALES AUX OIC

par J. Joblin

Nous publions volontiers sous ce titre sagement provoquant le texte d'une intervention qu'un artisan convaincu du mouvement associatif, le Père Joblin, a faite l'autre année à une réunion organisée par Pax Romana au Centre des Organisations internationales catholiques (OIC) à Fribourg ().*

Cette intervention nous paraît dans l'esprit même de notre Forum et un schéma exemplaire des idées à développer et à débattre à propos du fait associatif dans les perspectives d'avenir d'une société de solidarité universelle.

Le sujet que vous m'avez demandé d'aborder devant vous est celui du défi que les Institutions internationales semblent poser aujourd'hui aux Organisations non gouvernementales et plus spécialement à celles d'inspiration religieuse.

Il y a 20 ans seulement Pie XII pouvait développer devant les congressistes de Pax Romana⁰ une véritable théorie de la présence des Organisations chrétiennes dans le monde international. Il jugeait que leur coopération y était légitime et nécessaire car, disait-il, « la saine raison suffit à établir les bases du droit des gens, à reconnaître le caractère inviolable de la personne, la dignité de la famille, les prérogatives et les limites de l'autorité publique ». Cette époque était celle où les OIC cherchaient à obtenir le statut consultatif auprès des Institutions internationales des Nations Unies et où des relations de plus en plus intenses se nouaient entre leurs directeurs et le Saint-Siège. Ce mouvement fut couronné par les voyages du Pape Paul VI à l'ONU à New York (1965) et au BIT à Genève (1969) qui ont rendu évidente aux yeux de tous l'harmonie qui a toujours existé entre les préoccupations fondamentales des dirigeants de l'ONU et ceux de l'Eglise. Certains exécutants de cette politique de collaboration doutent aujourd'hui de cette harmonie car les Institutions internationales se sont profondément transformées depuis 15 ans.

C'est ici que l'on peut parler de défi puisque la question est posée - aussi bien aux fonctionnaires des Institutions internationales qu'aux dirigeants des Organisations catholiques - de savoir s'ils réussiront à surmonter les difficultés passagères que leur collaboration peut rencontrer.

Il ne m'est pas possible de faire ici une analyse en profondeur de cette situation;

je voudrais seulement vous soumettre quelques réflexions,

1. Les difficultés que nous ressentons proviennent :

a) d'un changement de nature du monde international. Celui-ci s'est développé considérablement depuis un quart de siècle, qu'il s'agisse du nombre des Etats membres, de celui des fonctionnaires, de celui des réunions et des sujets traités. Face à cette enflure croissante de la vie internationale les ONG se sentent découragées car il est clair qu'il leur est de plus en plus difficile d'être présentes et de se faire entendre au cours des conférences.

b) Le monde international de 1950 était relativement homogène idéologiquement. La supériorité économique et idéologique de l'Occident n'était pas contestée et les OIC s'inséraient tout naturellement dans ce cadre. Les Nations Unies et leurs Institutions spécialisées sont devenues aujourd'hui le lieu où viennent négocier des groupes économiques et politiques relevant de systèmes sociopolitiques différents. Sans doute les OIC pourraient-elles jouer un rôle entre les blocs puisque « catholiques » elles ont vocation à l'universel mais le fait qu'elles ne sont souvent présentes d'une manière significative que dans l'un d'entre eux leur rend très difficile de jouer ce rôle. Certainement que nous nous trouvons ici en présence de l'un des défis auxquels doivent faire face les OIC pour répondre à leur vocation internationale.

c) La complexité croissante de la vie internationale pousse les fonctionnaires internationaux à prendre une attitude de réserve à l'égard des organisations et

mouvements dont les initiatives pourraient ajouter à leurs soucis.

d) La mentalité des dirigeants des OIC ne s'est pas encore transformée au point d'être adaptée à la nouveauté de la Situation internationale.

2. Notre révolution culturelle

Beaucoup de chrétiens n'ont pas encore accepté la révolution culturelle sans laquelle ils ne pourront participer d'une manière vivante et organique à la vie internationale. Un souvenir personnel peut permettre de préciser ce point de vue. L'on me demande parfois: «Mais que faites-vous à Genève ?» et l'on ajoute avec beaucoup de respect: « On vous consulte ? » Alors je réponds toujours: « Détrompez-vous, il n'en est pas question, on ne me consulte pas ». Le but de la présence des chrétiens dans une institution internationale n'est pas d'y venir avec une doctrine à proposer, voire à imposer, aux autres autant que faire se peut. C'est dans un tout autre esprit que le chrétien se trouve mêlé aux activités internationales. Le milieu exige de lui une attitude de coopération et tant que les chrétiens ne seront pas entrés entièrement dans cette perspective, tant que l'on croira pouvoir discerner en eux un esprit de conquête et de croisade, l'ensemble des peuples qui participent à la vie internationale les jugeront impropres à y prendre leur place. Nous atteignons ainsi le point où se produit la révolution culturelle qu'engendrent les Institutions internationales. Il ne s'agit pas d'y venir chacun avec ses certitudes pour les imposer à l'autre: la voie de découverte

(*) Ce texte sera également publié par le journal de Pax Romana
0) Allocution aux participants de la XI^{ème} Assemblée plénière de Pax Romana - 25 avril 1967.

de la vérité n'y réside pas dans une démonstration didactique, syllogistique, scolastique dirions-nous, à partir de principes bien établis; autre est la voie qu'elles proposent pour atteindre la vérité : elle réside dans la pratique du consensus pour approcher le vrai.

Comme disait Paul VI à l'ONU, « Ici vous vous faites égaux », comme disait Paul VI au BIT quelques années plus tard : « Ici par votre pratique - je cite librement - vous découvrez progressivement ce qui est le bien commun de l'humanité, ce qui devient l'exigence morale pour tous »; ainsi dans l'expérience de la vie et de la Coopération dans le monde international, on découvre une certaine voie d'approche vers la vérité. Alors quelle conclusion pratique en tirer pour les chrétiens ?

Si la vérité, si les orientations d'une institution internationale sont le fruit d'un consensus, ce consensus résultera en grande partie de la résultante des forces qui se rencontrent dans la vie internationale. Il ne s'impose pas, il est le fruit d'une conciliation, d'un accord minimum que l'on cherche sans cesse à perfectionner et à enrichir.

Voilà, si vous voulez, ce qui constitue la philosophie de la collaboration des divers courants sociaux qui se rencontrent, se mêlent, se séparent à nouveau pour créer progressivement un fleuve dont on ne peut plus discerner l'origine des eaux qui le constituent. Cette représentation implique deux conséquences :

1) Ceux qui ne sont pas organisés ne peuvent pas prendre part à la formation d'un consensus. Il en résulte que ceux qui partagent une même foi ont le droit - et même le devoir - de se rencontrer au sein d'associations qui puissent en exprimer les implications au plan social.

2) Les artisans du dialogue doivent être Capables de maintenir l'équilibre entre deux pôles - d'une part, ils doivent se présenter dans la vie internationale forts de leur conviction que leur vision de foi est l'explication ultime des choses - d'autre part, ils doivent être prêts à se laisser questionner par les événements, c'est-à-dire accepter d'adapter les représentations de leur vision de foi aux signes que les temps leur font ⁽²⁾.

Voilà si vous voulez très brièvement ce que je voulais vous dire. Les Institutions internationales lancent bien un défi au monde catholique; celui d'opérer une conversion dans sa mentalité et sa manière d'aborder les problèmes. Nous avons fait trop confiance à la démarche deductive. Il faut la concilier avec les intuitions pratiques; il faut faire confiance aux consensus qui se forment sans rien négliger évidemment de la démarche intellectuelle qui peut leur être liée.

(2) Sur les conditions théoriques du dialogue et la pratique du dialogue Cf. J. Joblin. *La Chiesa nella lotta per la libertà in Civiltà Cattolica*, 1976, IV-121 et sa

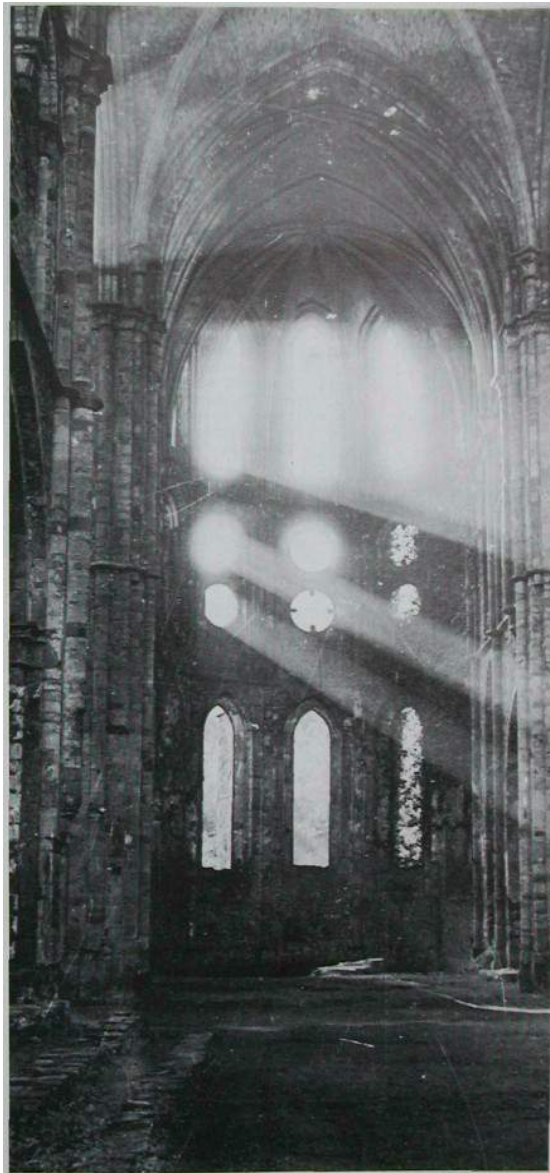




Photo: Commissariat **Général** au Tourisme de Belgique

THE ASSOCIATIVE SOCIETY OF THE FUTURE

by A.J.N. Judge *

Possible future environments for associative activity are briefly discussed to show that, irrespective of the conditions, it will continue to have a noteworthy function. Current influences on its quantitative significance are examined in terms of: constraints, technology, problem complexity, human and social development needs, and innovation. Trends determining the nature of associative activity in the future are then noted. The problems of current research approaches in apprehending such activity are considered and possible alternative emphases are discussed under the headings: « conceptual surface », integrative perspectives, facilitation and design of alternatives, and the role of actors (including the research communities).

It is argued here that, whatever the official institutional future, associative activity will continue to play an important role. It is possible to move beyond the sterile IGO/NGO dichotomy and develop a new image of society consistent with the changing image of man (5). Expanding on McLuhan's classic phrase, the image is determined by the research method: the method is the image. We need a new method which will respect variety and interrelate its elements in a meaningful whole.

Possible future environments for associative activity

Before considering the nature of associative activity in the future, it is appropriate to consider briefly some of the possible conditions of society. These have been discussed on many occasions in the futures literature. Three factors will be considered here: order, technology and resources (non-technological).

In the case of order, societies can be envisaged in which the predominating influence is any of the following:

- government/military
- business
- media
- ideological/religious
- scientific/technical.

This influence could be relatively centralized or decentralized. It could be effective in ordering society (even to the « big brother » limit of the « brave new world ») or it could be so ineffectual that society is primarily characterized by disorder and chaos (after the « holocaust »).

In the case of technology, high, low and intermediate technologies may be characteristic of the society. And of course the same may be true of resources.

Clearly it is unlikely that the world society as a whole would be characterized by any particular form, or that an extreme form would persist for any great length of time in one area. A mix is more probable, particularly the co-existence and alliance between extreme forms as discussed below.

These points are made in order to show that, whatever the social environment, the associative form of activity will play a role which merits attention. The major reason for the increasing importance of associative activity is that countries, and even large institutions, are rapidly reaching a point of being ungovernable (1). By this is meant that it becomes increasingly difficult for the governors to formulate any decisions or plans which are: (a) comprehensible to those whose interests they supposedly serve, (b) implementable without compromising their value, and (c) relevant to the condition of society.

Society is becoming too complex for existing institutional formulas. Those with power must obviously attempt to proceed as though this was not the case. The predominating ordering influence, or mix of influences, will generate a social environment ordered in some respects, however crudely. And this is the point. The extent to which the governing capacity can control society will always leave a « vacuum » of uncontrolled conditions:

- (a) to which its reach cannot be extended - except arbitrarily or temporarily;
- (b) which it considers irrelevant to its preoccupations; or
- (c) which it recognizes as necessary in its uncontrolled state, whether as a safety valve, or as an arena through which certain things can be handled which could not be handled otherwise.

People have shared interests which lie beyond the perceptual horizon of governing bodies. Responses are required to problems to which the predominating ordering influence is insensitive or to which it cannot be made sensitive in time. It is this « vacuum » which is filled by associative activity.

The governing body may attempt to reduce the size of the vacuum, if it is perceived as destabilizing. Such activity may be regulated, administered or even suppressed. Alternatively development of such attention absorbants as the media may be encouraged to the point of saturation. The more pessimistic foresee applications of mind-control drugs (« soma ») or extremely low frequency electromagnetic waves to achieve similar ends. It is doubtful whether such measures can be totally successful for any length of time, as the information on the

* Paper presented to a panel on « Cumulation in international relations: transnational relations » at the 20th annual convention of the International Studies Association, Toronto, March 1979.

inmates of concentration camps and slave societies has shown. Whilst the quantity of associative activity may be reduced, its significance does not decrease even if it is perceived as subversive of « good » order or « criminal ».

Furthermore, whatever measure is applied, sufficient individuals will adapt in terms of it so that its effectiveness is gradually eroded. On the other hand, rather than move to reduce associative activity, efforts may be made to harness or manipulate it to the ends of the predominating system of order. This may be done through cooperatives particularly at the rural level, through labour unions, sporting and cultural clubs, etc. Efforts to politicize such activity, for example, are evident in many countries, at all levels (2).

The United Nations makes considerable efforts to use association networks as media through which to mobilize public opinion in support of the U.N. (3).

But whether or not associative activity can be temporarily contained at the grass-roots level, it is found to be necessary between the individuals of the dominant establishment in order to compensate for the coordinative and liaison inadequacies via official channels. There are many examples of elite networks and clubs through which necessary contacts are maintained amongst the leadership, whether national or international. It does not seem that the interstitial significance of associative activity would be diminished by technological extremes or extremes of resources. Its nature is changed but it continues to play an important role. The point is clarified by a delightful description of the classic example of a highly technologized programme : the development of Polaris using the sophisticated management tool called PERT (Program Evaluation and Review Technique). A recent study of the management system for the Polaris activity find: that though PERT was « as effective technically as rain dancing, it was nevertheless quite effective politically » (4 p. 246). The chief utility of the system was not control of the organization, but the appearance of formal rationality which could be presented to outside agencies. The real management of the programme was carried out in an intensely personal fashion, through small, informal meetings and frequent telephone calls. « The existence of an integrated, uniquely effective management system was a myth originated by the Special Projects Office, The further removed it was from the source, the more embossed the myth tended to become » (4 p. 106). One may ask how true this is of many formal organizations in a highly technologized environment.

Current influences on associative activity

This section discusses some of the factors which change the nature of associa-

tive activity and increase or decrease its significance in quantitative terms.

1. Constraints: Clearly the legislation in different countries may be more or less favourable to associative activity. The questions of freedom of association, and the freedom of associations to hold meetings and disseminate information are an aspect of more general human rights issues under debate. Non-legislative influences such as postal tariffs for printed matter are less well recognized. But such restrictions merely oblige the initiators of associative activity to use other forms and procedures.

2. Technology : In quantitative terms, the development of associative activity may be related to that of communication systems (e.g. the stages : pre-postal, postal, postal and telephone, postal and telephone and computer). The current developments in computer conferencing already require a reassessment of the distinctions between organization, meeting, journal and information system. On the other hand, the movement in favour of alternative technology is supported by a multitude of associative activities.

3. Problem complexity : The current rapid growth in the number and complexity of the problems recognized in society has strongly encouraged association amongst those who recognize a particular problem. The problem « territory » has not only grown considerably but it has been fragmented into smaller « lots » (There is plenty of unworked ground for anyone with initiative who wants to « set up shop »). Denial of this complexity by a new system of order would be difficult to render credible.

4. Human and social development needs : The relationship between associative activity and development is not fully understood. It is well recognized that people associate to fulfil needs for « sociability », friendship, etc. In developing areas these needs may be partially met by tribal and related processes; in industrialized countries they are partially met by associations. It has certainly not been accepted that the greater the degree of industrialization the greater the pressure (for need) for associative activity - if this is in fact the case. But even if sociability needs are considered trivial compared to those of development as conventionally conceived, much is made (possibly for public relations purposes) of the importance of the « participation » of associations in support of development programmes (of UN Agencies. UN Years, etc). The fact that much associative activity takes place in response to development problems and needs not recognized by such programmes tends to be considered irrelevant at best, and subversive in other cases. Yet it is the increasing sensitivity to new values, needs, and the changing image of man (5) which is both

stimulated by associative activity and in turn engenders new associative activity whether in response to establishment initiatives or to correct for their inadequacies and blindspots for those of other associations). Such activity constitutes a vehicle for individual and collective fulfillment and provides an important arena for the socialization so necessary for community development at any level. The rise in associative activity is driven by human and social development needs and provides a partial fulfillment of them.

5. Innovation : Although formal establishment structures operate according to a traditional hierarchical groundplan their inadequacies have stimulated a considerable amount of experiment in organization design particularly of an associative variety. The recent rapid rise in the creation of « networks » of all kinds is an example. In many ways the innovative and self-renewing orientation is the essence of associative activity at its best - for, of course, at its worst it engages in sycophantic imitation of formal establishment structures. Such innovation leads to many « hybrid » organizational forms which increase the difficulties of analysis.

Trends and the associative future

Because of space limitations, and since many of these trends have been discussed elsewhere (6, 7, 8, 9) in one form or another, they are listed here with only brief comments :

1. Quantity :

A continuing explosion in the number of associations of all types, whether active, inactive, or « letterhead ». This will be matched by increases in other associative activity which does not result in the formation of (readily countable) associations.

2. Variety :

A proliferation of new varieties of association and associative activity, whether of the grass-roots, self-help or elitist kind. A burgeoning of ideology, culture, sector and technology specific varieties,

3. Rapid evolution :

Rapid response to new issues whether generated by associative processes or external to them. This implies formation of new associative complexes, whether ad hoc or with characteristic life cycles (e.g. south sea bubble, rapidly moribund, etc). The life cycles and communications will be much speeded up (e.g. expansion or defection of members, reorganization, fund reallocation, etc).

4. Intertwining :

The degree of meshing with non-associative structures will increase to the point that the healthy complementarity between the two modes will be openly

accepted (rather than a matter of corridor gossip). Determining where one mode starts and the other ends will be increasingly difficult.

5. Elusiveness:

The above points will together contribute to the elusiveness of associative activity. Vitrally significant linkage patterns will be formed and dissolved within days or even hours leaving little trace. The patterns themselves may be very subtle, particularly if they are designed to metamorphose over time.

6. Technological facilitation:

Developments in the communication and computer fields will facilitate the changes noted above and will provide them with a discipline and precision which has hitherto been lacking in associative activity. This is beautifully illustrated by the current NSF-supported field test of the Electronic Information Exchange System to link some 600 people involved in a rapidly changing mix of groups (10). It constitutes an admirable illustration of the challenge of associative activity to future research. Characteristically, all « secretariat » functions are based on computer files. To what extent do groups « exist » in the coming « paper free » environment?

7. Alternative forms:

With or without technological support, the proliferation of varieties noted above will be accompanied by the emergence of entirely new forms. As intersect organizations or hybrids, these may be especially disruptive of conventional organization categories.

8. Integrative designs:

To match the explosive divergence of forms and interests, new techniques for interlinkage will be found to formulate common causes for whatever period is necessary. In contrast with conventional approaches, these may well counterbalance a variety of « incompatible » perspectives in structures in which the configurative element is vital (11, 37).

9. Resource sharing:

Aside from, and possibly irrespective of, any of the policy linkages noted above, new methods will be found for sharing resources and reducing general overheads (e.g. office space, staff, professional services, pension funds, equipment, etc.). Much more flexible funding and accounting procedures will be developed to match the rapid changes.

10. New associative roles:

The linkage problems noted above will lead, for example, to the multiplication of « network brokers » and related roles. Advice on participation in networks of associative activity will be professionalized.

11. Human and social development:

The wealth of opportunities to participate in or to initiate associative activities will

be seen as essential to human and social development (rather than incidental to them, as at present). They become an essential vehicle of expression and action in both a leisure society and in one whose conventional institutions are faced with rapidly diminishing credibility in a complex problem environment. Associative activity will be seen as generative of the new values by which society is guided. The special « look-out » role for problem-solving diagnosis, solution, experimentation and innovation will be developed.

12. Challenge and identity:

The opportunities discussed above will be seen as a new environment for personal challenge. (Johan Galtung refers to transnational relations as constituting a « sixth continent » for non-territorial activity; its possibilities are largely unexplored and may open up a new frontier). Activity there may become as significant for self-identity as « work ».

13. Polarization and constraints:

It is to be expected that pressures to contain, oppose or eliminate associative activity will be applied wherever possible, and with much more precision and force than at present. This will be justified by demands for proof of effectiveness, such as in relation to currently favoured programmes (e.g. development, etc.). Such political pressures will be partly matched by a recognized need for « intermediate organizations » between the individual and any level of government. Efforts at cooptation of associative activity will increase.

Research and evaluation⁽¹²⁾

Given the evolution of associative activity to the present day, and in the light of the trends suggested above, it is appropriate to examine briefly some aspects of the research approaches to date which are relevant to « international relations » broadly conceived:

1. Descriptive:

The first approach was of course purely descriptive and historical whether prior to 1914-18(13), to 1939-45(14), or up to the late 1960s (14). The latter was stimulated by the legal implications of the United Nations recognition of « international nongovernmental organizations » under its « consultative status » arrangements (Article 71 of the Charter). This avenue has been largely abandoned. Following the creation of the EEC an emphasis was placed on « international pressure groups »(15). This approach has since been developed by specific issue area only.

2. Quantitative:

Under the initiative of Johan Galtung and Paul Smoker, the international Peace Research Institute (Oslo) collected data in 1968-1970 on international NGOs and

their secretaries general, partly as a cross-check on data being published in the *Yearbook of International Organizations* (16) or based-upon it. This data was mainly analyzed by Kjell Skjelsbaek (17). Subsequently, under the initiative of Chad Alger, a data set of international NGOs based on the Yearbook was established at Ohio State University and resulted in further analyses (18). A few similar data sets of this type have given rise to a limited number of papers. A major concern of those cited was to determine the extent to which the international NGOs reflected, and consequently reinforced any imbalance in the nation-state system. Imbalance was deduced from the predominance of North-West memberships and secretariat locations. This approach appears to have been largely abandoned except as a student exercise in data manipulation. The unresolved question is whether such patterns are equivalent to those from analysis of the spread of other artefacts linked to the industrialization process (e.g. telephones, libraries, cinemas) whether between countries or within a country - and, if so, to what extent the value of such artefacts should be criticized.

3. Evaluation and impact:

Despite the above conclusion the number and variety of international NGOs, has continued to increase in both industrialized and developing regions during the 1970s. They became a special focus of newsmedia attention in relation to the UN System as a result of the « NGO Forums » held in parallel with the UN environment, food, woman, habitat and population conferences. This has led to renewed interest in evaluating NGOs and assessing their impact on such occasions, with regard to a specific issue areas or at the field level. There is concern on the part of UN Agencies that with the proliferating variety of associative activities, the number to which they accord attention should be limited (mainly for administrative reasons). The investigations are partly stimulated by interest in the use of NGOs conceived by UN Agency information programmes primarily as a vehicle for the « mobilization of public opinion » (3). The limits of this impact assessment approach have been noted elsewhere (19).

4. Issue areas and classes of organization:

There are continuing attempts to get a conceptual grasp of the maze of associations concerned with particular issues or preoccupations: peace/disarmament, human rights, religious organizations, youth organizations, environment, children, scientific and professional associations, etc. For the purposes of a quick survey, these are « do-able chunks » of associative activity. The research is usually stimulated by current UN interest (e.g. a UN conference or year) and the consequent availability of funding. A specially favoured area is that of labour unions which have been the subject of



extensive (and official) study under the stimulus of the ILO.

5 Networks:

Due to the difficulty of building up an overall picture from associations viewed in isolation, there has been some interest in inter-organizational network analysis as offering a more fertile approach suitable to the quantitative information obtainable on the large amount of associative activity (36). However the emphasis to date has been mainly on interpersonal networks amongst people who may be in organizations. At one level this is stimulated by grass-roots » networking », at another by the need to improve inter-institutional coordination through low-key network building and innovation. Regrettably, the most sophisticated analyses have only been applied to elite networks linking governmental and (multi) national enterprises (20).

6. Grass-roots perspective :

The concern and enthusiasm of individuals have traditionally given rise to voluntary activity which in the 1960s, became significantly oriented to developing country community development programmes, and in the 1970s to community needs in industrialized countries as well. This was partly stimulated by government (e.g. Peace Corps, UN Volunteers) and international volunteer programmes, and partly by a rising sense of the ineffectiveness of organizations (whether governmental or nongovernmental) and the inappropriateness of their action in the light of the need for real people-alternatives. Research on voluntary action has been stimulated by the initiatives of David Norton Smith through the Association of Voluntary Action Scholars (USA), which recently linked with national volunteer centres in a number of countries to form the International Voluntary Action and Voluntary Association Research Organization (21). The socio-anthropological emphasis on « voluntary » has not yet however been related to the other approaches above. On the other hand, Chad Alger has initiated a unique and comprehensive approach to the individual's relationship, through his community, to communities elsewhere, independently of national bottlenecks and filters characteristic of the nation-state model. Johan Galtung, through the UN University project on Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development, is stressing the association, through « dialogue », between people in communities - but de-emphasizing the organizational structure as a distorting factor : association without associations (23).

7. Comment:

(a) Categories and units of analysis:

The proliferation of a rich variety of organizations and quasi-organizations has progressively eroded the value of research based on the conventional categories

(« nongovernmental », « international », etc). And the range of structures has eroded research with, for example, a narrow concept of » membership ». These problems are discussed in the recently, reorganized editions of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* (24). It is not clear what can be usefully counted and how to make the distinctions necessary to match the variety which is now evident.

This problem has been discussed elsewhere (24). It is also clear that elite networks (possibly with an associative function of significance equal to, if not greater than, many formal bodies) escape attention. The tip of the iceberg is signalled, for example, by the Bilderberg Group, the Club of Rome, the Club of Dakar, etc. The problem of associative networks within and between intergovernmental bodies has not received attention. To what extent is the associative activity behind the « Inter-Agency Games » (Vienna, 1979) merely of anecdotal significance, given the problems of inter-agency coordination? Why has the « good » associative activity received all the attention and never been related to the « bad » : trade associations-cum-cartels, intelligence networks, subversive-cum-revolutionary « organizations », international crime « rings » and networks, etc?

Other kinds of elite and semi-elite networks also escape consideration within some larger common framework; for example, those associated with the : international social « jet set », diplomatic corps, « entertainment world », reciprocal membership clubs, press corps, military services, « development set », religious orders, international foundations, secret societies, and various specialized business and professional communities (e.g. banking, oil, diamond trade, commodity markets, foreign exchange dealers). Their associative activity is usually greater than is evident from any body which claims to represent them or through which it is implied that they act. But their function within the global community is unclear, if not severely criticized. Although their activities may be impeded or facilitated by governmental or intergovernmental action, it is of relatively little significance to them. Their networks adapt very successfully to changing circumstances.

A greater sense of the « reality » of global community action can often be obtained from unpublishable anecdotal material concerning the interrelationships of the persons involved rather than from the formal structures and decisions which are the primary concern of research. For example an unprecedented ECOSOC debate and vote to admit an observer from a particular kind of intergovernmental organization is said to have been pushed through solely because the person concerned was rich and agreed to finance a lengthy air excursion for ECOSOC participants on the following day.

To what extent does the current approach to international relations bear a resemblance to the research done on tribal culture (the Maoris, I believe) much admired because of its formal debating and decisionmaking procedure? Only after much research, which treated the procedure as a reality, was it discovered that the visible procedure had a purely ritual function to dramatize for all concerned how the decision had been reached (having been agreed upon prior to the debate by other processes). If this is to some extent true of formal international organizations, what of the associative activity within which they are embedded? How to reconcile the fact that much of what is held to be important to understanding by those within governmental and intergovernmental organizations is classified for in restricted circulation only, with the fact that the majority of research is necessarily based on publicly available material of the kind deliberately designed to reinforce a desirable public image?

(b) Policy implications and purpose :

Given the range of disciplines concerned with the above approaches, and given the variety of institutional and funding opportunities which have oriented the research done, it is not surprising that the overall picture appears very fragmented. In fact it is not clear that there is any trend towards a common framework or a desire for one. Whilst the immediate stimulus for such research is clear (a conference paper, a new international problem topic, etc), the longer term purpose of it is not. Aside from the immediate stimulus, it is not clear why we are trying to ask the questions we ask and who is expected to be affected by any answers. It is not clear that positive or negative conclusions have any policy relevance (beyond legitimating the institutional or disciplinary perspective which occasioned the research). One would be hard put to find any single piece of research on associative activity which had been of significance to intergovernmental thinking on the question, or even, for that matter, on governmental thinking in the vast majority of countries. It is unfortunate that the research that is done is strongly influenced by the priorities of the disciplines used (political science, powerful organizations; sociology, community organizations, etc.). Combined with the simplistic categories, this leads to a narrow focus which disregards other organized activity and relationships as irrelevant, if not suspect. John Galtung, for example, asks whether the legal perspective (so influential in international relations studies) is not in fact « structure blind »? He concludes :

« so let us hope that some of the new forces emerging in the world can lay the ground for a new paradigm combining the actor and structure-oriented perspectives and promoting an international law that

would be human law and not stop at the gates of the state, but bridge the gap between collective and individual actors better than is done today » (25).

To the extent that the future trends identified above are correct, it is questionable whether research as it is currently oriented is capable of apprehending the future usefully. The tendency is to comment upon those elements in the present or the past which have achieved an acceptable degree of visibility and have already necessitated organized responses the relevant disciplines are then called upon to legitimate. Those who would argue that the main contribution of such research is educational should recall that, as in the case of the recently announced failure of UNESCO'S : long-term programme against illiteracy, the percentage of people uninfluenced by such research insights is increasing.

Possible alternative emphases

In the light of the remarks of the previous section, some possible alternative or complementary emphases may be put forward :

1. « Conceptual surface » : A basic problem would seem to be the tendency to focus on some aspects of associative activity only, and to reduce them to a simplistic set of matrix pigeon-holes which are then meaningless both to those involved with the bodies so encoded and to those who otherwise might find it useful to comprehend their interactions with them (*). The matrix also distorts and conceals the pattern of functional relationships between such activities. The terrestrial globe may be used as an analogy for brevity's sake. For what seems to be required is a shift from (a) a focus on fitting, organized activity systematically into the abstract latitude/longitude grid pattern (the matrix) conceived as flat, to (b) a focus on identifying and delineating the unsystematic - land and water masses » which distinguish the different kinds of organized activity disposed around a spherical surface (**). The second focus has « functional roundness » built into it, whereas the first has a crude - flat earth - quality which privileges the central position or orientation perceived by whoever formulates it and lacks functional transition and continuity. The second has the merit of portraying more clearly the functional territory (including the « extra-conceptual » variety) in terms of which different organized activities take place, in a manner which provides those involved with a meaningful map. This should be both integrated into a larger picture and susceptible of elaboration at a more detailed level. The absence of such a representation is currently as damaging to global community at the psycho-social level as would be the absence of the terrestrial maps and

globe to physical communications or to trade and travel to unexplored territory. It both anchors an understanding of integration and explains the futility of certain attempts at communication in the absence of a context which clarifies « distances » (e.g. between preoccupations of the Esquimo and the Congo pygmies). An alternative explanation is that the need at this time is for « road maps » which people can use to travel (according to their perceived needs) and not « traffic models » only meaningful to the few designers of alternative road systems. In any case the designers need the maps in order to communicate effectively rather than arbitrarily, with the road users about their problems, if democratic processes are to be favoured. The problem of producing such a representation is one of design and « goodness of fit » of the concepts with respect to the map elements selected. This is explored elsewhere (30).

2. Integrative perspectives : Much remains to be learnt from the biologists ability to identify and handle conceptually the relationships, synchronically and diachronically, between the multitude of animal and plant species. The concept of an ecosystem has not been used to integrate the relationships of species of organized activity, of which the associative is one « order » perhaps. It would be convenient if this could be related to the conceptual surface discussed in the previous section. Much could also be learnt from the biochemists tolerance of a multitude of enzymes each catalyzing a reaction in a complex pattern of reactions which characterizes life processes. Whether social network analysis will ever develop to the point of being able to map out the equivalent of « food webs » in ecosystems remains to be seen; the techniques are available but neither the interest nor the orientation (1). Somehow the natural sciences have a greater tolerance of variety than the social sciences, which are swamped by it in practice but avoid it in theory, or else respond to it with arguments for the need for a case-by-case approach. This ensures absence of any convergence on a useful overview and facilitates emergence of questionable conclusions.

3. Facilitation and design of alternatives : The major research emphasis touching on associative activity has been concerned to analyse it critically, to evaluate it, or to assess its impact. Very little is concerned with the inherent value of such activity, the necessity for it, and the problems of improving or facilitating it (31) particularly in the light of changing communications technology (10). That it may play a part in organized activity analogous to that of the developing « third world » in the global community has not been considered. In the latter case the challenge is to find ways of overcoming current inadequacies, not to multiply self-satisfied studies attesting to such weak-

nesses. Current Investigations, somewhat beyond the pale of the social sciences, on the role of associations in the new (anticipatory) democracies of the future (32), need to be related to present preoccupations, particularly in the light of the rapidly eroding credibility of the existing institutions which have received so much research attention in the past. There is also a need for research to clarify possibilities for design of alternative styles of organization (33), organizational hybrids (34), tensed networks (35) tensegrity organizations (33), etc. It is noteworthy that it is questionable whether any organizational innovation touching on international relations has emerged from research, rather than from the insights of practitioners.

4. Role of actors : There is a strange tendency in international relations to treat organizations solely from an instrumental point of view in terms of their significance in acting on the problems formally defined as falling within their (possibly self-selected) mandate. This is particularly unfortunate in the case of associative activity which may well offer one of the few means for people or groups to express their attitudes, irrespective of whether this leads to « significant » action. The effectiveness of associations cannot then be measured in terms of impact, but requires a new kind of attention to the inherent value of their existence in relation to social development. It needs to be demonstrated that they do not have to engage in development programmes to prove their significance to external observers. The continuing creation of such bodies constitutes (and is an indicator of) social development for those who participate in them or instigate new ones. Whether they are instrumentally productive or counter-productive is another matter, often of secondary importance.

Naturally each organization type has a vested interest in generating information (and promoting research) to demonstrate its unique role. This is often achieved by denigrating organizations of other types and emphasizing (sycophantic) links to organizations perceived as higher in the pecking order. The resulting pattern of information and research reinforces the blocked situation with which many are familiar. It would be useful to experiment with confrontations between the varieties of organizational perspectives using an adaptation of techniques for small group

(*) Chad Algar argues that - people need maps that facilitate wider participation - and has made an interesting effort to move in this direction (see:

« The organizational context of development: illuminating paths for wider participation », *Transnational Associations*, 31, 1979, 4, pp 130-138). His use of the matrix, comprehensive though it aims to be, still suffers from the basic difficulties discussed here.

(**) This analogy is explored in much greater detail elsewhere (see: A J N Judge, « The territory construed as a map », unpublished paper, 1979).

sensitivity training (36). The pre-logical, temperamental biases need to be played through supportively as is done in psychodrama and role reversal techniques, for example. Only in this way could the limitations of the current sterile dynamics be recognized and overcome. Perspectives which could be so represented include : UN agency, regional IGO, high status INGO, low status INGO, multinational corporation, political scientist, sociologist, developing country delegate, etc. The method needs to be developed and the need to incorporate sub-perspectives explored (e.g. from within a complex UN agency).

Further effort is required to explode the myth of « disinterested objective research ». Researchers cannot assume a

status of » invisible conceptual Martians ». They are not non-participants as the exercise above would quickly show. It is incredible that international relations researchers can ignore or deny the significance of associative activity, and yet be quite capable of being highly committed to a programme of action (reflecting this same attitude! through some international association or network.

Conclusions

This paper suffers from having dealt too briefly with points which merit more lengthy supporting arguments. The basic concern is with the generation of research which will lead to an understanding of associative activity which would be

meaningful and useful outside the individual schools of thought of the international relations community. The imbalanced focus on one half of the dichotomy formal/governmental versus informal/nongovernmental has had its day.

The questions are larger than the framework we provide. The fact that it is possible to get locked into such patterns of thought, whether in research or practice, indicates that the roles of researchers and practitioners need to be considered in relation to one another. It is we who generate and maintain the patterns of sterile blockages to change; we are the problem. The problems we perceive « out there » are a consequence of our action, inaction or way of thinking (1).

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LE PALAIS DES CONGRES DE PARIS REÇOIT L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES PALAIS DE CONGRES



De g. à dr. : M. Hoefliger (secrétaire-général); M. Van Dor Staay (vice-président); M. Serrano (direction du Tourisme français); M. Arrighi de Casanova (Président-Directeur Général du Palais des Congrès de Paris); M. Ariant (président), M. Broms; M. Fiaberg (trésorier).

C'est au Palais des Congrès de Paris que s'est tenue, du 23 au 25 avril 1979, la 21^e Assemblée Générale de l'AIPC.

L'AIPC fondée en 1958, regroupe 49 Palais des Congrès d'Europe, d'Afrique, d'Amérique du Sud et d'Asie. Les grands congrès se tiennent successivement dans des pays différents et tout échange d'information est bénéfique tant aux organisateurs qu'aux Palais des Congrès et aux villes qui bénéficient des retombées économiques de cette nouvelle forme d'industrie.

Cette rencontre traditionnellement fixée au printemps, allie travaux et détente. Elle permet aux membres de l'AIPC de confronter les problèmes qui leur sont communs dans des domaines aussi divers que la technologie, la gestion et la commercialisation.



Cocktail de bienvenue au 33^{ème} étage de l'hôtel Concorde La Fayette.

Au cours de l'Assemblée Générale statutaire, les délégués ont pu assister à un « speaker's corner » sur l'Optimisation de la gestion d'un Palais des Congrès.

Un exposé sur l'Utilisation de la Vidéo dans les Palais de Congrès a précédé la visite des installations de Cip-Vidéo et une démonstration Eidophor dans l'Auditorium.

Les membres de l'AIPC ont procédé au renouvellement du comité directeur :

Président : M. LAGEIRSE, directeur du Service National des Congrès et Administrateur du Palais des Congrès de Bruxelles

Vice-Président : M. VAN DER STAAY, directeur du Palais des Congrès de la Haye



A gauche : M. Lageirse, directeur du Palais des Congrès de Bruxelles, élu Président de l'AIPC.

Secrétaire- : M. DELOBEL, directeur du Palais des Général Congrès de Versailles

Trésorier : M. FIELBERG, directeur du Kongresshalle de Berlin

Membres : M. MILLER, directeur du Palais des Congrès de Wembley
M. PAYE, directeur du Centre International d'Echanges de Dakar.

Les Palais des Congrès de Manille, Cuba, Jérusalem et ICC Berlin ont été admis comme membres de l'AIPC.

Une excursion en Ile de France, une soirée bien parisienne à l'Alcazar, un dîner aux chandelles au Palais des Congrès de Versailles se sont déroulés dans une atmosphère gaie et amicale.

La prochaine Assemblée Générale se tiendra à Berlin en 1980.



LE COMITÉ PARISIEN DES CONGRES

Le Comité Parisien des congrès a apporté sa contribution au bon déroulement de cette manifestation que notre capitale était heureuse de recevoir.

Le Comité, qui est le service des congrès de la Ville de Paris, a souhaité que les dirigeants membres de l'A.I.P.C. aient l'occasion, durant leur séjour parisien, d'assister à une soirée bien parisienne, gaie, enlevée et de bon aloi, comme Paris s'enorgueillit d'en offrir beaucoup dans les nombreux établissements, de réputation mondiale, dont elle a le bonheur d'être dotée.

Cette soirée se déroula à l'ALCAZAR de PARIS. Elle fut en tous points, grâce à l'intervention et la complicité amicales de son Président, Monsieur François V1CENTE, parfaitement réussie.

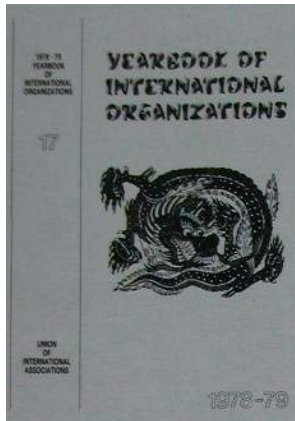
Nos amis assistèrent à un excellent spectacle, léger et impertinent, d'inspiration très parisienne, au rythme endiablé, qui leur offrit le moyen de se détendre durant quelques heures.

Permettre justement aux délégués des très nombreux congrès qui se tiennent chaque année dans notre capitale de

connaître, en peu de temps, les côtés les plus séduisants de la vie parisienne, est l'une des tâches qui incombent au Comité Parisien des Congrès.

Il s'en acquitte avec la collaboration active des professionnels parisiens et

grammes sociaux, les visites, les soirées de prestige ou de détente offerts à nos amis étrangers, dans le cadre de la tenue de leur congrès, soient de grande qualité et concourent ainsi à faire de Paris une capitale privilégiée de rencontres internationales.



5th SUPPLEMENT Changes of address and/ or name

5eme SUPPLEMENT Changements d'adresse et/ ou de nom

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

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

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

- 1° **The name(s) of organizations :** The names are given below in English and French. Where names in other languages have been modified, they will also be found. If they are not there, such names have not been changed. Such changes are given immediately after the entry number in the Yearbook and preceded by : « name » or « name and address ».
- 2° **The addresses of organizations :** The new address is given in the place of the old. When there are several addresses for the same organization, those which do not change are indicated by « same address as before », or « no change ». The indication « Last known location » followed by the name of a city indicates that the address mentioned in the Yearbook is no longer valid and that efforts are being made to locate the new address.
- 3° **Names of Secretaries General** (SG), Presidents (Prés) recently nominated.
- 4° **Dissolved organizations** and those which are provisionally dormant are appropriately indicated.

B 1450 **International Executive Service Corps (IESC)**
Prés Frank Pace Jr. 622 Third Ave. New York NY 10017. USA. T. (212) 4906300

B 1492 **International Pinball Association (IPA)**
Last known address : Washington. USA.

B 1626 **International League of Professional Baseball Clubs**
Prés Roy Jackson. PO Box 530, Paoli PA 19301. USA. T. (215) 647 5295.

B 1533 **El Toro International Yacht Racing Association (ETIYRA)**
400 Estudillo. San Leandro CA 94577. USA. T. 357 1634.

B 1568 **International Franchised Dealers Association (IFDA)**
Exec Dir Garis F Distelhorst. 1730 Pennsylvania Ave NW. Washington DC 20006. USA. T. (202) 7850500

B 1574 **International Committee against Mental Illness**
Comité international contre la maladie mentale
40 E 69th Street. New York NY 10021. USA.

B1579 **Association of World Trade Chamber Executives (AWTCE)**
Sec Alfred D Payne. 65 Liberty Street. New York NY 10005. USA

B 1588 **(new name and new address) International Institute for Lath and Plaster**
9911 Inglewood Avenue, Suite 205, Inglewood CA 90301. USA.

B 1613 **Student Advisory Committee on International Affairs**
Last known location : Washington. DC. USA.

B 1623 **Town Affiliation Association of the United States**
c/o Sister Cities International. Suite 424-426, 1625 Eye Street NW. Washington DC 20006. USA. T. (202) 293 5504.

B 1633 **Farmers and World Affairs (FWA)**
202 High Street. Cheestertown MO 21620. USA. T. (609) 963 0903.

B 1668 **International Academy of Preventive Medicine (IAPM)**
Exec Dir Joseph A Noweff. 10409 Town and Country Way, Suite 200. Houston TX 77024. USA. T. (713) 468 7851

B 1680 (new President) ERANOS Foundation Fondation ERANOS Prés Rodolfo Ritsma (same address as before). B 1690 International Thespian Society (ITS) Exec Sec-Tress Ronald L Longstreth. 3368 Central Parkway, Cincinnati OH 45225. USA. T. (513) 556 1996. B 1724j Japan PEACE Research Group (JPRG) Nippon Heiwa Kenkyu Kondankai Contact Prof Yoshiyazu Sakamoto. Faculty of Law. University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Nonao, Bunkyo-ku. Tokyo 113. Japan. B 1729f Hessen Foundation for Peace and Conflict Research Hessische Stiftung für Friedens- und Konfliktforschung (HSFK) Director Dr Reiner Steinweg. Leimernode 29. D-6000 Frankfurt 1, Germany FR B 1747 International Council of Marine Industry Associations (ICOMIA) Conseil international des associations des industries nautiques Last known location : London, UK. B 1757 International Builders Exchange Executives (IBEE) Sec John A Boll. 1351 E Jefferson Ave. Detroit MI 48107. USA. T. (313) 5500. B 1760 Organisation for Cooperative Consumer Policy Last known location : Paris, France. B 1768 John S Cohen Foundation Last known location : London, UK. B 1769 International Shipmasters Association of the Great Lakes (ISMA) Sec Roman T Keenen. 1550 Union Commerce Bldg. Cleveland OH 44115. USA.T. (216) 861 4533. B 1784 International Taxicab Association (ITA) Exec Vice-Pres Richard V Gallagher, 11 300 Rockville Pike. Rockville MD 20852. USA. T. (301) 881 1333. B 1788 Earthwatch (USA) Prés Brian Rosborough, 68 Leonard Street, Belmont MA 02178, USA. T. (617) 4893030. B 1806 International Franchise Association (IFA) Suite 600W. 7315 Wisconsin Avenue. Washington DC 20014. USA. T. (301) 652 6270. B 1813 International Esperanto Institute (IEI) Riouwstraat 172, 2555 H W Den Haag, Netherlands. B 1817 International Livestock Brand Conference Vice-Pres Wilma Russell. Department of Agriculture. 635 Capitol SI NE Salem OR 97310. USA. B 1820 Jack and Michael Morrison Charitable Foundation Last known address : London, UK B 1833 Battery Council International Exec Sec Charles R Hockenberry. 111 E Wacker Dr. Chicago IL 60601. USA.T. (312) 6446610. B 1846 Specialty Advertising Association International (SAAI) Prés Robert C Rollings, c/o Richard Ebel. One Crossroad of Commerce. Rolling Meadows IL 60008. USA. T. (312) 2596010. B 1871 International Mail Dealers Association (IMDA) Contact Joseph H Belfort. 323 S Franklin. Suite 804. Chicago IL 60606. USA. T. (312) 341 9843. B 1875 International Claim Association (KA) Sec Alfred S. Hammond. c/o State Mutual Life Assurance Co of America. 440 Lincoln Street. Worcester MA 01605. USA.T. (617)8521000. B 1880f International Foundation for Telemetering Sec-Tress Hugh Pruss. 21301 Ventura Blvd. Suite 1001. Woodland Hills. CA91364. USA. B 1905 International Snowmobile Industry Association (ISA) Pres M B Doyle, 1800 M Street NW. Washington DC 20036. USA. T. (202) 331 8484. B 1906 International Federation of Editors-in-Chief Federation internationale des rédacteurs en chef (FIREC) B 1927f Volkswagen Foundation Stiftung Volkswagen Contact Sabine Jeratsch. Postfach 81 05 09. D-3000 Hannover 81. Germany FR T (0511) 8381 Tx 9-22965	B 1940j Latin American Institute of International Relations Instituto Latinoamericano de Relaciones Internacionales (ILARI) B 1978 Zippy Collectors Club International (ZCCI) 132 Bristol-Oxford Valley Rd, Langdorne PA 19017. USA. B 1990 International Ilawarra Association (IIA) Exec Sec Harry Clamplitt. 1722 JJ S Glenstone Ave Springfield MO 65804. USA. B 1991 International Union of African Journalists Registered Office 2 Bd du Bois-le-Prette, F-75017 Paris. France. B 1992 Bread for the World (BFW) 4600 N Kilpatrick Ave. Chicago IL 60630. USA. B 2017 (new name) Praemium Erasmianum Foundation Sec Mrs T Kirchheiner. Jan van Goyenkade 5. Amsterdam Netherlands T. 76 02 22. B 2028 International Society of Bible Collectors (ISBC) Prés Arnold D Ehler. PO Box 2485. El Cajon CA 92021. USA. T. (714) 772 4598 B 2029j Research Policy Program Forskningspolitiska Programmet Magistratsvagen 55 N. III. S-222 44 Lund. Sweden. B 2032 International Union United Plant Guard Workers of America (UPGWA) Prés James C McGahey. 25510 Kelly. Roseville MI 48066. USA. B 2044J Italian Institute of Polemology and Conflict Research Istituto Italiano di Polemologia e di Ricerchi sui Conflitti Last known location : Milano. Italy. B 2050J Institute of War and Peace Studies Last known location : New York. USA B 2051 Full Gospel Business Men's Fellowship International (FGBMR) Prés Demos Shakarian. PO Box 5050. Coasta Mesa CA 92626. USA. T. (714) 751 3900. B 2084 American International Marchigiana Society (AIMS) POBox 368. Lindale TX 75771. USA.T. (612) 6362444. B 2089 Affiliated Advertising Agencies International (AAAI) Pres John L DelMar. 13693 E Liff Ave. Denver CO 80232. USA. T. (303) 7501231. B 2180 European Federation of the Associations of Teachers for the Deaf Federation européenne des associations de professeurs de déficients auditifs Last known location : Brussels, Belgium. B 2181 French Institute of Polemology Institut français de polemologie Last known location : Paris, France. B 2187 International Latin Federation of Barristers and Lawyers Federation internationale latine des juristes et avocats. Last known location : Verneuil sur Seine. France. B 2250 International Committee of the Fourth International Last known location : London, UK. B 2319d North European Management Institute (NEMI) No longer operation B 2333d European Unit Load Council B 2385 International Understanding through Tourism Last known address: Brussels, Belgium B 2416 (new name) Association of Europe-Third World Press Association de la presse Europe - Tiers monde (APEA) SG Albert Franck. International Press Centre. Bd Charlemagne 1. B 1040 Brussels, Belgium. B 2423f Foundation for International Cooperation of the Medical Sciences Scientific Office Europe J V Nassastraat 80. PO Box 9058. NL-Den B 2428fq United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (UNH+HSF) Fondation des Nations Unies pour l'habitat et les établissements humains Admin Director César Quintana, PO Box 30030. Nairobi. Kenya. T 332383. A 2433 International Scientific Commission on the Family (ICOFA) Commission internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la famille (COMIFA)
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B 2463 World Council of Christians (WCC) PO Box 428 Flushing NY 11352. USA	B 2822 European Council of Young Farmers - CEJA - Entente Committee Conseil européen des jeunes agriculteurs Comité d'entente (CEJA) 23/25 rue de la Science, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium T. 2303945
B 2474 International Criminal Justice Association (ICJA) Exec Vice-Pres Robert E. Baker, 162-15 Highland Ave, Jamaica NY 11432. USA T. (212)5234876	B 2933 Liberal Youth Movement of the European Community (LYMEC) Mouvement de la jeunesse libérale de la Communauté européenne Last known location : Paris, France.
B 2509 International Platform Association (IPA) 2584 Berkshire Rd. Cleveland Heights OH 44106. USA.	B 2946 Medical Press Committee of the European Community
B 2514 International Halfway House Association (IHA) Pres E B Handerson. 2525 Victory Pky. Suite 101, Cincinnati OH 45206. USA T (513) 221 3250	Comité européen de la presse médicale Last known location : Paris, France.
B 2584 Agricultural Development Council Last known location : New York. USA.	B 3014 European Interprofessional Committee for the Intellectual Professions
B 2614 International Society of Weekly Newspaper Editors Exec Sec-Treas Irvan J Kummerfeldt, Department of Journalism, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb IL 60115, USA. T. (815) 753 1925.	Comité interprofessionnel européen des professions intellectuelles (CIEPI) Last known location: Paris, France
B 2636 World Council of Clergymen (WCC) PO Box 428, Flushing NY 11352. USA.	B 3037 International Association of Financial Planners (IAFP) Exec Dir Fred S Harris, 2150 Parklake Dr N.E. Atlanta GA 30345 USA T (404) 934 0533.
B 2638 International Conrad Society (ICS) Pres Edmund A Bujarski Piv O. Box 8287. University Station, Austin TX 78712. USA. T. (512) 458 1244.	B 3053 Pan-American Coffee Bureau (PAC8) Bureau panaméricain du café. Exec Dir Kenneth W Burgess. 135 Sixth Ave. New York NY 10003 USA T. (212) 4898050.
B 2639g International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT (IIC) Centre du commerce international CNUCED/GATT 4 route des Morillons, PO Box 30, CH-1211 Genève 21, Switzerland. T, 9661 11. Tx 28 90 52 ITC - CH.	B 3074 Netherlands Universities Foundation for international Co-operation (NUFFIC) Fondation des universités néerlandaises pour la coopération internationale Badhuisweg 251, PO Box 90734, 2506 LS Den Haag Netherlands T 574201. B 3089 International Association of Chronometry Association internationale de chronométrie. Last known location: Lausanne, Switzerland B 3159 Union of Alliances Française Union des Alliances françaises c/o Alliance française. 101 Bd Raspail, F-75006 Paris, France.
B 2653 Population Crisis Committee Comité de la crise démographique Contact: Mrs Robin C Duke. 30 W 54th Street. Suite 922. New York NY 10019. USA. T. (212) 5822220.	B 3179 Scandinavian Cancer Union Union scandinave contre le cancer
B 2669 International Marketing Public Relations and Advertising Consultants (IMPA)	Nordel. c/o ELSAM. Skærbaek. DK-7000 Fredencia, Denmark.
B 2681 Foundation Paul-Henri Spaak Last known location : Kraainem, Belgium.	B 3188 Nordic Council of the International Good Templar Youth Federation (Nordgu)
B 2695 International Childbirth Education Association (ICEA) Pres Jerrie Bolane R N. One San Gabriel Dr. Rochester NY 14610. USA. T. (716) 2447215.	Conseil nordique de la Fédération internationale de jeunes bons templiers Last known location : Koping, Sweden.
B 2712 International Union of Dog-Clubs Last known location : Chemex. Switzerland.	B 3198 (new name and new address) European Institute for Ecology Institut européen d'écologie BP 4019, F-57040 Metz CEDEX, France. T 754114.
B 2752 Pan American Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences Center (CEPIS) Odyer A Sperandio, Centre Panamericano de Ingeniera. c/o Organiza- cion Panamericana de la Salud, Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana, Los Cedros 269. San Isidro. O Casilla 2117, Lima 27, Peru.	63199 Scandinavian Society for the Study of Diabetes Société scandinave pour l'étude du diabète. Prés Hans K Akerblom. Department of Pediatrics, University of Oulu. SF-90220 Oulu 22, Finland.
B 2783 International Committee of the Left for Peace in the Middle East Comité international de la gauche pour la paix au Moyen-Orient Last known location : Paris, France.	B 3269 International Communications Association (ICA) Exec Sec Roger C Aude. Box 836. Bellaire TX 77401, USA. T. (713) 666 3069.
B 2787 World Federation of Rose Societies Contact Prof S Cywes. Institute of Child Health, Red Cross Children's Hospital. 7700 Rondebosch CP. S Africa.	B 3304g Supreme Council for Sport in Africa Conseil supérieur pour le sport en Afrique (CSSA) SG J C Canga. BP 1363. Yaounde, Cameroun. T. 22 27 11 C. SOPAFRIC. Yaounde.
B 2797 International University Contact for Management Education (IUC) Last known location : Amsterdam, Netherlands.	B 3328 International Association of Pupil Personnel Workers (IAPPW) Tress Paul E Fogle, Rte 3, Box 142, Middletown MO 21769. USA. T. (301) 371 6466.
3 2823 Council for Education in World Citizenship	B 3353 International Committee of Experts for the Campaign against Neo-Nazism Comité international d'experts pour la lutte contre le neo-naïisme Last known location : Brussels. Belgium.
B 2825 International Material Management Society (IMMS) Exec Dir Paul Pierpoint, Monroe Complex. 2520 Mosside Blvd. Monroe-ville PA 15146. USA. T. (412) 3726305.	B 3366 International Association of Business Communicators (IABC) Exec Dir John Bailey. 870 Market Street. Suite 469. San Francisco CA 94102. USA.
B 2845 Joint Committee of Nordic Employers' Associations Commission cooperative des employeurs nordiques - Nordiska Handelsarbetsg ivare - Foreningarna Samarbetskommitté (NHS) Last known location : Stockholm. Sweden.	B 3405 Christian Michelsen Institute for Science and Intellectual Freedom Christian Michelsens Institut for Videnskap og Andsfrihet (CMI) Chr Michelsen Institute, Fantoftvegen 38. NZK-5036 Fantoft. Norway. T. (475)284410. C. DERAP.
B 2885 International Council of Shopping Centers (ICSC) Contact Donald J Pelicano. 665 5th Ave. New York NY 10022. USA. T. (212)421 8181.	B 3449 Lund University Department of Peace and Conflict Research Ardelningen for Freds- och Konfliktforskning vid Lunds Universitet Megle Store Kyrkogata 12B. S 223 50 Lund. Sweden.
B 2895 Latin American Solidarity Organization Organisation pour la solidarité d'Amérique latine Last known location : La Habana, Cuba.	B 3459 East-West Center Pres Dr Everett Kleinjans. 1777 East-West Road. Honolulu HI 96848, USA. C. EASWESCN. TX 7430331.
B 2003 Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC) Secretariat not located.	B 3465 World Association for the Struggle Against Hunger Association mondiale de lutte contre la faim (ASCOFAM) Last known location: Neuilly sur Seine, France

- B 3470 International Federation of l'Arche
- B 3622 European Union of Hide and Skin Merchants
Union européenne des négociants en cuirs et peaux bruts (UENCPB)
2 rue de Viarmes, F-75014 Paris CEDEX 01, France.
- B 3650 International Science Writers Association (ISWA)
Association internationale des écrivains scientifiques

Pres Fred Poland, 2021 Atwater Avenue. Apt 414, Montreal PO H3H 2P2.
Vice-Pres (same name and same address as before)
- B 3664 Caravan of East and West
Caravane de l'Orient et de l'Occident
132 E 65th Street. New York NY 10021, USA.
- B 3743 International Federation of Variety Artists (IFVA)
Federation internationale des artistes de variétés
SG Ferald Crossdell, 30 Thayer Street, London W1M 5LJ, UK. T
487 4699. C. Fiacable, London.
- B 3756 International Association for Patristics Studies
Association internationale d'études patristiques (AIEP)
SG Luc Verheisen. Bibliothèque d'histoire des religions. Université de
Paris-Sorbonne, 1 rue Victor-Cousin, F-75005 Paris, France.
Treas Mlle M.L. Guillaumin. 85 rue Saint-Dominique. F-75007 Paris
France.
- B 3756 International Office of Bibliography
Office international de bibliographie
Director G. Lorphevre. 696 Chaussée de Louvain, B-1030 Brussels. Bel-
gium.
- B 3817 Latin Union
Union latine
SG Pierre Cabanes. 8 rue de Lamballe. F-75016 Paris. France, T
527 26 97
- B 3831 International Diving Committee
Comité international des plongeurs
Last known location : Antwerpen, Belgium.
- B 3860 Intergovernmental Documentation Centre on Housing and Environ-
ment for the Countries of the United Nations Economie Commission for Europe
(IDCHEC)
Centre intergouvernemental de documentation sur l'habitat et l'
environnement
pour les pays de la Commission économique pour l'Europe des Nations
Unies

(CIDHEC)
Last known location : Neuilly-sur-Seine. France.
- B 3872 European Committee of Private Hospitals
Comité européen de l'hospitalisation privée (CEHP)
Sec Henri Anrys, avenue des Gerfauts 10. B-1170 Brussels. Belgium.
- Registered Office 8 rue Serret, F-75015 Paris, France.
- B 3475j Committee for Environmental Information
560 Trinity. St Luis MO 63130. USA
- B 3478 Industrial Graphics International (IGI)
Exec Dir Mary Jane Hearn, PO Box 4046. Huntsville AL 35802. USA. T
(205)876 4424
- B 3479 International Sound Foundation
Pres-Founder H M James, PO Box 39, Port Moody. BC. Canada. T.
(604) 461 2182.
- B 3499 International Foodservice Manufacturers Association (IFMA)
Chairman Walter A Hagen, 875 N Michigan Ave. Suite 3450. Chicago IL
60611. USA. T. (312) 944 3838 Pres Michael J Licata. same address
- B 3509 World Endodontics Confederation
Confederation mondiale d'endodontique

Last known location: London, UK
- B 3529 School of Philosophy
- B 3547 World Goodwill
Int Headquarters Suite 54, 3 Whitehall Court. London SW1A 2EF. UK. T.
8394512-8394513.
- B 3556 International Magnesium Association
c/o Bell Publicom. 1406 Third National Bldg, Dayton OH 45402. USA. T.
(513) 2230419.
- B 3587 International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions
(IAAPA)
Exec Vice-Pres Robert H Blundred. 7222 W Cermak Rd. Suite 303. North
Riverside IL 60546. USA. T. (312) 442 5866.
- B 3597 International Union of Elevator Constructors (IUEC)

Last known location: Philadelphia, USA
- B 3613 Foundation for Theological Education in Southeast Asia

Last known location: Princeton, USA
- B 3616 International Defenders of Animals (IDA)
Prés Virginia Gillias. 2524 W Third Ave. Box 2761. Palm Springs Mile. Hia-
leath FL 33012. USA. T. (305) 888 6501.



Le Palais des Congrès de Bruxelles. Photo : Congrès - Herleven.



INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

19 EDITION

1979

Les informations faisant l'objet de cette rubrique constituent les suppléments au «Annual International Congress Calendar» 19e édition, 1979

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

5e Supplément

- 1979 Jun 2 Paris
(France)
Int Fédération of Aero-Philatelic Societies. 19th Congress and annual general meeting. (YB n° A 1848)
FISA, Secretary General, Kurt Dahmann, Fuggerstrasse 38, D-1000 Berlin 30.
- 1979 Jun 2-5 Berlin (West)
Int Tooling Association. Congress. P : 300.
AMK Berlin, Postfach 191740, D-1000 Berlin 19
- 1979 Jun 4-9 Trieste (Italy)
Int Workshop Conference : Image processing in astronomy. P : 100.
G. Sedmak, Osservatorio Astronomico, Via Tiepolo II, I-34131 Trieste, IT.
- 1979 Jun 4-8 Waterloo (Canada)
Int Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics. Symposium on structural control. P : inv. (YB n° A 2788)
Prof HHE Lepholtz, Dean, Faculty of Engineering, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont, Canada N2L 3G1.
- 1979 Jun 4-9 Jaca Huesca, (Spain)
10th Int Seminar on Theoretical Physics : Quantum chromodynamics.
R. Tarrach, Faculty of Physics, University of Barcelona, Diagonal 647, Barcelona 28, ES.
- 1979 Jun 5-8 Torquay (UK)
Institute of Information Scientists. Int conference on future trends and impact of information technology-towards 2001.
US, L.J. Allen, Beechams Pharmaceuticals Res. Div., Cold Harbour Road, The Pinacles, Harlow, Essex, UK.
- 1979 Jun 5-9 Paris (France)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations 1st Session inter-governmental committee for physical education and sport. P : 200. (YB n° A 3383)
B Gromov, Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris.
- 1979 Jun 7-26 Tokyo (Japan)
education and communication in family planning.
JOICFP, 6th Fl., Hoken Kaikan Bektan, 1-1 Sadohara-Cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162.
- 1979 Jun 8-9 Zadar (Yugoslavia)
4th Int Conference on bio-impedance.
G. Pallotti, Institute of Physics, Via Imerio 46, I-40126 Bologna IT.
- 1979 Jun 8-10 Akron (OH, USA)
Int Society for the History of Behavioral Sciences. 11th Annual Chiron meeting.
Dr J A Popplestone, Archives of the History of American Psychology, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325

This calendar is a monthly supplement to information listed in the «Annual International Congress Calendar» 19th edition 1979

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

5th Supplement

- 1979 Jun 10-12 Vienna (Austria)
European glass container manufacturers committee : Meeting. P : 70. (YB n° B 0772)
Dennis Rider, EGCMC, Portland Place, 19, London W1, UK.
- 1979 Jun 10-13 St Louis (MO, USA)
Int Union of Food Science and Technology/Institute of Food Technologists, USA. Symposium : Water activity - Stability relations. (YB n° A 1610)
USDA Western Regional Research Centre, 800 Buchanan Street Berkeley, CA 94710, USA.
- 1979 Jun 10-13 Wellesley (MA, USA)
154th Meeting of American Astronomical Society
R. Novick, Dept. of Physics, Columbia University, 538 West 120th Street New York, NY 10027, USA.
- 1979 Jun 11-13 Paris (France)
Int tele-info conference. P : 500.
Association Française pour la Cybernétique Economique et Technique, 156 Bg Pereire, F-75017 Paris.
- 1979 Jun 11-13 Zurich (Switzerland)
UNIDO. Global meeting on industrial development banking in the 1980s. P : 330-400. (YB n° B 3386)
PO Box 707, A-1011 Vienna.
- 1979 Jun 11-14 Nairobi (Kenya)
World Meteorological Organization. Seminar on the mathematical model of the Upper Nile Basin. (YB n° A 3556)
WMO, CPS, CH-1211 Geneva 20.
- 1979 Jun 11-15 Madrid (Spain)
Council of Europe, 3e Séminaire Interdisciplinaire européen : Les systèmes d'information pour l'aménagement du territoire.
Avenue de l'Europe, F-67006 Strasbourg cedex.
- 1979 Jun 11-15 Paris(France)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/World Intellectual Property Organization. Committee of governmental experts on the implementation of the satellite convention. P : 120. (YB n° A 3353/A 3535)
M. C. Dock, Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris.
- 1979 Jun 11-22 Potsdam (German Dem Rep)
World Meteorological Organization. Intercomparison of European-based Dobson spectrophotometers. 2nd phase. (YB n° A 3556)
WMO, CPS, CH-1211 Geneva 20

1979 Jun 11-12 Int Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics/Int Centre for Mechanical Sciences. Symposium : Computational Complexity, P : inv. <i>Prof CGSM Bianchi, Palazzo del Torsò, Piazza Garibaldi 18, I-33100 Udine, Italy</i>	Udine (Italy)	in 1979 Jul 2-7 (South) World University/United Poëble Laureate Int 32nd Annual WU conference and 4th world congress of poets. <i>Organizing Committee, CPO Box 2147, Seoul</i>	Seoul (Korea)
1979 Jun 13 Int Union of Food Science and Technology/Centre de Recherches pour le Développement Int (Canada). Colloque : Polyphenols in cereals and vegetables (YB n° A 1610) USDA Western Regional Research Center, 800 Buchanan Street, Berkeley, CA 94710, USA	St Louis (MO, USA)	• 1979 Jul 2-13 Advanced study institute on factors influencing urban design. , <i>Dr P. Lanconete, Expansion Dept UCL, avenue G Lomaire 13, B-1348 Louvain la Neuve.</i>	Louvain la Neuve (Belgium)
1979 Jun 17-23 Symposium on permeability and groundwater contaminant transport. <i>Miss Louise Wehr, ASTM, 1916 Race St. Philadelphia, USA</i>	Philadelphia (PA, USA)	1979 Jul 2-13 European Commission of Human Rights. 139th Session. 0437) Conseil de l'Europe, avenue de l'Europe, F-67006 Strasbourg cedex.	Strasbourg (France)
1979 Jun 18-20 4th Int Symposium on Ultrasonic Imaging and Tissue Characterization. <i>M. Liner, Materials Building, Room A 366, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, DC 20234, USA</i>	Gaithersburg, (MO, USA)	1979 Jul 2-13 (Italy) Int Centre for Mechanical Sciences. Symposium : Multi-User Communications, P : inv. <i>Prof Bianchi CISM, Palazzo del Torsò, Piazza Garibaldi 18, I-33100 Udine, Italy.</i>	Udine (YB n° B 0276)
1979 Jun 18-20 Unesco, Special Committee against apartheid, Int seminar on children under apartheid. <i>Place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris.</i>	Paris (France)	1979 Jul 2-Aug 7 Association of Partially or Wholly French-Language Universities. Institut int de linguistique colloque : L'héritage linguistique arabe. <i>AUPELF, Université de Montréal, BP 6128, Montréal, Canada H3C 3J7.</i>	Tunis (Tunisia)
1979 Jun 18-22 UN Economic Commission for Europe. Seminar on integrated physical socio-economic and environmental planning. (YB n° B 4176) UN ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.	Bergen (Norway)	1979 Jul 3-6 Int conference on environmental forces on engineering structures. <i>ICEFES Secrétariat 125 High Street Southampton SO10AA, UK.</i>	London (UK)
1979 Jun 19-21 3rd European nutrition conference. 3rd European Nutrition conference, c/o RESO Congress Service, S-10524 Stockholm.	Uppsala (Sweden)	1979 Jul 3-6 Int Topical conference on pulsed electron and ion beams research and technology <i>V. Mimov, Nuclear Physics Institute, Novosibirsk 630090, USSR</i>	Novosibirsk (USSR)
1979 Jun 20-22 European Cattle and Meat Trade Union. Int congress. P : 200. <i>Kr. Rudolf Karasek, Bundesgremium des Viehandels, Bauernmarkt 13.A-Vienna 1010.</i>	Vienna (Austria)	in 1979 Jul 5-14 Int Bureau of Education : 37th Session Int conference on education. P : 500. 1427) <i>IBE, Palais Wilson, CH-1211 Geneva 14.</i>	Geneva (Switzerland)
1979 Jun 21-24 Conference Permanente des Organisations Atlantiques. Conference, c/o North Atlantic Assembly, Place du Petit Sablon 3, B-1000 Brussels.	Berlin (West)	1979 Jul 8-13 5th Int conference on wind engineering. <i>Dr J E Cermak, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523, USA.</i>	Fort Collins (CO, USA)
1979 Jun 24-29 American Water Works Association. Annual conference. <i>AWWA, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235, USA.</i>	San Francisco (CA, USA)	1979 Jul 9-12 Conference on combinational optimization. <i>V J Rayward-Smith, School of computing, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, UK.</i>	Norwich (UK)
1979 Jun 25-29 UN Economic Commission for Europe. Conference of European Statisticians, 27th session. <i>Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.</i>	Geneva (Switzerland)	1979 Jul 9-13 Engineering summer conference : Fluid transients in closed conduits. <i>Engineering Summer Conference, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA.</i>	Michigan (M, USA)
• 1979 Jun 25-29 Int Society of Urology, 18th Congress. P : 2000. (YB n° A 2574) <i>Prof. Kuss - Site d'Urologie, Hôp. La Pitié Salpêtrière, 83 bd de l'Hôpital, F-75013 Paris</i>	Paris (France)	1979 Jul 9-15 Int symposium on the methods for estimating groundwater resources. <i>IP Bilunas, Lithuanian Institute of Geology, 13 Sevcenkos, Vilnius, USSR.</i>	Vilnius (USSR)
• 1979 Jun 25-29 <i>E. Betak, Inst. of Physics, CS-89930 Bratislava.</i>	Smolenice Castle (Czechoslovakia)	1979 Jul 9-27 (Japan) Asian Productivity Organization. Seminar on management by objectives. <i>APO, 4-14, Akasaka B-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan.</i>	9-27 (YB n° A 0090)
1979 Jun 26-28 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization : Symposium on the relations between education, research and production in higher education in Europe. <i>R. Ochs, Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris.</i>	Bucharest (Romania)	1979 Jul 11-13 1st Int symposium on transportation safety : All aspects of transportation, safety and all modes of transportation, including air crashes, highway deaths and injuries, railroad derailments, marine oil leaks, and vandalism. <i>1st Int Symposium on Transportation Safety, c/o CSB Registrar, Suite 503, One State Street Plaza, New York, NY 10004.</i>	Ansheim(CA, USA)
1979 Jun 26-29 4th European experimental NMR conference <i>P Servoz-Gavin, 4th EEHC, Section de Résonance Magnétique, Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Grenoble, 85 X, F-38041 Grenoble cedex.</i>	Grenoble/Autrans (France)	1979 Jul 11-13 12th Miles int symposium : Polypeptides hormones ; Recent developments in research on mammalian polypeptides that exhibit hormonal properties. <i>Edward G Bassett, Ph D, Symposium Coordinator, Miles Laboratories, Inc., PO Box 40, Elkhart IN 46515, USA.</i>	Baltimore (MD, USA)
1979 Jun 25-29 Int Federation of vexillological Associations : Congress. P : 200. <i>Dr. Whitney Smith, 3 Edgehill Rd, Winch, Mass. 01890, U.S.A.</i>	Vienna (Austria)	1979 Jul 11-20 Int Centre for Mechanical Sciences. Symposium : Mechanics of micropolar media. P : inv. <i>Prof Bianchi, CISM, Palazzo del Torsò, Piazza Garibaldi 18, I-33100 Udine, Italy.</i>	Udine (Italy)
1979 Jun 26-30 University of Victoria/Int Reading Association. Int Seminar on « Linguistic awareness in learning to read ». <i>Dr Lloyd Ollila, Faculty of Education, University of Victoria, PO Box 1700, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2, Canada.</i>	Vancouver (Canada)	• 1979 Jul 16-20 European Association of Neurological Surgeons. 6th European congress. P : 2000. (YB n° B 3972)	Paris (France)
1979 Jun 29-Jul 3 FAO/World Health Organization, 42nd Stagecraft convention. P : 3000. <i>AMK Berlin, Postfach 191740, D-1000 Berlin 19.</i>	Berlin (West)	1979 Jul 16-27 Int Bureau of Education : 18th Session council meeting <i>IBE, Palais Wilson, CH-1211 Geneva 14.</i>	Geneva (Switzerland)
1979 Jun Int Institute for Peace. Reunion ; Coexistence pacifique et controverse idéologique. <i>ip, Mollwalsplatz 5, Vienna.</i>	Stockholm (Sweden)	1979 Jul 17-19 Int Symposium on Circuits and Systems. P : 700. C : 40. <i>Prof. K. Horiuchi, The Dept. of Electronics & Electrical Communication Engineering, The School of Science & Engineering, Waseda University, 4-170, Nishi-Okubo, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 150, Japan.</i>	Tokyo(Japan)
1979 Jul 2-7 OCDE/Les Secrétariats du Club du Sahel et du Comité Inter-Etats pour la Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel. Colloque sur les prix, la commercialisation et le stockage des céréales dans le Sahel. <i>OCDE, 2 rue André Pascal, F-75775 Paris cedex 16.</i>	Nouakchott (Mauritania)		

• **1979 Jul 22-27** **Miyazaki (Japan)**
World Federation for Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology. 2nd Meeting and 4th World Congress on Ultrasonics in Medicine. P : 2200. C : 54. (YB n° B 4075)
 Secretariat of 2nd Meeting WFUMB c/o Int Conference Organizers. Inc. Crescent Plaza 103. 2-4-5 Minami-Aoyama. Minato-ku. Tokyo 107. Japan.

1979 Jul 22-29 Indianapolis (IN. USA)
 Int Association of Laryngectomees. 19th IAL voice rehabilitation institute. (YB n° A 1299)
IAL. c/o American Cancer society. 777 Third Avenue. New York. NY 10017.

1979 Jul 23-27 Geneva (Switzerland)
 World Meteorological Organization. Planning meeting for the study conference on land surface processes in climate models. (YB n° A 35561)
 WMO. CP S. CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1979 Jul 23-27 Udine (Italy)
Int Centre for Mechanical Sciences.
 Symposium : Modern problems in offshore engineering. Inv. (YB n° A 2788/B 0276)
Prof Bianchi CISM. Palazzo del Torsio. Piazza Garibaldi 18. I-33100 Udine. Italy.

1979 Jul 23-Aug 4 Devos (Switzerland)
 Int Seminarskongress für Praktische Medizin : Prevention. Diagnostik Therapie. Rehabilitation. (YB n° A 3383)
Kongressbüro der Bundesärztekammer. Postfach 410220. D-5000 Köln. Germany
Fed Rep.

1979 Jul 30-Aug 3 Denver (CO, USA)
 28th Denver conference on applications of X-ray analysis.
 Mrs Mildred Cain. Denver Research Institute. University of Denver. Denver. CO 80208 USA.

1979 Jul Paris (France)
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Symposium on the historical and socio-cultural relations between Black Africa and the Arab countries. P : 25. (YB n° A 3383)
 M. Glézié. Unesco. Place de Fontenay. F-75700 Paris.

1979 Aug 2 Tokyo (Japan)
 Int Kendo Federation. General assembly. P: 60. C: 21.
IKF. c/o Nippon Budokan 2. Kitanomaru-Koen. Chiyoda-ku. Tokyo 102. Japan.

1979 Aug 3-8 Copenhagen (Denmark)
Int Association of Group Psychotherapy. Congress.
IAGP. Prof R Battegay. Université de Bale. Petersgraben 4. CH-4031 Basel.

1979 Aug 3-8 Copenhagen (Denmark)
 Int Association of Group Psychotherapy. Congress. (YB n° A 1743)
IAGP. Prof R Battegay. Université de Bale. Petersgraben 4. CH-4031 Basel.

• **1979 Aug 10-13 Zurich (Switzerland)**
 Int Association of Individual Psychology. 14th World congress. (YB n° A 1298)
IAIP. Institut Alfred Adler. Selmaustrasse 15. CH-3002 Zurich.

1979 Aug 13-17 (Thailand)
 Asian Productivity Organization. Seminar on energy policy in Asian context. (A 0090)
 APO. 4-14. Akasaka 8-chome. Minato-ku. Tokyo 107. Japan.

1979 Aug 14-17 Trondheim (Norway)
 North Atlantic Treaty Organization/Norwegian Fisheries Research Council. NATO Symposium on applied O.R. in fishing. (YB n° A 3005)
Dr Erni Dahle. Chairman of the Organizing Committee. The Norwegian University of Fisheries. Marine Technology Center. Haakon Haakonssone gt. 34. N-7000 Trondheim.

1979 Aug 16-Sep 4 Tokyo (Japan)
 Japanese Organization for Int Cooperation in Family Planning. Seminar on medical and health aspects in family planning.
 JOICFP. 6th Fl. Hoken Kaikan Bekkan. 1-1 Sadohara-cho. Ichigaya. Shinjuku-ku. Tokyo 162.

1979 Aug 17-18 Bergen (Norway)
 Int Association for Dental Research. Scandinavian Division. 62nd Annual session. (YB n° A 1188)
Dr Trygve Lie. School of Dentistry. University of Bergen. Arstadveien 17. N-500 Bergen.

1979 Aug 19-24 Melbourne (Australia)
 3rd Int community education conference : Here comes the 80's.
Australian Association for Community Educators. Nauru House. 80 Collins Street Melbourne. Australia 3000.

1979 Aug 20-23 (IOWA State University, USA)
 Transportation Research Board/US Agency for Int. Development/Federal Highway Association/Int Road Federation. 2nd Int conference on low volume roads : To exchange information on the practical aspects of design, construction, and operation of low volume roads. (YB n° A 2418)
 IRF. 1023 Washington Building. Washington. DC 20005.

1979 Aug 20-24 Bogota (Columbia)
 American Meteorological Society/World Meteorological Organization. 3rd conference on hydrometeorology : Mountain hydrometeorology. (YB n° A 3556)
 WMO. CP S. CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1979 Aug 20-24 Tokyo (Japan)
 8th Int Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence. P : 440. C : 20.
 Information Sciences Division. Electrotechnical Laboratory. 2-6-1. Nagato-Cho. Chiyoda-ku. Tokyo 100. Japan

1979 Aug 20-Sep 7 Seoul (Korea Rep)
Asian Productivity Organization. Seminar on export marketing -Industrial goods (YB n° A 0090)
APO. 4-14. Akasaka 8-chome. Minato-ku. Tokyo 107. Japan.

1979 Aug 27-Sep 1 Basel (Switzerland)
 Association Int de Philosophie du Droit et de Philosophie sociale. 9e Congrès mondial IVR Congrès mondial. Gartenstrasse 112. CH-4052 Basel.

1979 AUG 28-31 Nijmegen (Netherlands)
 Int conference on layered materials and intercalates.
 H.W. Myron. Faculty of Science. University of Nijmegen. Toernooiveld. NL-6525 ED Nijmegen.

1979 Aug 31-Sep 5 Berlin
 2nd Int congress on cell biology. P : 4000.
AMK Berlin. Postfach 191740. D-1000 Berlin 19.

1979 Aug Bangkok (Thailand)
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Seminar on indicators of the role and changing condition of children in the development process (jointly with Unicef). P : 45. (YB n° A 3383)
 R. H. Yoo. Unesco. Place de Fontenay. F-75700 Paris.

1979 Sep 1-3 Brussels (Belgium)
 Centre pour les Etudes Stratégiques et Int de l'Université de Georgetown. Conférence a l'occasion du 30e anniversaire de l'Alliance de l'Atlantique Nord.
c/o North Atlantic Assembly. Place du Petit Sablon 3. B-1000 Brussels

• **1979 Sep 2-9 Wiesbaden (Germany. Fed Rep)**
European League against Rheumatism. 9th European rheumatology congress. (YB n° A 0795)
Prof Dr K Mehlke. President du Comité d'Organisation. Städtische Rheumaklinik Langgasse 38-40. D-62 Wiesbaden.

1979 Sep 3-7 Berlin (West)
 Int Association for Vehicles Systems Dynamics. 6th IAVDS Symposium on dynamics of vehicles on roads and tracks. (YB n° A 2788)
Prof Dr Ing HP Willumeit Technische Universität Berlin. FB 12. Landverkehrsmittel. Strasse des 17. Juni 135. D-1000 Berlin 12.

1979 Sep 3-7 Cologne (Germany. Fed. Rep)
 Int symposium on actinomycele biology (8th FEMS symposium). P: 160.
 Herrn Prof Dr Schaal. Hygiene-Institut der Universität zu Köln. Goldenfelsstrasse 21. D-5000 Cologne 41.

1979 Sep 3-7 Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)
 Int Centre for Heat and Mass Transfer. 11 th Int seminar on heat and mass transfer in metallurgical systems. (YB n° B 5809)
 Prof Z Zaric. ICHMT. PO Box 522. 11001 Beograd. Yugoslavia.

• **1979 Sep 3-7 Karlsruhe (German Fed. Rep.)**
 IAHRT Int Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics. Symposium on Flow Induced Vibration P : inv. (YB n° A 2788)
Prof Dr E Naudascher. Institut für Hydromechanik. University of Karlsruhe. Kaisersstrasse. 12. D-75 Karlsruhe 1. BRD.

1979 Sep 3-7 Paris
 (France)
 Int Industrial Relations Association. Int professional relations congress. (YB n° A 2117)
Laboratoire de Sociologie du Travail du Conservatoire Nat des Arts et Métiers. 2 rue Conge F-75003 Paris.

1979 Sep 3-7 Portoroz (Yugoslavia)
 European Physical Society. 4th European conference on Ferroelectricity. P. 300. (YB n° A 0834)
J. Sega Institute Josef Stefan. Jamova 39. POB 199/IV. YU-61001 Ljubljana. YU.

1979 Sep 3-14 Udine (Italy)
Int Centre for Mechanical Sciences.
 Symposium • Mathematical theory of dynamical systems and microphysics. P : inv. (YB n° B 0276)
Prof Bianchi. CISM Palazzo del Torsio. Piazza Garibaldi 18. I-33100 Udine. Italy.

1979 Sep 4-7 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
 Int Conference on radiative recombination and related phenomena in AII Bv semiconductors compounds.
 J. Masek. RECON 79. Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Lumumbove 1. CS-18251 Prague 8.

1979 Sep 4-7 Tokyo (Japan)
 Int Society of Sport Psychology. Int symposium : Psychological considerations in sports. P: 175. C: 11. (YB n° A 4347)
 Japanese Soc of Sport Psychology. c/o College of Humanities and Sciences. Nihon University. 3-25-40. Sakura Josui. Setagaya-ku. Tokyo 158.

1979 Sep 5-8 Cambridge (UK)
 Conference on library user education - are new approaches needed.
 Ian Malley. Loughborough University of Technology. Loughborough. Leicestershire LE11 3TU. UK.

1979 Sep 8 Paris (France)
 United Nations Educational. Scientific and Cultural Organization : Int literacy day ceremony. P. 220. (YB n° A 3383)
 L Lokisso. Unesco. Place de Fontenay. F-75700 Paris.

1979 Sep 9-13 **Edinburgh**
(UK)
Int Society for the Interaction of Mechanics and Mathematics. Symposium on trends in applications of pure mathematics to mechanics.
Prof Rj Knops. Dept of Mathematics. Heriot-Watt University. Riccarton. Currie. Edinburgh EM14 4AS, UK.

1979 Sep 9-13 London (UK)
Int Institute of Communications. Annual conference. (YB n° A 1408)
AC Tavistock. House East Tavistock Square. London WC1H 9LG.

1979 Sep 10-12 Perth (Australia)
Symposium on hydrology and water resources.
Convenor. Hydrology-Symposium J979. Institution of Engineers Australia. Science House. 712 Murray Street West Perth. WA 6005.

1979 Sep 10-12 Strasbourg (France)
Council of Europe. Colloque sur le role et l'intention de l'enseignement a distance dans les universités européennes.
Avenue de l'Europe. F-67006 Strasbourg cedex.

1979 Sep 10-13 Liège (Belgium)
European Physical Society. Physical properties of Silver Halides in relation with photography. P : 60 inv. (YB n° A 0334)
J. van Ier Rest Institut de Physique. Univ. de Liège. B-4000 Sart Tilman. Liège 1.B.

1979 Sep 10-14 Dakar (Senegal)
United Nations Educational. Scientific and Cultural Organization : African regional meeting of heads of educational planning and administration services. P : 58. (YB n° A 3383)
P. Herold Kamian. Unesco, Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

• 1979 Sep 10-14 Evora (Portugal)
Int Society for Horticultural Science. Symposium on tomato production for industry. P : 20. (YB n° A 2488)
Institute Universitario de Evora. PO Box 94. Evora.

• 1979 Sep 12-16 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Symposium : on main trends in social science research on children. P : 30. (YB n° A 3383)
W. Schwendler. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1979 Sep 14-20 Monte Carlo (Monaco)

Int Union of Advertisers Associations/Independent Society Of British Advertisers. 1st Int exhibitors congress. (YB n° A 2680)
EC. 34 Sackville Street London W1X 1DE. UK.

1979 Sept 10-14 Udine (Italy)
Int Centre for Mechanical Sciences.
Symposium : Elevated temperature design, fundamentals and applications. P : inv. (YB n° B 0276)
Prof Bianchi. CISM. Palazzo del Torso. Piazza Garibaldi. 18 I-33100 Udine. Italy.

1979 Sep 16-22 Stuttgart (Germany, Fed. Rep.)
Int Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics. Symposium on Laminar-Turbulent Transition P : inv. (YB n° A 2788)
Prof Dr R. Eppler. Institut A for Mechanics. University of Stuttgart Pfaffenwaldring 9. D-7000 Stuttgart 80. BRD.

1979 Sep 16-23 Vienna (Austria)
Int speleological union : Int symposium. P • 200. (YB n° A 2580)
Landesverein F.Hoehlenkunde im Wien Niederesterreich. Obéra Donaustrasse. 99/71/3 A. Vienna 1020.

1979 Sep 17-18 Paris (France)
Société française de Gérontologie. 1er Congrès francophone de gérontologie. P : 350.
Asciopios - Convention Service. 6 rue de Penhievre. F-753008 Paris.

1979 Sep 17-19 Munich (Germany. Fed. Rep.)
4th conference on software engineering.
Institut fur Informatik. Technische Universitat 4th ICSE. Arcisstrasse. 21. D-8000 Munich 2. GFR.

1979 Sep 17-20 Brighton (UK)
VDE Zentralstelle Tagungen. Stresemannallee 21. D-5000 Frankfurt a.M. 70. GFR

1979 Sep 17-21 Lannion (France)
World Meteorological Organization/European Space Agency. Joint technical conference or. the use of data from meteorological satellites. (YB n° A 3556/A 0868)
WMO. CP5. CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1979 Sep 17-21 (Japan)
Asian Productivity Organization. Seminar on waste management. (YB n° A 0090)
APO. 4-14. Akasaka. 8-chome. Minato-ku. Tokyo 107. Japan.

1979 Sep 18-20 Strasbourg (France)
Council of Europe. Séminaire sur les effets des tendances démographiques actuelles sur les villes et les régions d'Europe. (YB n° A 0435)
Avenue de l'Europe. F-67006 Strasbourg cedex.

• 1979 Sep 18-21 Jakarta (Indonesia)
Int Union of Architects. Commission « Housing », Meeting : Urban villages. (YB n° A 2689)
Institute of Architects Indonesia. Jalan Kebon Binatang. III/22. Jakarta Pusat

1979 Sep 18-21 Southampton (UK)
5th European solid state circuits conference
ISE Cont. Dept. Savoy Place, London WC2 0BL. UK.

1979 Sep 19-21 Berne
(Switzerland)
Council of Europe. 3e Conference ministérielle européenne sur l'environnement (YB n° A 0435)
*0435)
Avenue de l'Europe. F-67006 Strasbourg cedex.*

1979 Sep 19-22 Lisbon (Portugal)
Int Society of Paediatric Oncology. 11th Congress. P : 300. (YB n° A 3674)
Prof Dr Antonio Gentil Martins. R.D Francisco Manuel de Mato, 1-3° Dt. Lisbon 1.

• 1979 Sep 20-22 Liège (Belgium)
Belgian College of Neuropsychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry/Int Society of Psychoneuroendocrinology. Workshop on clinical psychoneuro-endocrinology.
Dr JJ Legros. Centre Hospitalier Universitaire. Université de Liège, bâtiment B-23. San Tilman. B-4000 Liège.

1979 Sep 20-22 Paris (France)
2nd European workshop on « Adénomes de l'hypophyse ». P : 250.
c/o Office de Tourisme de Paris. 127 Champs-Élysées. F-75008 Paris.

1979 Sep 20-22 Strasbourg (France)
Council of Europe. Conférence sur les biomatériaux. (YB n° A 0435)
Avenue de l'Europe. F-67006 Strasbourg cedex.

1979 Sep 20-26 Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Telecommunication Union. Forum 79 : Perspectives des télécommunications et leurs conséquences économiques; besoins en matière de télécommunication des pays industrialisés et des pays en développement: les efforts déployés pour financer les plans de développement de télécommunication nationaux et internationaux. (YB n° A 2622)
UIT. CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1979 Sep 21-27 Berlin (West)
Metal Workers Federation. Trade union convention. P : 1800.
AMK Berlin. Postfach 191740. D-1000 Berlin 19.

1979 Sep 22-25 Bruges
(Belgium)
Association Int des Abattoirs d'Animaux de Basse-cour. Congrès.
M Bats. Veren. Industr. Pluimveeslachten. Verhuizen 53. B-9396 Buggenhout. Belgium.

1979 Sep 22-27 Vienna (Austria)
Int American Hospital Association. Convention.
Dr. Siegfried Witting. Ludwig Boltzmann Institute. Sobieskigasse. 31. A-Vienna 1090.

1979 Sep 24-27 Montréal (Canada)
Int Society of Air Safety Investigators. Séminaire annuel : Le rôle de l'enquêteur dans le domaine de la prévention des accidents. (YB n° B 0276)
N M W J McArthur. 301 Warren Road. Toronto. Ontario, Canada M5P 2M1.

1979 Sep 24-28 Lisbon (Portugal)
Manufacturers Life insurance convention. P : 250.
c/o TAP. Edificio 25 - Aeroporto de Lisboa. Lisboa. Apartado 5194.

• 1979 Sep 24-Oct 1 Maputo (Mozambique)
World Meteorological Organization, RA I. Tropical cyclone committee for South-West Indian Ocean. 4th session. (YB n° A 3556)
WMO. CP 5. CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1979 Sep 24-Oct 5 Udine (Italy)
Int Centre for Mechanical Sciences. Symposium : Analysis and Design of Algorithms in Combinatorial Optimization. P : inv. (YB n° B 0276)
Prof Bianchi. CISM. Palazzo del Torso. Piazza Garibaldi 18. I-33100 Udine. Italy

1979 Sep 25-27 London (UK)
Ciba Foundation. Symposium 75 : Protein degradation in health and disease. P : inv. (YB n° B 1827)
41 Portland Place. London W1N1ABN.

1979 Sep 26-28 Bremen (Germany, Fed Rep)
Metallography symposium.
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Metallkunde EV. Adenauerallee 21. D-6370 Oberursel (Taunus)

• 1979 Sep 26-28 Canterbury (UK)
BHRA Fluid Engineering. 6th Int conference on the hydraulic transport of solids in pipes. The Conference Organiser. BHRA Fluid Engineering. Cranfield. Bedford. MK43 0AJ. UK.

1979 Sep 26-28 Brussels (Belgium)
Int Advertising Association. Belgian Chapter/US Advertising Council. 1st Int public
Mr Albert Brouwet J Walter Thompson Co. SA. Parc Seny, rue Charles Lemaire 1. B-1160 Brussels.

1979 Sep 30-Oct 4 Washington (USA)
Int Institute of Administrative Sciences. Groupe de travail « Planification et gestion des travaux publics ». Convocation a l'occasion de réunions int de l'American Consortium for Int Public Administrator.. (YB n° A 2138)
IAS. rue de la Charité 25. B-1040 Brussels.

1979 Sep Association de Psychologie Scientifique 17e Journées d'études Handicapés physiques et développement <i>Prof M Siguan, Universidad de Barcelona. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Dept de Psicología, Barcelona.</i>	Barcelona (Spain)	1970 Oct 1-12 European Commission of Human Right., 140th Session Council of Europe, <i>avenus de l'Europe. F-57006 Strasbourg cedex.</i>	Strasbourg (France) (YB n° B 0437)
1979 Sep Association Int d'Etude des Civilisations Méditerranéennes. Colloque M Galley. 12 rue de La Bruyère. F. 75009 Paris.	Hammmamet (Tunisia)	1979 Oct 1-5 10th Pan-Pacific congress of real estate appraisers, valuers and counselors P: 800 <i>Japanese Ass of Real Estate Appraisers. Mori, Bldg. N° 9. 1-2-2, Atago Minato-ku, Tokyo 106.</i>	Tokyo (Japan)
• 1979 Sep Women Int Democratic Federation. World conference. For a peaceful and secure future for all children. FDIF. 13 Uner den Linden. DDR-108 Berlin.	Moscow (USSR) (YB n° A 3438)	1979 Oct 3-7 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization : Int working group on environmental education and training of engineers. 3rd Session. P : 32. C. E. Nones Sucre, <i>Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.</i>	Paris (France) (YB n° A 3383)
1979 Sep United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Symposium on consensus K. Vasak. <i>Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.</i>	Parts (France) (YB n° A 3383)	1979 Oct 7-10 (Portugal) Int congress on dermatological surgery. P : 600. do TAP, <i>Edificio 25 - Aeroporto de Lisboa. Lisbon. Apartado 5194.</i> • 1979 Oct 7-12 <i>Buenos Aires (Argentina)</i>	Lisbon
1979 Sep United Nattons Educational, Scientific and Culturel Organization : Preparatory meeting of experts for the regional conference on education policy and co-operation in member states of the Europe region. P : 50. (YB n° A 3383) H. Reitt. <i>Unesco. Place ale Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.</i>	Paris (France)	Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations. Congress: 1) Transports par voies d'eau. 2) transports par surface. 3) image de marque et fonctionnement de la FUAAV 3) ISTO 2 (int symposium of tour operators). 4) questions adriennes (YB n° A 3404) <i>FUAAV. rue Froissart 89-93. 8-1040 Brussels.</i>	
1979 Sep.Oct United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization : Regional training A. Ghafoor. <i>Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.</i>	Bangkok (Thailand)	1979 Oct 7-14 Int Rural Housing Association. 3rd General assembly. A R Ortiz. <i>Executive Director IRHA. Apartado 16,224. Caracas 10, Venezuela.</i>	Malaga (Spain) (YB n° A 4567)
1979 Sep-Oct Int congress on innovation for the handicapped. P: 300-600. Joaquim Alves Miranda, <i>Instituto de Tecnologia Educativa. Av Pe Manuel de Nobroga. 8-8-2°. Lisbon 1.</i>	Lisbon (Portugal)	1979 Oct 8-9 Int. Symposium : Computer hardware description languages and their applications. Association for <i>Computing Machinery. 1133 Ave. of the Americas New York NY 10036. USA.</i>	Palo Alto (CA USA)
1979 Oct 1-4 1st Int conference on distributed computing systems. ED. Jensen. <i>Dept Of Computer Science. Carnegie-Mellon University Pittsburgh. PA 15213. USA.</i>	Huntsville (AL, USA)	1979 Oct 8-12 World Meteorological Organization, CAS. Working Group on Air Pollution and Atmospheric Chemistry. 3rd session. WMO. <i>CPS, CH-1211 Geneva20.</i>	Sofia (Bulgaria) (YB n° A 3556)
1979 Oct 1-5 European Physical Society. Europhysics study conference on statistical properties of nuclei. P : 90 inv. R. Cepiar. « <i>Rudjer Boskovic</i> » <i>Institute, POB 1016. YU-41001 Zagreb.</i>	Hvar (Yugoslavia) (YB n° A 0834)	• 1979 Oct 8-18 (Egypt) World Meteorological Organization, RA I. Regional training seminar/workshop for network inspectors in Africa. WMO. <i>CPS, CH-1211 Geneva 20.</i>	Cairo (YB n° A 3556)

1979 Oct 9-11 London (UK)
Institution of Mechanical Engineers conference : Steam turbines for the 1980's. P : 150
Manager conference: 1 Birdage Walk, Westminster, London SW1H 9JL, UK.

1979 Oct 9-13 Budapest (Hungary)
3rd Conference on water quality and technology.
Magyar Hydrologia: Tanissag, H Kossuth L. ter 6-8. IV. 1372 Budapest V.

1979 Oct 10-19 Udine (Italy)
Int Centre for Mechanical Sciences. Symposium : Asymptotic methods in mechanics. (YB n° B 0276)
P.N.V.
Prof Bianchi CISM. Palazzo del Torsio, Piazza Garibaldi. 18 I-33100 Udine. Italy.

1979 Oct 14-19 Vienna (Austria)
Int metalworkers Federation : Meeting. P : 180. (YB n° A 2257)
Karl Sekarina. *Gewerkschaft der Metall & Bergarbeiter. Ploessgasse A-15 Vienna 1040.*

1979 Oct 14-20 Cascais (Portugal)
Association of South African Travel Agents. Congress. P : 200.
cio TAP. Edificio 23 - Aeroporto de Lisboa. Lisboa. Apartado 5194.

1979 Oct 15-16 Bogota (Colombia)
World Meteorological Organization. Technical conference on agrometeorology. (YB n° A 3556)
WMO. CP 5, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1979 Oct 15-17 Paris (France)
United Nations Educational. Scientific and Cultural Organization. Seminar for journalists on the return of cultural property to the countries of its origin. P : 30. (YB n° A 3383)
A. Radii. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1979 Oct 15-18 Athens (Greece)
UN ECE. Symposium on prospects of hydroelectric schemes under the new energy
Energy Division. UN Commission for Europe. Palais des Nations. CH-1211 Geneva 10.

1979 Oct 15-18 Palermo (Sicilia, Italy)
Int Institute of Administrative Sciences. Groupe Européen d'Administration Publique. Colloque : Le développement industriel : décentralisation ou centralisation ? (YB n° A 2138)
Rue de la Charité. 25. B-1040 Brussels.

1979 Oct 15-19 Hamburg (Germany. Fed Rep)
Int Union for Child Welfare. Int Jugendhilfe-Kongress. P : 300-400. (YB n° A 2653)
Hamburg Congress Centre, PO Box 302360. D-2000 Hamburg 36.

• 1979 Oct 15-19 Singapore (Singapore)
Int Federation of Clinical Chemistry. 1st South East Asian and Pacific regional congress of clinical biochemistry P. 600. (YB n° A 1890)
Singapore Clinical Biochemistry Soc. c/o Clinical Biochemistry Laboratories. Dept of Pathology. Outram Rd. Singapore 3. SG.

1979 Oct 15-19 (Finland)
United Nations Educational. Scientific and Cultural Organization : Int conference of states for the adoption of the convention on the recognition of studies, diplomas and degrees in higher education in the states belonging to the Europe region. P. 130. (YB n° A 3383)
A. Trapero. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

• 1979 Oct 15-20 Lisbon (Portugal)
Int Union of Forestry Research. Meeting. (YB n° A 2721)
Dr José Caetano Vêlez. Comissão Nacional da FAO. Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros. Palácio das Necessidades. Lisbon 3.

1979 Oct 16-18 Strasbourg (France)
Council of Europe. Conférence des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux de l'Europe. 14e session. (YB n° A 0435)
Avenue de l'Europe. F-57006 Strasbourg cedex.

1979 Oct 18-Nov 6 Tokyo (Japan)
Japanese Organization for Int Cooperation in Family Planning. Seminar on community-based family planning programs.
JOICFP, 6th Fl., Hoken Kaikan Bektan. 1-1 Sadohara-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162.

1979 Oct 21-25 Dallas (TX. USA)
American Dental Association. 120th Session.
Executive Director, ADA Building. 211 East Chicago Avenue. Chicago. IL 60611.

1979 Oct 22-24 and 31 Paris (France)
United Nations Educational. Scientific and Cultural Organization. Intergovernmental
M. Guerassimov. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1979 Oct 22-26 London (UK)
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. 4th Consultative meeting of contracting parties to the London dumping convention. (YB n° A 1117)
101-104 Piccadilly. London W1V 0AE.

1979 Oct 22-26 Oak Ridge (TN. USA)
Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics. Conference on nuclear cross-sections and technology. (YB n° A 2768)
Joseph L Fowler. Physics Div. Oak Ridge National Lab. Oak Ridge. TN 38730. USA.

1979 Oct 22-30 Udine (Italy)
Int Centre for Mechanical Sciences.
Symposium Dynamics of Plastic Structures. P: inv (YB n° B 0278)
Prof Bianchi CISM. Palazzo del Torsio. Piazza Garibaldi 18. I-33100 Udine. Italy.

1979 Oct 23-25 Nagoya (Japan)
Int Olympic Committee. Executive Board Meeting. C 9. (YB n° A 230-1.
Organizing Committee of 1979 IOC EBM. Aichi Trade Center, 3-1-6, Marunouchi, Naka-ku. Nagoya 460. Japan.

1979 Oct 24-27 Hyderabad (India)
Asian Federation of National Maintenance Societies/Indian Institute of Plant Engineering. Int plant engineering conference.
AFNMS. c/o APO. 4-14. Akasaka 8-chome. Minato-ku. Tokyo 107. Japan.

1979 Oct 25-26 Bad Pyrmont (Germany. Fed Rep)
Symposium Metallkundliche Aspekte des Verschleisses.
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Metallkunde EV. Adenaurallee 21. D-6370 Oberursel (Taunus).

1979 Oct 25-26 London (UK)
Int Union for Family Organizations, Commission for Education. Meeting : The influence of television and radio on the family and the Child. (YB n° A 2717)
UIOF. 28 place Saint-Georges. F-75442 Paris cedex 09.

1979 Oct 25-27 Bologna (Italy)
K. B. RUNIT. University of Trondheim. N-7034 Trondheim. NO.

1979 Oct 25-28 Vilamoura (Portugal)
Int Federation of Vintage Cars. Congress.
cio TAP. Edificio 25 - Aeroporto de Lisboa, Lisboa. Apartado 5194.

1979 Oct 27-29 Cologne (Germany. Fed Rep)
32. Fachkongress der Steuerberater. P : 1200.
Fachinstitut der Steuerberater e V. Weidenstrasse 2. D-5000 Köln 1.

• 1979 Oct 29-31 Berlin (West)
6th int symposium on small business : Chances for small business in the eighties.
German Convention Service. Joachimstaler Strasse 19. D-1000 Berlin 15.

1979 Oct Lisbon (Portugal)
European Free Trade Association. Parliamentary Committee, meeting. (YB n° A 0766)
9-11 rue de Varembe, CH-1211 Geneva.

1979 Oct Vienna (Austria)
Int Atomic Energy Agency. Executive conference on int safeguards. (YB n° A 1383)
Mr Sigvard Eklund. Kamteering. A-11 Vienna.

1979 Oct (Japan)
Asian Productivity Organization. Symposium on producers' association for marketing farm products. (YB n° A 0090)
APO 4-14. Akasaka. 8-chome. Minato-ku. Tokyo 107. Japan

1979 Oct (Asia or Oceania)
United Nations Educational. Scientific and Cultural Organization. Seminar on marine and coastal processes in the Pacific. P : 25. (YB n° A 3383)
M. Omori. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1979 Oct or Nov Paris (France)
Int Council for Building Research. Studies and Documentation. W24 - Dimensional and Molecular Co-Ordination. 13th meeting. (YB n° A 1723)
cio CIB. PO Box 20704. NL-3001 JA Rotterdam.

1979 Oct United Nations Educational. Scientific and Cultural Organization/Organization of American States. Seminar on marine sciences in Latin America P : 32. (YB n° A 3383/A)
3030)
M. Steyeert. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1979 Nov 2-5 Vienna (Austria)
World Congress Alternatives and Ecology: 1st World congress. P 300.
Or. Konrad Lorenz. WCAE. Graben 27/28. A-Vienna 1010.

1979 Nov 4-9 Vienna (Austria)
Int Federation for Documentation. C 3 UDC Revision Committee • Social sciences -. 39th meeting. (YB n° A 1823)
Mr P van der Velden. FIDIC 3 Secretary. Ministerie van CRM. PO Box 5406. NL-2280 HK Rijswijk.

1979 Nov 5-9 Bandung (Indonesia)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization : Regional seminar on low-cost housing. P : 35. (YB n° A 3383)
Mrs. de Sousa. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1979 Nov 5-8 Cologne (Germany. Fed Rep)
Europatagung der Vereinten Nationene. Konferenz der Europäischen UNO-Mitglieder. P. 300.
DGVN-Deutsche Gesellschaft für die Vereinten Nationen. Simrockstrasse 23. D-5300 Bonn

1979 Nov 5-9 Buenos Aires (Argentina)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/ World Intellectual Property Organization Seminar on copyright for Latin America and Caribbean States P. 40 (YB n° A 3333/A 3835)
M. C Dock. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1979 Nov 6-9 Council of Europe. Conférence: De sa naissance à l'âge de huit ans - l'enfant dans la société européenne des années 80. Avenue de l'Europe. F-67006 Strasbourg cedex.	Strasbourg (France) (YB n° A 0435)	1979 Nov 19-28 (France) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization : Int co-ordinating council of the programme on man and the biosphere. 6th Session. P : 120. <i>M. Hadley. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75 700 Paris.</i>	Paris (YB n° A 3383)
1979 Nov 7-14 European Goods Trains Timetable Conference. Technical session. (YB n° A 0774) CEM. Československé Státní Dráhy. Ministerstvo Dopravy. Na Příkopě 33, 110 05 Praha. Czechoslovakia.	Paris (France) (YB n° A 4493)	1979 Nov 20-23 3rd Int seminar on magnetism. P : 50. <i>K. Elk. Hochschule für Verkehrswesen. « Friedrich List ». Wissenschaftsbereich Physik, Postfach 103. DDR-8072 Dresden. GDR</i>	Dresden (German Dem. Rep.)
1979 Nov 8-10 NORCOFEL- Int Association of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization and Marketing. 11th Congress : Role of packing stations and respective role of conventional commercial structures and groups Of producers in the marketing networks for fruit and vegetables. Associant Int NORCOFEL Palais des congres, boulevard de Champagne, BP 108. F-21003 Dijon cedex.	Thessalonica (Greece) (YB n° A 4493)	• 1979 Nov 20-30 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Intergovernmental conference on cultural policies in the Arab States. P : 200 <i>A. Solbol. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.</i>	(Arab States) (YB n° A 3383)
1979 Nov 9-17 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Intergovernmental council. 3rd Session. P : 120. S Dumitrescu. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.	Paris (France) (YB n° A 3303)	1979 Nov 21-25 Asia house seminar. P: 30 <i>Asian Society of New York c/o Singapore Convention Bureau, 135 Tudor Court Tan-glin Road. Singapore 10.</i>	Singapore (Singapore)
1979 Nov 10-14 Int symposium on packaging and transportation of radioactive materials. P : 800. <i>AMK Berlin. Postfach 191740. D-1000 Berlin 19.</i>	Berlin (West)	1979 Nov 24-25 Int Baccalaureate Office. Headmasters standing conference. P: 70. (YB n° A 1389) <i>Dr Pezet Vienna M School. Berggasse, 9 Vienna 1090. AT.</i>	Vienna (Austria)
1979 Nov 12-15 Int Conference ; Crystalline electric field and structural effects in f-electron systems. P : 150. <i>J. E. Crow. Physics Dept., Temple University. Philadelphia. PA 19122. USA.</i>	Philadelphia (PA. USA)	1979 Nov 26-28 (France) European Physical Society, Conference of physics of semiconductors surfaces and interfaces. P : 80. <i>C. Salerne. Laboratoire de Physique des Solides. Tour 13. Univ. P. et M. Curie, 4 pl. Jussieu. F-75230. Paris Cedex 05.</i>	Paris (YB n° A 0834)
1979 Nov 13-15 Int Flight Attendants Association. Int world congress. P : 250. <i>Peter A Tronke. Muensterstr., 19 Mainz 6500.</i>	Vienna (Austria)	1979 Nov 26-28 (Singapore) 1st Asia Oceania congress of perinatology. <i>Secretariat 1st AACP. Dept of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. University Unit, Kandang Kebau Hospital. Singapore 8. SG.</i>	Singapore
1979 Nov 15-17 Int Music Centre. Int congress. P : 150. <i>Prof Dr W Scheib. IMC. Lothringerstrasse. A-20 Vienna 1030.</i>	Vienna (Austria) (YB n° A 2276)	1979 Nov 26-29 (France) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, intergovernmental committee for promoting the return of cultural property to the countries of its origin or its restitution in case of illicit appropriation, 1st Session. P : 60. (YB n° A 3353) <i>A. Raidi. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.</i>	Paris
1979 Nov 17 American Society of Int Law, Meeting : Current issues in the law of the sea. <i>Dr Christopher C Joyner, Assistant Port of Political Science, Muhlenberg College. Allentown. PA 18104.</i>	Allentown (PA. USA) (YB n° B 0424)	1979 Nov 26-28 Association Japonaise des Agents de Voyages. 2e Congrès du tourisme int. <i>c/o FUAAV. rue Froissart 89-93. B-1040 Brussels.</i>	Tokyo (Japan)

1979 Nov 26-30 **Paris (France)**
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. : Inter-symposium on educational content for the twenty-first century P : 70 (YB n° A 3383)
G. Valdeen. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F- 75 700 Paris.

1979 Nov 28-Dec 13 **Madrid (Spain)**
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization./ World Intellectual Property Organisation. Int conference of States on the double taxation of copyright royalties remitted from one country to another. P : 265. (YB n° A 3383/A 3635)
A Ann. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

• 1979 Nov 27-29 **London (UK)**
Ciba Foundation. Symposium 77 : Perinatal infections. P : inv. (YB n° B 1627)
41 Portland Place. London W1N 8BN.

1979 Nov 28-29 **Bad Nauheim (Germany, Fed Rep)**
Symposium Walzen von Flachprodukten.
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Metallkunde EV. Adenauerallee 21, D-6370 Oberursel (Taunus)

1979 Nov **Bari (Italy)**
3rd Int congress on the artichoke.
Istituto di Agronomia e Coltivazione erbacee. Facoltà di Agraria. Università degli Studi. Via Amendola 165/A. I-70126 Bari.

1979 Dec 2-7 **Miami (FL, USA)**
Florida University/Int **Association for Housing Science.** USA. ... Int conference on housing planning, financing, construction. (YB n°A 4386)
Dr Oktay Ural. Prof and Director. **Int'l Institute for Housing and Building.** Florida Int University. Tamiami Campus. Miami, FL 33199. USA.

1979 Dec 2-9 **Singapore (Singapore)**
World convention of microsurgery. P : 200.
Dr. Arthur Lin. 413-417 **Singapore Medical Centre.** 4th Floor. 19 Tanglin Rd. Singapore 10. SG

1979 Dec 3-14 **Strasbourg (France)**
European **Commission of Human Rights.** 141st Session. (YB n° B 0437)
Council of Europe, avenue de l'Europe, F-87006 Strasbourg cedex.

1979 Dec 4-6 **Braunschweig (Germany, Fed Rep)**
Council of **Europe.** Conference sur la coopération en Europe depuis 1945 dans les (YB n° A 0435)
Avenue de l'Europe. F-67006 Strasbourg cedex.

1979 Dec 4-6 **Bucharest (Romania)**
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization : Symposium on research on higher education. (YB n° A 3383)
R. Ochs. A. Offord. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1979 Dec 4-13 **Mexico City (Mexico)**
UNESCO. Regional conference of ministers of education and those responsible for economic planning in latin america and the Caribbean member **states.** P : 230. (YB n° A 3383)
P. Herold. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1979 Dec 6-9 **Paris (France)**
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Committee on training and education and on technical assistance for developing countries, 2nd session. P : 60. (YB n° A 3383)
W. H. Gilbnch. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1979 Dec 10-13 **Paris (France)**
Int measurement congress. P : 360
Mesucora. 20 rue Hamelin. F-75016 Paris.

1979 Dec 11-14 **Paris (France)**
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization : Int symposium on post-graduate engineering, education in developing countries. P : 100. (YB n° A 3383)
A. Goodyear. Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1979 Dec 17-21 **New York (USA)**
Int conference on nonlinear **dynamics.**
Robert H.G. Hellerman. School of Physics. Georgia Tech. Atlanta. GA 30332. USA.

1979 Dec 28-30 **Atlanta (GA, USA)**
Allied Social Science Association. Annual convention.
ASSA. Admin. Director. **1313 21st Avenue.** S. Nashville, TN 37212. USA.

1979 Dec **Khartoum (Sudan)**
Association of Pratially or Wholly French-Language Universities. Séminaire sur l'enseignement de l'arabe et du français. (YB n° A 0156)
AUPELF. Université de Montreal. BP 6128. Montreal, Canada H3C 3J7.

1979 Dec **Paris (France)**
Int REAL Estate Federation. Meeting. P: 100. (YB n° A 2402)
Mr Nolde - FIAVBCI - 68 rue des Archives. F-75003 Paris.

1980 Jan 8-9 **Manchester (UK)**
Chemical **Society.** Faraday **Division.** Faraday symposium : Diatomic metals and metallic clusters.
Mrs Y A Fish. Faraday **Division.** The Chemical Society. Burlington House, London W1V 0BN. UK.

1980 Jan 30-Feb 1 **London (UK)**
Microsystems '80 Conference and exhibition.
Iliffe Promotions Ltd. Dorset House. Stamford Street. London SE1 9LU. UK.

1980 Jan London (UK)
Ciba Foundation. Symposium 78 : Metabolic functions of the lung. P: inv (YB n° B 1627)
41 Portland Place. London W1N 8BN.

1980 Jan **Rome (Italy)**
Italcongressi/Institut Int de Recherches sur les Congés do Innsbruck. **2e Séminaire Int en langue italienne** pour directeurs, techniciens, experts, opérateurs des centres de congrès : Problèmes de la promotion, de la publicité, du marketing des centres de congrès.
Halcongressi. c/o **Palazzo dei congressi.** Piazzala Kennedy. I-00144 Rome EUR

1980 Early **(Germany, Fed Rep)**
Symposium Neue Verfahren für die Umformung von Metallen.
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Metallkunde EV. Adenauerallee 21, D-6370 Oberursel (Taunus)

1980 Feb 3-9 **Singapore (Singapore)**
Int tax conference. P : 400.
Ms Agnes Ang/Mr Chris Kampton. SIA London, c/o Tour East Int.. 17th Floor UIC Building- Shenton Way. Singapore 1. SG.

1980 Feb 3-10 **London (UK)**
American Society of Association Executives. 2nd Int seminar.
c/o London Convention Bureau. 26 Grosvenor Gardens. London SW1 W 0DU.

1980 Feb 18-21 **London (UK)**
European information management conference and exhibition.
Clapp and Polak Europe Ltd. 232 Acton Lane. London W4, 5DL. UK.

1980 Feb 26-28 **London (UK)**
Int conference on submarine telecommunications systems.
IEE Conf. Dept Sav. Place. London **WC2R** OBL. UK.

• 1980 Mar 5-7 **Bordeaux (France)**
BHRA Fluid Engineering/OCEAN EXPO. 3rd Int symposium on dredging technology.
The Conference Organiser. BHRA Fluid Engineering. Cranfield. Bedford. MK43 0AJ. UK.

1980 Mar 12 **Leicester (UK)**
British Nuclear Energy Society Symposium : Design of chemical and nuclear installations against impacts from plant generated missiles.
Mr D.T. Davies. GEC. Reactor Equipment Ltd. Cambridge Road. Whetstone. Leicester.

1980 Mar 25-27 **Canterbury (UK)**
BHRA Fluid Engineering/City University of London. 3rd Int conference on pressure surges.
The Conference Organiser. BHRA Fluid Engineering. Cranfield. Bedford. MK43 0AJ. UK.

1980 Mar 26-27 **Cambridge (UK)**
Institution of Mechanical Engineers Conference : Threaded fasteners and their applications. P: 150.
Manager Conference. 1 Birdcage Walk. Westminster, London. SW1H 8JJ. UK.

1980 Mar 26-28 **Exeter (UK)**
Chemical Society. Faraday Division. Conference : Phase transitions in molecular solids.
Mrs Y A Fish. Faraday Division. The Chemical Society. Burlington House. London W1V 0BN. UK.

1980 Mar **London (UK)**
Ciba Foundation. Symposium 79 : Biological role of copper. P : inv. (YB n° B 1627)
41 Portland Place. London W1N 8BN.

1980 Apr 12-16 **Singapore (Singapore)**
Int Iron and Steel Institute. Board of directors meeting. P : 100. (YB n° A 2174)
Mr. Lenhard J Holschuh. Int Iron and Steel Institute, av. Hamar. 14, B-1180 Brussels.

1980 Apr 14-17 **London (UK)**
World conference on transport research : All aspects of research on transport problems and their relationship to the formulation and implementation of transport policy.
Secretariat World conference on transport research. Transport and Road Research Laboratory, Crowthorne. Berkshire RG11 6AU. UK.

1980 Apr 15-17 **London (UK)**
Institution of Civil Engineers. Symposium on appropriate technology in civil engineering : Design and construction of projects in the Third World, with emphasis on social

Conference Office. Institution Of Civil Engineers. 1-7 Great Georges Street London SW1P 3AA. UK.

1980 Apr 15-18 **Birmingham (UK)**
Communications equipment and systems. Conference
IEE Conf. Dept Savoy Place. London **WC2R** OBL. UK.

1980 Apr 16-18 **Loughborough (UK)**
BHRA Fluid Engineering. 8th Int conference on the pneumatic transport of solids in pipes.
The Conference Organiser. BHRA Fluid Engineering. Cranfield. Bedford UK-43 0AJ. UK.

1980 Apr 17-20 **Poznan (Poland)**
European **Leisure and Recreation Association.** 4th European congress on leisure. Ex (YB n° a 4557)
ELRA. Seefeldstrasse 8. **CH-8022** Zurich.

1980 May 7-9 **London (UK)**
Institution of Mechanical **Engineers** conference : Engineering **aspects** of the spine. P : 150.
Manager Conference. 1 Birdcage Walk. Westminster. London SW1H 8JJ. UK.

1980 May 12-15 Tokyo (Japan)
3rd Int meeting on radiation processing P : 300. C : 30.
Secretariat Local Organizational Committee, 3rd IMRP, c/o Research CORPORATION
Section, Administration Division, Takasaki Institute, Japan Atomic Energy Research
Institute 1233 Watanukicho, Takasaki-shi, Gumma 370-12, Japan.

1980 May 13-15 (The Lake district, UK)
British Nuclear Energy Society, Int conference on post- irradiation examination.
The Conference Office, Institution of Civil Engineers, 1-7 Great George Street, London
SW1P3AA, UK

• 1980 May 22-27 Tokyo (Japan)
Int Touring Alliance, 5th General assembly for asia pacific region. P : 160. C : 20.
(YB n° A 2636)
Dr Gen C. Edigo, Touring Out of Japan, Ebara P.O. Bot 5, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo
142-91 Japan.

1980 May 27-31 Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Congress on serology, P : 2000.
Hamburg Congress Centre, PC Box 302360, D-2000 Hamburg 36.

• 1980 Jun 1-3 Tokyo (Japan)
Int Association for Dental Research, 8th Int conference on oral biology : 500. C : 40.
(YB n° A 1188)
Secretariat of the 8th ICDB, c/o Association of Oral Hygiene, 1-38-6, Komagome, Tos-
hima-ku, Tokyo 171, Japan.

1980 Jun 2-4 Hanover (Germany, Fed Rep)
BHRA Fluid Engineering/Institut für Werkstoffkunde (B) T.U. Hanover, 5th Int sympo-
sium on jet cutting technology : Use of pressure liquid jets for mining quarrying cleaning
and for cutting operations in industrial processes.
The Conference Organiser, BHRA Fluid Engineering, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AJ,
UK

1980 Jun 4-7 New Orleans (LA, USA)
Int Union of Food Science and Technology, Colloquium : The impact of toxicology on
food processing (YB n° A 1610)
IUFOST, J.F Kefford, Secrétaire-général, Division of Food Research, CSIRO, PO Box
52, North Ryde, NSW, Australia 2113.

1980 Jun 9-13 Turin (Italy)
UN Economic Commission for Europe, Seminar on innovation in engineering indus-
tries : Techno-economic aspects of fabrication processes and quality control.
(YB n° B
4176)
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.

1980 Jun 20-Jul 1 Erice (Italy)
Int Meeting : Neutrino 80.
E Fiorini, Institute di Fisica, Università di Milano, Via Celoria 16, 1-20133 Milan, IT.

• 1980 Jun 22-26 Paris (France)
European Society of Cardiology, European congress, P : 3000. (YB n° A 0859)
PMV, 100 avenue Charles de Gaulle, F-92522 Neuilly.

• **1980 Jun 23-27** Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
Int Hospital Federation, Regional conference : The hospital and primary health care.
(YB n° A 2109)
Dr Czapski, Federação Brasileira de Hospitais, Avenida Ipiranga 919, 11° andar,
conjunto 1111, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

1980 Jun 23-26 Tokyo (Japan)
Int Association of Hydrogen Energy, 3rd World hydrogen energy conference, P : 600.
C.30. (YB n° A 4531)
Secretariat c/o Japan Convention Services, Inc, Nippon Press Center Bldg, 8F, 2-2-1,
Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan.

1980 Jun 23-28 Boston (MA, USA)
American Foundation for the Blind, Congrès Helen Keller : Plan d'action pour l'avenir,
c/o WCWB, SB avenue Bosquet F-75007 Paris.
1980 Jun 25-Jul 3 Paris (France)
7th Congres int de la chimie des ciments, P : 1500.
Mr. Pettier, Cerith, 23 rue de Cronstadt F-75015 Paris.

1980 Jun or Oct Beograd (Yugoslavia)
ICHMT/Int Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Symposium on heat and
mass transfer and the structure of turbulence, P : inv. (YB n° A 2788)
Prof Zanic, ICHMT, P. O. Box 522, 11001 Beograd, Yugoslavia.

• 1980 Jul 7-11 Grenoble (France)
European Physical Society, 5th Int. conference on liquid and amorphous metals, P :
500 (YB n° A 0834)
LAM 4 Conf. Secretary, ENSEEG, B.P. 44, F-38401 Saint-Martin-d'Heres, F.

1980 Jul 7-11 Washington (USA)
Int Federation of Hospital Engineering, 6th Int congress, (YB n° B 4597)
Judy Fowlkes, Society Director, American Society for Hospital Engineering, 840 North
Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611, USA.

• 1980 Jul 10-17 Paris (France)
Int Union of Geological Sciences, 26th Int congress, P : 10000. (YB n° A 2723)
Mr Arnoud, Ecole des mines, 60 Bd St Michel, F-75006 Paris.

• **1980 Jul 17-23** Madison (WI, USA)
20th conference on high energy physics.
L. Durand, Dept. of Physics, Univ. of Wisconsin, 1150 University Ave., Madison, WI
63706, USA.

1980 Jul 28-Aug 2 Hanover (Germany Fed. Rep.)
Deutsches Taubblindenwerk, Int Deaf-blind seminar:
Deadblind children - moving
towards independence.
c/o WCWB, SB avenue Bosquet, F-75007 Paris.
1980 Aug 11-15 Bethlehem (PA, USA)

Int Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Symposium in
Finite Elasticity
Theory.
Prof R.S. Rivlin, Lehigh University, Center for the Application of Mathematics, 203 E.
Packer Ave, Bethlehem PA, 18015, USA.

• 1980 Aug 25-30 Delft (The Netherlands)
Int Society for Magnetic Resonance, Ampere int conference on magnetic resonance.
(YB n° B 6046)

ISMAR-Ampère 1980, c/o K.L.V.I. 23 Prinsessegracht, The Hague, NL
1980 Aug 25-30 Paris (France)

3rd Int conference on composite materials - ICCM III.
Dr A R Bunsell, Ecole des Mines de Paris, Centre des Matériaux BP 87 F-91003 Evry
cedex, France.

1980 Aug Copenhagen (Denmark)
BHRA Fluid Engineering, 3rd Int symposium on wind energy systems
The Conference Organiser, BHRA Fluid Engineering, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AJ,
UK

• 1980 Sep 1-4 Paris
(France)
European Orthodontic Society, 56th European congress P • 600 (YB n° A 0829)
Prof Demoge, Soc Europ. d'Orthodontie, 29 rue R Poincare, F-75016 Paris.

• **1980 Sep 1-5** Kyoto (Japan)
15th Int conference on the physics of semiconductors, P : 900. C : 33
Asst. Prof. K. Kamimura, Dept. of Physics, Faculty of Science, University of Tokyo, 7-3-
1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan.

• 1980 Sep 1-5 Tokyo (Japan)
Int Geographical Union, 24th Int geographical congress and 15th general assembly P:
2000. C. 100. (YB n° A 2079)
Secretariat IGU, c/o Japan Convention Services, Inc, Nippon Press Center 8F, 2-2-1,
Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan.

• 1980 Sep 1-7 Naples (Italy)
Int Committee on Rheology, 8th Int congress on rheology, Ex. (YB n° B 1637)
Prof Nicolais, c/o Montedison-DIRS, Via Nuova delle Brece 150, I-80117 Napoli-
Barr, Italy.

1980 Sep 2-4 Cambridge (UK)
Institution of Mechanical Engineers : 2nd int conference on vibrations in rotating machi-
nery.
Manager Conference, Birdcage Walk, Westminster, London, SW1H 9JJ, UK.

1980 Sep 2-5 Pisa
(Italy)
12th EGAS Conference.
A. Gozzini, Institute di Fisica, Università di Pisa, Piazza Torricelli 2, I-56100 Pisa, IT.

1980 Sep 5-7 Denver (CO, USA)
Allied Social Science Association, Meeting.
ASSA, Ms B Weaver, c/o American Economic Association, 1313 31 st Avenue, S Nas-
hville, TN 37212, USA.

1980 Sep 8-12 Lausanne (Switzerland)
2nd Int meeting on the small particles and inorganic clusters, P : 100.
J.P. Borel, Laboratoire de Physique Expérimentale, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale, 33
av. der Cour, CH-1007 Lausanne.

1980 Sep 8-12 Leicester
(UK)
Int Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, 3rd Symposium on Creep in Structu-
res P inv. (YB n° A 2788)
Prof A.R.S. Ponte 2, The University, Department of Engineering, Leicester LE 1 7RH,
UK

1980 Sep 10-12 Cambridge (UK)
BHRA Fluid Engineering, 2nd Int symposium on wave and tidal energy.
The Conference Organiser, BHRA Fluid Engineering, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AJ,
UK

1980 Sep 14-19 Paris
(France)
Int Fiscal Association - Int congress, P : 2000. (YB n° A 2059)
Mr-Mouterde, ASL, « Les Hauts de Villiers » 2bis, rue de Villiers, F-92300 Levallois.

1980 Sep 15-19 Paris
(France)
Int Academy of Pathology : 13th Congress, P : 1500. (YB n° A 1132)
Prof Nestoroff, Service Central d'Anatomie, Hôpital Necker, 149 rue de Sevres, F-
75015 Paris, or : Congrès Service, 1 rue Jules Lefebvre, F-85009 Paris.

1980 Sep 15-19 Sheffield (UK)
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Int conference on engineering aspects of creep, P:
250.
Manager Conference, 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, London, SW1H Juu, UK.

1980 Sep 23-25 Liegee
(Belgium)
4e Congres Latin de rhumatologie, P : 800.
Prof Van Cauwenberge, Service de Médecine A, Hôpital de Baviere, Boulevard de la
Constitution 66, B-4020 Liege.

• **1980 Sep 29 - Oct 4** **Tokyo (Japan)**
Int Federation for Information Processing. 3rd World Conference on Medical Informatics (MEDINFO 80) P : 1000 C: 30 (YB n° A 1828)
MEDINFO 80 Organizing Committee c/o MEDIS-BC Hongo P.O. Box 40, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-91, Japan.

1980 Sep 30 - Oct 4 **Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Germany, Fed Rep)**
Int Committee for Soviet and East European Studies/Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde. 2nd World congress.
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde e.V. Schapenstrasse 30. D-1000 Berlin 15

(Germany Fed Rep).

1980 Sep-Oct **Madrid (Spain)**
World Psychiatric Association. Symposium on formation in psychiatry (YB n° A 3577)
WPA, Psychiatrische Universitätsklinik. Währinger Gürtel 74-76, A-1090 Vienna.

• **1980 Sep or Oct** **Liege (Belgium)**
Séminaire des réviseurs d'entreprises. P : 25.
H Fransolet, rue des Vennes 38. B-1020 Liège.

1980 Sep or Oct **Paris (France)**
1st world congress for **écologie** and **oncologie**.
Prof Tran, Ba Loc, Fac. **Médecine and Pharmacie**, 4 Place St Jacques. F-25000 Besancon-81.

1980 Oct 13-17 **Tokyo (Japan)**
8th Int symposium on the transport of dangerous goods by sea and inland waterways.
P : 250. C : 22.
Japan Marine Surveyo and Swom Meassurers' ss. *Kaiji Bld.*, 1-9-7, Hatchobori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104, Japan.

• **1980 Oct 14-17** **Dusseldorf (Germany, Fed Rep)**
Int Federation of Automatic Control/Int Federation for Information Processing. Int

conference on digital computer applications to process control. (YB n° A 1862/A 1828)
VDI/VDE-Gesellschaft **Mess- und Regelungstechnik (GMR)**, Postfach 1139. D-4000 Dusseldorf 1.

1980 Oct 24-Nov 7 **Paris (France)**
Bourse européenne de grams. P : 2500.
Sec. Gén. des Syndicats de la Bourse du Comméres. Mr. Molko. 2 rue de Viamres. F-75001 Paris.

1980 Oct
NHRA Fluid Engineering/Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturera. 6th Int fluid power symposium.
The Conference Organiser, BHRA Fluid Engineering, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AJ, UK.

• **1980 Nov 5-17** **Osaka (Japan)**
Junior Chambers International. 35th World congress. P : 2000. C : 70. (YB n° A 2853)
Osaka Junior Chamber. Inc. c/o Osaka Chamber of Commerce S Industry Bdg. 58-7. Hashizumecho. Uchi-Hommachi. Higashi-ku. Osaka 504, Japan.

1980 **Brussels (Belgium)**
Guidance for Users Integrated Data Processing Equipment. 21st Congress.
CICB. Mr A Hennion, Parc des Expositions, B-1020 Brussels.

1980 **Brussels (Belgium)**
INTERLINE. World congress.
Mr Georges Marchandise, av de l'Exposition 408. Bte 25. B-1090 Brussels.

1981 Apr 1-2 **Oxford (UK)**
Institution of Mechanical Engineers : 7th Thermodynamics and fluid mechanics convention.
Manager Conference, 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, London. SW1H 9JJ, UK.

• **1961 May 16-22** **Nagoya (Japan)**
Int Association of Ports and Harbore. 12th conference. P : 650. C : 50. (YB n° A 1329)
Nagoya Port Authority. 1-9-21. Infune, Minato-Ku. **Nagoya** 455, Japan.

1981 May 28-29 **Paris (France)**
Int Association of Exchange Dealers (Forex Club). Int congress. P : 3000.
(YB n° A 1281)
Mr de Dumast P.D.G. Fidelity Bank. 104 Champs Elysées. F-75008 Paris.

1981 May 31 - Jun 6 **Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)**
Int Association of Chain Stores. 25th Annual executive congress. P : 800.
Hamburg Kongress Centre. PO Box 302360. D-2000 Hamburg 36.

1981 Jun 9-11 **Paris (France)**
European Organization for Quality Control. Int congress P : 800. (YB n° A 0821)
Mme Kressmann, AFCIQ, Tour Europe Cedex 7. F-92080 Paris La Defence.

1981 Jun 12-27 **Paris (France)**
Int congress of illnesses. P : 5000.
Prof Villamaey, Service de Rhumatologie. Hôpital Henri Mondor. F-94010 Creteil.

1981 Jun 14-17 **Paris (France)**
Européen Dialysis and Transplant Association. Int congress P : 2000.
(YB n° A 0706)
Prof LogrinM. Service de Néphrologie de la Pitié. 85 bld de l'Hôpital. F-75013 Paris.

• **1981 Jun** **Paris (France)**
Int League Against Rheumatism. 15th Congress, (YB n° A 2195)
ILAR. PO Box 149. CH-4010 Basel

1981 Jul 7-12 **Cologne (Germany Fed. Rep.)**

Soroptimist Int Association. Congress. P : 1200-1500. (YB n° A 3245)

Frau Dr Charl von Loeper, lfd. Ministerialrätin, c/o Minister für Arbeit, Gesundheit und

Soziales, Dusseldorf und DER-Büro, Frankfurt

• **1981 Jul Paris (France)**

Int Association for Suicide Prévention. Suicide world congress P : 2000

Dr Soubrier, 25 rue de la Faisanderie, F-75016 Paris.

1981 Aug 9-16 **Paris (France)**
8th Int conference on structural mechanic in reactor technology. P : 1200
Mr Costès. Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique, Centre de Fontenay. B.P.6, F-92260 Fontenay aux roses.

• **1981 Aug 24-28** **Kyoto (Japan)**
Int Federation of Automatic Control. 8th Triennial world congress. P : 1500. C : 40 (YB n° A 1862)
Prof Y. Sawaragi. Dept of Applied Mathematics and Physics. Faculty of Engineering, Kyoto University, Yoshika-Hommachi. Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606, Japan.

1981 Sep 6-18 **Kyoto (Japan)**
Int Union of Forestry Research Organization. 17th World congress. P : 1200 C: 70 (YB n° A 2721)
Secretariat IUFRO-J c/o Government Forestry Experiment Station, The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries, Matsunasto 1, Kuzak-mura, Inasake-gun, Ibaraki Pref. 300-12 Japan.

1981 Sep 12-18 **Kyoto (Japan)**
10th Int of electroencephalography and clirical neurophysiology. P:2000. C:40.
Secretariat 10th ICECN, c/o Int Conference Organizers, Inc. Crescent Plaza 103, 2-4-6, Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan.

• **1981** **Nov** **9-12**
Tokyo(Japan)
Int Société de Critriculture. Int citrus congress. P : 500. C : 35. (YB n° A 4117)
Mr/T. Nishida. Sec Gen. 1981 ICC, c/o Okitsu Branch. Fruit Tree Research Station, The Ministry of Agriculture. Forestry & Fisheries. Okitsu-Nakamachi, Shimizu-sh: Shi-zuoka 424-02 Japan

1982 Spring or Autumn **Paris (France)**
Congres int de la chaux. P : 800.
Mr Darre. Syndicat National des Fabricants de Ciments et de Chaux, 41, av de Friedland. F-75008 Paris.

1982 Mid Jul **Yamanashi (Japan)**
Int Association for Plant Tissue Culture. 5th Int congress of plant tissue and cell culture. P : 600.
Asst. Prof A. Kamamine. Dept of Botany, Faculty of Science. University of Tokyo. 7-3-1. Hongo. Bunkyo-ku. Ottyo 113, Japan.

1982 Aug 9-Sep 3 **Kyoto (Japan)**
Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. 5th congress of pesticide chemistry. P : 1500. C: 50. (YB n° A 2767)
Rikagaku Kenkyusho (The Institute of Physical ana Chemical Research). 2-1. Hiron-sawa, Wako-shi, Saitama 351, Japan.

1982 Aug 28-Sep 2 **Paris (France)**
Int congress of nuclear médecine. P: 2000.
Dr Raynaud. 132 route de Chartres. F-91440 Pours sur Yvette. France.

• **1982 Aug 29-Sep 4** **Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)**
Int Society for Horticultural Science. 21 st Int horticultural congress. P : 1800. (YB n° A 2488)
Secrétariat. Hamburg Congress Centre / ISHS. PO Box 302360, D-2000 Hamburg 36

• **1982 Sep 6-10** **Zurich (Switzerland)**
Int Water Supply Association. Congress. (YB n° A 2807)
IWSA, 1 Queen Anne's Gate. London SW1H 9BT, UK.

1982 Sep 13-17 **Paris (France)**
Int Committee for Esthetics and Cosmetology : Int congress. P. 1500. (YB n° A 1575)
G. Aubin. President Soc. Française de Cosmétologie. : (rue J. Ferry, F-32400 Courbevoie.

1983 May 16-20 **Paris (France)**
Int Union of Air Pollution Prévention Association : Int congress P : 3200. (YB n° A 2683)
Mr Delandre, Ass. pour la Prévention de la Pollution Atmosphérique. 62 rue de Courcelles, F-76008 Paris.

1983 Sep **Paris (France)**
Int Federation for Information Processing. Int congress. P : 6000 (YB n° A 1823)
Mr Hermieu. Commissaire Gen. du SICOB. 6 Place de Valois. F. 75001 Paris

1983 Sep **Paris (France)**
Int Institute of Refrigeration. Int congress. P : 2000. (YB n° A 2169)
Mr Anquez. Directeur de l'Institut Int du Froid. 177 bld Malesherbes. F-75017 Paris.

