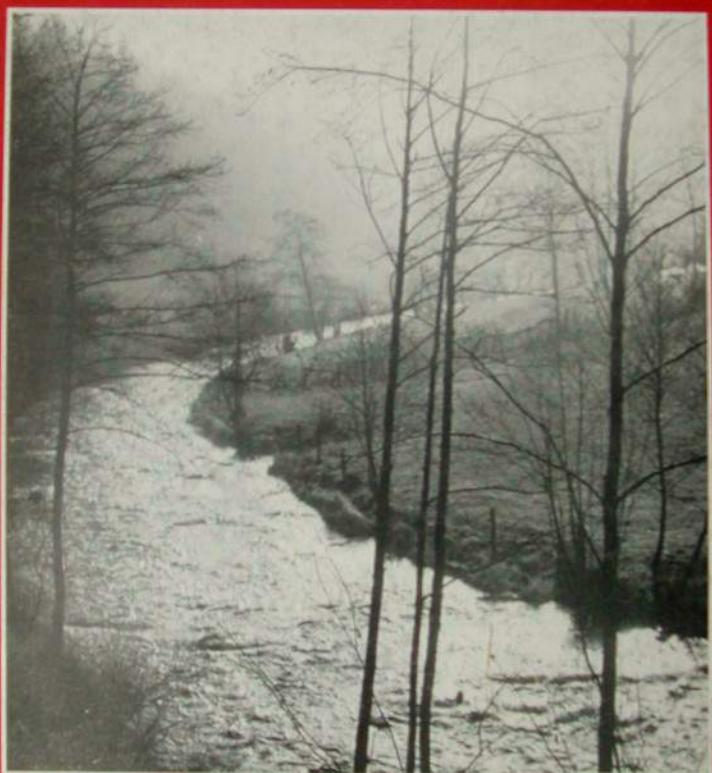


INTERNATIONAL
TRANSTERRITORIAL
ASSOCIATIONS

ASSOCIATIONS
TRANSTERRITORIALES
INTERNATIONALES



La rivière des Acadiens
en territoire international

The river of Acadians
in international territory

1980



n° 2

TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS...

(former title : INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS)

32nd Year

... is published in Brussels by the Union of International Associations (UAI) every month, excluding July and August.

The two principal objectives of this review are, firstly, to introduce and promote the work of associations of all kinds, addressing both the public at large as well as those concerned with specifically related activities. Secondly, it seeks to help associations to go beyond their own immediate aims and preoccupations and to situate themselves within the context of the general evolution of international life as a whole.

Its columns are open to all those concerned with associations, including both those directing and working with associations, and also those attached to Universities and other specialists engaged in research connected with associations.

Articles do not necessarily express the views of UAI.

UAI's own research and surveys as well as regular supplements to UAI's major publications are published in « Transnational Associations »,

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32^e année

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Ses colonnes sont ouvertes à la fois aux responsables d'associations et aux universitaires, chercheurs, spécialistes, pour qui le monde associatif est un sujet d'analyse ou d'étude. Ces articles n'expriment pas nécessairement le point de vue de l'UAI.

Le résultat d'études et enquêtes menées par l'UAI trouve également sa place dans « Associations Transnationales » ainsi que les suppléments à l'« Annuaire des Organisations Internationales » et un « Calendrier des réunions internationales », deux autres publications de l'UAI.

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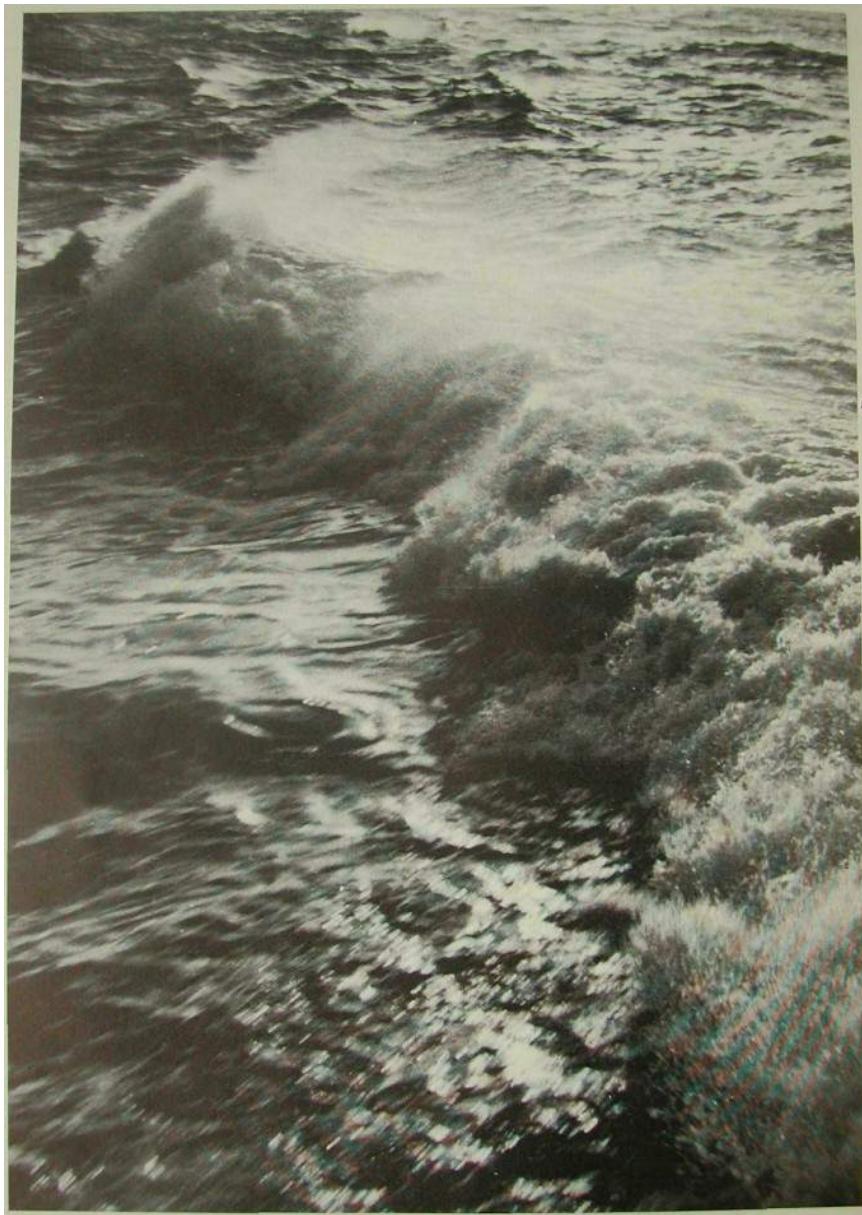
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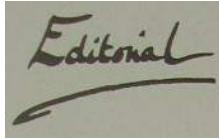
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Bruxelles 1980

SUR LES CHANTIERS DU FORUM

Le pré-programme définitif du Forum, à l'impression au moment où nous écrivons cet editorial, aura été largement distribué dans tous les secteurs associatifs quand nos lecteurs nous liront. Il situe l'événement dans ses multiples démarches successives, depuis l'enquête préparatoire auprès des organisations intergouvernementales et non gouvernementales jusqu'au débat d'introduction aux travaux de commissions, d'ores et déjà organisées par séances.

L'ampleur du programme et la diversité des sujets imposent cette ordonnance en dissuadant l'improvisation. Les débats espérés seront d'autant plus féconds qu'ils auront été mieux préparés. La technique des questions écrites, qui a fait ses preuves, empêchera la confusion du nombre et l'encombrement des interventions, tout en permettant aux participants ayant à dire de s'exprimer valablement sur les thèmes du Forum, de façon réfléchie et concise. Les orateurs qualifiés du débat d'introduction, choisis suivant un large éventail d'origines et de points de vue, sont d'ores et déjà invités à présenter un schéma de leurs idées aux fins de couvrir les multiples aspects du thème général « De l'international au transnational ». En termes plus explicites: pour un ordre mondial global de souverainetés tolérantes à frontières ouvertes aux courants associatifs pluralistes de foi, de pensée, d'opinions, d'intérêts.

Un maître du droit a déjà donné le bon exemple de son schéma. Notre Revue fera

le monde, sans exception. La chose admise, reste l'usage du mot. S'agissant de la qualification des OING, l'ambiguïté d'*« international »* ne gêne guère pas mal de nos correspondants attachés à l'habitude, qui craignent une interprétation restrictive pouvant résulter d'un changement de nom. A l'inverse, l'ambiguïté de *« transnational »*, créée par l'emploi qu'en fait maintenant l'organisation *« internationale »* des Etats, de préférence à multinationale, fait craindre à certains de fâcheuses confusions.

La séparation des INGOs et des BINGOs, strictement recommandée par notre colloque de Genève de 1976, est jugée « artificielle » par un juriste de droit international qui plaidera son point de vue, compte tenu de la diversité des associations. Mais l'IAI, déjà instruite du sentiment largement partagé des OING sur ce point, sera attentive à maintenir la barrière entre le lucratif et le non lucratif. Si mixité il y a, c'est aussi vrai entre les Etats, les institutions publiques et les associations - des communications annoncées en porteront témoignage. Et les praticiens de l'associationnisme s'accordent à dire que les subventions officielles, vitales pour le fonctionnement de beaucoup d'ONG, les scientifiques par exemple, n'en limitent pas nécessairement l'indépendance. Belle matière à communications et à débats.

La tâche assignée aux rapporteurs, dès à présent désignés, sans préjudice d'autres désignations autant que de besoin, sera considérablement facilitée par l'enquête préparatoire auprès des organisations intergouvernementales et des réseaux associatifs.

Les OIG ont répondu avec un rare empressement à notre appel à leur concours. Nos lecteurs ont lu en version française le rapport exemplaire du Pore Joblin au nom de l'Organisation Internationale des Associations Internationales.

écho aux arguments avancés pour inciter les participants inscrits à soumettre leurs questions. Le professeur Pierre Lalive sera l'ordonnateur du débat d'introduction dès sa préparation. Le problème du langage, à l'ordre du jour d'une séance de la Commission de la

posera, d'entrée de Forum, à propos de son titre même : « De l'international au transnational ». Le concept de transnationalité paraît en principe accepté par tout



tionale du Travail (1). On en trouvera cette fois la version anglaise sous le titre signifiant d'une véritable « participation » à la vie d'une institution tripartite, la seule qui ait intégré ses partenaires du secteur privé. Un autre rapport, celui de la jeune Organisation mondiale du Tourisme, issue des ONG, un document dont nous avons déjà publié le schéma (2), répond tout aussi judicieusement à la question « Pourquoi l'OMT participe-t-elle au Forum ? ». On trouvera plus loin le rapport de l'OMS.

Vont suivre incessamment d'autres rapports élaborés ou en chantier, tels ceux de l'ONU, de l'UNESCO, d'autres encore qui y apportent un soin particulier depuis plusieurs mois déjà.

Mais voici qu'à ces avis généraux sur l'apport de l'univers des ONG à l'action internationale et sur la pratique de la consultation et de la participation, viennent s'ajouter fort heureusement des avis particuliers, sollicités par l'UAI, à propos des « obligations pouvant résulter des statuts consultatifs ». Un problème-clé, puisqu'à la limite, les OING pourraient être forcées de choisir entre leur indépendance, qui ne fait pas question en principe, et la participation qui les assujettirait. Aussi le Forum a-t-il institué une commission d'experts (3) pour en établir le dossier et en éclairer les éléments typiquement d'intérêt commun à toutes les OING. Cette commission de juristes, dont certains membres ont suivi le cas posé à l'UNESCO, s'est donné mandat d'examiner les points suivants :

1. Le fondement des obligations (octroi du statut et classification des ONG dans les trois catégories A, B, C).
2. La nature et l'étendue des obligations susceptibles d'être imposées aux ONG
- I bénéficiaires du statut consultatif par l'OIG du rattachement; il s'agit des contraintes pouvant affecter la structure et l'implantation, le mode et les sources de financement, les activités des ONG.
3. Les sanctions susceptibles d'intervenir en cas de non-respect des obligations ci-dessus ; il s'agit du « déclassement » des ONG récalcitrantes et, à la limite, du retrait du statut consultatif. Invitées à contribuer au dossier, certaines OIG l'ont déjà fait ou se disposeront à le faire avec un empressement sympathique, qui accuse l'importance qu'elles accordent à une question qui les soucient autant que les OING, à la différence de beaucoup d'Etats. Un avis précieux est également attendu du Conseil de l'Europe, qui est à la pointe d'une véritable participation, comme chacun sait. Le même concours qualifié des services du Conseil de l'Europe permet à un autre groupe de travail du Forum d'éclairer le problème du statut juridique international des associations, en souffrance de longue date et, à partir d'une approche régionale, d'inciter à une recommandation plus

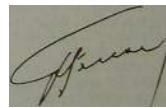
générale que l'UAI s'est vainement efforcée jusqu'ici d'obtenir (4). A ceux qui craignent ou pourraient craindre qu'un statut n'affecte leur indépendance plutôt que de la servir, le Forum apprendra que des dispositions modèles de tolérance et de facilité pourraient leur être avantageuses.

Rappelons ici que le Forum est délibérément à deux dimensions, universelle et régionale, pour ne pas parler, dans les limites de son objet, d'une dimension nationale et locale, voire personnelle, dont il ne néglige assurément pas les facteurs, on le verra au programme. Toutes les régions sont appréhendées et d'autant plus que le Forum met l'accent sur l'universalité conçue dans le sens de l'interdépendance et de la solidarité selon les justes exigences du développement. L'Europe communiste de l'Est a marqué son intérêt au Forum et nos dossiers préparatoires font la part de ce que le professeur Albert Meister appelle « la voie socialiste d'un développement associatif-national » à côté de la voie libérale (« Vers une sociologie des associations »), notamment dans le champ des coopératives dont le mouvement international sera éminemment représenté par l'Alliance coopérative internationale. L'Amérique latine, dont les réseaux associatifs sont trop souvent ignorés ou mal connus en Europe, nous apporte son concours. Une communication de la CEPAL, la Commission de l'ECOSOC pour l'Amérique latine, nous donne des indications précieuses sur les efforts entrepris par les OING pour assurer un minimum de pénétration et de coordination dans une région du monde à sous-régions, où les groupes associatifs de pression se heurtent aux interdits d'Etats autoritaires. L'organisation des Etats Américains sera représentée au Forum, à titre significatif, par son représentant en Europe. L'Afrique est associée, autant qu'il se peut, à nos efforts, l'Afrique arabe et l'Afrique noire, qui fournissent deux orateurs à notre débat introductif, l'ambassadeur algérien Mohammed Bedjaoui, l'auteur de « Pour un nouveau ordre économique international », qui vient d'inaugurer une nouvelle collection de l'UNESCO, et notre membre M. Tevoedjre, Secrétaire général adjoint et Directeur de l'Institut d'études sociales du BIT, Secrétaire général de l'Association mondiale de prospective sociale. Là où nous disons « autant que faire se peut », nous pensons à deux circonstances : la pénurie des cadres d'Afrique noire, universitaires ou associatifs, et la pénurie des ressources, à laquelle nous nous ingénierons de parer... autant que faire se peut.

Ce souci vaut pour l'Asie qui fit l'objet de nos démarches attentives, rendues plus insistantes par le fait que, le Japon mis à part, les Etats asiatiques en développement sont en retard d'OING spécifiquement régionales ou sous-régionales, sauf dans le domaine religieux.

(1) *La participation des ONG à la vie de l'Organisation internationale du Travail (OIT)*
 (2) « Associations Transnationales » 1979 n° 7-8
 (3) *La Commission presidée par le professeur Marcel*

Merle de la Faculté de droit de Paris 1, membre du Comité directeur de l'UAI, est composée de : Mme Suzanne Bastid-Baudouin, Mgr Descamps, l'ambassadeur Fernand-Laurent, Claude-Laurent Gery, Vladimír Hršán.
 (4) *Le groupe de travail preside par M. Georges-Patrick Speeckaert est composé de : F. Hondius, C. L. Genty, P. Jenard, B. Loitron, Th. Ouchtendony, J. Hyde, M. Boury.*



THE SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

by Andrew E. Rice *

On a bright October day in 1957 sixty men and women assembled in Washington to form a new association. They were a very mixed group. Some were economists; others were engineers, educators, public administrators, editors, scientists. Some were from the industrialized countries of the Northern hemisphere; others came from the developing countries of the South. Some were scholars; others worked in government in international organizations or in private bodies and « made things happen ».

What they had in common was a deep interest in and a deep commitment to the process of economic and social development in the Third World. And the association which they created was the Society for International Development.

The creation of SID gave recognition to a simple fact - that all over the world more and more money and more and more talent were being devoted to bringing about the economic and social changes needed to meet the aspirations of millions of people living in poverty, ill health, and ignorance. Development - and its concomitant, development aid - was rapidly becoming a principal preoccupation of not only nations and international bodies, but of a growing number of people professionally engaged - frequently for an entire career in development work.

The founders of SID saw an enormous need for better communication and better understanding among this expanding group of « developers ». Developers came from many different academic and professional backgrounds; they were attached to many different institutions; they spanned the globe in nationalities. And what was increasingly apparent was that development - once thought of as essentially an economic phenomenon - demanded the knowledge and skills of all of them.

So a cardinal principle of the new Society for International Development was that it was to be multi-disciplinary and multi-na-

tional. Everyone had something to contribute and something to gain.

A second cardinal principle was that the shrinking nature of the globe demanded a sense of unity among this new professional breed. The founding meeting of SID therefore established the basic rule that there was to be direct individual membership in SID. The Society was not to be a federation of local groups to which individuals gave their primary allegiance; it was rather to be a worldwide fraternity of men and women directly linked to one another through common membership in a global body.

And finally, the new organization was not to be an advocate of any particular theory or course of development. It was to be hospitable to all views, believing that from the free interchange of fact and opinion would emerge keener understanding and consequently better performance by all those engaged in the development process.

SID started with enthusiasm, and it was largely enthusiasm, rather than money, which kept it going for the first five years of its existence. For the first members, belonging to SID was an act of faith since they received nothing for their membership dues but promises for the future. But membership grew rapidly; resources expanded and within two years the first issue of the Society's journal, the International Development Review, could be published. By 1962 enough support had been obtained to permit the first employment of professional staff.

Yet the hallmark of SID remained - as it does in membership societies generally - the active participation of individual members in all the Society's undertakings. Members wrote the articles which appeared in the magazine; they organized the sessions of the world and regional Conferences; they set up and ran the local chapters which were gradually established country by country. And, by voting directly by mail ballot, they elected the Society's leadership.

The critical test of SID's usefulness was always the regular payment of dues by its

members. Each year a member had to assess again the value of his continued participation. For most of those who belonged to SID it was a second, or even a third, professional membership, and one which provided little if any tangible benefit in terms of professional recognition or protection.

But members kept renewing and new members kept joining. By 1974 the Society had reached a level of 6000. And then the growth stopped.

Faced with this reality, the leaders of SID took stock of what had been achieved. SID had certainly come to be respected as an impartial independent forum for the examination of development issues, and its membership embraced most of the leaders of development thinking and practice. Yet its loss of momentum seemed to indicate that it was no longer responding fully to the needs of the development community.

In an important step towards self-renewal, a special committee was established to examine where SID stood and what its role should be in the years ahead. After nearly two years of self-examination and internal discussion the World Conference of 1976 approved several changes.

The essential elements of these changes were threefold. First, there was the recognition that development could no longer be considered a matter of direct concern only to the peoples of Africa, Asia or Latin America. Rather, development and mal-development (manifested both in under-development and in « overdevelopment ») were something which concerned both the North and the South.

Second, the entire process of development must be considered in the light of the new realities of global economics and politics. The worldwide energy crisis, the need for global food security, the significance of changing population patterns in both « developed » and « developing » countries and other similar issues on the one hand; the imperatives of restructuring the world's economic and political patterns to permit a greater - equality of opportunity « for the South on the other -

* Deputy Secretary-General



these new factors had to be more fully reflected in the Society's work.

Third, the Society should seek to go beyond the community of internationally-minded developers, whom it had primarily served, and reach down to the national and local level so as to draw in those engaged in development activity at the « grass roots ...

In the spirit of these new criteria, SID made changes in its own internal structure and operations. It enlarged its Governing Council to include more representatives of the Third World. It transferred its international headquarters from Washington to Rome. And, for the first time, it vigorously sought substantial funding from outside its membership to support its new activities.

These new activities, initiated during the past three years, have included the establishment of a North-South Round Table, a permanent body of about 125 leaders in public life, half from the industrialized nations of the North, half from the industrialized nations of the South, half from the « Group of 77 » states of the South. The Round Table seeks to take the issues now under debate in the official channels of North-South negotiation and to discuss them unofficially and personally, hoping thereby to find areas of agreement and new options for adjustment, and in any event to foster clearer understanding of each side's positions.

Another new activity has been a series of national and regional conferences on alternative strategies for development, examined in both the northern and southern hemispheres. Traditional development objectives and patterns are being critically scrutinized and differing « life styles » explored.

Yet the basic characteristics of SID have not been changed by these expanded programs. The Society's self-appraisal concluded the SID must continue as an independent, non-political body committed to no cause but progress towards a better life for all. And its transnational and transdisciplinary nature remains an essential element of its being.

The importance of an organization such as SID cannot be measured alone in terms of its appearances at United Nations functions, its production of printed material, or the number of meetings which it organizes. These are the means through which SID - and the many hundreds of its counterparts in other fields of human concern and endeavor - achieves its larger purposes of learning from each other, building common values, and thus slowly strengthening the fabric which unites mankind in a common destiny of harmonious fulfilment.

Photo: INBEL



INGO ENQUIRV

L'ENQUETE OING

On sait que le Forum mondial des associations « internationales » du juin 1980 est préparé par une vaste enquête d'information auprès des organisations intergouvernementales et non gouvernementales à propos du fait associatif considéré dans sa portée transnationale, sous ses divers aspects d'identité, de participation et de communication.

Pour faciliter la tâche des OING, on a rédigé un « questionnaire indicatif » reprenant les sujets au programme du Forum. Ce questionnaire a été publié en français et en anglais dans le numéro de la Revue de l'UAI de novembre 1979 (11) et adressé à un grand nombre d'OING groupées en une quarantaine de secteurs associatifs suivant un choix déterminé objectivement par des critères de diversité.

Nous continuons aujourd'hui la publication des réponses dont nos lecteurs apprécieront la qualité et nous espérons qu'elles disposeront les OING à participer à l'enquête.

As you are well aware, preparations are well under way for the important World Forum of « international » associations. A major preparatory enquiry is being conducted amongst both IGOs and INGOs, concerning the Associative phenomenon and the important aspects of identity, participation and communication of associations. To facilitate the task of INGOs we prepared a questionnaire including « indicative questions » which conform point-by-point to the programme of the Forum itself. This questionnaire was printed in full, in both English and French in « Transnational Associations » N° 11, 1979. We have already questioned a considerable number of INGOs ranging widely over more than 40 associative sectors, thus ensuring maximum diversity and representativity. Copies of the questionnaire may be obtained from the UAI secretariat.

Below, we are publishing a selection of the many replies we've already received, which should more than adequately indicate the exceptional quality and importance of the material being gathered for the Forum. We hope that this will encourage your participation.

L'Union internationale chrétienne des dirigeants d'entreprises

par Domingo Sugranyes*

Membres

L'Uniacap a trois catégories de membres :

- Des associations nationales de dirigeants d'entreprise qui ont la personnalité juridique dans leur pays, dont les statuts sont jugés conformes à ceux de l'Uniacap par l'Assemblée Générale, qui acceptent les orientations générales fixées par l'Assemblée Générale de l'Uniacap et collaborent à son action. Les associations nationales affiliées à l'Uniacap sont tenues de payer une cotisation annuelle.
 - Des membres associés (personnes physiques témoignant de leur engagement au service des buts internationaux de l'Uniacap).
 - Des membres adhérents (personnes physiques ou morales apportant un soutien financier).
- Seules les associations nationales affiliées disposent du droit de vote à l'Assemblée Générale (une voix par association nationale).

Organes directeurs

L'Uniacap est administrée par un Comité Exécutif, actuellement composé de 14 personnes, qui se réunit environ 4 fois par an.

La gestion et l'animation journalières sont assurées par le Secrétaire Général, qui dirige le Secrétariat.

L'organe nanti des pleins pouvoirs est l'Assemblée Générale annuelle.

Modalités d'action internationale

Colloques, congrès, assemblées régionales, publications.

Moyens d'assurer l'indépendance

L'Uniacap n'ayant pas pour fonction la défense d'intérêts particuliers, il ne lui est pas trop difficile d'assurer son indépendance.

La vraie garantie de son indépendance réside d'ailleurs dans la volonté d'engagement personnel de ses dirigeants.

Communication avec les branches nationales

Cf. la liste des associations affiliées à l'Uniacap, ci-annexée. La communication se fait par téléphone, télex, contacts personnels, circulaires, et par l'échange des publications respectives.

Dans l'ensemble, la communication est bonne. Elle est fondée sur des rencontres fréquentes des dirigeants et sur des relations personnelles d'estime et d'amitié entre secrétaires généraux. Cependant, la communication reste trop limitée, au sein de chaque association

* Secrétaire Général



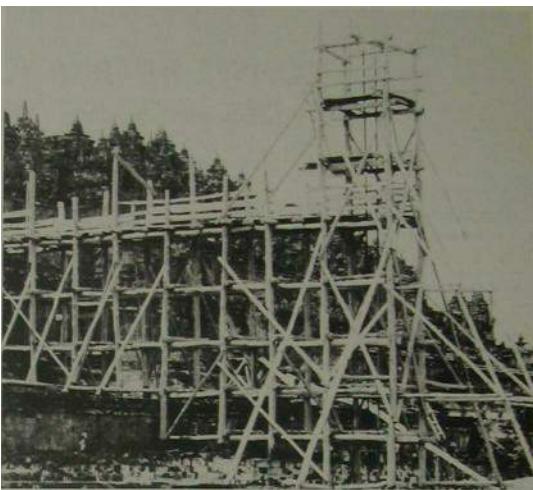
nationale, à un cercle restreint de personnes. Des moyens sont recherchés pour vaincre les résistances naturelles et permettre un flux de communication plus important, de façon à ce que les membres des associations nationales soient régulièrement mis en contact avec l'international. A cet égard, on peut citer une enquête, en cours actuellement, qui doit atteindre toutes les personnes membres des associations nationales, intitulée « Le progrès social dans votre entreprise ».

Ressources budgétaires

Cotisations des associations nationales : 50%.

Cotisations de membres adhérents : 25%.

Frais imputés à charge de projets spécifiques, finances par contributions d'entreprises : 25 %.



Relations avec d'autres organisations

a) L'Uniapac n'entretient pas de relations systématiques avec les Etats. Bien entendu, à l'occasion, des relations se nouent (présence d'autorités aux congrès de l'Uniapac, par exemple).

b) Autres ONG.

L'Uniapac est membre de l'Assemblée des ONG ayant le statut consultatif auprès de l'ECOSOC; elle participe à titre d'organisation « invitée » aux travaux de la Conférence des Organisations Internationales Catholiques. Des contacts souvent fructueux existent avec d'autres organisations non-gouvernementales du même secteur (Organisation Internationale des Employeurs, Chambre de Commerce Internationale, UNICE sur le plan européen).

Plus qu'à des relations formelles, l'Uniapac est intéressée à des contacts portant sur des problèmes de fond.

c) Organisations intergouvernementales.

L'Uniapac exerce normalement son statut consultatif auprès de l'ECOSOC (CNUCED, ONUDI) et auprès de la FAO. Elle est représentée également auprès du Conseil de l'Europe. Depuis quelque temps, l'Uniapac a entrepris dans ce domaine une politique plus active, en suscitant des contacts personnels (individuels ou lors de colloques) entre hauts fonctionnaires internationaux et dirigeants d'entreprise. Elle y voit une source

importante d'enrichissement mutuel et une dimension nécessaire de son action.

d) Opinion

L'image de l'Uniapac, lorsqu'elle existe dans l'opinion, est parfois figée sur des idées préconçues (comme tout ce qui a trait au monde des dirigeants d'entreprise). Son inspiration chrétienne est souvent mal comprise. Dans les cercles concernés, en général, son action provoque au moins des débats animés. L'accès de l'Uniapac aux moyens de communication sociale est très variable suivant les pays (excellent dans certains, mauvais dans d'autres).

s'accomplissent sous l'action de l'Uniapac (bien que l'attachement de ses membres et l'expansion que l'Uniapac connaît dans de nouveaux continents indiquent que cette action est réelle). Des mesures sont prises (enquêtes, dialogues) afin de concrétiser l'action de l'Uniapac et de la rendre tangible.

L'Uniapac, contrairement à ce qu'on pourrait imaginer, connaît également des problèmes matériels: dans de nombreux pays, les entreprises hésitent à financer la participation de membres de leur personnel à des activités marquées du sceau d'une conviction religieuse ou philosophique. L'Uniapac ne peut guère recourir, par ailleurs, à des sources financières du type caritatif.

Problèmes qui se posent aux OING

Il est difficile de généraliser. Une chose au moins est certaine: le secteur international non-gouvernemental est en grave danger lorsqu'il se borne, comme c'est parfois le cas, à n'être qu'une mauvaise copie du secteur inter-gouvernemental. Le secteur non-gouvernemental doit se distinguer, à notre avis, par un style rapide, économique, efficace; soucieux de problèmes de fond et non de questions de forme, il doit être capable de liberté dans l'approche des problèmes.



L'enquête OING préparatoire au Forum

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES ARCHIVES (CIA)

I : LE FAIT ASSOCIATIF (Commission I)

a. Le rôle des OING

Le rôle des OING revêt une importance sans commune mesure avec leur poids financier et leur participation effective à la prise des « décisions » qui ressortent aux pouvoirs publics (et parfois aux organisations intergouvernementales). Dans le contexte actuel, les OING restent les seules structures formelles où le dialogue international peut échapper aux pressions du jour (bien qu'à des degrés différents selon les thèmes et les moments).

Cette atmosphère d'ouverture intellectuelle et de volonté d'entente est favorisée dans les OING par deux faits fondamentaux : le caractère non gouvernemental d'une part et la communauté d'intérêt professionnel (ou autre) qui est à l'origine de chacune de ces organisations, d'autre part. Les individus qui se rencontrent au sein des OING ne cessent pas pour autant d'être les citoyens de leurs pays respectifs, mais en raison du caractère non politique des problèmes dont ils traitent, ils jouissent légitimement d'une liberté d'action tout à fait remarquable, et de ce fait sont à même d'apporter une contribution inappréciable à la compréhension et à la coopération entre les peuples.

b. « L'image de marque »

Autant l'apport des OING à la concorde internationale me semble irremplaçable, autant je suis persuadé que tout propagande intempestive, au lieu d'aider, nu-

cale des idées et la mise en commun des expériences professionnelles et techniques n'exige nullement que la première page des journaux leur accorde la vedette. L'œuvre quotidienne de centaines d'OING, pour essentielle qu'elle soit, s'accommoderait très mal de la chasse au sensationnel qui caractérise les média. Cela dit, le fait international non-gouvernemental mériterait un peu plus de compréhension, d'attention et de respect de la part des média, à condition, je le répète, de ne pas verser dans le pittoresque.

c. L'attitude des gouvernements et des OIG

Il n'est ni possible, ni convenable d'agir à l'extérieur sur les conceptions et les atti-

tudes des gouvernements, qui ne sont responsables qu'envers leur propre peuple. (Cette remarque ne concerne pas les OING humanitaires.) Dans la mesure où, dans un pays donné, les pouvoirs publics ne reconnaissent pas la valeur du travail des OING, il appartient aux citoyens de ce pays d'infécher cette attitude. En revanche, une action concertée pourrait et devrait être entreprise pour que les organisations intergouvernementales appuient davantage les OING, car tout succès acquis sur le plan non-gouvernemental facilite d'autant l'entente entre les Etats. Les deux catégories d'organisations ne sont pas rivales mais complémentaires - cette vérité ne saurait être suffisamment soulignée.

1. Les libertés associatives

a. Les libertés essentielles

La liberté essentielle sans laquelle le CIA ne saurait faire face à ses tâches est celle de rester en dehors de la politique.

b. Spécificité et multiplicité

Le seul problème de cette nature que le CIA rencontre provient du chevauchement des compétences dans certains domaines précis qui intéressent plusieurs OING, quitte à ce que celles-ci aient des approches différentes. On peut citer à cet égard le domaine des archives audio-visuelles qui intéressent, outre le CIA, le CICT, la FIAT, la FIAB, la FIAF, etc. Les problèmes de ce type peuvent être résolus au moyen d'échanges de vues entre les organisations concernées.

c. Indépendance

Il appartient aux OING elles-mêmes d'imposer le respect de leurs propres statuts qui prescrivent (implicite ou explicitement) leur indépendance vis-à-vis des Etats et des entreprises lucratives. Il convient toutefois d'observer, à propos du CIA, que son domaine professionnel étant étroitement lié, dans chaque pays, à l'action gouvernementale (les archives publiques faisant partie de l'appareil administratif), l'indépendance vis-à-vis des Etats n'a de sens que sur le plan international au niveau de l'organisation elle-même.

Pour ce qui est des relations avec les OIG, le CIA est en faveur d'une coope-

ration très étroite, puisque le développement des archives requiert à la fois l'action intergouvernementale et non gouvernementale.

d. Statut juridique

Une codification détaillée serait certainement désastreuse, car en établissant des critères d'acceptabilité, elle rendrait malaise sinon impossible le rapprochement transnational spontané.

Actuellement, le fait OING est expressément reconnu par l'ensemble des OIG et cette reconnaissance intergouvernementale permet la reconnaissance tacite par les Etats, même là où il n'existe pas une législation nationale particulière en la matière. Dès lors, il semble qu'il serait plus indiqué d'œuvrer directement pour des législations nationales appropriées pour un statut juridique international. En effet, pour qu'un tel statut puisse entrer en vigueur, il devrait être ratifié au moyen des dites législations nationales. On peut donc faire l'économie d'une démarche compliquée dont les résultats ne seraient pas nécessairement bénéfiques.

c. Le caractère du CIA

Le CIA est une OING de caractère professionnel, regroupant des administrations et des institutions d'archives d'une part, des associations d'archivistes et des membres individuels d'autre part. Sa vocation est à la fois scientifique et pratique (notamment en matière de développement des archives).

Ce caractère professionnel, scientifique et pratique, détermine les rapports du CIA avec les OIG et les OING.

2. Les intérêts communs

a. Intérêts communs en général

Au-delà des généralités telles qu'un climat d'entente internationale, la latitude donnée aux OING d'œuvrer pour leurs objectifs et de rester en dehors des confrontations politiques, je ne distingue guère d'intérêts communs à l'ensemble des associations. Ces généralités ont évidemment une importance capitale.



b. Les besoins

Le rapprochement entre OING travaillant dans des domaines voisins et/ou ayant des intérêts communs vis-à-vis

nentale me paraît correspondre à un besoin réel. Au-delà des avantages qui en découleraient pour les OING concernées, un tel rapprochement pourrait atténuer les effets qui résultent de la compartimentation administrative, parfois trop poussée, entre OIG, voire à l'intérieur d'une même OIG.

Par conséquent, une meilleure information, accompagnée d'initiatives pour le rapprochement, la concertation et la coordination entre OING ayant des préoccupations ou des intérêts communs seraient fort utiles.

En revanche, je ne suis pas convaincu de la nécessité de regroupement, sauf bien entendu pour les cas où deux ou plusieurs associations se rendent compte qu'en se fédérant ou en fusionnant elles peuvent mieux atteindre leurs objectifs.

Par ailleurs, et il s'agit là d'un principe fondamental, les OING travaillent de manière autonome, **sans autorité de tutelle**. Ce principe impose des limites très strictes aux mécanismes de coordination qui pourraient être envisagés.

3. La dimension mondiale du fait associatif

a. Les impératifs

Le Conseil International des Archives est une organisation mondiale (avec 115 membres nationaux). Par conséquent, les concepts de solidarité, d'indépendance, d'universalité et de contribution au développement sont à la base même de l'existence et du fonctionnement de l'organisation.

b. Le développement à la base

Telle que formulée, la question ne s'applique pas au CIA.

c. et:

4. La dimension régionale

Le CIA a sept branches régionales établies respectivement en Amérique Latine, Antilles, Afrique orientale et centrale, Afrique occidentale, Pays arabes, Asie du Sud-Est, Asie du Sud et de l'Ouest. Ces branches régionales remplissent deux (options complémentaires : (i) coopération régionale au service du développement archivistique (mise en commun des expériences, suppression de l'isolement professionnel, réalisation de projets communs, publications régionales, etc.); (ii) Liaison avec la communauté professionnelle mondiale et intervention

directe dans l'orientation de la politique de l'organisation, les présidents des branches étant membres ex-officio du Comité exécutif

tout à des besoins identiques, il n'y a guère lieu d'envisager des modèles régionaux spécifiques. Cependant, certaines données climatiques, historiques, administratives, etc. communes ou apparentées à l'intérieur d'une même région imposent des tâches et des priorités particulières, ce qui ajoute à l'importance de la coopération régionale.

Par conséquent, la coopération régionale et la coopération mondiale constituent deux aspects intimement liés et d'importance égale au sein du CIA.

5. La portée transnationale

a. Les limitations de la souveraineté

On peut toujours rêver de la limitation volontaire des souverainetés nationales, mais il vaut mieux s'en tenir au

les relations inégalitaires et les considérations politico-militaires imposent **de facto** des limitations à la souveraineté des Etats, ce qui amène d'ailleurs des surenchères verbales au sujet de l'intangibilité du dogme de la souveraineté. Dès lors que les gouvernements doivent composer en permanence sur des questions d'importance majeure, il n'y a pas lieu d'espérer qu'ils consentent à la réduction de leurs compétences et prérogatives là où il n'existe nulle contrainte.

b. La démarcation entre OING et entreprises lucratives

Une telle démarcation me paraît essentielle; c'est une question de moralité publique. Cependant, la situation actuelle est quelque peu faussée par l'existence d'associations-relais qui, tout en appartenant juridiquement à la catégorie des organisations sans but lucratif, rendent en fait des services à des entreprises ou groupements économiques.

c. Le terme <> transnational »

Je n'ai pas ressenti jusqu'à présent le besoin d'un changement terminologique. Si, pour se distinguer des organisations intergouvernementales, les OING tâchent d'introduire un terme nouveau tel que transnational, elles ne pourraient aboutir qu'à l'un des deux résultats suivants :

- (i) le mot ne prend pas et tombe en désuétude à plus ou moins brève échéance;
- (ii) le mot prend et devient synonyme du mot « international » dans toutes ses acceptations.

II : LA PARTICIPATION DES OING A L'ACTION INTERNATIONALE

1. Ordre mondial et associations

Je ne pense pas que la priorité économique en tant que telle ait une influence décisive sur le rôle et les possibilités d'action des OING. Bien sûr, gouvernements et organisations intergouvernementales peuvent invoquer des arguments et, plus encore, des prétextes économiques pour réduire l'importance des OING. Mais le recours éventuel au langage économique ne constituerait qu'une démarche phraséologique.

Le problème réel se pose au plan politique. Certaines initiatives d'organisations intergouvernementales tendent à imposer aux OING le devoir de s'aligner sur des positions politiques. Si les OING ne parviennent pas à écarter, ou mieux encore à prévenir ces pressions, elles risquent de perdre leur crédibilité et aussi leur raison d'être.

2. Les conditions de la participation

a. La condition préalable

La condition de la participation est relativement simple : c'est la sincérité. Il faut que l'OING soit ce qu'elle prétend être, qu'elle ait effectivement l'implantation géographique et la représentativité professionnelle (ou autre) qu'elle prétend avoir.

b. OING et opinion du public

La question semble limiter le rôle des OING à l'information. Il est vrai que les OING doivent servir de relais dans les deux sens, mais cela ne constitue qu'une de leurs fonctions.

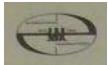
c. Le statut consultatif

Le statut consultatif est une sorte de sauvegarde des OIG qui permet de réduire les effets nocifs de la bureaucratisation et de la politionisation, et de conserver un degré d'efficacité raisonnable. Le recours aux OING correspond donc au meilleur intérêt des OIG - au cas, évidemment, où les OING remplissent leur rôle. Cela dit, le statut consultatif n'a de sens que s'il détermine les règles de la coopération pour les deux partenaires. Un statut consultatif librement interprétable est une farce.

Le statut consultatif est par essence revocable par l'OIG (et de la même manière les OING ont la faculté s'y renoncer). Il serait cependant utile d'envisager des procédures de révocation garantissant les OING contre des décisions imprévues.

d. Les obligations

Une OING qui obtient le statut consultatif accepte par là même de respecter



les principes énoncés par la Charte des Nations Unies. De même, accordant le statut consultatif, l'organisation intergouvernementale reconnaît à l'OING le droit d'agir conformément à sa constitution. Le statut consultatif n'est accordé que si cette constitution ne présente aucune incompatibilité avec les textes fondamentaux de l'OIG.

Les règles de la coopération imposent normalement aux OING d'appliquer les décisions et de suivre les recommandations de l'organisation intergouvernementale. Aussi utopique que cela paraîsse dans les circonstances actuelles, il serait utile de prévoir une clause d'exception dans les textes qui régissent les statuts consultatifs, dispensant les OING d'appliquer les décisions et recommandations qui sont contraires à leur constitution. J'estime que le droit à la confiance, c'est-à-dire l'observation des règles de la coopération, est plus important que le droit de critique. S'il y a confiance, elle implique le droit à la critique, quitte à ce que celle-ci demeure discrète et courtoise.

e. Crédibilité et solidarité

La crédibilité des OING dépend des services qu'elles rendent à la collectivité et de l'efficacité de leur travail. Constituer des groupes de pression peut s'avérer nécessaire pour lever des obstacles, mais en principe les OING agissent de manière indépendante.

La solidarité avec les régions en développement est trop souvent conçue en termes d'assistance, voire de charité. Pour sa part, le CIA estime que cette solidarité doit se traduire par l'intégration de représentants des régions en développement dans les instances dirigeantes, sur un pied d'égalité avec les autres régions. De cette manière la politique suivie par l'organisation est déterminée dans un esprit de véritable solidarité internationale.

Le Comité exécutif du CIA comprend actuellement vingt-sept membres. La répartition géographique est la suivante :

- Europe occidentale et Amérique du Nord : 11 - Afrique : 4 - Pays arabes : 1
- Asie : 4 - Amérique Latine et Antilles : 4 - Océanie : 1 - Pays socialistes : 2.

3. Les modes de participation

a. La consultation

Comme il a été souligné plus haut, les règles de la consultation sont bonnes; il suffit de les appliquer. Il serait sans doute utile et rentable qu'une plus grande part du budget des OIG soit réservée au soutien des activités des OING.



Les archives documentaires encyclopédiques, Chapelle de Nassau au Mont des Arts, Bruxelles 1912, où l'UAI siégea au départ.

b. Les moyens régionaux

Le CIA possède des structures régionales qu'il entend renforcer (voir ci-dessus Chapitre I, paragraphes 3-c et 4).

c. Relations entre OING

En dehors des relations particulières avec la FIAB, la FID et l'IRMF (International Records Management Federation), nous avons peu d'expérience dans ce domaine.

III : LA COMMUNICATION TRANSNATIONALE

1. Le langage

a. Le plurilinguisme

Il appartient précisément aux OING de produire des glossaires terminologiques si leur spécialité en est dépourvue. Pour sa part, le CIA est très attaché au plurilinguisme malgré les efforts et les dépenses qu'il exige, b. Il faut accepter la pluralité des langues, c'est le seul remède possible.

2. L'information

La contribution essentielle que toute OING est à même d'apporter à la recherche et à l'établissement d'une information objective est de ne pas diffuser (ou relayer) des informations manipulées.

3. La documentation

a. La Documentation objective

La plupart des OING doivent nécessairement établir leur propre documentation spécialisée.

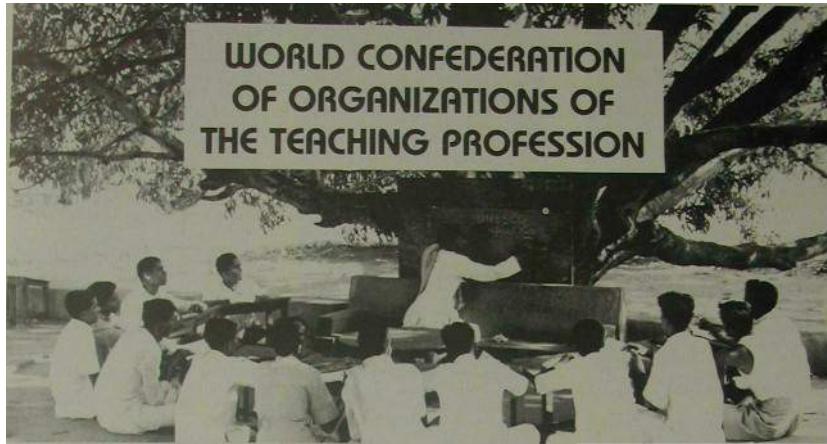
La documentation me paraît par définition objective, même si elle contient des informations de crédibilité douceuse.

b. Problèmes particuliers : les archives des OING

Le CIA estime qu'un effort considérable devrait être entrepris pour organiser, conserver et rendre accessibles à la recherche les archives des OING (désignées souvent et à tort par le terme documentation). Le CIA serait disposé à se mettre à la disposition des autres OING pour faciliter la solution de leurs problèmes archivistiques.

IV: LES REUNIONS INTERNATIONALES

En dehors des problèmes techniques (qualité des documents, autorité du président de séance, langues de travail, manque de temps, etc.) et humains (antipathies, rivalités, choix erroné de représentants, etc.), je n'ai pu identifier qu'un seul problème préoccupant de caractère général : la politisation.



by John M. Thompson

The associative **phenomenon**

1. The importance of NGOs lies in the opportunities which they provide a) for citizens to play a practical role in the life of society; b) for them to express their viewpoints collectively and c) for the public to be informed on developments in political and social life on a non-governmental basis. They thus make an active contribution to the political life of the community and are an essential force in a democratic society. The same applies to INGOs within the international community.

2. The diversity of INGOs is of the essence and it is thus difficult to categorise or formalise their relationships with other bodies. Relative importance can be established on the basis of the strength of the organization both in membership and in scale of representation. INGOs gain respect for their work by the impact they make in their respective fields through the quality of their representation; the content of their publications, studies, etc.; the consistency of their involvement.

3. In general the States do not comprehend the importance of NGOs or INGOs in a democratic society. They give lip service to their recognition but pay attention to their activities only when the NGO in question has a measure of political power. They transmit the same attitude to the international level where, because of their diversity in terms of national membership, the INGOs do not in general have political power. Furthermore, they are operating in a closed society, the States in concert being protective of their prerogatives.

- Secretary General of WCOTP

At the national level, greater openness contributes to the political power of various groups in society. Judicious use of the power of their national components can give INGOs greater influence - sometimes even out of proportion to their international significance. However, the inter-governmental organisations need support or INGOs and their members more than is required by national governments if they are to play an effective international role.

sion in diverse ways in different States. It may lead to an organisation being engaged in a) cooperative action with the State on an independent basis, acting as a 'ginger' group to stimulate the State, b) exercising self-government in a particular sector, or c) serving as a support pillar of the State. It is easier to assure liberty of association for an INGO than for an NGO. An INGO may be ignored by an intergovernmental body but it cannot be controlled by it.

5. The differing nature of these relationships at the international level as compared to the national makes it difficult of define a legal status for INGOs. In any case it is likely that any legal definition would be subject to many qualifying phrases and thus it is far more important that there should be an overall clear recognition of the role of INGOs by States and inter-governmental bodies and the willingness to cooperate with them regardless of any legal status.

6. International bodies such as WCOTP contain members whose national relations may individually fit within any of the categories mentioned in 4, above. Thus the international body has to serve a var-

iety of goals. It has to act as a pressure group in order to convince inter-governmental bodies to follow certain lines of action or to defend certain causes; it has to promote practical activities which serve a common intérêt of its members; and it has to serve as the focal point for the defence of organisational and individual rights.

7. It is thus a vehicle for the expression of international solidarity and for the promotion of development. It can also serve the

wider basis than the UN agencies themselves which are constrained to deal with internationally recognised political entities. For example, WCOTP had members in colonial territories long before they were independent and thus provided a wider vehicle for universality than was possible amongst the member States themselves.

8. Participation in activities at the international level is a form of development but unless the individuals so engaged have a transmission machinery for putting ideas into action the value is extremely limited. Thus to be truly effective an INGO must have a national base in each country, a base which has national political influence. Essentially the national organisations must have a *raison d'être* independent of the international body to which they are affiliated.

are animated.

9. One difficulty in promoting cooperation on a non-western model is the fact that the very concept of NGOs and INGOs may be a western concept. Forms of influence and action are different in non-western cultures and the application of other models may be misunderstood or even lead to clashes. Patience and tolerance are



L'enquête OING préparatoire au Forum

needed within the international leadership if true international cooperation is to be promoted, even if on occasion this leads to impatience or intolerance on the part of those who expect action to develop in accordance with western models.

10. Different approaches will be manifest in regard to regional activities according to historical, geographic, and cultural factors. WCOTP's own regional programmes are guided either by a formalised regional structure as in Europe, an advisory Council in Asia or cooperation with an autonomous regional body as in Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America (in the former two cases consisting primarily of members of the Confederation as distinct from the last). In each case the machinery is designed to ensure an endogenous regional input to the overall determination of a worldwide programme whilst at the same time avoiding a too strict regional control which could lead to the smaller elements in the region feeling dominated by their larger brothers and sisters. The international body serves as a balancing force.

11. The priority given to the spread of ideas, beliefs, etc. and other forms of action by an INGO will depend on the nature of its base. If it is ideological in character, then clearly such spread of ideas or beliefs will be a priority as compared, for example, to an organisation established purely and simply for the international exchange of technical information. An organisation such as WCOTP has the goal of spreading knowledge of ideas and promoting an overall philosophy without imposing it on any of its national members. Its policies will change from time to time as new elements enter into the thinking of its national members. Its defense of certain basic causes such as human rights, justice, democracy, etc. may well be more diffuse than that of an ideologically oriented body but its ultimate force in a diverse world will be much greater.

12. Relations with the multinational corporations are increasingly important for organisations of a trade union character. In a sense, in our particular case, the multinationals with whom we are concerned are the inter-governmental bodies - in the same way that the government is frequently the major employer of public servants.

13. I do not find the terms « transnational » and « international » as having a non-governmental or inter-governmental character. I would prefer to see « inter-governmental » used for bodies which are of such a character and to retain « international » for the INGOs. Some INGOs are certainly transnational in character but others are definitely international.

The role of associations in world order

14. The role of INGOs in regard to the new world order is a) to create an appropriate climate of opinion, and b) to exert pres-

sure to remove non-economic obstacles to the development of such an order. However, as far as the basic economic problems are concerned, the INGOs do not have the appropriate power to bring about directly a new world order. They can sensitize public opinion and thus play an important role but not a determinant one.

15. The participation of INGOs in the work of inter-governmental bodies depends in the first instance on a true recognition of their value and a willingness to cooperate in good faith and not as a formality. Unless such conditions obtain, the degree to which INGOs will be prepared to stimulate public support for the work of inter-governmental bodies will be inevitably limited.

16. Consultative status should be seen as a necessity for the work of the inter-governmental bodies, neither a right nor a favour. The wide diversity between INGOs and their very varied importance militates against a right which could be so easily mis-used. Individual INGOs may insist on their rights within their particular sectors and should certainly have such rights respected vis-à-vis other INGOs in their sector. However, a general right applying to all INGOs is not possible.

17. The obligation of the INGOs should be to promote the goals of the United Nations and the various inter-governmental bodies but not necessarily all their practices. They should be free to comment on all aspects of the work of the inter-governmental bodies and to pressure them appropriate directions. INGOs have the responsibility to be constructive in their criticisms of the work of inter-governmental

forcing actions in accordance with the appropriate method within their own constituency.

18. The nature of participation of INGOs in the work of inter-governmental bodies falls into two main categories - social in the sense of the expression of opinion on the overall work of the organisations on behalf of significant sectors in the community, and professional in regard to the particular activities of the inter-governmental body which impinge directly on the work of the organisation. Attempts to combine the two do not work effectively. The intergovernmental bodies must be willing to make judgements as to which are the competent bodies to cooperate in particular professional fields. Political consideration (balancing of tendencies, etc.) will undoubtedly come into play but they should be kept to the minimum in this field.

19. As far as WCOTP is concerned, we are prepared to lay these two roles both at the world and regional levels. Problems of comprehensive representation arise only in the Latin American sector for a variety of historical, cultural and political reasons. The nature of the governmental and inter-governmental structures in these countries have militated against effective NGO and consequently INGO action.

20. We are also willing to join in joint INGO actions in respect of a) the protection of

the nature of relations between INGO and inter-governmental bodies, and b specific activities such as the International Year of the Child. A limited number of joint actions are possible in any specified period if they are to be effective. The should also be as precise as possible even if this means only a limited number of bodies can be engaged. Their goal must be to bring together competent people in particular sectors rather than to provide an opportunity for prestige participation by those who do not have an effective degree of competence in the specific field (which is not a judgement of their competence in general).

21. Activities involving all INGOs such as the Unesco INGO Conference should focus on the overall goals of the Organisation, definition of broad areas for joint action and on the nature of the INGO relationships. Unfortunately in the past there has been too much of a tendency for INGOs to look out for their own interest whenever potential crises have arisen. Firm joint action could be much more effective in such cases.

Transnational communication

22. Language is a major difficulty in the promotion of international cooperation. This is not only a semantic matter but one of understanding of terminology and, furthermore, understanding of the concept within which the terminology is used. Within the framework of international organisations, both governmental and non-governmental, those who can speak maternally the basic languages of the organisations have an enormous advantage even though even they can misunderstand each other. This is particularly the case when it comes to plenary debates on texts (resolutions, reports, etc.). In terms of equality of opportunity in international discussions, I find much to be commended in the suggestion of one eminent writer and sociologist that no one should be allowed to speak his or her maternal language in international meetings !

23. INGOs can be a tremendous force, individually or collectively, for the spread of objective information. In fact on many contemporary issues such as human rights, effects of multinational economic forces, agents of pollution, INGOs may be the only bodies free to speak out without fear or favour. Nonetheless INGOs will vary greatly in the degree to which they are willing to accept a « missionary » role (if such is not their basic purpose). The extent to which WCOTP should promote « causes » as distinct from educational progress and trade union rights and responsibilities as such is frequently a contributing factor in debates on our programme.

24. The role of the media is always a difficult one to assess. On the one hand there is the argument of Lord Beaverbrook (I believe) that there is no such thing as bad publicity, all publicity is good ! On the other hand, the media tend to report inter-



national events only when there is a crisis. Real advances in cooperation, understanding and the promotion of peace are not « newsworthy ». Regrettably there is quite a bit of truth in this. The public is not sufficiently appreciative of the value of international cooperation as a positive force and we need both to make « news » which will change this attitude and to urge the media to educate the public. Essentially those responsible for the choice of subject matter are either sceptical in regard to international activity or promoting their own « cause ». We must not be afraid to enter into controversial fields as long as we can get our views reflected truthfully.

25. Exchange of Information is always valuable - in theory. The problem is to digest the volume of material put out by inter-governmental organisations and INGOs. Annotated lists would certainly be valuable with the possibility for people to request the material which interests them.

International meetings

26. The form of international meetings is a matter of concern to all INGOs - I believe. Each participating organisation is accustomed to a national pattern and, especially on first acquaintance, the representatives expect the international procedures to be the same. When they are not they become frustrated and intolerant. If the meeting lasts some time, the participants may get adjusted. WCOTP has prepared a

Guide for its Assembly participants in the hope that it will facilitate their adjustment and their understanding of what is going on, especially newcomers. A copy is attached.

27. Another endemic problem is that of speakers who have a text which they are determined to deliver regardless of the agenda, time limits, etc. Their attitude is understandable. If they have come many thousands of miles and their membership is anxious to get over a particular message, it is difficult for them to go back and say that they did not present the message. Every endeavour has to be made to strike a balance between national enthusiasm and international efficacy.

28. One answer is to have more group discussions. This is desirable in any case to ensure maximum involvement by the participants. The major problem is one of cost if more than one language is involved - and this is most likely to be the case. Otherwise a large measure of intercultural experience is lost and language bloc tendencies are strengthened.

29. Persuading invited speakers to keep to the topic (as the organisers conceived it) and to their time limit is a serious problem. It is very difficult for intercultural reasons for an international president to stop speakers and to attempt to « discipline » them. Very careful choices have to be made if sufficient time is to be available for serious group work, but, of course, if there are several speakers, sufficient national and cultural balance is important and

competence and reputation are not the only points to be taken into account. With experience, there is a lot which can be done to improve international meetings, but it is a delicate matter.

30. Judgement as to the outcome of an international meeting is difficult. Success lies as much if not more in the unmeasurable spirit of understanding generated and in the inestimable changes in attitudes of participants (and the consequent effects on their work back home) as on the apparent outcome in terms of resolutions, agreements, etc. This is different in the case of technical conferences where the concrete achievements are measurable and real, e.g. standardisation of road signs.

31. The benefits of short duration such as training programmes and workshops are more measurable but not scientifically nor immediately. The results become apparent in the improvements in the work of the organisations resulting from the role played by the individuals who took part in the project concerned. Evaluation procedures are valuable not primarily for their scientific or pseudo-scientific character but because of the way in which they make the participants themselves think and assess on their own the consequences of their involvement. Measurable achievements should not be over-anticipated, except perhaps in the case of technical conferences where expectations can be reasonably assessed in advance. *

WCOTP AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATION PROCEDURES

by R.J. Smyke

Introduction

The strict evaluation of WCOTP projects in the past has not been a part of the regular programme and budget. This stems from the fact that the staff members who are operating the field programme were also responsible for reporting on it. By the very nature of a membership organisation staff has to keep finely attuned to member needs and provide solutions to meet these needs. Thus while no specific evaluation was taking place, there was a constant fine tuning going on between staff and national member organisations so that a wide divergence or major problem was never apparent.

More recently, the Executive Committee called for a report on evaluation procedures of WCOTP programmes and about the same time large amounts of money were made available from donor agencies which specifically called for evaluation as an integral part of the contract. Thus the

Executive Committee's request was timely and in fact reinforced by circumstances mentioned above.

Types of evaluation

There are generally speaking, in the work of WCOTP, at least three specific tests or three specific kinds of evaluation that have taken place from time to time. The first is called a « happiness test ». It is the gut level reaction to a meeting or seminar or other kind of formation programme that is going on or as it is closing. The key to this are comments one hears from participants, or authorities at the venue or outside the venue, for example « that was a good meeting », or « the President of the Republic congratulated the Union on this meeting ». The happiness test is both immediate and quite authentic. The negative of any of the above comments would certainly be a serious situation for both the organisers and the host union concerned.

On a slightly more formal level and in recent years WCOTP has been applying an « immediate feed back test ». This has to do with the specific design of pre-seminar or pre-training programme questionnaires and post-programme questionnaires. The pre-meeting questionnaires attempt to assess the expectations of participants based on the information they have been supplied and then in the post-evaluation to see how their specific expectations were met.

Initially, we found that this was easier said than done. The initial pre- and post-questionnaires tended to be confusing for both the participants and those drawing up the form. However, after some trial and error, most WCOTP seminars now have built into them these formal immediate feed back evaluation techniques. The third kind of evaluation called » the impartial test » or « outside evaluation » using impartial people has seldom been done. The first large scale evaluation



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projects, where specific budget is re-



Photo : UNESCO/Dominique Roger-World-Oriented Adult Literacy Pilot Project.

WCOTP is carrying on concerns the Institute for Teacher Organisation Development contract from the LO/TCO of Sweden. Evaluation is built into it and we are expected to carry it out. This has caused WCOTP to review the literature on existing methodology of evaluation as well as to devise its own assessment techniques for on-the-spot checking of the success or failure of an ITOD. In addition an assessment of the actual results and how they changed people's operating techniques is conducted six months to a year later.

The LO/TCO of Sweden trust WCOTP to undertake this evaluation even though we are not impartial outside evaluators. In order to insure that there was continuing feed back, we built into the LO/TCO projects Swedish participation in each of the ITOD's. That is, one teacher alternately from the two sponsoring teacher unions in Sweden would actually form part of the leadership team. In this way, immediately they return from the field to their duty stations they made a report which went to their union and to the LO/TOC. These reports were often shared with WCOTP. In addition, a good number of evaluation techniques and formats were used during the three-week training process while an individually addressed letter has gone to each of the participants within four months of the seminar asking some specific questions on the effect it has had on his working life. Finally, individual field visitations are being made to representatives who took part in the ITOD. They are being called together, in a structured way, for a day-and-a-half or two days to discuss the actual results of what they learned - six to eight months after the meeting took place. So far this is being done with regard to Botswana and South Africa and if this is found to be useful will be applied to the other ITOD's.

WCOTP has not used « totally impartial outsiders » to do the evaluation because it is doubtful that this type of individual could be found or if she or he were found, whether or not they would have enough knowledge of the teacher organisation to do an evaluation. Instead persons who were familiar with the general thrust of the objectives of and who have some working knowledge with the situation could be used in addition to the staff of WCOTP. In fact, as it is turning out, there are so many different avenues of evaluation or controls to each of the ITOD seminars that it would be impossible to alter a fundamental negative finding, for example. Thus, the integrity of the WCOTP staff is one of the important assets that is being applied to the overall evaluation process.

Summary

We learn as we go along and try to implement the Executive's wish for ongoing evaluation and feed back. This can be done with little effort in small projects using the tests mentioned above. In larger

quired and a number of different measurements are used, these have to be pulled together for an assessment both to the contractor and to WCOTP. Finally, perhaps the best overall evaluation mechanism has been the three meetings of General Secretaries in Africa where the total WCOTP programme has been exposed, commented on and evaluated in a way to reflect existing continental priorities. The difficulty is, that something which may be a priority in a given situation is not a project for which money is available. As a specific example, the wish of the serving general secretaries to learn each other's language, that is English-programme. But, external funding to do this seriously has not yet been found nor has it been clear whether the general secretaries themselves are prepared to give up six weeks to two months of their time to be immersed in a total language learning situation on an extremely intensive basis. On the whole, the feed back coming to WCOTP helps to shape the future programmes. While the situation is not perfect we are learning each year and evolving a type of unique WCOTP evaluation applied to its own situation.

What seems evident is that the time has come to do a total evaluation during the programme year 1979-1980. Not only are we obliged to do so under the contract from LO/TCO, but beyond this, it should be a major programme effort before the Assembly in Brazil, i.e., evaluation of all of the programmes in Africa over the past two to three years.

This would include, besides seminars, meetings like the General Secretaries Conference, the IVC Conference in Liberia, but also the individual field missions undertaken by Dr. M'Timkulu to southern Africa, Dr. Bettye Bouey-Yates to Lesotho, Mr. Smyke to South Africa, Mr. Adongo to the Zambia and the like. In the first instance for English-speaking Africa and later the same process for French-speaking Africa.

While the major evaluation effort will be on the Institute for Teacher Organization Development, we are also examining the sharpening of evaluation skills and thus applying them across the board. It may be, as a result of this process, that quick tests can be applied to most short-range seminars but that in-depth tests and measurements as well as follow up should be applied to more substantive programmes where the investment is the heaviest*



Les OING au service de l'Enfance

par Joseph MOERMAN *

I. LE FAIT ASSOCIATIF

- a) L'importance du fait associatif est très relative, c'est-à-dire qu'elle peut varier d'après les données. Elle peut être très grande grâce à des personnalités ou alors à des programmes, des actions et des objectifs, qui rencontrent les aspirations de l'opinion publique.
- b) Il serait souhaitable pour la personnalité et l'action associatives qu'il existe une image de marque distinctive. Mais la grande variété des associations rend évidemment cette commune image de marque difficile.
- c) C'est par la qualité des actions ou leur originalité que les OING dans certaines circonstances parviennent à s'imposer à la considération et au respect des Etats.

I. 1. Les libertés associatives

- a) Liberté de rencontre, de courrier, de déplacement, d'expression (encore que jusqu'à un certain point cela doive se faire dans le respect de l'ordre justement établi de chaque pays et de toute opinion non dégradante pour l'homme), d'engagement personnel.
- b) Les associations devraient mieux se connaître mais dans toute la mesure du possible leur nombre devrait être réduit.
- c) Dans les pays occidentaux l'indépendance restera probablement gardée mais dans la mesure où cette indépendance sera réelle le financement des OING deviendra de plus en plus difficile. Je ne suis donc pas trop optimiste quant à l'avenir financier ou à l'avenir tout court des OING.

* Secrétaire général du BIC.

Les réponses ci-dessous représentent le point de vue personnel de l'auteur et ne sont pas censées refléter les points de vue officiels du BICE.

Dans les pays dits socialistes les OING travaillent la main dans la main avec leur gouvernement et ne jouissent donc pas d'indépendance dans ce sens.

d) Un statut juridique international, pourvu qu'il soit conçu de façon libérale, est certainement souhaitable pour ceux qui en accepteraient les conditions. Il faudrait toutefois maintenir la possibilité pour des organisations non gouvernementales internationales d'exister même si elles n'acceptent pas ce statut juridique. Si le statut juridique est bien rédigé il peut servir l'indépendance des ONG même s'il impose quelques conditions qui risquent d'être une petite hypothèque sur cette liberté.

e) Nous définissons le BICE comme une OING. Cela détermine d'une certaine façon nos rapports avec les autres organisations mais pas d'une façon absolue.

est évident que cette uniformisation est de plus en plus rejetée.

b) Dans la mesure où l'individu replié sur lui-même, la famille laissée à elle seule et la profession limitée à ses strictes devoirs et obligations ne suffisent pas au déploiement de toutes les potentialités humaines.

c) Je crois qu'il sera souvent indiqué que le lien des associations internationales établies en pays industrialisés soit différent, avec leurs groupements des pays en voie de développement, du lien avec leurs membres des pays industrialisés. Dans beaucoup de cas il sera préférable d'avoir avec les associations dans les pays en voie de développement des relations de correspondance, de disponibilité technique plutôt qu'une véritable liaison associative de secrétariat général vis-à-vis de membres associés et impliquant donc une certaine relation de subordination.

I. 2. Les intérêts communs

a) Les associations ont des intérêts communs par le fait de leur statut juridique réel ou souhaité et aussi par le fait de l'acceptation de leur existence comme telle. Cet intérêt se situe donc au-delà des particularismes et au-delà des intérêts sectoriels.

b) Il faudra qu'à l'avenir les OING aient à la fois recours à l'entraide, à la concertation, à la coordination et au regroupement. Ce sont probablement les difficultés qui les attendent qui les pousseront à faire appel à ce soutien mutuel.

I. 3. La dimension mondiale du fait associatif

a) Il faut davantage rechercher ce qui est commun aux aspirations de tous les hommes en le distinguant de ce qui est spécifique à chaque culture. On ne peut sous-estimer le danger d'uniformisation émanant des associations internationales, li

I. 4. La dimension régionale du fait associatif

S'il y a une bonne organisation régionale des Nations Unies, l'action associative au niveau régional peut entrer en dialogue avec l'organisation de l'ONU. Si tel n'est pas le cas l'action régionale doit nécessairement s'appuyer sur les organes centraux de l'organisation internationale non gouvernementale.

I. 5. La portée transnationale d'une société à frontières ouvertes

a) A une époque où l'on prétend retourner aux valeurs traditionnelles, locales et régionales, c'est bien plus dans l'intercommunication des croyances, idées, règles de morale et de droit etc. que dans l'imposition d'un esprit extraterritorial qu'on fera progresser les relations internationales ou transnationales. En la matière il faut plus que jamais procéder de façon prudente.



L'essentiel c'est qu'il y ait des communications et qu'elles puissent se faire en toute liberté. ~~que elles puissent se faire en toute liberté~~

Il est bien évident qu'il faudra en arriver à obtenir des limitations des souverainetés nationales. Toutefois il ne faut pas perdre de vue qu'il faudra toujours maintenir au quelque part une souveraineté fut-ce au niveau international ou mondial.

L'idéal serait évidemment que la puissance souveraine ait comme seul critère de référence les droits de l'homme.

b) Il faut que les Etats et l'opinion publique aient une perception très nette de la distinction entre des associations internationales sans but lucratif et le phénomène multinational des entreprises lucratives. Toutefois il serait erroné de séparer complètement ces deux genres d'associations. Le maintien des associations transnationales à but non lucratif ou aussi dites sociales est la meilleure garantie pour les multinationales que l'argument de l'utilité d'une action transnationale pour la cause de l'humanité garde son poids. Les multinationales ont donc tout intérêt à soutenir les transnationales à but non lucratif sans toutefois vouloir les lier à leurs intérêts. Les multinationales semblent hélas ne pas suffisamment comprendre cet aspect des choses.

c) Est-il bien vrai que l'usage du mot

II. LA PART DES ASSOCIATIONS DANS L'ORDRE MONDIALE ET LA PARTICIPATION DES OING A L'ACTION INTERNATIONALE

II. 1. Ordre mondial et associations

Normalement l'ordre social devrait le mieux progresser dans la prospérité de l'économie. Les organisations à but

niveau international ou mondial. L'idéal serait évidemment que le puissance souveraine ait comme seul critère de référence les droits de l'homme.

b) Il faut que les Etats et l'opinion publique aient une perception très nette de la distinction entre des associations internationales sans but lucratif et le phénomène multinational des entreprises lucratives. Toutefois il serait erroné de séparer complètement ces deux genres d'associations. Le maintien des associations transnationales à but non lucratif ou aussi dites sociales est la meilleure garantie pour les multinationales que l'argument de l'utilité d'une action transnationale pour le bien de l'humanité garde son poids. Les multinationales ont donc tout intérêt à soutenir les transnationales à but non lucratif sans toutefois vouloir les lier à leurs intérêts. Les multinationales semblent hélas ne pas suffisamment comprendre cet aspect des choses.

c) Est-il bien vrai que l'usage du mot « international » tend à s'identifier aux relations intergouvernementales ? Je me demande donc s'il est urgent de débaptiser nos organisations internationales non gouvernementales en les appelant associations transnationales. On risque de créer de la confusion dans l'opinion ou peut-être même de se faire passer pour une catégorie de seconde classe.

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non lucratif qui sont en fait presque toutes des organisations socio-éducatives, c'est-à-dire qui se consacrent soit à des aspects sociaux soit à des aspects éducatifs, devraient bénéficier d'un nouvel ordre économique. Il n'y a donc en soi pas d'opposition entre l'accent mis sur le développement économique et une influence des organisations à but non lucratif.

Mais même en cas de difficultés économiques, il se pourra que le rôle des organisations socio-éducatives s'accroisse. Dans une situation économique difficile tous les partenaires ont intérêt à identifier davantage les véritables priorités sociales et éducatives et donc à écouter la voix des organisations qui sont spécialisées. Il serait donc probablement dangereux de dire que l'accent mis sur le développement économique renforcera l'Etat aux dépens de l'apport et de l'influence des OING. Tout dépendra en grande partie de la compréhension que les OING auront de la situation qui se crée.

II. 2. Les conditions de la participation

- a) La condition préalable reste toujours la qualité de la contribution des OING. D'une façon générale les OING disposent de personnes qualifiées. Le tout est de procurer à ces OING le minimum de moyens pour qu'elles puissent valoriser la contribution qualitative de leurs collaborateurs.
- b) Les deux sens de la participation sont de valeur égale.
- c) La jouissance du statut consultatif, du moins si les conditions de la part des OING sont réalisées, est en principe un droit. Hélas il est en fait très souvent considéré par les institutions intergouvernementales comme une faveur.
- d) La réponse à cette question découle de la notion même de statut consultatif : les mots indiquent qu'on donne à une organisation la possibilité d'être consultée. Cela suppose d'une part que l'organisme consulté ait un minimum d'égard pour le consultant, c'est-à-dire pour les Nations Unies. Une OING qui ne partage pas les vues générales exprimées par les buts et les principes de la charte des Nations Unies n'a pas de motif de demander à se faire consulter. Toutefois d'autre part si les Nations Unies en consultant n'acceptent pas que des remarques soient faites qui ne sont pas entièrement dans ses vues elles feraienr mieux de s'abstenir de consulter. Il faut donc que le consultant prenne le consultant au sérieux mais qu'il ait l'occasion de dire ce qu'il pense.
- e) Je crois qu'il faut répondre par l'affirmative à toutes les questions posées mais qu'il faut encore ajouter ceci : les OING doivent limiter leurs interventions au champ de leur compétence spécifique. Ce faisant elles sont souvent plus compétentes.

tes que l'institution des Nations Unies qui les consulte. En agissant autrement elles perdent leur crédibilité.

II. 3. Les modes de participation

- a) La consultation des associations, et conséquemment la coopération avec les Nations Unies, se font déjà de façon différente, du moins formellement, après la catégorie dont jouit l'OING. L'essentiel de la relation entre une OING et le système des Nations unies n'est pas nécessairement lié à la procédure officielle de consultation qui, aussi bonne qu'elle puisse être sur papier, dépend de nombreuses circonstances concourantes. Ce qui est bien plus important c'est la relation de fait qui existe entre un service des Nations Unies et une OING. Cette relation de fait peut être très positive si l'OING parvient à contacter le service ou le responsable d'une activité ou des activités qui ont directement rapport à sa propre compétence et que cette OING est capable d'apporter des éléments neutres, positifs et constructifs dans la relation.
- b) La coopération avec les instances universelles des Nations Unies se fera toujours mieux par un secrétariat général international d'une OING, avec une entité régionale des Nations Unies il sera souvent préférable de maintenir le contact par le canal d'une section régionale d'une OING.

- c) La solidarité des associations est un élément important vis-à-vis du système intergouvernemental. Toutefois elle n'est vraiment efficace que si elle se tient sur le plan des relations formelles sur le plan de la procédure et ne se charge pas de contenu ou de matières dites « de substance ». En effet, sur la matière de la procédure les soucis des OING sont à peu près tous les mêmes, dès qu'il s'agit de contenir il y a trop d'orientation différentes entre les OING pour obtenir une action solidaire solide.

III. LA COMMUNICATION TRANSNATIONALE

III. 1. Le langage

- a) Le problème des langues est évidemment un problème réel dans la vie internationale. Les problèmes peuvent provenir des génies différents des langues mais ce genre de problème est mineur par rapport au manque de connaissance de langues chez certaines personnes qui ont des responsabilités sur le plan international. D'une façon générale ce problème existe beaucoup moins dans les organisations intergouvernementales ou pratiquement tout le monde a une connaissance active (c'est-à-dire pouvoir parler et rédiger) d'une des deux plus importantes langues internationales (anglais et français) et une



bonne connaissance passive (pouvoir comprendre et lire couramment) de l'autre langue internationale. Il faudrait qu'il en soit ainsi dans les OING et il est même souhaitable qu'il y ait une connaissance, du moins passive, de certaines autres langues importantes : espagnol, russe voire arabe et allemand.

b) Le problème qui se pose en matière de langue présente évidemment un aspect financier très lourd : les interprétations sont presque insupportables pour les budgets des petites ONG et même les traductions écrites reviennent très cher. Le remède semble consister dans un meilleur apprentissage des langues de la part des fonctionnaires des OING et dans la limitation de l'utilisation de deux langues maximum dans la plupart de nos réunions.

III. 2. L'information

Je n'ai que des généralités à répondre dans ce domaine.

III. 3. La documentation

Pour ce qui est de la documentation je dirais que les OING doivent être en contact avec les sources valables de documentation (universités, bonnes bibliothèques, institutions spécialisées) plutôt que de vouloir établir elles-mêmes une documentation de niveau scientifique.

IV. SOCIOLOGIE, DYNAMIQUE ET PRATIQUE DES RÉUNIONS INTERNATIONALES

1. Il y a dans les réunions du bon et du moins bon, les nouveaux problèmes sont le plus souvent cernés par des spécialistes qui y ont consacré de longs travaux. Les réunions ne servent qu'à la divulgation ou à l'échange de vue entre « experts » sur le travail du vrai spécialiste. On oublie trop souvent que dans beaucoup de circonstances la réelle utilité des rencontres internationales est le contact qui s'établit entre personnes qui sans la réunion ne se seraient jamais connues.

2. D'une façon générale, non. Très souvent les résolutions une fois publiées sont oubliées, même par l'organisation qui a été à l'origine de la réunion.

3. D'une façon générale, je crois qu'il se tient trop de réunions sur des sujets rapprochés. Cela est en tout cas vrai pour le domaine de l'enfance.

4. Je crois qu'une organisation qui projette une rencontre internationale aurait tout avantage à contacter, préalablement à l'annonce de cette rencontre, les organisations internationales qui travaillent dans des domaines parallèles ou similaires en jeu demandant ce qu'elles en pensent et de l'opportunité de la rencontre et du projet de contenu. *



THE ROLE OF NGOs IN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

by J. Joblin, S.J.*

1. Constitutionally and historically, the NGOs have always occupied a place of special significance in the International Labour Organisation. The role which they play in the life of the Organisation cannot be explained independently of their essential role at the time of the Organisation's establishment.

Establishment of the ILO

2. When the ILO was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, it was the intention of its founders to provide the governments with a means of associating employers' and workers' organisations with the political authorities. In other words, the establishment of the ILO marked a fundamental change in the exercise of power. This revolutionary change was, moreover, achieved under the two-fold pressure of workers and employers.

3. Throughout the 19th Century the labour movement called with growing insistence for the adoption of social legislation for the protection of the weakest workers including especially women, children and workers injured in industrial accidents, or for the regulation of their conditions of work through measures relating to night work, the right to organise, the right to strike, etc. The workers depended, however, for the application of those measures on the willingness of the political authorities, which were largely influenced by the economic Laissez-faire of the middle classes.

4. One of the arguments put forward for refusing to grant workers the benefit of social measures was the law of freedom of competition : a country which defied the conditions of the market by granting to its workers more favourable conditions than those prevailing in other countries would have suffered the closure of its own industries. It was in that climate that a French employer, Daniel Legrand, launched in 1844 the idea of an international labour legislation that would equalise the conditions of competition between the various countries. The idea gained ground. In 1890, the German Emperor William II con-

vened in Berlin a conference of plenipotentiaries to discuss those questions. In 1900, the International Association for Labour Legislation was created and a permanent secretariat - the International Labour Office - was established at Basle. That Office comprised a technical body, which drew up and proposed draft Conventions and a diplomatic body consisting of government representatives which took the decisions. At an international diplomatic conference in Berne in 1906 two draft Conventions were adopted, one of them on the prohibition of night work for women and the other on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. At a technical conference held in Berne in 1913 two draft Conventions were adopted. The first provided for the general prohibition of the night work of young persons under 16 years of age and absolute prohibition for all young persons under 14, while the second concerned the determination of the length of the working day for workers under 16 and for women; but the outbreak of war in 1914 prevented their ratification.

5. Side by side with the effort of governments to regulate the conditions of work in a strictly governmental framework, the idea of an international labour Parliament also gained ground; but it was an idea which made no headway with governments and long remained confined to a non-governmental stage. It was the war which would provide the trade unions with the opportunity of obtaining the establishment of that Labour Organisation from which they expected an improvement of the lot of the workers under one of its aspects : the adoption of minimum standards of working conditions. Already in 1914, the powerful American Federation of Labor adopted at its Congress in Philadelphia a Resolution calling for the convening of a conference of representatives of the world of labour simultaneously with the future Peace Conference; in 1916, the Inter-Allied Trade Union Conference, meeting at Leeds, examined the labour clauses to be included in the peace treaty and called for the creation of an international labour commission for the promotion of international labour legislation and

for ensuring its application. These ideas were taken up in 1917 at a meeting in Stockholm of the socialist workers' parties of all the Central and Neutral Powers.

6. The when the Peace Conference opened on 25 January 1919 at Versailles, it was decided at the very first meeting that there would be set up a Commission on International Labour Legislation for drawing up the constitution of a permanent organisation for the international regulation of labour. The President of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, was elected chairman of the Commission. The membership of the Commission was drawn partly from the political and governmental world and, as in the case of Léon Jouhaux, partly from trade unions. Most of the members had taken an active part in the International Association for Labour Legislation.

7. The exceptional combination of non-governmental and governmental forces which marked the origin of the ILO would be retained in the working of the Organisation.

The protected position occupied by workers' and employers' organisations

8. The historical antecedents of the ILO explain why its Constitution gives to workers' and employers' organisations a special role in the formation of its policy and in its application. As it is not possible to describe that collaboration here in all its aspects, its must suffice to indicate its main features :

(a) Workers' and employers' organisations are directly associated with the formulation of the ILO's policy through the Governing Body and the Conference. These two ILO bodies have the tasks not only of indicating to the Director General the lines of general policy, chiefly through the adoption of the programme and budget, but also of deciding the agenda of the meetings, the effect to be given to Resolutions adopted at the meetings, the adoption and supervision of the application of international labour Conventions and Recommendations, etc. The meeting of the Governing Body and of the Confer-

* International Labour office (ILO).

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ence are in effect those meetings of the labour Parliament which the founders had in mind since they are deliberative assemblies where governments, workers and employers are represented in the ratio of 2:1:1, that is, where the representatives of the world of production and labour are on a footing of equality with the representatives of governments.

(b) The organisations of workers and of employers can be entrusted with a special role in the application of certain international conventions in the event of complaints (Article 26 of the Constitution) or of representations (Article 24) by a State or a trade union organisation or even of a worker or employer delegate against another State. It is, however, in the field of freedom of association that the national or international organisations concerned enjoy a permanent right of initiative. It has been recognised that every State, by the very fact of being a member of the ILO, undertakes to abide by the fundamental principles of its Constitution, one of which refers to freedom of association. Within the Governing Body there is a special committee known as the Freedom of Association Committee, which has the task of examining any complaint addressed to the Director General by a trade union organisation against a State violating the principles in that field, whether or not it has ratified Convention No. 87 (1948) dealing with freedom of association.

(c) The tendency of present social policy is to recognise and promote growth of the role of workers' and employers' organisations in the formulation and application of social policy in the various countries. With that object in view, the International Labour Conference adopted in 1976 a Convention and a Recommendation concerning tripartite consultations in the various countries and in 1977, a Resolution concerning the strengthening of tripartism in ILO supervisory procedures of international standards and technical co-operation programmes (63rd Session, 1977).

(d) In the International Labour Office itself, tripartism exercises its influence. The fact that many colleagues come from worker and employer walks of life and that there is a Workers' Relations Branch, as well as an Employers' Relations Branch, helps to keep alive the ideal of tripartism which marked the creation of the ILO.

(e) It was with the introduction of the system of « consultative status » that relations with international organisations of workers and employers were at last placed in a suitable institutional framework. The preferential situation of worker and employer organisations within the ILO derived from the functions exercised by workers and employers in the ILO. Albert Thomas, the first Director of the ILO, had striven to bring all trade union organisations within the ambit of the ILO; but it was only with the introduction of a system of consultative status in the United Nations in 1946 that a provision was included in

the Constitution of the ILO (Article 12, paragraph 3) and that a Resolution was adopted by the Governing Body in 1948 defining the status of NGOs within the ILO. Apart from those which have special responsibilities in the ILO and which are granted consultative status, there are those which have a special interest in some particular sector of the work of the ILO and which are included in a « Special List » and are granted certain facilities within the Organisation.

General consultative status : its advantages

9. Only six international NGOs benefit from the general consultative status :

- International Co-operative Alliance;
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions;
- World Confederation of Labour;
- International Federation of Agricultural Producers;
- World Federation of Trade Unions;
- International Organisation of Employers.

10. Thus only two organisations, other than those of workers and employers, have been granted general consultative status. They are closely connected with specific responsibilities of the ILO, being concerned with the living and working conditions of co-operators and rural workers.

11. One of the advantages of consultative status and by no means the least of them is that it indicates in advance to the leaders of the NGOs enjoying that status their rights and duties within the Organisation. It is thus easier for them to make their activities and points of view known at meetings in which they wish to take part. In fact their participation in meetings goes without saying; they may take the floor and have documents circulated with the permission of the officers of the meeting.

12. Other NGOs can benefit from similar advantages but must justify their interest in a particular meeting and be invited to attend.

13. The concern of the ILO to step up its contacts with NGOs has led it to make two relatively recent innovations: the introduction of a regional consultative status and of a « Special List ».

Regional consultative status

14. From 1964 onwards, the Governing Body has granted a form of regional consultative status to organisations broadly representative of interests concerned with a wide range of ILO activities in one region of the world. Such organisations attend ILO regional conferences and tripartite meetings of a regional character. This status has been granted up to the present (1979) only to regional organisations of workers and employers.



The « Special List » : an intermediate status

15. The introduction of the « Special List » status was an entirely new departure for the ILO. No doubt the ILO owed its own origins partly to initiatives that had been taken by the members of the International Association for Labour Legislation and a number of NGOs had given help and active support to the ILO between the two wars. Among the more important developments of that period, special mention must be made of the 1935 Conference to which a number of specialised groups of NGOs submitted memoranda on problems of unemployment of young people with a view to prompting the governments to take vigorous action in that field.

16. The broadening of international life which took place after the Second World War made it necessary to systematise the relations of the NGOs with the ILO. Between 1919 and 1939, when the number of member States which came to Geneva was small and when most of them were European, it was possible to make shifts with a minimum judicial status. The extension of the international field required that the ILO should have its own status for NGO : but, owing to its own specialised character, it could not adopt without adaptation the United Nations system of consultative status. Such status as was feasible suited the six NGOs mentioned above and had to be granted to them. It was necessary, therefore, to invent an intermediate position between non-status and status : this was the Special List.

17. The Governing Body since 1976 and the Director General since 1973 have been able to include in a « Special List » the NGOs which they recognise as having a special interest in certain aspects of the work of the ILO. Such inclusion in this Special List did not of itself carry with it the right to participate in the Conference or in other meetings. It is only since 1959 that the NGOs on the Special List have had a full right to send « registered observers » to the annual Conference, to receive documents and to submit written statements on agenda items. At 1 May 1979, 109 non-governmental organisations were included in the Special List. Although these provisions may seem somewhat strict, they have nevertheless increased the participation of NGOs without consultative status in the General Conference,

The special case of « Industrial Committees »

18. The truly exceptional role played by the NGOs in the International Labour Organisation under the Constitution and in practice has led to a preferential form of collaboration in what are called - Industrial Committees ».

19. There are several social problems that cannot be solved without taking into account the specific characteristics of the industrial activity in which they arise. Thus



it was found necessary at the outset of the ILO's establishment to set up a Joint Maritime Commission to prepare the maritime sessions of the International labour Conference and to give special attention to the situation of rural workers and to provide special instruments in their regard. 20. The Industrial Committees seek to extend the experience acquired during the inter-wars period. Each of them deals with the problems of a particular industry. All of them operate on a tripartite basis. It was in 1945 that the Governing Body instituted this system of standing committees to which has been added a machinery of special technical meetings on a nonpermanent basis on the model of the standing committees. Then Industrial Committees and similar committees have been established for the following sectors of activity : inland transport; coal mines; iron and steel; metal trades; textile industry; petroleum industry; building, civil engineering and public works; chemical industries; salaried employees and professional workers; work on plantations. Tripartite technical meetings convened from time to time for sectors not covered by standing committees have made it possible to deal on an ad hoc basis with social and labour problems in, for example, mines other than coal mines, the timber industry, the food products and drink industries, the clothing industry, the leather and footwear industry, and the printing and allied trades. It may be added that small meetings are also convened from time to time for the purpose of examining either a technical question arising in a particular sector or problems concerning a particular category of personnel. All these industrial committees and meetings examine the social and labour problems arising in their respective sectors, draw up conclusions for the guidance of national social policies, and provide the Governing Body with opinions concerning international action within the framework of the ILO. It is clear that the proceedings of these bodies are of considerable interest to non-governmental organisations active in the sectors in question. Apart from the organisations having consultative status in the ILO, including especially the International Organisation of Employers and the three international trade union organisations, a whole series of sectoral organisations-mainly, though not exclusively, employers and trade union organisations - closely follow the activities of the industrial committees and take part in them, including for example on the trade union side the various international trade secretariats and the international trade unions. The role of these organisations is not confined to participation in the industrial meetings of the ILO; they intervene already at the stage of preparation of those meetings. Thus paragraph 15 of the document entitled « Purposes and functions of the industrial and analogous committees », which was adopted by the Governing Body in March 1963, provides that the

agenda of the meetings of the industrial and analogous committees will take into account, in particular, the «views expressed by the international employers' and workers' organisations concerned». At the industrial meetings, to which the international non-governmental organisations not having consultative status may be invited by the Governing Body, the NGOs take a very active part in the proceedings. Apart from participation in discussions at plenary meetings or in subcommittees, they often play an important role of preparation and co-ordination in the employer and worker groups. In particular, the international trade secretariat concerned with the sector in question generally acts as the secretariat of the workers' group (for example, the International Metal Workers' Federation in the iron and Steel and metal Trades Committees); while on the employers' side this function is usually undertaken by the International Organisation of Employers. The Industrial Sectors Branch maintains continuous relations with the industrial organisations in the sectors falling within its province. In particular, each member of the Branch in charge of an industrial sector keeps regularly in touch with the organisations at work in his sector both by correspondence and directly at industrial meetings or during visits of representatives of those organisations to the Headquarters of the ILO, or by taking part at meetings of those organisations.

21. It has been shown in this Note that tripartism is a lively institution enabling the NGOs to be associated, whether directly if they have consultative status or indirectly, with policy decisions in the Organisation. It is now desirable to consider how the NGOs are associated with the ILO's development policy.

Association of the NGOs with development in the framework of the ILO

22. There are two preliminary remarks to be made :

(a) This part of the Note deals with the NGOs in general. In this field the organisations of workers and of employers do not have a specific constitutional status: a special paragraph for them would lead to repetitions. It seemed preferable to show in respect of each field of collaboration the special role played by the NGOs having consultative status due to the fact that their complete community of interest with the ILO places them ipso facto in a preferential position.

(b) No general study has yet been made of the role played by NGOs in the ILO's technical co-operation activities. Instead of making a necessarily analytical and incomplete survey of common projects, it has seemed preferable to make some remarks under two headings, notwithstanding some overlapping here and there : participation of the NGOs in research on development; joint action in the field.

The NGOs and development research at the ILO

23. When technical assistance was launched in the 1960s, the ILO already had a wide experience in that field Had it not already acquired a great international reputation in the theory of co-operatives ? Had not workers and employers already approved on several occasions that ILO officials should maintain relations with the various social movements, with the two-fold objective of helping their leaders to adapt their strategy to social developments and of assembling for the ILO direct information on the social situation in the various countries and on the problems to which that situation gave rise?

24. The systematic application of technical assistance and the launching of various development decades led to the building up of a new network of relations with the NGOs starting from the work already done

25. All the technical services of the ILO maintain direct relations with the principal NGOs in their sector for the purpose of mutual information and discussion in common. The intensive distribution of information in both directions is made for a definite purpose common to the many branches of the ILO - that of educating and training social leaders with responsibilities in the first place in the three sectors of governments, workers and employers. To that end, the technical services are at the permanent disposal of the branches of education consisting of worker education, co-operatives, training of leaders, training of rural and industrial workers, as well as of the employer and worker organisations in the developing countries. Furthermore, two institutes have been created in the course of the past 15 years with a view to reinforcing that work, namely, the International Institute for Labour Studies (Geneva), and the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training (Turin), many of whose trainees come from trade unions and employers' organisations.

26. All these activities give rise to research on educational methods, the content of programmes and the purpose of education. They are complemented by exchanges of views or meetings with the leaders of the NGOs on the principles of aid; one of them dealt in 1973 with the complementary character of the development activity of private organisations and of the United Nations; two others examined in 1978 the contribution of the NGOs to the special programmes of labour-intensive public works.

27. The contacts established between ILO officials and NGO leaders for the purpose of mutual information on various aspects of development and on the questions to which it gives rise lead in both cases to an interchange of ideas making for a continuous adaptation of theories and programmes of action to realities.

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The NGOs and co-operation in the field with the ILO

28. The participation of NGOs in technical assistance activities can be placed under three headings: planning, financing, and implementation.

(a) The ILO has no systematic procedure for associating NGOs with the preparation of a country's development plans. Each government chooses its partners itself. Nevertheless, the international organisations of workers and of employers exercise constant pressure to ensure that technical co-operation and action for development shall be adapted to the requirements of tripartism. The Resolution concerning the strengthening of tripartism adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1977 further emphasised those requirements and it can be said that a new practice has been started in that respect.

(b) The support of private organisations has been sought since 1955 in the Andean programme of development aid to the Indian populations of the Altiplano. That programme has left an enduring mark on the ILO's technical co-operation activities. Thus gifts have been made in the form of equipment, fertilisers, books, etc. In some cases the NGOs have also opened up a source of credit for that programme. That practice had been continued. For example, the Turin Centre received much of the machinery needed for the vocational training of its students from the employers' organisations of member countries.

(c) The participation of the NGOs in the carrying out of projects is sought whenever that is feasible. It depends on local conditions and on the personality of the leaders of national and international private bodies. It seems destined to be increasingly developed in the field because it allows for an integrated development of the least favoured populations and for maximum respect of their cultural identity. The ILO gives priority in this field to worker education and co-operative training.

ILO support of the NGOs

29. The purpose of this note was to show the machinery through which the NGOs can take part in the activities of the ILO. Evidence of its effectiveness can be found in the appended list of international non-governmental organisations which have been called upon to collaborate more closely with the technical services of the ILO in recent years.

30. An important point that remains to be mentioned is that of the active contribution which the ILO brings to the work and development of the NGOs.

I. Complementary features of NGO and ILO procedures

(a) Every national or international NGO aiming at effectiveness in the social, economic, political and cultural fields wishes to

be associated in one way or another with decisions taken in those fields. Now



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whenever the ILO sends a questionnaire to a government with a view to the preparation of a technical report or even of a report on the way in which it applies the international Conventions which it has ratified, it never fails to draw its attention to the current practice which consists in communicating the questionnaire to workers', employers' and other organisations concerned with a view to taking their opinions into account in its replies. They use thus brought into the process of preparation of decisions; new fields of action are opened to them; and the justification for their existence is strengthened. The Resolution concerning the strengthened of tripartism in supervisory procedures of international standards and technical co-operation programmes adopted by the International Conference in 1977 clearly shows the ILO's disposition to associate the NGOs with all aspects and all stages of economic and social life,

(b) The representation of the ILO at congresses and technical meetings of the principal NGOs having activities in the social field makes for mutual enrichment. It enables the ILO staff to keep abreast of those movements in public opinion of which the NGOs are the natural interpreters and, becoming thus better informed, to ensure that decisions shall be taken with full knowledge of the facts, (c) The discussions which take place at meetings, congresses, conferences and seminars frequently afford opportunities of providing the NGOs with documentary material on questions of common interest and, should the occasion arise, with technical support for any studies which they may be undertaking. In the words of Mr. Francis Blanchard, Director Général of the ILO « we should develop our relations... with [all] public and private bodies which in the developing and in the industrialised countries are in contact with the poorest or least structured strata. These bodies know and understand the problems of these groups; their vocation is to assist them, speak on their behalf and help them to benefit from the social legislation which is often poorly understood or known as well as from the cultural and material resources they are entitled to ». (Reply of the Director General to the discussion of his Report, International Labour Conference, 65th Session (1979). Provisional Record, No. 43, page 12).



II. Complementary activities In the field of technical co-operation

31. In the generally complementary nature of NGO and ILO procedures, there are particular features in the field of technical co-operation.

(a) The practical contribution which a number of NGOs make to technical co-operation projects must not be viewed solely from an accountancy angle. It is given only at the close of discussions in the course of which the various partners express their views on development. The extent to which an NGO takes part in the implementation of a project shows the boundaries of its commitment but also provides a basis for subsequent negotiations.

(b) The exchanges of information between officials of international institutions and leaders of NGOs enable both sides to perfect the planning and carrying out of projects. Just as the NGOs are in a position to pass on to governments and international institutions an understanding of the aspirations of, especially, the poorest and least favoured sectors of the population which it would be difficult for them to acquire otherwise, so the ILO, thanks to its over-all knowledge of the problems of humanity, provides the NGOs with basic data for reappraisals of their actions. Without that constant reviewing, the strategies of the NGOs would run the risk of lagging behind the human requirements of full development. Conversely, one of the reasons for the success of ILO Branches, such as those for vocational training, worker education and management development, is to be found in the fact that their programmes are prepared and carried out by ILO officials in permanent contact with the NGOs concerned and with governments.

III. Two special cases

32. Two cases of uniquely close co-operation between the ILO and an NGO must be mentioned - that of the International Security Association (ISSA) and that of the International Industrial Relations Association (IIRA).

(a) The ISSA was founded in Brussels in 1927 under the name of International Conference of Sickness Insurance Funds and Mutual Benefit Societies. Ever since its establishment, the ILO has provided its secretariat. That collaboration shows the importance which the ILO attaches to the role of the NGOs in forming public opinion and thus obtaining from the governments ratifications of international labour conventions. It has especially emphasised in that particular case how international institutions could contribute to the strengthening of non-governmental organisations through the collaboration which they establish with them.

That collaboration has been maintained since that date. In 1936, the 1927 organisation became the International Social



itself gave it a new start after the war when it assumed in 1947 the name of ISSA. Moreover, the ILO budget covers the costs of two ISSA officials and grants certain allowances in kind. Lastly, the Director General of the ILO appoints the Secretary General of the ISSA.

(b) The IIRA is a purely scientific organisation. Its purpose is to promote the study of industrial relations throughout the world by encouraging the establishment and development of national associations of industrial relations specialists; by facilitating the spread of information; by organising conferences and round tables; and by promoting internationally planned research by the various national organisations or individual members of the Association.

The IIRA, which was founded in 1966, at once worked closely with the International Institute for Labour Studies and the International Labour Office, each of which provided in turn its secretariat. That exceptional form of collaboration between an international institution and an NGO is readily explained by their very close

complementary characteristics : while the ILO benefits from the work and research of the IIRA in pursuing its work of standardisation and its technical assistance in the field of industrial relations, the IIRA has the assurance that its activities serve to strengthen the international framework without which industrial relations could not be developed.

33. The ILO has just celebrated 60 years of existence. The quick glance that has been taken here at the development of its relations with the NGOs shows that its history is marked by signs of renewal and of continuity; continuity, because the non-governmental organisations which were at the origin of its establishment are still as active within it; but also renewal, because their collaboration has taken the new forms required by the constant transformation of society. I should just like to add the final wish that the Union of International Associations shall pursue its studies and research for the better understanding of the role of associations and especially of their endurance in their various forms in the various political and social systems.

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List of principal NGO's that have kept close contact with the technical Services of the ILO over the past five years

Such lists are difficult to establish. We regret that the names of certain Organisations may have been omitted when compiling the lists put forward by the technical Services. We hope it will be clearly understood that the choice was made to emphasize the importance of the role played by NGO's in the United Nations system and most particularly in the ILO.

The Non Governmental Organisations listed hereunder are those that have worked closely with the technical Services of the ILO over the recent years. This list shows the importance of their contribution to the organisation. We limited ourselves to those featuring under « A » in the « Yearbook of International Organisations » published by the Union of International Associations excluding regional and national Organizations.

Apostleship of the Sea
Christianity Commission
Commission of the Church On International Affairs of the World Council of Churches
Confederation of International Contractors Associations
Co-ordinating Committee (or International Voluntary Service
European Association of National Productivity Centres
European Broadcasting Union
European Centre for Studies in a Changing Society
European Confederation of Agriculture
European Cultural Foundation
European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly
European Foundation for Management Development
Environmental Liaison Centre
International Air Transport Association
International Alliance of Women
International Association of Democratic Lawyers
International Association of Ports and Harbors
International Association for Social Progress
International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Center of Social Gerontology
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training
International Christian Maritime Association
International Council of Business Executives
International Civil Airports Association
International Commission on Radiological Protection
International Committee of Catholic Nurses
International Committee against Mental Illness
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Committee for Litig Regulations
International Conference of Credit Unions and Credit
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Confederation of Management
International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers
International Confederation of Public Service Officers
International Confederation of Catholic Charities
International Council for Adult Education
International Council of Nurses
International Council of Social Welfare
International Cooperation for Socio-Economic Development
International Co-operative Alliance
International Electrotechnical Commission
International Fiscal Association
International Federation of Actors
International Federation of the Pilots Associations
International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Associations
International Federation of Air Traffic Safety Electronic Associations
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Federation of Chemical Energy and General Workers' Unions
International Federation of Building and Woodworkers
International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees
International Federation of Agents
International Federation of Agricultural Producers
International Federation of Executives of the Chemical and Allied Industries
International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions
International Federation of Journalists
International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers
International Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms
International Federation of Engineers in Public Service
International Federation of Trade Unions
International Federation of Transport Workers
International Federation of University Women
International Federation of Women Lawyers
International Federation of Women in legal Careers

International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations
International Graphical Federation
International Industrial Relations Association
International Institute of Administrative Sciences
International Law Association
International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped
International Movement ATD Fourth World
International Road Transport Union
International Secretariat of Catholic Technologists, Agriculturalists and Economists
International Shipping Federation
International Social Security Association
International Social Service
International Society for Labour Law and Social Security
International Textile and Leather Workers' Federation
International Transport Workers Federation
International Union for Child Welfare
International Union of Food and Allied Workers Associations
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
International Wool Secretariat
International Young Christian Workers

International Organization of Employers
International Organization for Standardization
Latin American Confederation of State Workers
League Of Red Cross Societies
Miners' International Federation
Miners' Trade Unions International
Pan-African Institute for Development

Telegraph and Telephone International
Rehabilitation International
Society for International Development

Trade Unions International of Chemical Oil and Allied Workers
Trade Unions International of Food, Tobacco, Hotel and Allied Industries' Workers
Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees
Trade Unions International of Textile, Clothing, leather and Fur Workers
Trade Unions International of Transport Workers
Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries
Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce
Women's International Democratic Federation
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
World Confederation of Clerical
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
World Council for the Welfare of the Blind
World Council of Churches
World Council of Credit Unions
World Council of Management
World Federation of Agricultural Workers
World Federation of the Deaf
World Federation for the Metallurgical Industry
World Federation of Scientific Workers
World Federation of Teachers' Union
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of Workers in Food, Tobacco and Hotel Industries
World Medical Association
World Veterans Federation
World Young Women's Christian Association



LE MONDIALISME

I : Le droit de l'homme à la paix

par Max HABICHT*

1. Les Nations Unies et les droits de l'homme

La Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, proclamée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies le 10 décembre 1958, contient dans son article 28 une disposition ainsi conçue :

"Toute personne a droit à ce que régne, sur le plan social et sur le plan international, un ordre tel que les droits et libertés énoncés dans la présente Déclaration puissent y trouver plein effet".

Dans les documents des Nations Unies ce droit a reçu la dénomination « le droit de l'homme à la paix ».

La réalisation de ce droit est une condition sine qua non pour assurer les droits de l'homme énumérés dans la Déclaration, tels que : droit à la vie; droit à la liberté; droit à la sûreté de sa personne; droit à la libre circulation dans son pays et à l'étranger; droit à la propriété; droit à la liberté de pensée, de conscience et de religion; droit de prendre part à la direction des affaires

publiques; droit à la sécurité sociale; droit à l'éducation; droit à un niveau de vie suffisant pour assurer sa santé, son bien-être et ceux de sa famille, notamment pour l'alimentation, l'habillement, le logement, les soins médicaux; droit à la sécurité sociale, droit au travail, etc. Sans paix intérieure et extérieure ces droits de l'homme ne peuvent être réalisés.

L'Assemblée des Nations Unies, en votant en 1948 la Déclaration des droits de l'homme n'a pas employé le terme « droit » dans cette Déclaration dans le sens d'un droit en vigueur promulgué par un parlement comme loi ou créé dans un contrat conclu entre particuliers. Les droits de l'homme de la Déclaration universelle des Nations Unies ne sont pas des droits positifs, comme disent les juristes, mais un programme à réaliser. Rapelons le texte de la Résolution 217 A (III) du 10 décembre 1948 des Nations Unies :

« L'Assemblée générale proclame la présente Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme comme l'idéal commun à atteindre par tous les peuples et toutes les nations afin que tous les individus et tous les organes de la société, ayant cette Déclaration constamment à l'esprit, s'efforcent, par l'enseignement et l'éducation, de développer le respect de ces droits et libertés et d'en assurer, par des mesures progressives d'ordre national et international, la reconnaissance et l'application universelles et effectives, tant parmi les populations des Etats Membres eux-mêmes que parmi celles des territoires placés sous leur juridiction. »

Les droits de l'homme, ainsi proclamés, visent un idéal. Il s'agit d'une Déclaration d'intention. Le droit de l'homme à la paix, pour cette raison, ne peut être invoqué devant un juge. Son inobservation n'est pas une violation du droit positif et n'est pas pourvu d'une sanction. Il est vrai que souvent on parle des droits de l'homme comme étant inaliénables, parce qu'ils font partie de ce qu'on appelle « le droit naturel »: droit naturel et droit positif ne sont pas identiques (1). Faire la distinction est nécessaire pour ne pas créer une confusion. Les discussions, souvent passionnées, des dernières années, sur les violations des droits de l'homme proclamés par la Déclaration universelle ont complètement oublié qu'il ne s'agit pas de règles juridiques obligatoires. En les énumérant dans une déclaration, les Nations Unies ne faisaient que des promesses de les réaliser « par des mesures progressives d'ordre national et international », comme le dit la résolution. Quelles pourront être ces mesures ? Comment construire la paix ? Une discussion du droit de l'homme à la paix nous amène à examiner les efforts des bâtisseurs de la paix.

2. Guerre, paix et argent

Avant que l'humanité ne subisse les calamités des guerres mondiales, bien des écrivains ont glorifié la guerre. Ainsi John Ruskin, au siècle dernier, avait fait cette déclaration célèbre : « (traduction) Si je te dis que la guerre est le fondement de tous les arts, je dis aussi qu'elle est le fondement des plus hautes vertus et facultés de

(1) Institut d'études mondialistes. Cours d'été 1979 au Château de La Lambertie, France. Conférence de Monsieur Max Habicht, Suisse. Doctor iuris utriusque de l'Université de Zurich (Suisse). Doctor scientiarum iuridicarum de l'Université de Harvard (USA). Professeur de Droit international et de Droit mondial à l'Institut d'Etudes Mondialistes (France). Ancien Président du Congrès des Peuples, membre de l'UAI..



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l'homme ». Dans notre temps aucun homme d'Etat n'emploie un tel langage et la grande majorité de l'humanité sait et admet que la guerre est un fléau. La Charte des Nations unies de 1945 parle d'une organisation destinée « à préserver les générations futures du fléau de la guerre », et les 35 Etats signataires dans l'Acte final de Helsinki de 1975 ont déclaré :

« Les Etats participants s'abstiennent de tout acte constituant une menace d'emploi de la force ou un recours direct ou indirect à la force contre un autre Etat participant. De même ils s'abstiennent de toute manifestation de force visant faire renoncer un autre Etat participant au plein exercice de ses droits souverains. De même, ils s'abstiennent aussi dans leurs relations mutuelles de tout acte de représailles par la force ».

Aussi les 152 membres des Nations Unies, la presque totalité des 160 Etats existants dans le monde aujourd'hui, ont, en sousscrivant à l'article 2 paragraphe 4 de la Charte des Nations Unies, pris l'engagement suivant :

« Les membres de l'organisation s'abstiennent, dans leurs relations internationales, de recourir à la menace ou à l'emploi de la force ».

C'est le langage de l'homme d'Etat moderne.

Notons bien que la renonciation à la force se rapporte aux relations entre Etats. Elles ne visent pas les guerres civiles, les Etats se sont promis d'abolir la guerre tout en laissant à chaque nation le soin de décider librement sur les moyens à employer à l'intérieur d'un Etat pour changer le statut quo. Malgré la promesse de ne pas employer la force, les Etats se préparent à une guerre éventuelle. Cette préparation engloutit actuellement environ 400 milliards de dollars annuellement, plus que 1000 millions par jour, l'entretien de 25 millions de soldats et des centaines de milliers de civils. Les efforts de l'humanité pour construire la paix sont minimes par rapport aux chiffres précités, le coût de la préparation de la guerre. Surtout dans les pays dit « pays de l'ouest », les organisations pour la paix ne disposent que de budgets incroyablement restreints. Dans les pays dit « de l'est », j'ai pu constater que la population fait plus d'efforts financiers pour permettre à leurs comités pour la défense de la paix d'œuvrer pour la paix. Selon la publication « Das 20. Jahrhundert und der Friede », publié mensuellement à Moscou, plusieurs millions de citoyens ont envoyé des contributions volontaires au fonds de la paix. Pendant une dizaine d'année ce fonds a pu réunir 70 millions de roubles provenant de sources privées. Il est intéressant aussi de mentionner que quelques Etats ont financé des Instituts de Recherches pour la Paix, le plus connu étant SPIRI (Stockholm International peace Research Institute). Depuis une

douzaine d'années les autorités suisses discutent de l'opportunité pour l'Etat de dépenser annuellement un million de francs suisses pour de telles recherches. La décision est toujours renvoyée, en même temps le budget fédéral en Suisse prévoit une dépense journalière de 10.000.000 de francs pour l'année. Ceci montre très clairement que l'opinion publique ne croit pas beaucoup à la possibilité de l'abolition de la guerre et les cercles qui y travaillent n'ont pas pu convaincre les autorités que leur contribution à la défense de la justice justifierait une augmentation des moyens financiers pour la recherche du règlement pacifique des conflits. A ce propos il sera peut-être indiqué de rappeler que le gouvernement suisse à la Conférence de Helsinki a soumis un projet de traité d'arbitrage, qui dit dans son préambule :

« Convaincu que, dans une communauté internationale dont les membres ont renoncé à la menace ou à l'emploi de la force, un système de règlement pacifique des différends est indispensable. »

3. Construire la Paix

Trois conceptions nettement différentes sont à signaler dans ce domaine :

Paix par Jésus, paix par l'éthique, paix par le droit.

De nombreux cercles chrétiens comptent sur une nouvelle intervention divine, le retour de Jésus-Christ pour apporter le règne de Dieu sur cette terre. La paix viendra du dehors. Ces cercles croient que l'homme est trop imparfait pour faire la paix soi-même. Comme preuve, disent-ils, il faut comparer les discours des hommes d'Etat avec les réalisations de tous les jours. D'autres veulent assurer la paix par l'éthique : par le changement de l'homme la guerre sera abolie.

Je me rappelle des discussions que j'ai eues avec le Dr. Albert Schweitzer en 1963 dans son hôpital à Lambaréne à ce sujet. Dans une dernière lettre de 1963 il m'écrivait :

« (traduction) Cher ami. Vous cherchez par l'organisation d'une fédération des peuples le moyen d'abolir les armes atomiques. Je vois un autre chemin. J'aime-rais changer l'attitude de l'homme afin de créer une opinion publique qui reclame l'abolition des armes atomiques.

Lorsqu'un peuple peut avoir confiance dans un autre peuple dans ce domaine, il se mettra d'accord sur l'abolition des armes atomiques. C'est un effort éthique qui créera la confiance nécessaire. Nous deux nous allons des chemins différents, mais nous avons le même but. Cordialement, votre Albert Schweitzer. »

Sans vouloir négliger l'approche éthique vers la paix, je suis cependant convaincu que si le changement de l'homme ne mène pas au changement de ses institutions, la guerre ne peut être abolie. Je souscris entièrement à la déclaration suivante faite par le pape Jean XXIII en 1963 dans l'encyclique Pacem in Terris :

« A bien y regarder, un rapport essentiel unit le bien commun avec la structure et le fonctionnement des Pouvoirs publics. L'ordre moral, qui postule une autorité publique pour servir le bien commun dans la société civile, réclame en même temps pour cette autorité les moyens nécessaires à sa tâche. Il en résulte que les organes de l'Etat - dans lesquels l'autorité prend corps, s'exerce et atteint sa fin doivent avoir une forme et une efficacité telles qu'ils trouvent pour assurer le bien commun les voies et moyens nouveaux, adaptés à l'évolution de la société.

De nos jours, le bien commun universel pose des problèmes de dimensions mondiales. Ils ne peuvent être résolus que par une autorité publique dont le pouvoir, la constitution et les moyens d'action prennent eux aussi des dimensions mondiales, et qui puisse exercer son action sur toute l'étendue de la terre. C'est donc l'ordre moral lui-même qui exige la constitution d'une autorité publique de compétence universelle. »

Une autorité publique mondiale est, dans le langage d'autre groupes, le Gouvernement Mondial, l'Autorité Fédérale Mondiale, donc la paix mondiale par un droit mondial. Je suis en rapport avec de nombreuses organisations qui travaillent pour la paix et pour l'avènement d'une Autorité Fédérale Mondiale. Je joins dans l'annexe A et B des informations sur ces organisations et leurs publications, pour les auditeurs qui désirent se renseigner à ce sujet. Je possède dans mes archives une douzaine de textes de constitution mondiale ou de principes de constitution pour la Terre.

Les voici :

1. « Union Now », Clarence K. Streit, Harper and Brothers Publishers, New York 1939

2. « A Constitution for the World », Introduction d'Elizabeth Mann Borgese, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, Ca. 93103-USA.

3. « A Constitution for World Government... Sanjib Chatterjee, 43 Sankaritola, Street, Calcutta 14, Inde, 1949.

4. « Constitution for a World federal Government », Howard G. Borden, 865 Lower Ferry Road, Apartment 103, Trenton 8, New Jersey, USA. 1949.

5. « Proposals of World Federalists for United Nations Charter », Max Habicht, The Indian Institute of Culture, 1 North Public Square Road, Bangalore 4, Inde, 1954.

6. « World Peace Through World Law », Grenville Clark et Louis B. Sohn, Harvard University Press, 3e édition révisée, 1966. (Ce livre a été traduit intégralement en français et en allemand. Traduction française de Francis Gérard : « La Paix par le droit mondial », Presses universitaires de France, Paris, 1961; traduction allemande de Claus Weiss : Frieden durch ein neues Weltrecht.)

Alfred Metzner Verlag, Francfort-sur-le-Main et Berlin, 1961. Le chapitre d'introduction de cet ouvrage a été traduit en français, anglaise, allemande, italienne, japonaise, norvégienne, polonaise, russe, espagnole et suédoise.)

7. « Draft of a Proposed Treaty Establishing World Disarmament and World Development Organization Within the Framework of the United Nations », Grenville Clark et Louis B. Sohn, 1952.

8. «World Constitution », Thomas Brentzel, 1430 Josephine Street, Berkley, Cal. 94703, USA. 1963.

9. « The United Nations From League to Government », Bennet Skewes-Cox, Research on the



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Abolition of War (RAW), 1844 Union Street. San Francisco, California USA. 1965.
10. « Freedom in a Federal World », Everett Lee Miller, One World International Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York. 4^e édition révisée, 1966.

11. « La Révision de La Charte des Nations Unies : (Vers une nouvelle organisation mondiale pour la paix) », Masanobu Konishi, Résidence Jean-Zay

(Pivillon F-404), 92-Antony, France. 1967.

12. « Is Minified the price of peace ? », Henry Osborne.

The World Security Trust London. 1968.

13. « United Nations Charter Revision » : Report of the World Security Trust London under Chairmanship of Dr. M. Habicht, World Peace Through Law Center, Washington D.C. 1971.

J'examinerai surtout quatre des publications mentionnées en les comparant.

4. Propositions pour un Gouvernement fédéral mondial

a) En 1948 des professeurs de l'Université de Chicago, à l'initiative du président de cette université, Robert M. Hutchins, ont publié « A Preliminary Draft of a World Constitution ». (Esquisse d'une constitution mondiale), qui comprend 47 articles; le professeur G.A. Borgese fournit la contribution principale. Le préambule déclare que : (traduction) « La justice est une condition sine qua non de la paix » et le document est basé sur les droits de l'homme. La nouvelle institution « s'abstiendra de la violence, excepté pour supprimer la violence comme prévu par le droit ».

Le parlement mondial de 99 membres serait choisi par des électeurs désignés au suffrage universel dans le monde entier. A cet effet, le monde serait divisé en 9 circonscriptions électORALES ou régions à savoir : l'Europe, l'Atlantique, l'Eurasie, l'Afrique, l'Inde, l'Asie majeure, l'Australasie et la Colombie. La particularité de ce projet de constitution est qu'il ne se base pas sur les Etats existants, mais transforme l'organisation de l'humanité. La liste des droits de l'homme qu'elle contient est plus longue que la Déclaration des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies. Cette esquisse peut être classée parmi les projets maximalistes parce qu'elle modifie l'ordre social existant et vise non seulement à abolir la guerre, mais aussi à réaliser la justice. Elle est fondée sur l'idée que la réalisation de la justice doit précéder la construction de la paix.

b) Le Manifeste des Fédéralistes Mondiaux (Londres et Copenhague) En 1954, deux organisations, le Mouvement Universel pour une Fédération Mondiale, créé à Montreux en 1947, et l'Association Mondiale des Parlementaires pour un Gouvernement Mondial, créé à Londres en 1950, ont publié un document connu sous le nom de « Manifeste de Londres ». Cette publication propose de réviser la Charte des Nations Unies afin de transformer cette organisation d'une Confédération d'Etats souverains en une Fédération d'Etats qui réduirait la souveraineté de ses membres. Tandis que le projet de Chicago, mentionné ci-dessus, propose la création d'un Etat mondial

centralisé, les Fédéralistes Mondiaux voudraient baser l'Autorité mondiale sur les Etats-Nations existants, environ 160. Les Etats nationaux garderaient la compétence de légiférer sur les questions dites nationales, tandis qu'un parlement mondial s'occuperaient du maintien de la paix internationale. Les Fédéralistes Mondiaux visent l'abolition de la guerre sans instituer la justice à l'intérieur des Etats selon leur devise : « D'abord la paix, ensuite la justice ». Ils présentent une proposition minimaliste. Les auteurs de ces propositions pensent que chaque nation doit déterminer ce qu'est la justice selon ses propres conceptions: la définition de la justice changera selon les cultures, le Manifeste de Londres prévoit un parlement de 2 chambres, à savoir un Conseil des Etats, et un Conseil des Peuples. Toutes les lois devraient obtenir la majorité dans chacune des 2 Chambres, le Manifeste de Londres se réfère aussi aux droits de l'homme, mais la protection de ces droits n'est prévue qu'en rapport avec l'activité de l'autorité mondiale. On trouve aussi des dispositions concernant le désarmement, une Cour de Justice internationale, un Tribunal Mondial d'Équité, un Conseil Economique et Social et un Inspectorat de police mondiale. L'Indian Institute of Culture, en 1954, a publié le texte d'un commentaire du Manifeste de Londres qui reproduit une conférence que j'avais donnée à cet Institut (4).

c.) Propositions de Clark et Sohn pour « La paix par le droit mondial »

Après de longues études, un avocat éminent de New York, feu Grenville Clark, et un professeur de droit de l'Université de Harvard, Louis B. Sohn, ont publié un livre de 535 pages, offrant des amendements à la Charte des Nations Unies (5). Cette publication est l'étude la plus complète visant la transformation des Nations Unies en un Gouvernement fédéral mondial. Clark et Sohn envisagent un pouvoir législatif, monocommandé de 744 membres, les compétences de ce pouvoir sont restreintes au « maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationale ». L'article 1^{er} définit les buts de la manière suivante :

« Maintenir la paix et la sécurité internationale et à celle fin : abolir toutes les forces militaires nationales et, par un système d'inspection des Nations Unies et par une force militaire des Nations Unies, prendre des mesures efficaces pour imposer le désarmement, en vue de prévenir tout acte d'agression ou autre rupture de la paix ».

Cette publication prévoit un corps de 10.000 inspecteurs et une police internationale, appelée « Force de paix des Nations Unies », comprenant un contingent permanent de 200.000 à 400.000 hommes et un contingent de réserve de 300.000 à 600.000 hommes. Le coût total

à 100 milliards de dollars dont les 3/4 seront utilisés pour l'aide aux pays en

développement. Une Cour de Justice internationale tranchera les conflits de droit et des procédures devant un Tribunal d'Équité permanent offrant un moyen de règlement pacifique des autres conflits. Clark et Sohn estiment que leur plan pourrait être réalisé en 6 ans, et aboutirait à un désarmement général et complet de tous les Etats. Les propositions de Clark et Sohn sont minimalistes puisqu'elles visent à éliminer le recours à la force entre Etats avant de réaliser la justice, selon la formule « d'abord la paix - ensuite la justice ».

d) Une Constitution pour une Fédération de la Terre.

En 1976, l'Assemblée constituante mondiale (World Constituent Assembly), réunie à Innsbruck, en Autriche, après 10 ans de préparation, a adopté la « Constitution pour une Fédération de la Terre », un document de 50 pages qui peut être classé parmi les projets maximalistes. 4 L'article 1^{er} contient le paragraphe suivant : (traduction) « Le gouvernement mondial a la tâche de prévenir la guerre, d'assurer le désarmement et de résoudre les conflits qui pourraient mettre en danger la paix et les droits de l'homme ». Similaire au projet de Chicago, mentionné ci-dessus, la constitution adoptée à Innsbruck veut non seulement abolir la guerre, mais réaliser d'une manière générale la justice. Elle prévoit un système fédératif en laissant aux Etats nationaux certaines tâches. Le parlement prévu aura 3 Chambres, un Conseil des Etats, un Conseil des peuples et une Chambre de Conseillers. Les décisions dans chacune de ces chambres seront prises à la majorité, le nombre total des membres de cette législature serait environ 1.500. Les propositions aussi suggèrent la création d'une Cour de Justice internationale, de règlements d'équité, d'une police mondiale, d'un ombudsman. Les propositions prévoient plusieurs étapes pour la ratification par les Etats existants (6).

Observations générales

Les courtes références ci-dessus sont trop sommaires pour se faire une image complète des institutions proposées par leurs auteurs. Ces références donnent une idée des travaux entrepris et montrent que des efforts importants ont été faits pour la création d'une autorité fédérale mondiale.

Je me permets, à titre de conclusion, de présenter mes considérations toutes personnelles sur le problème de l'abolition de la guerre.

Premièrement: la guerre est faite par l'homme, et elle peut être abolie par l'homme. Les Suisses, par exemple, se livrèrent plusieurs guerres avant 1848: depuis lors les guerres internes ont cessé grâce à la création de certaines institutions qui constituent l'Etat fédéral. Deuxièmement : tous les efforts entrepris sur le plan de l'éthique pour transfor-



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mer l'homme sont bons, mais s'ils ne modifient pas les institutions actuelles, ils restent inefficaces et n'aboliront pas la guerre.

Troisièmement : une paix durable présuppose le fonctionnement simultané d'institutions qui créent, interprètent et imposent des règles de droit à tous les habitants d'un territoire donné. Sans législatif, sans juges, sans gendarmes il n'y a pas de paix. Ces institutions fonctionnent de manière satisfaisante en Suisse; la paix intérieure de la Confédération helvétique est basée sur ces trois piliers; la paix sera établie dans le monde de la même façon que dans des Etats comme la Suisse. Je crois qu'un Etat fédéral mondial pourra assurer le prix à l'humanité de la même manière que l'Etat fédéral suisse l'a fait pour ses citoyens. Si les 4 milliards d'être humains sur cette terre désirent une paix mondiale, les doivent créer de nouvelles institutions. Les 160 Etats existants ne possèdent pas ces outils, et c'est pourquoi une nouvelle guerre éclate presque chaque année entre les membres des Nations Unies, malgré la promesse qu'ils se sont faite réciproquement dans le paragraphe 4 de l'article 11 de leur Charte, ainsi conçu :

« Les membres de l'Organisation s'abstiennent dans leurs relations internationales, de recourir à la menace ou à l'emploi de la force ».

Dans une communauté des peuples dont les membres ont renoncé à la menace ou à l'emploi de la force, un système qui peut garantir une paix durable doit prévoir

- a) la création d'un droit mondial par décision majoritaire (Parlement mondial). La majorité impose sa volonté à la minorité.
- b) Ce droit mondial, en cas de dispute sur son contenu, doit être interprété par une Cour de Justice internationale sur demande d'une seule des parties. Règlement judiciaire obligatoire.
- c) Ce droit mondial sera imposé à tout individu sur cette terre, au besoin par une police mondiale assez forte pour être efficace. Au lieu de sanctions contre des Nations (Droit international actuel) une action policière contre des individus qui violent le droit mondial.

Quatrièmement : nos Etats font des efforts continuels pour préserver la paix; malheureusement ils n'ont pas toujours du succès. Je ne crois pas que la paix du monde puisse être bâtie par un système qui demande le consentement unanime de 160 Etats. On ne peut pas faire la paix par des contrats. La paix, là où elle existe, est le résultat de lois imposées par le pouvoir législatif en dépit de l'opposition de certains groupes. Un désarmement général et complet sera un jour imposé par une majorité à une minorité. Rappelons ici l'histoire suisse. Par une décision de 15,5 cantons on a imposé en Suisse malgré l'opposition de 6,5 cantons, la règle suivante : « Nul canton ou demi-canton ne peut avoir plus de 300 hommes de troupe



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permanente » (voir article 13 de la Constitution fédérale de la Confédération suisse). Les Suisses n'ont jamais eu dans leur histoire une conférence de désarmement, essayant d'obtenir l'unanimité de 22 cantons, mais ils ont accepté de se soumettre dans ce domaine à la décision d'une majorité, le citoyen ou la nation qui n'est pas prêt à se soumettre à une décision obligatoire d'institutions faisant, interprétant et imposant des lois, c'est-à-dire, des décisions obligatoires prises par un tiers, ne vivera jamais en paix. Les peuples, sans renoncer à une partie importante de leur souveraineté nationale, c'est-à-dire, à leur droit au veto dans les affaires mondiales, ne peuvent ni désarmer, ni établir la paix mondiale.

Cinquièmement : changer des institutions juridiques pacifiquement, c'est-à-dire par la persuasion, est une longue procédure.

J'ai assisté à des discussions sur la reconnaissance en suisse de l'égalité politique des deux sexes pendant 50 ans.

Ce progrès a exigé un demi-siècle. Sixièmement : la paix se fera par la parole et non par le canon. J'admette que le canon peut abolir des injustices, mais il ne peut pas créer un ordre social juste. Déjà en 1943 le pape Pie XII disait dans son allocution aux ouvriers des diocèses d'Italie : « Ce n'est pas la révolution, mais une évolution harmonieuse qui apportera le salut et la justice. L'œuvre de la violence

a toujours consisté à abattre, jamais à construire.»

Septième : l'abolition de la guerre précédera l'abolition de l'injustice. Les Suisses n'ont pas attendu pour abolir leurs guerres jusqu'à ce que les injustices le soient, comme le prouve l'exemple du vote des femmes. C'est seulement la paix qui a permis de créer plus tard plus de justice dans l'ordre social suisse. La création de la paix précédera la réalisation de la justice et non vice-versa.

Un examen de droit de l'homme à la paix nous a amené à prendre connaissance de nombreuses propositions pour la construction de la paix. L'abolition de la guerre demandera la création de nouvelles institutions que l'humanité ne possède pas actuellement. Elle n'a pas les outils nécessaires pour la tâche. L'absence de ces institutions mentionnées dans cette conférence rend l'ordre social existant incapable de garantir le droit de l'homme à la paix. Ce droit ne reste qu'un idéal à réaliser.

* Notes :

(1) En 1966 de nombreux Membres des Nations Unies ont conclu des accords prévoyant l'introduction dans le droit positif de leurs pays un certain nombre de droits de l'homme. Le droit de l'homme à la paix n'y figure pas. Voir Pacte international relatif aux droits éco-

nomiques, sociaux et culturels du 16 décembre 1966, entré en vigueur le 3 janvier 1976. En décembre 1978 ce pacte était en vigueur dans cinquante-six Etats, environ un tiers des Membres des Nations Unies. Voir aussi Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques du 16 décembre 1966, entré en vigueur le 23 mars 1978. Ce pacte était en vigueur en décembre 1978 dans cinquante-trois Etats.

(2) Pour détails voir Nouvelles Perspectives périodique publié par le Conseil Mondial de la Paix, No. 6, 1977, page 45 et sep. article de Max Habicht.

(3) Pour un commentaire voir - Foundation of the World Republics, G.A. Borgese The University of Chicago Press 1953 328 pages.

(4) Voir Transaction No. 19, November 1954, The Indian Institute of Culture Publication Department, 1. North Public Square Road, Bangalore.

(5) Voir la 3ème édition de « World Peace Through World Law (La paix par le droit mondial) », 1966, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1966.

(6) Voir « A Constitution for the Federation of Earth », World Constitution and Parliament Association, 1480 Hoy St. Suite 31, Lakewood Col. 80215. USA. 1977.

II : Le mondialisme, force politique

par Guy Marchand *

Pour la première fois dans l'histoire de l'humanité, l'homme a la possibilité de

s'auto-détruire et de modifier considérablement la biosphère, source de vie. C'est pour cela que d'innombrables savants, penseurs, écrivains et hommes politiques cherchent des solutions pour sauver notre « seule terre ». Les mondialistes font partie de ces chercheurs en représentant des études faites depuis près de deux siècles mais rendues de plus en plus nécessaires par l'explosion de la bombe d'Hiroshima. Ils ont, au cours de centaines de congrès, de séminaires et de collo-

ques, étudié la nécessité d'une érosion de la souveraineté nationale de chaque Etat-Nation : celle-ci constituant, pour eux, l'ennemi majeur de l'espèce humaine. Pour la plupart des gens le mot « mondialisme » ne recouvre que des notions confuses. On lui donne tour à tour le sens de fraternité, amour, concertation, coopération entre nations, accords entre gouvernements, traités. Or le terme Mondialisme (1) a été créé par quelques militants citoyens du monde et fédéralistes mondiaux à la fin de la deuxième guerre mondiale pour désigner un fait bien précis : celui de demander la délégation d'une part de la souveraineté nationale de chaque Etat-Nation à une Autorité Fédérale Mondiale apte à prendre les décisions supranationales indispensables afin

d'assurer la survie de l'espèce humaine et ce dans des domaines bien précis : désarmement, faim, pollution, énergie, surpopulation.

Le mondialisme propose une nouvelle organisation politique du globe. Celui-ci n'offre, aujourd'hui, que la juxtaposition de près de 200 Etats-Nations à souveraineté nationale absolue dont les rivalités conduisent irrémédiablement l'humanité vers sa destruction : échéance prochaine à 20 ou 30 ans à ce que disent des Prix Nobel comme Linus Pauling ou Alfred Kastler. Or, et nos dirigeants le savent bien, toutes les tentatives faites pour retarder cette échéance échouent les unes après les autres : conférences sur le désarmement, conférences Nord-Sud, conférences sur le Droit de la Mer, confe-

* Secrétaire Général du Congrès des Peuples

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renées sur la population... Et les mondialistes disent : elles échouent et elles échoueront toujours parce que les dirigeants de ces grandes conférences ne veulent pas étudier la possibilité de déléguer une partie de la souveraineté nationale de chaque Etat-Nation à une Institution Mondiale qui, avec des pouvoirs limités mais réels, pourrait faire aboutir les décisions prises. Prenons quelques exemples :

- Droit de la Mer : il y a plus de 20 ans, 107 Lords et Députés Britanniques proposaient un projet pour remettre la gestion de toutes les mers du globe aux Nations-Unies afin de sauvegarder ce bien commun de l'humanité. Or depuis 20 ans, tous les Etats-Nations riveraines naturellement, se sont partagés, au détriment des autres, la Manche et la Mer du Nord, étudient le partage de la Méditerranée et de l'océan Atlantique en attendant de dépecer le Pacifique. Le résultat pratique est l'augmentation considérable des flottes de guerre nécessaires au contrôle de ces nouvelles frontières artificielles, et pendant ce temps la production de poisons stagné depuis des années alors que la population mondiale augmente rapidement. D'où, échec complet pour une bonne gestion de notre « seule terre ».

- Nord-Sud : projet lancé il y a 25 ans par les Citoyens du Monde Josué de Castro et l'Abbé Pierre. Il fut rejeté, il y a quelques années, par le Président Giscard d'Estaing. Il suffit de lire la presse pour trouver les mots : explosion, échec. Là aussi s'agit-il d'une bonne gestion de notre « seule terre » ?

- Si le problème des Droits de l'Homme n'est pas un problème de survie, il n'en demeure pas moins de première urgence pour assurer une vie décente à tous les habitants de la planète. Les Droits de l'Homme sont tout à fait d'actualité depuis que le Président Carter les a fait descendre dans l'arène politique. En 1948 déjà Cassin, prix Nobel de la Paix, et principal rédacteur de la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme, mettait en garde contre les monstrueux abus de la souveraineté nationale en ce domaine. Il a eu raison car depuis elle a tué, avec plus de cent guerres locales, autant que la première guerre mondiale et dernière son rempart, Amnesty International le révèle chaque jour, on peut torturer et assassiner impunément. Puis, 25 ans après René Cassin, le Président du Gouvernement du Luxembourg, Gaston Thorn écrivait dans le journal Le Monde du 10 décembre 1976 qu'il fallait étudier le transfert d'une portion de la souveraineté nationale à un niveau supérieur. Puis le 12 septembre 1977, à la radio, le Secrétaire Général des Nations-Unies, Kurt Waldheim mettait en cause l'article 2 paragraphe 7 de la Charte qui rend inapplicable les Droits de l'Homme à cause du respect absolu de cette même souveraineté. Est-ce encore une bonne gestion de notre « seule terre » ?

Devant tous ces échecs on peut certainement se poser des questions. Dans toute démocratie c'est de l'individu que procède la souveraineté. Or l'individu fait partie de nombreuses communautés: familiales, géographiques, professionnelles, idéologiques, religieuses. Quand il est membre d'une de ces communautés il a le droit d'exercer un rôle dans chacune d'elle. Prenons, par exemple les communautés géographiques : elles vont de la commune au monde en passant par le canton, le département et la région. Or si de la commune à la nation toutes les communautés sont organisées au point de vue politique, il n'en est pas de même pour le monde puisqu'on y voit régner une compétition féroce entre les Etats-Nations sans aucune règle reconnue par toutes. Il est donc logique que l'individu, le citoyen réclame une organisation politique du monde. Et, s'il ne veut pas se trouver affronté à des guerres exterminatoires qui pourront le toucher dans sa vie, dans sa chair, dans ses affections les plus proches, il doit s'occuper des affaires du monde.

Déjà des citoyens de 9 pays européens déléguent leur souveraineté à différents niveaux: la commune, la circonscription, la nation, l'Europe. Il faudrait donc passer au dernier niveau : le monde, mais aussi des constitutions donnent la possibilité de passer à ce dernier niveau : la constitution française ne dit-elle pas dans son préambule « sous réserve de réciprocité, la France consent aux limitations de souveraineté nécessaires à l'organisation et à la défense de la paix ». La constitution italienne possède un article qui utilise les mêmes phrases.

Les organisations :

Il n'est pas possible, dans les limites de cet exposé de décrire toutes les méthodes envisagées par les différentes organisations mondialistes. Parmi ces méthodes nous nous étendrons plus particulièrement sur les méthodes utilisées par les Fédéralistes Mondiaux et les Citoyens du Monde.

Les Citoyens du Monde désirent que chaque habitant de la planète prenne conscience de sa responsabilité de membre de la communauté mondiale et réclame, du Registre International (2), la délivrance d'une carte d'identité du Citoyen du Monde. Cette action est prolongée par la Mondialisation de communes ou de villes (3). Ceci correspond à une prise de conscience collective des habitants de celles-ci. Ainsi le peuple mondial, devenu conscient, poussera les hommes politiques dans la voie du mondialisme. Les Fédéralistes Mondiaux (4) veulent travailler avec les instances en place : les gouvernements, les députés, les sénateurs, les agences spécialisées des Nations-Unies, ils veulent aussi transformer la Charte des Nations Unies pour donner à cette organisation l'autorité d'un

véritable Gouvernement Fédéral Mondial. Naturellement Fédéralistes Mondiaux et Citoyens du Monde travaillent en parfaite coopération.

Qu'est-ce que le Fédéralisme Mondial ? C'est régler les problèmes aux niveaux où ils se posent. Lorsqu'un problème se pose au niveau mondial il faut le régler au niveau mondial comme pour les quelques problèmes de survie que nous avons mentionnés précédemment. Mais le fédéralisme c'est d'abord donner le plus de pouvoir possible aux instances les plus basses possibles jusqu'à l'individu seul. C'est permettre d'exercer le plus de responsabilité possible à son niveau, c'est-à-dire de déléguer le moins possible de sa propre responsabilité aux niveaux supérieurs qui, comme nous venons de le voir, peuvent, dans certains cas bien précis, se situer au niveau mondial. C'est en effet le jour où l'homme abandonne sa propre responsabilité et s'en remet à un chef suprême que sa liberté disparaît. C'est donc en chacun d'autre nous que nous devons vivre le fédéralisme; c'est donc en chacun d'entre nous devons vivre cette nouvelle politique mondiale afin de faire cohabiter harmonieusement tous les habitants de notre « seule terre ». Car seules des lois fédérales mondiales démocratiquement établies peuvent assurer la survie de tous les citoyens de notre monde dans le respect de la diversité.

Déjà les mondialistes, depuis quelques années, essaient d'appliquer la démocratie au plan mondial. Ils ont organisé des votes transnationaux, par correspondance, gratuit, en vue de l'élection d'un Congrès des peuples, avec un corps électoral reparti dans 110 pays. Nous dirons que 50 000 électeurs c'est très peu ? Pas du tout car il existe une cinquantaine de pays, tels que le Qatar et les îles Seychelles reconnus par les Nations-Unies, qui ont un corps électoral moindre. Les mondialistes sont certains que le Congrès des Peuples, cet embryon de la Chambre du peuple Mondial, peut servir d'exemple, il est en quelque sorte un « essai de laboratoire » qui prouve que le vote démocratique au niveau de la planète est possible. Cet exemple, les hommes politiques pourraient s'en servir s'ils veulent étendre l'organisation démocratique au niveau de la planète. Cette Chambre du Peuple Mondial avec l'ONU, Sénat Mondial, pourrait former ce Parlement Mondial qui fait tellement défaut. Faute de quoi les hommes politiques porteront la responsabilité des catastrophes mondiales à venir ainsi que le proclame l'Appel solennel lancé le 5 juillet 1977 par les 10 délégués élus au Congrès des Peuples (5) lors d'une grande réunion publique tenue à Paris au cours d'un congrès qui a rassemblé dans le Grand Amphithéâtre de la Sorbonne toutes les organisations mondialistes. (a)



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Il est intéressant de mentionner qu'au Congrès de Paris de 1977 trois grandes forces politiques du monde ont envoyé des délégués personnels : Jimmy Carter, Kurt Waldheim et le comité de la Paix de Moscou. Et si les thèses mondialistes ne sont pas encore appliquées elles sont toutefois connues de tous les grands de ce monde : lors d'un sommet occidental

les chefs d'Etat avaient été approchés par nos militants : Andreotti, Callaghan, Carter, Fukuda, Giscard d'Estaing, Schmidt et Trudeau. A l'Est et dans le Tiers-Monde il en est de même.

Cet exposé ne serait pas complet s'il ne mentionnait pas l'existence d'un Groupe Parlementaire Mondialiste qui a des membres dans une trentaine de parlements et un groupe mondialiste très actif qui a préparé une « Constitution de la Terre » dont la ratification par des parlements nationaux est en cours.

Utopie ! Voilà le mot lancé contre les mondialistes par tous les sceptiques. Mais Voltaire n'a-t-il pas dit : « Sans les utopistes nous en serions au temps des cavernes ». Oui les mondialistes sont des utopistes, c'est-à-dire les bâtisseurs du monde de demain. D'ailleurs ils rencontrent l'adhésion des populations lorsque les mass media leur en donnent l'occasion : des milliers de lettres ont répondu à l'Appel des 13 (2), des centaines de lettres ont répondu à des émissions de télévision ou de radio. Une des actions principales des mondialistes est de convaincre les mass media à s'ouvrir davantage à ces nouvelles idées afin d'éduquer chaque habitant de la planète. Education dans les écoles, information par les mass media sont les deux actions qui doivent permettre aux peuples de prendre en main leur destin et pousser les hommes politiques dans la voie du mondialisme. L'humanité se trouve désormais confrontée avec un dilemme : ou elle recherchera une organisation rationnelle de la planète ou elle procédera à sa propre destruction.

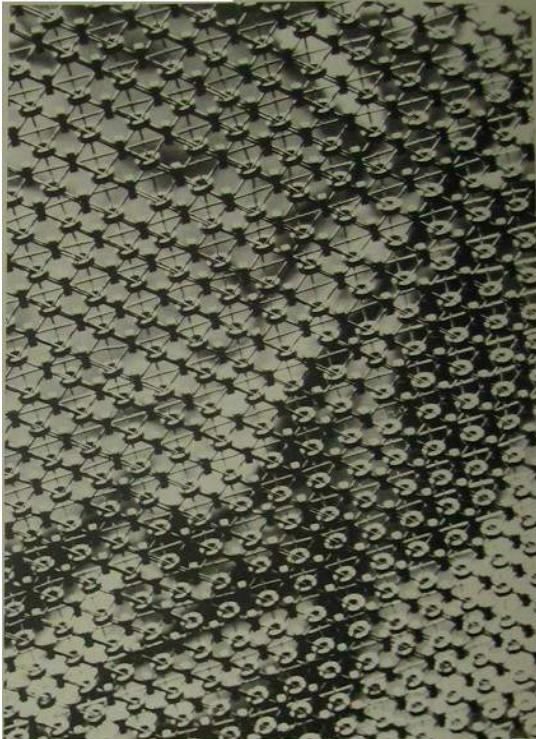


Photo: C. Bridoux

Notes :

Pour connaître toutes les théories du Mondialisme :
la seconde mondialiste écrite par une centaine de Citoyens du Monde et de Fédéralistes Mondiaux

Le sommaire mondialiste comprend 3 livres:
- le Monde de la Raison (en français et en anglais)
- le Monde de l'Espoir (en français et en anglais)
- le Monde de l'Avenir (en français, la traduction anglaise et en cours).

(1) Définition du Mondialisme.

Le Mondialisme est l'ensemble des idées et des actes exprimant la solidarité des populations du globe et tendant à établir des institutions et des lois supranationales à structure fédérative qui leurs soient communes, dans le respect de la diversité des cultures et des peuples.

Le Mondialisme est aussi une approche scientifique des phénomènes sociaux en ter-individuel et collectif du monde entier.

Le Mondialisme s'efforce de proposer une nouvelle organisation politique de l'humanité, impliquant le transfert de certaines parties de la souveraineté nationale à une Autorité Fédérale Mondiale capable de résoudre, par décisions majoritaires, les problèmes qui mettent en cause le destin de l'espèce humaine, tels que : guerre, faim, pollution, surpopulation et énergie.

Les exigences du Mondialisme ne peuvent se confondre avec les engagements sanctionnés des traités ou accords inter-nationaux.

(définition mentionnée dans le Règlement Constitutif du Congrès des Peuples)

(2) Registry International des Citoyens du Monde 66 Boulevard Vincent Au 75013 Paris.
a - Formula d'enregistrement pour obtenir la carte d'identité de Citoyen du Monde
- Conscient de mes responsabilités et résolu à obtenir la reconnaissance de mes droits de membre de la communauté mondiale, je demande, tout en conservant ma nationalité, a être enregistré comme citoyen du monde».



Le dossier du mondialisme



APPEL DES 13

(2a) Citoyen du monde

Formule d'enregistrement pour obtenir la carte d'identité de Citoyen du Monde :

- Conscient de mes responsabilités et résolu à obtenir la reconnaissance de mes droits de membre de la communauté mondiale, je demande, tout en conservant ma nationalité, à être enregistré comme citoyen du monde -

Registre International des CITOYENS DU MONDE, 66 Boulevard Vincent Auriol 75013 Paris

13 citoyens du monde déclarent:

En l'absence d'une loi supranationale, les Etats sont obligés de compter sur la force pour défendre leurs intérêts. Conséquence : la guerre, voulue ou accidentelle, devant depuis la désintégration de l'atome et le développement des armes bactériologiques, l'absurde « solution finale », le génocide étendu à toutes la race humaine.

En l'absence d'institutions mondiales capables d'assurer la satisfaction des besoins fondamentaux communs à tous, la personne humaine est bafouée. Tandis que d'immenses richesses sont gâchées, les deux tiers de l'humanité souffrent de la faim. Les progrès de la science et de la technique rendent pourtant possible l'organisation d'une communauté mondiale où régneraient la paix et l'abondance, où les libertés fondamentales seraient garanties aux individus, aux peuples, aux nations. Pourquoi n'en est-il pas ainsi ? Parce que les gouvernements, hypnotisés par leur devoir de faire primer les intérêts nationaux de leurs pays, loin d'accepter les transformations nécessaires entravent même l'action des institutions internationales créées pour défendre la paix universelle et servir l'homme.

Le salut, alors, ne peut venir que du peuple du monde, des individus qui le forment, de chacun de nous.

Le premier acte, simple mais efficace, que nous invitons chacun de vous à accomplir, comme nous l'avons fait nous-mêmes, c'est de vous enregistrer comme citoyen du monde.

Le second pas (1) que nous ferons ensemble, si vous êtes assez nombreux à répondre à notre appel, sera d'organiser, sur une base transnationale, l'élection de délégués chargés de défendre la cause de l'homme, d'exprimer les revendications du peuple du monde et, finalement, d'élaborer la loi d'un monde pacifique et civilisé.

(i) 5 élections au Congrès des Peuples ont déjà eu lieu en 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975 et 1977.

Ont signé :

Lord SOYD ORR (Grande-Bretagne), Premier Directeur de la F.A.O. (1945-1948) Prix Nobel de la Paix 1949.

Josué de CASTRO (Brésil), Ex-président du conseil de la F.A.O. Président Fondateur du Centre International de Développement.

Danilo DOLCI (Italie), Pionnier du développement socio-économique de la Sicile - Prix Lénine.

Shinzo HAMAI (Japon), ancien Maire d'Hiroshima.

Pr. J.-L. HRONADKA (Tchécoslovaquie), Professeur de Théologie. Président de « Christian Peace Conference ».

Pr. Alfred KASTUER (France). Prix Nobel de Physique 1966. Membre de l'Institut (Académie des Sciences).

Mme Rajan NEHRU (Inde).

Pr. Linus PAULING (U.S.A.) Prix Nobel de Chimie 1954. Prix Nobel de la Paix 1962.

Abbé PIERRE (France), Fondateur des Communautés d'Emmaus.

Jean ROSTAND (France), Biologiste et écrivain.

Membre de l'Institut (Académie Française).

Lord Bertrand RUSSELL (Grand-Bretagne). Philosophe, Mathématicien. Prix Nobel de Littérature 1949

Pr. Ivan SUPEK (Yougoslavie), Professeur de Philosophie et de Sciences, Membre de l'Académie des Sciences et des Lettres. Président du Mouvement Pugwash Yougoslave.

Pr. Hans THIRRING (Autriche), Professeur de Physique à l'Université de Vienne. Membre de l'Académie des Sciences.

(3) Mouvement Universel pour une Fédération Mondiale
Leilegacht 21
GR 1016 Amsterdam
Hollande

(3) Plan d'action en 10 points

1. Munir les Nations Unies du pouvoir de faire des lois pour le règlement pacifique des conflits et pour interdire à chaque nation d'intervenir par la force dans les relations internationales. Ces lois doivent engager les individus et les nations. En même temps, un plan progressif de désarmement universel et complet doit être adopté.
2. Etablir une Autorité mondiale du développement qui disposerait des ressources nécessaires au progrès économique et social des nations démunies. L'organisation mondiale doit être munie des moyens lui permettant d'améliorer le niveau de vie sur le plan mondial, par des conditions commerciales plus équitables, par la réforme monétaire et d'autres mesures essentielles à l'épanouissement d'une communauté mondiale plus juste.
3. Mettre au point un plan pour une participation universelle qui tiendrait compte d'une pondération des votes plus juste et plus réaliste, en matière législative, que la formule actuelle où chaque nation dispose d'une voix.
4. Investir un organe judiciaire des Nations unies du pouvoir d'interpréter les lois mondiales et le droit international existant; à savoir : régler les conflits entre les nations par la voie pacifique et juger les individus accusés de violer les lois mondiales ayant trait au désarmement ou à l'agression.
5. Etablir un organe exécutif des Nations Unies sans droit de veto, responsable devant l'Assemblée générale et contrôlant les forces de police des Nations Unies.
6. Créer un mécanisme qui rendrait exécutoires les décisions des organes des Nations unies à l'aide d'un système d'inspecteurs, d'une police civile, de tribunaux et d'une force de paix, armée de manière adéquate.
7. Promulguer un texte définissant les droits des individus, qui les protégerait contre toute action arbitraire ou injuste des Nations Unies, et qui interdirait aux Nations Unies, et qui interdirait aux Nations unies d'interférer dans les droits et les libertés garantis à chaque citoyen par leurs propres institutions nationales ou étatiques.
8. Accorder aux Nations Unies l'autorité et le pouvoir de régir les mers et l'espace et d'autres domaines bien définis de juridiction internationale.
9. Permettre aux Nations unies de se constituer des revenus suffisants au moyen d'un système fiscal limité et bien défini.
10. Réserver aux seules nations et peuples tout pouvoir qui ne soit expressément délégué aux Nations Unies, garantissant de ce fait à chaque nation une liberté complète dans l'administration de ses affaires intérieures et dans son choix d'un système politique, économique ou social

(4) Charte de Mondialisation des Villes et des Communes.

Nous, habitants de déclarons par la présente Charte, notre ville mondialisée.

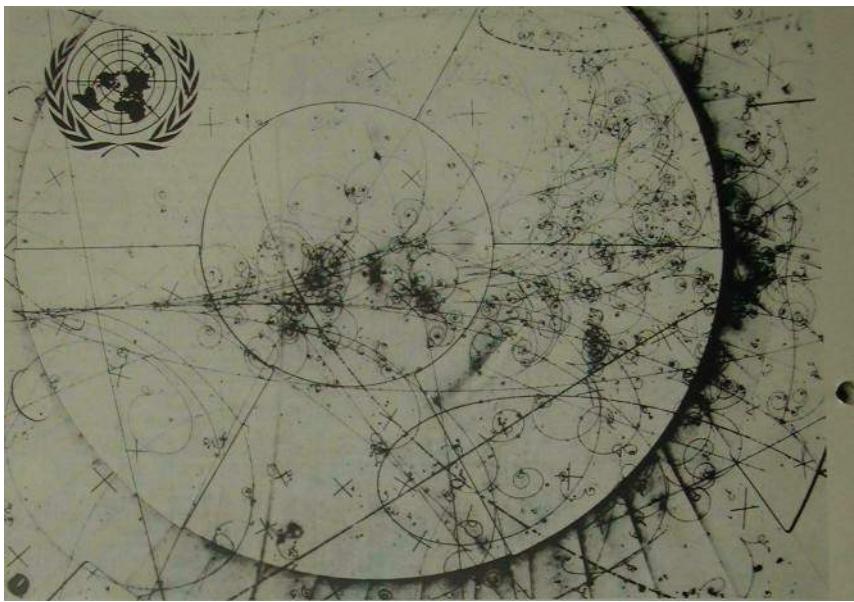
Notre geste signifie que :

- 1) Nous rappelons que notre sécurité et notre bien-être sont liés à la sécurité et au bien-être de toutes les villes et communes du monde.
- 2) Nous voulons coopérer avec toutes les villes et communes du monde afin de fonder la loi mondiale qui prendra les décisions nécessaires sous une autorité fédérale mondiale démocratiquement établie et contrôlée.
- 3) Nous appelons tous les habitants des villes et communes à élire des délégués à un Congrès des Peuples, première Assemblée à constituer pour les représenter au plan mondial.
- 4) Nous revendiquons des Institutions Mondiales au service du peuple mondial pour résoudre les problèmes de sécurité et d'environnement, et satisfaire les besoins fondamentaux communs à tous les hommes.
- 5) Nous demandons que soient prélevées sur les budgets les sommes nécessaires pour faire aboutir les décisions prises en commun.
- 6) Nous demandons à notre gouvernement de faire les prélevements nécessaires sur le budget pour assurer le fonctionnement du Congrès des Peuples.
- 7) Nous appelons chaque ville et chaque commune à se rallier à cette charte de solidarité.
- 8) Sans rien renier de notre attachement, de nos devoirs et de nos droits à l'égard de notre région et de notre nation, dans ,a mesure où ils sont compatibles avec un ordre mondial nous nous déclarons, symboliquement. « territoire mondial he a la communauté mondiale ».

(5) Congrès des Peuples.

Appel des 10 délégués élus, Paris le 7 juillet 1977.

Cet Appel des 10 fait suite à l'Appel des 13 qui lança le 3 mars 1966 le processus de la création de la Chambre du Peuple Mondial par des élections directes, démocratiques et transnationales au niveau de la planète.



U.N.O. and U.F.O.

STATEMENT ON THE UFO PHENOMENON

by Jacques F. Vallée (*)

Prepared for Delivery before Special Political Committee of the United Nations Organization,
New York City, 27 November 1978

For many years there has been mention in the press of UFO-related phenomena. More recently there has been concern as to whether official information on the matter was not being subject to censorship and other kinds of « cover-up ». It is therefore interesting to note recent concern with this phenomenon by the United Nations itself, and specifically within the Special Political Committee in its sessions of 1977 and 1978, during which much time was devoted to this question (1).

The Statement below was made to that Committee and has the advantage of being a well-balanced presentation of the problem in its different aspects. It is appropriate to reproduce the Statement in this journal because it is an example of a controversial subject which has been the concern of several NGOs for some time. But because of the degree of controversy surrounding the subject such NGOs have in the past been considered highly suspect. This highlights the difficulty in a rapidly evolving society of determining when such concerns should be considered « ridiculous », why, and in whose interest. In our own case as publishers of the Yearbook of International Organizations, we were faced in the early 1950s with the case of the International Astronautical Federation whose preoccupations at that time had been labelled by a U.N. agency as the domain of « lunatics ».

Mr Chairman, in the process of science it is common for old human ideas to be challenged by new facts. New knowledge is born of this challenge.

In the process of social development it is

(*) Information Scientist, Palo Alto, California

common for new knowledge to trigger emotional reactions with far-reaching cultural and political effects. New beliefs are born of this confrontation. The frequent reporting of unexplained phenomena in the sky of many countries over the last thirty years presents an op-

portunity to observe both of these processes.

In the documents circulated prior to this meeting, and in our preliminary discussions with His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim and representatives of the Outer Space Affairs Group, the essential facts of

the phenomenon have been stated by Dr. J. Alien Hynek, by Dr. Claude Poher, and by myself. Accordingly I will limit my remarks to one aspect of the phenomenon which touches directly on the role of your Committee.

To be specific, I would like to call your attention to a new social movement based on the expectation of contact with beings from outer space. This belief, in many ways, is an emotional one. Although the UFO Phenomenon is real and appears to be caused by an unknown physical stimulus, I have so far failed to discover any evidence that it represented the arrival of visitors from outer space.

Instead it is my conclusion, Mr. Chairman, that this phenomenon has three aspects.

The first aspect is a physical manifestation that can and should be investigated through already-available scientific equipment. Dr. Claude Poher, in his recently-concluded study sponsored by an agency of the French Government, has now shown the way in this direction. This year, the Spanish armed forces have also released their files on cases that had resisted analysis by their experts. There is no lack of physical data and there is no lack of competent scientists who are willing to examine them with an open mind.

The second aspect of the UFO Phenomenon is psycho-physiological. Witnesses at the scene exhibit disorientation symptoms, a loss of the sense of time, partial paralysis or loss of voluntary muscle control, auditory and visual hallucinations, eye complaints ranging from conjunctivitis to temporary blindness, massive psychic reactions and longer-term effects such as disturbance of sleep and dream patterns and radical behavior changes.

I do not believe it is within the province or the budget of the United Nations to address such effects directly, except where the United Nations organization can serve its traditional role in disseminating scientific information and facilitating exchanges among scholars. It is the third aspect of the UFO phenomenon which deserves your full attention here, Mr. Chairman. This third aspect is the social belief system which has been generated in all the nations represented on this committee by the expectation of space visitors. This belief has been nur-

tured by the lack of serious attention given to genuine report of UFOs, and it is creating new religious, cultural and political concepts of which social science has taken little notice.

I have spent over fifteen years conducting studies of the reports made through official and unofficial channels in France and in the United States. These analyses have been supported by extensive computer statistics. In addition, I have been in frequent communication with scientists in other parts of the world. The conclusions I have reached regarding the social effects of the UFO phenomenon in the cultures I have studied are the following:

1. The belief in space visitors is independent of the physical reality of the UFO phenomenon. In terms of social science, we might say that something is « real » if enough people believe in it. The UFO Phenomenon has now reached this point. The question of knowing whether or not UFOs are physically « real » is becoming secondary in the mind of the public.

2. The belief in the imminence of UFO « Contact » is an indication of a widening gap between the public and science. We are beginning to pay the price for the negative and prejudiced attitude with which our scientific institutions have treated sincere witnesses of UFO phenomena. Lack of serious, open-minded research in this field has encouraged these witnesses to think that science was incapable of dealing with the phenomena. This attitude has led many people to seek answers outside the rational pursuit of knowledge to which science is dedicated. Only an open exchange of information on the subject could now correct this dangerous trend.

3. In the absence of serious, unbiased research on the subject, the belief in the imminence of UFO « Contact » undermines the image of Man as a master of his own destiny. In recent years we have seen many books arguing that the earth had been visited by space travellers in prehistoric times. Although this theory deserves serious study, it is leading many people to suggest that the great achievements of mankind would have been impossible without celestial intervention: the develop-

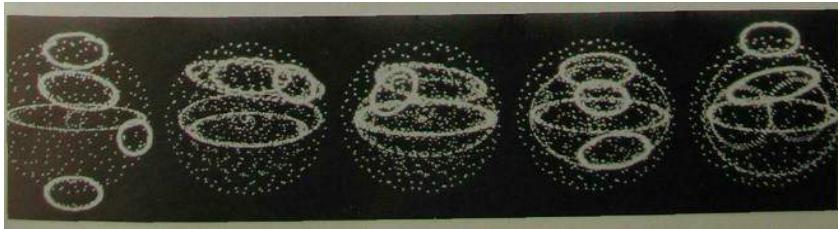
ment of agriculture, the mastery of fire and the bases of civilization are credited to so-called « higher beings ». Not only does this idea contradict many archeological facts, it encourages passive expectation of another visit by friendly space creatures to solve current human problems.

4. The expectation of contact with space visitors promotes the concept of political unification of our planet. Through the belief in space entities, a strong and beautiful yearning for global peace is expressing itself. The UFO Phenomenon is providing an outside focus for human emotions. Whether this becomes a factor for positive or negative social change will depend on the way in which these emotions are treated and on the seriousness with which the underlying physical phenomenon is investigated. Such is the challenge before this Committee.

Mr. Chairman, it is not my role to suggest a specific approach to this complex problem. The scientists with whom I am in contact would welcome an opportunity to share their data and their ideas within any structure that could be made available for this purpose.

All the great nations of the world are represented on this committee. Let us keep in mind that the UFO Phenomenon may represent an even greater reality, it is our choice to treat it as a threat or as an opportunity for human knowledge. *

(1) More time seems to have been given to the matter than has ever been given to international NGOs. It would indeed have been difficult to predict such behaviour in 1976. Is one to assume that UFOs are more visible, or less obscure entities, within UN circles - namely that UFOs have greater political impact ? Or that the UN finds it safer to debate extra-terrestrial rather than terrestrial matters - especially since there seems little danger of pressure group action from the group in question ? Or are Member States dismayed at the UFOs fulsome demonstration of the transnational spirit - in their apparent disregard for the sacred boundaries of sovereign States ? Or perhaps it is the « proliferation » of UFOs which is troubling the UN, as in its dealings with NGOs?



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CONFERENCES : A CALL TO EXPERIMENT

by Stafford Beer



Editorial note : Stafford Beer is a leading professor of cybernetics and operations research currently associated with universities in Britain and the USA. As an international consultant he is noted, amongst many other achievements, for his work on a comprehensive economic information system for Chile under President Allende. Amongst a number of books, one of wide interest, entitled « Platform for Change » (London, Wiley, 1975), summarizes many of the meta-problems to be faced by international organizations. His distinguished colleague, Gordon Pask, to whom he refers, is associated with Brunel University (UK) and has his own company System Research Ltd. His recent concerns with cybernetics have concentrated on human learning and conversation theory, whose relevance to conferences he demonstrates (see Box). Stafford Beer's text is the Opening Address to the Silver Anniversary International Meeting of the Society for General Systems Research (London, April 1979). The meeting theme was "Improving the human condition: quality and stability in social systems". His address was immediately followed by that of Gordon Pask (see Box). Both are past-presidents of the Society, which was concerned to demonstrate on that occasion that academic and professional conferences could be devised to make them inherently productive and creative experiences for those who participated - irrespective of the size of the published conference proceedings (which in this case was a pre-conference volume of 1051 pages). With the full support of outgoing President of the Society, Richard Ericson, deliberate attempts were made to introduce innovative elements into the organization of the conference in response to the « communication gap » noted in a pre-conference issue of the Society's Bulletin :

« Apparently for most of us, conferences are of value primarily for what occurs as » peripheral activity ». That is, in all too many cases

the purported substance of professional and scientific meetings is really but an excuse for gathering to interact with one's colleagues. It is the « bar and corridor » interaction which appears to carry many of the vital messages, by no means all of which are irrelevant to the ongoing conference... The essential elements in the design of this conference therefore address this perceived communications gap... »

Stafford Beer's address describes the method proposed to participants. Gordon Pask's provides some conceptual underpinning for the approach. In the previous issue of Transnational Associations (1980-1) a brief description of what occurred is given within a general description of « participant interaction messaging ». We hope to include in a forthcoming issue an article by A P Mossman and S D Howell, who were responsible for implementing the computerized feedback system, at the Society's meeting.

However the results of this experiment are to be assessed, it is important to note that it is not such distinguished members of a professional society to focus their concerns at a professional meeting on the problems of communication within that meeting or within meetings in general. It is rarer still for them to act on their beliefs and to be supported in that action by those responsible for the meeting. That their skills should be specially appropriate to the problems and that the participants were agreeable to the experiment were a further bonus. It is unlikely that this happy configuration of circumstances will be repeated soon, even within the Society for General Systems Research. Those who risked this unique experiment in international conferencing are therefore to be congratulated. But hopefully their effort will not have been in vain and that other international bodies will take further steps in the light of the strengths and weaknesses of what they achieved.

Preamble

You have heard Gordon Pask explaining why he is « against conferences » (Box). So am I; and I haven't been to one for at least five years - except once, where I elected to read some poetry. Then why am I here ? It is because huge efforts have been made, outstandingly by our President Richard Ericson, to make this conference truly innovative - and indeed a systems affair.

This being so, I am a lucky fellow to join in the fun, and I shall be luckier still if all of you will join in my particular seriousness as well.

Let me focus very directly on the mechanics of this meeting.

Any meeting must have some preordained shape. Otherwise, how is anyone to know what it is for, whether to come, what contribution to prepare, how to get funded, I and so on ?

The trouble seems to me to be that the « preordained shape » very largely determines the results - before anyone has had a chance to experience the event, never mind to digest that experience. When I say « the results », I am talking about the public record, and especially the fact that the papers are written before the event.

But how often have I heard people (and « people » include me) - we say: « the best things that happened, happened in the bar ».

Why should this be so, when so much effort has been put into what happens in the conference hall ?

It is not just a question of conviviality, of an « old boys reunion » - or I don't think we should be saying it. It would be masochistic to engage ourselves in a week-long ritual merely for the sake of swapping stories in the bar.

Eventually, after donkeys' years of conference-going and conference-observing, I concluded that the secret was that the informal proceedings broke-up the » preordained shape ».

The informal meetings HAD NO AGENDA. The informal meetings WERE SELF-ORGANIZING.

Could this be so? Yes it could. Maybe, moreover, it goes to show just how it is that people who run affairs within reductionist structures toward unadaptive goals are inevitably stricken with systemic blindness.

Example

Here is an example that is nearly twenty years old.

* I repeatedly argued with senior managers of our electrical authority that the energy produced by combustion was not just that which emerged from the generators with the label « electrical energy » to be fed to the grid. It included huge amounts of heat, deliberately dissipated in cooling towers: this energy should instead be used to heat the surrounding housing estates

But this was none of their business; and I « did not understand the economics of their industry, which was designed to accept inefficient conversion ».

- I attended on the chairman of the gas board. He was importing liquid methane from Africa. In the gasification process, we had calculated, enough cold was dissipated to the atmosphere to supply the refrigeration needs of the entire country. The value of this cold was about 30 % of the cost of the gas. I proposed to him a cryogenic town, to be built in East Anglia, which would serve the entrepreneurs of pure cold. But this was not allowed for by the Act of Parliament; moreover, in all fairness, they « were in the heating business ».
- Some thinking-time later, but certainly as long ago as the early sixties, I expounded these thoughts to the Ministry of Fuel and Power. And I proposed to construct an integrated energy model for the country (something for which I had already successfully been responsible in two major steelworks, as the Ministry knew). This model would be used for simulations of alternative strategies for regulating the total energy system.

The answer was no.

Today, of course, everyone is talking about « energy policies » - as if they had at last, twenty years on, understood that energy IS a system. However : only a couple of years ago, I was given lunch in another context by a distinguished gentleman. He reminded me, and I had embarrassingly forgotten it, that he had been the permanent Secretary who had turned down the integrated energy model all those years before. I asked him why. Well, he replied : « it was an expensive project. I gave your proposal to a very bright young graduate trainee we had at the time, and that was much cheaper... He said there was nothing in it ».

Explanation

I could detect no remorse in the soufflé at that luncheon. But it seems to me that flawed categorization is a major explanation of our difficulties; of so much failure, at such high cost.

If systems people cannot give that argument at least tentative credence, no-one will. To tell the leaders of affairs that they are trapped in their own set of categories is virtually impossible : i have been trying this all my life. But surely you will accept this as an hypothesis at least. So for me to say that the preordained shape of any conference is also flawed is not an attack on the organizers of this conference - of whom I am indeed one. It is to say : let us not fall into the same trap. Let us remind ourselves of Geoffrey Vickers's wise dictum : < the nature of the trap is a function of the nature of the trapped ». In the conference hall we are trapped by the conventions that we all accept. No doubt we must do that, to avoid a sham-

bles. But the trap is no less dangerous because we built it ourselves. Informally, our individuality emerges, and our method of « conducting business » is totally different. Obviously this is largely because informal groups are small; and therefore their conventions are quickly but reliably set up - not by ukase, as is the conference convention - but by mutual agreement, expressed merely in empathy and not in rules. Someone who doesn't like the way things are going, or is merely bored, wanders off, preferably without making a fuss.

The systems problem that I address to you is therefore this. If the systems theoretic hypothesis that the conference is necessarily trapped in its own categories has credence; and if a major benefit of our being here lies in the small groups, how can we bring their deliberations into the compass of the conference itself ? Now the world-affairs way of doing this, and often the conference-affairs way too, is to nominate working parties to discuss subsets of problems - whose rapporteurs report back to the larger assembly. But this simply reproduces the problem in miniature ! It is a laughably counterproductive answer.

« Nominate » ? We saw that the groups we seek are self-organizing, and have no fixed membership.

« To discuss problem subsets » ? We saw that the groups we seek have no agenda. I have asked for tentative credence, and now I ask something more, it is for the collaboration of everyone present in a systems experiment aimed at solving this problem - not theoretically, but practically, for THIS very conference.

Proposal

Here is my proposal.

A large supply of small blank white cards is available in the reception room.

I ask everyone to subscribe to a single statement, written on a card, at least by the time proceedings begin tomorrow morning, and to mail that card in the post-box provided there.

What statement ? That is for you to decide. It should be something relevant to the purposes that brought us all here. It could be a declaration, a comment, a question, an injunction, or something else that you want to put down. But it should be something you regard as important. Watch out then for motherhood statements. In case anyone present does not know this trick : make sure that the negative of the statement would find defenders. If not, you have made an empty utterance.

Perhaps you have more than one statement to make. Then please use more than one card - otherwise sorting becomes impossible.

Please make a conscious effort to avoid the accepted categories: of this conference, of world-affairs, and (forgive me, but especially) of your own specialism.

Conferences : call to experiment

Please remember that we address just the problem of « improving the human condition », not of supporting autopoietic systems that have turned pathological. Thus, on reflection, you may discover that what you want to say has nothing to do with any such reductionism.

You might say something that has never been regarded as relevant; or something which - because of the logic of accepted language - could not even be said. In that case, your powers of communication will be strained.

So far I have spoken to you individually, because I believe in the individual. Make your personal statement, ascribe your name, and post it - by all means. You personally are the unit subset of a group. Then what became of the self-organizing groups of two or more ? Easy : if they can agree on a statement, then all of them add their names. Please PRINT your names. I asked earlier that each of you should « subscribe » to a statement by the morning, and avoided the phrase « write a statement », for just this reason. The more people who discharge the obligation that I am trying to lay on them in group form, the better. Each can make a statement of his own too, of course; but it would be good to catch on to the synergy of emergent groups as soon as we can.

Concept

Now : what is all this about ?

The idea is to discover the FOCI OF CONCERN of the people who are here, considered as a collection of individual men and women, and regardless of the categories that world affairs, this conference, or our own upbringing have laid upon us. Please discuss that very question in your bars.

The method is that Gordon Pask and I, with assorted helpers, shall sort these cards into « concerns ». We have prepared ourselves for this task. We shall attempt to subdue our own personalities and beliefs, but not our understanding, and to read the intentions of the meeting as a whole. The foci of concern may well generate a new categorization that the world desperately needs. Obviously, the first mailing is only a start. We next need interaction. When people discover what other people are up to, they should, with good will, respond. Thus begins, we hope, an iterative process. Thus begins, we intend, a convergence on what this conference really thinks.

Our wish is to provide you with a service that parallels our official proceedings - written in a metalanguage that Gordon and I must learn from you. The foci of concern will probably shift as the week goes on : topics, for which we shall have to find names, may be dropped, split between other topics... who knows what will happen ? This is a self-organizing system.

The next question is : how can we keep this process going without demanding more time than I am now taking from the formal sessions ?

In the first place, we shall use the notice boards outside and on the stairs to present statements that will be amalgamations of cards, presented under topics that are metalinguistic to the formal proceedings. Everyone is invited to subscribe his or her name to any of the statements made by others.

If we can compose the statements into paragraphs, we shall do so, appending the original names to the statements, and inviting signatories to consider whether they can subscribe to the whole paragraph.

This is planned (and many of us here have written about planning) to be a continuous and adaptive process. Thus fresh cards may be written and mailed in the box at any time.

This being so, we cannot have a reporting system that depends on epochs - whereby, for instance, Gordon and I might ask

for the last ten minutes of each day to comment on what is happening. This would be a betrayal of the systemic principles that I am enunciating. Instead, we shall take advantage of our technical resources. Whenever we feel that the metalinguistic system is shifting, and wish to discuss the matter between ourselves in public, we shall do so in front of a television camera. This short film will be run continuously in Room « TV ». It will be changed whenever we change it, on the basis of our observation as to what is happening.

It will be evident to you by now that if this process converges, the conference might well surprise itself by making a very new utterance - which might, in the limit, be unanimous. That would be a most important conference product, as well as the living proof that systems people can answer the systems-theoretic dilemmas that they are surely qualified to recognize. So now I want to make a very important distinction.

« AGAINST CONFERENCES » - abstract and introduction to a paper m

ABSTRACT

Science is a consensual system which is imaged, in miniature, by a conference. After examining the consensual system « physical science », attention is directed to the Social or psychological (S.O.P.) sciences relevant to the theme topics of this meeting. The mainstream movement in Sop-science is an oversimplified, but socially viable, copy of physical science, replete with reductionist paradigms but with little relevance to the issues under discussion. General System Theory and Cybernetics may address the theme topics, if the crippling (though organisationally attractive) errors, which render the existing mainstream movement irrelevant, are avoided. Valid analogical reasoning has a significant part to play in this enterprise. Some indication of the present state of affairs may be obtained by noting to what extent this conference differs from conferences symptomatic of an inbred mainstream cult which the title is « against ».

INTRODUCTION

Experience shows that unless you are against something, nobody takes the slightest notice of what you say. On this occasion, the most obvious target for anti-sentiment, is a conference; so I am against conferences, today. Not against this one, for that would be rude, and not against any in particular, for that would be overly general. Taken as a social occasion, as a surrogate for learned society, a conference is a capital affair. This is the happy face of a conference. But any conference or almost any conference, has an ugly face, as well.

The ugly face of a conference is quite dispassionate. It has no glint of wickedness, no shade of guile. It is the bland, immobile face of a review committee, dedicated to the central limit theorem; a pride or pack of sober citizens informed, at greater distance, by the paid-up members of referees-anonymous. Not far off, there is a faceless night-mare world of pure impartiality, its peer groups may be summoned by an automatic search of author-indexed-abstracts from « the literature ».

Such egalitarian arrangements give rise to one result, the entrenchment of norms and foibles proper to what Lakatos calls a « programme of scientific research » a self perpetuating « mainstream ». If a conference does that then I really am against it, for, on a small scale, it embodies the quintessence of pathologies, latent in the scientific community at large, but rampant in the mainstream movement of Social or Psychological Science. By token of the authors and the titles in the Preliminary Table, this conference has no such ugly face; not surprisingly, for system theorists should be able to avoid the dangers. It is, for all that opportune to scrutinise the pathological mechanisms which nearly always do come into operation when a body acts in a consensual mode, whether it is a conference or all of an endeavour called « research ».

(1) Reproduced from : Improving the Human Condition: quality and stability in social systems (Proceedings of the Silver Anniversary International Meeting of the Society for General Systems Research, London, August 1979). Washington D.C. the Society, 1979. pp xiii-xiv Edited by Richard F Ericson

I have asked you already to trust us with your data. We shall, I assure you, handle them as precious material; we shall not distort them; we shall try only to arrange them - with perception. However, I submit to you that we have a second, if secondary, role to play. Gordon and I have been systems men all our lives. We are both past presidents of this Society. And we do have ideas and views of our own, even though these must not influence our analytic work for you. If that makes us sound like Tweedledum and Tweedledee, it is an illusion. I doubt that we have ever agreed on very much, except in respect for each other's work and the nature of our personal relationship over thirty years.

Then we propose to use the televised conversations in the role of protagonist and antagonist, and to have our usual arguments about what is going on. That should be more interesting viewing for you than mere reportage - which will be available, after all, on the notice boards. Secondly, we shall not hesitate to try by this means to persuade you, if we can, as to how we think the convergence ought to go. We have a vested interest in the convergence - and so have you. Then do please note the distinction that I have drawn. No-one who remembers the name Heisenberg will be surprised to hear that the system under observation will be changed by being observed : that is point one, and our arrangement of data may affect things however carefully neutral we aim to be. But point two says that, on television, we shall be daemons in the microscope, which I admit, is more fun. There is no reason, having declared this, why we should hog the camera in relation to this experiment, if anyone wants to make a personal statement, that will be arranged somehow. Maybe we should have a second television room, in which a succession of speakers make their points. It depends whether anyone, and if so how many, feels that strongly. We are in an experimental mode. We are adaptive. Therefore these plans are provisional. A word now on what I call « variety engineering ». We have to find within our own heads requisite variety to handle the data and to recognize patterns in it. Therefore please make the statements as succinct as possible, and take pride in your craftsmanship. Remember to use one card per statement. (The last time I ran an experiment on similar lines to this, I had to cut some cards into as many as twenty strips to separate the topics.) Thirdly, try to aid the process of variety reduction yourselves, by amending first statements, or making agreements with other informal groups.

As you hear, I place the first onus for handling your own variety upon you, with some help from communications technology. But we need not disdain our own scientific powers in the statistical handling of variety,

It is impossible for an adaptive system to declare in advance of perturbation how it will adapt. At any rate, we have made tentative plans to circulate statements about the emerging foci of concern, which we should ask you to mark on a scale of importance. By the use of a computer, and techniques such as cluster analysis, we hope

- » to refine the methodology of convergence.
- to forecast the epistemological climate,
- to determine any consensus.
- to discover whether there are significant groupings between conference members, say by nationality or by profession or by discipline,
- to detect the learning process by which any such results seemed to emerge. Few major iterations involving the apparatus will be possible in the time. I therefore beg you again to remember that the basic idea is to progress in real time, continuously. That means looking at displays and posting cards whenever you have a moment, rather than moving as a bloc once a day.

Conclusion

And so I conclude. I have set up an experiment designed to test the hypothesis that this conference may have a message for the world of which, at this moment, it may have no inkling. If no message emerges, the hypothesis is falsified : that sounds like good methodology to me.

The methodology also satisfies the cybernetic criteria which I elucidated at the start :

- there is to be an informal conference metalinguistic to the formal-language conference
- there are no agenda
- there is no constraint of category, whether by subject, or topic, or specialism, or preconception of any kind of which we can free ourselves
- there is no constraint on clustering : groups of any size may form and reform at will - that is, there is total redundancy of potential command
- the process is continuous, and independent of time epochs imposed by formal sessions
- the system is self-organizing, and should in principle converge.

I can think of only one demerit to this experimental design. It depends entirely on the subjects for its very operation, never mind its possible success.

The rats have to run the mazes and declare : « look : we have conditioned the man in the white coat to give us cheese rather than an electric shock ».

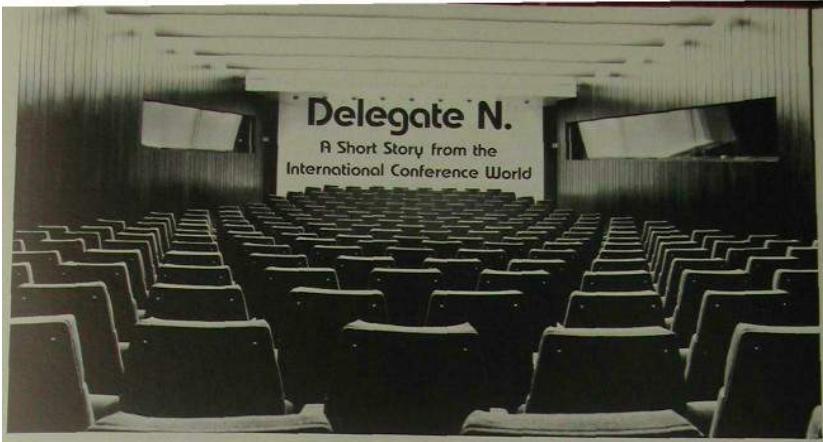
Take pity then, please, on this experimenter, and go for the cheese with zest. We shall work hard for you. And we shall have to, once those cards start rolling in.

I have already posted my own first card. It does not belong to any category so far admitted to this meeting on The Human Condition

This first card says : PRAY.



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The important things are happening somewhere else, Delegate N. thought nervously. On his right, the aisle; on his left, the Liberian seat, empty. That morning, Delegate N. had heard another delegate say : « Amazing, Japan's position, did you notice ? »

Japan ? When ? « In the plenary session everybody was astonished », the delegate had gone on excitedly. Delegate N. had been in the plenary session the whole time. He remembered having seen the Japanese delegate sitting as if nothing out of the ordinary was happening, and later reading his speech quite calmly. It must have been then, thought Delegate N. He tried to recall the speech. He remembered not having understood it. In fact, it had been at that very moment he had begun to ask himself what the whole thing was about. That conference room, for instance, half packed with people talking so monotonously - for he had been able to follow but had not understood any of it. It was the third day of a twelve-day conference.

Delegate N. had recently got a resplendent degree in Urban Planning.

At the inauguration of the conference. Delegate N. had felt deeply moved.

The opening speeches, the solidarity in face of the hard work to be done, the striving towards mutual understanding and harmony so evident in every speech - it all coincided with the spirit of his own speech, prepared for him by his Ministry shortly before he left. That first day had been unforgettable. Later on, the welcome cocktail party, where he had chatted with several delegates - all very friendly and

most discreet really : no talking shop but rather showing a very fine interest in the host country: plans for the week-end; places worth visiting; good shopping places. It had really been a pleasant party, full of good company and enthusiasm.

The second day gone by, on the third. Delegate N.'s nervousness threatened to become diabolical. But why ? Well, to begin with, there was the agenda with three or four points for discussion. Each of them referred to a document that punctually reached Delegate N. at his seat (he had hoped to receive the documents in advance and arrived early for this reason, but apparently it was impossible; documents were invariably brought in shortly before the beginning of the session). The list of speakers was quickly organized, and in no time the thick voice of the chairman (not bereft of a certain benevolence) began to give the floor to the speakers.

Well now, although the agenda contained three or four documents to be discussed (and Delegate N. assumed that they would have to be discussed in the appointed order of the agenda), the speakers seemed to slide in a disorderly way from one to the other, without even mentioning them at times (most of the time, suspected Delegate N.).

And there, on the third day of the conference, was Delegate N., sweating profusely, squinting in order to concentrate better, but goodness, no, without shutting his eyes completely, for then it might seem that he had fallen asleep or even worse : it might look as if he were not understanding. But no, it was in order to penetrate the meaning of the words better. So now, next problem ; the documents he had before him and was so anxiously leafing through were perversely similar to what the speakers were saying or rather the other way round... how was he to know, if he was not understanding a word ? But it was as

if the speakers had gobbled up thick paragraphs of the documents and opened their mouths to let them come out in big chunks. They were all doing that. Still, Delegate N. could swear that they were not referring to the documents or, yet again, that the documents had nothing to do with what the speakers were saying. What a mess ! For example, there was not a single phrase Delegate N. did not understand, yet when reaching a full stop, a paragraph, the end of a page, he had to acknowledge with dismay, again and again, that he had not understood.

At this point, several problems cropped up. The first, and really the root of them, Delegate N. believed, was the deceitful ease with which the words would link themselves one with another, creating a sort of soothing murmur. Somewhat affectionate. A lullaby almost, appeasing; warm even. How then not to feel inattentive ? Wrapped in that cosy background of uninterrupted voices, so near, so intimate - a loving presence perpetually aware of our existence. Wasn't it normal to feel inattentive ? Delegate N. thought it more than natural to look around and let his attention wander with every movement, every gesture, every act of anybody who happened to cross his line of vision, generally the girls distributing documents or the guards at the back of the hall, strolling indolently, reassuringly idle, as there were no bombs about to explode or such things. His eyes would get tenaciously glued to any of these things and let themselves go: follow whatever happened to be at the focus of attention up to the moment of losing sight of it. Then it was as if they dashed against a shut door or felt the weight of their chain - light, long, but still a chain. And Delegate N.'s concentration returned to its place (next to Liberia's empty seat, where nevertheless documents never piled up, which meant that the Liberian delegate was somewhere around and knew what was going on). Back to its place, indeed.

By Maria Luisa Puga *

* Originally published in « Development Dialogue », published by the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation.

Delegate N.

or back from its wool-gathering, as you like, but just in time to suspect with a shudder that he had just missed something important. Something that would have disclosed to him (he real meaning of the words. Something airy, like waking up and feeling how the night-long, last dream ends swiftly and nothing remains but the certainty of having dreamt it.

Delegate N.'s apprehension at this point was spasmodic. The anguish mounted rapidly. The anguish, that is, of not being capable of fulfilling the mission assigned to him by his country - to be a delegate. Surely, something could be done. It was not possible that all those people should understand as a matter of course, and not he. No wonder, then, that the fleeting suspicion of having just missed the important thing so irritated him. He felt trapped in a kind of ditch from which it was impossible to see the horizon.

And Delegate N. had never before lost sight of the horizon.

But he did not want to admit that it was to him only that such things were happening. He did not want to admit that he had been fearing, for quite some time now, that it was from him they were hiding something. From him only. But why? Why, every time he lifted his eyes, had everybody that air of having just looked away from him? Did they know it was the first conference he had attended? Was he doing something one does not do at plenary sessions? Had he accidentally switched on some light drawing attention to his seat? (Perhaps they were thinking he had asked for the floor?)

To think that he had so carefully prepared himself for this first opportunity abroad.

But no, no, the voice was flowing on and all the delegates seemed to be dozing peacefully away. No one paid attention to him. No panicking, please. The monotonous voice switched speakers submissively, switched languages, and everybody seemed to be asleep hanging from their earphones. Nevertheless, thought Delegate N., there was something trying to catch his attention over and over again (where the hell was the Liberian delegate?). With a colleague next to him, things would be so much easier. Yes, something was trying to draw his attention, preventing him from cutting himself off completely. As if beneath that greyish, unsurprising sound, a voice, the real one, was trying to break through. The voice that would at last say something... eh, eh, he was just imagining things. Those were the echoes from the interpreters, pay attention and you'll see there's nothing but that sound flatly boring.

Alas, he had done it. Delegate N. had said « Boring ». It meant the ditch had now disintegrated and the horizon had reap-

peared. Well, at least. The thing to do now was to find the best way out. Disguise at all costs his defeat.

Needless to say, the Liberian delegate was most probably where the important things were happening. Delegate N. had to speak to him, had to find out everything. Of course, there were other sessions going on (committees and things), but Delegate N. had assumed that everything would necessarily have to reach the plenary. That was why he had settled here. After all, he was the only representative from his country. That was unfair. It was illogical. People in the Ministry should have known there were going to be other sessions running simultaneously. Why hadn't they thought of that? Or did they want to test him? Try his initiative?

To be frank - and this Delegate N. could not possibly know, not because it had been concealed from him, but because nobody in the Ministry ever thought it might be of any use for him to know about it - he had been sent as a mere presence. In order to have someone fill the seat behind the tiny plates with the name of his country. So they had only told him: find out the necessary details and good luck. Rather laconic perhaps, but, at the time, it had not occurred to Delegate N. to worry about it, on the contrary. He had just joined the Ministry of Planning of his country, and from the very first day had perceived there was a lot of work and dead serious too - no wonder everybody rushed up and down the corridors with that nervous, exhausted look. As yet, he had not had to rush or exhaust himself (although he had been nervous). When receiving the assignment to this mission, the only thing he had felt was that now he had a reason for rushing and exhausting himself, particularly as there was not much time. Only ten days after he had been notified. Ten. He had naturally and blushingly asked himself: why me? But almost without actually asking himself, without phrasing the question fully: rather leaning on his surprise, in order to let himself be wrapped in a most pleasant feeling of self-confidence which, although undoubtedly gratuitous, was reaching him at a fantastically appropriate moment, was landing in a spot where something just had to grow, corresponding with his closely nursed idea of himself. (Ever since I was a child, I have known... he dared occasionally to say. When in great intimacy. To his mother, for instance.)

So he had pretended to find his nomination natural.

They could also have told him in the Ministry that they were sending him precisely because the conference was unimportant, though unavoidable; that it was because of his blushing, youthful face; that it was useful for him to start learning how to be on the move and, besides, he was still very

young, let him have some fun. There would be plenty of time for serious work later on. Delegate N. was extremely conscious of the importance of his assignment, and to his wife he had said: « if I have time, I'll bring you a present ».

Of course, there had been moments when he had asked himself: .. But what am I supposed to do? What am I going to say? "Agonizing, doubtful, terrifying moments, although brief, as he had encouraged himself: « It will be enough to follow closely what is going to be said at the conference. It is a kind of debate, after all ». But to have come up against that voice - monotonous and uniform - saying nothing. Nothing he understood at least. And that other tiny voice underneath. Not to speak of that endless, indescribable boredom of the long mornings whose afternoons were even longer.

On coming out of the conference hall, Delegate N. went straight to his hotel. He was afraid of meeting other delegates in the restaurant or at cocktail parties; he feared meeting delegates who might ask him what he thought of Japan's intervention. Japan had become his obsession, and the hermetic and almost always sleepy face of the Japanese delegate made him shudder.

Espionage, sabotage, extortion, anything seemed possible in those eyes so often beatifically closed. I may not understand a word, thought Delegate N. with rage, but I won't fall asleep. I won't be cheated. Besides, if he went straight to his hotel, it was also in order to read carefully and repeatedly the day's documents, though not without a certain frustration, as they were the documents of that day and not of the following day. Still, he thought, at least he was getting used to the language.

The documents intimidated and annoyed him, primarily because of their lack of subject. He, faithful product of a school which had always guaranteed him a subject, a verb and a predicate, unconsciously resisted letting himself be carried away by this endless chain of predicates which only occasionally allowed a glimpse of a verb or of a predicate turned into a verb, but never a subject. The act of reading became an insidious pursuit of the purpose of the phrase. This pursuit demanded all the attention of Delegate N. and exhausted and infuriated him. Whenever he looked back - several pages back, that is - searching for the generator of those neat, colourful conclusions numbered with small Roman numbers, he was forced to go through them page by page, thus recomposing in his mind the introductory paragraphs side by side with the concluding ones, next to the middle ones, the footnotes and the insistent invitations to refer to the appendix, the addendum or corrigendum, all of which made Delegate N. flutter incessantly between the papers.

Delegate N.

with a permanently virgin pencil and a notebook distressingly unused.

He had, however, assigned himself the task of reading each document twice and, when he had finished, he had to recognize that he felt an undefined but pleasant sensation of having worked, which greatly improved his temper.

Delegate N. had a small, very uncomfortable room in a tiny hotel quite near to the Conference centre. It was not the hotel that had been booked for him originally, but he had preferred it, as one of his gravest weaknesses was that he had to make a great effort to get up in the morning. That was his burden, he would say, touching the knot of his tie with an embarrassed expression. It was a problem, a serious problem that Delegate N. did not know any longer how to talk about, no longer knew

how to explain it, in order to obtain, if not a solution, at least an effective consolation. From his wife, above everything.

Sitting on a hard, little chair, in his dark, badly ventilated, little room. Delegate N. realized for the first time how little his wife understood him. (On page 17 of Corrigendum 2 of the document he had now read twice. It had been with dismay that he had discovered Corrigendum 1 and 2. No wonder the packet that day had been so heavy). Yes, because it was not possible that, after a whole year of being married, she should continue to wake him up like that and not realize anything.

Every morning, she woke him up in a... brutal way. But of course. He realized now. Brutal. He had never allowed himself to qualify it, but it was that. For what was it she did? Simply call him from the door on her way to the bathroom. « Darling? » And then the bathroom door: she didn't bang it or anything (they were happy), only it creaked horribly, particularly as she wanted to prevent it from doing so and therefore shut it very slowly.

Then a moment of peace; Delegate N. could breathe, but only to prepare himself for the tension to come. She would finish her toilette and cautiously (and here Delegate N. could not honestly be sure whether there was another « Darling » or not), cautiously, she would approach the bed, would lean over him and caress his face, mutter: « Darling », and kiss him gently, playfully.

The problem was Delegate N. had not even begun to wake up. He had not even begun, and already had to use his instinct of self-preservation. But no, no, not that he had to defend himself from his wife (they loved each other). He was in love with his wife and missed her (he looked around the room and smiled bravely). Only that to wake him up like that was cruel; it was inhuman. It allowed the chaotic entry of the world when he was still asleep. De-

fenceless. And worst of all was that it continued during breakfast: the newspaper she would open in front of his eyes and finally, the office where, every morning she would deposit him in order to keep the car (he fully agreed with that). But all these things pushed him, full of galloping anguish, out into the world without his being fully awake yet.

He required only a few minutes. A blank moment of silence, in order to be able to emerge from his sleep and face the world. But *gra-du-a-ily*, for God's sake. For he was not a machine. The eyelids should open very softly (not that it took that long), letting light displace darkness, but harmoniously, coherently, that is, instead of that blow every morning (a hiccup blow, filthy), which was turning him into an old man, that he was certain of. As if he was being robbed of half of his life. It would certainly have been different if, for instance, the coming to this conference had been announced to him during the afternoon (for now he was furious). It was my fault, he admitted to himself. They caught me still asleep. Anyhow, what an irresponsibility, really! To have sent him, a beginner, to an international conference, just like that. Find everything out and good luck. The only thing he had thought of doing had been to go to the library and find out about... well, the host country. At least he had done this. He had thus realized where the Conference centre was located. The room originally booked for him was much too far from it.

Apart from this, it had been one mistake after another. For what, for instance, did they expect from him at the Ministry? A report? (He turned over page 19 of Corrigendum 2; he was finishing.) He had the documents at least. At the worst, he could make a kind of summary - although, without understanding the documents, that was, of course, going to be difficult (but perhaps the Liberian delegate...).

Delegate N. felt frustrated and bitter; he searched in his memory for something that might reveal the core of his situation. For a second, and not knowing why, for there was really nothing of remind him of it, he remembered a man there, in the conference. He felt a profound antipathy to this fellow, although, so far, he had not spoken to him. He was a very black African, almost bluish, with a stern expression, not very tall, impeccably dressed. (Delegate N. also dressed impeccably and had the advantage, moreover, of being taller. So, it wasn't envy.). This man was never at ease. Once, Delegate N. had counted the number of times he had changed places in the hall in the short space of five minutes: twenty-five times, without counting his actual exit, which he performed with an ostentatious gesture, as if turning his back on the audience. When he entered, it was hurriedly, as if he had been called urgently. And once inside

(behind the podium, usually), his gaze seemed to get caught by the whole audience; he stared carefully at the rows of delegates as if looking for someone. He started that way. What he did then was to walk between the rows (but always as if looking for someone in the more distant ones) and suddenly he would lean over some delegate, whisper something in his ear, leave him a paper. All this while constantly looking around.

Delegate N. hated him.

When he saw him in the corridors, he was always rushing, looking around, always looking for someone. Was he the organizer or what? (He would ask the Liberian delegate.) He didn't think so, though. The man had a little card pinned to his jacket like everybody else. But why then did he give himself such airs, for God's sake? Delegate N. would have liked to ignore him, but it was so irritating, the way in which the fellow drew attention to himself, that he could not help hating him. And when occasionally they met in the corridors, surrounded by other delegates, Delegate N. despised the latter; he mocked them. They allowed themselves to be mastered, though the fellow's tricks were obvious. Not being very tall, he had a tendency to move incessantly from one side to the other. He would cross his arms, as if to inflate himself, as if he understood that taller he could never be, but broader, yes. He was a clot, really.

Delegate N. was amazed at his infuriated bitterness. Nothing like this had ever happened to him before. For he could not say that his childhood had been unhappy or difficult in any way. He had been born in a comfortable house, surrounded by a big garden (which mitigated considerably the confrontation with the uncontrollable outside world). Besides, his parents had inculcated in him an admirable self-confidence. Perhaps not quite self-confidence, but confidence in the role he would have in life. Although this role had never been specified, it was always clear that it would be outstanding. Maybe the simple fact of underlining constantly that Delegate N. was not just anybody had done the trick.

For a long time, all this didn't mean much to Delegate N. That is, it didn't mean much more than the naturalness with which he knew he deserved only good things. In an atmosphere of well-being and trust in the future, then, he had passed his childhood and much of his adolescence. When the latter threatened to spill dangerously into adult life, it had been abruptly ended by marriage - slightly premature in the opinion of his mother, but so suitable (she belonged to such a good family; she was so young and sweet).

It could be said that from his worry-free, university life (most of which had been lived hand in hand with his wife-to-be).

Delegate N.

Delegate N. had passed to the nuptial chamber and the office in one neat and trustful leap. With the exception of a rather tremulous month (the honeymoon), this was his first separation from the family environment - which, by the way, instead of having divided itself into two because of the marriage, had transformed itself into one matrix with two appendices - his own home, a charming little flat in a residential area, and the house of his parents-in-law, where they had supper every Friday and Delegate N. suffered praise and admiration to fall profusely on him. To this, he would react modestly, but without altogether disregarding it, saving it for the future.

And now he was needing it, but why? Because all of a sudden, Delegate N. didn't know who he was. Which does not necessarily mean that he knew it before. Only before he had never felt that he didn't know who he was.

Delegate N.'s temperament was fundamentally happy. Without actually exploding in roaring laughter or contriving witticisms, he was well disposed for joy, constant, though somewhat shapeless : practically anything would arouse his enthusiasm. For one thing, he believed this enthusiasm to be universally shared. And for another, he believed everybody found it pleasant. That is to say, Delegate N. believed enthusiasm to be a quality. His quality. Therefore he was certain to evoke admiration in everybody. And, let us add, he didn't see any difference between enthusiasm and intelligence. Delegate N. thought very highly of himself.

Everybody was one of his main obsessions : Everybody was indefatigably, firmly, unfalteringly present in Delegate N.'s life. Surveying him implacably, tenaciously searching for the appropriate moment to condemn, ruin, and finish him. Besides, what everybody did was, in most cases, the devastating, ultimate proof. If, for example, everybody knew something, that something was irrefutable. If everybody went somewhere, that somewhere was indispensable. Funny enough, if, on the other hand, everybody did something, that was sufficient reason for not doing it oneself.

Thus, everybody was permanently present in Delegate N.'s life, leading it, modifying it, making it.

Seeing there was a thirty-minute break, he went out into the corridor. The perfect opportunity to find out what was going on in the other sessions. But, of course, whom did he have to meet? Whom? The clot. That morning he had only come into the hall thirteen times. Hatred darkened Delegate N.'s face (so he thought at least) when, with astonishment, he realized that the man was waving at him. Who? Me? Is he calling me?

« Tell me please », said the man, leaning slightly forward without any need at all. (Delegate N. could not help noticing at this.) The fellow never approached his interlocutor too closely; he leant over him. It was one of his tricks.) « Tell me please », he said, « have they already voted in the plenary? »

« No », replied Delegate N., standing as upright as possible. « Not yet ».

The man looked worried, smacked his lips and stared fixedly at Delegate N. - What a mess », he said. « I don't know if... » he hesitated for a second, always staring at Delegate N.. and then, as if changing his mind, he said in a totally different voice : « You are from X, aren't you? » (A smile revealed an expression unexpectedly pleasant on his face.) « I was in that part of the world last year. It is a country I like very much; a very interesting country » (and now he had grabbed Delegate N. by the arm and pacing with him up the corridor). « Besides, the political position there is fundamental for us ».

« Us? »

« Yes. Us. Third World countries. Fundamental... » and looking at him once again, he asked « How come I haven't seen you in any cocktail party? I would like to have a chat with you, if you don't mind. Will you go to the one the Nigerian delegation is offering tonight? »

« The Nigerian...? »

« Will you? I'll try to meet you there. We'll have time to talk, because now I'm in a hurry as... you said they haven't voted yet? That's fine, fine. Well, then, I'll see you later. Glad to have met you ».

And he walked away hurriedly, leaving Delegate N. totally confused. Cocktail parties? Voting? (Voting, of course, that was why he was out here, why lie to himself? And cocktail parties, of course. Each morning Delegate N. found in his place a new invitation. But he didn't even open them. Cocktail parties were forbidden to him. Cocktail parties were full of delegates. Occasionally he had felt tempted to go. He knew it could be useful. He might perhaps meet the Liberian delegate there. But so far he had not risked it.) OK. What about going this time? Perhaps talking to this chap - with extreme caution, naturally... on the other hand, hadn't he shown a keen interest to meet him? Perhaps, at last, a delayed recognition. Why not?

The thirty minutes were over, but Delegate N. was too exalted to realize what he was doing. And where the hell were the other sessions taking place? How could he go back to the plenary now? They would be already voting. And he didn't even have the documents with him. He could have started reading the afternoon ones - and.

hell, there he was again, that fellow, rushing madly, didn't stop, went by waving at him rapidly and Delegate N. realized with humiliation that he had been added to the fellow's court. No, he would not go to the cocktail party. Let the man look for him in his seat tomorrow if he wanted to meet him. He would continue with his work routine. He had not come to enjoy himself but to work, hadn't he? Delegate N. collapsed discouragedly into one of the armchairs and looked around him. No, not again. The fellow, hell, but this time he did not even look at him. Just rushed by, and Delegate N. felt profoundly unhappy. I've got to do something. This cannot go on. « This » was an acute sensation of non-existence that was torturing him fiercely. I'll go to the cocktail party. I'll face my situation once and for all. And with this he got up and walked towards the plenary at the precise moment when the doors were being opened and a multitude of delegates were coming out discussing excitedly. Delegate N. scurried among them in an effort to reach his seat (he wanted the invitation card to see where the cocktail party was going to be held). He heard there would be no session in the afternoon.

Back at the hotel (the documents on his tiny writing-table), he depressedly admitted his lack of energy to read them. His lack of energy to ask the bar for his usual sandwich; his lack of energy to wait until six o'clock for the cocktail, stuck in that room.

For a moment, he felt fear. His lack of energy to go on living. He thought of his wife. Of his mother. Of his colleagues at the Ministry. All of them got fused into one single, encouraging smile which (he now realized) had nothing to do with him. it had always been addressed to him, though. He thought of his parents-in-law and hated them.

He decided to go for a walk in the city. Walk, walk. The open air, the people, the unknown buildings, the foreign streets, the souvenir shops; the almost autonomous curiosity which was growing on him. The sound of the incomprehensible language, the anonymity (soothing), the restaurant packed with individual lives he would never share, the sudden obsession for buying presents, the space, the vanishing oppression, the days which, after all, were passing by. The documents piling up in his room.

At four, he decided to work for a while. He felt confident and safe. At six, he was on his way to the cocktail, a firm expression on his face.

In the course of this life, he had been to several cocktail parties. He enjoyed them. He knew he was elegant and distinguished-looking. From the neat, white collar of his shirt, his face emerged healthy and strong. His hair curled softly. He was

Delegate N.

handsome. His navy-blue suit emphasized his slender figure, his youth. He climbed the stairs with an elastic step. He greeted parsimoniously the Nigerian Ambassador (colourfully dressed). He swiftly got hold of a whisky (a gesture he thought elegant) and gracefully walked into the crowd of guests.

So far, so good. He even remarked certain appreciative, feminine looks. A feeling of confidence warmed him. He took a sip of his whisky, a bite from his sandwich, and then... Well, and then nothing... that is, how to explain ? As if an airplane took off and took off. As if a laugh remained as a mere intention. As if (let us try once more) Delegate N. had perceived the void in the form. The insipid, unsatisfactory impression of form when it withers away as the audience departs. But not only that. Also the enormous, vast, decrepit futility of having realized it. Why decrepit ? Delegate N. frowned and felt himself to be unknown. Why decrepit ? Because it was something he had always known without ever allowing himself time to assimilate it. Was that right ? Or was it because, at the moment of learning it now, he had felt that he had ceased to be young ?

Oblivious of the glass in his hand (in a gesture so submissively learnt that it had become his), Delegate N. looked around with deep animosity. Everybody talked and laughed simultaneously; they were drinking, eating, shifting their eyes from one face to another. Everybody was trying to look their best. Everybody, he thought infuriated, with nausea, with fear, exuded the same sensation of futility that he was feeling. Everybody, Delegate N. admitted

exhaustedly, suicidally, was identical with him.

He chewed over this new certainty, gulping it down with his whisky. Then, as if in a blurred, fleeting dream, he discovered the hated fellow who wanted to talk to him. He was in a compressed group of people who were standing ostentatiously aside. The hated fellow waved agitatedly as he spoke. Everybody listened attentively to

quite upright, and with two rather frivolous pats on his shoulder, told him: «Good evening. I would like to apologize for not being able to talk to you tonight as we had agreed. Unfortunately, I have a most urgent appointment». (He had interrupted

thing or other, for which purpose he had found it necessary to lift slightly his right hand, forming a circle with his thumb and index finger.) «However», went on Delegate N. in his new, fatuous manner, «if you would tell me which delegation you belong to, I'll be pleased to look you up tomorrow, as soon as I have a moment».

«To the Liberian delegation», replied the man, stupefied.



The Development Set

Excuse me, friends, I must catch my jet
I'm off to join the Development Set;
My bags are packed, and I've had all my shots
I have traveller's checks and pills for the trots !

The Development Set is bright and **noble**,
Our thoughts are deep and our vision global;
Although we move with the better classes,
Our thoughts are always with the masses.
In Sheraton hotels in scattered nations
We damn multi-national corporations;
Injustice seems easy to protest
In such seething hotbeds of social rest
We discuss malnutrition over steaks
And plan hunger talks during coffee breaks.
Whether Asian floods or African drought,
We face each issue with an open mouth.
We bring in consultants whose circumlocution
Raises difficulties for every solution -
Thus guaranteeing continued good eating
By showing the need for another meeting.
The language of the Development Set
Stretches the English alphabet;
We use swell words like « epigenetic »
« Micro », « Macro », and « logarithmic ».

It pleases us to be esoteric -
It's so intellectually atmospheric !
And though establishments may be unmoved,
Our vocabularies are much improved.
When the talk gets deep and you're feeling dumb
You can keep your shame to a minimum :
To show that you too are intelligent
Smugly ask, « Is it really development ? »
Or say, « That's fine in practice, but don't you see :
It doesn't work out in theory ! »>
A few may find this incomprehensible,
But most will admire you as deep and sensible.
Development Set homes are extremely chic.
Full of carvings, curios, and draped with batik.
Eye-level photographs subtly assure
That your host is at home with the great and the poor.
Enough of these verses - on with the mission !
Our task is as broad as the human condition !
Just pray God the biblical promise is true :
The poor ye shall always have with you.

Ross Coggins

From *Adult Education and Development*. September 1976.

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Mr. György Antal

Freight

On September 12, 1979, the Assembly of the International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations elected Mr György Antal (Hungary) as new President of FIATA for the period 1979-81, Mr Rudolf H. Hoogewerff (Netherlands) as incoming president, and Mr Carl Wilhelm Kjellberg (Sweden) as immediate Past-President, while Dr Fernand Gysens (Belgium) and Mr G. Baumann (Switzerland) were confirmed as Secretary General and Treasurer respectively.



Photo: INBEL

Chrétiens

La troisième assemblée régionale pour l'Afrique de l'Association mondiale pour les communications chrétiennes a décidé de nommer une secrétaire exécutive à temps plein qui aura pour tâche d'assister les Eglises dans leur ministère par les mass media. Il s'agit de Mme Elisabeth Okwenje, actuellement directrice du Centre de formation aux mass media de la Conférence des Eglises de toute l'Afrique.

Depuis le 1 er janvier 1980, M. Jan Haen a succédé à M. Léo Verswijvel comme secrétaire général de la Fédération mondiale de jeunesse catholique.



Guide and Scout Leader

Mrs Jo Caesar Altmann has been named Director of the World Bureau of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts replacing Miss Lyn Joynt in charge since 1971. This appointment was effective from 22 October 1979.

Ingénieurs

L'assemblée générale annuelle statutaire de la Société européenne pour la formation des ingénieurs s'est tenue le 31 août 1979 à Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgique. Le conseil d'administration a été partiellement renouvelé. MM Francesco Carassa (Italie) et Jean De Courcy (Irlande) assurent respectivement les charges de président et vice-président.



Dan Rankow

Jaycees

Dan Rankow, de Lusaka, Zambie, a été sélectionné pour être le nouveau secrétaire général de Jaycees International à partir du 1^{er} avril 1980. Il a été choisi parmi trois finalistes après trois jours de tests intensifs et d'interviews personnelles organisés par un comité spécial de sélection.

Phonographes

Le Dr Stephen Stewart, Directeur général de la Fédération internationale de l'industrie phonographique a pris sa retraite le 30 septembre 1979. Depuis le 1^{er} octobre 1979, c'est M. John Hall qui le remplace.

Amnesty

Un journaliste suédois de 37 ans, Thomas Hammarberg sera, à partir de juillet prochain, le secrétaire général d'Amnesty international. Il succédera au Britannique Martin Ennals qui occupe le poste depuis 1968.

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Gas

M. B. Goudat (France) a succédé le 1er juin 1979 à M. Higgins comme Secrétaire général de l'Union internationale de l'industrie du gaz. En même temps le secrétariat de l'Union a été transféré à Paris.

Interculture

At the General Assembly of the European Federation (or Intercultural Learning held on 28 September 1979, a new Council was elected. Mrs Inge van Ranst (Belgium) is President and Mr Alan Harrison (Ireland) Secretary.

Women

Mrs Miriam Dell was elected President of the International Council of Women during the 22nd triennial conference held in Nairobi, 8-17 August 1979.

Social Welfare

Mrs Kate Katzki, former Secretary General of the International Council on Social Welfare has been elected Chairman of the Unicef NGO Committee.

Crédit

A la suite de la réunion de son Comité de direction, à Berlin le 11 juin 1979, la Fédération européenne des institutions de crédit a désigné à sa présidence M. Paul Collin (Belgique) en remplacement de M. Icilio Perucca (Italie). Les vice-présidents sont MM Gérard Murphy (Irlande) et Helmut R. Tacke (Allemagne RF). Le secrétaire général est M. Florent J. De Cuyper (Belgique).

Women

Mrs Olive Bloomer (UK) is the new President of the International Alliance of Women, elected at the Liberia congress in September 1979. The retiring President, Irene de Lipkowsky is now Honorary President. Mrs Ethia Simha (Israël) is the Honorary Secretary.

Lutherans

The Rev. Satura Kishii (Japan) has been named in November 1979 secretary for Asia in the Lutheran Federation's department of church cooperation.



Bird preservation

Dr Christoph Imboden has been appointed to the new position of Executive Director of the International Council for Bird Preservation. He will take up his position on 1 April 1980.

Islam

Dr Habib Chatti, a former Foreign Minister of Tunisia, was unanimously elected on October 8, 1979, the new Secretary General of the 42-member Islamic Conference Organization. He replaces Dr Ahmadou Karim Gaye of Senegal whose tenure of office expired on December 31 1979.

Trade Unions

The 12th world congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, held in Madrid from November 19 to 23, 1979 re-elected Mr Otto Kersten as Secretary General and Dr P P Narayanan as President of the ICFTU. The following were elected Vice-Presidents : Habib Achour (Tunisia), André Bergeron (France), Pierre Carniti (Italy), Georges Debunne (Belgium), Dennis Mc Dermott (Canada), Yerusham Meshel (Israel), Lionel Murray (United Kingdom), Thomas Nielsen (Denmark), A.P. Sharma (India), Ishiro Shioji (Japan), Beyene Solomon (Ethiopia), Fidel Velasquez (Mexico), Heinz O Vetter (Germany), and Frank Walcott (Barbados).

Chemicals

Au cours de son assemblée générale, le 8 juin 1979 à Bodø (Norvège), le Conseil européen des fédérations de l'industrie chimique a réélu à sa présidence M. K. Lanz (Hoechst, Frankfurt) de nationalité allemande et à sa vice-présidence M. J. Soivay (Solvay, Bruxelles) de nationalité belge.

Mathématiques

Suite à l'assemblée générale du 27 septembre 1979, tenue à Sorrento (Italie), l'Association internationale pour les mathématiques et calculateurs en simulation a désigné comme président R. Vichnevetsky (USA) et comme vice-présidents : MM A.W. Bennett (USA), V. Hamata (Tchécoslovaquie), J. Heinhold (Rép. Fédérale d'Allemagne), V. Ouchakov (URSS), M. P. Van Remortere assume la charge de secrétaire.

Vocations

Mr Joachim Schaefer is the new Secretary General of the International Association of Educational and Vocational Guidance, M. Jacques Schiltz having retired.

Agriculture

In July 1979, the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC (COPA) elected new office-holders to replace the team which had been headed by M. G. de Cafarelli (France) for the past two years. The new President of COPA is Mr C. Heereman, president of the German Farmers' Union. The two Vice-Présidents are Mr P. Lane of Ireland and M. Luteijn of the Netherlands.



Airports

On 17 October 1979, Mr Enrique Loaeza (Mexico) succeeded Mr Paul Tiltsch (Austria) as President of the International Civil Airports Association (ICAA). Mr Loaeza is the fourth President of ICAA which has now 176 members.

Chambres économiques

Au cours de son assemblée générale ordinaire à Lausanne le 15 juin 1979, la Fédération des jeunes chambres économiques des pays utilisant le français dans leurs relations communes a élu son nouveau Conseil de direction. M. Denis Tetegan (Côte d'Ivoire) a été désigné comme Président de ce Conseil en remplacement de M. Bure Melander (Monaco). Le Secrétaire général est M. Daniel Michélet (France).

Transports publics



Le 15 juin 1979, M. Dr.-Ing. F. Pampel, Vorstandsmitglied Hamburger Hochbahn Hamburg, de nationalité allemande, a été élu président de l'Union internationale des transports publics, en remplacement de M. R. Belin, démissionnaire.



INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

20th EDITION
1980

Nous publions ci-dessous la liste des réunions internationales prévues en janvier et février 1980 qui nous ont été annoncées avant le 15 octobre 1979.

1e Supplément

1980 Feb 5-7	Aalborg (Denmark)
Scandinavian Newspaper Technical Co-operation council. Congress. P : 400. c/o Aalborg Turistforening. Østeraagade 8. DK-9000 Aalborg.	
1980 Feb 11-15	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
Chase World Information Group, conference. P : 100. Mrs Charlotte Lea Sweet. Assistant Director. Conf and Seminars. Chase World Information Corp. One World Trade Centre. Suite 4627. New York NY 10048. USA.	
1980 Feb 12-15	Copenhagen (Denmark)
Hotel and Restaurant 80 - Scandinavian seminars in conjunction with exhibition. c/o Copenhagen Congress Center. Bella Center A/S. DK-2300 Copenhagen S.	
1980 Mar 8-23	Badgastein (Austria)
25 Int fortbildungskongressd. bundesaerztekammer. P: 1800. Osterreichischer Kongressverband. Judenplatz 3-4. A-1010 Wien 1. Austria.	
1980 Mar 13-16	Copenhagen (Denmark)
Int Organization of Good Templars. Meeting. P : 400. c/o Mr Kai Marcussen, Niels Andersensvej 65. DK-2900 Hellerup.	(YB n° A 2324)
1980 Mar 17-21	London (UK)
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. Int oil pollution compensation fund, assembly. 3rd session. IMCO. 101-104 Piccadilly. London W1VOAE.	(YB n° A 1117)
1980 Mar 19-22	Nuborg (Denmark)
Association of Speech Trainers. Nordic meeting. P : 500. c/o Spadille Congress Service. Sommervej 3, DK-3100 Hornbaek.	
1980 Mar 19-24	Innsbruck (Austria)
Int kongress der funkberater. Ex. Osterreichischer Kongressverband. Judenplatz 3-4. A-1010 Wien 1. Austria.	
1980 Mar 22-30	Bad Hofgastein (Austria)
Geriatrikongress. P : 800-1000. Prof W Doberauer. Osterreichische Gesellschaft für Geriatrie. Hüttdorferstrasse 188. A-1140 Wien. Austria.	
1980 Mar 24-26	Amsterdam (Netherlands)
European Accounting Association. 3rd Congress. EAA. 20 Place Stéphanie, Bte 13. B-1050 Brussels. Belgium.	(YB n° B 5801)
1980 Mar 24-31	Badgastein (Austria)
Symposium fuer elektrotechnik. P : 200. Osterreichischer Kongressverband. Judenplatz 3-4. A 1010 Wien 1. Austria.	

We are publishing here under the list of international meetings due to take place in January and February 1980 which have been announced before October 15 1979.

1st Supplement

1980 Mar 26-28	Copenhagen (Denmark)
World industrial advertising congress. P : 250. c/o Mr Francis Brightman. Communication Centre. 50 Tufton street. London SW1. UK.	
1980 Apr 5-12	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
2nd General medical conference. P : 130. Murray Cook. Director. AMA Travel Service. Medical Society Hall. 293 Royal Parade. Parkville 3052. Australia.	
1980 Apr 6-12	Mexico City (Mexico) (YB n° A 2315)
Int Organisation for Succulent Plant Study. Congress. Int Org for Succulent Plant Study. Osteräcker 38, A 6162 Natters, Austria.	
1980 Apr 7-12	Oslo (Norway) (YB n° A 2832)
Inter-Parliamentary Union. Spring session. Inter-Parliamentary Union. Place du petit Saconnex. CH-1209 Geneva, Switzerland.	
1980 Apr 9-12	Vejle (Denmark)
Scandinavian Society of Periodontology. Congress. P : 300. Mr Jorgen Theilade. Aarhus Tandlægehøjskole. Ve nelyst Boulevard 9. DK-8000 Aarhus C.	
1980 Apr 14-18	(YB n° B 0667)
European Parliament. Plenary session. European Parliament. Centre européen. CP 1601. Luxembourg. Luxembourg.	
1980 Apr 15-18	Copenhagen
(Denmark)	
Conference on the company's security - Ex. c/o Borsens Udstillingservice. Montregade 19. DK-1055 Copenhagen K.	
1980 Apr 16-17	Bonn (Germany Fed Rep)
European Confederation of Agriculture. Groupe formation agricole. meeting. Reunion. (YB n° A 0686)	
European Confederation of Agriculture. CP 87. CH 5200 Brugg. Switzerland.	
1980 Mar 21-23 Porto (Portugal)	
North Atlantic Assembly. Permanent commission and meeting of national delegations' secretaries. (YB n° A3004)	
NORTH Atlantic Assembly. 3 Place du Petit Sablon. B- 1000 Brussels. Belguim.	
Athens (Greece)	
Int Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy. 9th int advanced course of young medical officers. P : 80. (YB n° A 1612)	
ICMMP, Col Dr J Mathieu, Hôpital Militaire, 79 rue Saint Laurent. B-4000 Liege. Belgium.	

1980 Apr 23-24 European confederation of Agriculture, Groupe Mécanisation et problèmes techniques. Meeting. Réunion ECA. CP 87. CH 5200 Brougg. Switzerland.	Bari (Italy) (YB n° A 0686)
1980 Apr 23-25 Int Federation of Fruit Juice Producers, Scientific and Technical Commission. Symposium : Progrès récents dans le domaine des jus de fruits et de légumes, procédés de concentration et de séchage. évaluation de la qualité, entreposage et emballage. IFJU. 10 rue de Liège, F-75009 Paris. France.	Bled (Yugoslavia) (YB n° A 1921)
1980 Apr 27-30 Int Council of Jewish Women. Workshop. P : 150. C : 10. European Workshop-Mrs Thea Hacker. Engelgasse 65. CH-4052 Basel. Switzerland.	Antwerp (Belgium) (YB n° A 1746)
1980 Apr 27-30 European Society of Cardiology. Int symposium ou non-invasive methods in cardiology. (YB n° A 0859) Dr K Turku/in. Bolnica la rehabilitaciju. 41217 Krapinske Popice. Yugoslavia.	Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)
1980 Apr 28-30 European Space Agency-Universite Louis Pasteur. Strasbourg. Int colloquium : Economic effects of space and other advanced technologies. European Space Agency. 8-10 rue Mario Nikis, F-75738 Paris Cedex 15. France.	Strasbourg (France) (YB n° A 0868)
1980 May 1-7 Int Society of Tropical Dermatology. Congress. P : 100. Ms Shirley Salick, Trade Mart Travel Agency. 1341 West Mockingbird Lane, Dallas. TX 75247. USA.	Copenhagen (Denmark)
1980 May 5-25 World Health Organisation. Assembly. 33rd Session. WHO. CH-1211 Geneva 27.	Geneva (Switzerland) (YB n° A 3548)
1980 May 6 European Confederation of Agriculture, Groupe économie forestière. Meeting. Réunion. ECA, CP 87. CH 5200 Brougg, Switzerland.	Strasbourg (France) (YB n° A 0686)
1980 May 7-9 Conference on low frequency noise and hearing. P : 100. Aalborg Turistlorenge, Østerågade 8. DK-9000 Aalborg.	Aalborg (Denmark)
1980 May 11 World quran conference : Quran through the fourteen centuries. Australian National University, Canberra.	Canberra (Australia)
1980 May 11-14 Europäischer Schleifmittel kongress. Oesterreichischer Kongressverband, Judenplatz 3-4, A 1010 Wien 1. Austria.	Salzburg (Austria)
1980 May 11-15 Int Society for Education Through Art. Congress. Oesterreichischer Kongressverband, Judenplatz 3-4, A-1010 Wien 1, Austria.	Baden (Austria) (YB n° A 2482)
1980 May 13-14 European Confederation of Agriculture. Groupe commercialisation bétail de boucherie et viande ». Meeting. Réunion. ECA, CP 87. CH 5200 Brougg, Switzerland.	(Belgium) (YB n° A 0686)
1980 May 14-17 Symposium on treatment of insulin dependent diabetes meditus. To-days and to-morrow's. P : 80 (inv.). Dr mod Jorn Nerup. Niels Steensens Hospital, DK-2820 Gentofte.	Aarhus (Denmark)
1980 May 15-17 Nordic Association for Paedodonti. Congress. P : 700. Aalborg Turistlorenge, Østerågade 8. DK-9000 Aalborg.	Aalborg (Denmark)
1980 May 18-21 Nordic symposium on technical cleanliness and clean rooms. P : 200. Ms Li beth Ilium. Institut for Farmaci, Danmarks Farmaceutiske Højskole. Universitetsparken 2, DK-2100 Copenhagen.	Ronne (Denmark)
1980 May 19-21 Biophysical discussions on the structure, dynamics and assembly of proteins and nucleoproteins. Biophysical discussions. PO Box 30239. Bethesda MD 20014, USA.	Arlie (VA, USA)
1980 May 19-20 1 st European conference on « Reach for Recovery » a programme for mastectomees. P : 200. Spadille Congress Service, Spmmervej 3, DK-3100 Hornbaek.	Copenhagen (Danmark)
1980 May 19-23 Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations. Symposium sur les législations en matière d'agences de voyages. UFTAA, 89-93 Rue Froissart. B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.	Montreal (Canada) (YB n° A 3404)
1980 May 27-30 Pacific Area Travel Association. Pacific travel mart. PATA. 228 Grant Avenue. San Francisco CA 94108. USA.	Hong Kong (Hong Kong) (YB n° A 3042)
1980 May 28-31 Milan (Italy) 7th Int symposium on drugs affecting lipid metabolism Fondazione Giovanni Lorenzini. Via Monte Napoleone 23. 1-20121 Milan	
1980 May 31-Jun 1 Nancy (France) Association int des universités du 3e age. Serg mayence. c.o IEIAS. rue du Débarcadère 179. B 6001 Marceille. Belgium	
1980 May World Federation of Scientific Workers. 12th General assembly followed by a symposium : The higher training of scientists and engineers. WFSW. Prof E H S Burhop. 40 Goode street. London W1P 1FH. UK.	
1980 Jun 1-4 Nordic congress on pulmonary diseases. P. : 300. DIS Congress Service, Linde Alle 48. DK-2720 Vanlose.	Aalborg (Denmark)
1980 Jun 1-5 Int League against Unfair Competition. 26th Congress : La publicité comparative, la protection du nom commercial, pratiques discriminatoires dans les relations entre fournisseurs et distributeurs, la notion du client le plus favorisé. P : 250-300. C : 15-20 Asn pour l'étude du droit de la concurrence. 46 bd de la Woluwe Bte 9. B-1200 Brussels. Belgium.	Antwerp (Belgium) (YB n° A 2197)
1980 Jun 2-3 European Atomic Energy Society. Societies combined meeting. P : 70. Atom Energi Kommissionen, Riso, PO box 49. DK-4000 Roskilde	Aalborg (Denmark) (A 0589)
1980 Jun 2-5 Western European Union. Assembly 1st part of 26th ordinary session. (YB n° A 3431) Western European Union, 9 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HL. UK.	Paris (France)
1980 Jun 2-5 Nordic congress on mass-spectrometry. P : 120. Dr Jorgen Moller. Kemisk Institut. Defense Université!. Niels Nohrs Alle 24. DK-5230 Odense M.	Vejle (Denmark)
• 1980 Jun 2-6 Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. Council. 44th session. IMCO, 101-104 Piccadilly. London W1V OAE. UK.	London (UK) (YB n° 1117)
1980 Jun 2-6 Int Society and Federation of Cardiology-Int Paediatric Association-Association of European Paediatric Cardiologists. World congress of paediatric cardiology. Conference secretariat. 4 « L », Portman mansions. Chiltern St, London W1M ILF.	London (UK)
1980 Jun 5 Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Committee on Technical Co-operation. 18th Session. IMCO, 101-104 Piccadilly. London W1V OAE.	London (UK) (YB n° A 1117)
1980 Jun 5-7 North Atlantic Assembly. Spring meeting of commissions and of national delegations' secretaries. North Atlantic Assembly. 3 Place du Petit Sablon, B-1000 Brussels. Belgium.	Luxembourg (Luxembourg) (YB n° A 3004)
1980 Jun 5-9 24th ETAN conference (all branches of acoustics). P Pravica. Electrotechnical Faculty. Bulevar Revolucije 73, YU-11000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia.	Pristina (Yugoslavia)
1980 Jun 8-14 Int symposium on systems far from equilibrium. L Garrido. Fac of Physics. Univ of Barcelona, Diagonal 647, Barcelona 28. Spain.	Sitges (Spain)
1980 Jun 8-19 Meeting on system theory and optimization. Int Centre for Theoretical Physics. PO Box 586. 1-34100 Trieste.	Trieste (Italy)
1980 Jun 9-12 5th European tandem conference. D Vinciguerra. LNS, Corso Italia 57. 1-95129 Catania, Italy.	Catania (Italy)
1980 Jun 9-13 Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Marine Environment Protection Committee. 13th Session. IMCO. 101-104 Piccadilly. London W1V OAE.	London (UK) (YB n° A 1117)
1980 Jun 9-16 World Intellectual Property Organization. Assembly (extraordinary session). WIPO, 32 Chemin des Colombettes. CH 1211 Geneva 20.	Geneva (Switzerland) (YB n° A 3635)
1980 Jun 10-12 Scandinavian acoustical meeting. J. Starck. Inst of Occupational Health. Laajamyyntie 1. SF-01620 Vantaa 02. Finland.	Turku (Finland),
1980 Jun 15-20 (Canada)	Banff
7th Int symposium on theoretical chemistry. Conf office. Int symposium on theoretical chemistry, cont 80-3. Fac of continuing education. Univ of Calgary. Calgary. Alberta T2N 1N4. Canada.	
1980 Jun 16-20 Toulouse (France)	
Association des Journées d'Etudes Scientifiques et Techniques de Toulouse. Int conference on « New electronics in the automobile » : Objectives and limits in the automotive field, power unit, problems concerning the passenger interior. Ex. Prof M Marty. ENSEEIHT, Laboratoire d'électrotechnique. 2 rue Camichel, F-31071 Toulouse Cedex.	

1980 16-20			Ousseldorf (Germany Rep)
European Parliament. Plenary session. European Parliament Centre européen, CP 1601. Luxembourg. Luxembourg.	(YB n° B 0667)		
1980 Jun 16-21	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)		(YB n° A 3429)
South East Asia Mathematic Society. 5th Conference. P : 100. Dr Irving Tang, Head of Dept of Mathematic Studies, Hong Kong Polytechnic Hunghom. Kowloon. Hong Kong.		Dr W G Jensen, Exec Sec, ICCR. Av de Tervueren 168. Bte 11.B-1150 Brussels, Belgium.	
1980 Jun 16-22	Karlovy-Vary (Czechoslovakia)		
Int Federation of Film Archives-Ceskislovovsky Filmovy Ustav-Filmomy Archiv. General meeting and symposium : Postwar animation (1945-1959). P: 100. C: 55. ex.	(YB n° A 1912)		
FIAF. Secretariat. Coudenberg 70, B-1000 Brussels. Belgium.			
1980 Jun 18-20	Cape Cod (MA, USA)		
Topical meeting on picosecond phenomena. Optical Soc of America. 1816 Jefferson Place NW. Washington DC 20036. USA.			
1980 Jun 19-22	Racine (WI. USA)		
Permanent Conference of Atlantic Organizations. Annual session. North Atlantic Assembly. 3 Place du Petit Sablon. B-1000 Brussels. Belgium.			
1980 Jun 22-27	Bruges (Belgium)		
11th Int symposium on multiparticle dynamics. P : 70 (inv.). F Vorbeur. Dept of Physics. UIA. B-2610 Wilrijk. Belgium.			
1980 Jun 23-27	Cocoyoc (Mexico)		
9th Int colloquium on group theoretical methods in physics. P : inv. C Avilez. Instituto de Fisica. Apdo Postal 20-364, Mexico 20 DF. Mexico.			
1980 Jun 23-27	London (UK)		Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Legal Committee. 43rd Session. IMCO. 101-104 Piccadilly. London W1V OAE.	(YB n° A 1117)	3rd Adriatic meeting on particle physics : Recent developments in strong interaction phys. sics. P : 80. I Andric. Ruder Boskovic Inst. PO Box 1016. YU 41001 Zagreb. Yugoslavia.	
1980 Jun 30-Jul 1	Gothenburg (Sweden)		
Int Society and Federation of Cardiology-University of Gothenburg. Workshop on congestive cardiomyopathy. P: 40. Dr Ake Hjalmarson. Dept of Med I. Sahlgrenska Sjukhuset. 413 45 Gothenburg.	(YB n° A 2533)		
1980 Jun 30-Jul 4	Plymouth (USA)		
Gordon conference on electron distributions. Dr L C Allen. Dep of Chemistry. Princeton Univ. Princeton NJ 08540. USA.			
• 1980 Jul 4-11	Prague (Czechoslovakia)		
Int Union against Tuberculosis. Annual meeting. Secretariat Annual meeting of the UIAT, Vitezneho unora 31, 120 26 Praha 2.	(YB n° A 2651)		
1980 Jul 6-13	Auckland (New Zealand)		
Australian and New Zealand Market Research Societies 1st Joint meeting and pacific congress : Marketing research requirements for successful marketing in the Pacific region.			
Greg Galley, c/o BP Australia. Alfred Street, Milsons Point. NSW 2016, Australia.			
1980 Jul 7-11			
European Parliament. Plenary session. European Parliament, centre européen, CP 1601, Luxembourg, Luxembourg.	(YB n° B 0667)		
1980 Jul 21-24	Geneva (Switzerland)		
Summer school on inorganic crystal chemistry. P : inv. Prof E Partie. Lab de Cristallographie aux rayons X, Univ de Genève, 24 Quai Ernest Ansermet. CH-1211 Geneva 4.			
1980 Jul 28-Aug 1	Liège (Belgium)		
Int Astronomical Union. 5th European regional astronomy meeting : Variability in stars and galaxies. P Ledoux, Iust d'astrophysique. Univ de Liege, Av de Cointe 5, B-4200 Ogree. Belgium.	(YB n° A 1382)		
1980 Jul	Paris (France)		
Association of French-speaking Societies of Philosophy. Congress. ASPLFMA Robinet. Centre d'histoire des sciences et des doctrines. 156 Av Parmentier, F-75010 Paris or : Société strasbourgeoise de philosophie. M Lucien Braun, Université des sciences humaines. 22 rue Descartes, F-67000 Strasbourg, France.	(YB n° B 6254)		
• 1982 Aug 15-21	Perth (Australia)		
Int Union of Biochemistry-Australian Academy of Science. 12th Int congress of biochemistry. P : 4500. C : 45. Ex. Prof A W Linnane, Dept of Biochemistry, Monash Univ. Clayton Vic 3168, Australia.	(YB n° A 2697)		
1980 Aug	Aug	16-29	
(USSR)			
Int Society and Federation of Cardiology, Council on Epidemiology and Prevention. 13th Ten-Day int teaching seminar on cardiovascular epidemiology and prevention.	(YB n° A 2533)		
Rose Stamler MD, Seminar coordinator, ISFC C1 on Epidemiology and prevention, 303 E Chicago Av, Rm 1-615, Chicago IL 60611, USA.			
1980 Aug 28-29	Tokyo (Japan)		
4th Int conference on ternary and multinary compounds. K Masumoto, Metal Phys Div, Nat Fies Inst for Metals, 2-3-12 Nakameguro, Meguroku. Tokyo 153, Japan.			
1980 Aug 31-Sep 5	Graz (Austria)		
Children's Int Summer Villages. Assembly. Osterreichischer Kongressverband, Judenplatz 3-4, A-1010 Wien 1, Austria.	(YB n° B 5491)		
1980 Oct 13-17			
European Parliament. Plenary session. European Parliament. Centre européen. CP 1601. Luxembourg, Luxembourg.	(YB n° B 0667)		
1980 Oct 15-17	Geneva		
(Switzerland)			
Int Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants. Council. UPOV. 32 Chemin des Colombettes. Place des Nations. CP 18. CH 1211 Geneva 20.	(YB n° A 2671)		

1980 Oct 20-24	Cannes (France)
Int Union for Electroheat. 9th Int congress on electroheat : Metallurgy, mechanical engineering industries, new technologies, other industrial sectors, space heating and air-conditioning. General problems. Ex. (YB n° A 2658) Comité français d'electrothermie. 79 rue de Miromesnil. F-75008 Paris.	
• 1980 Oct 20-24	London (UK)
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. Council, 45th session	(YB n° A 1117)
IMCO. 101-104 Piccadilly. London W1V oAE.	
1980 Oct	Vienna (Austria)
World Federation of Scientific Workers. Symposium : Disarmament and development. P 80-90.	(YB n° A 3533)
WFSW. Prof E H S Burhop. 40 Goodge street, London W1P 1FH. UK.	
1980 Nov 3-7	
European Parliament. Plenary session.	(YB n° B 0667)
European Parliament, centre européen, CP 1601. Luxembourg. Luxembourg.	
1980 Nov 7-10	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
5th Young trans pacific area conference. P : 220.	
Young Presidents Org Inc. YPO Hong Kong Chapter, c/o Mr Victor K Fung Li and Fung (Trading) Ltd, 4-F Fung Huse. 20 Connaught Rd. C. Hong Kong.	
1980 Nov 16-21	Buenos Aires (Argentina)
Int Association for the Protection of Industrial Property. 31st Congress.	(YB n° A 1227)
IAPPI. Vorderberg 11. CH 8044 Zurich. Switzerland.	
1980 Nov 17-21	
European Parliament. Plenary session.	(YB n° B 0667)
European Parliament. Centre européen, CP 1602. Luxembourg. Luxembourg.	
1980 Dec 1-4	Paris (France)
Western European Union. Assembly. 2nd part of 26th ordinary session.	(YB n° A 3431)
Western European Union, 9 Grosvenor Place. London SW1X 7HL. UK.	
1980 Dec 15-19	
European Parliament. Plenary session.	(YB n° B 0667)
European Parliament. Centre européen, CP 1601. Luxembourg. Luxembourg.	
1981 Jan 21-24	Berlin (West)
European consumers meeting. P : 200.	
AMK Berlin Asn : I, 1, Messedamm 22, 1000 Berlin 19.	
1981 Jan 22-25	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
Asian Pacific sponsor meeting. P : 100.	
Michael Cheung. Michael Cheung and Associates, 11-F Far East Bank Bldg, 116 Des Veaux Rd. C. Hong Kong.	
1981 Jan 27-29	London (UK)
3rd Int conference : Future energy concepts.	
IEE, Conf Dept. Savoy Place, London WC2R OBL.	
• 1981 Feb 12-14	Berlin (West)
Int symposium on hospitals. P : 1000.	
ICC Berlin, Messedamm 22, D-1000 Berlin 19.	
1981 Mar 22-26	Berlin (West)
Int Academy of Human Reproduction. World congress on human reproduction. P : 2000.	
ICC Berlin, Messedamm 22, D-1000 Berlin 19.	
1981 Mar 30-Apr 3	Karlsruhe (Germany Fed Rep)
7th Int conference on magnet technology. P : 300.	
E W Scib. Karlsruhe Nuclear Res Centre, Inst of Technical Physics. Mail Box 3640. D-7500 Karlsruhe.	
1981 Apr 6-10	Heidelberg (Germany Fed Rep)
European conference on atomic physics.	
G zu Putlitz. Physikalisches Institut der Universität. Philosophenweg 12. 6-6900 Heidelberg 1.	
1981 Apr 7-10	Leeds (UK)
11th Europhysics conference on macromolecular physics: Thermal, mechanical and electrical properties of oriented polymers.	
G R Davies. Dept of Physics, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT.	
1981 Apr	Vienna (Austria)
Rehabilitation Int. 3rd European conference : The handicapped person in society. P : 1000 Ex.	(YB n° A 2501)
Kongressorganisationen mbh. PO Box 35. A-1095 Vienna, Austria.	
• 1981 May 3-7	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
Pacific Basin Economic Council. Meeting. P : 450.	(YB n° A 4633)
Ms Carolyn Calk. Director, Int Secretariat. SRI Int. 333 Ravenswood Ave. Menlo Park. CA 94025. USA.	
1981 May 18-20	Santa Fe (NM, USA)
Int conference on plasma science.	
S J Gitomer, Los Alamos Scientific Lab, Los Alamos NM 87545, USA.	
1981 May 25-Jun 2	Jerusalem (Israel)
Int Council of Jewish Women. Triennial convention : Social welfare. Jewish education community service, status of women. P : 300. C : 20.	(YB n° A 1746)
Int Cl of Jewish Women. 15 E 26 St. New York NY 10010. USA.	
1981 Aug 13-14	Toronto (Canada)
Symposium on crystallography in the health sciences : Crystalline deposits in human tissues.	
Dr P T Cheng. Mt Sinai Hospital. 600 Univ Ave. Toronto M5G 1X5, Canada or : Prof C Nyburg. Chemistry Dept. Univ of Toronto. Toronto M5S 1A1. Canada.	

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1981 May 29-30 Berlin (West)
Kiwanis Int. European Section. 14th Annual conference. P: 700. (YB n° A 2855)
ICC Berlin. Messedamm 22, D-1000 Berlin 19.

• 1981 Jun 17-19 Berlin (West)
Int peritoneal dialysis symposium. P : 400.
ICC Berlin, Messedamm 22. D-1000 Berlin 19.

1981 Jul 19-26 Berlin (West)
Int Committee for the Luminescence Conference. Paris. Int conference on luminescence 81. P: 500.
ICC Berlin, Messedamm 22. D-1000 Berlin 19.

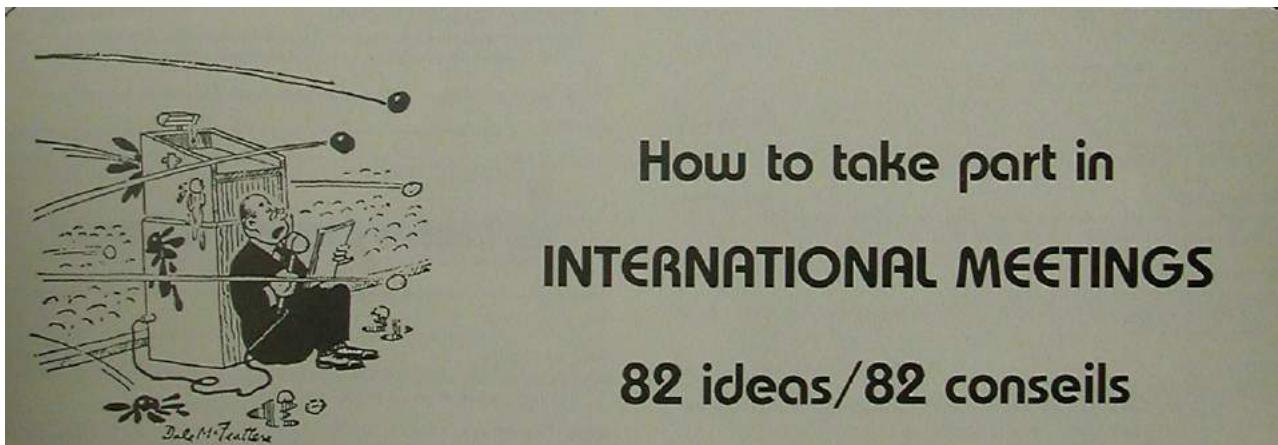
1981 Aug 11-21 Berlin (West)
Association for Mathematical Physics. 6th Int conference on mathematical physics.
R Seller. Institut für Theor. Physik. FU Berlin. Arnimallee 3. D 1000 Berlin 33.

1981 Aug 12-13 Argonne (IL, USA)
Symposium on neutron diffraction : Recent developments in neutron scattering with special emphasis on pulsed neutron sources.

Dr M H Mueller. Materials Science div, Argonne N1 Lab. 9700 S Cass Avenue. Argonne IL 60439, USA, or Dr D E Cox. Physics Dept. Brookhaven National Lab. Upton NY 11973. USA.

1981 Aug 13-14 Toronto (Canada)
Symposium on crystallography in the health sciences : Crystalline deposits in human tissues.
Dr P T Cheng. Mt Sinai Hospital. 600 Univ Ave. Toronto M5G 1X5, Canada or : Prof C Nyburg. Chemistry Dept. Univ of Toronto. Toronto M5S 1A1. Canada.

1981 Aug 16-25 Int Union of Crystallography. 12th General assembly and int congress of crystallography. (YB n° A 2708) Mr K Chartxeau. Exec Sec. 12th IUCr Congress, N1 Res C1 of Canada. Ottawa ON K1A OR6, Canada.	Ottawa (Canada)	Berlin
1981 Aug 26-28 Symposium on biologically active molecules. Dr W Laux. Medical Foundation of Buffalo, 73 High street. Buffalo NY 14203. USA.	Buffalo (NY. USA)	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
1981 Aug Int summer school on crystallographic computing (before the crystallographic congress). Dr D Sayre. Res Div, IBM, PO Box 21S. Yorktown Heights NY 10598, USA.	Ottawa (Canada)	Berlin (West)
1981 Sep 7-10 4th Int conference on small gap semiconductors. H Heinrich. Univ Linz. Institut für Physik. Experimentalphysik II, A 4045 Linz-Auhof.	Linz (Austria)	Oct
1981 Sep 7-11 5th Int symposium on neutron-capture gamma-ray spectroscopy and related topics. Tyron Edid, Physik-Dept E 18. Technische Universität München, James Frank Str, D 8046 Garching bei München. Germany Fed Rep.	Grenoble (France)	1(Mexico)
1981 Sep 21-26 12th Europhysics conference on macromolecular physics : Molecular mobility in polymer systems. M Homzmueller. Dept of Physics, Karl Marx University, Linnestr 5, DDR 701 Leipzig.	Leipzig (Germany Dem, Rep)	Pan American Railway Congress Association. Congress : Railways. C : American and some european. (YB n° A 30719)
1981 Sep 28-30 Int Association of Building Service Contractors. Congress. P : 200. ICC Berlin. Messedamm 22. D-1000 Berlin 19.	Berlin (West)	Pan American Railway Congress Asn. Av 9 de Julio 1925 Piso 13 Ofic 1301, 1332 Buenos Aires, Argentina.
1981 Sep 28-30 Interschok symposium. P : 500. ICC Berlin, Messedamm 22, d-1000 Berlin 19.	Berlin (West)	1981 Nov 8-15 Jaycess Int. 36th World congress 1981. P : 4000. ICC Berlin, Messedamm 22. D-1000 Berlin 19.
1981 Sep Int Council of Museums. Int committee for conservation, 6th triennial conference. (YB n° A 1749) J R J Van Asperen de Boer, Brouwersgracht 54 bv, Amsterdam 1003, Netherlands.	Ottawa (Canada)	Berlin (West) (YB n° A 2353)
1981 Oct 10-17 Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists. Congress. P : 550. MS Margaret Cocks. Admin Sec. Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists. Maudsley House, 107 Rathdowne St. Carlton 3053. Australia.	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
1982 Feb 1st South East Asian prison commissioners conference. Raymond Leung. Principal Officer, Prisons Dept. Guardian House, 01 Kwan Rd. 10/F, Hong Kong.	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)	1982 Nov 1-7 Int League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped. Int congress. P : 1000. (YB n° A 2221) Int League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped, 13 rue Forestière. B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.
1984 Int Police Association. Conference. Inspector G Caldwell. SG. IPA. Hong Kong Branch, do Royal Hong Kong Police Force Complaints and Discipline Wing. 2/F. Tai Sang. Commercial Bldg. 24-34 Hennessy Rd. Hong Kong.	Hong Kong (Hong Kong) (YB n° A 2366)	1984



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