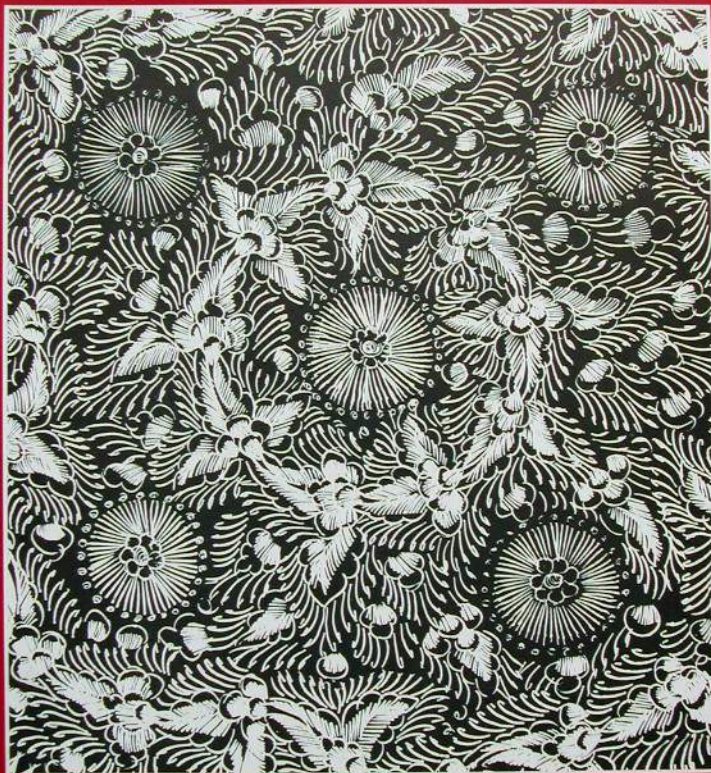


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En vue du débat
d'introduction au Forum

DE L'INTERNATIONAL DU TRANSNATIONAL

ou de la diplomatie des Etats souverains à la coopération des peuples

Une des visées fondamentales du Forum qui approche, c'est d'abord un effort d'éclaircissement et d'information. Un effort tendant, d'une part, à une meilleure connaissance des valeurs associatives au service de l'homme et de la société des hommes et, d'autre part, à la reconnaissance d'une raison sociale des associations (OING) complémentaire de la raison politique, mais aussi distincte de la raison économique des entreprises non gouvernementales de profit.

L'invitation au rendez-vous de Bruxelles figurant au programme dit expressément qu'il s'agit de savoir, à l'épreuve des creusés d'interdépendance et de solidarité, quel sort, quelle place, l'évolution des relations internationales va faire à cette démocratie associative dans son espace universel et à travers ses réseaux à proprement parler transnationaux, - afin que le changement ne risque pas de détourner la participation à l'ordre mondial de son cours naturel : la projection sociale de l'être humain en quête de son développement ».

L'enquête préparatoire au Forum auprès des OING, riche d'indications dans la diversité des avis ponctuellement exprimés, nous donne déjà l'assurance d'un large consensus dans ce sens.

On s'avise ici qu'un fait d'actualité immédiate met à l'épreuve le principe d'indépendance des associations, qui repose sur la Déclaration internationale des Droits de l'Homme : la pression de la raison d'Etat sur un réseau associatif pour le forcer à boycotter les Jeux Olympiques dans le cas que l'on sait, et la menace d'entraves à la participation des personnes et des groupes.

Or, il est une logique dans le respect des valeurs associatives s'identifiant aux

droits de l'Homme, dont on ne peut s'écarter, pour quelque motif que ce soit, sans tomber dans l'arbitraire des attitudes au gré des circonstances,

Il nous paraît autrement important, du point de vue des principes de la démocratie associative, d'exiger des architectes d'un ordre mondial qu'ils incorporent les valeurs socio-culturelles à leurs plans, au lieu de se couvrir du concept de justice sociale pour faire accepter un ordre économique d'Etats farouchement souverains.

Certes, en lisant à ce propos le récent et savant ouvrage « Pour un nouvel ordre économique international » de l'ambassadeur Mohammed BEDJAOUI inaugurant une nouvelle collection de l'UNESCO destinée à adapter le droit international aux exigences du monde contemporain, on peut penser que tout dépend de l'angle de vue.

Pour notre éminent collègue, actuellement représentant de l'Algérie aux Nations-Unies et qui a bien voulu accepter de participer au débat d'introduction au Forum, il s'agit surtout de s'appuyer sur des Etats souverainement assez forts pour résister à l'impérialisme économique des grands et permettre le développement des Etats du tiers monde. On veut bien le comprendre, notamment quand notre auteur écrit : » Pour un monde de progrès, les coordonnées du nouvel ordre économique international doivent avoir pour abscisse un niveau élevé d'une coopération internationale de qualité et pour ordonnée un renforcement de la souveraineté de l'Etat, particulièrement sur ses ressources naturelles, l'une et l'autre étant érigées en institutions juridiques authentiques ».



Mais sous l'angle de vue des Associations (OING), le danger d'une autorité économique d'Etat trop poussée et d'une diplomatie intergouvernementale du même style, c'est le mépris des libertés associatives, la négligence d'une véritable participation, et les obstacles à la communication transnationale entre les peuples.

On peut volontiers accepter l'argument que pour les jeunes Etats, leur souveraineté nationale leur paraît «guettée» par une dilution au nom d'une solidarité à sens unique entretenue par les pays avancés et que c'est dans un tel contexte, inévitablement chargé d'incertitudes et d'ambiguïtés, que se déroule aujourd'hui la coopération internationale». Mais on peut parfaitement concilier la revendication d'équité économique avec les autres valeurs et il serait assurément injuste de laisser se répandre l'impression que la coopération internationale n'est qu'un simple artifice trompeur, du côté des Etats développés, du seul fait de l'alibi qu'elle peut constituer pour des intérêts avides.

Nous avons personnellement connu trop de militants sincèrement convaincus de la coopération internationale, avant même qu'elle ne s'appose au développement, pour laisser trahir leurs sentiments et surtout oublier que le mouvement associatif des groupes de pression vint précisément à point nommé pour contraindre les Empires coloniaux à la décolonisation. Et les Etats affranchis doivent savoir que c'est précisément le mouvement associatif d'opinion, dans les Etats développés, qui a forcé l'autodétermination des peuples.

Alfred SAUVY cite le fait comme exemple nouveau d'une force d'opinion vraiment universelle.

A l'occasion d'un hommage posthume de l'Université de Liège à Fernand DEHOUSSE, professeur de droit international, que sa carrière internationale, universelle et européenne, a conduit de la constitution de l'ONU à San Francisco à la présidence du Conseil de l'Europe, nous avons rappelé que notre éminent collègue de conférences avait regretté que le Conseil économique et social ne se nommât point « Conseil de la Coopération internationale ». avec tout ce que le champ de la coopération embrasse de valeurs humaines, spirituelles, culturelles, humanitaires, scientifiques et autres, qu'une appellation limitée à des valeurs économiques et sociales ne suffit pas à évoquer.

Dès son premier recueil de leçons sur la nouvelle Charte des Nations-Unies publié en 1945. Fernand DEHOUSSE exprimait déjà son idée d'internationaliste socialiste de faire de l'« Ecosoc » un organe essentiel de l'organisation dont l'autorité aurait peut-être, selon lui, hâté l'établissement d'un ordre mondial aux différences de niveaux plus tolérantes et prévenu des tensions qu'il pressentait, comme la crise de la jeunesse de 1968 et la crise de l'énergie de 1973. Notre ami avait alors à l'esprit d'intégrer l'organisation internationale du travail à l'Ecosoc, conformément d'ailleurs à une certaine tendance socialiste restrictive de l'époque de n'accorder d'importance qu'au fait associatif des « partenaires sociaux », travailleurs et employeurs.

L'UNESCO a fait le supplément et dans l'excellente communication que Georges-Henri DUMONT a rédigée pour notre Forum sur les rapports des Commissions nationales de l'UNESCO avec les Associations transnationales, le Secrétaire général de la Commission nationale belge a rappelé que l'Acte constitutif de l'UNESCO souligne « qu'une paix fondée sur le seul accord économique et politique des gouvernements ne saurait entraîner l'adhésion unanime, durable et sincère des peuples et que par conséquent cette paix doit être établie sur le fondement de la solidarité intellectuelle de l'humanité ». Le programme à moyen terme de l'UNESCO se place dans cette perspective et M. BEDJAOUÏ y fait d'ailleurs référence.

Comme les idées raisonnables finissent toujours par faire leur chemin, c'est à Dakar, au Congrès organisé en janvier dernier par Albert Tévoedjrè, Directeur de l'Institut d'Etudes sociales filiales de POIT, en sa fonction de Secrétaire général de l'Association Mondiale de Prospective Sociale, que nous avons eu la satisfaction de voir confirmer la conception associative d'un ordre mondial global. Dans son compte-rendu de ce Congrès de Dakar, Pierre DROUIN, envoyé spécial du « Monde », en résumait en quelques mots le but essentiel : « réintroduire les objectifs sociaux et culturels dans les recherches sur un nouvel ordre international trop tiré jusqu'ici vers le registre économique ».

Toujours dans le même ordre d'idées, nous voudrions faire écho ici à un article

d'une grande densité de pensée et de jugement publié par le professeur Léo MOULIN sur le thème « les facteurs socio-culturels dictent la loi aux comportements économiques » (1). Le tout est déjà dit dès la première phrase : « Ce n'est pas parce qu'ils voulaient faire le commerce du vin et s'enrichir que les moines plantèrent de la vigne en Europe centrale durant tout le moyen-âge. C'est parce qu'ils avaient besoin de vin pour célébrer la messe ».

Le professeur MOULIN informera le Forum que ces moines, en l'occurrence des Bénédictins, se trouvent à l'origine de la transnationalité, et même d'une civilisation de type associatif, en un siècle qui n'avait pas encore en vue le nationalisme et le racisme des temps modernes.

L'itinéraire « de l'international au transnational » sera-t-il un retour aux sources d'une société plus ouverte et qui doit désormais s'étendre à un monde entièrement libéré ?

Robert FENAUX

(1) - Reflets et Perspectives de la vie économique - Tome XIX 1980-1.

THE ROLES OF PRIVATE FUNDING IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY



by Redmond Mullin (*)

Misunderstanding of gifts is a chronic disease of the voluntary sector, yet the giving of time or possessions is the sector's characteristic, enabling function. Voluntary organisations are distinct from all others primarily because they are sustained by such gifts; the effects and obligations entailed characterise the agencies in the field and determine what is proper behaviour for their boards, staffs and volunteers. Understanding the roles of private funding is therefore an essential task, since a failure to achieve understanding at this point necessarily warps judgement and behaviour, engendering minor or major injustice, and contradicting the sole moral justification for the existence and survival of philanthropic agencies, nationally or internationally. That is why I devote the first part of my paper to a tentative investigation of the philanthropic gift, taking this at two levels: in terms of the essential characteristics of such gifts, and of the responsibilities arising from them; and in terms of historical or pragmatic realities.

There are identifiable features of philanthropic gifts which distinguish them from other forms of giving. They cannot impose on the beneficiary any requirement for a proportionate, material return to the donor; if there is a return it must be below the

market price for the transaction. They must be freely given. They must be intended for the recipient's benefit. They necessarily presuppose a basic inequality, in terms of material resources, between donors and recipients. As a note, it should be observed that such a description can admit loans, for example, as proper philanthropic transactions. These observations point to some clear conclusions. In presenting themselves as applicants and in accepting gifts, the recipients are vulnerable because they are casting themselves as dependent and materially inferior. They also undertake responsibilities because, in receiving gifts, they accept their donors' hopes as well as their goods in trust. If the gift is properly philanthropic, being intended to benefit the recipient, the donor must be expected to have sufficient understanding and awareness to ensure the benefit may or can be achieved, and certainly to prevent the gift from doing harm. The act of giving is always potentially dangerous. Also, because it involves at least a degree of public intervention by donors through the application of their private resources, the immediate community and government itself may take a legitimate interest in what is happening. The urgency of these points intensifies when we consider voluntary funding in terms of its aims, context and ambitions. If

the service of human needs is the purpose of philanthropic giving, there is a requirement in justice that the responsibilities of donors and of voluntary service agencies should be pursued with an urgency proportionate to the needs. Whether one is considering private donors or philanthropic institutions, volunteers or paid staff within agencies, or those groups which offer them services or provide public surveillance, what is demanded by the needs (what the needy deserve) is highly qualified professional staffs and volunteers, wise far-sighted and well informed donors, apt skilled professional service bodies and the best possible intelligence resources. Fundraising is to be acknowledged as a vital and dignified function, to be conducted expertly and honestly, because it is fundraising that makes service possible and because, in quantifying the costs of service and mediating between the needy and their benefactors, nothing less than total honesty will do. Finally, all these groups and individuals must accept that there is no other justification for their presence than service to the needy, that when service fails it is time for them to go away. Such attitudes are necessary to preserve the needy from harm, humiliation and emasculating dependence. My analysis has political implications, if philanthropic gifts aim to relieve urgent needs, they imply that the state's provi-

(*) *Secretary General, Interphil.*

sions are, to some extent at least, inadequate, misdirected, insensitive, inflexible. Or other ways inept. My own argument would be that government provisions can never meet the full range of its peoples' needs, so that there will always be a role for voluntary initiatives requiring generous voluntary funding. Voluntary agencies have a potential responsiveness which cannot be matched by government, and act as a vital channel and stimulus for human kindness in society, as well as a corrective for narrow, insensitive or inadequate statutory provisions. That is by no means a universally held view, though. Except in its occasional use of volunteers. Western communism outlaws organised philanthropy. In socialist states and regions, domestic philanthropy is suspect, except perhaps where it provides for overseas aid; at best it may be regarded as an unwelcome temporary expedient, pending socialism's full flowering. There is no real neutrality for philanthropic giving, and this creates problems between states of different political or philosophical outlook, if for example there are moves to assimilate different national frameworks for philanthropy or to facilitate the transfer of philanthropic gifts between countries. At this point, I want to make a distinction between the state's toleration of philanthropy, its protection of philanthropic gifts and of donors' intentions, and its active encouragement of philanthropy through tax privileges and incentives. The three are easily confused, but they are fundamentally different. There are states which outlaw philanthropy. Although most Western countries legislate in favour of trusts of foundations, the dangers of *mortmain* and the possible abuse of privilege are well known, and have been countered from time to time through changes in the law. There is no essential quality or characteristic in the philanthropic gift which requires it should carry a tax privilege, and if incentives are provided it is because the state has chosen to favour philanthropy, in no two countries are government attitudes or regulations likely to be the same, so that problems necessarily arise when attempts are made to transfer gifts between nations.

Wherever donors or voluntary organisations are given tax privileges, their accountability and responsibility necessarily increase, because fiscal reliefs come out of the public purse. Donors and recipient agencies have mutual responsibilities and share an sensitive responsibility towards their beneficiaries, but both are also responsible and accountable to government and to the public generally. I have stated above that any philanthropic gift is of concern to the community; if a tax benefit is added, donor and community are partners in the gift.

Those are some principles, some fairly abstract characteristics and requirements of giving. They are, I believe, critical for the study and appraisal of contemporary roles

for voluntary giving on an international scale: but before applying them, I shall briefly survey some of the historical developments which have brought us where we are today. Certain things are new, but many are not. As a method for perpetuating the settlor's expressed wishes in the application of interest or capital from an endowment, trust laws were pioneered in classical times. Tax reliefs for charities had been granted to some monasteries by the sixth century AD in France. Already in 1768, the Englishman Rowland Rouse was declaring: « Charitable trusts cannot be made too public ». Yet of course there have been changes, as voluntary initiative has responded to shifting needs and provisions, and as understanding and attitudes have developed. It was only in the seventeenth century that English philanthropists began providing for welfare needs on a national scale. For a long time, outside the area of education or occasionally (as at St. Gall in nineteenth-century Switzerland) of health care, where there was ecclesiastical involvement, philanthropy was a very focal, generally parish-based activity. Indeed, since it was commonplace for one person to have as many as 2,700 more or less distant cousins living in his neighbourhood, it would often be difficult to distinguish philanthropy from the pious care of poor relations in such communities. Until relatively recently, if one excludes donations and dues paid to the churches, philanthropic giving was very much restricted to the aristocracy or upper bourgeoisie. The kind of popular giving which is seen in the United Way movement in the U.S.A. or in the mass support given to the Red Cross, UNICEF, Oxfam, Christian Aid and the like, is a recent phenomenon. Even today, in many parts of the developed world, giving is primarily associated with the social elite. International philanthropy as we conceive it is another novelty. Gifts were formerly given for the preservation and adornment of the Holy Places; substantial gifts endowed and supported the missionary activity of Spanish priests in the New World; to secure their Empire. English traders and merchants funded English institutions, on whose walls the sun has still not set. But genuinely disinterested international giving, without imperialistic or proselytising motives, rare though it may be today, has latterly emerged as an at least energetically expressed good intention.

Even in such a sketchy perspective, conservative forms and innovation are distinct features. That is the necessary pattern if responsiveness to need is the justifying dynamic of any voluntary agency, and if needs themselves and the resources to meet them are constantly changing. The negative aspect of this truth is that if a voluntary agency becomes merely self-preserving, in terms of traditions or management or staffing or funding, it has lost the sole justification for its existence. It ought to redeploy its re-

sources and services, or disband itself entirely. With that reflection, I turn to an analysis of the changes which have defined the context and directions for international philanthropy as we know it. The emergence into prominence of the third world agencies during the late fifties and early sixties was so conclusive and conspicuous an event, they may easily be taken for granted. Historically, it was the achievement of independence by the North African countries, famine in the Congo and Biafra, the impact of World Refugee Year, the wide and shocking distribution of hunger photographs, which projected Oxfam, War on Want, Save the Children Fund and other such agencies into the consciousness and consciences of people in the prosperous capitalist west. Significantly, those events coincided with developments of another kind. On 25th November 1959, the fateful headline « Four bedrooms, three children, two cars » appeared as an advertisement in the London Times. This advertisement, proclaiming the arrival of the two-car family, has been called - The battle hymn of the affluent society ». In marketing terms, it acknowledged an unprecedented increase in disposable income for the majority of the population. That shift in the distribution of wealth made it possible for the third world agencies to conduct the kind of mass appeals for funds through which they originally prospered. The vehicle for creating such new wealth was the national or multi-national corporation. Over the same period, a high proportion of corporate wealth became concentrated in a relatively small number of companies. The style of management changed, and so did the shape, quality and attitudes of company boards. Since the nineteenth century, many companies had been associated with more or less conspicuous philanthropy, almost invariably on the founder's or owner's initiative. This was the case with generous corporate donors such as Cummins, Wellcome, Levi Strauss or Volkswagen. The practice of philanthropy was generally continued, however, after the founder's death as a normal aspect of corporate practice. Finally, it was during the late fifties that the first professional fundraising companies established themselves in Europe, introducing new, tougher and not always welcome techniques for securing funds and fundraising leadership for non-profit agencies. Their impact reached beyond their direct clients, and contributed to greater aggressiveness and competitiveness as well as more skilled execution in fundraising programmes for national and international causes. Those trends from the late fifties and early sixties helped determine practice and attitudes for the decade ahead. Taking advantage of the new wealth, many agencies added sophisticated trading to their fundraising strategy. There was a proliferation of umbrella and « intermediary » bodies and of associations, as operational

demands and inter-agency relationships grew more complex. In some countries, as government observed non-profit activity more closely or critically, fiscal and regulatory measures were adjusted, often imposing tighter restrictions but sometimes strengthening the structures and improving the opportunities for voluntary action. There was increasing cooperation between statutory and voluntary sectors. This progressively threatened many voluntary agencies with a degree of dependence on or subordination to the state

restatement of the roles of voluntary organisations, and of their relations with government. They were a proper response, properly timed, to the evolutionary processes which had been taking place.

They were also, without exception, unsatisfactory one way or another, perhaps because they were issued by committees. More was happening, though. The Donee group in the U.S.A. was irritated into articulation by the Filer commission : « It is our view that a good deal of the money go-

time... when, probably from a wish to be constructive, reformers may cripple the charitable heart of this sector. If this happens, it will be because the essential dynamic of a charity has not been discerned or understood ».

Why do I find these events remarkable ? It is not because there has been no preceding literature or argument. The ethics and motivations of philanthropy have been touched on by Aristotle, Cicero, Malthus, Mill, and there has recently been a marvellous analysis of altruism as a rational re-



that would imperil their integrity. Indeed, throughout the seventies, voluntary agencies and associations could be observed behaving increasingly like the government departments and bureaucracies, the great corporations and unions, to which they should provide an alternative, an antidote, a contradiction even. In this context, certain events from the mid-seventies onwards emerge as natural and necessary. In 1975 in the U.S.A., THE Filer Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs published *Giving in America, Toward a Stronger Voluntary Sector* ; in 1976, in the U.K., the Goodman Committee, which set out « to examine the effect of charity law and practice on voluntary organisations », published its report, *Charity Law and Voluntary Organisations* ; in 1978, also in the U.K., the Wolfenden Committee published *Us* report, *The Future of Voluntary Organisations*. The Wolfenden Committee had been set up « to review the role and functions of voluntary organisations in the United Kingdom over the next twenty-five years ». All three investigations were privately sponsored, but were officially noted by government. Indeed the Wolfenden report was followed up by a *Consultative Document* issued from the Home Office. What was happening ? Certainly these reports were an acknowledgement of the requirement for some

ing to these established institutions (of higher education, hospitals, the arts and culture) could best be funded with public dollars, leaving private dollars free to go to the public issues and the minority constituencies and groups who have no power in the society and cannot in fact get public money » (Pablo Eisenberg, Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, speaking at the Capitol, December 2, 1975). Concerned at the frequent misdirection of international aid operations, the International Disaster Institute began publishing evidence of the harm, political manipulation and exacerbation of misery that were commonly the outcome of benevolently given, unscientifically deployed relief to the third world or to other areas of crisis. In the same year that John Mason published his reappraisal of the roles and responsibilities of trustees (*Trustees and the Future of Foundations*, U.S.A., 1977), Jorgen Lisner's *The Politics of Altruism* appeared in Geneva. He wrote « ... helping people is a political art, just as politics is a way of helping people. To bring out this fact, it is necessary to demythologise organised altruism as well as to rehabilitate the positive meaning of politics ». Just recently my own *Present Aims, on the corruption of philanthropy* (U.K., 1980) has been published, as an attempt to define certain fundamental principles for philanthropy, because « this is a

quirement on action on Thomas Nagel's *The Possibility of Altruism* (Princeton, 1970). The religious literature on the duties of giving is ancient and full ; during the last thirty years there has been a vivid resurgence of discussion on the practice of Christian Stewardship. The concept of the deserving and undeserving poor, which may be seen as a device for regulating and rationalising philanthropy, had one of its many vogues during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and is current today. The duties and responsibilities of trustees and boards, and the need to prevent and remedy abuses, have been common themes for just as long. There is nothing new in the discussion itself : it is the subject matter of the discussion that is different.

The critical themes being analysed concern the distinctive, differentiating features of philanthropic agencies and transactions. Rather than considering the moral or religious, the legal or historical issues, the focus has shifted to the peculiar, secular dynamic and role of philanthropy. What are the features of the voluntary body or the philanthropic gift which justify them and which should determine attitudes and behaviour in relation to them ? In what way is philanthropic activity essentially distinct from commercial or statutory activity ? What are the conditions re-

quired for philanthropy to survive and flourish?

One necessary conclusion is that the voluntary nature of the finding is itself a crucial determining factor. If philanthropic agencies are to have the freedom and incentive to challenge, contradict or offer alternatives to governmental provisions and policies, to innovate, to respond to need with constructive sensitivity, they cannot cast themselves actually or potentially as government's dependents. This makes the voluntary donor's role critical, and

force ». Our 1979 Vienna conference on Information Resources for the Non-Profit Sector demonstrated the increasing availability of services to help donors make more informed and purposeful decisions in relation to grants and to grant-making policies. These are real and positive trends involving both philanthropic agencies and corporations, and they signal growing awareness of district roles and responsibilities for voluntary action. So some of the signs are cheering. There are companies striving to improve the qu-

funding, of its desirable choices between established or emergent and minority needs, of its deep nature. However, these are only signs, and the conspicuous patterns are still the old ones. Most corporate giving, domestically or internationally, to welfare or the arts, is conservative and peer-hugging. The foundations, for the most part, still obdurately resist external influence and pressure, as well as exposure to facts, persevering in their secretive, incomprehensible and uncomprehending ways. There is still such



Photo : WFP/FAO by T. Fincher.

even more dangerous, because on might say that every philanthropic gift is a vote for revolution. That is why the recent debate has given so much attention to the forces influencing trustees decisions, the proper profile for non-profit boards, more accurate and sensitive targeting for voluntary funding, and information and post-appraisal procedures as pre-requisites for responsible giving.

There are very practical implications. This can be illustrated from part of Interphil's (**) work over the past two years. Our Geneva conference on international corporate philanthropy, in October 1978, concluded that, while there was urgent need to « rationalise » philanthropy, there was a « dire need for better and more documentation, reliable data and statistical material » to make this possible. What participants implied, and what can be seen independently in many companies today, is growing concern about the roles and opportunities for corporate funding in the field. This is taken up again in a recent book, *International Business Philanthropy*, edited by Richard Eells (U.S.A., 1979), in which a Brazilian Bishop, speaking of third world relief, declares : « We do not need Paternalistic redemption. We need conditions so that those who are now abandoned may free themselves from their own underdevelopment with their own united

ality of their philanthropy, not merely to enhance image or internal communications, but also because they want to make a positive contribution to the world's welfare. It is as though they have entered a third age of maturity, having long ago lost their philanthropic founder and having sustained his benevolence almost unconsciously they have suddenly embraced corporate altruism because they see it as valuable in itself rather than because it is a quaint and self-flattering custom. More and more frequently, institutional donors are arranging contacts with each other, and even with their petitioners, because they recognise the need for mutual exchange, challenge and support. A few have invested in such controversial services as the International Disaster Institute in order to improve and appraise their programmes for international giving. The seven principal aid agencies, in New York, early in February 1980, inspired by the International Institute for Environment and Development, signed a declaration that they would conserve the natural resources of the third world, acknowledging that formerly many of their programmes had caused grave, long-term harm. There is a faltering but increasingly sure search for improvement, which owes much to the fundamental questioning that has been going on concerning the roles of voluntary

arrogance in the delivery of service and of funds in the voluntary sector the presumption must be that the act is deemed intrinsically excellent, regardless of its effects. Most dangerously, perhaps, there is a still broadcast failure to comprehend the impact and entail of funding. Amongst international agencies, and at home in the U.K., we have observed dismayed how organisations which have become habituated to dependence on governmental funds lose their responsiveness to need at the same time their capability of securing voluntary funds atrophies, if it was not aborted in the womb. The healthy curtailment of governmental funding then evokes hysterical inaction, bawling protest, and only from the heartiest a realisation that even amongst international agencies it is the existence of strong national voluntary fundraising networks that secures the humility and responsiveness of the agency and consequently justifies its continuing existence. *

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(**) *Interphil: the International Standing Conference on Philanthropy. For more information, or for its recent publications Corporate Philanthropy (£2.00). Information Resources for the Non-profit Sector (£5.00), Plaidoyer pour la Culture (£2.00), contact the Secretariat at 48 Pembury Road, Tonbridge, Kent TN9 2JD, England*

Problems hindering action of international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs)

Identity and participation

The Forum had its origins in the general review Symposium which the UAI organized in Geneva in 1976 on the theme « The future of transnational associations from the standpoint of a new world order ». The Acts of the Symposium, rich in facts and ideas, are essential background to the Forum. This is especially the case with Appendix 4 which takes the form of a highly instructive list of 34 problems considered as hindrances to the associative phenomenon and to the action of INGOs. The list is reprinted here as a contribution to the Forum and for the attention of participants. The French version was published in our last review.

1. INGO political ineffectiveness

Problem : INGOs (such as the United Nations) and national governments are political institutions and an INGO can only be politically effective by relating to such bodies politically. The frustrations that many INGOs experience arise, at least in part, from a failure to think and act politically and to acknowledge that the purpose of such relationships is to exchange influence. This problem is aggravated by INGO indifference to any governmental assessment of an INGO in terms of the importance of the political constituency it represents.

Remark : Most INGOs claim to be non-political organizations, in the sense that there is a basic distinction between the organization of a political party and an organization representing the particular interests of its members - vocational, religious, etc. The reality of the situation is that governmental delegates assess the potential value of an INGO primarily in terms of the political power of the constituency it represents. INGOs controlled by particular national or cultural interests may be rejected for this reason. Furthermore, most expertise, however technical, is now held to have cultural overtones. Even INGOs concerned with palaeontology or Sanskrit literature, for example, are expected to align themselves with ma-

jority views of the INGO community on the current major issues of peace, human rights, etc.

But what is political impact in this context ? Does it mean the ability to ensure that the wording of an intergovernmental resolution is changed or that a new programme is undertaken within an intergovernmental agency ? What is the fate of most such resolutions? (One study showed that only 3 % of intergovernmental resolutions resulted in new action). To the extent that many INGOs are working in areas not yet recognized as significant by INGOs or governments, they may be preparing the way for political impact which will be legitimated (possibly years later) by their work (e.g. the UN discovery of the environment issues in 1972).

It is ironic that such arguments concerning political impact are made by political scientists, often within the framework of some INGO or one of its national members. It is equally ironic that remarks by government delegates on political impact are made by individuals who themselves are often members of national professional or technical associations linked to international bodies.

2. Lack of INGO identity

Problem : INGOs do not conceive of themselves as a well-defined group of organizations with common concerns and consequently have little basis for collective action.

Remark : There is no universally accepted description for organizations which are termed « INGO » in this paper. « NGO » is a term applied by the UN-related bodies in connection with their consultative status relationship, but not necessarily in connection with contractual relationships. « INGO » is a term favoured by some scholars. The INGOs, and especially their membership, seldom conceive of themselves as INGOs, but rather as scientific associations, trade unions, youth organizations, etc. The INGO sense of identity, such as it is, is therefore shared only amongst a small elite concerned with the problems or potential of such bodies in general and who are obliged to use the unsatisfactory description to link perceptions about a wide variety of organizations which do not generally perceive themselves as having common concerns.

3. INGO operational ineffectiveness

Problem : Evaluation of INGOs according to some criteria leads to an assessment of ineffectiveness which therefore justifies any proposed use of alternative organizational channels.

Remark : Assessment of INGO effectiveness is frequently based on the size of the budget, the number or qualifications of paid staff, the number of members, etc. Such assessments ignore a characteristic of INGO operations, namely that a) the operating costs may be directly absorbed by national members (e.g. when the INGO secretariat is handled by a national INGO), b) much of the work may be done by people working voluntarily (who may be both skilled and highly influential) and c) the members may be significant not in terms of their numbers but rather in terms of the (many) influential positions they occupy or their collective expertise in some specialized domain.

A frequent error is to compare an INGO budget with that of some other organization operating with generous overheads, and a large support staff on an international payscale. This compares potential, but not actual ability to focus effectively on a problem. Another error is to generalize about INGOs without examining INGOs with clearcut operations as distinct from those with correspondence secretariats only.

An INGO's effectiveness, whatever the quantitative conclusions, may be primarily determined by its critical relationship to other bodies in a network. « Insignificant » organizations may be very important communication centres in a network. The notion of effectiveness is a very Western managerial concept of questionable relevance to some organizations concerned with relations between people or exchange of experience. The relation between the effectiveness of an organization and its right to exist is surely de-

terminated by its ability to continue to attract members and not by some externally imposed criteria.

4. IGO divisive response to INGO action

Problem : The major formal link between the main IGOs and INGOs is through the consultative status relationship. This is specific to each IGO which encourages the formation of standing conferences and associated committees for those INGOs linked to it in this way and discourages links between « its » group of INGOs and the groups linked to other IGOs - despite the fact that a) many INGOs are linked to more than one IGO and b) the matters discussed by one such INGO group and its committees may also be discussed by another (reflecting the overlap in IGO programme areas). The INGO community is thus fragmented by the divisive posture of IGOs with a consultative relationship, even though the majority of such bodies are Specialized Agencies of the UN system.

Remark : A special feature of this problem is that its continued existence is ensured by a) the status tokens accorded by the IGOs to the individuals with formal positions in such INGO groups, b) the services supplied to the INGO grouping, which effectively prevent excessive criticism of the IGO from such groupings, and c) the efforts by IGO secretariat personnel to maintain the fiction of some 25 years standing that supportive resolutions by the INGO grouping will accomplish more than any critical action. The irony of the situation is that the IGOs do not even formally recognize the existence of such INGO groupings and only relate to them through their office-holders. Clearly formal recognition of such INGO groupings would imply the existence of a well-formed international group which would pose questions of principle which it is more convenient for IGOs to avoid (whilst at the same time implying that INGOs are ineffective because they do not form viable inter-INGO confederations).

5. Lack of co-ordination between INGOs

Problem : Irrespective of whether INGOs duplicate each others' activity (see point 6), INGOs with complementary programmes, occupations, common positions, or common operational problems have considerable difficulty in linking together in some co-ordinated activity of other than a token nature. The absence of powerful inter-INGO federations with a common position considerably weakens their ability to act under certain circumstances and makes it easy to out-maneuver their separate actions and difficult to support their common position.

Remark : This condition is however also characteristic of IGOs and particularly the Agencies of the UN system and is in fact a general problem of our times. It is necessary to know why it should be expected that INGOs should group together in this way? In whose interest are such groupings at a time when there is pressure for functional and regional decentralization? More seriously, it is questionable whether the organizational models for such confederations are adequate to the complexity of the pressures which they are expected to bring into focus and reconcile.

6. Duplication of INGO activity

Problem : In a significant number of cases, more than one INGO may be concerned with the same subject or problem area, or may have membership links with the same range of organizations, or may solicit funds from the same range of bodies. Such duplication may be accompanied by a total lack of co-ordination between the INGOs in question (see point 5). This situation may be considered a waste of resources calling for rationalization and mergers.

Remark : There are many reasons for such apparent duplication, including ideological and political differences (e.g. INGO trade unions), methodological differences (e.g. INGOs corresponding to different schools of psychology and psychoanalysis), geographical location (e.g. when the INGOs are effectively regionally oriented and based), historical circumstances, personality differences, etc. Again, however, this condition is characteristic of all organizations at this time. (It is reputed that there are over 30 bodies within the



UN family responsible for inter-Agency co-ordination). Thus, although duplication may be a criticism of organization in general, it is not specific to INGOs. In addition, research on research and innovation has shown that duplication is in fact beneficial in some instances.

7. Establishment-orientation of INGOs

Problem : The well-established INGOs tend to « freeze out » people with new ideas, motivations and organizational goals. Some INGOs may therefore be assessed as not representing the changing interests of the constituency they claim to represent.

Remark : This reflects a general problem of estrangement from nearly all existing institutional forms, particularly among young people.

8. Proliferation of INGOs

Problem : The number of INGOs and INGO-like bodies is increasing rapidly. This increase is perceived by some to be an unnecessary proliferation and a fragmentation of activity which could better be focused through a limited number of existing bodies. The number of such bodies makes it difficult for anyone to quickly grasp their nature and potential and therefore constitutes a discouragement to some forms of participation.

Remark : The increase in the number of bodies is a reality which corresponds to a felt need on the part of the members which associate in that way - even when they deliberately choose to duplicate some existing body for political, economic, conceptual or other reasons. It is difficult to imagine some legislation or regulation to reduce the number of INGOs and the society in which it could be effectively implemented. It is strange that it is acceptable to recognize the existence of 4,000 million individuals, but we are uncomfortable if the number of organizations representing them exceeds a few hundred.

9. Incompatibility of functionally equivalent INGO members

Problem : In the case of some INGOs working across different social systems, the functional equivalents of national organizations may have different relationships to governments particularly with regard to the degree of governmental control, funding, and staffing. National sections in different countries may perform ranges of functions that only partially overlap such that the non-overlapping features tend to result in suspicion and incompatibilities which probably lead some governments to hesitate in facilitating interactions between their national organizations and the equivalent INGOs. In particular, in some non-Western cultures there may be difficulty in locating organizational forms natural to that culture which could relate to a given INGO. There may be resentment of any imposition of a new Western style organization, and a lack of any socio-anthropological skill to match very different styles of organization, or to create or adapt an INGO appropriate to them.

10. Lack of awareness of inter-organizational linkages

Problem : Within an INGO whether the secretariat or the membership, there may be little general awareness of the INGOs, or IGOs, to which the organization is linked. Responsibility for such linkages may be limited to one person who may well treat such linkages as a private domain especially when the number of such linkages makes the overall situation somewhat difficult to grasp.

11. Lack of identity of INGO network

Problem : INGOs individually, or in small groups with closely related concerns, tend to conceive of themselves as operating in an international vacuum. They are consequently surprised to find at some stage that there are other organizations with similar programmes or common problems, or whose programmes are in some way affected by their own. There is only a vague sense of identity with an « international community » and little general understanding of the elements and linkages constituting the inter-organizational network on which that sense of community is based.

12. Lack of national awareness of international linkages to INGOs

Problem : Amongst the membership of a national NGO which is a member of an INGO there tends to be little awareness of the INGO activity, particularly when the NGO is a member of more than one INGO. Within the national NGO, responsibility for such linkages may be limited to one person, so that there will be little awareness of its significance. There is even a tendency for some national-level leaders to monopolize such contacts, or to fail to relate international co-operation to the activities and problems of rank and file members.

13. Weakness of membership link to INGOs

Problem : It may be difficult for the INGO secretariat to stimulate its members to more than token interest in its programmes, particularly when these are internationally oriented, and especially when communications pass via a regional secretariat of the INGO. It is therefore also difficult to allocate significant resources to international activity.

14. INGO naivety

Problem : INGO representation and activity is occasionally assessed as naive because of the lack of sophistication or qualification of those involved. Typically this assessment is made in the light of INGO representation to delegates at intergovernmental meetings or to staff members of IGO secretariats. It contributes to the negative image of INGOs in general (see point 3) and is reinforced by it, even in cases where there is no objective basis for any such assessment. It is particularly unfortunate when powerful INGOs enter into relationships with intergovernmental agencies (under category A or I consultative status) in which it is of benefit to them to label other INGOs as naive in order to reinforce their own position.

Remark : 1. It is only too easy to accuse a body of naivety when it seeks with inadequate personnel and resources to defend some subtle human value ignored by some well-supported agencies pursuing a politically non-controversial programme. Concern with peace and disarmament in the midst of an arms race is surely naive. Concern with the protection of some species threatened by industrial development is also surely naive. As is concern with the rights of a minority group neglected by a democratic majority. The creation of an International Astronautical Federation in 1950 could only be considered naive by the majority of the academic and intergovernmental community, as must be the recent concern expressed within the International Astronomical Union that attempts to send radio messages to distant planetary systems might attract unwelcome (rather than welcome) attention. 2. The irony of the assessment of INGOs as naive is that more often than not it is a reflection on the assessor rather than the assessed. When an IGO representative complains that the INGOs that make contact with him (or come to his meetings) are naive, he may even be correct. Some intergovernmental agencies have often set up such an unfruitful environment for contact with INGOs that many INGOs and their representatives avoid such contact because there are more effective forms of action. Those that do not either have special introductions (and are therefore labelled « effective » or may be in the process of learning what a waste of time such contacts can be. (The latter group may perhaps be legitimately labelled as naive, although the assessment is about as useful as labelling a high school student as naive before he has graduated).

15. Inadequate INGO response to IGO preoccupations

Problem : INGOs are frequently perceived as unenthusiastic in response to IGO calls for action on some new issue and as such are viewed as less than satisfactory partners. Associated with this is the view that INGOs have been slow in adapting themselves to the many changes in the membership, attitudes and practices of IGOs such as the UN.

Remark : Many of the most important INGOs were established long before the UN (or even the League of Nations) with aims and objectives of their own, not all of which have yet been accepted by the UN. Many have had a more universal membership than the UN in various stages of its development. Whilst they are prepared to pursue objectives in partnership with the UN, when these objectives are shared, they are quite prepared to pursue others on their own until IGOs come to recognize their validity.

16. Locating fund sources for INGOs

Problem : INGOs should be able to use an information system to locate individuals, foundations and governmental programmes interested in making funds available to INGOs in specific programme areas rather than depend on chance contact as at present. Similarly the information systems should permit the INGOs to be located by such bodies. The time taken for communication to be established should be reduced to a matter of days or, in the case of natural disaster, to hours.

17. Locating channels for distribution of INGO programme funds

Problem : Similarly, INGOs should be able to use an information system to locate the most appropriate international and national bodies through which to make available funds for a specific programme. As above, in the case of natural disaster, the time for communication to be established should be reduced to hours.

18. INGO Fund distribution

Problem : INGOs should be able to overcome the difficulty whereby funds are voted every two or more years for programmes which may become irrelevant during that period in comparison with the need for new programmes adapted to newly detected problems in the INGO's domain. Flexible fund allocation and distribution techniques developed from the programme planning and budgeting system (PPBS) should permit rapid and continuous modification and funding of programmes in response to new problems as they evolve.

19. Obstacles to INGO fund transfers

Problem : INGOs should be able to reduce the current crude and expensive exchange of correspondence which occurs before a potential member or supporter transfers funds for dues or in support of a particular programme. Each action of the INGO reported through the information system should result in automatic fund transfers from supporters to the INGO's account (and from there to programme accounts). It is to be remarked that despite the controversy, multinational enterprises are able to make such transfers with ease for profit-making ends, although such facilities are lacking for organizations with social or scientific aims.

20. Absence of INGO policy in regional IGOs

Problem : Regional IGOs, particularly for the developing countries, tend not to recognize INGOs (whether regional or not) and have no policy to associate them in any programme activity or facilitate regional INGO activity. This reinforces the communication gap between IGOs and INGOs.

21. Non-facilitative policy of IGO secretariats

Problem : The major IGOs have specific mandates which tend to de-emphasize any need to relate to other organizations, whether IGO or INGO, having related programme concerns. As a result, little attention, if any, is given by them to the importance of improving the inter-organizational structure focussing on a network of related problems. Where outside contacts are made by the IGO, they are made because a project can best be completed by a specific INGO, for example. The possibility that by facilitating the development and operation on the INGO network as a whole it might not even be necessary for the IGO to initiate many of the specific projects, is not considered.

Remark : It is of course a characteristic of all organizations to wish to undertake projects for which they can obtain immediate credit, whatever tasks appear necessary. At the present time there is insufficient consensus within IGOs for any policy change to remedy this. This applies particularly to the relations between bodies within the United Nations system, whether :

- within different divisions of a particular secretariat (e.g. Office of Public Information or NGO Liaison Section) ;
- between bodies reporting to the UN General Assembly (e.g. EC-OSOC and UNDP) ;
- between bodies reporting to different plenary bodies, despite ECOSOC's mandate to review such relationships (e.g. FAO and UNESCO).

22. Absence of national NGOs in some countries

Problem : Many of the newly independent countries are naturally characterized by a poorly developed organizational infra-structure. Priority is given to development of government agencies and productive enterprises. The creation of non-governmental, non-profit bodies therefore poses a special problem, both as a distraction and a drain on scarce resources, and as a possible focus for dissent threatening the stability of the government. Such bodies are therefore deliberately created by government for political ends or, if independent of government, are viewed with suspicion if they are permitted to exist at all. This situation makes it difficult for non-governmental representatives of the country to relate to INGOs.

23. Diversity of INGO organizational forms and interests

Problem : INGOs do not conform to a limited range of organizational models. They are in fact characterized by a wide variety of forms. This reduces ability to understand them and consequently reduces their credibility. Furthermore the fact that the interests of INGOs do not always correspond to the priorities currently in fashion in the major intergovernmental agencies is considered to be an indication of their irrelevance.

Remark : With regard to the form, why is it assumed that there should not be a wide variety of organizational forms ? Is it not important to seek innovation of organizational forms ? With regard to areas of interest, who is to say that a seemingly irrelevant INGO to-

day should not be relevant tomorrow. (The best example is the existence of environmental INGOs several decades before the UN Stockholm conference on the human environment in 1972).

24. Supposed similarity of INGOs to multinational corporations

Problem : There is still considerable confusion within the international community concerning the range of organizations embodying the negative characteristics associated with « multinational corporations », now called « transnational corporations » by the UN to help clarify the matter. For those individuals or societies unfamiliar with INGOs, they are often considered as being identical to multinationals or as having similar characteristics. This confusion is reinforced by the lack of development of adequate distinctions in some other languages (including French, for example). Clearly in many countries this confusion, and the emphasis given to the negative impact of multinationals, constitute a considerable barrier to the development of participation in INGO activity.

Remark : The situation is further confused by the fact that both **types** of organization are « international » and « non-governmental ». The UN Charter does not distinguish under Article 71. governing its relationship to « NGOs », between profit-making and non-profit-making and may be forced to relate to multinationals under the procedures developed for INGOs. Further confusion is generated by the class of INGOs which are international trade and manufacturing associations. Clearly this category is closely related in operation to multinationals and to cartels, although in form it may be an entirely legitimate non-profit association (since only its members are specifically profit-oriented).

25. Non-universality and non-representativity of INGOs

Problem : Many non-governmental organizations are considered to be unrepresentative, namely when all the member countries and regions of the UN are not represented in them. As such they are not considered adequate vehicles for the formulation of impartial policy oriented to the interests of those most in need. *Remark :* As noted earlier, many INGOs have had a more universal membership than IGOs in the various stages of their development (not to mention Switzerland's continuing non-membership of the UN). More important, it is vital to make some distinctions here.

- Firstly, African, European, Asian and other such *regional* organizations by definition do not have representatives from other regions, is it useful to question the right to exist of such bodies or the value of their activity ? The fact that there are more such bodies in Europe is a reality resulting from the relative degree of economic and social development of Europe (and may in fact be of benefit to all).
- Secondly, there is a *functional* distinction. Is it realistic to expect that the African and Latin American continents should be well represented in the International Association for Arctic Agriculture ?
- Thirdly, there is a distinction linked directly to the presence or absence of national counterparts in some countries due to the relative degree of economic and social development. Is it realistic to expect the Comores to be represented in the International Association for the Computer-assisted Study of Ancient Languages ?
- Fourthly, there is the non-representativity forced upon organizations by the problems of communication and transport between distant points on the surface of the planet. Is it reasonable for a national body to allocate funds (possibly equal to or in excess of its own annual budget) to the cost of transporting its representatives to the distant meetings of an international body ? - and this problem arises whether the meeting is in a developing country or in Europe, and whether the national body is based on a developed economy or not. At a time when travel costs are increasing rapidly and subsidies are increasingly hard to obtain, it is therefore natural that the viability of regional bodies may in many cases be greater than that of multi-continent organizations - to say nothing of the effect of increasing postage costs and the 8 week or more delivery time for inter-continental surface mail.

An argument which ignores these problems, particularly when nothing is done to alleviate their effects by direct or indirect subsidy, cannot be taken very seriously.

26. Western-based INGO secretariats

Problem: Statistics on the location of INGO headquarters show that a high proportion are located in Europe and North America. Because of the political significance attached to the geographical location of INGO offices, this leads to criticism that INGOs are primarily West-oriented, partisan, and therefore suspect.

Remark: This condition is also characteristic of IGOs. It is in fact linked to the relative degree of development of the different continents and to the associated problems and costs of communication and transport between them. It should never be forgotten that the travel costs and times between many developing countries and Europe are in fact less than those between neighbouring developing countries.

The unsatisfactory asymmetry is in fact a consequence of the development problem with which many of the INGOs are concerned. It is also linked to the considerable legal problems of establishing such organizations in non-Western countries. Nor should it be forgotten that such asymmetry is reflected at the national or provincial levels, whether in developed or developing countries. In both cases the activity of national governmental or non-governmental organizations is usually concentrated in the relatively developed capital city and only to a significantly lesser degree in the relatively undeveloped regional centres.

27. INGO use of Western-based organizational models

Problem: Most INGOs are organized in terms of what can be termed a Western concept of organization. Such organizations, wherever they are based, then appear to be transplants which are not natural or meaningful in non-Western societies. As such they are easily suspect and subject to criticism, thus deterring full contact with them.

Remark: Agreed it would be valuable to make use of non-Western models of organization at the transnational level. The problem is that such models have not yet been sufficiently developed. Even regional organizations in African, Asian and Arab countries tend to be elaborations of the Western model rather than alternative models.

It is to be noted that national governmental agencies in developing countries, for example, are largely based on Western models, for lack of anything better. It is questionable whether the organizational concept used in Eastern socialist countries is sufficiently distinct from the Western model to escape such criticism. (To put matters in perspective, it is useful to look at the equivalent technological problem. The design of airplanes is governed by principles elaborated in developed countries. Whilst it would be delightful to travel in an intercontinental airplane designed in a developing country, there are none. Is this to mean that those designed in developed countries should not be used in developing countries?).

28. Treatment of INGOs as an administrative problem

Problem: For some intergovernmental agencies, the number of INGOs which are in some way engaged in activities relevant to their own programmes constitutes an administrative, or even political, problem. As such, efforts are made to limit contact with them in order to simplify the already difficult tasks of operating the agency. Clearly this determines the attitude of IGO secretariat personnel and delegates and the content of the policy recommendations and documents that they generate for national governments. It restricts the number of linkages between IGOs and INGOs and prevents IGOs and governments from recognizing the potential of the INGO network and the manner in which its activities can be facilitated and the consequent benefits for governmental programmes.

Remark: The inability of such agencies to recognize that INGOs are first and foremost a social phenomenon and only incidentally an administrative problem is an indication of the ability of such agencies to comprehend the nature of the international community within which they attempt to function (e.g. the inability of UNESCO to

recognize the usefulness of social studies of national and international INGOs - after 30 years of consultative relationship with them through a designated administrative unit).

29. Inadequate facilities for INGOs

Problem: Most INGOs require the same basic administrative services and facilities, but because of their restricted budgets, they are forced to use minimum facilities, which are often inadequate and insufficient. Because of great sensitivity to their independence and autonomy of their programme, they are reluctant to pool services and facilities in order to increase the efficiency of their administrative operations. This is partly due to an inability to distinguish between the objective of the organization and the facilities and professional skills required to achieve them. Whether in capital cities of developing or developed countries, the offices of international non-governmental organizations are usually scattered so that face-to-face contact between organization staff members is infrequent. Organizations are often poorly housed and equipped. A « critical mass » is not built up.

30. Inadequate statistical data on INGOs

Problem: No attempt has been made, or formally recommended, to collect statistical data on INGOs and their members. Although data is collected on individuals (via the census), commercial bodies, and each nation, none is collected on the bodies through which individuals express themselves or via which their views are molded. As a consequence, attention is switched to socio-economic considerations and away from the variety of concerns represented by INGOs and their members.

Remark: This is particularly evident in the statistical data published in the various yearbooks of the UN system. Typically the ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics has no details about trade unions, despite the amount of aggregated data on employees. The data on INGOs published in the Yearbook of International Organizations does not extend beyond INGOs as such in order to show the amount of national organization from which such international activity emerges. The absence of such data prevents its consideration as part of any battery of social indicators, given that it may be argued that the degree of organization of a society is an important measure of social development.

31. Social recognition of INGOs

Problem: The nature and existence of INGOs is poorly understood as a phenomenon, if at all, despite their number and the wide variety of their activities. Alternatively, and with the connivance of the implicated INGOs, certain types of INGO receive special treatment (e.g. trade unions, scientific organizations, etc.) as being « more important ».

Remark: INGOs collectively do not consider this problem to be important, preferring to publicize themselves directly and individually to their potential contacts. IGOs, where they are concerned with international understanding and comprehension of the international system (e.g. UNESCO, or UN Office of Public Information) devote their resources to publicizing the IGO system to which they are linked. This policy is reflected in the documents they produce. For it is difficult, via the IGO system, to gain knowledge of the existence or activities of the INGO system. To the extent that IGO materials are a basis for academic study, education, and public affairs programmes, attention is thus effectively diverted away from INGOs. This is even the case with the well-developed INGO network of United Nations Associations, which views the international system as composed of UN IGOs plus UNAs.

32. National legal status of INGOs

Problem: The establishment of an INGO secretariat and associated staff, or the holding of a conference, or the organization of a (field-level) programme, or the maintenance of membership ties in a particular country, are not governed and protected by national legislation recognizing the special character of INGOs (the only exception being Belgium). The INGO is obliged to register itself as a national organization of that country or a « foreign » association, if it

is permitted to establish itself at all. Many obstacles are thus created to INGO activity, particularly in the Eastern bloc and developing countries. This is a major obstacle to (a) increasing the representativeness of INGO membership and to (b) ensuring that more INGOs have their headquarters or secretariats outside the North-west group of countries whose legislation is somewhat more open to association activity.

Remark : An interesting case in point is that of Kenya following the establishment of UNEP in Nairobi. Considerable difficulties were experienced by environmental INGOs wishing to establish offices or headquarters there - even the NGO Environmental Liaison Board which had the full support of UNEP. It is also interesting to note how carefully trade unions dissociate themselves from other INGOs on this point because their « freedom of association » is the concern of a special ILO committee.

33. Status of INGO personnel

Problem : No convention or other arrangement exists to protect the status of INGO personnel (except in Belgium). This means that those who work for INGOs must be prepared to face bureaucratic



obstacles of every kind (a) in attempting to work in the headquarters offices, (b) in field-level work, (c) in travel on INGO business. In addition, social security provisions are such that INGO employees may be unable to ensure continuity of social security benefits and pension rights on return to their country of origin or when they move to some third country. Payment of pension or life insurance may be blocked by currency regulations. Clearly this ensures that only nationals of the secretariat country can afford to spend career time with an INGO, or else people who are prepared to take the risk of forgoing such benefits. As a consequence this may have considerable implications for the INGOs ability to attract qualified personnel and guarantee their job security.

Remark : The significance of this problem becomes evident for the work of INGOs when the state of INGO personnel rights and privileges and immunities is considered. Such privileges are held to be essential in order to maintain an adequate international staff. They cover items such as : travel documents, residential requirements, tax exemption, in addition to social security and pension rights. In addition to generous fringe benefits, INGO personnel also receive salaries considerably in excess of local salaries to compensate them for the inconvenience for having to work away from their country of origin.

34. International legal status of INGOs

Problem : INGOs have no legal status within the framework of international law. They are therefore not recognized as having any international « existence » in a legal sense, with the consequence that any governmental or scholarly attention which depends on

such recognition is absent. The absence of such legislation ensures that INGOs are unprotected (as « outlaws ») and do not operate within anything but a self-imposed code of responsibilities. Their activities are not aided by facilitative arrangements, as is the case with the international activities of commercial enterprises. The absence of such legislation deprives national governments of any stimulus to generate national legislation to accommodate INGOs based in a particular country (see above). Since they are not recognized internationally, some countries view with great suspicion the participation of their nationals or national groups as members of such bodies. There is also suspicion concerning the (field-level) programmes of such INGOs in a particular country, which may be construed as interference in internal affairs or as a cover for politically subversive activity.

Remark : This question was first studied in detail by a Commission on the Legal Status of International Associations of the Institute of International Law in 1910. The Commission's report was presented by N. Politis at its Brussels, 50th anniversary, session in 1923. The text of a draft convention on the legal status of international associations was approved unanimously at that session and revised at a 1950 session. (1)

Another early important step taken by The Hague Conference on Private International Law resulted in the adoption in 1956 of a Convention concerning the legal recognition of societies, associations and foreign foundations. This has only been ratified by five of the Conference Member States. In addition it only covers the recognition not the activity of such bodies.

The Union of International Associations, after consultation with appropriate experts, submitted to the Director General of Unesco in May 1959 a text for a « Draft Convention aiming at facilitating the work of International Non-governmental Organizations ». This initiative only resulted in some changes to customs regulations governing the movement of INGO goods, primarily publications and international conference materials.

Some studies have since been undertaken by FAO resulting in an investigation in 1969 by the Council of Europe with a view to the preparation of an European Convention. This initiative appears to have been abandoned.

Recent parallel events include work within the European Community to formulate legislation for a « European (profit making) corporation ». The Committee on Trade Union Rights of the International Labour Conference (1970) identified a number of rights. The ILO Governing Body instructed the Director General to « undertake further comprehensive studies and to prepare reports on law and practice » in relation to trade unions.

(1) See: « Draft convention relating to the legal position of international associations ». In : The Open Society of the Future, Brussels, Union of International Associations, 1973, pp. 139-147.
The text of the Convention is also published as an annex to the Yearbook of International Organizations.



On sait Que le Forum mondial des associations « internationales » de 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 representivity. 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.

The International Council of Women Le Conseil international des Femmes

Réponse au questionnaire de l'U.A.I.

1. Le fait associatif

a) Comment estimez-vous l'importance du fait associatif et le rôle des OING dans la société des peuples et des groupements humains ?

Le fait associatif paraît au C.I.F. l'une des conditions de l'existence et du fonctionnement de la démocratie, l'une de ses caractéristiques. Le C.I.F. estimant que la démocratie est le meilleur régime politique, elle voit dans les ONG une nécessité socio-politique et se réjouit de l'extension du fait associatif qui révèle une prise de conscience des citoyens de l'intérêt de leur participation à la vie civique de leur pays.

La transnationalité du fait associatif lui semble tout aussi importante pour le progrès de l'état politique et social du monde.

b) Vous semble-t-il que la personnalité et l'action associatives requièrent une image de marque distinguant et accréditant les OING ?

L'extension du phénomène associatif d'une part; d'autre part la conscience qu'en prend peu à peu l'opinion publique et certains Etats (« Démocratie Française - de M. Giscard d'Estaing » ; les résultats obtenus par certaines ONG nationales et OING, donnent à ce phénomène une image de marque constamment améliorée - mais sans que, pour autant, la plupart aient pris conscience de l'ampleur du phénomène (les termes ONG et OING demeurent encore inconnus de la foule) et de ses conséquences.

Quels sont selon vous les attitudes et les moyens propres à imposer les OING à la considération et au respect : des Etats, de l'organisation intergouvernementale, de l'opinion publique ?

Les Etats, les OIG, l'opinion publique respectent les ONG et OING dans la mesure où leur efficacité deviendra plus évidente qu'elle soit contestataire ou complémentaire à l'action publique, qu'elle contribuera au progrès politique, social, spirituel, culturel, comblera des lacunes, redressera des torts, signalera des excès de pouvoir, etc.

1. Les libertés associatives

a) Quelles sont les libertés que votre association estime essentielles à son existence, à son objet, à ses activités ?

Le C.I.F. estime indispensables : le droit d'association et le droit d'association transnationale ; la liberté des opinions, et de l'expression ; du choix des collaborateurs (nationaux et non nationaux) ; la liberté de communication, de diffusion des documents : du transfert des biens d'une OING d'un pays à un autre ; l'élaboration des droits du personnel non national des OING (santé, finances, retraite, etc.).

b) Comment voyez-vous les problèmes résultant de la spécificité, de la diversité ou de la multiplicité des associations ? L'étendue et l'hétérogénéité des besoins de tous ordres justifient la spécificité des ONG et OING se consacrant à la satisfaction de l'un d'entre eux ; la diversité des

besoins explique la diversité des ONG et leur multiplicité.

c) Comment voyez-vous l'indépendance des OING à l'égard du pouvoir des Etats, de l'organisation intergouvernementale et des entreprises lucratives ? Et à l'avenir ? Les Etats ne peuvent tout voir, tout saisir ni tout faire : les lacunes de leur administration sont nombreuses - ils agissent fréquemment contre la justice et contre les intérêts des citoyens ; ceux-ci réagissent et créent une association pour se donner plus de force, soit pour combler les lacunes, soit pour contester la Puissance Publique dans l'une de ses décisions ou attitudes.

Parmi les libertés le C.I.F. a dit plus haut qu'il estime indispensable : la liberté d'association, condition d'un meilleur fonctionnement des Etats. Cette liberté doit être maintenue à tout prix là où elle existe. Elle manifeste l'indépendance des ONG vis-à-vis de tout partenaire social, freine les excès du pouvoir politique (Etats) et économique (Etats, multinationales, etc.). complète l'œuvre des Pouvoirs Publics au plan humanitaire en particulier, mais aussi dans bien d'autres domaines.

d) Un statut juridique international vous paraît-il propre à servir l'indépendance des ONG ou risquer de l'hypothéquer ? D'autres moyens s'offrent-ils à votre avis ? Le C.I.F. penche pour la mise en train d'un projet tendant à donner un statut aux ONG et OING, sorte d'état civil qui les défi-

nirait. les accréditerait auprès des Pouvoirs Publics nationaux et internationaux. Ce projet serait soumis aux OIG et aux principales OING pour étude.

e) Vous définissez-vous comme association, comme OING, comme groupe de pression, comme groupe de service à vocation strictement scientifique ou autre, ou encore comme groupe polyvalent ? Est-ce déterminant pour vos rapports avec d'autres organisations ?

Le C.I.F. se définit comme une « association de progrès » (telle que l'entend M. Bioch-Lainé).

Tout progrès dérangeant, le C.I.F. est de temps à autre contestataire mais plus fréquemment groupe de pression. Par progrès le C.I.F. entend tout ce qui sert le développement de la Personne Humaine, par le développement économique-social (les deux devant être liés et interdépendants) qu'il soutient dans la mesure où il ne détruit pas les cadres sociologiques et psychologiques traditionnels existants ; par l'information, l'incitation à l'action féministe (réforme des régimes matrimoniaux, formation civique et professionnelle, à l'économie familiale, contribution à la vie nationale et internationale).

2. Les intérêts communs

Dans quelle mesure estimez-vous que les associations ont des intérêts communs ? Au-delà des particularismes ? Au-delà des intérêts sectoriels ?

Les ONG devraient avoir en commun le souci de leur indépendance et de ne pas se laisser oublier; d'agir en commun si nécessaire (actions ad hoc) ; de constituer un « Corps », ce à quoi le Forum devrait contribuer. Pour l'instant on en est loin. Les OING comme les ONG nationales, ont, en tout cas, intérêt à se constituer en groupes sectoriels au sein des OIG et des nations, à la fois pour soutenir leurs intérêts en commun, et les autres causes qu'elles pourraient souhaiter défendre avec d'autant plus d'efficacité qu'elles seraient associées pour le faire.

3. La dimension mondiale du fait associatif

a) Si vous êtes à vocation mondiale : Comment entendez-vous les problèmes nés des impératifs sociaux : de solidarité, d'interdépendance, d'universalité (extension géographique), de contribution au développement ?

Le monde tend à une interdépendance qui contraint les Etats et les OING à des contacts constants. Le Développement est devenu l'impératif premier des gouvernements. OIG. OING à but non lucratif et lucratif.

Mais de quel Développement s'agit-il ? On ne le sait pas encore excepté en ce qui concerne la satisfaction pour tous des besoins primaires. D'où l'action anarchique des uns et des autres dans un monde désorganisé et rempli de guerres locales.



Le désordre menace de continuer tant que des structures nouvelles n'auront pas remplacé les anciennes. Du moins est-il bon que le Forum pose les problèmes relatifs aux ONG et OING, leur place et leur rôle dans la société.

b) Dans quelle mesure estimez-vous que la participation à l'action associative est en soi un facteur du développement humain et social, surtout à la base ?

La participation à l'action associative est, en fait, un engagement de la personne: une consécration d'une partie de son temps, de ses capacités, de son énergie à une œuvre. L'œuvre la dépassant, elle se dépasse elle-même ; et comme il s'agit d'engagement dans un souci ou de progrès ou de justice, cet engagement est facteur de développement à la fois humain, social, etc.

c) Comment voyez-vous les deux aspects de l'extension géographique de l'action associative :

- la possibilité de multiplier les initiatives associatives des régions, en développant éventuellement des modèles non occidentaux ?
- la participation des régions en développement aux initiatives associatives des pays industrialisés ?

La multiplication des initiatives associatives au plan « régional » ou « continental » est nécessaire : 1) parce que chaque région a des problèmes spécifiques qui ne peuvent être que mal intégrés aux programmes mondiaux et superficiellement étudiés dans le cadre de ces programmes ; 2) parce que les organismes régionaux sont plus aptes à résister aux pressions mondialistes uniformistes et à défendre la spécificité des civilisations de chaque région, leur survie, l'intérêt de leurs différences pour le monde. Il est néanmoins indispensable d'établir ou de conserver la communication au plan mondial et particulièrement entre les pays développés et les sous-développés ; de multiplier les échanges et les transferts mais dans un esprit d'égalité, de justice et d'interdépendance. Les associations pourront jouer à cet égard un rôle important et peser sur les politiques égoïstes des Etats. Les associations d'origine occidentale devraient donc s'efforcer d'augmenter le nombre de leur membres dans les pays en voie de développement et de responsables de ces pays dans leurs organes de décision.

4. La dimension régionale du fait associatif

S; vous avez des préoccupations régionales Comment distinguez-vous l'action associative dans les différentes régions ? Par rapport au contexte régional ? Par rapport à l'ordre mondial et à l'universalité des Nations-Unies ?

Ce qui vient d'être dit répond à cette question.

Un ordre mondial n'existe pas ou plus, Nous revenons aux Blocs. Les accords économiques (Bretton Woods, etc.) sont

caducs. Il semble que les civilisations sur lesquelles un certain rouleau compresseur a passé pendant un siècle, tendent à se reconstituer pour reconstituer l'ordre ancien qu'elles avaient créé et qui les créaient. Ce mouvement est irrésistible. Quant aux Nations-Unies, elles sont un lieu où l'on continue entre nations à se parler - sans grandes conséquences ; le rapport de forces des Blocs étant la seule réalité politique génératrice de conséquences. La réalité économique est plus complexe, répartie entre les puissances capitalistes et socialistes (Tiers Monde inclus). La puissance associative tend également à se partager de la même façon encore qu'un grand nombre d'associations soient transidéologiques et potentiellement aptes à permettre une communication, une compréhension, une détente entre les Blocs ou Etats à idéologies différentes et adverses.

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

a) *Eu égard aux différents aspects des relations transnationales les voyez-vous dans la communication des croyances, des idées, des règles de morale et de droit, de l'information et de la documentation, des courants d'opinion, des intérêts, ou encore dans le développement d'un esprit extraterritorial ?*

Et 3 cette fin, les limitations que devraient consentir ou tolérer les souverainetés nationales ?

La vocation des OING est bien la communication de tout cela. Mais il ne faut pas attendre de l'action non-gouvernementale une diminution de la puissance étatique. Il ne peut s'agir d'un grignotage par les OING de la souveraineté des Etats, qui, d'ailleurs, ne s'y prêteront pas. Le gouvernemental et le non-gouvernemental sont appelés à vivre côte à côte, une coexistence qui est à amplifier, à organiser, éventuellement à codifier. Encore que le non-gouvernemental a peut-être intérêt à être essentiellement d'ordre pragmatique à côté du gouvernemental qui est essentiellement fondé sur le Droit. La Transnationalité n'est donc pas un moyen de limitation de la puissance des Etats, mais un moyen puissant, pratique, de collaboration des peuples, des opinions, susceptible d'influencer les politiques nationales dans le sens des la coexistence pacifique.

b) *Dans quelle mesure estimez-vous de rigueur une stricte démarcation entre le phénomène transnational des associations sans but lucratif et le phénomène transnational, ou pour mieux dire, multinational, des entreprises lucratives ?*

Il paraît nécessaire de bien distinguer tout ce qui est a but non-lucratif (et désintéressé) (association de progrès social, spirituel, etc.) et a but lucratif (association d'intérêt économique et financier). Des appellations et des signes spécifiques devraient officiellement manifester cette différence.

c) *Du fait que l'usage du mot « international » tend actuellement à s'identifier aux relations intergouvernementales seriez-vous disposé, le cas échéant, à adopter l'appellation d'« association transnationale », même si la terminologie des Nations-Unies continue d'appliquer le concept de transnationalité aux firmes multinationales ?*

Le terme intergouvernemental devait remplacer « international » devenu ambigu parce qu'on l'accroche tant aux OIG qu'aux OING.

Le terme transnational couvrirait l'ensemble des OING avec cependant, utilement, un sigle différent pour le lucratif et le non-lucratif.



Photo : UNRWA.

II. La part des associations dans l'ordre mondial et la participation des OING à l'action internationale

1. Ordre mondial et associations

La recherche d'un nouvel ordre mondial posant le problème de la part qui sera faite au fait associatif, quelle vous paraît devoir être la démarche des OING ?

Ayant à l'esprit un ordre global s'étendant à toutes les forces non-gouvernementales, sociales et d'opinion, craignez-vous, ou non, qu'un ordre « international » dont l'accent est fortement mis sur le développement économique, risque de renforcer le pouvoir des Etats aux dépens de l'apport et de l'influence des OING ?

Comme on a dit plus haut, les OING devront faire partie des « décideurs ». Pour l'instant, elles devraient contribuer à la prise de décision. Etre consultées, par des méthodes à inventer. Le nouvel Ordre Mondial ne doit pas provoquer un accroissement de la puissance des Etats ; l'influence des OING devrait

l'empêcher puisqu'une large partie des relations internationales passera désormais par les canaux non-gouvernementaux. Equilibre à établir entre le gouvernemental et le non-gouvernemental. Les OING auront à y tendre.

2. Les conditions de la participation

a) *Compte tenu des principes de droits et devoirs des associations évoqués ci-dessus comment voyez-vous les conditions préalables à remplir pour une participation effective des OING à l'action internationale, universelle, spécialisée et régionale ?*

Comment ? Il y a là matière à longue réflexion et longue étude des Situations et documents existants à ce sujet. Le Forum apportera, espérons nous, des éléments de réflexion et de réponse à ces questions que le C.I.F. n'a pas débattues et sur lesquelles il compte être informé.

b) *Quelle importance respective accordez-vous aux deux sens de la participation d'une part vers l'organisation intergouvernementale pour l'instruire des sentiments de l'opinion et des activités associatives dans tous les domaines ; d'autre part, vers l'opinion du public ou des spécialistes, pour l'informer à la fois de l'action intergouvernementale et non-gouvernementale ?*

Il ne peut y avoir participation réelle entre OING et OIG s'il n'y a pas obligation pour ces dernières d'admettre les OING aux études et aux prises de décisions.

c) et d) *Comment considérez-vous les statuts consultatifs ? Dans quelle mesure les voyez-vous comme accordant un droit de collaboration ou comme une sorte de faveur octroyée par les organisations intergouvernementales et révocables à leur gré ?*

Comment entendez-vous les obligations des statuts consultatifs ? Dans le respect des buts et principes de la Charte des Nations-Unies ? Dans le respect du statut d'indépendance de associations : libres d'appliquer à leur guise les décisions et recommandations des organisations intergouvernementales ? Et, par voie de conséquence, l'exercice du droit de critique et d'appel à l'opinion ?

Le Statut Consultatif a donc à être transformé. Le terme « peut » de la Charte des Nations-Unies en ce qui concerne l'utilisation des OING par l'ONU devait devenir « doit ». Il ne s'agirait plus d'une faveur octroyée mais pour les OING de devenir partenaires obligés comme au BIT les gouvernements, les syndicats et les patrons. Quelles OING accéderaient aux responsabilités ? C'est un problème auquel le Forum de 1980 ou un futur Forum donneront sans doute des réponses.

III. La communication transnationale

1. Le langage

a) *D'expérience associative, quelle importance attribuez-vous aux obstacles et aux difficultés du langage notamment entre les différentes langues ? Qu'il s'agisse :*

- d'une part des concepts et de leur interprétation de la terminologie ?
- d'autre part du pluralisme linguistique et dès lors de l'interprétation orale et de la traduction écrite ?

b) Y voyez-vous un problème fondamental et des remèdes éventuels ?

Bien entendu les tangages forment un obstacle important à la perfection de la communication d'une part par la différence des structures mentales et des concepts qu'ils véhiculent, d'autre part par le mur qu'ils opposent à la compréhension directe.

Le C.I.F. n'y voit pas un problème fondamental compte tenu des moyens de traduction actuels ; enfin parce que les appareils de direction des OING prennent soin de choisir leurs membres parmi ceux qui parlent au moins deux langues universelles.

2. L'information

a) Quelle importance accordez-vous à l'action associative des OING dans la recherche et l'établissement d'une information objective ?

b) Quel rôle assignez-vous aux médias à cette fin ?

c) Quels moyens de communication transnationale vous semblent être indiqués dans une société pluraliste ?

Il semble que les OING ajoutent à l'information de l'opinion. Mais pour l'instant beaucoup trop peu - les médias étant entre les mains des gouvernements - sauf rares exceptions qui s'en servent presque exclusivement à leurs propres fins.

Cependant, le monopole gouvernemental de l'information du public est non brisé mais quelque peu réduit par la volonté de quelques associations et mouvements de passer le mur des médias officiels. Il s'agit généralement d'associations « contestataires ». Jusqu'à présent les OING n'ont pas été en prise directe avec le public. Il y a là un point important à explorer en ce qui concerne les Droits et Devoirs des OING, leur place dans la société, leur statut.

3. La documentation

a) Quelle importance accordez-vous à l'action associative des OING dans la recherche et l'établissement d'une documentation objective ?

b) Comment voyez-vous les problèmes de production, de circulation, d'utilisation et les répercussions de la documentation d'origine et de nature transnationales ?

La documentation des OING contribue à révéler à l'opinion - mais ici encore beaucoup trop peu - l'état politique, économique, social des nations. Seule la documentation scientifique se diffuse abondamment et rapidement parce qu'il existe une communauté scientifique transnationale et que les Etats ont intérêt à être mis au courant des travaux et résultats scientifiques des pays étrangers. La communication des travaux des OING est susceptible d'inspirer un nombre

considérable d'actions et politiques nationales et intergouvernementales. Encore faudrait-il qu'elle soit dépouillée ce qui amène à penser que les gouvernements et OIG devraient se doter de bureaux chargés de cela ; ce qui arrivera lorsque le gouvernement et le non-gouvernemental au lieu de se côtoyer collaboreront ensemble comme le font les gouvernements et les syndicats à l'heure actuelle.

IV. Sociologie, dynamique et pratique des réunions internationales

1. Constatez-vous des insuffisances dans les réunions actuelles, notamment celles qui ont souci de cerner de nouveaux problèmes complexes et de susciter l'action appropriée ?

Le C.I.F. n'a pas assisté à des congrès destinés à faciliter l'action associative ou à identifier des problèmes qui la concernent. Le Forum UAI sera en ceci sa première expérience.

2. Etes-vous satisfait des suites et des effets éventuels des réunions auxquelles vous participez ?

Les congrès et réunions diverses du C.I.F. paraissent utiles même si leurs résultats pourraient être plus complets.

3. Voyez-vous aux insuffisances des raisons qui pourraient éclairer les bases d'une nouvelle approche ?

Il semble que les insuffisances des congrès et de leurs suites soient dues, essentiellement, aux insuffisances financières des OING, au bénévolat qui est à la fois irremplaçable et fragile lorsqu'il n'y a pas formation et engagement ferme de la part des bénévoles, responsables de la réalisation des résolutions et programmes des congrès.

4. Que voyez-vous comme innovation possible ou à envisager ?

Cette situation devrait devenir meilleure lorsque les membres des OING auront une conscience plus profonde de l'importance du phénomène associatif dans le monde tant pour le maintien de la démocratie, c'est-à-dire des libertés que pour le progrès politique, social et culturel. L'ajustement des relations du gouvernemental et du non-gouvernemental devrait aller dans le même sens. Une meilleure pratique des congrès peut également contribuer à rendre les réunions transnationales plus efficaces. Enfin le bénévolat devrait donner lieu à une formation et à un engagement sérieux pour une certaine durée. Il doit recourir de plus en plus aux compétences (constitution de fichiers de noms, utilisation d'ordinateurs).

En conclusion, le C.I.T. voit dans le Forum UAI de juin 1980 l'occasion de faire saisir à l'opinion, et aux OING elles-mêmes, l'importance (numérique et qualitative) du phénomène associatif ; d'en tirer les conséquences, c'est-à-dire avant tout de fixer le place future des ONG nationales

dans les sociétés nationales, et des OING dans la société internationale en vue d'une participation (aussi bien contestataire que complémentaire à la vie publique) pratiquement automatique. Le Sénat imaginé par le Général de Gaulle lors du référendum de 1959 répondait à cela.



Photo: « Quatre Saisons » de Pierre-Paul

LA SOLIDARITÉ CONCEPTION ASSOCIATIONISTE

par Georges Langrod (*)

1. Pour saisir l'essence du phénomène associationniste, maigre sa complexité et en voulant tenir compte autant de la participation individuelle au mouvement organisationnel à différents niveaux, que de diverses formes de l'ordonnement de relations interpersonnelles et/ou sociales (au sein ou avec des groupes et des sous-groupes, formant ensemble un système social stratifié), - il nous faut nous pencher en premier lieu sur l'analyse de la notion-clé : celle de solidarité, qui, tout en étant un fait (1), apparaît comme une loi, analogue à celle de la gravitation (2). Cette solidarité naturelle constitue une contre-partie de la liberté de s'associer, en embrassant des phénomènes variés « qui s'entrecroisent » dans toutes les associations humaines (3). Il ne suffit donc pas de se contenter ici de constatations relatives à l'existence d'intérêts communs des participants (4), même si ce dernier facteur mérite à plusieurs points de vue une grande attention. Pour la compréhension de cette conception il nous faut suivre le processus du renforcement de la cohérence et de la coopération de toutes les entités associatives, ainsi que le rôle joué par leur consensus. On peut de cette façon empêcher une désassociation, en se familiarisant avec cette réciprocité entre les parties (5), cette « solidarité des fonctions » (6) qui d'une part constitue certainement la force mobilisatrice d'éléments socio-culturels en vue de la représentation, mais aussi de la défense, dédits intérêts communs ; elle est d'autre part génératrice autant de droits que de multiples devoirs de chacun dans les agissements solidaires de tous. C'est l'ensemble de ces apports qui - à travers « l'étroit accord de la méthode scientifique et de l'idée morale... assure l'accomplissement de renouvellement politique et social... » (7) ; on le retrouve à la base de la notion de solidarité, notion diffuse (8), mais « organique » (au sens Durkheimien), intangible et constituant un facteur unificateur. Cette influence unificatrice s'exerce indépendamment du fait

que des théories sociologiques compétitives y jouent un rôle déterminant : celle qui prend en considération, sous cet angle, les seules dissimilitudes (génératrices du pluralisme associationniste (10), voire enfin celle, mixte, constituant la combinaison de deux précédentes (11)). Une conception aussi large de la solidarité permet à Charles Gide (12) d'y chercher un trait caractérisant la vie : « si l'on cherche à définir l'être vivant », dit-il, « on ne saurait le faire que par la solidarité des fonctions qui lie des parties distinctes... ». Le facteur associationniste y apporte d'après Izoulet (13) l'élément créateur. La prise de conscience de la solidarité ouvre une vision particulière, une orientation, un mode de pensée. On a donc ici affaire à une notion à significations différentes (13) ce qui rend nécessaire une précision sémantique.

La notion de solidarité prend une des deux formes alternatives suivantes :

- celle d'une solidarité infra-associative, reliant les associés solidaires, soient-ils individuels ou collectifs et quelles que puissent être leur hétérogénéité, l'intensité de leur interdépendance et leur inter-action, la concordance - qualitative et quantitative - de valeurs fondamentales en question ;
- ou celle d'une solidarité rattachée au processus de l'intégration des participants, avec leurs fins particulières, dans un ordre collectif de rapports sociaux « si bien que le tout y existe pour les unités et les unités pour le tout » (14). La multiplicité de réseaux associatifs variés, leur diversité et le différencement de niveaux, auxquels ils sont situés, n'empêchent point que tous soient tenus au respect par rapport à un ordre supérieur ; ceci nous amène jusqu'au niveau mondial, c'est-à-dire échelon universel, correspondant à la dimension globale du fait associatif, au-delà et au-dessus de tout compartimentage spatial ou temporel. Pour essayer d'effectuer une recherche fructueuse d'une synthèse, « fruit d'un double mouvement des esprits et des consciences qui forme la trame profonde des événements de notre siècle (15), il nous faut dans cette recherche avoir

recours aux conquêtes scientifiques : ainsi d'une part ce sont les sciences sociales et humaines qui peuvent assurer une contribution valable « éclairant les options humaines et fondant mieux entre les hommes la compréhension, le respect et le sentiment de solidarité » (16) ; d'autre part « la solidarité est un fait d'une importance capitale dans les sciences naturelles... » (17). Ajoutons encore - à côté des effets de l'application de la méthode comparative - ceux de la doctrine solidariste à caractère pluri-disciplinaire, née avec le 20ème siècle et bénéficiant d'un appui puissant du mouvement associationniste ; elle s'oppose à toute manifestation d'isolement de l'individu, modère les sentiments d'égoïsme, justifie et renforce la coopération et ses formes variées. C'est ainsi qu'on arrive à dépasser de beaucoup la seule « obéissance passive aux lois aveugles de l'interdépendance naturelle des êtres » (18), ce qui permet un choix délibéré de solutions raisonnées.

Il faut enfin ne pas oublier, dans le même ordre d'idées, la réalisation, progressivement généralisée, de principes démocratiques, mettant en marche le processus de transformation des anciens formes et modes de vie communautaire, et contribuant à élargir le cadre de relations entre groupes humains à travers la participation.

2. En effet « ... l'idéal qui favorise l'harmonie dans les groupes et dans les consciences, en faisant dériver toute activité, tout effort, d'un principe unique que nous appelons la participation et qui paraît être la clef de voûte de la société passée, présente ou future. » (19), en partant de l'idée d'adhérence, en traversant celle de cohésion et en aboutissant à l'unité (« oneness »), se rattache étroitement à l'idée associationniste. Cette idée nous permet - de faire en sorte que l'homme s'associe à la vie de l'univers par des formes les plus hautes de participation. » (20).

On se réfère ici aux sentiments du « well-being ». rendant possible au sujet donné de se comporter comme un élément participatif unitaire (même si on y retrouve

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une somme de « ego' » réunis), situé au-dessus de toute tendance particulariste, compétitive ou non. La confiance mutuelle des participants garantit, à travers les valeurs admises et le degré de l'incalculable de normes qui s'y ajoutent, le fonctionnement régulier du système social tout entier (21). Ainsi on a affaire à tout un ordre de co-existence sociale qui ne peut - par définition - être ni fragmentaire sur le plan spatial, ni limité sur le plan fonctionnel. Contribuant au développement de la promotion humaine, il établit un lien téléologique correspondant au système d'actions de forces sociales et réalisant l'unité au sommet de la structure sociale. On n'a ici point affaire à une conception seulement imaginaire ou fictive et théorique : c'est toute une stratégie d'action,

des entités sociales de l'avenir. Comme l'avait prédit à juste titre Hymans au début de notre centenaire : « la solidarité se trouve destinée à planer sur le 20ème siècle... ».

3. La responsabilité, noyau de la solidarité, se rattache étroitement à la liberté de s'associer : elle résulte directement des intérêts communs mentionnés déjà ci-dessus. Afin d'assurer une participation effective, dépassant la finalité intuitive et spontanée, afin de s'élever au-dessus de l'instinct grégaire ou de la simple soumission à la coercition, afin d'assurer l'équilibre entre les intérêts en cause, - il faut un consensus cognitif, quant aux valeurs acceptées par les participants. Si tout processus de connexion - à travers les

mécanique (24), psychologique (25) ou autre (26). Très souvent on part des intérêts individuellement déterminés, vu que les fins (même partagées par le particulier avec le groupe dont il fait partie) sont, dans un sens, toujours individuelles. Quelles que soient ces fins, et les moyens de leur mise en œuvre, il faut toujours des règles à suivre dans la communauté respective (27), règles résultant de valeurs partagées au sein du groupe (28). Ces dernières valeurs précèdent - dans le temps, - (dans un sens) les fins individuelles, même s'il est malaisé d'arriver par cette voie à comprendre derrière ces valeurs des situations spécifiques sans qu'on ait ici affaire à un vrai consensus cognitif.



avec recours à un appareil conceptuel permettant la confrontation avec la hiérarchie stratifiée de systèmes d'attitudes associationnistes, qui est en jeu. Au cas de différencier apparaissant au sein du groupe entre les différents avis, le problème de minorités peut être résolu non pas exclusivement en amalgamant et/ou en assimilant, c'est-à-dire par le voie de creuset de l'expérience, et seulement par l'élimination de valeurs spécifiques des minorités, à côté du développement du fonds commun de valeurs, autant pour la majorité que pour la minorité. Toute opposition, génératrice d'attitudes antagonistes, se trouve virtuellement surmontée grâce à la solidarité, vu le minimum existant de valeurs principales concordantes.

On arrive à identifier et à comprendre la problématique du fait associationniste, réalisé sur le plan universel, les diverses entités sociales inférieures se trouvant rangées hiérarchiquement dans la structure sociale : cette structure peut être analysée et examinée jusqu'à son sommet, même si au cours de différentes phases de la construction (donc aussi à l'époque contemporaine) (22) l'échelon Suprême de la pyramide ne se retrouve que dans des projets correspondant aux tendances d'organisation future désirée

enchaînements qu'il fait naître - est générateur de plusieurs obligations, le respect de ces dernières conditionne l'exercice raisonnable de la liberté sans qu'on empiète sur les droits d'autres participants, individus ou entités associatives volontaires. On empêche de cette façon tout essai de transgresser les limites, éthiquement et socialement indispensables dans ce domaine. Une communauté d'intérêts se retrouve aussi à l'égard de personnes morales sur tous les plans (plan national et/ou plan transnational), l'approche sous l'angle de la responsabilité mutuelle (conforme à la définition de Litt) justifiant une réglementation de coexistence sociale grâce à des modèles de conduite, positive ou négative, dans certaines situations-type.

4. En recherchant le lieu adéquat où situer la solidarité dans les relations entre individus, leurs groupes et entre les particuliers et les collectivités, on peut partir soit de l'autonomie des intérêts individuels, soit de régies instrumentales à suivre dans le cadre communautaire donné, mais toujours en évitant soigneusement les erreurs d'une interprétation unilatérale de phénomènes socio-culturels en cause sous l'angle de fictions diverses, soient-elles d'origine organique (23).

5. Tout fait associatif résulte non pas seulement de traits caractéristiques du milieu, mais de même de valeurs environnantes. Ainsi l'associationnisme est fonction du climat de liberté, de la faculté reconnue et égalitaire de prendre librement des initiatives créatrices, de « l'ouverture » des associés vers l'extérieur. C'est grâce à cela que la liberté abstraite se traduit sur le plan social en faits réels. Comme cela a déjà été signalé, la similitude ou son défaut - en tant que facteurs objectifs - ne suffisent nullement pour faire apparaître la vraie solidarité ou rester à son égard neutre ; tout dépend du système de valeurs principales, adoptées par les associés participants. On peut même prétendre qu'à l'unité de l'esprit humain, à toutes les phases de l'évolution, correspond la participation active à tous les degrés et échelons de l'organisation communautaire : ce sont deux idées qui se complètent et s'appuient réciproquement (29).

Quel que puisse être le fondement philosophique de la solidarité (30), les participants gardent la qualité « d'associés » (31), reliés entre eux par la solidarité dans l'espace et dans le temps, source de développement solidaire de peuples et cadre de recherches comparatives trans-culturelles, trans-sociétales et trans-

nationales (32). La proximité spatiale de participants d'interaction ne détermine point le processus associationniste. On a affaire à une sorte de « contrat » entre associés, en fonction du sens profond de l'action, partagé par tous, et de réactions respectives dont elle constitue le sous-sol.

A souligner encore le caractère multi-dimensionnel du phénomène autant de la solidarité (excluant tout antagonisme) que de l'« asolidarité » (33), dont il faut tenir compte quand on entreprend l'analyse d'un des aspects du problème. Il n'est point douteux que la solution de graves problèmes, qui s'y rattachent et dont dépend l'élimination possible de grandes catastrophes pour l'humanité, acquiert les dimensions d'une condition de survie.



Notes

(1) Cf. compte rendu du Congrès de l'éducation sociale du 27 septembre 1900 cité par L. BOURGEOIS DANS « La solidarité » (7ème édition, Paris, 1912, p. 103).

(2) Ibidem, Bourgeois, p. 169.

(3) Signalé par Proudhon (cité ibidem, p. 1).

(4) Cf. G. Langrod, « Les intérêts communs des associations » (in « L'avenir des associations transnationales dans les perspectives du nouvel ordre mondial », doc. 21 de l'U.A.I., Bruxelles, 1977, p. 41 sq.).

(14) Cité de L. Bourgeois, op. cit. p. 28.

(15) Ibidem, p. G.

(16) Cité de la préface de R. Maheu à « Tendances principales de la recherche dans les Sciences sociales et humaines » (1), Paris, Unesco, 1970, p. XVIII.

(17) Cité de L. Bourgeois op. cit. p. 72.

(18) Ibidem, p. 288.

(19) Cité de J. Przyluski, « La participation », Paris, 1940, p. 166.

(20) Ibidem.

(21) Cf. C.H. Cooley, « Social Organization », 1909 (« we » est considérée comme « une expression naturelle »).

(22) A confronter p.ex. avec des essais de création d'un ordre économique mondial.

(23) Ce groupe d'auteurs identifie la collectivité sociale avec un organisme réel ce qui est critiqué (« misplaced concreteness » d'après Sorokin, op. cit., p. 150).

(24) Ces auteurs (« mechanical realists ») y voient un mécanisme au sens matériel.

(25) D'après cette conception la mentalité collective serait une mentalité individuelle élargie. Espinas (« Des sociétés animales », Paris, 1878, p. 530) dit «... les sociétés sont des entités vivantes. La société est une conscience vivante ou un organisme d'idées... ».

(26) Durkheim constate que « la société consiste en des voies d'action, de pensée et de sentiments, extérieures par rapport à l'individu... Leur source n'est pas dans l'individu... Toute forme d'activité est sociale... et arrive à exister indépendamment de ses manifestations individuelles... » (« Les règles de la méthode sociologique », Paris, 1912, p. 20). « La conscience collective est la forme la plus haute de la vie psychique puisque c'est une cons-

cience des consciences. ». Ibidem, « Les formes élémentaires de la vie religieuse », Paris, 1912, p. 634.

(27) Cf. p.ex. J. Rawls, « The Concept of Rules » (in « The Philosophical Review », LXIV, Londres, 1970, p. 11/12).

(28) Ce partage de fins communes est à la base de l'acceptation des valeurs en question.

(29) Cf. J. Przyluski, op. cit. p. X/XI.

(30) Autant « la loi bio-sociologique », que celle d'« entente » ou « union », voire l'« altruisme », etc.

(31) Cf. L. Bourgeois, op. cit., p. 24 : « La solidarité qui lie les participants... - loin d'entraver leur activité et d'arrêter leur croissance, augmente leur force et accélère leur développement. Ils sont associés et l'association se solde par un gain... pour chacun d'entre eux aussi bien que pour l'ensemble qu'ils forment... ».

(32) Cf. Stein Rokkan, « Tendances principales... », op. cit., p. 765.

(33) Ibidem, p. 292 : « Il y a asolidarité toutes les fois que l'individu ou le groupe, domine par les sentiments de l'égoïsme personnel ou collectif, viole la règle de justice, qui fixe les limites de solidarité... ».



Some Comments Related to the Program of the World Forum of Transnational Associations *

The associative phenomenon

The World Council of Churches (WCC) is in many ways a unique sort of international organization. It is in the first place a large, very diverse body. It groups together nearly 300 member churches who are located in some 100 countries, in all regions of the world. The total membership of these churches is in the vicinity of 500 million persons. These churches are of Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox confessions, and among them exist vast differences. They have very different histories and doctrines, and they live and witness in widely varying socio-economic, cultural and political contexts. Some churches are large, influential bodies in their nations, while others are small minorities with little possibility of affecting national policy.

That which links them is a common faith in one Lord and Saviour, and a common commitment to discovering God's will for them and the world in which we live. The churches are, by their very nature « associative ». They consider themselves inextricably bound with one another in what we often refer to as the « ecumenical fellowship ». This is a special, intimate relationship which admits of divisions and differences of view, but which clings to that overriding commitment which we have in common and which is not of our own making.

The WCC is not a hierarchical institution, and has no power over its member churches. It provides only a meeting point, and is an instrument for promoting the greater unity of Christ's Church and for expressing common concerns for matters of justice in the world in which we live together.

In one sense, the WCC stands alongside other major world bodies and shares some of their strengths and many of their weaknesses. At the same time it is different and distinctly separate from other international/transnational bodies and associations. It is a product of an ecumenical



Photo : World Council of Churches.

movement whose origins pre-date by many years attempts to form an international organization of nations or states. Its existence is not, therefore, conditional upon that of the United Nations or other inter-governmental organizations. Yet the WCC (in process of formation) was a strong supporter of the creation of the UN and a vocal advocate of Art. 71 of the UN Charter, establishing the basis for relations with non-governmental organizations. The WCC is an International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO), and takes seriously this association. Yet it does not find its *raison d'être* there. The WCC relates in a cooperative fashion with other INGOs of secular and religious natures both bi- and multilaterally. But here again the relationship is most often determined by that which we share in terms of common concerns for the future of humanity rather than, in the first instance,

our common relationship to the UN. The WCC is still an uncompromising advocate of the UN and the principles of its Charter. Yet we do not consider ourselves bound by our consultative relationship with this organization in terms of our worldview or that which we as churches consider to be wise and just in terms of international relations. The UN is for the WCC an accomplishment which must be defended, and the UN Charter sets goals which we feel need to be pursued with all energy. Yet we see in the UN an instrument through which the churches can and must work for the establishment of a - Just, Participatory and Sustainable Society - among the world's peoples.

Related to the WCC are autonomous associations (or fellowships) of churches at regional and national levels throughout the world. Many of the things said in the foregoing paragraphs would apply equally

(*) Presented by the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches

to them in regard to regional intergovernmental organizations or other forms of inter-governmental association.

1. Associative freedoms

For the WCC, like other international organizations, certain basic freedoms are essential, such as freedom of movement and assembly across and within national borders, freedom to communicate without restriction, freedom of association, and freedom of belief and conscience. These are essentially dependent on national law and practice. Obviously they are ones which are violated with considerable frequency in today's world. We consider that the UN is a means by which more effective international norms in these areas can be achieved, and that its possibilities of guaranteeing respect for such norms must be strengthened.

We doubt whether the protection of such basic freedoms would be furthered by the establishment of some sort of international legal status for certain or all INGOs. Such a status would be unwieldy to establish and nearly impossible to administer. Such freedoms are won only by constant attention by the international community as a whole and the application of political measures which seek general adherence of all states to the principles of the Charter and respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Other freedoms are also important to the WCC, arising from the various humanitarian and service programs it administers on behalf of its member churches. Among them would be : the freedom to bring aid to people in need of food, shelter and medical attention ; the freedom to aid those forced from their home countries for political, economic or other reasons ; the freedom of people to participate fully in decisions related to economic and social development ; the freedom of people to choose what education they will receive. We are aware that one enters here into complex political realms, for such freedoms have been misused from time to time and, on the other hand, there exist governments in many parts of the world whose repressive policies exclude the granting of that which is necessary to protect human beings from suffering and death.

2. Common interests

Obviously NGOs, and particularly INGOs have a wide variety of common interests and concerns. The WCC has promoted attempts in a number of areas to create NGO bodies on both permanent and *ad hoc* bases to further cooperation. The Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with ECOSOC is one example among many. We feel that there is a need for certain continuing, general structures like the Conference of NGOs where associations can learn more profound level with selected counterparts on operational programs

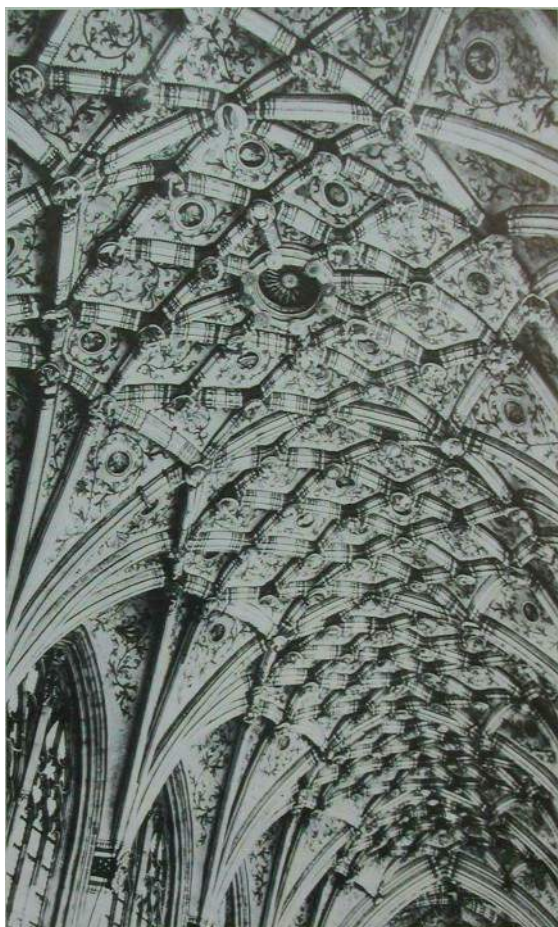


Photo: INBEL.

(eg. material response to disasters, refugee aid) or on « political » concerns (eg. human rights, development). The WCVC has sought maximum flexibility of relationships, and has found that they emerge and disappear in a most natural way as needs arise and pass.

3. Word-wide dimensions

The strength of the WCC is at least in part its international character, and we believe

this is true of all international and transnational associations. To be truly international means to call into question all pre-conceived models or ideas, and to be open to the creation of qualitatively new approaches to relationships and to the resolution of the pressing concerns of humanity. It is a truism to say we live in an interdependent world. It is nevertheless urgent that the peoples of the world give evidence to this, and it is most often in the non-governmental sphere where this can be done most effectively.

uedc

LA RÉPONSE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE DEMOCRATE CHRETIENNE

L'Union Européenne Démocrate Chrétienne est une association politique qui a pour but de :

- a) promouvoir et coordonner l'action internationale des partis démocrates chrétiens ;
- b) poursuivre l'approfondissement doctrinal et promouvoir les études politiques d'intérêt général pour la Démocratie Chrétienne ;
- c) assurer l'affirmation des valeurs humanistes et chrétiennes, des principes de liberté, de démocratie et de justice sociale ;
- d) assurer la diffusion des orientations et des réalisations de la Démocratie Chrétienne- (Statuts, art. 2). Les buts politiques de l'Union Européenne Démocratique Chrétienne (UEDC) rejoignent en grande partie les aspirations des OING qui s'efforcent surtout de construire une « société à frontières ouvertes ». Les OING, en effet, devaient accentuer leur engagement sur les thèmes de la paix et de la coopération entre les peuples, afin de rendre leur présence plus concrète et plus influente.

1. Le fait associatif

L'UEDC a une dimension régionale, car elle constitue l'aile européenne de l'Union Mondiale Démocrate Chrétienne. Le but principal de cette organisation est précisément de développer une collaboration étroite et permanente entre les partis démocrates chrétiens d'Europe en vue de mettre en œuvre une politique commune pour la construction d'une Europe fédérale.

Le rapport avec les partis membres est basé sur le plus grand respect de l'autonomie, de l'indépendance et de la souveraineté que chaque formation exerce dans son propre cadre national. La liaison et la collaboration sur la plan supranational s'exercent dans des domaines d'intérêt commun, dans la recherche de convergences politiques de plus en plus amples, dans la constitution d'un riche patrimoine culturel au service d'une transformation de la société dans un sens démocratique et chrétien. Dans cette activité, il est utile pour les uns et pour les autres de pouvoir compter sur les diversités, sur les spécificités et sur la multiplicité des groupes politiques adhérant à l'UEDC. L'idéal d'une Europe libre,

pacifique et démocratique doit engager tous les démocrates chrétiens du continent, dans un contexte, en plus, de grande envergure communautaire et universaliste.

Un dessein aussi ambitieux procède forcément très lentement : il serait irréaliste et erroné de penser abattre les frontières nationales en un bref laps de temps. Il faut - pendant longtemps encore - développer une conscience politique qui ne soit plus étroitement nationaliste. Pour cela, les échanges culturels, la diffusion des informations, le développement d'un - esprit extraterritorial » sont importants. Sur le plan supranational se trouvent actuellement des organismes à caractère diplomatique très influents - comme l'ONU - ou bien des structures anormales à caractère économique, comme les multinationales ; alors que les initiatives et les organismes politiques (ou culturels) qui - du fait même de leur fonction - pourraient stimuler le développement de la solidarité entre les peuples et entre les nations, sont encore très faibles. S'il est vrai qu'on donne actuellement le terme d'« internationales » aux relations « intergouvernementales », et que l'on nomme « transnationale » une entreprise économique multinationale, des problèmes se posent pour définir correctement les organismes politico-culturels cités plus haut. A cause de l'ambiguïté même de la formule, le terme d'« associations transnationales » ne serait peut-être pas approprié.

2. La part des associations dans l'ordre mondial et la participation des OING à l'action internationale

Dans l'activité internationale le rôle des associations culturelles et techniques est différent de celui d'un groupement politique. L'UEDC - par sa nature et par sa fonction - peut apporter sa contribution dans l'ordre mondial à travers les représentations politiques que l'on reconnaît dans le patrimoine démocrate chrétien. L'UEDC, par des initiatives politiques adéquates, est à même - directement ou indirectement - d'expliquer et d'affirmer ses points de vue dans les divers contextes ou dans les diverses institutions internationales.

3. La communication transnationale

L'emploi de langues très différentes pose sans aucun doute des problèmes dans les rapports internationaux. Il serait cependant naïf de penser pouvoir surmonter cet obstacle par l'introduction d'une langue conventionnelle. Il est préférable, malgré tout, d'adopter le système des traductions écrites ou orales, soit parce que cette méthode permet de sauvegarder la vivacité et la complexité du discours, soit parce qu'elle met tout le monde en condition de pouvoir exprimer clairement sa pensée. Il serait cependant souhaitable d'intensifier dans tous les pays - surtout dans les écoles - la connaissance des langues étrangères et en particulier de celles que l'on définit comme « véhiculaires ». En fait, on a déjà adopté dans les organisations à caractère supranational l'emploi d'une langue « véhiculaire », dont la connaissance est pratiquement indispensable pour les professionnels. En ce qui concerne la documentation et l'information, les OING pourraient effectuer un travail très utile en établissant aussi des formes autonomes d'échange et une présence commune dans les médias.

4. Sociologie, dynamique et pratique des réunions internationales

Sur le thème de l'efficacité des rencontres internationales, chaque organisme peut faire appel à sa propre expérience. L'UEDC, à ce propos, rencontre une difficulté technique dans la programmation des réunions, des rencontres, des conférences, en raison de l'insuffisance des moyens à sa disposition et de la faible disponibilité des institutions ou des centres à offrir des installations - en particulier des installations de traduction simultanée - aux organisations qui en ont besoin. Une demande officielle des OING pour l'institution dans les capitales et dans les grands centres de services publics, disponibles à un prix non excessif, serait très opportune.

Il est évident que tout cela nécessite un lien plus stable et plus productif entre toutes les OING.



par Roger et Renée Volpelière

I. Le fait associatif

a) Jusqu'ici les gouvernements sont d'une manière générale tout-puissants, les possibilités d'action des peuples gouvernés très faibles. Il est probable qu'une association des OING qui serait puissante par le nombre d'hommes représentés pourrait peu à peu d'une part résister aux gouvernements, et d'autre part inspirer des actions salvatrices. Or il semble que de plus en plus, les individus prenant conscience de l'impossibilité de résoudre les problèmes qui se posent par leur seule action nationale, de l'interdépendance tant économique que politique des Etats, mieux informés aussi sur les cultures et les civilisations autres, éprouvent le besoin de dépasser les limites nationales et d'étendre les contacts et les relations à l'échelle du monde.

b)

c) Pour imposer aux citoyens la considération nécessaire et aux Etats le respect des actions entreprises les OING devraient en premier lieu s'affranchir de tout lien réel ou supposé avec les Etats n'agir que par les moyens et dans les buts bien définis par leur acte constitutif, en dehors de toute ingérence de partis politiques ou groupes de pression, en un mot garder l'indépendance la plus stricte vis-à-vis de tout gouvernement ou de toute puissance économique ou financière.

Des libertés associatives

a) Liberté de diffusion par la libre circulation des idées tant par l'information écrite, que par l'accès sans entraves aux grands moyens modernes d'information, avec pour corollaire la liberté de circulation des individus.

b) Spécificité, diversité, multiplicité. Ces problèmes sont inéluctables. Le seul moyen d'y remédier est de mettre au-dessus des OING un organe fédératif chargé de la coordination et de la répartition des actions.

c) Indépendance à l'égard du pouvoir. C'est toute la question de la démocratie. Il faudra lutter sans cesse pour défendre ses droits.

d) Un statut juridique international semblerait pouvoir garantir l'indépendance des OING à condition qu'il y ait

place sous la garantie d'une instance juridique dont les décisions aient force de loi et que cette instance soit dotée des moyens nécessaires pour faire exécuter ses décisions.

e) Nous nous considérons comme simple association de fait à vocation d'information et de diffusion des idées mondialistes. Ces objectifs, limités dans leur ambition nous donnent une grande souplesse et nous permettent d'entrer en contact avec des organisations à buts plus strictement déterminés sans provoquer de frottements.

5 - La portée internationale d'une société à frontières ouvertes

b) Cette stricte démarcation est indispensable, l'économique dominant depuis longtemps la politique, les multinationales sont les puissances qui dominent les gouvernements nationaux.

c) Donner l'appellation : Association transnationale (ajouter toujours) sans but lucratif.

II - La participation

2 - Conditions de la participation

a) La condition essentielle est l'acceptation par les gouvernements des instances officielles internationales de cette participation, acceptation qui devrait être entière et sans conditions contraignantes.

b) Les deux sens de la participation paraissent être d'égale importance.

c) . d) . e) .

III - La communication transnationale

1 - Le langage

a) *pluralisme linguistique.*

Le multilinguisme est un des obstacles majeurs à l'action au niveau transnational des OING bien que jusqu'ici on ne l'ait pas considéré comme tel. Les inconvénients du multilinguisme, très graves à notre avis, sont d'une part le gaspillage éhonté des énergies, de l'argent, du papier (destruction des forêts), d'autre part la discrimination sociale qui résulte

du fait que seule l'élite à la fois intellectuelle et sociale a la possibilité d'apprendre 1, 2, 3 langues étrangères, ce qui est d'ailleurs tout à fait insuffisant puisqu'il existe dans le monde environ 2.500 langues et autant de dialectes. Quant aux gens du peuple ils restent murés dans leur langue et leur culture nationales ou ethniques.

Traduction écrite

Une erreur est toujours possible. D'autre part des tonnes de papier sont actuellement gaspillées par l'ONU, les communautés européennes, etc.

Interprétation simultanée.

Elle est extrêmement coûteuse, presque uniquement à la portée des institutions officielles qui n'ont qu'à faire payer les gouvernements, lesquels se retournent vers les contribuables. Elle est fatigante pour l'auditoire. Elle ne peut être employée que dans les séances plénières. Dans les commissions on continue à patauger. Dans les couloirs les membres des associations redeviennent sourds et muets. Aucun échange n'est plus que très rarement possible.

Remèdes.

Le seul remède serait l'utilisation d'une langue unique pour tous les peuples à étudier au niveau scolaire en plus de la langue maternelle. Cette langue existe et fonctionne déjà : c'est l'espéranto. Elle exige en moyenne 6 fois moins de temps pour l'apprendre que n'importe quelle langue et permet cependant d'exprimer toutes les nuances de la pensée aussi bien scientifique que littéraire, comme en témoigne son abondante littérature. Par la régularité de sa grammaire et de son système de dérivation et par son caractère agglutinant. Elle est donc plus facilement accessible à tous (même à l'âge adulte). Elle deviendrait rapidement le moyen de communication recherché, si elle était enseignée dans les classes du monde entier.

Mais le nationalisme linguistique a jusqu'ici empêché l'enseignement et l'utilisation généralisés de cette langue.

L'UNESCO, Ses COMMISSIONS NATIONALES ET LES ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES

par Georges-H. Dumont (*)

Faut-il le rappeler ? La convention créant l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture lie les gouvernements des Etats membres. Cette structure intergouvernementale apparaît clairement dans la composition de la Conférence générale qui détermine l'orientation de l'organisation et se prononce sur les programmes soumis par le Conseil exécutif. Indirectement, celui-ci a de toute évidence un caractère intergouvernemental puisqu'il émane de la Conférence générale.

Toutefois, en son préambule, l'acte constitutif de l'UNESCO souligne « qu'une paix fondée sur le seul accord économique et politique des gouvernements ne saurait entraîner l'adhésion unanime, durable et sincère des peuples et que, par conséquent cette paix doit être établie sur le fondement de la solidarité intellectuelle et morale de l'humanité ».

Le concept de peuple étant beaucoup plus large que celui de gouvernement, les fondateurs de l'UNESCO ont prévu, dès 1945, la nécessité de nouer des liens avec les associations transnationales. En son quatrième alinéa, l'article XI de l'acte constitutif précise : « L'organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture peut prendre toutes dispositions utiles pour faciliter les consultations et assurer la coopération avec les organisations internationales privées (1) ».

() *Secrétaire général de la Commission nationale belge de l'UNESCO*

(1) *Le texte anglais parle de non governmental international organizations » et le texte espagnol d « organizaciones no gubernamentales*

(2) <i>En catégorie A</i>	
<i>relations de consultation</i>	
<i>et d'association</i>	39
<i>En catégorie B</i>	
<i>relations d'information</i>	
<i>et de consultation</i>	207
<i>En catégorie C</i>	
<i>relations d'information</i>	
<i>mutuelle</i>	
197	

Total 443

s'occupant de questions qui entrent dans son domaine.

Elle peut les inviter à entreprendre certaines tâches déterminées rentrant dans leur compétence. Cette coopération peut également prendre la forme d'une participation appropriée de représentants des dites organisations aux travaux des comités consultatifs créés par la Conférence générale ».

Dans le même souci d'obtenir le concours actif des populations, l'article VII de la convention créant l'UNESCO souhaite la constitution de commissions nationales où seront représentés le gouvernement et « les principaux groupes nationaux qui s'intéressent aux problèmes d'éducation, de recherche scientifique et de culture ». Les fondateurs de l'UNESCO reconnaissent ainsi l'importance du mouvement associatif pour la réalisation de leurs objectifs. Ce mouvement associatif se situe à égale distance des Etats volontiers centralisateurs et des mouvements collectifs où, observait déjà Maupassant, l'individu cesse « d'être un homme pour faire partie d'une foule », où sa personnalité disparaît « devenant une infime parcelle d'une vaste et étrange personnalité, celle de la foule ». D'une part, le mouvement associatif se développe dans les Etats et le respect des lois nationales mais il postule la liberté - *ubi libertas, ubi spiritus* -; d'autre part, il réunit des personnes responsables et motivées qui ont en commun un ensemble d'intérêts humains et sociaux. Sur le plan international, le mouvement associatif jette, en quelque sorte, les bases d'une société parallèle à celle des Etats. L'objet et les fonctions des commissions nationales se trouvent explicités dans une charte qui a été approuvée par la Conférence générale, lors de sa vingtième session. Cette charte demande notamment (article 1er, alinéa 2 b) aux Commissions nationales d'encourager la participation des institutions non gouvernementales à l'élaboration et à l'exécution des programmes de l'UNESCO. Malheureusement elle ne fait aucune allusion directe à la nature transnationale de certaines de ces associations non gouvernementales.

A diverses reprises, pourtant, les responsables du comité permanent des ONG reconnues par l'UNESCO ont insisté sur le caractère indispensable d'une étroite collaboration entre les associations transnationales et les commissions nationales. En effet, celles-ci sont parfois à même d'apporter à celles-là l'appui moral, matériel et technique nécessaire à l'exécution de certains programmes et celles-là peuvent aider celles-ci à diffuser auprès du public des informations concernant divers aspects spécifiques de la coopération internationale.

L'absence de toute allusion directe à cette indispensable collaboration s'explique, sans doute, par la disparité des attitudes gouvernementales à l'égard des ONG et à l'égard des commissions nationales et les branches nationales des ONG. Dans certains cas, elles s'ignorent mutuellement, ce qui entrave l'efficacité. Dans d'autres cas, elles se renforcent mutuellement par une action constante de coordination et d'entente ; alors les commissions nationales, collaborant d'ailleurs entre elles, peuvent unir leurs possibilités à celles des ONG et les utiliser, selon les mots de Robert Fenaux, comme le levier d'Archimède « pour soulever le monde au-dessus de ses injustices, de ses misères et de ses angoisses ». Quelque 443 associations transnationales entretiennent actuellement des relations avec l'UNESCO, selon des directives approuvées par la Conférence générale lors de sa onzième session et amendées lors de sa quatorzième session (2). Ces directives fixent les conditions auxquelles doivent satisfaire des ONG :

« Est considérée comme organisation internationale non gouvernementale avec laquelle l'UNESCO peut maintenir les relations définies par les présentes directives toute organisation internationale qui n'a pas été créée par voie d'un accord intergouvernemental, dont les buts et le rôle ont un caractère non gouvernemental, et qui répond aux conditions suivantes :

a. Exercer des activités dans les domaines de la compétence de l'Unesco, avoir les moyens et la volonté de contribuer effi-

cacement à la réalisation des objectifs de celle-ci, conformément aux principes énoncés dans l'Acte constitutif :

b) Réunir une proportion importante des groupements ou des personnes intéressés à une ou plusieurs des activités de la compétence de l'Unesco ; et avoir des adhérents réguliers dans des pays assez nombreux et assez variés pour pouvoir, dans toute la mesure du possible, représenter valablement différentes régions culturelles du monde ;

c) Dans le cas d'une organisation de caractère régional, au sens géographique ou culturel de ce mot, avoir des adhérents dans un assez grand nombre de pays pour pouvoir représenter valablement l'ensemble de la région intéressée ;

d. Etre dotée d'un organe directeur permanent de structure internationale, avoir des représentants dûment autorisés et disposer de méthodes et de moyens lui permettant de communiquer régulièrement avec ses membres dans les différents pays. »

Les relations entre l'UNESCO et les organisations internationales non gouvernementales sont de trois catégories différentes, selon la nature de la coopération. La catégorie C regroupe les associations transnationales qui entretiennent avec l'UNESCO des relations d'information mutuelle. La catégorie 8 se compose d'associations qui ont donné « la preuve qu'elles sont en mesure de fournir à l'UNESCO, sur sa demande, des avis sur les questions relevant de leur compétence » et, dès lors, « de contribuer efficacement par leurs activités à l'exécution du programme de l'UNESCO » : cette catégorie est dite « d'information et de consultation ». Un nombre restreint d'organisations internationales non gouvernementales maintiennent des relations étroites et continu avec l'UNESCO ; elles font partie de la catégorie A dite « de consultation et d'association ». Sous certaines conditions et pour des objets clairement définis par les directives, certaines ONG des catégories A et B bénéficient d'une aide financière de l'UNESCO.

Seules les ONG des catégories A et B ont la possibilité de prendre part à l'élaboration des orientations et du programme de l'UNESCO. Cette participation peut se réaliser, à titre individuel, par des échanges entre le secrétariat de l'UNESCO et chacune des associations transnationales jouissant d'un statut consultatif ; ces échanges se traduisent souvent par la signature de contrats, ou l'attribution de missions comme, par exemple, la fondation par MUDRA d'une école des arts du spectacle à Dakar.

Elle peut aussi prendre la forme de consultations collectives, soit générales, soit sectorielles. Ces dernières ont pour but de recueillir les avis et les propositions des ONG dont la compétence porte sur certains aspects particuliers du programme de l'UNESCO.



En outre, les associations transnationales bénéficiant du statut consultatif A et B se réunissent en conférence, tous les deux ans, et organisent des colloques ou séminaires relatifs aux objectifs et thèmes de l'UNESCO. Citons, parmi les plus récents, les colloques sur « Le désarmement et l'éducation pour la paix : leurs influences réciproques », « L'alphabétisation et l'éducation permanente », « Le nouvel ordre économique mondial », « Le contenu et les méthodes concernant l'éducation en matière de droits de l'homme », « L'éducation contre l'apartheid », « Le droit à la communication », etc...

Il ne fait pas de doute que, tout à la fois, par leur structure internationale et par leurs branches nationales, les ONG sont l'expression des êtres humains qui, dans un monde profondément agité, aspirent au développement et à la paix. Elles doivent permettre à l'UNESCO d'être davantage qu'une organisation intergouvernementale : une organisation des peuples et des personnes. Mais cela suppose réalisées trois conditions :

La première est que l'UNESCO - par sa Conférence générale ou son Conseil exécutif - s'abstienne de toute intervention de nature politique dans la composition et le fonctionnement des ONG. La seconde est que les pouvoirs natio-

naux laissent aux organisations volontaires leur liberté d'expression et d'action. La troisième est que les associations transnationales poursuivent leur effort d'adaptation aux réalités internationales nouvelles résultant de la décolonisation. La majorité des Etats membres de l'UNESCO est désormais composée de jeunes nations qui, pour la plupart, affrontent encore le problème du sous-développement et sont souvent acculées à un dirigisme forcément peu favorable au dialogue entre autorités gouvernementales et ONG.

Nous retrouvons ici le rôle moteur de la commission nationale. Plus que nulle autre instance, elle est à même et a un intérêt majeur à s'appuyer sur les organisations volontaires et à leur offrir sa collaboration. La dialectique constante qu'impose sa composition mixte Etat-privé facilite la rupture des murs d'incompréhension ou de méfiance et la création de liens solides. Il arrive même qu'à son intervention, se fondent des branches nationales de grandes associations transnationales.

Ensemble, commissions nationales et ONG doivent regarder l'avenir et forger l'organisation pacifique d'un nouvel ordre mondial. Comme le disait Nietzsche, citant une parole hindoue - il y a tant d'aurores qui n'ont pas encore lui ».



INGOs & UNESCO

List of international non-governmental organizations admitted to consultative relations with Unesco during 1979

In Category B

General Association of International Sports Federation

Association générale des fédérations internationales de sports

International Council on Health, Physical Education and Recreation

Conseil international de l'hygiène, de l'éducation physique et de la récréation

International Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat

Conseil international des bâtiments élevés et de l'habitat urbain

International Federation of Film Archives

Fédération internationale des archives du film

International Institute of Communications

Institut international de communications

World Council for Curriculum and Instruction

Conseil mondial de l'éducation

World Organization of Former Students of Catholic Teaching

Organisation mondiale des anciens et anciennes élèves de l'enseignement catholique

In Category C

African Curriculum Organization

Organisation africaine pour l'étude des programmes scolaires

Data for Development

Données pour le développement

European Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Educational Materials

Association européenne de fabricants et revendeurs de matériel didactique

Federation of Arab News Agencies

Fédération des agences de presse arabes

Federation of International Poetry Associations

Fédération des associations internationales poétiques

International Association for Hydrogen Energy

Association internationale pour l'énergie hydrogène

International Association for the Development of Documentation, Libraries and Archives in Africa

Association internationale pour le développement de la documentation, des bibliothèques et des archives en Afrique

International Association of the Third Age Universities

Association internationale des universités du troisième âge

International Federation for the Blind

Fédération internationale des aveugles

International Press Institute

Institut international de la presse

International Radio-Television University

Université radiophonique et télévisuelle internationale

International Seismological Centre

Centre seismologique international

Latin American Continental Students Organization

Organisation continentale latino-américaine des étudiants

Latin American Federation of Press Workers

Fédération latino-américaine des travailleurs de la presse

Organization of Museums, Monuments and Sites in Africa

Organisation pour les musées, les monuments et les sites d'Afrique

Pan African Institute for Development

Institut panafricain pour le développement

Society of Saint Vincent-de-Paul

Société de Saint Vincent-de-Paul

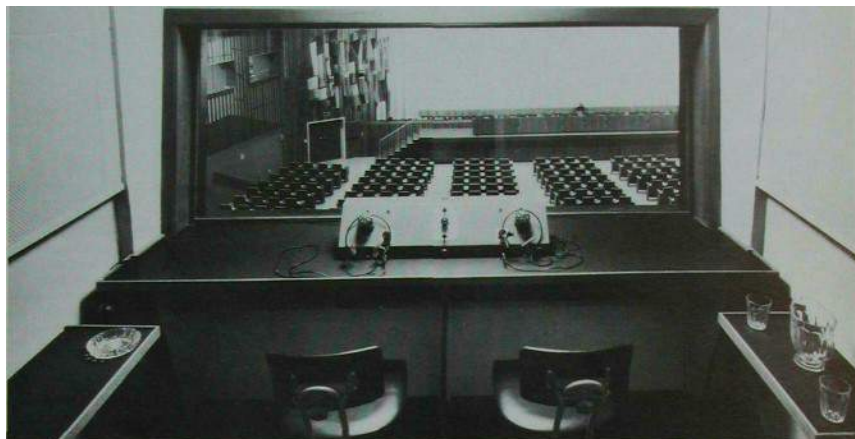
West African Science Association

Association scientifique de l'Ouest Africain

World Press Freedom Committee

Comité mondial pour la liberté de la presse.

MEETINGS FOR THE FUTURE



Extracts from the preliminary interaction document for Commission IV of the World Forum of Transnational/International Associations ()*

Introduction

This exploratory process for Commission IV is an attempt to respond to the following conditions :

- Meetings, and particularly international meetings are a vital feature of society. They are a principal means whereby different perspectives are « assembled ». « meet » or touch each other, possibly following a period of separation (« reunion »). Through such occasions resources are brought together to bear on a question of common concern (« conference ») or they may provide the environment in which unrelated questions can emerge spontaneously (« forum »).
- Considerable efforts have been successfully made to increase the efficiency of meeting organization/operation through the use of management skills, communications technology and specially conceived buildings. The organizational skills have been professionalized and are available as a commercial service, whilst the quantity of meetings has given rise to a whole « conference industry » of significant economic importance.
- Despite the ease with which meetings are held, and the increasing number of such events, there is rising concern that many of these do not fulfil the expectations of participants and of those whose future depends upon their outcome.
- Some efforts have been made to move beyond a concern for the « mechanics » of meeting organization in order to facilitate those processes which are more congenial and significant to participants. These innovations have been for the most part experimental or implemented under special conditions and are primarily applicable to small groups. The majority of meetings have been little affected, if at all.

marily applicable to small groups. The majority of meetings have been little affected, if at all.

The fundamental problem seems to be associated with the fact that the apparent success at « processing » agenda items, participants viewpoints and documents is matched by only an apparent of superficial consensus whose impact if any, is frequently limited to one of short-term public relations. The meeting outcome is such that the collective empowerment is minimal as is the enablement of the participant.

I Seen in this light current meeting procedures themselves constitute a principal obstacle to social change at least for those meetings in which this is a preoccupation.

» The challenge would therefore appear to be to elaborate a new conceptual framework within which a meeting may be perceived. This should highlight the hitherto hidden dimensions of the problem and clarify more appropriate options. For unless a new attitude to the meeting process can be elaborated, it seems highly probable that concealed inherent weaknesses will continue to undermine and erode the value for social change of any meeting outcome. In a very real sense meeting model collective (in)ability to act and the (in)effectiveness of collective action.

» An important question then is how to mature the power of a meeting to :

- reflect the complexity of the external environment in an ordered manner (representation), to reflect about that environment (conceptual processes), and to reflect about itself (self-reference of self-reflexiveness).
- focus the variety of perspectives represented without destroying it in some simplistic formula of superficial consensus.
- transform the issues presented, and the organizational groups which take responsibility for them, into new configurations of operational significance.

- act, or empower those represented to act, in the light of the level of understanding achieved during the meeting.

• The task is therefore to discover the nature of the « complete meeting » of the future, through which a new order may be brought into being.

(*) The document is entitled : *Large-group Conferences ; maturing their reflective, focusing and transformative power, especially in conditions of social upheaval. (Brussels. Union of International Associations, 1978). This is a looseleaf document which has been distributed to a network of people for comments and further inputs which are then redistributed to the network.*

Envisioning the perfect meeting

1. Images and ideals

In recent years many people have deplored the inadequacies of the visions of society in the future. It is argued that credible visions offer a vital guideline to long-term policy. Clarifying such visions is a useful focus for debate. As a central process in society, meetings also merit this form of concern. Indeed if the problems inherent in meeting cannot be solved, is it possible to move toward any better society? What could constitute a perfect meeting in the future? Adequate images of such ideal meetings can guide reflection on present inadequacies and on how they may be overcome. The following points identify aspects which can be usefully borne in mind.

2. Inter weaving resources

Rather than the present emphasis on isolated participant contributions, the emphasis will be on interrelating contributions to form a pattern whose form evokes further contributions thus bringing about an appropriate balance of perspectives. Representatives of each discipline of approach will strive for better ways to evoke that pattern. Lengthy contributions (in time or on paper) will become secondary to the contribution of specific ideas, values, facts, problems or relationships. Those which significantly improve the emerging pattern will be valued most.

3. Pace

Rather than the present hectic exercises in maximizing «communication», many meetings of sessions will bear a greater resemblance to a public game of chess or go. Periods of silence will be interspersed with brief contributions to the emerging pattern on whose evolution all are reflecting.

4. Status and reward

Rather than status being accorded or acknowledged by protocol and «prime time» privileges, it will be self-evident from the record of the relative significance of the contributions made to the emerging pattern. This will be the prime source of personal satisfaction.

5. Process

Rather than the simplistic overt processes of present meetings (made possible by a complex of covert processes) the range of processes will be understood to interweave as they do in a complex but healthy ecosystem - of which there are many types,

6. Maturity

Rather than the present possibility of immaturity in a meeting of the most eminent, the maturity level of the meeting will be a matter of explicit concern and many will have skills to evolve the meeting beyond the characteristic traps of the present.

7. Roles

Rather than the limited range of roles in present meetings, those of the future will be characterized by a rich variety of supporting, guiding, informing, facilitating roles. The potential of a meeting may well be judged by the «participant/supporting role» ratio (cf. the teacher/pupil ratio in schools) as well as the number of «jargons» between which «interpretation» is provided.

8. Modes

Rather than the limited range of modes now permissible in a given meeting, it will be possible for a meeting to move flexibly between many modes according to the energy requirements of the participants - and without losing a sense of coherence.

9. Conceptual environment

Rather than the crude (lack of) awareness of meeting conceptual dynamics, participants will be much more conscious of the «species» of each contribution made, the effect it can have on the evolution of the conceptual environment, and the constraints on its viability.

10. Physical environment

To those involved in such perfect meetings, the negative effects of the many subtle and less subtle design factors in present conference centres will be obvious. Conference environment design will focus on enabling the many aspects of conceptual pattern formation rather than «processing» participants and inhibiting synthesis. Flexible settings will adapt to the changing conceptual environment.

11. Technology

Aside from the already evident move towards «electronic meetings» between distant participants, much greater use will be made of technology to enable spontaneous communication between participants (rather than at them), to represent graphically the pattern emerging from the contributions made, and to facilitate synthesis whilst protecting variety.

12. New challenges

Because the environment will enable collective reflection on much more subtle questions than at present, new challenges will emerge - possibly to be recognized as of greater (or more fundamental) significance than the often simplistic preoccupations of present meetings.

Meeting focus : a description

1. Agenda in focus

In a discussion an individual may be rebuked for not «keeping to the point». In a meeting this may refer to relevance to a point on the agenda. It is the agenda which is used to focus the meeting pro-

cesses, although when there is a programme, focus may only be achieved through the agendas of individual sessions or possibly through a concluding plenary session. What is focus in a meeting and what is its significance, especially in relation to the aim or objective of the meeting?

2. Imposed focus

A meeting may be convened to focus on a particular concern decided in advance. In such a case those present and the points raised will present. Focus is thus a question of establishing and maintaining the relationship of a variety of subsidiary concerns to one central concern, even though the proponents of particular subsidiary concerns may not recognize each others relevance to that central concern.

3. Emergent focus

A meeting may be convened in the hope that a point of common focus will emerge as a basis for interlinking a variety of partially (or un-) related concerns. The problem is then to facilitate its identification and emergence.

4. Multiple focus

Whether imposed or emergent, it may be a question of a multiple focus, rather than a single one. There may be no intention, desire or ability to relate the multiple points of focus to one another or to a single underlying concern. This may be reflected in a variety of unrelated points in an agenda or meeting programme.

5. Degree of focus

Whether a matter of ability or intention, the meeting may resist any classification or sharpening of focus in preference to a diffuse focus or none at all. An unfocused meeting may be viewed as more creative or effective under certain conditions, of perhaps all that is feasible. Note that focus may be achieved without any verbal acknowledgement of its nature.

6. Aims, objectives and goals

Although it is possible to make useful distinctions between these, it is their difference from focus which should be noted. Each of them is in one way or another an intention or desire as opposed to the definite achievement characteristic of focus. But focus is also a precondition for them, in that it interrelates the relevant elements necessary for their achievement, whether any subsequent action is taken or not. In this way a meeting can focus on its objective, for example or may fail to do so because its ability to focus is inadequate.

7. Focus and transformation

To achieve whatever transformation it intends, a meeting must bring the resources it has assembled to bear, bringing them appropriately into focus. This establishes the critical quantity or variety of factors

necessary to the transformation. Focus ensures that the configuration of factors rather than allowing it to dissipate ineffectually. Individual actions are then mutually reinforcing rather than allowing it to dissipate ineffectually. Individual actions are then mutually reinforcing rather than multiplying. Depending on the nature of the meeting, focus may also be required to disseminate or contain the energy released by the transformative process.

8. Strategy and process

Focus may be brought about by an appropriate strategy for a process from the prior unfocused condition - a focusing procedure. Such strategy may even be considered the time dimension of focus.

9. Structure and focus

One method of ensuring focus is through the conventional hierarchical structure of executive and other programme committees and officers, culminating in the meeting president. The weakness of this approach results from the limitations of the simple hierarchy as a means of appropriately channelling and interrelating the information flows associated with interrelated topics. This is especially true when the hierarchy also has to perform protocol and other non-substantive functions which prevent either the executive director or the president from ensuring a substantive synthesis, even if they were able.

10. Focus and configuration

Where hierarchical ordering of the meeting programme or lines of responsibility no longer suffices to contain the complexity of the subject matter, a programme matrix may be used. When this is inadequate more complex configurations are required (e.g. critical path and network diagrams). There is however a major constraint in that focus is no longer possible if the complexity exceeds the ability of participants to comprehend. And in order to maintain comprehensibility the configuration of issues must contain elements of symmetry and pattern to reinforce memorability and communicability. Whilst it is not necessary for all participants to comprehend the whole configuration, there must be sufficient overlap both to maintain connectedness and to prevent loss of confidence in the chain of overlaps linking the most distant parts of the configuration.

11. Focus and the individual

The adequacy of the configuration depends on the quality of the participants and the extent to which its features engage their attention and energy. The greater the variety reflected in the configuration, the greater the potential, but also not greater the risk that participants will only be engaged partially or superficially and that the focus will be trivial. Powerful focus is achieved when the meeting configuration matches to a significant degree

the psychic configuration of the participants. Participants respond to finding their own condition reflected in the meeting configuration, and the meeting reflected within themselves - it is this resonance which energizes the meeting. Any action through the meeting is then directly consistent with the individual's own development and calls upon all the participant is able to contribute because of the manner in which that contribution results in personal growth through the meeting. The meeting configuration thus reinforces connections which enable focus and transformation at a new level of significance, both collective and individual.

Focus : a checklist

Below are listed, in no particular order, different aspects of focus, or processes which tend to occur when a meeting is in focus.

Checklist :

- Category transformation : a condition of focus should permit a reordering of the categories governing the meeting (or the organization of its subject matter) into a less Procrustean pattern corresponding more appropriately to the reality encoded.
- Organizational transformation : in a condition of focus the organizational units or sub-divisions whereby it has been brought about can be reformed into a pattern more appropriate to the functional categories.
- Problem sensitivity (resolving power) : a condition of focus permits problems (otherwise considered identical) to be appropriately distinguished.
- Problem subtlety : certain all-pervading subtle problems can only be detected in a condition of low « noise-level » characteristic of focus.
- Stabilized overview : focus is a necessary condition for a stable overview of the meeting's domain (possibly as a meta-dimension) otherwise viewed as a multi-faceted image.
- Contribution of seemingly irrelevant : only in a condition of focus can the contribution of otherwise « irrelevant » resources to the balance of the whole be understood.
- Hospitable to divergent perspectives : a condition of focus is hospitable to otherwise « divergent » perspectives.
- Sensitivity to new options : the reduction in « noise-level » associated with a condition of focus permits new options and directions to emerge.
- Transformation of collective self-awareness : the condition of focus facilitates the emergence of a collective sense of identity at a new level of integration and immediacy.
- Transformation of personal awareness : a condition of focus enhances the processes of personal transformation in each participant and in relation to the here-and-now.

- Energy containment and release : a focussed configuration is able to contain and anchor the synergy normally dissipated during a meeting (possibly as a temporary state of enthusiasm or euphoria).
- Emergence of simplifying perspectives : a condition of focus enables simpler descriptions of complex conditions to emerge, possibly as appropriate metaphors.
- Empowerment : a condition of focus empowers the meeting or act at a new level of significance in the light of emergent values.
- Risk : a condition of focus, because of the radical nature of the transformations which are then feasible, is also a condition of high risk. Such risk is a necessary « investment » (in the sense of « nothing venture ; nothing gain »).

Losing focus

1. Maintaining focus

The nature of focus may be partially understood from the various ways in which it may be lost during a meeting. These are the processes which may be guarded against although they are not necessarily independent.

2. Loss of immediacy

Participants may lose any sense of immediacy and allow discussion to focus on questions which erode their sense of urgency and responsibility. The assumption that necessary action can be taken on some other occasion, possibly by others, gradually holds sway.

3. Attention absorption

Topics become a focus for attention for different participants to the exclusion of any understanding of the context from which they emerge and by which they are linked.

4. Attention spam

The complexity of the topic is such that participants do not have the patience to attend to any discussion of its intricacies and thus fail to comprehend it. This situation may be aggravated by poor verbal presentation, particularly when an audiovisual presentation would be clearer and quicker.

5. Topic change too rapid

When the meeting is switching between supposedly related topics, this may be done too rapidly for the participants to retain any permanent understanding of their connection.

6. Topic change too slow

Time spent by participants in treating one topic may be too great to retain adequate understanding of the previous topic. In this way they lose sight of the whole and may in fact become bored with excessive

détail of they are not unnecessarily fascinated by it.

7. Loss of connectedness

Participants, for any of the above reasons, may lose understanding of the web of relevance interlinking the different topics under discussion. Conceptual fragmentation holds sway and most topics appear irrelevant to the participants major interest.

8. « Topic twiggling »

Topics may be explored with such enthusiasm, that issues are broken up into sub-issues, sub-sub-issues, etc. without any control over how to maintain the connection between such « twigs » or branches and the trunk of the « tree » from which they spring.

9. Games and traps

Discussion of topics may become enmeshed in various games and traps from which participants find it impossible to extract themselves. Such « sub-routines » may divert all energy from the fundamental or underlying issues.

10. Superficiality

The focus of the meeting may be trivialized by unnecessary enthusiastic interventions which do not take participants forward.

11. Disruption

The « noise-level » of the meeting may be such that no focus may be shared amongst participants.

12. Polarization

Discussion of the focus may provoke some participants to advocate a counter-focus, thus dividing the meeting.

13. Energy drain

The structure and processes of the meeting may be such as to drain participant energy rather than enhancing it. This weakens any focus which is still possible.

Focus subtleties : public relations

1. Although strong criticism can be made of the conventional use of « public relations » techniques in meetings, especially when crudely done for simplistic purposes, skilled practitioners are sensitive to dimensions otherwise ignored. It is this sensitivity which can contribute considerably to the « magic » of whatever occurs in a condition of focus.

2. The major problem of public relations as applied in meetings is that it is conceived in terms of the priorities of the meeting sponsor or organizer. A major concern then is to stress at all cost the qualities and significance : of those responsible for the event, of the event itself, of the participants, and of whatever is achieved. The techniques are necessarily so pervasive in their application that they cloak every facet of the event in a concealing garb of seeming glamour and significance. This of course serves to « paper over any cracks » in the arrangement, effectively turning each moment of the meeting into a piece of theatre, however flimsy the sets. Participant awareness of the reality, as it contrast with the image, generates cynicism and is counter-productive.

3. One feature of this problem is the tendency to reinforce the status quo and to conceal weakness and conflicts which can provoke and justify healthy change. (Existing categories are effectively treated like icons requiring appropriate praise and decoration).

4. Another feature of this problem is dependence upon the « showmanship » strengths of PR techniques to provide « attention grabbers » to absorb the time of participants. These may extend from glossy audio-visuals through sumptuous feasts to tourist attractions. This leads to a simplistic conception of meetings, and a total disrespect for participants and the issues on which they supposedly hope to act. Sad to say, many meeting sponsors are evaluated by their peers in terms of « how good a show they put on » and the meeting market is such that it is unlikely that they would fail by underestimating the level of sophistication of participants.

5. Another feature of this problem is the stress on the impact on participants of « messages » fired at them as « targets » in the marketing « communications » approach which has given birth to most public relations techniques.

6. Despite these present defects, the practitioners are nevertheless especially sensitive to configuration, place, timing, non-verbal stimuli and their effect on image. The question is whether these skills can be employed in the interests of participants and their concerns, rather than as a manipulation of them.

7. The question is how can meeting participants themselves engender collective sensitivity to these dimensions, correcting continually for any excesses. The process of building up and focusing significance collectively is one known through the rituals of less artificial cultures with a more organic response to a happening. It would appear that the « civilized » conscious emphasis on rational discourse in meetings has left them exposed to manipulation of any unconscious emotinal needs which would otherwise provide a healthy equilibrium. How can the power of any such emotional arousal of the imagination be consciously evoked by participants to weld their perspectives together more effectively - to « get their act together » and get the meeting into focus ? The

« primitive » approach, the « PR communicator » approach, and the « small group process » approach are extremes, each with important clues and dangerous traps.

Focus subtleties : « meeting magic »

1. Catalysis

Occasionally, perhaps under special circumstances, meetings « come together » and « take off » as if by magic. It might be called serendipity. There is very little indication of why this comes about or how it is to be described objectively. It can happen when every care has been put into arranging the meeting and selecting the participants, or it can happen under extremely non-ideal circumstances. The following notes indicate some possible directions for further reflection on the question.

2. Indirection

In such a case then seems to be a strength in defining the central point of focus by discussions which use it as an unspoken reference point. The totality of tangential dialogues is then facilitated by this approach, whereas « going to the heart of the matter », and efforts to tender it explicit, effectively only introduce perturbation and fragmentation. (Note that non-directiveness, being the non-imposition of a line of discussion, is only loosely related to indirection in this sense).

3. Paradox

There usually seems to be a strong element of paradox in such cases, or at least a tolerance of it and a suspension of judgement. (The meeting could almost be considered a collective reflection on a Zen Koan).

4. Incompatibility

Associated with paradox is a context which permits incompatible perspectives' to be « bracketed » and held in complementary juxtaposition. It is the shared attitude underlying this contextual awareness which provides a subtle interface between the perspectives.

5. Attunement

The magic tends to occur when participants are attuned to each other or empathize with each other, possibly stimulated by a quota of antipathy which provokes a search for a more fundamental level of harmony (cf. the use of this concept in certain group meditation techniques).

6. « Chemistry »

As in the previous point, when the right mix of participants is present, they react in unpredictable ways to produce interesting transformation for all concerned, (The « recipe » analogy may also be used).

7. Aesthetic elegance

There seems to be a special economy and proportion of structure and process which can only be described in aesthetic terms.

8. Drama

Relating to the previous point, there is often a sense of evolving and mounting drama, engendering appropriate events at each stage. There is a collective awareness of how each event is changed with significance.

9. « Invisible hand »

Relating to the previous point, at certain moments events seem to be guided by an unseen hand, so well do they emerge spontaneously and fall into place unplanned. There is a strange « rightness » to the flow of events.

10. Non-action

During the course of such meetings, deliberate actions usually tend to be of less significance or else their significance emerges totally transformed in relation to the original intent. The more participants can approximate to the Taoist attitude of non-action, the better the event for all concerned (cf. the adage: «Don't push the river. Guide the canoe »).

11. Non-conscious

Relating to the previous point, participant appreciation of the event depends on ability to - let go » and « flow with the stream of things ». This seems to call upon instinctual and intuitive aspects of personality, appropriately blended by the participant (cf. the Japanese concept of *hara*). It should perhaps be contrasted with unconsciousness and « stream of consciousness » monologue.

12. Humorously quixotic

In contrast to the heavy quality of conventional meetings, such events have an underlying thread of humour strangely blended with wisdom (cf. the Sufi tales of Nasruddin). This also serves as a very powerful and rapid means of conveying an explanation.

13. Innocence

The flow of such events tends to evoke a childlike innocence and sense of wonder in participants, which is to be contrasted in conventional meetings with the defensive attitude towards ignorance, a pervasive cynicism, and childishness under certain circumstances.

14. Magical shifts of perspective

Characteristically in such meetings, apparently insignificant events brought about in an unforeseen manner can trigger major shifts of perspective (cf. the Zen tales concerning achievement of *salon*)

Interdisciplinary

1. The need in meetings of interrelate the approaches of different disciplines, in order to understand a social problem situation and to be able to recommend appropriate remedial programmes, is now increasingly recognized. The « inter-disciplinary » approach is now in fashion and an essential element in many requests for programme funds.

2. On closer examination, however it is possible to discover that this requirement, far from constituting any form of progress, is only the symptom of the pathological state of knowledge at this time. The specialization without limit of scientific disciplines has resulted in an increasing fragmentation of the epistemological horizon.

3. Specialists cannot be asked to testify in meetings with regard to the unification of the sciences, or an « integrated » action programme, insofar as these specialists by their vocation and training are ignorant of, or deny, this very unity. Even those who profess to stand for the unification of the sciences cannot always be trusted, for each one of them unification of the sciences cannot do. Even those who profess to stand for the unification of the sciences cannot always be trusted, for each one of them would be satisfied in defining his familiar point of view, and more or less justifying his own individual pre-suppositions.

4. Teaching and research institutions reinforce the above separation through administrative procedures which tend to eliminate communications with institutions associated with other disciplines. This is reflected in conference programme events sponsored in parallel by such bodies. The division of intellectual space into smaller and smaller compartments, and the multiplication of institutions which assume the management of each such territory, results in the formation of a feudal system which governs the majority of scientific teaching and research enterprises and is clearly reflected in the organization of meetings.

5. When an « interdisciplinary » approach is used in a meeting, it most often consists in bringing together specialists from different disciplines, in the simplistic belief that such an assembly would suffice to bring about a common ground and a common language between individuals who have nothing else in common. The reports or results of such meetings neither achieve, nor attempt to achieve, any synthesis - other than the purely spatial juxtaposition of viewpoints and constraints, and subsequently, a judiciously worded editorial overview for the published proceedings.

6. Few of the societal problems which give rise to large conferences at this time can adequately be handled within any one dis-

cipline. Such problems result from the interaction of social, economic, technological, political, religious, psychological, biological and other factors. Understanding requires an integration of the relevant disciplinary perspectives. Such integration however must be much more than the synthesis of results obtained by independent unidisciplinary studies conducted prior to the meeting. The synthesis, to be useful, must come before the unidisciplinary commitments have been made and the conclusions frozen, without having been tempered by exposure to other constraints. This should be the true function of an interdisciplinary « meeting » - to act as a « transformative crucible » from which a new perspective emerges and is tempered in a number of stages. If the result is merely an agglomeration, then no transformation has taken place and the process has failed.

7. Where such interdisciplinary synthesis does take place, however, it is most successful between two closely related disciplines. Such integration is decreasingly successful as the number of disciplines involved increases. This is matched by a rapid decrease in the sophistication of the synthesis and a reduction in expectation of its benefits by those involved. A « synthesis » of results in itself dangerous in a meeting if it is superficial, but nevertheless succeeds in removing the stimulus to greater collective effort.

8. The difficulties are increased when the disciplines are of a different nature, have fundamentally different methodologies, or focus on very different subject matter. As the variety of disciplinary perspectives increases, so does the tendency of each subgroup to perceive the activity of others as being of marginal relevance or importance.

9. The challenge in meetings is to face up to the failures of the past (particularly those disguised as successes) and to find new ways of interrelating the intellectual resources available in order to guide significant change.

Integrative failure

1. Definition

Although integrative skills may be successfully applied to a situation their elusive nature can be partially defined by the ways in which such skills may fail or be used to conceal abuse.

2. Reduction in variety

A simple way to ease the integrative problem is to reduce the diversity of elements present in the situation using an argument for standardization and against any « hodge podge » mixture of elements. This of course eliminates some minority interests. In the extreme case of destructive or « meltdown » synthesis, all variety is eliminated.

3. Reduction in quantity

By eliminating a significant number of the elements, the problem may also be eased. The argument that can be used is that they are well-represented by the variety of elements that remain and that any proliferation of elements is disorderly. In practice this results in the absorption of some elements by others, such as in the case of minority groups.

4. Simplification

Subtleties and nuances, possibly defended by specific minority groups, may be ignored. Interconnecting webs of relations can be ignored.

5. Tokenism

Emphasis may be placed on the image or desirability of synthesis in order to conceal inability to achieve any steps towards it.

6. Temporary synthesis

In a dynamic situation it may be possible to achieve some measure of integration in the short-term by ignoring factors temporarily absent or only emerging over longer time cycles.

7. « Coloured » synthesis

A significant degree of synthesis may be achieved, but from a particular viewpoint or in terms of a particular mode, approach or strategy. The narrowness of such a synthesis, coloured by the perspective of those who achieve it, may be difficult to communicate within the framework established by that synthesis.

8. Enforced synthesis

In some instances, as with a dynamic set of minority interests, a form of integration may be imposed by constraining the dynamics (although without reducing the number or variety of the elements).

9. Dogmatic synthesis

An impression of synthesis may be achieved by stating frequently and forcefully that it has been achieved and thus eroding expectation that a greater degree of synthesis is possible.

10. Laissez faire synthesis

By reinterpreting the nature of synthesis or integration, it may be seemed to exist under any circumstances as the pattern of interaction amongst the elements. No intervention is required, although if undertaken it would merely add to the pattern of interaction.

11. Agglomerative synthesis

Appropriate integration may be assumed to have been achieved simply by ensuring the juxtaposition of the various elements or viewpoints. This corresponds to the use of the prefix « multi » (e.g. in multidisciplinary).

In books reflecting such a multidisciplinary synthesis, it is the binding which provides the synthesis, given the absence of any relationship between the constituent disciplinary chapters.

12. Comparative or cross-referential synthesis

Integration may be assumed to have been achieved by recording comparisons between the perspectives or elements. This often corresponds to the use of the prefix, « cross- » (e.g. in cross-cultural).

13. Cross-impact synthesis

Integration may be assumed to have been achieved by taking into account the constraints and feedback loops emerging from other disciplinary perspectives. This may correspond to use of the prefix « inter- » (e.g. in interdisciplinary). Note however that it is only with the emergence of a new level of order that a synthesis breakthrough may be said to have occurred (this may correspond to the use of the prefix « trans- » as in transdisciplinary).

Meeting self-image, self-reference and self-reflexiveness

1. It seems obvious that the participants at a meeting should be collectively aware of the meeting as a whole and be capable of collective consideration concerning its significance. (This is even built into resolutions of the form « The conference, recognizing... »). But frequently such acknowledgement is purely formal and disguises the lack of any coherent collective self-image.

2. This point may seem subtle, trivial or irrelevant but its importance has been very effectively demonstrated in the case of the individual. Whilst an individual may appear to be well-defined, if only physically, the sense of self-identity is acquired only through a long process of maturation. And during that process the individual constantly claims a sense of identity whose relative superficiality is only comprehended in later years.

3. In the absence of mature sense of self-identity, it is to be expected that the collective actions of the participants will tend to be unbalanced, overreactive, unnecessarily defensive and generally immature. In extreme cases this may conceal a deep sense of collective insecurity, however it is disguised. The depths of this may be illustrated by the following classic description for the case of an individual:

« Even when one felt that what was being said was an expression of someone, the fragment of a self behind the words or actions was not Julie. There might be someone addressing us, but in listening to a schizophrenic, it is very difficult to know « who » is talking, and it is just as difficult to know « whom » one is addressing... One may begin to recognize patches of speech, or frag-

ments of behaviour cropping up at different times, which seem to belong together by reason of similarities of the intonation, the vocabulary, syntax, the preoccupations in the utterance or to cohere as behaviour by reason of certain stereotyped gestures or mannerisms. It seemed therefore that one was in the presence of various fragments, or incomplete elements, of different « personalities » in operation at the one time... With Julie it was not difficult to carry on a verbal exchange of a kind, but without her seeming to have an overall unity but rather a constellation of quasi-autonomous partial systems, it was difficult to speak to « her ». However, even this state of near chaotic nonentity was by no means irreversible and fixed in its disintegration. She would sometimes marvellously come together again and display a most pathetic realization of her plight. But she was terrified of these moments of integration, for various reasons. Among others, because she had to sustain in them intense anxiety; and because the process of disintegration appeared to be remembered and dreaded as an experience so awful that there was refuge for her in her unintrusion, unreality, and deadness. Julie's being as a chronic schizophrenic was thus characterized by lack of unity and by division into what might variously be called partial « assemblies », complexes, partial systems, or « internal objects ». Each of these partial systems had recognizable features and distinctive ways of its own. By following through these postulates, many features of her behaviour become explicable. The fact that her self-being was not assembled in an all-over manner, but was split into various partial assemblies or systems, allows us to understand that various functions which presuppose the achievement of personal unity or at least a high degree of personal unity could not be present in her, as indeed they were not.

Personal unity is a prerequisite of reflective awareness, that is the ability to be aware of one's self acting relatively unself-consciously, or with a simple primary non-reflective awareness. In Julie, each partial system could be aware of objects, but a system might not be aware of the processes going on in another system which was split off from it. For example, if in talking to me, one system was « speaking », there seemed to be no overall unity within her whereby « she » as a unified person could be aware of what this system was saying or doing. In so far as reflective awareness was absent, « memory », for which reflective awareness would seem to be prerequisite, was very patchy. The absence of a total experience of her being as a whole meant that she lacked the unified experience on which to base a clear idea of the « boundary » of her being. Such an overall « boundary » was not, however, entirely lacking. Rather, each system seemed to have a boundary of its own. That is to say, to the awareness that characterized one system, another system was liable to appear outside itself. It was only « from the outside » that one could see that different conflicting systems of her being

were active at the same time. Each partial system seemed to have within it its own focus of centre of awareness : it had its own very limited memory schemata and limited ways of structuring percepts ; its own quasi-autonomous drives or component drives ; its own tendency to preserve its autonomy, and special dangers which threatened its autonomy. She would refer to these diverse aspects as - he -, or « she », or address them as « you ». That is, instead of having a reflective awareness of those aspects of herself, « she » would perceive the operation of a partial system as though it as not " her ", but belonged outside. She would be hallucinated. »

(R.D. Laing, The Divided Self, a study of sanity and madness. London, Tavistock, 1960, p. 214-7).

4. A widely evident characteristic of lack of collective self-awareness in meetings is the tendency to separate totally the substantive issues which are the concern of the meeting from the administrative and procedural issues which determine the meeting's ability to focus on them. In the case of meetings concerned with social systems, this amounts to a form of schizophrenia in which the participants collectively perceive themselves as divorced from the social system on which they comment. This attitude may also be reflected in any associated bodies or programmes which are organized such that the need or possibility of their own transformation does not emerge from the substantive investigations with which they are concerned, except possibly as an administrative postscript in the light of administrative criteria. This situation can be caricatured by the example of a meeting, in a smoke-filled room with unopened windows, on the subject of « environmental air pollution », during which participants fail to reflect on their own condition, their unwillingness to act (to open the windows), and the significance of this attitude for their substantive concerns.

5. A number of factors contribute to a sense of collective identity :

5.1 A collective awareness of the range of processes to which the meeting is subject, namely the types of interaction which occur and the conditions or states into which the meeting may be drawn, whether usefully or uselessly.

5.2 A collective awareness of the context of the meeting, the uniqueness of the meeting in relation to that context, and the contribution to change within the contextual environment.

5.3 A collective sense of the limitations of the meeting as a whole and in terms of the abilities of its component groups and the illusions to which they tend to be subject. This includes an acceptance of its finite nature and its necessary termination.

5.4 A collective recognition of the developmental potential of the meeting, namely the ways in which the meeting processes can become more mature and the possi-

ilities that will thus be opened up for action more appropriate to circumstances.

6. There is much to be said for the Delphic ... Know thyself » and the Biblical « Physician, heal thyself » as applied to a meeting. From this collective awareness of the meeting as a whole emerges a new ability to respond to social conditions. « A man may have a sense of his presence in the world as a real, live, whole, and in temporal sense, continues person. As such, he can live out into the world and meet others : a world and others experienced as equally real, alive, whole and continuous. The individual, then, may experience his own being... as differentiated from the rest of the world in ordinary circumstances so clearly that his identity and autonomy are never in question... as having an inner consistence, substantiality, genuineness, and worth ; as spatially coextensive with the body. Such a basically ontologically secure person will encounter all the hazards of life, social, ethical, spiritual, biological, from a central firm sense of his own and other people's reality and identity. It is often difficult for a person with such a sense of his integral selfhood and personal identity, of the permanency of things, of the reliability of natural processes, of the substantiality of others, to transpose himself into the world of an individual whose experiences may be utterly lacking in any unquestionable self-validating certainties, (such as) an over-riding sense of personal consistency of cohesiveness. » (R.D. Laing, The Divided Self, p. 40-3).



Participant and meeting transformation : the assumption that none is required

1. There is an implicit assumption in meetings that the psychosocial environment can be observed and acted upon without here being any associated change in the observer or in the change agent, in this case the participants or the meeting form through which they are acting.

2. The academic assumes the ability to take up some neutral stance, often at a higher level of abstraction, from which effective observation can take place without either changing the observed social processes or being changed by them. For example, political scientists or peace researchers are able, as consultants or in their academic work, to ignore or explicitly deny the value of organizational and meeting structures through which they will report on and discuss such work with colleagues. Yet within those frameworks they will deplore the lack of attention paid to their conclusions. The question of im-

proving the organization or meeting structures through which they work is considered an administrative detail unrelated to their substantive concerns and the lack of attention accorded to them.

3. Organizations and institutions act in the belief that they can intervene in social processes without there being any negative consequences and without they themselves being changed by the action. In both cases there is an assumption of independence from social processes, although both are forms of social activity.

4. Such change agents, especially when they act in meetings, tend not to be aware of their own role as social entities. They have no built-in self-reflexive capacity.

- No academic discipline provides for serious examination of its own social role (e.g. the sociology of : political science, chemistry, economics, etc.), except for sociology itself, and it is doubtful whether much attention has been paid to research in this domain.

- No institution can build in a self-critical capacity which cannot be ignored or restrained to guarantee the continued functioning of that institution.

5. Associated with this is the assumption, in preparing or attending a meeting, that (new) content can always be treated formally without the necessity for exposure to (new) learning experience. This is particularly the case with values. It is assumed that all those who make reference to « peace », « quality of life », « justice », « freedom », etc. have been exposed to positive experiences with which such terms can be associated - and that such experiences are equivalent to those experienced by those with whom they are communicating. There is thus a widespread assumption of common understanding of values which obviates any need for shared experience or any self-change in order to acquire that understanding.

6. This assumption justifies the absence of macro-social experiments to determine whether particular social policies and value mixes are viable and in conformity with the verbal formulations and claims made in meetings.

7. This assumption suppresses any recognition of the possibility that, in order for a meeting to act effectively in response to new problem complexes, it may be necessary for the participants and the meeting to undergo a process of transformation. And without such transformation any conclusions will have little significance of impact. This assumption is only recognized as invalid by those who work on group therapy and related forms of personal development. (Unfortunately those expert in these fields themselves have difficulty in ensuring acceptance of their perspective without making meeting processes dependent upon them or their favoured method).



Annuaire des Organisations Internationales 16-18

2ème SUPPLEMENT Changements d'adresse et/ ou de nom

2nd SUPPLEMENT Changes of address and/ or name

This supplement of the Annuaire des Organisations Internationales, 16-18th edition contains the following changes of which we have been informed :

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

Ce supplément à l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales, édition 16-18, comporte les modifications suivantes dont nous avons été informés :

- 1° le(s) nom(s) des organisations. Les noms sont donnés ci-dessous en français et en anglais, parfois en anglais seulement pour la section B (comme dans l'Annuaire). Lorsque des noms en d'autres langues que le français et l'anglais ont été modifiés, on les trouvera également indiqués. S'ils ne sont pas repris ci-dessous, c'est qu'ils n'ont pas subi de changement. Ces modifications sont annoncées immédiatement après le numéro de rubrique par les mentions « Nouveau nom ».
- 2° les adresses des organisations. La nouvelle adresse est donnée à la place de l'ancienne ; lorsqu'il y a plusieurs adresses pour une même organisation, les adresses qui ne changent pas ne sont pas reprises. L'indication « Dernière adresse connue » suivie d'un nom de ville, signifie que l'adresse mentionnée dans l'Annuaire n'est plus valable et que nous sommes à la recherche de la domiciliation actuelle.
- 3° les noms de secrétaires généraux (SG). Présidents (Pres) récemment nommés.
- 40 les organisations dissoutes et celles provisoirement sans activité.

Section A

A 0655 (Secrétaire) Comité européen des constructeurs de matériel textile (CEMATEX)
European Committee of Textile Machinery Manufacturers
Sec J Mermoud

A 1179 (Secrétaire général) Association internationale de chimie céréalière
International Association for Cereal Chemistry
SG Depl Ing H Glatte

A 1396 Association internationale du barreau
International Bar Association (IBA)
Dir exec Byron House, 7-9 St James Street, London SW 1A 1EE, Roy-

A 2555 Société internationale des radiographes et techniciens de radiologie
International Society of Radiographers and Radiological Technicians (ISRTT)
SG E R Hutchinson, 159 Gabalfa Avenue, Cardiff CF4 2PB (Galmorgan-shire, Wales), Royaume Uni
Prés T J D West, 500 Sherbourne Street, Toronto ON M4X1K9, Canada
Secrétaires régionaux
Europe/Afrique Miss E Tyrer, 504 Montebello Montrose Street, New-lands Cape, S Africa
Amérique Helen Haughton, PO Box 38, 6 Kingston, Jamaica
Asie/Australasie Margaret Lobo, 105 Pat-nerstonstreet, 6012 Mosman Park, Western Australia

A 2511 Association internationale du matériel de terrassement
International Society for Terrain Vehicle Systems
SG Ronald A Upton, Box 282, Hanover, NH 03755, USA

A 2575 Association internationale de sociologie (AIS)
International Sociological Association (ISA)
Secrétaire exécutif Marcel Ratte, CP 719, Succ A, Montréal PO H3C
ZV2, Canada, T (514) 282 3107, C. SAGRAM/MONTREAL

A 2577 Association internationale pour les résidus solides et le nettoyage International Solid Wastes and Public Cleansing Association (ISWA) Secrétariat général Limmatstrasse 111. PO Box 3140. CH-8031 Zurich. Suisse T 01 42 94 94	3330 Transfigoroute Europe - Organisation centrale du transport routier. sous température dirigée Central Organization for Road Transport at Controlled Temperature SG Jack Penissard. 3 rue de Varsimbe, CH-1211 Genève. Suisse T 34 1330. Tx 27 107
A 2597 Mouvement International des jeunes et des étudiants pour les Nations International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN) SG Ricardo Domimco. c/o Palais des Nations. CH-1211 Genève 10. Suisse T 34 22 00	A 3399 Association universelle pour l'espéranto Universal Esperanto Association (UEA) SG et siège Dr Werner Bornmann. Nieuwe Binneweg 176. NL-3015 B. Rotterdam, Pays-Bas
A 2644 Fédération internationale des ouvriers de transport International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) SG Harold Lewis. 133-135 Great Suffolk Street. London SE11PD. Roy-	A 3451 Association mondiale des airlines clubs World Airlines Clubs Association (WACA) SG David Larkin. 11 Buncoes Close. Elton Wick. Windsor (Berks) SL4 6PL. Royaume Uni
A 2654 Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses res- sources (IUCN) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Dr Gen David A Munro. avenue du Wort Blanc. CH-1196 Gland. Suisse. T. (022) 643254. C. IUCNATURE GLAND. Tx 22168IUCN CH	A 3469 (Directeur) Association mondiale des guides et des éclaieuses World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) Directeur Mme Jo Caesar
A 2706 Union internationale des agents commerciaux et des courtiers International Union of Commercial Agents and Brokers SG Dr K B Meyer Swantee. Herengracht 376. 1016 Amsterdam. Pays- Bas	A 3483 Fédération chrétienne internationale pour la prophylaxie de l'alcoo- International Christian Federation for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Ad- SG Rev Kenneth Lawton. 4 Southampton How. London WC1B 4AA. Roy-
A 2708 Union internationale de cristallographie international Union of Crystallography Secrétariat 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU. Royaume Uni. T. 42878. C. Unicrystal. Tx 667325 COMCAB G. attention Unicrystal	Secretariat Weiherhofstrasse 50. CH-4054 Basel. Suisse
A 2831 Conseil interparlementaire consultatif Benelux Inter-Parliamentary Consultative Council of Benelux SG Pr Deneulin. Chambre des Représentants. Palais de la Nation. B- 1000 Bruxelles. Belgique	A 3494 Congrès mondial des religions World Congress of Faiths : The Inter-Faith Fellowship (WCF) SG Sr Teresa. 28 Powis Gardens. London W11 1JG. Royaume Uni. T 727 2607
A 2859 Association latinoaméricaine d'institutions pour le financement du développement Latin American Association of Development Financing institutions SG Jose-Andres Bellido. Apartado Postal 3988. Lima 27. Pérou. T. 41 2611. Tx 21037 PE. C. AUDE	A 3554 Association médicale mondiale World Medical Association (WMA) (50) 40 75 75. C. WOMEDAS Femey-Voltaire France
A 2903 Ligue des Etats arabes League of Arab States (LAS) SG Chedli Kilbi. Tunis. Tunisie	A 3579 Fédération séphardite mondiale (FSM) World Sephardi Federation (WSF) 10 Croix d'Or, CH-1 204 Genève. Suisse. T. 21 73 52. Tx 27569 C KOL- SEFARAD Genève
A 2947 Association internationale des femmes médecins (AIFM) Medical Women's International Association (MWIA) SG Dr Dorothy M B Ward. Medical Women's Federation. Tavistock House N. Tavistock Square. London WC1H 9HX. Royaume-Uni	A 3617 Organisation internationale - pour servir - des femmes profession- nelles et chefs d'entreprise sional Women (ZI) Directeur exécutif Valérie Levitan. 35 E Wacker Drve, Chicago IL 60601. USA
A 2994 Union postale nordique Nordic Postal Union c/o General Directorate of Posts. S-10500 Stockholm. Suede	A 3671 Société pour le programmation mathématique Mathematical Programming Society C/o International Statistical Institute. 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan. 2270 A2
A 3017 Association des chimistes des peintures et vernis (Grande-Bretagne) Oil and Colour Chemists' Association (Great Britain and Commonwealth) (OCCA) Dir et Sec R H Hamblin. Priory House. 967 Harrow Road. Wembley. Md- diesex HAO 25F. Royaume Uni. T. 908 1086. Tx 922670 (OCCA G)	Contact Dr R White. Dept of French. University of Sydney. Sydney NSW 2006. Australie
A 3022g (nouveau secrétaire general) Organisation de coordination pour la lutte contre les endémies en Afrique centrale (OCEAC) Organization for Co-ordination in Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa SG Dr Louis Sentilles	A 3870 Fédération mondiale des associations pour la santé publique World Federation of Public Health Associations Sec exec S Kessler. APHA. 1015 Fifteenth Street. NW Washington DC 20005. USA
A 3030 Organisation des Etats américains SG Alexandre Orfila. Organization of American States Building. Room 20. Washington DC 20006. USA. T. 381-8788	A 3909 Fédération internationale des associations d'inventeurs International Federation of Inventors Associations (IFIA) Staple Inn Buildings South, High Holborn, London WC1. Royaume Uni. T. 2427812
A 3082 Association Pan-Pacifique de chirurgie Pan-Pacific Surgical Association (PPSA) SG Dr John R Watson. 236 Alexander Young Bldg. 1077 Bishop Street Honolulu HI 96813. USA. T. (808) 536 4911	A 3950 Association mondiale des organisations de recherche industrielle et technologique World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (WAI- TRO) 7 Pr Beatrixlaan. PO Box 778.2501 CT Den Haag. Pays-Bas. T. 81 44 81 -85 1302. Tx 31660tnogv nl
A 3159 Représentants des associations européennes de chauffage et de ven- tilation Representatives of European Heating and Ventilating Associations (REHVA) Prés M B A Hodges c/o CIBS. 222 Batham High Road. London SW12. Royaume Uni	A 3955 Centre international de gérontologie sociale (CIGS) Prés M Flesch. 91 rue Jouffroy. F-75017 Paris. France. T. 766 52 30 Siège rue du Débarcadere 179. B-6001 Marcinnekt. Belgique
A 3229 Société pour la science des animaux de laboratoire Society for Laboratory Animal Science Sec Dr G Meister. ayer AG. Zentralstelle für Versuchstiertragen. Post- fach 101 709. D-5600 Wuppertal 1. Allemagne RF	A 3966 Organisation européenne pour la biologie cellulaire (OEBC) European Cell Biology Organization (ECBO) Secrétariat c/o German Cancer Research center. PO Box 101949. D- 6900 Heidelberg 1. Allemagne RF
A 3241 Société des indexateurs Society of Indexers Sec Mme Cecil Robertson. 7a Parker Street. Cambridge CB1 1JL. Roy-	A 3976 Comité international des plastiques en agriculture International Committee of Plastics in Agriculture SG J C Gernaud. 65 rue de Prony. F-75854 Paris Cedex 17. France
	A 3987 Institut international de l'océan (Pacem in Maribus) International Ocean Institute Directeur C F Vanderbilt. Old University. Msida. Malte

A 402	Société des récoltes alimentaires des Caraïbes Caribbean Food Crops Society (CFCSS) Sec George C Jackson, Romanach 306, Bonnguén Gardens, Rio Piedras PR 00926, Puerto Rico	A 4595	Comité européen de coordination des associations d'amitié avec le SG Robert Swann, 16 rue Dupont des Loges, F-75007 Paris, France
A 4041	Commission d'intégration électrique régionale Secretariat, <i>général</i> Bulévar Artigas 1040, Montevideo, Uruguay, T. 795359 - 7906 11. C. SECIER Montevideo, Tx ANTEL - Cabine publique 901 UY - CIERJ.	A 4598	Société internationale d'ophtalmologie géographique International Society of Geographic Ophthalmology (ISGO) Sec exécutif Dr Marvin Kwitko, Suite 1, Cole des Neiges rd 5591, Montréal H3T 1A8, Canada Siège social adresse inchangée
A 4086	Comité de saison international de la coopération d'épargne et de crédit (CLICEC) Sec Mme A M Robert, Credit Mutuel, 28 rue Hamelin, F-75116 Paris.	A 4621	Association européenne des directeurs d'hôpitaux European Association of Hospital Administrators Contact G M Gorge, Directeur général Ou C H R de Strasbourg, F-67091 Strasbourg, France
A 4105	Association internationale de mycologie International Mycological Association (IMA) SG Dr D L Hawksworth, Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey TW9 3AF, Royaume Uni, T. 9404086	A 4629	Association internationale de l'industrie pétrolière pour la sauvegarde de l'environnement Secrétariat Buckersbury House 4th Floor, Cannon Street, London EC4N 8EL Royaume Uni
A 4170	Association des universités et instituts de recherche de la région des Caraïbes Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (UNICA) PO Box 11532, Caparra Heights Station, San Juan 00922, Puerto Rico	Section B	
A 4192	Société européenne de microcirculation European Society for Microcirculation c/o Centro Minerva Medica, Via L Spallanzani 9/11-0161 Rome, Italie	B 0831	International Study Group for Steroid Hormones c/o Prof C Conti, Clinica Medica V, Policlinico Umberto 1, Université di Roma, I-00100 Rome, Italie
A 4260	Société internationale de médecine vétérinaire porcine International Pig Veterinary Society Sec Prof Dr Wilhelm Bollwahn, II Medizinische Tierklinik, Universität München, Veterinärstrasse 13, D-3000 München 22, Allemagne RF	B 0974	Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU) sex BNL 9RF, Royaume Uni
A 4284	Mouvement pour l'Union mondiale World Union Movement (WUM) Bureau central Frederik Hendrikslaan 26, NL-2582 BB Den Haag, Pays-Bas, T. 518865 Section pour l'Afrique PO Box 42618, Nairobi, Kenya	B 0988	Orb Foundation Etats-UNis 3800 N Fairfax Drive, Plaza Level, Arlington, Virginia 22203, USA, T (703) 522-2772
A 4315	Alliance touristique de l'Océan Indien	B 1020	Société des professeurs de danse Imperial Society of Teachers of Dancing (ISTD) SG Peter Pearson, Euston Hall, Birchenhead Street, London WC1H 8BE, Royaume Uni
A 4334	Organisation arabe pour l'alphabétisation et l'éducation des adultes Arab Literacy and Adult Education Organization (ARLO) PO Box 3217, Al-Sadoon Street, Bagdad, Irak	B 1119	Christian Aid PO Box 1, London SW9 8BH, Royaume Uni
A 4384	Association des experts-comptables internationaux SG L S de Quidt, Turvey Abbey, Turvey, Bedfordshire, Royaume Uni, T. 023064471 C, ASINTAC	B 1160	Comité européen des monuments et sites European Committee on Monuments and Sites c/o Conseil de l'Europe, avenue de l'Europe, F-67006 Strasbourg Cedex, France
A 4420	Institut international d'énergie par les micro-ondes Dir exécl Box 634, Sub 11, university of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2E0	B 1185	European Centre for Applied Economic Research (PROGNOS AG) Dir gen Dr Heik Alheldt, Steinengraben 42, CH-4011 Basel, Suisse
A 4426	Association européenne de chirurgie maxillo-faciale SG SR A Pagnacco, San Bartolo Régional Hospital, I-36100 Vicenza, Italie	B 10192	Société internationale de biométrie Biometric Society SG Prof J D Calvin, Department of Statistics, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331, USA
A 4431	Institut ibéro-américain du droit aéronautique et de l'espace et de l'aviation commerciale Ibero-American Institute of Aeronautic and Space Law and Commercial Aviation SG Dr Enrique Mapelli y Lope, Avda Reyes Catolicos 4, Madrid 3, Espagne	B 0358	International Downtown Executives Association Secrétariat 1101 17th Street, N.W. Tenth Floor, Washington DC 20036, USA
A 4461	Conseil européen des services communautaires juifs (CESCJ) European Council of Jewish Community Services (ECJCS) 4 bis, rue de Lota, F-75116 Paris, France, T. 55331 26	B 0421	International Federation of Accountants c/o Robert N Sempler, 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, USA
A 4519	Fédération européenne des jeunes chorales European Federation of Young Chors SG Chnstoph Kuhlewein, Sonnenhalde 48, D-7803 Gundelfingen, Allemagne RF.	B 0613	(Secrétaire general) Centre européen de l'entreprise publique (CEEP) European Centre of Public Enterprises (CEEP) SG Lamberto Lambert
A 4548	Association européenne des neurosciences Secrétariat Dept of Pharmacology, St Georges Hospital Medical School, London SW17 0QT, Royaume Uni	B 690	Confédération européenne des syndicats nationaux, associations et sections professionnelles de pédiatres (CESP) European Confederation of National Syndicates and Professional Associations of Pediatricians Siège social et secrétariat Avenue de la Couronne 20, B-1050 Bruxelles
A 4576	Association internationale des professeurs d'italien (AIPI) International Association of Teachers of Italian Sec Edmond Hoppe, Rue du Paruck 39, Bte 7, B-1080 Bruxelles, Belgique	B 0772	Comité européen des fabricants de containers en verre (EGM) European Glass Container Manufacturers' Committee Contact Dennis Rider, Portland Place 19, London W1, Royaume Un.
		B 0809	Union européenne du commerce laitier (UNECOLAIT) European Federation of Dairy Retailers SG FL Murphy, 19 Cornwall Terrace, London NW1 4QP, Royaume Uni T 01-4867244 Tx 262027

CONFERENCE
DELEGATE
EXPENDITURE



A survey was made by London Convention Bureau in 1973 as part of an international market research project set by the International Association of Convention and Visitor Bureaus. For a summary of the 1973 results, see Appendix A. The 1979 survey was done jointly by LCB and BTA, using the services of MEW Research Ltd. It covered 20 national or international conferences in London between April 1978 and March 1979, selected at random for LCB's conference list. They varied from low to high cost events. Seven of the conferences were national meetings and 13 were international events.

A sample of 950 delegates attending these 20 conferences was approached by MEW Research and 607 (64 %) returned the questionnaire.

1) Where did delegates come from ?

Origin of delegates to London Conferences	
	%
UK - Local delegates	39
UK - Out-of-town delegates	16
	55

2) How did they get there ?

Transport used to come to the Conference

	Origin of Delegate					
	Total	UK Local	UK Out-of-town	Other West Europe	North America	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plane	43	1	16	85	100	99
Train	29	46	58	4	—	1
Coach	1	1	—	1	—	—
Private car	17	27	25	8	—	—
London bus	—	1	—	—	—	—
London underground	8	21	—	—	—	—
Other	2	3	1	2	—	—

% = less than 0.5%

Europe 31
North America 6
Rest of the world 8

At International Conferences the UK provided 44 % and the rest of Europe about 2/5th of the delegates. Forty per cent of delegates at the London conferences covered in this survey were British people who lived close enough not to require any overnight accommodation. They have been excluded from this analysis.

3) How long did they stay with us ?

Average length of stay of out-of-town delegates	
	Nights
UK out-of-town delegates	2.57
Other West European delegates	

5.16
North American delegates 5.39
Rest of the world delegates 6.65
All overseas delegates 5.44
All out-of-town delegates 4.67

4) Who came with the delegates ?

Spouses (usually called wives - but nowadays increasingly including husbands).

children or friends. In London this research indicated that a «delegate party» was a notional 1.62 people.

Average size of the « delegate party »

	Av. Party Size delegates
Out-of-town	
1.44	
Other West European delegates	
1.71	
North American delegates	1.50
Rest of the world delegates	1.73
All overseas delegates	1.69
All out-of-town delegates	1.62

5) What did they spend ?

The 64,000 dollar question. The figures represent what a « delegate party » spent on average in London, while attending the Conference.

£
UK out-of-town delegates
118.90
Other West European delegates
378.59
North American delegates
332.66
Rest of the world delegates
550.82
All overseas delegates
396.23
All out-of-town delegates
306.90

6) What did the Organisers spend ?

our research include this type of expenditure too, because Organisers' expenditure can be considerable. It includes meeting room hire, receptions, secretarial, translation, print, transport, banquets, speakers, AV, mail and a hundred and one things. For our 20 meetings under scrutiny £. million was spent in London, about \$25,000 per meeting. But is varied greatly between conferences. The average per delegate was £60-29.

Conférence delegate expenditure

Average expenditure per - delegate party » including Organisers' expenditure							
	£	UK out-of- town	Other West Europe	North America	Rest of the World	All Over- seas	All Dele-
UK out-of-town delegates	179.19	%	%	%	%	%	%
Other West Europe delegates	438.88	57	42	42	34		
North American delegates	392.95	14	12	14	11	12	12
Rest of the world delegates	611.11	6	5	6	6	6	5
AH overseas delegates	456.52	17	35	25	34	33	31
All out-of-town delegates	367.19	3	3	10	7	5	5
		2	3	3	8	4	
		100	100	100	100	100	100

7) What did delegates spend for each night in London ?

(voir ci-contre)

N.B. Some columns do not add up exactly to 100%, due to routing off.

8) Where did the money go ?

These figures represent what delegates spent themselves. But remember that in many cases sightseeing, tours and entertainment were included in the conference fee - i.e. what the Organiser paid.
(voir ci-contre)

	Delegates' expenditure £	Organisers' expenditure £	Total expenditure
UK out-of-town delegates	46.26		61.71
Other West Europe delegates	73.37		88.82
North America delegates	61.72	25.45	77.17
Rest of world delegates	82.83		98.28
All overseas delegates	72.84		88.29
All out-of-town delegates	65.72	25.45	81.17

THE 1975 FIGURES				
London Convention Bureau Survey on Delegate Expenditure 1973				
Summary of results :	3	ne of which w;	IS a US	31
1. 14 conferences were surveyed of which 6 were UK national and i	international,	UK	nation;	US
2. Average daily expenditure and average stay per delegate is given	l below :	National	Inter-	National
	Overall		national	
• Average daily expenditure	£20.83	£10.92	£26.39	£31.75
Average stay (days)	3.84	3.07	4.27	4.66
* excluding registration fee and transport to London.	,s follows :	UK	Inter-	US
3. The percentage breakdown of how the conference £ is spent is a	Overall	National	national	National
Percentage breakdown				
	%	%		%
Hotel rooms & incidentals	45.37	48.72	44.78	42.75
Hotel restaurants	6.94	3.88	7.47	7.48
Other restaurants	14.63	13.40	14.84	11.63
Beverages	4.09	6.27	3.71	3.10
Retail stores	14.01	10.42	14.63	21.42
Local transportation	4.27	3.55	4.62	2.83
Theatres	2.01	2.75	1.88	2.01
Sightseeing	1.27	1.63	1.44	1.07
Night clubs, etc.	2.35	0.95	2.60	2.62
Petrol, oil, car repairs, etc.	0.54	0.99	0.57	1.24
Other items	4.52	7.44	3.53	3.85



ICC Berlin

ICC Berlin communique les chiffres suivants pour sa première année d'exploitation commencée après son inauguration le 2 avril 1979 :

- 94.100 participants (environ 330.000 journées de participation) à 182 congrès, conférences, colloques et séminaires ; 30 de ces congrès ayant un nombre de participants supérieur à 1.000.
- 439.000 visiteurs ayant participé à des visites guidées, manifestations spéciales, exposition Radio/TV.

De plus, l'Office de recherches pour le commerce a réalisé en 1978 une étude relative aux effets des congrès sur le vie économique de Berlin (étude publiée en anglais dans le n° 11. 1979 de notre revue). Il ressort, entre autres, de cette enquête que les congressistes en visite dans cette ville ont dépensé, en moyenne, par jour, pour eux-mêmes et les personnes les accompagnant, DM 204.-

- 34 % pour l'hébergement et le petit déjeuner
- 27 % frais de restaurants
- 17 % achats divers, coiffeurs, etc.
- 10 % divertissements et activités culturelles.



New York

By every measure - number of visitors, visitor spending, number of overseas visitors, convention attendance and convention spending - 1979 saw new peaks for the « Big Apple's » tourism industry, exceeding even 1978's figures which had previously been the highest in history. Included in record-setting 1979 figures were 4.310.000 convention delegates

who attended 910 conventions. Of the 1979 conventions, 120 were meeting there for the first time. Convention spending alone in New York city for 1979 amounted to 730,000,000. The total number of overseas visitors for 1979 was 2,152,000. The New York Exposition and Convention Center, designed by the architect I.M. Pei, which will be completed in 4 years time, will be another boost for the city's visitor industry. The gigantic center - the largest of its kind in the United States - will also be a tourism attraction. Restaurants, shops, services, displays and public activities will be centered inside a soaring area of the new center.

London

During February this year, the American Society of Association Executives held an important seminar in London. ASAE is the world's biggest grouping of professional and trade association leaders, with about 7,000 members. It is located in Washington DC.

250 delegates and spouses came from all parts of the United States and Canada. They met with counterpart leaders from similar groups in Western European countries. The main aim was to open new opportunities for cooperation between professional societies on both continents. Careful planning in advance down to the last detail proved successful in achieving this objective, and in achieving a maximum turnout.

The working programme consists of various general sessions and workshops. In the plenary sessions the following main subjects were debated : Management's right to manage. Global energy outlook. Tourism and the US Government in the 1980's. Workshop's subjects included the varying roles of associations in America and Europe, relations with governments, association finance, membership participation and executive motivation.



The prestigious social programme included reception by The Lord Mayor of London in his official residence.
(see photo opposite)

La liberté du tourisme

Les 23 offices nationaux de tourisme qui forment la Commission Européenne de Tourisme viennent d'approuver la déclaration reproduite ci-dessous intitulée : « La Liberté du Tourisme ».



Picture at a Mansion House reception for delegates to the 2nd International ASAE/ICCA Seminar are, from left, Alder-Trie Lord Mayor of London Sir Peter Gadsden, CBE, MA, D.Sc. Eng., Mr. Ellis E. Meredith, Chairman, ASAE, Sir Kingsley Collett, CBE, City Corporation, & Mr. Sheriff, John G.M. Hart.

« LA LIBERTÉ DU TOURISME »

Section I

Nous Sommes Convaincus

Que le tourisme est un élément fondamental de la liberté de l'homme. Que le désir inné d'être libre de se déplacer est désormais internationalement reconnu, en tant que droit fondamental exprimé dans la Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme, dans la Résolution de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le tourisme international qui s'est tenue à Rome en 1963, dans l'Accord d'Helsinki de 1976 ainsi que dans les diverses déclarations faites par les chefs d'Etats. Que la liberté du tourisme, hormis tout intermédiaire international, est un idéal que l'humanité chérit profondément ; que celle-ci abhorre toute entrave à cette liberté par une action gouvernementale. Que le désir de se déplacer naît d'une soif de connaître, de comprendre et d'éprouver le monde qui nous entoure ; qu'encourager ce désir, c'est avancer activement la cause de la paix, car il transforme l'étranger en ami et convertit la méfiance en confiance ; mais que décourager ce désir, ce n'est pas seulement l'individu qui en souffre, mais l'humanité toute entière. Que le tourisme est appelé à jouer un rôle de plus en plus important dans les échanges nationaux et internationaux et qu'il exige, à cet effet, l'attention des pouvoirs publics, de façon aussi prioritaire que le problème de l'énergie. Que le tourisme joue désormais un rôle important dans l'équilibre des échanges mondiaux - en encourageant le tourisme vers leurs territoires, les Etats déficataires peuvent renforcer de façon significative leur balance des paiements, alors que les Etats excédentaires, en encourageant le tourisme hors de leur territoire peuvent diminuer les tensions du système monétaire international. Que le tourisme sera créateur d'emplois, de fait que l'économie mondiale s'écarte

inexorablement de sa dépendance à l'égard du secteur primaire et secondaire, subira de plus en plus l'influence du secteur tertiaire et les changements qu'entraînera la nouvelle technologie. Que le tourisme, par la redistribution naturelle des richesses, à la fois par les voyages et par les investissements pour la fourniture de services aux touristes, contribue fortement, sur le plan national et international, au renforcement économique des régions et pays défavorisés. Que le tourisme, lorsqu'il est proprement développé, offre à chaque pays l'occasion unique d'améliorer la qualité de la vie, notamment par la promotion et la préservation du patrimoine social, culturel et naturel de la nation. Que les touristes devraient être appelés à apprécier et respecter la culture et la façon de vivre des habitants des pays et des localités qu'ils visitent.

Section II

Nous Nous Opposons

Au manquement des Etats à reconnaître à l'individu le droit de se déplacer librement à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de son pays. A la mise en place de restrictions financières ou autres au tourisme vers l'extérieur, indiquant inévitablement une vue incomplète de la nature réciproque du tourisme international. A l'imposition de taxes versées par les touristes dans le pays d'accueil ou d'origine, hormis les taxes généralement perçues dans les pays concernés. Au maintien ou à l'introduction par les Etats de restrictions, d'entraves et d'obstacles aux formalités d'entrée et de sortie des voyageurs. Au développement du tourisme, lorsque celui-ci porte atteinte à l'environnement social, économique, culturel et naturel de la région. Aux campagnes publicitaires faisant des comparaisons dérogatoires avec d'autres pays.

En bref, à toute action créant des obstacles physiques ou psychologiques au développement du tourisme.

Section III

Nous Proposons

Que les Etats, en prenant des dispositions législatives et administratives, suivent les doctrines et principes exprimés dans les Sections I et II et qu'ils ne cherchent pas seulement à éviter ou éliminer les obstacles au tourisme, mais qu'ils prennent les mesures nécessaires qui faciliteront son expansion. Que les Etats, en souscrivant à des accords bilatéraux sur le tourisme, tiennent sérieusement compte de l'introduction de clauses relatives à la « liberté du tourisme ». Que chaque Etat envisage le décret de lois ou la proclamation de déclaration officielles de ses objectifs dans lesquelles est inclus le concept de la « liberté du tourisme ». Que chaque Etat examine les lois, règlements et décrets qui limitent le développement du tourisme et qu'il étudie positivement la manière d'assouplir ou d'éliminer les restrictions existantes. Que les différentes organisations régionales du tourisme, notamment les organes de l'OMT, la Commission Européenne de Tourisme, l'Association pour le Tourisme dans la Zone du Pacifique (PATA), l'Association du Tourisme Canadien, l'Union Arabe du Tourisme, l'Association du Tourisme Africain, l'Association des Nations de l'Est Asiatique, l'Association du Tourisme des Caraïbes, la Commission du Tourisme des Alpes, la Commission du Tourisme des Pays du Danube et tout autre semblable organisation, tout en reconnaissant l'existence de problèmes, insistent plus fermement sur l'aspect favorable de l'influence du tourisme dans l'ordre économique, social et culturel du monde.

Palais des Congrès de Liège
Répartition des congrès en fonction des thèmes en 1979

Congrès	à caractère								TOTAUX
	scienti- fique	édu- catif	cultu- rel	poli- tique	profes- sionnel	social	écono- mique	commer- cial	
Internatio- naux	14	2	5	-	1	3	9	8	42
Nationaux et régionaux	7	1	5	7	4	3	3	14	44
TOTAUX	21	3	10	7	5	6	12	22	86

Liège

Le Palais des Congrès de Liège vient de publier son rapport relatif à l'année 1979. (Voir ci-dessus).

Parmi les 86 congrès qui se sont tenus à Liège, 42 étaient internationaux, 31 régionaux, et 13 nationaux. En ce qui concerne les thèmes et la nature des congrès, il y a lieu de remarquer que pour les congrès internationaux, c'est la catégorie des congrès à caractère scientifique qui domine tandis que pour les congrès nationaux ou régionaux, la catégorie des congrès à caractère commercial remporte nettement.



XVIIIth International congress of administrative sciences

At the invitation of the Spanish Government and under the Patronage of His Majesty the King of Spain, the International Institute of Administrative Sciences will hold its XVIIIth Congress at Madrid. The Congress will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Institute which was founded in the same city in 1930. It will be honoured by the participation of representatives accredited by the Governments of most member states of the United Nations and by the principal International organizations.

Theme

Responses of Public Administration to the Challenges of Contemporary Societies. The main purpose of the Congress is to study the major administrative problems which are arising at the end of the twentieth century in the industrialized, socialist, and developing countries, as also in international organizations. The Congress is being held shortly before international conferences on the establishment of a New International Economic, Social and Cultural Order and on the Strategy for the coming Development Decade.

Date

From 30 June to 4 July 1980. Before the Congress, three preliminary Conferences will take place from 26 to 28 June :

- 1) Alcalá de Henares : International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration.
- 2) Barcelona : on Administration and Regionalism.
- 3) Madrid 3 on Integrated Budgeting Systems.

The theme of the Congress will be examined under four subject headings :

1. *The Significance of the Rule of Law in Modern Administration.*
2. *Problems of Political Control of Government Departments and other Public Agencies.*
3. *The Characteristics Required in Tomorrow's Public Servants.*
4. *The Development of Planning Techniques in Administrative Systems.*

Several topics have been adopted for study: the political, social and cultural environment ; and legal, practical and technical aspects of the implementation of plans, with special reference to administrative forecasting. Moreover, the Committee will present a progress report on an IIAS inquiry into the implications of a New International Economic Order.

Bruxelles

Dans le courant du mois de janvier 1980, le Bourgmestre de la Ville de Bruxelles a accueilli à l'hôtel de ville quelque 300 dirigeants d'organisations internationales, d'associations nationales et d'importantes sociétés commerciales. Cette manifestation était organisée par « Bruxelles Congres », département de l'Office du Tourisme de Bruxelles, et avait pour but de mieux faire connaître Bruxelles en tant que ville de congrès.

Hôtel de Ville de Bruxelles.
Moulaert.

Photo: D.



Bruxelles (suite)

reproduction du tableau «Le Congrès» du célèbre artiste bruxellois Paul Dalvaux.

AIVFC

Au cours des 5 dernières années, l'Association Internationale des Villes Francophones de Congrès a connu un rapide développement et a vu le nombre de ses membres décupler.

Une Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire s'est tenue à Paris à la fin de l'année 1979.

A cette occasion, les membres de l'A.I.V.F.C. ont exprimé le désir que leur Association soit avant tout un lieu de rencontre entre professionnels des congrès. Ils entendent maintenir un climat d'amitié facilitant la mise en commun des expériences et l'échange réciproque des renseignements commerciaux. Les membres de l'A.I.V.F.C. n'oublient pas pour autant les origines de leur Association, créée pour défendre la francophonie dans le domaine des congrès. L'Association continuera à encourager l'usage de la langue française dans les congrès internationaux et favorisera la création de nouveaux congrès francophones.

Enfin, les membres de l'A.I.V.F.C. ont réaffirmé leur volonté de poursuivre une politique commune de promotion qui s'appuiera sur des actions précises telles que:

- le recensement de tous les congrès accueillis par les villes membres ;
- la diffusion d'un document de promotion commun ;



- la présence dans des salons professionnels spécialisés ;
- l'organisation d'une bourse annuelle de congrès réservée aux membres de l'A.I.V.F.C.

L'Association compte actuellement 35 membres actifs, dont la plupart des villes et lieux de congrès français, les chaînes P.L.M., FRANTEL, et SOFITEL. le Groupement des Villes de Congrès du Québec. Liège, Dakar, Abidjan et Libreville. L'Association est présidée par Jean DELOBEL. Directeur du Palais des Congrès de Versailles.

Son secrétariat général est assuré par Michel GILLET, Directeur de Grenoble Accueil / Alpes-Congrès.

Les membres français de l'Association

Internationale des Villes Francophones de Congrès viennent de décider de créer une section française de l'Association sous la dénomination d'« Association Nationale des Congrès ». indépendamment des activités prévues dans le cadre de l'Association internationale, cet organisme professionnel aura pour mission de traiter de tous les problèmes qui sont spécifiques à l'activité des Congrès en France.

L'Association Nationale des Congrès réunit déjà les responsables de congrès pour les villes et organismes suivants : Arles - Avignon - Besançon - Bordeaux - Comité Parisien des Congrès - Centre International de Paris - Grasse - Grenoble - Lyon - Metz - Nancy - Nantes - Nîmes - P.L.M. St Jacques - Paris - Royan - Sofitel-Paris - Strasbourg - Toulouse - Versailles - Vittel.

LES CONGRES INTERNATIONAUX EN 1979

L'Union des Associations Internationales vient de publier, à l'attention de ses membres, un relevé statistique des réunions internationales tenues, à travers le monde, en 1979. Ces statistiques sont établies sur base de données recueillies par le département congrès de l'UAI et retenues selon certains critères constants depuis de nombreuses années. Sont pris en considération, les congrès patronnés et/ou organisés par les associations mentionnées dans l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales et dans l'Annual International Congress Calendar. Rappelons ici, que les éditions 1980 de ces deux ouvrages sont actuellement disponibles.

Les principaux chiffres se rapportant à l'année 1979 indiquent, par rapport à 1978, une augmentation du nombre des congrès internationaux tenus à travers le monde ; soit un total de 4.345 réunions réparties de la façon suivante : Océanie 70. Afrique 119, Asie 479, Amérique 793, Europe 2.884.

Les principaux pays hôtes des congrès internationaux sont dans l'ordre: Etats-Unis 491, France 453, Grande Bretagne 412, Rep. Fed. Allemagne 279, Suisse 266, Belgique 224.

Les principales villes: Paris 225, Londres 209, Genève 152, Bruxelles 148, Vienne 81.

Les principaux mois de congrès sont : septembre 672 et mai 540. Le nombre moyen de participants à ces réunions est de 500.

D'après les renseignements déjà en possession de l'UAI, la cadence des congrès ne semble pas devoir subir de ralentissement en 1980,

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES IN 1979

For the benefit of its members, the Union of International Associations has just published a statistical study on international meetings that took place worldwide in 1979.

The statistics are based on figures collected by the UAI Congress Department and selected according to criteria which have been maintained for several years, this enabling meaningful comparison. Congresses taken into consideration include those organized and/or sponsored by international associations which appear in the Yearbook of International Organizations and in the Annual International Congress Calendar. The 1980 edition of both publication is now available.

The main tables of statistics for 1979 indicate, in comparison with 1978, a distinct increase in the number of international congresses organized throughout the world. The total sum of 4345 may be breakdown as follows : Australasia 70: Africa 119; Asia 479: America 793; Europe 2884.

The principal host countries for these meetings include : United States 491, France 453. United Kingdom 412. Germany Fed Rep 279, Switzerland 266. Belgium 224. The principal host cities are : Paris 225, London 209. Geneva 152, Brussels 148. The most popular months proved to be : September 672. May 540. June and October 488.

The average number of participants at these meetings was in the region of 500.

The information concerning congresses in 1980 already received by UAI promises another good year.



INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

20 ÉDITION 1980

3e supplément / 3rd Supplement

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

1980 Apr 2-6 Baku (USSR)
Int Federation of Automatic Control. Work shop : Computer aided control systems design. [A 1862]
USS Committee of AC. 81 Prosoyuznaya Street USSR 117342, Moscow.
1980 Apr 9-12 Paris (France)
Int Council of Homehelp Services. Executive Committee.
1980 Apr 13-16 Sils Maria (Switzerland)
European Cooperative Group for Bone Marrow Transplantation m Man. Annual meeting ;
ciency P : Inv.
Sec. EBMt do Div of Haematology. Kantonsspital. CH-4031 Basel.
1980 Apr 15-23 Manila (Philippines)
World Intellectual Property Organization. Regional inventors' workshop. [A 3635]
WIPO. Dr A Bogesch. 32 Chemin des Colombettes. CH-1211 Geneva 20. Switzerland
1980 Apr 14-16 Orlando (FU USA)
American Electroplate's Society. Int congress. P : 700.
Howard Schumacher, Jr. 1201 Louisiana Av. Winter Pk. Fla 32789.
1980 Apr 14-16 Paris (France)
Int Union Against Cancer. French National Ligue against Cancer. UICC Western European symposium on smoking control. [A 2648]
LHFCC. Rue d'Assas 90. F-75006 Paris.
1980 Apr 14-18 Tucson (AZ, USA)
Reliability Testing Institute. Int congress. P : 80.
RTI. Dr Dimitri Keceoglu. 7340 N. la Oesta. Tucson. AZ 85704.
1980 Apr 14-25 Baltimore (MO, USA)
Postgraduate Institute for Pathologists in Clinical cytopathology Int congress. P : 70.
PIPPC. Dr John Frost 610 Pathology bl. John Hopkins Hosp. 601 N. Broadway. Baltimore. Md 21205.
1980 Apr 15-17 Milan (Italy)
9th Conference of Mayors of the World's Major Cities. P : 300
MGR. Piazza S. Ambrogio 16, 1-20123 Milano.
1980 Apr 16-17 Palm Beach (FU USA)
American Society for Head and Neck Surgery. Meeting : Extirpative and reconstructive
J.C. Goldstein. Surgery Dept. Otolaryngology Div. Albany. Med. College. Albany. NY 12208. USA.
1980 Apr 16-18 Chicago (IL USA)
American Geriatric Society. Int congress. P : 500.
Kathryn Henderson. 10 Columbus cir. New York. NY 10019.
1980 Apr 16-20 Sochi (USSR)
Int Federation of Automatic Control. Workshop : Differential games : Game problems in dynamic system control. [A 1862]
USSR Committee of AC. 81 Prosoyuznaya Street USSR 117342. Moscow.
1980 Apr 18-20 Milan (Italy)
Int conference on alternative sources of energy P : 500
MGR Piazza S Ambrogio 16, 1-20123 Milano.

1980 Apr 19-20 Frankfurt (Fed Rep Ger)
Int Council on Social Welfare. Seminar: Youth unemployment [A 1771]
ICSW. 12 Rue Cambonne. F-75740 Paris Cedex 15.
1980 Apr 19-20 Frankfurt (Fed Rep Ger)
Int Council in Social Welfare. Seminar : The conditions facing second generation migrants when they start professional life. [A 1771]
ICSW. 42 Rue Cambonne. F-75740 Paris Cedex 15
1980 Apr 21-25 Lome (Togo)
World Intellectual Property Organization / UNESCO. Regional seminar on copyright and neighbouring rights. [A 3635 / A 3338]
WIPO. Dr A Bogesch. 32 Chemin des Colombettes. CH-1211 Geneva 20. Switzerland.
1980 Apr 24-26 Salzburg (Austria)
European Society for Clinical Investigation. 14th Annual meeting. P: 500. [A 0851]
Mt. R. Herman Dowling. 18th fl. Guy's Tower, Guy's Hospital and Medical School. GB-London SE1 9RT.
1980 Apr 24-30 Monte Carlo (Monaco)
Society for Continuing Medical Education / American Cancer Society / Greater Baltimore Medical Center. Int congress on breast cancer.
Continuing Medical Education Coord. UNITOURS. Inc. 60 East 42nd Str. New York. NY 10017. USA.
1980 Apr 25 Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
Aeronautics Brazilian Company. Int sales representatives symposium.
Riocentro. Estrade RJ-089 (via 9). 6555 Jacarepagua. 20 000 Rio de Janeiro RJ. Brazil.
1980 Apr 25-27 Liege (Belgium)
Skals Club of Belgium and Luxembourg. Convention des professionnels du tourisme, groupes au sein des Skals Clubs de Belgique et du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg étendu a l'Europe des 9 P : 3000.
M. Charles Labalue, Av W. Grisant 3. B-4930 Chaudfontaine.
1980 Apr 28-30 Lyon (France)
Colloque int sur la commande numérique. P : 200.
Palais des Congrès. Quai Achille Lignon. F-69459 Lyon Cedex 3.
1980 Apr 28-May 5 Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
Int Fellowship of Evangelical Students. South East Asia regional conference
FES. PO Box 58. Jalan Sultan, totalling Jaya.
1980 Apr 29 Liege (Belgium)
Int Congres of the Federation of Belgian Chambers of Commerce abroad. P : 300
M. Jonckheer. Director. 8 Rue des Solis, B-1000 Brussels.
1980 Apr 29-May 4 Brighton (UK)
Int Federation of Advertising Clubs. Int congress. P : 450 [A 3731]
IFAC. Yves D Robert 219 Rue de Paris. F-95000 Lille.
1980 May 5-6 Buffalo (NY, USA)
American Cancer Society / Roswell Park Memorial Institute. Int conference on cancer in black populations : Review of the latest data on historical type and incidence : advantages of advancing computer usage in analysis pattern of cancer incidence.
C. Mettlin. Cancer Control, Roswell Park Mem. Inst. 666 Elm street Buffalo. NY 14263.

1980 MAY 6-8 DETROIT (MI, USA)

1980 MAY 6-8 DETROIT (MI, USA)		1980 MAY 28-30 Oncology Nursing Society. 5th Annual meeting : Nursing research, hospices, nursing ethics, nursing assessment, burn-out.		San Diego (CA, USA)	
Bond voor Materialenkennis. Post bus 17321. NL-2502 's Gravenhage		ONS. 701 Washington Rd.. Pittsburgh. PA 15228. USA.			
1980 May 6-9	Bled (Yugoslavia)	1980 May 28-31	San Diego (CA, USA)		
Pen Club, Int meeting of writers. P : 100. Magistral Ljubljansko turistično podjetje. 61000 Ljubljana. Mestni trg 4. P.o.. Yugosl-		American Association for Cancer Research. 71st Annual meeting. F. Philips. AACR. 1275 York Ave. New York. NY 10021.			
1980 May 8-15	Mexico City (Mexico)	1980 May 29	Kyoto (Japan)		
United Nations. Commission on Human Settlements. 3rd Session. (A 3375) Secretary of the Commission, PO Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya.		9th Int ceramic fibers meeting P.:46. C:7. Kyoto Int Conference Hall. Takara-ike. Sakyo-ku. Kyoto 606.			
1980 May 11-14	St. Gallen (Switzerland)	1980 May 31-Jun 1	Tihange (Belgium)		
Int Management Symposium. 10th Int management symposium: Economic. Business and social perspectives. P : 600. C : 30. Ex. Konrad Hummer. Weissenhausstr. 14. Postfach 706. CH90001 St. Gallen.		Peace University. Session : The child in the consumer's society. Peace Univ., Rue du Marché 35. B-5200 Hoy.			
1980 May 12-14	Helsinki (Finland)	1980 May	Birmingham (UK)		
European Rotogravure Association. Annual technical meeting. P : 300. ERA. Mr. J.E. Cotton. General Secr.. Streifeldstrasse 19. D-8000 München 80.		Int Federation of Automatic Control. Workshop Automation, demand (or work and the economy. (A 1852) UK Automatic Control Council, Institute of Measurement and Control, 20 Peel Street,			
1980 May 12-15	London (UK)	London W8 7PO.			
Institute of Chartered Accountants. Centenary celebration conference. P : 2000. Coherence Services Ltd. 3 Bute St. London SW7 3EY.		1980 May	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)		
1980 May 12-15	Tripoli (Libya)	1st Int scientific meeting. P : 200. Post Graduate Medical Colleges, Room 1st. 5th fl., MMA House. 124 Jalan Pahang Kuala Lumpur.			
Prof. H. El Hares, Faculty of Engineering, El Fateh Univ.. PO Box 13235. Tripoli, Libya.		1980 Jun 2-4	Dublin (Ireland)		
1980 May 12-16	Helsinki (Finland)	Int Milling Association. General assembly. Congresses and Expositions Ltd., 44 Northumberland Rd.. Dublin 4.	(A 2263)		
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. ECE symposium on wood/based panels in the		1980 Jun 2-4	Dusseldorf (Germany. Fed Rep)		
1980s.P. 120.		World Association for Bronchology. 2nd World congress. J.A. Nakhosteen, 2nd WCB, c/o Ruhrlandklinik. D-4300 Essen 16, Germany.			
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Mr. Holger Mauria. Vuorikatu 16. 00100 Helsinki 10.		1980 Jun 2-5	Helsinki (Finland)		
1980 May 12-16	Prague (Czechoslovakia)	Association of Finnish Chemical Societies. EUCHEM Symposium : The structure and reactivity of lignin. P : 80 inv.			
Institute of Experimental Medicine. Symposium on organ preservation. Dr R.Dvorak. Inst. of Exp. Medicine, Czechoslovak Ac. of Sciences. Legersova 120. Prague 2.		University of Helsinki. Dept. of Wood and Polymer Chemistry. Prof. J. Johan Lindberg Menttuliinkatu 1A. 00170 Helsinki 17.			
1980 May 12-18	Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)	1980 Jun 2-6	Sandefjord (Norway)		
2nd European congress of experimental hypnosis. P : 800. Magistral Ljubljansko turistično podjetje. 61000 Ljubljana. Mestni trg 4. p.o.		Norwegian Society of Chartered Engineers. West European conference on marine technology : Sea-transport systems in the 1980s. NSCE Kronprinsensgate 17. Norway Oslo 2			
1980 May 13-16	Madrid (Spain)	1980 Jun 2-12	London/Stratford (UK)		
Int Association of Dredging Companies. Meeting and general assembly. SIASA Congressos. Paseo de la Habana 134. E-Madrid 16.		10th Int Drop Forging Convention. P : 600. Conference Services Ltd., 3 Bute St. London SW7 3EY.			
1980 May 15-18	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	1980 Jun 5-9	Penang (Malaysia)		
Int seminar on geography and the 3rd world. Dept of Geography. Univ. of Kebangsaan. Bangi, Kuala Lumpur.		Dermatological Society of Malaysia. 4th Regional conference of dermatology. DSM, do Skin Dept. General Hospital. Kuala Lumpur.			
1980 May 19-20	Rodos (Greece)	1980 Jun 12	Chicago (IL, USA)		
Organization of European Cancer European Cancer Institutes. Plenary meeting. P : Inv. Hellenic Cancer Society. 6 George Street. Kangos Sq. Athens 141. Greece.		Meetings and Conventions. Dialogue '80 conference. Meetings Industry Sales conference. Meetings and Conventions. One Park Avenue. New York. NY 10016. Room 616			
1980 May 19-23	Barcelona (Spain)	1980 Jun 12-13	Osaka (Japan)		
European Nuclear Medicine Society. 4th Annual congress. (B 2753) F. Domenech-Tome. Centra de Medicina Nuclear. Londres 6. Barcelona.		Japanese Cancer Association / US-Japan Cooperative Cancer Research Programme. Symposium on recent topics in cancer research. Y. Yamamura. Medicine Dept Osaka University. Osaka 553.			
1980 May 19-23	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	1980 Jun 15-19	Helsinki		
Intelcom '80-Rio. Int telecommunication congress. Ex. Fluocentro. Estrada RJ-OS9. 65655 Jacarepagua. 20000 Rio de Janeiro RJ. Brazil.		(Finland)			
1930 May 19-23	's Gravenhage (Netherlands)	15th European symposium on calcified tissues. P : 350-400. Mrs. Kaarina Pöhto. Peruste 28B. 00330 Helsinki 33.			
Bond voor Materialenkennis- 9th Int thermal spraying conference. BVM. Postbus 17321. NL-2502 CH 'sGravenhage.		1980 Jun 17-18	Pretoria (South Africa)		
1980 May 20	London (UK)	South African Institute of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Symposium - FRIGAJR 80 - : Refrigeration, airconditioning, general, future trends. Symposium Secretariat S.226. CSIR, PO Box 395. Pretoria 0001.			
Mane Curie Memorial Foundation. Meeting : Cancer-questions and answers. P. Sturgeess. Marie Curie Mem. Foundation. 124 Sloane St.. London SW1X 9BP. UK.		1980 Jun 17-19	Bogota (Columbia)		
1980 May 20-23	Warsaw (Poland)	Int Union Against Cancer / American Cancer Society / Canadian Cancer Society. Pan-			
Int Federation of Automatic Control. Symposium : Pneumatic and hydraulic components and instruments in automatic control. (A 1862) Polish Committee AC. Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna w. Polsce ul Czackiego 3/5 00-034 Warsaw.		American conference on public education about cancer. P : Inv. Foreign Desk. American Cancer Society. 777 3rd Avenue. New York. NY 10017. USA	(A 2848)		
1980 May 26-27	San Diego (CA, USA)	1980 Jun 17-19	Wilsede (Germany. Fed Rep)		
American Society of Clinical Oncology. 16th Annual meeting. A. van Horn III. American Soc. of Clinical Oncology. 435 N. Michigan Ave.. Suite 1717 Chicago. 1160611. USA.		German Society for Haematology. Meeting : Modern trends in human leukaemia IV. P inv.			
1980 May 27-30	Helsinki (Finland)	R. Neth. Univ.-Krankenhaus. Eppendorf. Martinistr. 52 D-2000 Hamburg 20.			
Meteorology Institute. 12th Nordiska Meteorologmotet. P: 100 Marianne Sagbom. PB 503. 00101 Helsingfors 10.		1980 Jun 18-20	Amsterdam (Netherlands)		
1980 May 27-30	Varna (Bulgaria)	Cargo Systems. 2nd Terminal operations conference. P: 600-700 C 50-60 Conference Manager. C.S. Publications Ltd. McMillan House. 54 Chanc Common Road. Worcester Plt. SB-Surey KT4 8RL.			
World Intellectual Property Organization / Government of Bulgaria. Patent information symposium (A3635) WIPO, Dr A Bogisch. 32 Chemin des Colombettes. CH-1211 Geneva. Switzerland.		1980 Jun 18-20	Elkhart (IN, USA)		
		Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions. 13th Miles symposium: Nutritional factors Modulating effects on metabolic processes.			
		1980 Jun 23-25	Lyon (France)		
		Congres int des banques populaires. P : 600. Palais des Congrès. Quai Achille Lignon. F-69459 Lyon Cedex 3.			

1980 Jun 26-28 Minneapolis (MN, USA)

E Fraley. Urologic Surgery Dept. A590 Mayo Memorial Hosp. Minnesota Univ. Minneapolis. MM 55455

1980 Jun 26-29 Leeds Castle (UK)
Int Union Against Cancer. Meeting : Special project on breast Cancer, epidemiology and prevention. P. Inv. (A2648)
UIICC. Conseil-Général 3. CH-1205 Geneva. Switzerland.

1980 Jun 27-28 Montpellier (France)
Int Federation of Automatic Control. Workshop: Neural control systems for human
Ass. Française pour la Cybernétique Economique et Technique. 156 Bd Péralie. B.P. 571. F-75826 Paris Cedex 17.

1980 Jun American Astronomical Society. Int congress. P. 700. College Park (MD, USA)
AAS. L.W. Frederick. PO Box 3816. Univ. Sta. Charlottesville, Va 22903.

1980 Jul 1-4 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
Czechoslovak congress of phisiology and pneumology with int participation : Oncologic

CCPP. Vládního únoru 31. 120 26 Prague 2.

1980 Jul 6-8 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
28th Int congress of physiological sciences, satellite symposium on environmental physiology : Metabolic and functional changes during exercise Y. Seliger. Fac. of Physical Educ. and Sport. Charles Univ. Ujezd 450. Praha 1-Mata Strana.

1980 Jul 7-9 Athens (Greece)
siology. Underwater physiology.
Barbara C. Nichols. Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology. 9650 rockville Pike. Bethesda. MD 20014. USA.

1980 Jul 7-9 London (UK)
World Congress of Faiths. Conference of the standing conference on inter-faith dialogue m education. Teaching of tolerance. (A 3494)
WCF John Prickett. 28 Powis Guns W11. London.

1980 Jul 7-11 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
28th Int congress of physiological sciences. Satellite symposium on general cell physiology : Ionselective microelectrodes and their use in excitable tissues.
Jirina Zakova. Inst of physiology of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences. Budejovicka 1033. Prague 14220.

1980 Jul 7-12 Tokyo (Japan)
27th Int field emission symposium. P. : 120. C. : 13.
Prof. N. Igata. Dept. of Materials Science. Fac. of Engineering. Univ. of Tokyo. 7-3-1. Hongo. Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113.

1980 Jul 8-10 Göttingen (Germany, Fed Rep)
28th Int congress of physiological sciences, satellite symposium on sensory systems: Visual neurophysiology.
B.B. Lee. Max-Planck-Inst. I. Biophysikalische Chemie, PI. 968. D-03400 Göttingen.

1980 Jul 9-12 Budapest (Hungary)
28th Int congress of physiological sciences, satellite symposium on comparative physiology : Recent progress in avian endocrinology.
G. Pettes. Dept. of Physiology. Univ. of Veterinary Science, H- 1400 Budapest POB 2.

1980 Jul 9-12 Veszprem (Hungary)
28th Int congress of physiological sciences. Satellite symposium on general cell physiology : Neurotransmitters in invertebrates.
L. Hiripi. Biological Res Inst of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, H-8237 Tittany. Hungary.

1980 Jul 10-12 Budapest (Hungary)
siology : Sports physiology (hormonal and pharmacological aspects in present day exercise physiology).
B. Frenk. Dept. Médiane. Hungarian Univ. of Physical Education. Alkotás u. 44. H-1123 Budapest.

1980 Jul 10-12 Pecs (Hungary)
28th Int congress of physiological sciences, satellite symposium on environmental physiology : Developmental and environmental factors in thermoregulation
S. Kovacs. Dept Pathophysiology. Szigeti u. 12. H- 7643 Pecs.

1980 Jul 10-12 Vienna (Austria)
28th Int congress of physiological sciences, satellite symposium on sensory systems Information processing in the retina.
A. Kafta-Ludow. Physiologisches Inst der Univ. Wien. Institutzentrumm Schwerzspannerstr. 17. A-1090 Wien.

1980 Jul 11 - 16 Vancouver (Canada)
Int Botanical Society. Congress : Botany 80. P. : 2500.
Venue West Executive Services Ltd. 1704-1200 Alberni Street Vancouver B C V6E 1A6.

• 1980 Jul 17-24 Vancouver (Canada)
Int congress for systematic and evolutionary biology. p. : 2000.
Venue West Executive Services Ltd. 1704-1200 Alberni St Vancouver BC V6E 1A6.



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1980 Jul 19-25 Int Touring Alliance. Int cycle touring conference. P : 70. C : 23 Director General/ C Echigo. Touring Club of Japan. Ebare PO Box 5, Shinagawa-ku	Vamanashi (Japan) (A 2536)	1980 Sep 4-6 Conference Science and technology in research development. P : 500 Dr E. Puspapajah, Rubber Research Institute, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
1980 Jul 20-23 mt Guild of Candle Artisans. Int congress JGCA. Marlene Wilners. W419-13thAv. Spokane. Wash. 99204.	Spokane (WA, USA)	1980 Sep 6-8 Int Federation of Automatic Control. Workshop : Case studies for appropriate control technologies The Egyptian High Committee for AC. 6 Khali Agha Street. Garden City, Cairo.	Cairo (Egypt) (A 1862)
1980 Jul 21-24 28th Int congress Of physiological sciences, satellite symposium on biological systems L Fedina. Computing Group of the Semetweis Univ. Med. Sch. Kulich Gyula tar 5. H-1069 Budapest.	Budapest (Hungary)	1980 Sep 7-11 Licensing Executive Society. Int licensing conference. P : 150. LES. Oy KolsterAb. Mr. Leif Kolster. Lonnrotinkatu 198. 00120 Helsinki 12.	Helsinki (Finland) (A 1862)
1980 Jul 23-25 Ray Herick Laboratories / ASHRAE / ASME / CAGI. 5th. 1980 Purdue compressor technology conference. Ray W. Harrett Lab.. Purdue Univ.. West Lafayette, IN 4 7907.	West Lafayette (IN, USA)	1980 Sep 8-14 Baikan Medical Union. 8th Interbalkan congress of oncology-radiology Immunology. (A 0182) M. Popescu Buzeu, BMU Rye G. Peri J. 70.148 Bucharest.	Bucharest (Rumania)
1980 Jul 26-28 Int symposium on food technology in developing countries. Fsc. of Food Science and Technology. Univ. of Penangian. Serdang. Selangor	Serdang (Malaysia)	1980 Sep 9-11 Int federation of Automatic Control. Workshop : Spacecraft systems reconfiguration m orbit The Charles Stark Draper Lab.. Inc. 555 Technology Sq. Cambridge. MA 02139. USA.	Cambridge (MA, USA) (A 1862)
1980 Jul Epsilon Sigma Alpha Women Int. Int congress. P : 1200. Paul Fieberg. 333 Drake. Fort Collins. Colo. 80526.	Atlanta (GA, USA)	• 1980 Sep 10-12 Int Institute of Refrigeration. Meeting of Commissions B1, B2, E1 and E2 : Mixtures of refrigerant fluids. Prof. J. Bougard. Faculté Polytechnique de Mons. Bd. Dofez 31, B-7000 Mons.	Mons (Belgium) (A 2159)
1980 Jul Joint congress ECRO IVISOT VII : Chernoreception. H. Van der Starre. Dept of Animal Physiology. Zoologisch Lab. des RUL Kaiserstr. 63. Postbuss 9516. NL-2300 RA Leiden.	Noordwijkerhout (Netherlands)	1980 Sep 13-18 Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center / American Cancer Society / US National Cancer patient. V. Hertz. Registrar. 850 3rd Ave. New York. NY 10022.	New York (USA)
1980 Jul Int Myomassethics Federation. Int congress. P : 100. IMF. Morton Bissell. 11691. Navarre re. S.W. Navarre. OH 44662.	Ypsilanti (MI, USA) (B 4818)	1980 Sep 15 Meetings and Conventions. - Dialogue '80 - meetings industry sales conferences. Meetings and Conventions. One Park Avenue. New York. NY 10016. room 616.	New York (USA)
• 1980 Aug 3-8 Int Association of Group Psychotherapy. 7th Int congress : The individual and the group : Boundaries and interrelations in theory and in practice. Spadille Congress Service. 3 Sommervej. DK-3100 Hornbaek.	Copenhagen (Denmark) (A 1743)	1980 Sep 15-17 Int Federation of Automatic Control. Workshop : Control applications of nonlinear pro- Dr Klaus Well. DFVLR 80 /3 Oberpfaffenhofen. Germany Fed Rep.	Oberpfaffenhofen (Germany. Fed. Rep) (A 18629)
1980 Aug 4-5 Int Federation of Automatic Control. Workshop : Resources and environment. NCAC. Science Council of Japan. 22-34 Roppongi 7-chome. Minatu-ku. Tokyo 106. Japan.	Kyoto (Japan) (A 18629)	1980 Sep 16-20 Int Association of Traffic and Safety Sciences. Symposium on traffic science 1980. P : 350 C36. IATSS. 2-6-20. Yaesu. Chuo-ku. Tokyo 104.	Tokyo (Japan)
1980 Aug 4-14 Peace University. Int spring session : The reality of war. Peace Univ.. Rue du Marché 35. B-5200 Huy.	Tihange (Belgium)	1980 Sep 18-20 CIRIEC Congrès int sur retain et l'acier. P : 500. CIRIEC. M. Schoonbrood. 45 Quai de Rome. B-4000 Liege.	Liege (Belgium)
1980 Aug 6-7 Norwegian Cancer Society. Symposium on trends in cancer incidence. Symposium on Trends in Cancer Incidence. Univ. of Oslo Congress Service. Box 55. Blindern Oslo 3.	Oslo (Norway)	1980 Sep 19-21 Association of Teachers for Religion in Finland. Int seminar for religion pedagogics P 100. ATRF. Mr. Reijo Heinonen. Sammakallionkuja 2C 45, 02210 Espoo 21.	Helsinki (Finland)
1980 Aug 11 - 12 E Saxén. Finnish Cancer Registry. Lisankatu 218, 00170 Helsinki 17.	Helsinki (Finland)	1980 Sep 23-26 10th int symposium on occupational health. P: 400. Magistral Ljubljansko turistično podjetje. 61000 Ljubljana. Mestni trg 4. p.o.	Portorci (Yugoslavia)
1980 Aug 17-23 Int Society of Public Accountants. Congress. P : 900. Venue West Executive Services Ltd.. 1704-1200 Albem Street. Vancouver B.C. V6E	Vancouver (Canada)	1980 Sep 23-26 Int Federation of Automatic Control. ISAo. Symposium : Control aspects of artificial organs. (A 1862) Dr W. Zmyslowski. tost of Biocybeme-tics and Biomedical Eng.. Polish Academy of Sciences. 55 KRN Str. 00-1818 Warsaw.	Warsaw (Poland)
• 1980 Aug 22-26 3rd Asian orchid congress. P : 300. Ministry of Agriculture. Jalan Swettenham. Kuala Lumpur.	Serdang (Malaysia)	1980 Sep 24-27 4th Int conference on magnetic bubbles. P : 200. C : 14 Prof. H. Kobayashi. Dept. of Applied Physics. School of Science and Engineering. Waseda Univ.. 3-4-1-. Okubo, Shinjuku-ku. Tokyo 160.	Tokyo (Japan)
1980 Aug 25-29 Int Association of Historian of Asia. 8th Conference. P : 350. History Dept.. Univ. Kebangsaan, Bangi.	Bangi (Malaysia)	1980 Sep 26-28 World Congress of Faiths. Inter-faith weekend of visits to workshop services and community centres WCF. 28 Powis Gdns. W11 London.	Wolverhampton (UK) (A 3494)
• 1980 Aug 25-Sep 5 UNITED NATIONS. 6th UN congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders Crime prevention and the quality of life. Virginia Saunwein. Chief, NGO Section UN. New York. NY 10017. USA.	Caracas (Venezuela) (A 3375)	1980 Sep 29-Oct 3 Int Federation of Automatic Control. Workshop : Impact of automation and computeri- AACC. 400 Stanwix Street. Pittsburgh. PA 15222 USA.	Youngstown (OH, USA)
1980 Aug 26-29 Pacific Coast Gas Association. Regional conference. PCGA. Morris Daves. 1650 & Amplett Bd. San Mateo, Cal 94402.	Salt Lake City (UT, USA)	1980 Sep 29-Oct 4 The Iron and Steel Institute of Japan. Int conference on steel rolling. P : 300. C : 14. ISU. Keidanren Kaikan. 1-9-4. Ohtamachi. Chiyoda-ku. Tokyo 100.	Tokyo (Japan)
1980 Sep 1-5 Royal Marsden Hospital. 2nd Int conference on cancer nursing and annual nursing exhi- Conference Administrator. ICP Business and Industrial Training Ltd.. Surrey House. 1 Throley Way. Sutton. Surrey SM1 400 GB.	London (UK)	1980 Sep Far East conference on medical laboratory technology. P : 150. Inst. of Medical and Health Technology. cio tost. of Medical Research. Jalan Pahang.	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
1980 Sep 3-5 Association Int des Villes Francophones du Congrès. Assemblée générale. P : 25. M A Schreurs. 2 Esplanade de l'Europe. B-4020 Liège.	Liege (Belgium)	1980 Sep mi Federation of Automatic Control, 2nd Workshop on distributed computer control Systems. ACAC. Nat. Research Council. Bldg. M2 Montreal Rd. Ottawa, K 1A 0R6	Montreal (Canada) (A 1862)
1930 Sep 3-5 Federation of Telecommunications Engineers in the European Community. 19th Euro- pean meeting of telecommunications engineers. P : 500. (B 0959) M Steels. FTET. 17 Rue Daracamp. B-4020 Liège.	Liege (Belgium)		

1980 Oct 1 Int Association on Water Pollution Research. Journée d'étude P : 200 <i>IAWQS</i> Mr. Dirickx, Ch. de Waterloo, 255 / 5th floor. Box 6, B-1060 Brussels.	Liège (Belgium) (A 1379)	1980 Nov 8-9 Association - Implants Int. - Reunion : Rocydlage en chirurgie dentaire et an réhabilitation orale. P: 200. <i>AH, Dr Street, 21 Rue Leon Mignon, B-4000 Liège.</i>	Liège (Belgium)
1980 Oct 2-4 Int Union Against Cancer / Venezuelian Society against Cancer. South American regional smoking control workshop. P : Inv R. Meisenfeld SAV, Apdo de Correos 6702, Canongos a Esperama 43. Caracas 101.	Caracas (Venezuela) (A 2648)	1980 Nov 10-12 Int Federation of Automatic Control. Workshop Scientific experiments and laboratory procedures. (a 18629) <i>Slovak Adc. of Sciences Inst. of Measurement and Measuring Technique. IFAC Workshop '80, Dubravska cesta, 885 27 Bratislava.</i>	Smolenice (Czechoslovakia)
1980 Oct 5-8 Int Foundation of Employ* Benefits Plan. Congress. P. 900. <i>Venue West Executive Services Ltd., 1704-1200 Alberni Vancouver B.C. V6E</i>	Vancouver (Canada) (B 4780)	1980 Nov 11 Meetings and Conventions, * Dialogue '80 - - meetings industry sales conferences <i>Meetings and Conventions. One Park Avenue. New York. NY 10016. room 616.</i>	Los Angeles (CA, USA)
1980 Oct 6-8 Int Association of Stete Loteries. 13th Int congress. P : 350. C : 60. (A 1348) <i>Japan Loteries Assoc. c/o Kojimachi Kaikan 3F. 2-4-3. Hirakawacho. Chiyoda-ku. Tokyo 103.</i>	Tokyo (Japan) (A 1348)	1980 Nov 11 Int Society of Esophageal Diseases. 1 st World congress. P : 150. C : 15. <i>Dr K Nakayama, Dir., Nakayama Cancer Inst, 6-7-19, Ginza. Chuo-ku. Tokyo 104</i>	Tokyo (Japan)
1980 Oct 9-10 Austrian Society for Geomechanics. 29th Geomechanics colloque : Present-day engineering geology, geomechanical problems in dam construction, recent experiences m Subground engineering, cases of failure m tunnelling. <i>ASG, Parcelsstrasse 2, A-5020 Salzburg.</i>	Salzburg (Austria) (A 1348)	1980 Nov 15-17 Pacific Int Trade Fair, Technical consultation. P : 1000-1200. Ex. <i>Frank Griffiths, PO Box 4900 Lima.</i>	Lima (Peru)
1980 Oct 9-11 Int Union Against Cancer / Hosp. de Clinicas - Dr Manuel Quintela - South American <i>H. Kasdorf, dep. de Oncologia - Hosp. de Clinicas - Dr Manuel Quintela - Avda Italia. Casilla de Correo 930. Montevideo.</i>	Montevideo (Uruguay) (A 1348)	1980 Nov 17-18 Int Association for the Distribution of Food Products and General Consumer Goods Int workshop. <i>AIDA Int. 34, Rue Marianne, B-1180 Brussels.</i>	Amsterdam (Netherlands) (A 1233)
1980 Oct 13-15 Int Union Against Cancer / Spanish Association against Cancer. Western European regional workshop on cancer education m schools. P : Inv. <i>UICC, Conseil-Général 3, CH- 1205 Geneva. Switzerland.</i>	Madrid (Spain) (A 2648)	* 1980 Nov 24-28 Philippine Society of Nuclear Medicine. 2nd Asia and Oceania congress of nuclear medicine. <i>LS. Villadolid. Philippines Society of Nuclear Medicine. Med. Dep.. Tatt Am. Manila.</i>	Manila (Philippines)
1980 Oct 13-16 German Centre for Cancer Research. 1m symposium : Cocarcinogenesis and biological <i>DKZ. Im Nueenheimerfeld 280. D-6900 Heidelberg.</i>	Oberbayern (Germany, Fed Rep) (A 2648)	1980 Nov Int symposium : Conservation inputs on life science. P : 300-500. <i>Microbiology Unit. Science Fac. Univ. Kebangsaan Malaysia. PO Box 1124, Kuala Lumpur.</i>	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
1980 Oct 13-17 European Liaison Committee for Pulp and Paper. 19th Conference - Paper in our world <i>BVM. Postbus 17321. NL-2502 CH's Gravenhage.</i>	Munich (Germany, Fed Rep) (A 2648)	1980 Nov Int congress on telematics. P : 500. <i>MGR. Piazza S. Amorogio 16. 1-20123 Milano.</i>	Milan (Italy)
1980 Oct 14-16 <i>Dr S. Barg. Laprida, 2164, 1425 Buenos Aires.</i>	Buenos Aires (Argentina) (A 2648)	1980 Dec 7 I.S.S. INT Inc. 3rd Int children's conference. P: 170. C. 30. <i>I.S.S. Inline., Rajman Shiba-koen Bldg. 4F. 1-2-10, Siba-Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105.</i>	Tokyo (Japan)
1980 Oct 20-24 Meeting. <i>WIPO. Dr A Bogisch. 32 Chemin des Colombettes. CH-1211 Geneva 20.</i>	Geneva (Switzerland) (A 3635)	1980 Dec 8-12 (France) Groupement pour l'Avancement des Méthodes Spectroscopiques et Physico-Chimique d'Analyse (GAMS). 2e Congres de chimie analytique : La chimie analytique et l'instrumentation scientifique ; et 34e congres du G.A.M.S. <i>Secrétariat du GAMS. 88 Bd Malesherbes. F-75008 Paris.</i>	Paris
1980 Oct 22-25 British Association of Immediate Care Schemes. Int meeting on immediate care at the com exchange. <i>BAKDS, c/o Hampshire Area Health Authority. General Hospital Shirley. Southampton. SO94XY.</i>	Brighton (UK) (A 4531)	1980 Dec 12-14 World Congress of Faiths. Inter-faith meditation weekend. <i>WCF. 28 Powis Gdns. W11 London.</i>	Bath (UK) (A 3494)
1980 Oct 24-25 European Food Law Association. 3rd Int congress. <i>SIASA Congressos. Paseo de la Habana 134, E-Madrid 16.</i>	Madrid (Spain) (B 4409)	1980 Dec 15-18 Int Association for Hydrogen Energy / Clean Energy Research Institute. University of Miami. 3rd Miami int conference. <i>Dr T. Nejat Veziroglu, Dir. CERI. University of Miami. PO Box 248294. Coral Gables, FL 33121.</i>	Miami Beach (FL, USA)
1980 Oct 25 Lions Club Liège-Cité. Forum des Lions Clubs des 23 bonnes villes. P : 300. <i>Lions Club Liège-Cité, Mr. Routisux, Rue des Augustins. B-4000 Liège.</i>	Liège (Belgium) (A 1379)	1981 Jan 5-7 Institute of Physics. Solid State Physics Sub-Committee. 18th Annual solid state physics. <i>Institute of Physics. Meetings Officer. 747 Belgrade sq. London SW1X 8QX.</i>	York (UK)
1980 Oct 27-29 Association des Ingénieurs de Montefiore. Journées d'étude sur le se mi-conducteurs P:500. <i>AIM, 31 Rue Saint-Gilles. B-4000 Liège.</i>	Liège (Belgium) (A 1379)	1981 Jan 21-24 Gyro Int. Int congress. <i>John Herdig. PO Box 489. 1096 Mentor Av. Painesville. OH 4407.</i>	Fort Lauderdale (FL, USA) (B 0564)
1980 Oct 28-30 Int symposium on protozoan zoonoses. P : 78. C : 7. <i>Kyoto Int Conference Hall. Takara-ike. Sakyo-ku. Kyoto 606.</i>	Kyoto (Japan) (A 3506)	1981 Spring European Federation of Manufacturers of Corrugated Board, Production Committee. Standard Committee. 1st Technical seminar. <i>FEFCO. 37 Rue d'Amsterdam. F-75006 Paris.</i>	(A 0735)
1980 Oct 29-31 World Dredging Conference Association. Congress. P : 600. <i>Venue West Executive Services Ltd., 1704-1200 Alberni Street Vancouver BC V6E 1A6.</i>	Vancouver (Canada) (A 3506)	1981 Apr Int Association of Arson Investigators. Int congress. P : 800. <i>IAAI. R.E. May 97 Paquin Dr. Marlboro. MA 01752.</i>	Cherry Hill (NH, USA) (B 1381)
* 1980 Oct 31-Nov 2 Int Academy of Ceramists. General meeting P : 350. <i>Kyoto Int Conference Hall, Takara-ike. Sakyo-ku. Kyoto 606.</i>	Kyoto (Japan) (A 1127)	1981 Apr-May American Geriatrics Society. Int congress. P : 500. <i>Kathryn Handerson. 10 Columbus cir. New York. NY 10019.</i>	Boston (MA, USA)
1980 Oct Federation of Int American Clubs. Convention. <i>Congresses and Expositions Ltd., 44 Nothumberland Rd. Dublin 4.</i>	Dublin (Ireland) (A 1125)	1981 May 11 - 13 American Society (or Quality Control. Annual quality congress in coopération with the <i>ASQC. 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee. WI 53203. USA.</i>	San Francisco (CA, USA)
1980 Nov 3-8 Int Academy of Astronautics. 6th Int symposium on basic environmental problems of man in space <i>Int Academy at Astronautics. 250 Wue Saint-Jacques. F-75005 Paris.</i>	Bonn (Germany, Fed Rep) (A 1125)	1981 May 19-21 Licensing Executives Society. Conference : The worlds of licensing. P : 300. <i>Conference Service Ltd., 3Bute St. London SW7 3EY.</i>	London (UK)
		1981 may 21-22 The Swedish Institution of Rubber Technology and Rubber Manufacturers' Association. Scandinavian rubber conference, P : 250-300 <i>Rubber Manufacturers Association. Ms. Eva Frank. Mikonkafu 15 A. 00100 Helsinki 10.</i>	Helsinki (Finlande)

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1981 May 24-28 Ikebana Int. 4th World convention. P : 400. C : 20. Ikebana Int. Shufunotomo Bldg. 8F, 1-6, kanda-Surugadai. Chiyoda kv. Tokyo 101.	Tokyo (Japan) (B 5402)	• 1981 Jul 6-11 Int Council on Social Welfare. 11th Regional symposium (Europe and Middle East) The	Rennes (France)
1981 May 26-29 Asbestos Int Association. Meeting. P : 150. Conference Services Ltd.. 3 Bute St. GB-London SW-3EY.	London (UK)	ICSW. 42 rue Cambronne. F-75740 Paris Cedex 15.	
1981 May 26-29 Int Commission on Large Dams. 49th Executive meeting. P : 400. SCB. Jakobs Torg 3. S-11152 Stockholm	Stockholm (Sweden) (A 1953)	1981 Jul 21-26 Saalem Mission. Pentecostal European conference. P : 5000. Mr. Kai Antturi. Nakinkuja 3. 00530 Helsinki 53.	Helsinki (Finland)
1981 May Int aviation conference. Congresses and Expositions LTD.. 44 Northumberland Rd. Dublin 4.	Dublin (Ireland)	1981 Jul 25-31 Int Federation of Landscape Architects. Congress. P : 1000. Venue West Executive Services Ltd.. 1704-1200 Alberni St. Vancouver B C V6E 1A6.	Vancouver (Canada) (A 1942)
1981 May Int Magnesium Association. Int congress. P : 250. IMA. Gerald Bell, 1406 Third Natl Bl. Dayton. OH 45402.	Houston (TX, USA) (B 3556)	1981 Jul Int Guild of Candle Artisans. Int congress. IGCA. Marlene Winters. W419-13th av. Spokane. Wash. 99204.	Salem (MA, USA)
1981 May-Jun Meeting Planners Int. Int congress. P : 1500. MPI. Marion Kershner. 3201 Barbara dr. Middletown OH 45042.	Toronto (ON, Canada) (B 4468)	1981 Aug 16-19 European Society of Toxicology. Congress Congresses and Expositions Ltd.. 44 Northumberland Rd Dublin 4.	Dublin (Ireland) (A 0858)
1981 Jun 1-5 5th Int symposium on environmental geochemistry. P : 400. SCB. Jakobs Torg 3. S-11152 Stockholm.	Stockholm (Sweden)	1981 Aug 24-28 5th Int conference on electrical bio-impedance. P : 300. C : 20. Prof. K. Nakayama. Dept of Electrical and Electronic Eng.. Sophia Univ., 7 Kiocho. Chiyoda-ku. Tokyo 102.	Tokyo (Japan)
1981 Jun 7-10 Retail Confectioners Int. Int congress. P : 850. RCL. Thomas Sullivan 1701 Lake A v. Ste. 250. Glenview. Ill. 60025.	Pittsburgh (PA, USA)	1981 Aug 24-28 13th Acta-Endocrinologica congress. P : 1000. Ex. Conference Services Ltd.. 3 Bute St. GB-London SW7 3EY.	Cambridge (UK)
1981 Jun 8-13 Federation of Finnish Metal and Engineering Industries Int congress on combustion engines. P : 300. Mr. Pekka Tuunanen. Eteläntie 3. 00130 Helsinki 13.	Helsinki (Finland)	1981 Aug 24-28 12th Nordiska revisors congress. P-500. KHT-yhdistys. Gunvar Räsänen/byråforest, Gengalan 15 B20. 00170 Helsingfors 17.	Helsinki (Finland)
1981 Jun 16-19 1981 Symposium on mechanical pulp. Bond voor Materialenkennis. Postbus 17321. NL-2502 CH's Gravenhage.	Oslo (Norway)	1981 sep 4-5 Prof. S Yoshida. Dept. of Medicine. Osaka Medical College. 2-7. Daigaku-cho. Takat-suki-sh. Osaka prat. 569.	Kobe (Japan)
1981 Jun 28-Jul 1 3rd World congress of biological psychiatry. P : 1600. SCB. Jakobs Torg 3. S-11152 Stockholm.	Stockholm (Sweden)	1981 Sep 6-11 10th Int training and development conference. Congresses and Expositions Ltd.. 44 Northumberland Rd.. Dublin 4	Dublin (Ireland)
1981 Jun Int Association for Children's and Youth Theatres, Congress P 500 C : 45. Ex. IA CHILDREN Youth Theatres, 98 Bd Kellermann. F-75013 Paris.	Lyon (France) (A 11811)	1981 Sep 8-12 Int urological endoscopy meeting. P : 400. Conference Services Ltd. 3 Bute St. GB-London, SW7 3EY	Bristol (UK)

1981 Sep 13-16 Int Federation of Fright Forwards Associations. 17th Congress (A 1916)	Dublin (Ireland)	1982 Jun 26-Jul 1 <i>Carl Wots. Mooseheart, Ill. 60539</i>	Jacksonville (FL, USA)
1981 Sep 26-Oct 6 World Intellectual Property Organization. Meeting : WIPO and all Unions : Governing Bodies (A 3635) WIPO, Dr. A Bogisch, 32 Chemin des Colombettes CH-1211 Geneva 20.	Geneva (Switzerland)	1982 Jun Meeting Planners Int. Int congress p : 1500. MPI, Marion Kerschner. 3201 Barbara dr. Middletown, OH 45042	Washington (DC, USA) (B 4468)
1981 Sep 27-Oct 2 Int Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgery. 8th Int congress. P 900. C : 47. Prof S Ohmori. Dir., Inst. of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. Tokyo Metropolitan Police Hospital 2-10-41, Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku. Tokyo 102.	Tokyo (Japan)	1982 Jun American Society of Endologists. Int congress. P : 2000 Bette Low Stone. PO Box 411, Davis, CA 95616.	Anaheim (CA, USA)
1981 Sep Malaysian Society Of Anaesthesiologists. 2nd Asean congress of anaesthesiologists. MSA, c/o MMA Secretariat PO Box 3-20, sentul, 124 Jalan Parang, Kuala Lumpur.	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	1982 Jul 5-10 (Japan) 6th Int symposium on solute-solute-solvent interactions. P : 300 C 33. Prof. H. Ohtaki, Tokyo Inst of Technology at Nagatsuta. Dept. of Electronic Chemistry Nagatsuta, Midori-ku, Yokohama 227.	Osaka
1981 Sep 4th Paediatric cardiology symposium. P : 300. Conference Services Ltd., 3 Buts St., GB-London SW7 3EY.	London (UK)	1982 Aug 22-27 (Japan) Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. 4th Int conference on organic synthesis P 1200.C:23. (A 2767) Prof. T. Mukaiyama. Dept. of Chemistry, Fac. of Science, Univ. of Tokyo. 7-3-1 Hongo Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113.	Tokyo
1981 Oct 4-7 Int Society for Laser Surgery. 4th Congress. P : 1100- C : 30. Narong Nirmsakul, M.D. Secretary Gen., c/o Dept. of Plastic Surgery. School of Medicine, Tokai Univ., Boesidei, Isehara-shi, Kanagawa Pref. 239-11.	Tokyo (Japan)	1982 Aug 23-27 Int Ergonomics Association. 8th Congress. P : 700. C : 15. The Japan Ergonomics Res. Soc., c/o The Medical Information System Development Center, Akasaka Pk Bldg. 2-3-4, Akasaka, Minato-hu, Tokyo 107.	Tokyo (Japan) (A 1808)
1981 Oct 7-9 Japan Industrial Robot Association, 11th Int symposium on industrial robots. P : 600. C. 20. Mr. Y. Komori, Secr. Gen., JIM, 3-5-8, Shiba-koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105.	Tokyo (Japan)	1982 Sep 5-10 (Japan) Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics. Int conference on magnetism. P : 1500. C 35	Kyoto
1981 Oct 11-16 Int Union of Aviation Insurers. Annual general assembly. P : 250. C : 30. (A 2693) Aviation Section. Motor and Aviation Dept. The Toa Fire and Marine reinsurance Co. Ltd. 3-6-5, Kanda-Sugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101.	Myazaki (Japan)	<i>Prof. J. Kanamori. Fac. of Science. Osaka Univ. Toyonaka. Osaka Pref. 560.</i>	
1981 Oct 29-31 Int Union Against Cancer / Swiss Cancer League. UICC conference on clinical oncology : All aspects of the treatment of cancer. (A 2648) <i>Schweizerische Krebsliga, Wythebachstrasse 24. CH-3013 Bern.</i>	Lausanne (Switzerland)	1982 Sep 6-10 <i>Helsinki Univ. of Technology, Radio lab., Prf. Martti; Tiuri, 02150 Espoo 15.</i>	Helsinki (Finland)
1981 Oct Glass-fibre Reinforced Cement Association. Meeting. P : 250. Conference Services Ltd, 3 Buts St. GB-London SW7 3EY.	(UK)	1982 Sep 6-10 (Japan) Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics. Int conference on nuclear physics in the cyclotron energy region. P : 230. C : 20. (A 2768) Prof. M. Kondon, Research Centre for Nuclear Physics. Osaka Univ., Yamada-kami, Suita-shi, Osaka Pref 565.	Osaka
1981 Oct-Nov International Aeronautical Federation. 74th General conference. P : 300. C : 40. Japan Aeronautic Ass. 1-18-2, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107.	Tokyo (Japan)	• 1982 Sep 8-15 Int Union Against Cancer. 13th Int cancer congress: Dissemination of current knowledge of cancer, its prevention, early detection, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and continuing care with special emphasis on the multidisciplinary approach to the cancer problem, etc. (A 2648) Sec. Gen., 13th Int Cancer Congress, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, 1124 Columbia Street Seattle, wa 98104, USA.	Seattle (WA, USA)
1981 Nov 16-21 Malaysian Association of Productivity. Int training and development conference. MAP, Saliman Abdul Karim, PO Box 64, Kuala Lumpur.	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	1982 last quarter World Union. 7th Triennial conference. World Union. Pondichery 605002. India.	Bombay (India) (A 3269)
1981 Dec Meeting Planners Int. Int congress. P : 1000. Marion Kerschner. 3201 Barbara dr. Middletown OH 45042.	Atlanta (GA, USA) (B 4463)	1982 dec Meeting Planners Int. Int congress. P : 1000. Marion Kerschner. 3201 Barbara dr., Middletown. OH 45042.	San Francisco (CA, USA) (B 4468)
1981 Libraries Association of Malaysia. 5th Congress of South East Asian libraries. LAM, c/o National Libreries. 7th floor, MABA Building, Jalan Davidson, Kuala Lumpur.	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	1982 Int Touring Alliance. Biennial conference. Automobile of Malaysia, 30 Jalan Datuk Sulaiman, Taman Tun Dr. Ismail.	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) (A 2636)
1982 Apr Int Homeopathic Medical League. 35th Congress. P. 300. (A 2106) Conference Services Ltd., 3 But St. GB-London SW7 3EY.	Brighton (UK)	1983 May 23-26 Finnish Geotechnical Society. 8th European conference on soil mechanics and foundation engineering. P: 800 FGS, c/o VTT Geotechnical lab., Mr. Hans Rathmayer, 02150 Espoo 15.	Helsinki (Finland)
1982 May 2-5 Int Newspaper Promotion Association. National congress. (B 31241) INPA, E.A. Linsmier. 11600 Sunrise Valley dr., Reston. Va. 22090.	San Francisco (CA, USA)	1983 Jun 1-6 (Sweden) Int Master Printers Association. 17th Int congress. P: 300. SCB, Jacobs Torg 3, S-1112 Stockholm.	Stockholm (A 1437)
1982 May 10-15 Int Association of Geodesy. General meeting. P : 300. C : 43. (A 1291) IAs, Prof. I. Nakagawa, Geophysical Inst. Fac. of Science. Kyoto Univ., Oiwake-cho, Kita-Shirakawa, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606.	Tokyo (Japan)	1983 Jun 4-9 USA) Loyal Order of Moose Supreme Lodge. Convention. P : 12000 LOMS, Carl Wels. Mooseheart, Ill. 60539.	Chicago (IL, USA)
1982 May 24-27 Finnish Otolaryngological Society. Int congress of audiology. P : 500. <i>Helsinki Univ. Central Hospital. Mr. Tapani Jauhianen. Docent Haartmaninkatu 4E 00290 Helsinki 29</i>	Helsinki (Finland)	1983 Jun 21-25 Sertoma Int. Int congress. P : 1000. St. James Hooper. 1912 E. Meyer Bd. Kansas City, Mo 64132.	Denver, (CO, USA) (B 0529)
1982 May European Society of Cardio-vascular Radiology. 6th Congress. P 200 Conference Services Ltd., 3 Bure, St., GB-London SW7 3EY.	London (K UK) (B 4697)	1983 Jul 2-5 World Federation Of Hemophilia. 15th Int congress. P: 750. SCB, Jakobs Torg 3, S-11152 Stockholm.	Stockholm (Sweden) (A 3523)
1982 May-Jun Int Association of Torch Clubs. Int congress. P : 200. IATC, T.L. Carroll. PO Box 30578, Lincoln, Neb. 68503.	Knoxville (TN, USA) (B 0069)	1983 Jul Int Catholic Deaf Association. Int congress. P : 1000. ICDA, James Herron, 2512 Wedgemere st. Pittsburgh Pa. 15226.	New Orleans (LA, USA) (B3042)
1982 Jun 14-17 Int Association of Business Communicators. Int congress. P : 1700. IABC, Joanne Milbrger. 870 Market st., Ste 928. San Francisco, CA 94102.	Chicago (IL, USA) (B 3366)	1983 Aug 3-8 Int Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis. 9th Int congress. P 2000 SCB Jakobs Torg 3, S-1152 Stockholm.	Stockholm (Sweden) (A 4456)
1982 Jun 19-25 Int Association of Circulation Managers. Int congress. IACM, Robert Macklin, PO Box 17420, Dulles Airport, Wash. D.C. 20041.	New York (NY, USA) (B 1283)	1983 Aug 21-27 Finnish Society for Legal Philosophy. 11 th World congress on philosophy of law and social philosophy. P: 500 FSLP, Univ. of Helsinki. Prof. Dr Aulis Aarnio. Hallituskatu 15. 00100 Helsinki 10.	Helsinki (Finland)
1982 Jun 22-28 Sertorne Int. Int congress P 1000 St. James. Hooper, 1912 E Meyer Bd. Kansas City, Mo 84132.	Nashville (TN, USA) (B 0529)		