

INTERNATIONAL
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et des régions internationales

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32nd Year

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

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

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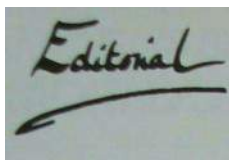
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LA CONDITION ASSOCIATIVE

ou l'effort désintéressé

*« Le désintéressement est le principal
ressort de la civilisation véritable »
G. Duhamel.*

Le grand dessin du Forum mondial des associations internationales/transnationales de juin prochain, dont l'organisation a centré et concentré les efforts de notre Institut au long de ces deux dernières années, a déjà, à nos yeux, un acquis certain et identifiable en trois points importants :

- d'abord la sensibilisation des réseaux associatifs transnationaux à leurs problèmes d'intérêt commun, qu'ils soient de libertés (droits) ou de solidarités (devoirs), de participation ou de communication, dans la société contemporaine;
- puis la collaboration empressée des organisations intergouvernementales, universelles et régionales, à l'examen de ces problèmes associatifs, dès la préparation des dossiers de l'événement;
- enfin la contribution académique individuelle de nombreux maîtres du Droit et des Sciences humaines instruits de l'importance du fait associatif dans sa portée transnationale, de ses ressources, de ses valeurs.

Le questionnaire indicatif des sujets du programme du Forum a été le bon guide de cette enquête qui a fait lever une belle pâte de renseignements. Notre courrier quotidien nous apporte en effet des réponses d'une grande densité d'idées et d'avis autorisés, qui couvrent finalement l'ensemble des réseaux associatifs sondés dans leurs divers secteurs avec un grand soin d'objectivité. Il est seulement dommage qu'il se trouve des associations en retard ou en défaut de réponses, pour des raisons d'ailleurs compréhensibles d'indisponibilités ou d'autres empêchements. Que les retardataires sachent, en nous lisant ici, que l'enquête demeure ouverte à leurs renseignements et à leurs réflexions, même s'ils se bornent à certains sujets.

Un prolongement a d'ailleurs été donné à l'enquête par l'exercice de typologie des OING, que nous avons entrepris pour saisir fort utilement la variété insoupçonnée des structures des groupes humains de pression, de service ou polyvalents. Exercice ouvert lui aussi aux associations désireuses de se définir et de se situer,

L'enquête auprès des OING

Il importait essentiellement, en démarche préalable, de savoir ce que pensent les OING dans leur ample diversité, de ce qu'on pourrait appeler, par analogie, la condition associative, expression sociale de la condition humaine

La contribution des OING

Importants et substantiels aussi les résultats de la démarche préparatoire auprès des organisations intergouvernementales qui ont été nombreuses - universelles et régionales, générales et spécialisées - à répondre à notre appel en prenant la



reine d'études réfléchies, et de mises à l'ouï de leurs dossiers ONG

Un mol a ce propos, pour écarter le reproche, émis par un collègue ami de l'UAL, de nous être apparemment logés un peu trop dans le système des Nations-Unies. L'UAL a constamment témoigné de son indépendance vis-à-vis des organisations de la famille des Nations-Unies. Mieux encore, elle a conçu et exerce son statut consultatif dans le sens de sa fonction gardienne des principes de l'entité associative et critique des méthodes de participation. Nous avons souvent dit à cette tribune que l'univers associatif avait une antériorité d'existence sur tous les systèmes internationaux du monde contemporain, aussi une amplitude d'objets et une source créative d'activités nouvelles et diversifiées qui font que la réalité associative débordait considérablement toutes les listes d'OING admises aux statuts consultatifs. Un simple coup d'oeil sur notre dernier Annuaire des Organisations internationales (1980) permettra de s'en rendre compte. On notera d'autre part que nous avons fait largement appel au concours des organisations internationales régionales dont les expériences comparées sont d'intérêt général.

Les OIG et le développement mondial

Mais cela étant bien entendu, il y a des faits aussi respectables qu'un Lord-Maire de vieille tradition britannique. Le fait universel de l'organisation des Nations-Unies est la au centre de l'ordre mondial, par sa Charte, par les prescrits des Droits de l'Homme, par les Actes constitutifs d'un réseau d'institutions multiples. Qui pourrait l'ignorer ou le diminuer raisonnablement. quoi qu'on puisse penser des orientations et des défauts du système ?

Nous souscrivons sur ce point à ce que vient d'écrire et de justifier un de nos Rapporteurs, M. Vladimir HERCIK, en conclusion d'une longue et riche connaissance de la matière : - il est juste de constater que l'action des organisations du Système des Nations-Unies, quels que soient ses faiblesses ou ses échecs, a apporté une contribution majeure au développement de la solidarité mondiale des peuples, compte tenu des problèmes importants qui se sont posés à l'humanité au cours de ces dernières trente années ».

Nous ajoutons volontiers que la fonction internationale est en définitive la meilleure alliée des organisations non-gouvernementales auprès de» délégations d'Etat trop souvent ignorantes du méfiant du fait associatif considéré en fonction de l'intérêt général

L'Université au service des associations

Du côté de l'Université, la contribution scientifique est, l'on s'en doute, de qualité. En font foi une suite de communications magistrales

Le professeur Roger MEHL de l'Université de Strasbourg a traité, pour nous, de la sauvegarde du pluralisme social du point de vue associatif. La conception associative de la solidarité est complémentaire du pluralisme et le professeur LANGROD de Paris en a établi » l'approche bi-dimensionnelle». Au chapitre de la Société transnationale ouverte, le Dr. Max HABICHT, de l'Institut d'études mondialistes, a étudié, dans la ligne de ses travaux, le sujet « National Sovereignty and peace ». La professeur Jean-Paul HARROY de l'Université de Bruxelles a fait un tableau saisissant du fait associatif considéré sous l'aspect mondial de la conservation de l'environnement. Autant de travaux, complétés par des communications de praticiens de la vie associative, qui donneront au Forum son pesant de documentation.

Une séance entière de la première Commission sera consacrée à la dimension mondiale des OING

Le rapport cité de Vladimir HERCIK introduira très heureusement le débat sur ce point, en y mettant l'accent d'une authentique universalité qui ne peut plus être, comme devant, la projection d'un modèle occidental imposé à des peuples de civilisations différentes. Le suprarégionalisme peut être un facteur exemplaire de discernement des différences et de respect de... l'autre

L'ensemble de ces concours bénévoles illustre le phénomène associatif dans sa vertu de désintéressement, en règle générale.

A l'instant ou un hommage universel est rendu à Jean-Paul SARTRE, philosophe d'une certaine espérance, qui fut un bel exemple de travail et de conduite désintéressées au service de l'homme et des groupements humains solidaires, on se sent conforté de découvrir un visage de l'humanité qui n'est pas celui de la violence sous les formes maléfiques de l'ambition, du fanatisme ou de la rapacité

Robert FENAUX.

TOURISME ET VIE ASSOCIATIVE



UN ASPECT DE BELGIQUE PAYS HÔTE DE L'UAI, ET DE NOTRE FORUM INTERNATIONAL 1980 (PHOTO INBEL) par **Arrnur Haulot***

Que l'esprit associatif joue un rôle énorme dans le tourisme contemporain n'a rien de surprenant. Il suffit de se rappeler ses origines. Car s'il est vrai que ce même tourisme est devenu une branche extraordinairement vigoureuse du commerce international, il n'en est pas moins exact que c'est dans une pensée associative qu'il trouve son départ. Quand en 1848, Thomas Cook invente le premier voyage collectif organisé, son objectif n'est pas de gagner de l'argent. Il est simplement de permettre aux membres d'une société de tempérance de découvrir, avec le monde extérior, d'autres motifs d'intérêt que la boisson. C'est une association d'hommes unis par un même désir d'ouverture culturelle et spirituelle qui se manifeste par la voix d'un des siens. Et cependant, c'est dans cette démarche, modeste et délivrée de tout esprit de lucre, que se trouve ce qui est aujourd'hui l'une des activités les plus fascinantes qui soient. S'est aussi au travers des associations de touristes que devait s'affirmer un développement insoupçonné. Car que serait le tourisme de 1980 s'il n'y avait eu, en

Europe d'abord, puis dans d'autres continents, des Associations conquérantes et généreuses telles que le Wandervogel, les Faucons Rouges, les Amis de la Nature, et les Associations de cycle tourisme d'où devaient naître les Touring Club ? Ces mêmes Associations jouent d'ailleurs, aujourd'hui comme hier, un rôle qu'il faudrait un jour analyser dans toute son ampleur et ses conséquences. A défaut d'une telle étude, qui reste à entreprendre, l'un des moyens les plus aisés de mesurer l'importance du tourisme associatif est de le considérer dans la forme qu'il s'est donnée en créant, voilà dix-huit ans, le Bureau international du Tourisme Social. Une rubrique de cette étude étant consacrée à l'analyse du BITS, nous nous abstenons d'y insister ici. Mais comment ne pas souligner le fait que cette « Association d'associations » magnifie, précisément l'esprit même qui a donné naissance au tourisme actuel ? Par exemple, le fait de la présence au sein du BITS des associations nationales et internationales qu'un système cohérent de pensée relie aux trois grandes centrales syndicales mondiales, signifie à lui seul une potentialité de cinq cent millions d'individus, soit qu'ils pratiquent déjà le tourisme, peu ou prou, soit qu'ils l'en vis-

gent comme un élément possible de leur évolution.

Mais comment ne pas souligner tout autant le fait que, dès sa naissance en 1963, le BITS a pu compter sur l'intégration en son sein d'Associations aussi significatives au plan professionnel que l'Association Internationale de l'Hôtellerie, l'Association Internationale des Chemins de Fer et la Fédération Universelle des Associations d'Agences de Voyages ?

Nous en venons ici à ce troisième volet d'une démonstration que nous avons facile à mener ! C'est le rôle prépondérant que joue l'esprit associatif dans l'organisation, à tous les niveaux, des professions touristiques.

Il n'est guère d'autre secteur économique - tout au moins à notre connaissance - où les professionnels accordent tant d'importance à leurs regroupements associatifs : qu'il s'agisse de la simple - mais très vivante - amicale internationale qu'est le Ski Club, ou de la très puissante Fédération Universelle des Associations d'Agences de Voyages, de la vigoureuse American Society of Travel Agents ou de la célèbre IATA, en passant par vingt autres sigles représentatifs, adaptés soit à la nationalité, soit à l'uni-

(*) Secrétaire général du Bureau International du Tourisme Social

resalite globale ou relative du champ

•ouvert

Se qui compte, à tous les niveaux et dans tous les secteurs c'est l'affirmation indivise du principe même du pouvoir assortit. C'est l'affirmation d'une identité collective qui ne nie, m n'élimine tes intérêts harmonise, les sublimise et leur donne enfin leur poids spécifique dans le concert global de la Société

C est aussi cette certitude de disposer, lais l'organisation associative, d'un porte-parole qui tout en assumant les objectifs moraux et matériels de l'ensemble des membres est capable - et seul capable - d assurer le dialogue indispensable avec tes partenaires et avec l'Autonnte.

Certes, les agences du tourisme ne se distinguent guère de leurs homologues d'autres secteurs de vie et d'action. Mais ce qu'il importe de souligner, et qui leur mente, croyons-nous, une considération particulière, c'est leur tendance d'une part à l'universalité, d'autre part à la transnationale.

Universalité, si l'on considère qu'il n'existe pratiquement pas de faille, pas de secteur exclu ou réserve, dans l'ensemble des facteurs constitutifs du tourisme. La seule énumération des associations qui

les couvrent sérail fastidieuse. C'est en invoquant le témoignage de tout qui connaît tant soit peu le milieu, que nous demandons à être cru sur parole. Transnationalité, du (ait même de la nature des intérêts traités. Il est peu de domaines où le rapport offre-demande soit aussi profondément lié à la satisfaction de besoins qu'aucune notion nationale au sens restrictif, ne saurait satisfaire. L'activité d'une association de tourisme est, presque par définition, transnationale soit par la nature de ses membres ou de ses clients, soit par la nature du service à rendre à ceux-ci. Les réalités technologiques et économiques sont là, dans la plupart des cas, pour imposer des « compositions » d'éléments ne pouvant se satisfaire de notions restrictives

Quant à la participation des Associations de tourisme à ce nouvel ordre international qui nous préoccupe tous, il faut en considérer à la fois le souhait et les limites. Souhait évident, dans la mesure même où l'activité touristique est biologiquement opposée à toute entrave aux relations humaines. La liberté de mouvement des hommes à la surface du globe - avec que ce que cela entraîne de liberté intellectuelle et de puissance de novation - ne saurait trouver plus ardent protagoniste que ce tourisme, qu'il soit considère

sous ses aspects conceptuels et humanistes. Ou envisagé sous l'angle des engagements financiers. Cependant « l faut tout de suite prendre en compte ce que ce deuxième aspect peut porter en lui de contradictions pour appréhender les limites auxquelles peut se heurter une tendance générale libéra lisa trice. Il est clair en effet que tout en rejetant les mesures de privation ou de limitation de la liberté humaine qui nuisent naturellement à son expansion, l'industrie touristique ne reste pas moins tributaire de contraintes techniques, économiques et financières qui peuvent l'entraîner elle-même à imposer des limitations, par exemple à l'expansion géographique du mouvement et à sa dispersion.

Mais il n'y a la contradiction qu'entre des situations particulières données et la défense d'un principe dont la validité est reconnue, proclamée. En ce domaine aussi comme en tant d'autres, il faut appliquer la parole de Jaurès : aller à l'idéal et comprendre le réel.

Ce qui est hors de doute, c'est que le niveau associatif où se regroupent les intérêts en cause ne cesse pour sa part de vouloir, d'encourager, de favoriser un - ordre touristique mondial » qui postule, pour s'épanouir un ordre économique mondial plus logique, plus libre, plus digne de l'humanité.

La réserve naturelle des bruières de Kalmthout à cheval sur la frontière belgo-néerlandaise (au nord d'Anvers). Cette réserve comporte une partie centrale composée de dunes et de sable fin et entourée marais et sapinières.



PRIMITIVE THOUGHTS FROM AN EXTRAGOVERNMENTAL PERSPECTIVE

by Cyril Ritchie *

- 1 : - From a WHAT perspective ? ? -
2 : - What s an EXTRAGOVERNMENTAL perspective ? •
3 : Well, let's go back to the beginning.
4 : Before there were governments, there were people. (And when the work) soon has too many people, and governments collapse, that's what there will still be : people. But I perhaps digress).
5 : And people, as their numbers grew, and as their interests diverged, created institutions to help keep some order in their lives. villages, communities, townships, regions. Churches. guilds, tongs, ashrams, armies, later police forces, unions, football clubs, all such institutions served and serve same part of the human need to identify, to order, to compete and to obey. Government is one Such institution, no more, no less.
6 : Of course, if life is measured by the power of gunpowder and coin. then in historical terms governments have come out as the most powerful and productive of institutions. But if life is rather measured in terms of liberty, justice, and the pursuit of happiness, then governments may as often as not rank among the most impuissant, not to say irrelevant, not to say counter-productive, of institutions.
7 : In other words, some aspects of humanity's journey through time and space are best regulated through governmental mechanisms, and some through... extragovernmental mechanisms (And some, notably where only two people of opposite sexes are involved, through no mechanisms at all. But I perhaps digress).
8 : - What's an extragovernmental mechanism ? -
9 : We have already mentioned some, of course. Churches, guilds, tongs, and so forth. We might equally mention the British National Association of Youth Orchestras, the international Council of Scientific Unions, Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke. Diners Club. Volunteers for international Technical Assistance, the International Luggage Registry, the Swaziland Milling Company, the Icelandic Red Cross, the Swiss Bank Corporation. Asahi Shimbun. Friends of the Earth. B'nai Brith, Histadruth, the Organization of Arab Chambers of Commerce, the International Olympic Committee, World Wildlife Fund. and the Hong Kong Council of Social Service Or. if brevity is

preferred. ADELA, BICE, CODEL. DATSUN, ELC. FIFDU. GRIEC, HIAS, IPPF, JOC. and so on down to YMCA and ZON-TA.

- 10 : And that is precisely the point (At last !)
11 : All these institutions, mechanisms, structures, initiatives, operations, activities, services, have been created by people for people, without there being a need for a government involvement. On. of course there is many of them a governmental role or influence, and not only because of the already-mentioned governmental resources of gunpowder and coin. But the essence of these institutions is that ordinary people acting on their own initiative - sometimes as musicians, sometimes as businessmen, sometimes as journalists, sometimes as wage-earners, sometimes as environmentalists, sometimes as social workers, sometimes as Catholics, sometimes as women, invariably just as people — have set up a mechanism or a service that they felt was necessary or useful. Their initiative falls outside the governmental sector. On the analogy that what falls outside a given territory is extraterritorial, and what falls outside the legal decision-making system is extrajudicial, this whole realm of private initiative is extragovernmental.
12 : « But what's wrong with nongovernmental ? Doesn't everybody call it nongovernmental ? »
13 : No. on the contrary, until 1945 non-one called it nongovernmental. It was the United Nations Organization in Article 71 of its Charter that foisted the word nongovernmental upon one part of the United Nations' constituency, namely that part that was organized differently from its Member governments. And this designation of the rest of the organized world as not-being-government-established was adopted by the same governments that opened the UN Charter with the words - We, the peoples of the United Nations... ». The observer might well have asked if it would not have been just as appropriate to designate the signers of the Charter not as governments but as not-being-peoples'-organizations 'non-popular, for short)
14 : In pre-UN days, and in those areas today where the constant use of « nongovernmental » has not dulled the senses, peoples' organizations were called just that. Or citizens' organi-

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World University Service
Conference of NGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC
International Council of Voluntary Agencies
Society for International Development

International Schools Association; Environment Liaison Board; Euro-Action-Acord; Foundation of the International School of Geneva; NGO Committee for the International Year of the Child; World Alliance of YMCAs; Transnational Civic Service Trust; League of Red Cross Societies; International Standing Conference on Philanthropy; For Those Who Have Less; Rencontres Créatives Internationales.

zations, citizen groups, private institutions, voluntary and humanitarian service agencies, non-profit organizations, cooperatives, philanthropic and benevolent societies, professional associations, charities, clubs. And this leaves untouched the question of whether to classify separately employers and workers' unions, industrial corporations, membership provident societies, and political parties.

15 For lest there be any doubt about it, let it be clear that even the term « nongovernmental organizations » is a constant source of ambiguity. It could scarcely be otherwise. For the first 20 or so years of the United Nations Organization, the Economic and Social Council appeared mostly to apply the term to bodies that were genuinely international, that were not exclusively concerned to promote political goals and that were not organized for profit-making. However, in the 1960s and particularly in the 1970s, ECOSOC has abused or neglected these criteria. It is noteworthy that ECOSOC's pattern has not been universally followed throughout the UN system.

16: Indeed, transnational corporations (which most people outside the UN, and most governments within, still call multinational corporations) are now firmly classed as « non-governmental organizations » by some parts of the UN system. And in case you thought that nongovernmental organizations still necessarily have something in common, what links do you see between the International Foundation for Development Alternatives and the European and Japanese Shipowners Association, both of which have consultative status with UNCTAD.

17 : And for those who do not read every word of the UN's output, who would want to have missed the new terminology appearing in UN Document A/CONF.62/82 of 17 August 1979, dealing with the manpower training programme needed for the future Seabed Authority -

- The programme should concentrate on involving to the extent possible the scientific, educational and multinational business communities. (The weakness of present United Nations system activities relating to the expansion of marine transfer of technology is insufficient involvement by non-States. More research will be needed to map the complex network of non-governmental activity that already exists in the marine field) »

For those who might conjecture that « non-States » is a curious translation from another official UN language, it should be noted that the original of Document A/CONF.62/82 is English.

18 : The Union of International Associations, in its indispensable Yearbook - has endeavoured to maintain the distinctions between international and national (thus for example posing a question on a body such as the « International Association of Fairs and Expositions »); between political and non-political us - Peace - a political or a charitable objective, even in those rare organizational cases where it is used in its dictionary sense); and between non-profit and profit (and what then about the International Wrought Copper Council, for example).

19 : It is one object of this paper to suggest that the term « extragovernmental » is more objective than « nongovernmental ». The latter is inherently negative because it classifies the major part of humanity's endeavours solely as if being governmental were the most desirable, useful or important thing in the world. This is not proven.

20 : It is another object of this paper to suggest that the term « extragovernmental » is more suitable than « nongovernmental » to describe all of the categories mentioned in paragraph 14 because it does not suffer from any of the barnacles of ambiguities that have fastened themselves to the hull of « nongovernmental » in the past 35 years of UN (and NGO's) usage.

21 : It is the prime object of this paper to suggest that all those of us who labour in the extragovernmental field owe ourselves the dignity of a non-negative (!) appellation which is not only juridically impeccable but conveys a political Weltanschauung that places governmental activity in its proper place as one important way among many ways of achieving a better world for humankind.

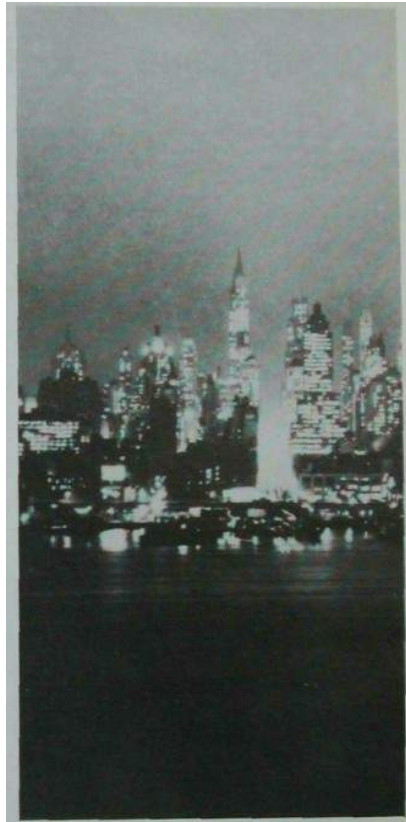


Photo U.S.I.S.

22 : Two last points need to be made. They are obvious, but one can never make too sure. Firstly, it will of course still be necessary to distinguish adjectivally between international and national extragovernmental organizations, between profit-making and non-profit extragovernmental organizations, between voluntary and profession-based extragovernmental organizations. Indeed all the terms mentioned in paragraph 14 (and no doubt others) can and should continue to be used as often and as proudly as practice and tradition require. The essential point is that none of them carries the negative connotation of « non-governmental ».

23 : Secondly - and this has had serious consequences in the past for extragovernmental initiatives - a number of governments have acted in the past on the mistaken assumption that nongovernmental could be equated with antigovernmental. We will conceivably at least be better off in this sphere if the term extragovernmental gives pause for thought, for assimilation, for education, for enlightenment.

L'ENQUETE OING



INGO ENQUIRY

De nombreuses OING de tous les réseaux associatifs ont maintenant répondu au Questionnaire (le l'enquête préparatoire au Forum. On trouvera ici quelques réponses encore, forcément choisies, faute de place dans la Revue. Le relevé de l'ensemble des réponses est fait systématiquement d'abord au profit des dossiers de nos Rapporteurs et puis en vue de la publication ultérieure des Actes du Forum. (Le Questionnaire a été publié en français et en anglais dans le numéro de la Revue de l'UAI de novembre 1979 (N° 11)).

We have now received a considerable number of replies to the Forum '« preparatory Questionnaire from all INGO sectors. Below- we are publishing a selection of these replied to add to those published over the past months. All the INGO replies are being collected together in the dossiers of the Forum Rapporteurs, and will eventually appear together in the Forum Proceedings. (Readers are reminded that the full text of the Questionnaire was printed in N° 11. 1979 of this review.)

IFAP's ROLE AS THE FARMERS' WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION



Photo W C C by J. Taylor

The UN Charter begins with these words
• We, the People of the United Nations... -
Thirty-five years after that lofty-sounding opening to the Charter was adopted, anyone (working in the international arena) has the right to ask what meaning it has, or has ever had, and whether it will gain or lose in meaning during the last part of this millennium.
Presumably - We, the People -, was intended to mean - We, the governments -, if frequently takes on the meaning - We,

the permanent representatives». It has probably never meant - We, the People ». For, if that were the case, the INGO's - at least those whose credentials have been carefully checked - would necessarily have pride of place in all the UN's meetings; governments would speak only after they, the representatives of the people, had spoken. In practice, those representatives only obtain the floor at meetings, if they achieve even that, when the governments have finished speaking.

People's Organizations

The UAI has courageously endeavoured to change the negative collective name given to people's organizations: instead of referring to them negatively as Non-governmental organizations (INGOs) to call them transnational associations. Certainly the second is far preferable to the first, but the INGO label persists, even in the UAI's own terminology! Perhaps INGOs should try to turn the tables on gov-

ements by referring to themselves, as People's Organizations, which would make the present IGOs into Non-People's Organizations

This may sound flippant. Yet it is well-known that over half the governments represented in the UN can provide no proof that they are truly representative of the people of their country. They may well indeed have the support of their people for their policies (though the rather frequent coups hardly give credence to that) but in the absence of credible plebiscites, there is a severe problem of verifying it. The NGOs on the other hand, a phenomenon which ante-dates institutionalized intergovernmental organizations by several decades, are usually built up through a common purpose among groups of people at local and national level to form an international NGO - which does actually reflect a consensus on issues from the broadest to the narrowest fields of concern. These are the people's organizations. They often manage to gain the ear of their government at national level: they have far more difficulty in doing so openly at least in inter-governmental fora.

A glance at the UAI's Yearbook of International Organizations is enough to illustrate the huge diversity of people's organizations and of the aims they pursue. Without making an exhaustive analysis, it can safely be said that most have a fairly narrow field of interests: a few appear to embrace everything under the sun. Some are essentially pass-time interests, some pursue the narrow self-interest of their members; relatively few are entirely public service bodies pursuing the good of Humanity (as they see it) in a disinterested way.

It is a truism to say that easier and finer (real terms) cheaper travel has changed the way people see one another. International understanding has increased considerably, but this has mainly affected the privileged few: Englishmen still tend to expect Frenchmen to wear berets, carry long loaves of bread under their arms and smell of garlic, while Frenchmen still expect Englishmen to wear bowler hats, carry a furled umbrella in mid-Summer, and to drink tea and warm beer.

Better International Understanding

The essential role of NGOs is therefore to deepen and broaden this better international understanding, to help the national member, as opposed to the few who attend international conferences or participate in exchange programs, to benefit from a better knowledge of their neighbours.

Many INGOs and their members have no ambition to influence events at governmental level - national or international. Many others are happy to be the passive recipients of information which they can gather from intergovernmental sources

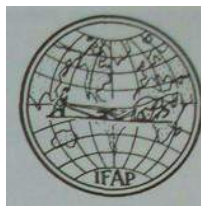
and make use of to the benefit of their members. The UN has already classified INGOs into general purpose, specialized and « roster » organizations. This classification is important for the « image » of all INGOs and it is in the interests of all that it be maintained and additions made only sparingly.

Unfortunately, with the advent of the large-scale intergovernmental conference during the seventies, this classification has tended to be sacrificed: all NGOs with any link with the organizing body have been able to apply for an invitation; no invitations were sent to organizations which did not so apply, even the privileged few in category I. This has proved very handy for governments: by classing all INGOs in the same basket, they provided a « forum » for NGOs (which suited most of them) and silenced the few who had a contribution to make.

Of course, this also back-fired on governments when NGOs collectively proved their true representativity of the People, stealing the thunder from the official gathering, coming up with practical proposals at Vancouver (Habitat), Mexico (Women) and elsewhere, while governments got themselves bogged down in politics and polemics. Unfortunately, this capacity of NGOs to put forward practical proposals in the face of governments' sterile polemics has apparently done relatively little to improve their standing in more limited IGO fora; there are naturally also occasions when NGOs have little to say for themselves, or nothing practical, and it is unfortunately these occasions which are used to discredit them.

An Independent Network

One basic fault with the UAI questionnaire is that it tends to imply a necessary dependence of NGOs on the UN system, at the limit even a sort of parasitical relationship. The first freedom which any INGO should acquire is a total freedom and independence from all intergovernmental organizations. Most of them can live without the governments' system of organizations. There is no reason why there should not be a parallel network of people's organizations at international level, dealing with practical issues, leaving the governments' network to spend endless months of debates with no conclusion. For the fact is that there is no international government: pressures can only be applied at national level on national governments which, in the final analysis, hold the only decision-making (and certainly the decision-implementing) power. So INGOs can perfectly well « do their own thing » - at international level, coordinate their views, undertake their own analyses, put together their own policy proposals, and then depend on their national members to put pressure on their individual governments to implement those recommendations and policies. That they should make use of IGO documentation and statistics to this



and is perfectly legitimate: it is the people's toil, after all, which pays for their governments and those governments' international bodies and secretariats. The International Federation of Agricultural Producers is an entirely independent, apolitical, non-denominational, professional body. It is doubtless because it has adhered in the strictest possible way to these principles that it has managed to remain the only world-wide body representing the world farming community, though this does not exclude the existence of regional or special-interest bodies acting in a similar field.

This independence is gained essentially from the fact that IFAP depends quite exclusively on its members' annual membership fees for its finance; it has no other source of income, either from governments, intergovernmental organizations, or private companies. Indeed, going further, the majority of IFAP's own members also are in the same position, being purely voluntary organizations of farmers which the latter are free to support or not as they please. Such a degree of independence is a precious asset since the Federation is free to express its views without fear of losing some vital support... provided, of course, that those views have the consensus of the membership! It also does not go without cost. The real resources of the Federation are exactly the same in 1979 as they were in 1970: this means they can buy less services. Consequently, it is often difficult to respond as well as one would like to offers of collaboration from sister organizations which are better-financed, including intergovernmental bodies. How much longer the resources can continue to be spread ever thinner is another matter: independence is so precious that it would have to be a life-or-death decision for funding to be sought from outside the membership, especially if strings were attached.

Government Interference

As many NGOs have discovered, especially those associated with Unesco, governments themselves are unwilling to respect the independence of NGOs: menacing questionnaires demand details about membership, conferences have to be cancelled at the last minute because particular country representatives are not welcome in the host country, members themselves feel obliged to raise questions



Photo UNHCR

which follow their government's political concerns. But are quite outside the professional issues which a particular organization is involved in. This attitude of governments is all the more regrettable as non-political NGOs are particularly well-placed to bring people together outside the murky waters of politics: to seek a dialogue where governments have broken it off. Governments of whatever denomination or philosophy or political colour must recognize this tremendous value of the non-political forum which NGOs provide, instead of imposing their criteria on bodies whose very nature is to be different

Many particular groups, such as the farmers in IFAP, truly believe in the importance of having an independent international body to serve them, they must be willing to find the necessary funding to guarantee that independence, and to stand up for the non-governmental view of the world, against possible interference by their political governments: to date, IFAP's experience has been entirely positive in this regard.

Developing Countries

Such aims are, of course, difficult to apply with regard to developing country NGOs seeking to find their place in the international community: their funding is often too limited to pay more than a token contribution towards this independence, and even more so to allow them to undertake expensive international travel to participate effectively in such international NGOs as they might belong to. Yet participation by representatives of developing countries in the international people's organizations is essential. It is so because of the importance of those countries, - /, -affairs. It is so also because, then, national contacts, there is a need for them to take back home experience which will assist in the emergence. It is so, perhaps, for any other reason, because of the immense gap in understanding

between the people of the North and those of the South: contacts between people living and working in similar areas can but contribute to closing that gap. Here again, the problem is one of contacting the right people, and more especially of broadening the audience from developing countries in these international NGO fora. Already, in certain areas, a more or less closed shop of developing country participants seems to be building up: the same faces turn up at every meeting and the necessary expansion of contacts is limited to a very small circle of « initiated » people on the international meeting roster

Common Interests

Insofar as most INGOs face the same problems, they clearly have common interests. In the more limited sense, there can be common interests in documentation or information when they share the same field of competence. In the wider sense, common interests, and therefore the possibilities of collaboration, are essentially confined to organizational matters and support in a given locality, or meeting, to obtain certain objectives. Such collaboration, on the occasion of international conferences, can be very valuable as has been demonstrated at major conferences during the seventies, or in IFAP's recent experience, during the World Conferences on Agrarian Reform and Agricultural Development in Rome last July when several major INGOs grouped their resources to achieve adequate recognition in the final report of the importance of people's organizations in the area of rural development.

There may be another, broader, area of collaboration where all INGOs could collaborate, and that is the seeking of an international statute, recognized by national governments willing to act as hosts for the headquarters, or regional offices, of such organizations. Unfortunately, such a project appears fraught with difficulties, especially as adaptations of such a sta-

tute within each host country would leave little which was common to the world over. A particular difficulty in defining (NGOs and their statute is that as soon as any sort of privilege is granted, be it only in the area of value added taxes or recruitment, the road is open to abuse by false INGOs interested only in the privileges. Perhaps, more pragmatically, it would be useful to establish an agreed set of definitions of what is a legitimate INGO, as well as a set of reasonable requests to potential host countries which INGOs as a whole believe necessary for them to be able to function effectively. Regarding the possible divergencies of interest within the membership, IFAP has considerable experience of this, between importing- and exporting-country farmers, developed and developing countries. It endeavours to overcome these problems when they surface by encouraging dialogue, by seeking compromise positions and by practising internal democracy, whereby every country has one vote, there is no discrimination of any sort, and by respecting each member organization's independence and avoiding any interference in its internal affairs. Speaking more specifically of IFAP's developing country members, these today make up virtually half of the total membership, while their contribution to total resources is a small part of the whole. Nonetheless, every member receives the same treatment.

Finally, IFAP endeavours to follow up on the resolutions adopted by governments and to ensure they are implemented, and at least not forgotten as soon as the conference is over. As others know only too well, this is an important, if often thankless, task.

Conclusion

In conclusion:

- IFAP has so far succeeded in remaining independent from anyone other than its members; this is becoming increasingly difficult as inflation stretches members' own resources and goodwill,
- As the only spokesman for farmers in international fora, it has an important rôle to play and has no choice but to become involved in policy discussions: its worldwide membership with sometimes very different conceptions and interests make this sometimes a trying task.
- IFAP is generally satisfied with its relations with intergovernmental organizations, especially at secretariat level.
- IFAP will continue to claim a fairer hearing in government discussions: acceptance of the lowly position which is imposed on INGOs would be easier if governments' own discussions were entirely relevant and constructive,
- However, if it lost its status with the many INGOs with which it today enjoys cordial and constructive relations, IFAP would still be fully able to play its rôle vis-à-vis its membership.

LA LIGUE INTERNATIONALE POUR LES DROITS ET LA LIBERATION DES PEUPLES

t. Le fait associatif

a Nous estimons que la coordination de toutes les organisations non gouvernementales est le moyen le plus adapté pour échanger des expériences et des informations. Plus les organisations se dotent à l'intérieur de la société de groupes de base - même si hétérogènes entre eux - plus l'échange est profitable

b L'image de l'association des OING acquiert, à notre avis, de la force dans la mesure de sa représentativité. Plus nombreuses sont les organisations, plus importants seront les instances et les problèmes représentés. Une attention particulière devrait être prêté, nous semble-t-il, à la sollicitation d'organismes ayant leur siège et agissant dans les pays en voie de développement

c Il nous semble que le respect des Etats, des organisations inter-gouvernementales et de l'opinion publique soit le fruit de la compétence laquelle, à son tour, est le produit du seneux du Travail et a nouveau, de la représentativité.

I. i. Les libertés associatives

a Il nous semble que des libertés de pensée, d'expression, de presse, de réunion et de circulation sont essentielles à toute activité de notre organisation

b Du point de vue culturel et politique, un nombre toujours plus grand d'associations coordonnées par un centre efficace nous semble être souhaitable. Les seuls problèmes que nous pourrions rencontrer sont d'ordre technique et donc facilement surmontables.

c. Notre expérience nous enseigne que l'indépendance à l'égard du pouvoir des Etats, de l'organisation inter-gouvernementale et des entreprises lucratives est avant tout à rechercher sur le plan économique Une fois trouvé le moyen de ne pas être conditionné par une dépendance financière, la collaboration avec des organismes et institutions publics ou privés peut au contraire, produire des résultats très

juridique international pour
indépendance des organisa-
tion gouvernementales a condition
ou onnu par des gouvernements
'squels de telles organisation»
tra...

c La Ligue Internationale pour les Droits

par Linda Bimbi

et la Liberation des Peuples est une organisation qui rassemble des militants de base engagés sur la base des thèmes énoncés par la Déclaration d'Alger, publiée en 1976. L'étude, l'analyse, le recueil du matériel et la garde du centre de documentation et de la bibliothèque sont garantis par la Fondation Internationale Lelio Basso pour le Droit et la Libération des Peuples dont la Ligue est le secteur opératif et militaire. Ainsi, bien qu'elle puisse être définie comme un groupe de pression ou un groupe de service à vocation scientifique, nous pouvons affirmer que la Ligue a, incontestablement, parmi ses caractéristiques celles ci-dessus mentionnées. Nos rapports ont été

gent au moins en partie nos objectifs et dont nous approuvons les méthodes et les buts. En dehors de ces contacts nous n'avons pas eu de graves différends ni avec des organisations publiques ni avec des organismes privés, du moins tels de nature à limiter essentiellement notre activité.

I. ii. Les intérêts communs

a. Les intérêts communs des diverses organisations sont à rechercher essentiellement à l'intérieur des secteurs d'intervention respectifs. Ceux-ci, indépendamment de leurs activités, même hétérogènes, peuvent avoir des points de contact entre eux. Parfois, à partir de ces petits détails qui s'avèrent être communs,



jusqu'à présent plus étroits avec des organisations, partis, syndicats, secteurs de l'Eglise et groupes de base qui parta-

des idées nouvelles peuvent jaillir ou des programmes délaissés peuvent reprendre

Photo : UNESCO Mid Hoop

'conciliates qu'elles soient, est toujours a fait positif, a notre sens

Une coordination plus qu'une assistance mutuelle nous semble pouvoir être utile pour faire fructifier la rencontre des organisations dont le nombre est en augmentation constante. Une coordination, par la force des choses, a un caractère général : échange d'informations sur les activités respectives, sur le contenu du patrimoine de connaissance propre, sur les programmes d'intérêt commun, etc. Des liens spécifiques peuvent être, par contre, établis entre les organisations qui opèrent dans le même secteur.

I. iii. La dimension mondiale du fait associatif

a Les problèmes de la solidarité, de la contribution au développement, de l'interdépendance sont quelques uns des thèmes auxquels la Ligue s'est consacrée au cours de ces dernières années. Ils sont d'une importance particulière, nous semble-t-il, considérés dans le domaine des Droits des Peuples au respect et à l'affirmation desquels tend notre travail.

b Bien que l'effort individuel ne soit pas à déconsidérer en tant que tel, l'expérience et la nature même de notre travail nous démontrent que la capacité de s'associer est le premier des moyens qui peut contribuer au développement social, particulièrement au niveau des activités de base.

c. Il nous paraît essentiel de donner du champ aux initiatives qui se basent sur des modèles non occidentaux. Toutefois, il ne nous semble pas possible d'inverser du coup la tendance actuelle à organiser les activités coordonnées des organisations non gouvernementales d'après des modèles élaborés dans les pays industrialisés et donc nous estimons neces-

participation aux activités ci-dessus mentionnées de ceux qui viennent des pays en voie de développement

I. iv. La dimension régionale du fait associatif

La Ligue Internationale a constitué au cours des années passées quelques sections nationales dans divers pays européens et s'apprête en 1980 à inaugurer l'activité d'une section, ou peut-être plus, en Amérique Latine. Le travail de ces sections se déroule en une totale autonomie du Secrétariat International lequel n'a qu'une fonction coordinatrice. Toutefois il est essentiel que l'action des toutes les sections se base sur les principes énoncés dans la Déclaration d'Alger.

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

a Si, par les rapports transnationaux on entend également des rapports qui subsistent ou devraient exister entre les

entre les Etats, il nous semble qu'il a doit être axé sur la communication et la circulation des idées, des règles de morale et de droit, de l'information, de la documentation et sur tout ce qui peut servir à enrichir l'expérience des uns et des autres. Nous pensons, en outre, qu'un Etat qui prétend garantir réellement les libertés de ses citoyens devrait s'abstenir de limiter la circulation des idées, des informations, etc.

c. Les sociétés multinationales ou bien les organisations internationales à but lucratif ont pour but en général d'augmenter leurs gains donc d'exploiter les individus et les peuples de manière plus rationnelle et plus profonde, d'en aplatiser et d'uniformiser la vie culturelle, les aspirations idéologiques et économiques, de les priver de leurs droits afin qu'ils ne s'opposent pas à la raison du profit. Nous croyons qu'une association internationale des organisations non gouvernementales sans but lucratif devrait justement s'opposer à cette logique en contribuant au développement de la conscience des individus et des peuples pour qu'ils puissent résister à la spoliation, à l'exploitation, à la violation de leur propre identité nationale.

d. Tout éclaircissement terminologique qui sert réellement à éviter des confusions et des malentendus trouve notre accord.

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

La Ligue Internationale a été reconnue Organisation non gouvernementale avec un statut consultatif auprès du Conseil Economique et Social des Nations Unies en 1979. Pendant cette courte période nous n'avons pas eu le moyen de participer à la vie et aux activités réservées aux OING au sein de l'ONU avec suffisamment d'assiduité pour pouvoir répondre avec la compétence due aux questions de ce second paragraphe. Cependant, il convient de confirmer le concept qui inspire les réponses que nous avons données aux questions des autres paragraphes : tout changement, amélioration ou transformation de l'actuel système d'association des OING trouve notre approbation du moment où le but recherché est d'obtenir une meilleure compétence, de manière à faciliter l'accès à la scène internationale de tous ces autres protagonistes de la vie politique et culturelle dans le monde qui ne peuvent et ne veulent être identifiés aux gouvernements des Etats dans lesquels ils vivent et travaillent. En particulier, nous le répétons, il nous semble que les peuples, qui sont souvent des entités distinctes des Etats, devraient avoir un rôle de plus grande importance dans les affaires internationales.

III. La communication transnationale

III. i. Le langage

a. et b. Si il nous est permis d'exclure -r- secteur technique dans lequel l'exigence d'une plus grande uniformité du langage est reconnue, nous estimons que l'interprétation et la terminologie, surtout quand il s'agit de concepts, ne sont jamais une question connexe au langage proprement dit, mais souvent un problème dû aux incompréhensions qui ont leurs racines dans des préjugés culturels et politiques, dans un sens de supériorité ou d'infériorité, dans des idéologies obtuses et imperméables. Nous ne croyons pas que pour nous, Européens, les raisons des pays et des peuples du Tiers-Monde nous échappent souvent à cause des problèmes de langues ou de termes ni que, quand nous choisissons de nous ranger à leurs cotes, nous le faisons après avoir déchiffré leur codes et alphabets. A moins que langue, termes, codes et alphabet ne se prennent pas dans un sens technique mais aient la valeur transférée de concept, idéologie, foi, exigence.

III. ii. L'information

a. L'objectivité des informations s'établit souvent grâce à leur quantité. Moins il y a d'informations, plus est difficile d'établir si elles sont objectives ou non. Si les OING avaient une disponibilité majeure d'informations, ceci nous paraîtrait être un résultat extrêmement positif.

b. Sans les médias il n'y a pas de communication de masse. La communication entre des cercles restreints de personnes ou de groupes ne sert pas nos intérêts.

c. La communication entre individus, groupes, peuples doit être de masse, donc, à notre avis, véhiculée par les médias.

III. iii. La documentation

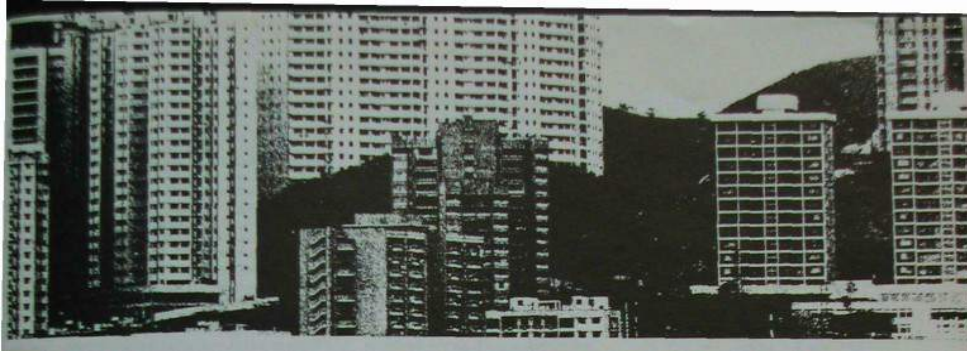
a. Pour ce qui concerne l'objectivité de la documentation, nous nous référons au même raisonnement que nous avons développé sur les informations, au point

III. i. a.

b. La plus grande difficulté pour produire, distribuer et utiliser la documentation à caractère international est sans conteste celui de trouver les informations sur lesquelles pouvoir travailler. Les répercussions et l'écho que la documentation produite peut avoir dépendent dans une large mesure également de la quantité et de la qualité des informations trouvées. Cependant, souvent, la plus grande ou la moindre réceptivité du public auquel nous nous adressons à une incidence notable sur les réactions que la documentation pourrait potentiellement provoquer.

IV. Sociologie, dynamique et pratique des réunions internationales (Commission IV)

Pour les questions de ce paragraphe voir l'exposé fait au paragraphe II



TOWARDS SYNERGY IN NETWORKS OF PEOPLE WITH NETWORKS OF PROBLEMS: A NOTE ON GPID METHODOLOGY

by Johan Galtung *

The GPID Project is organized in 27 research units. One is the coordinating unit in Geneva, and with 29 sub-projects and study groups; 24 of the former (out of which 6 relate to GOALS, 6 to PROCESSES, 5 to INDICATORS and 7 to TOOLS - the methodological approaches needed and to be developed) and 5 of latter.

This has evolved out of the GPID history so far; initiated from within the Human and Social Development Programme of the UN University it took on its own life as a network starting with two planning meetings (Dubrovnik, Apr 1977 and Genève, January 1978). Research work was initiated as of April 1973 when contractual relations with the UNU Centre were established.

At the second planning meeting the general

• Protect Coordinator, Goals, Processes and indicators of Development UN University

eral structure in terms of research units and sub-projects (for short no distinction will be made in the following between sub-projects and study groups) was fully endorsed, but the problem of integration was raised by everybody. For that purpose a steering group was appointed and had its first meeting over a period of one month in Geneva, April-May 1978, producing three documents:

- (1) « Towards a working plan for integrating the GPID Project -
- (2) - Remarks concerning the inter-relationship of sub-projects »
- (3) « Notes written with the purpose of generating discussions within the GPID Project » (on the Methodology of integration).

In addition to this the steering group meeting in Bucuresti in January 1979, in continuation of the first steering group session in Geneva, repeated the need for integration, and drew up the first indication of a time-table.

The following is an effort to explain what has happened so far, what is happening in the GPID project and to concretise plans for the future, for the dialogue about this within the GPID project itself and for the UNU

Organs-

Assumptions

As an intellectual enterprise the GPID project has been operating under a number of assumptions, all of them reflecting the intricate nature of the inter-relationship between substantial and administrative considerations in a project which covers a very vast substantive field (in fact, the whole development problématique) for all kinds of countries, rich and poor, capitalist and socialist, scattered all over the world, as well as from the points of view of some international organizations, non-governmental and governmental. In the GPID project participate scholars from many different disciplines, some of them experienced, of world renown, some of them

Photo : UNESCO Dominique Roger



nger with both sexes, all « worlds » continents, different orientations and inclinations as to practical action, and so ' on represented. Needless to say the points of departure are different and the level of crystallization of ideas about the development problématique as a whole vanes. For that and other reasons five of the basic assumptions underlying the coordination of the protect have been :

111 The protect should be inductive, not trying to state holistic conceptions and general perspectives in too much detail from the very beginning. If this had been done we would only end up with the perspectives we already brought into the project. The GPID project can only be of any value if we are able to get more out of it than we put into it. The only valid indicator of

« success » is the level of synergy.
2 This inductive process has two aspects, one rooted in the research units the other in the sub-projects.
(3) Building on the research units : The idea was first to have a stage of presentation where the research units spell themselves out, show how they see an important problem within the development problématique in the way they are used to doing it. This presentation stage was, in my view, very well enacted in the GPID III Network meeting in Geneva October

• 978. producing a wealth of interesting papers. In fact, due to the circumstance that there had by now been some interaction in the GPID network, the second stage had already started - to some extent: a stage of eclecticism as defined in the Bucuresti steering group meeting) where some edges are cut off, some personal biases are blunted or sharpened so as to facilitate linking and tying in with others in the GPID project. The views are as m stage one, only presented -n such a way that it is more easy to compare them and relate them to each other and move on to a third stage of integration.

(4) Building on the sub-projects : The sub-projects are thematic and a high number of meetings of sub-projects have already been held, for smaller groups of participants from the GPID network as a whole, but also inviting other than GPID core members to participate because of their expertise and perspective. The idea has been the same : for each sub-group to work out in detail what is implicit in that particular theme, such as Needs or Exploitation/expansion processes, without too much regard for the totality, but always it in mind if all these sub-projects were to have the totality in mind all the time what would come out would not have gone through the arty-gritty of spelling out the implications of the sub-project themes, but would try to reach for the moon at a too early stage. Only when a sufficient member of research units and sub-projects have gone through the stages of presentation and eclecti-

cism, their real Interaction could start, as has been the intention from the very beginning, clearly expressed in the steering group documents. The only disagreement might have been in the terms of timing : there was impatience at the GPID IV network meeting (in Dakar) urging that the integrative stage should now start. This was fully endorsed by the project coordinator, but for several administrative reasons (not to be repeated here) more easily said than done. It might also be mentioned that when the project coordinator has urged for integration somewhat later (six months) than some of the members, such as the Bariloche and Gamma groups, it might be that knowledge of the total GPID project leads to a different perspective : a concern for the research units and sub-projects that might not yet be quite ready for the next stage. In this judgement the protect coordinator may, of course, be wrong - the reason why this is discussed very openly in the steering group meetings we have managed to have.

(5) As to this integration or synergistic phase : a number of approaches have been suggested and will be developed as the project proceeds. Thus, there is mechanical synthesis, pointing out that two positions that look antithetical in fact are not, that position A may be valid under conditions C1 and position B may be valid under conditions C2, and that the two proponents have not taken this into account, having a too particularistic angle. Then there is a more dialectic holism yet to be spelled out, but this is what the GPID project is aiming at. It should, however, be emphasized very strongly what has already been formulated by the network meetings and the steering group : that there is no intention of changing anybody's view, to arrive at consensus, even conversions. The aim of the GPID protect is to arrive at a good dialogue within the project, and with others. And by « dialogue » is meant a process where all participants help each other clarifying positions, the positions of others as well as of themselves, so as to identify better different angles and perspectives from which the development problématique may be understood more clearly, so as to make for better practice. Thus, what one might say is that the participants will, like I myself, hardly change views basically, but perhaps broaden them, put them into wider contexts, see more facets of a problem - and in this process both identify points of convergence and points of basic disagreement - as different from strawman argumentation and polemics. Nobody should expect this to be an easy process without pain : one starts with a clear image of reality, then it is challenged by others, and from many angles till everything looks confused and confusing and tension develops within and between

participants. GPID is probably in that tension now - a tremendous source of energy for creativity.

Towards Integration of the research units.

After indicating what is meant by integration with a view to Obtaining synergy; the following are some more concrete observations on how that is done. Obviously the GPID Network meetings are, in principle, important instruments for this, but their potential is limited. They are too big in scope (too many topics, too diverse) and domain (too many participants, about 30) to become a setting for the type of dialogue possible in smaller groups (five to twelve-fifteen) with a more focussed theme and more sharing of a frame of reference. Even to suggest that they are good settings for an agenda-free discussion reveals some ignorance of group processes. They will probably function best when they are well prepared, bringing together material from research units and subprojects, with discussants, working groups (small, focussed -) to explore more in detail, and so on. But there are other means : direct contact by letter and personal visits, developing a habit of referring to other GPID papers, positively and/or negatively, and above all : the opportunity to be together for a longer period, doing joint research within the GPID broad and flexible setting. Needless to say, this is more easily done when the researchers are at the same university than when they live half a world apart : not only are the costs exorbitant, especially with UN practices (too high per diems, usually the most expensive form of air travel), but there is also the problem of finding time given that the researchers are not UNU employees but usually employees of an institution with its own rhythm, and given that their GPID involvement is only part of the total involvement. Possibly the idea of the UNU fellow may be very useful here, permitting the researchers from unit X to stay with unit Y for a longer period of time for joint research. Another format would be to have a limited discretionary fund, to be well accounted for, available to the GPID steering committee and administered by the coordinating unit so as to be able to act quickly and inexpensively when both need and opportunity are there for joint research and joint papers. However this may be the content of the interaction has been indicated by the steering group several times : the idea of mutual challenge, more particularly of challenging the holders of one paradigm to answer questions formulated and sometimes answered by the holders of another paradigm. But the experience - very much to be expected - is that this does not easily come about by itself, so the coordinating unit, after a phase of commenting on all the papers presented up till GPID IV, making them ready for further processing and publication from the UNU Centre, is now engaged in a process of intellectual stimulation as originally envisaged by the steering group in May 1978, with a view to intellectual cross-fertilization. One term it

kes is to tie two or more researchers together, asking some questions of the work done by them, circulating questions and answers to all of them, hoping for this to lead to « chain-reaction As letters are limited and even limiting as an instrument of communication, this should be followed up by come-togethers

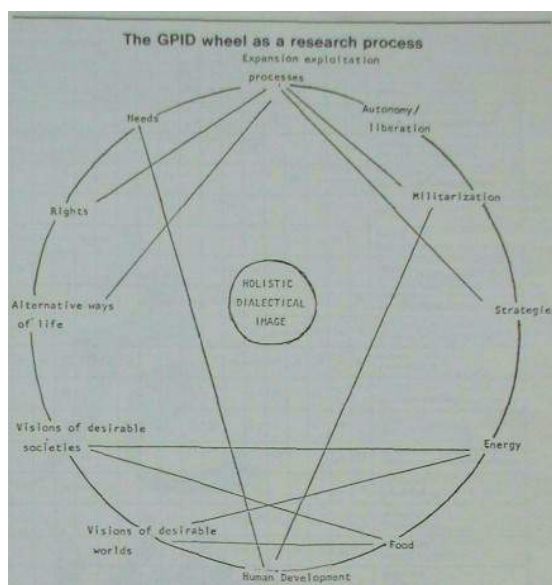
GPID dimension*

Another form, complementary to what has just been said, is indicated in the box (this page). Here a general list of what might be called GPID dimensions (as seen by the project co-ordinator) has been formulated. They are meant as indicative only, indeed not to force everybody into a general format. But in some they might release creative processes that could be useful simply because they may point to something the researcher forgot but could easily have paid attention to when a paper was written or a research project was planned. In others it might have the effect of expanding the research focus beyond what was envisaged, leading to excursions into new territory. Hopefully it will not have a paralyzing impact on any: in that case it should be put aside, perhaps to be looked at later. One task of the integrative workshops might actually be to criticize and improve upon lists of that kind, or to propose other approaches.

Towards integration of the sub-projects.

As mentioned there are 29 of them, but to simplify for this presentation I shall concentrate on only twelve of them. There are some simple principles underlying this elimination (for the sake of presentation only):

- (1) The GPID project, with some very few exceptions, has postponed work on indicators till work on goals and processes has come further in order not to fall into the trap of exploring indicators that would only be variations of all the existing indicators, rather than letting indicators flow from considerations about goals and processes.
2. All the subprojects under the heading tools are in a somewhat special category; they are not substantive. But three of them have had meetings and « come off to ground ». Dialogues, Networks and Forms of presentation and the same applies also, to some extent, to Methods of analysis.
- (3) Very much on purpose, working groups on Concepts and Theories of development have been postponed in order to avoid repeating work most participants already are good at: presenting conceptual and theoretical positions without reference to more concrete substantive areas. This should come towards the end rather than the beginning of the series of subproject meetings.
- (4) Of the study groups, the groups on Economic and the Dictionary group are still in a very preparatory stage. The same also applies to the subproject on Processes in the UN system.



Thus, of a total of 29 we shall for this purpose focus on 12 subprojects. To illustrate the methodology of the GPID project: from presentation via eclecticism towards integration.

The GPID Wheel as a Research Process.

To illustrate how this is being done, the figure might be useful (see above). Twelve subprojects are placed on the circle, like on a clock, representing the three types of subprojects included in this presentation: goals, processes and more specifically substantive study groups. It should be emphasized that the order in which they are placed is more or less at random, they are only grouped together for the purpose of exposition. The basic idea about the wheel, or the clock, is that it moves with time: as time goes on new subprojects come into focus, then recede into the background for a while only in order to come up again later, both then changed by the process. There is also something more in the metaphor of the wheel: there is no beginning, nor any end, the process can never be linear.

And as the wheel moves on relations are spun between the subprojects, two at a time, three at a time, any number; and this is where the synergy comes. The whole thing is designed in such a way that there should always be some overlap in participants between any two subprojects (not always so easy to obtain for administrative

reasons) so that explorations in the two subprojects inevitably will lead to some integrative spin-offs. Some of this will be explored below: a basic point in the methodology of the GPID would exactly be to explore nontrivial consequences arising from the twinning etc. of two or more subprojects. Needless to say, this does not come about by itself, by joining two reports together. It can be done only in the minds of participants of one, two or more subprojects. Individually, but also by the participants in the subprojects coming together (particularly the core groups of these participants, otherwise it becomes too big for a good discussion), in order to explore exactly these « interfaces » between the subproject themes. At the centre of the wheel, at the very hub, is written « holistic, dialectical image ». This is one of the goals of the research process but only one: the GPID aims both for very specific, detailed knowledge and insight applicable under historically specified circumstances, and for images of the totality. There are such images existing in the world (marxism, liberalism, most religions are carriers of such images) - what the GPID project is likely to do would be to try to combine, perhaps to identify ranges of validity for such images, and perhaps to come up with something a little bit innovative beyond this. That this is a difficult process goes without saying. There is even a very specific contradiction built into the process and, very much on put-

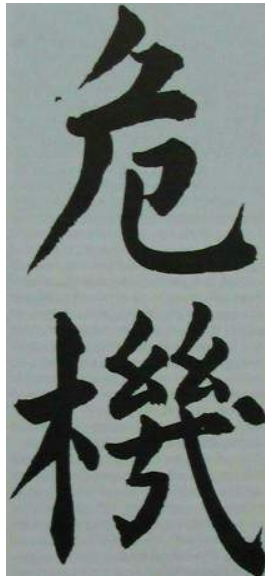
UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
PROJECT
Goals, Processes and Indicators
et Development
(GPID)
X : research project
O : coordinating unit

	Buenos Aires Foundation, Bariloche	Tehran CENESHA	Davao Salamat University of	Uttara Dutt Centre for the Study of	Amfiteion Institut de developement	bo. Sov. Links The Maria Institute	Mexico El Colegio de	New Guinea University of Papua	Penang University, Sarawak Malaysia	West Indies University of the	Burmes University of	Warsaw Poland 2000	Auckland University of	Hiroshima University of	Revel Institut Universitaire d'etudes	Stamford Park Black Institut	Orlando University Center	Oso University of	Monterrey Canada McGill University	Sweden Peace Research Institut	USPRUN University of Suesse	Reiden Science Center	UNITAR	Development Society for International	Associations Union of International	Federation World Futures Studies	Unit Geneva Co-ordination	UNU Tokyo
Concepts of Development	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X			X	X	X	
Needs	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	
Rights	X	X							X						X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	
Alternative Ways of Life	X			X		X			X		X						X	X	X	X			X		X	X		
Visions of Desirable Societies	X	X		X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	
Visions of Desirable Worlds	X			X	X		X			X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X				X	X	X		
Theories of Development				X			X		X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X				X	X	
Expansion & Exploitation Processes	X	X		X											X				X	X						X	X	
Liberation & Autonomy Processes	X	X		X											X	X			X							X	X	
Militarization												X	X		X				X			X	X			X	X	
Processes of the UN System											X						X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	
Alternative Strategies & Scenarios	X			X			X				X	X			X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	
Goals Indicators	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X					X	X	
Indicators of Territorial Systems						X		X		X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X						X	X	
Indicators of Non-territorial Systems			X										X				X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	
Indicators of Ecological Balance	X																X	X			X					X	X	
The Politics of Indicators	X					X	X		X				X			X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	
Dialogues	X			X		X	X	it		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	
Networks										X						X		X						X		X	X	
Semiotics										X	X			X												X	X	
Mathematics										X																X	X	
Forms of Presentation	X			X														X						X		X	X	
Methods of Analysis	X	X																X	X	X	X					X	X	
Inter-Regional Studies																		X	X	X						X	X	
GPID Food Study Group																										X	X	
GPrD Energy Study Group		X								X				X		X	X	X	X									
GPID Study Group on Human Dev.	X	X			X						X		X			X	X	X	X	X				X		X		
GPID Study Group on Economics											y			X				X								X		
GPID Dictionary Project							-X			«	X															X		

pose, whereas the rim of the wheel has a distinct Western touch (the totality is segmented, cut into more manageable pieces to a cartesian manner to be approached analytically) there is an Eastern touch to the hub (daoist, buddhist in general more synthetic to be more precise). In another language whereas the rim would draw on the left hand side of the brain, the hub is for the right hand side -. This raises the question : can one achieve non-Western ends with Western means - apologizing immediately for the way the question is formulated And suggesting an answer : exactly the contradiction within which a project like the GPID has to work ! in so doing what is needed are more people with some sensitivities in either direction. Unfortunately, neither the UNU in general, nor the GPID in particular has been able to have in the research process people genuinely in non-Western traditions, as distinct from people who talk about them, are knowledgeable about such traditions, can say something about what should be done - everything short of doing it One reason may be that they (a Zen priest ? a bhikkhu in a temple in Southeast Asia ?) would not be much attracted to our way of doing things: another that our training as researchers in the Western style, regardless of where we come from, has destroyed some of our latent capacities or at least blunted them. But just as non-Westerners with eagerness have acquired Western approaches (today passing as « Universal science »). Westerners are reaching out for other approaches - sometimes making for interesting settings with West being more non-West than the non-West and vice versa. Just as the wheel continues rolling, giving new (and old) phases to the GPID project as different subprojects come into focus, the process relating rim and hub is not a linear one it should certainly not be seen as a one way process leading from analytical insight along the rim to Synthesis in the hub, although GPID has started at the rim for the reason mentioned. The process has to be hermeneutical. with glimpses of the whole informing and shaping the view of the parts and vice versa - and I think this is very much what is now going on in the GPID project. The depth of this process depends to some extent on how much one has participated in and this is where the project co-ordinator is in a privileged position : it is his duty to participate in most of the activity, a duty that sometimes is quite strenuous (in terms of psychical more than physical travels). But this duty then becomes a privilege : moving around the wheel, and up and down the spokes one is forced to see old things from new angles

As many as possible should participate in as much as possible and the GPID project is designed to - see the ever-changing matrix, verily this Thus, the process shows a continued with a hypothetical approach to theory-formation this is, in my view, one way of depicting the image of the whole (but usual dialectic). The relation between the whole and the parts is not of the

same type as the relation between axioms and theorems/propositions but both share some of the same va-y-vien, up and down movement which requires considerable flexibility in the mind of the researchers Some want to stay in one end. some in the other - and become competent in either position, but the real exhilaration in research stems from the movement, even the crisis of the process.



The Chinese ideogram meaning - crisis « or - critical turning point - has been adopted as a symbol of the complex interrelationships between objectives, resources and human values that are treated in the YEARBOOK OF WORLD PROBLEMS AND HUMAN POTENTIAL. The upper character represents - danger, while the lower one conveys the notions of «organic complexity», «hidden opportunity», and « evolutionary change ».

How should this process be administered ?

The subprojects are clear, the twinning of projects by means of groups also clear - but what happens as one comes closer to the hub? One idea, put forward by several participants, is a subproject no. 30 - the subproject to end all subprojects Another one is to say that there are already two subprojects dealing with this : Visions of desirable worlds, and Methods of analysis A third would be to have a series of

workshops with different membership (One participant has suggested not one but two steering groups for this purpose) My own inclination would be to try to combine all of this in the following way

- the job of arriving at more integrated views, and of ton and depending belongs to all participants and at any time we shall have no Periphery doing the job around center

enough material for the hub worst to ap- point, from above (HSD or the pro) a gnte group to do this kind of work should another thing is the need, expres Da-

- the two subprojects mentioned are important and more holistic than others, but although they have (unctions to serve they are not quite at the hub The Visions of desirable worlds is concerned with the effort to come to grips with the work) system of territo-

human beings in their ecological setting as a whole, and the Methods of analysis is more specializing in epistemological/methodological aspects. They will continue, but are not quite it.

- I think we are now at a stage where the twinning and tripling approach half way to the hub should be attempted, and this can be done by having core groups (Two subprojects meet for prolonged discussions (one of these, combining Visions of desirable societies and Visions of desirable worlds has been suggested for Spain April 1980). More of these have to be organized

- then, later in 1980, with GPID V, there could be a first meeting to try to get at the totality, bringing together some of the findings Of the halfway meetings This should be in Bariloche late 1980, with a second meeting in 1981 and a third meeting in 1982. Whether we call it subproject 30 or not is immaterial. I would rather see it as integrative workshops

To organize it this way may be hard on the most impatient (partly those in the administration who want something conclusive to show that the UNU is innovative, etc., partly participants but for other and very different reasons): my judgment is nonetheless that we should not rush it too much. It is also important to build into ourselves a deep sense of the insufficiency of any one approach around the rim. be that Needs. Exploitation/expansion processes or whatever - out of that sense of insufficiency an urge to move inward will be stronger.

One word at this point about my own bias where the hub is concerned, among other reasons in order not to be accused later of not showing my hand, of having a hidden agenda. My own bias is in the direction of the cosmology concept I, with the Oslo team, have been working on for about five years now. The cosmology is the unwritten program of a civilization, just as the personality is the unwritten program of a person. It can be transcended, but (probably) only through a deep level of consciousness about it. a readiness to face one's own assumptions. This, in turn, is probably only something that happens in periods of deep crisis; those are the periods of transformation. The cosmology is expressed both in the material worlds of man-made structures (including social structures) and in the non-material world of ideas. It transcends the old (and probably very stupid) problem of what comes first, ideas or the material, very much to do with on isomorphisms between the two. In crises, then, all of this is chal-

lenged. ideas and structures together In Western history this happened both at the end of the (Western part of) the Roman Empire and at the end of the Middle Ages It is my conviction that we are in a similar process now - hence the efforts of the Oslo team both to compare the end of the Roman Empire with the end of Western imperialism, and to study the medieval system The whole world, then, is seen as a dialogue des civilisation. But the cosmologies are not tied to geographical areas they move. Capitalism, for instance, is compatible with Western cosmology but also with some Eastern cosmology (but then becomes a slightly different capitalism and may more with cosmologies. There may even be a process of cosmology exchange, possibly emerging now, with the West becoming more Eastern and the East more Western - both, of course, shaping and changing what moves in on them. Hence, the research focus is both on the identification and characterization of cosmologies (unquestioned assumptions underlying a civilization), on their interaction, and on the transformation processes in situations of crisis.

Examples

Practising now the methodology of va-yvien : back to the rim, and the figure. Look at 11 and 12 o'clock : Needs, and Exploitation/expansion processes. As conceived of by the subproject meetings they are both very complex, but here is one set of formulations

- Needs: that which the individual cannot have unsatisfied without some basic disintegration/pathology sooner or later showing up. Needs-basic human needs, no other meaning should be given to needs. The satisfiers span a wide range, material and non-material. Both needs and satisfiers are - of course - in space and time, both for societies and individuals

center and a periphery, born of men moving, the content M men moving, the exad processes within and between changing, but the gradient of exploitation outside, enriching The center, empowering the periphery in various ways A racialized aspect is the externalization of labour by moving factories to the external sector of a Western-dominated economic system to the periphery

What comes out of a twinning of these two *? At the trivial level : a needs concept as indispensable in any analysis of exploitation/expansion to know whether any impoverishment is going on, whether misery is produced. And it has to be a rich, flexible, culturally diverse needs concept. A concept : only based on income as a means to the satisfaction of material needs leads to extremely poor, even a human or anti-human images of what goes on - yet that is the most frequent approach to analysis of exploitation. A richer approach may see more clearly that both center and periphery are suffering, that misery of different kinds are produced if, through a sufficiently diverse needs concept, one is forced to check any process against a spectrum of needs. But there is also a less trivial level to this, via the concept of interest. Needs analysis can lead us to focus on the problems of individuals but also on the predicaments of individuals with sufficiently similar problems, to be grouped together • that

lends to the problems of classes, even of whole societies and of classes of societies. A need is located inside an individual, a need has a subject, groups are not subjects. In Western political thought interests are usually seen as material (and basic) - It is high time to extend that concept in more non-material directions. It is also high time to see the continuum between individual level needs analysis (that when left alone becomes too individualistic), group level interest analysis and the powerful global processes in the world today. Thus, some synergy is emerging !- to be spelt out

Another example from the GPID Wheel : the famous Needs/Rights interface. This was explored at some length in the meeting Politics of Needs, Berlin, Jun 1979 (GPID Meeting No- 221- Obviously, there are cases where needs are translated into rights (freedom and identity needs, later also some material needs), cases of needs that do not have any rights counterpart (a need to be creative, a need for togetherness, a need for sleep), rights with no needs counterpart (the right to vote) and the fourth category, neither needs nor

that be ?) However, whereas the process whereby rights crystallize and become rooted is a concrete socio-political process needs are more ephemeral, difficult to come to grips with in concrete terms, for which reason those who work with rights will have a tendency to focus on material needs with satisfiers that are scarce so that a political process can be delined to regulate the access to the satisfiers. And that opens what can be seen as the two major approaches to rights : the access approach and the structural approach. The access approach would emphasize the right, usually of the individual, to have access to food, to a clean environment, to psychiatric assistance, to judicial review and redress, etc. The structural approach would focus on the right of the individual to live in a structure that does not produce food scarcity, does not produce environmental breakdowns, does not produce the stress, etc., that eventually leads to mental disorder, does not produce criminal deviance and so on. The two approaches do not exclude each other but the Rights approach is biased in favor of the former since it is so compatible with the liberal paradigm of institution-building and social justice seen in terms of equality of opportunity (in this case of access to institutions, e.g. food delivery stations, mental hospitals, courts and free legal advice, etc.) And that opens for the important problem of the limits to human rights; how far is it possible to develop the human rights approach further before it becomes counter-productive - because it counteracts the satisfaction of needs rather than meeting them ?

Still another example : the interface between the Alternative Ways of Life and the Visions of desirable societies subprojects. To many these sound so similar that it is difficult to keep them apart, and yet there is a very different emphasis although they both deal with goals. One way

of emphasizing the difference would be to say that AWL is diachronit, looking at the whole life-cycle (and not necessarily accepting the assumption that life ends with death) whereas VOS is more synchronic, giving a view of what a good society might look like (but in such a way that the contradictions leading up to it, and possibly also away from it, are brought into focus) One way of emphasizing the linkage between the two would be by asking whether a vision of a desirable society is able to accommodate a human being in various phases of the life-cycle - or, is it by chance best for middle-aged males with university education (MAMUs) ? Put differently, what is the general social structure in which various AWLs can be accommodated ? Since some of the same GPID researchers have been at work for some time in the two subprojects there is no danger that such questions will be forgotten, but at the same time the task of working out a micro-oriented approach, seeing the entire life span of an individual in the more immediate social setting (a beta structure, for instance) and the task of working out a macro-oriented approach where this is seen with a wide-angle lens must never be lost sight of. The interface between Visions of Desirable Societies and Visions of Desirable Worlds is an interesting one. The two subprojects would have merged into one in a different world from ours, a world spacious enough to accommodate all the desirable societies with no contact, no interaction between them - like roving tribes of nomadic peoples only very rarely with intersecting trajectories. In that case the world would have been an unconnected set of societies. Our world is both better and worse : there are marvellous opportunities for mutual enrichment, and there are terrible opportunities for structural and direct violence. Will the desirable societies tilt this yin/yang mixture in a more positive direction ? Will the desirable worlds favor the desirable societies which, in turn, will favor alternative ways of life - alternatives to the dominant ways of life in today's poor and rich countries ? Thus, all three levels, and with it the ecological level come into play : the GPID will have to explore their interrelation as well as the levels one at the time. Expansion/exploitation processes can be related to all the others immediately. What are the strategies of counter-acting them, what are the processes of liberation and autonomy? To fight them right on, or to adopt a more « Asian » approach of soft power, refusing to cooperate with them, carving out alternative niches of ways of life, of small societies, of alternative social formations, fighting from the inside ? What is the relation between these frighteningly strong processes on the one hand and human development on the other ? Will the structure on top of these processes not only attract authoritarian personalities but, in fact, produce them by institutionalizing processes of remote control, of generalization and abstraction instead of direct (ace-to-face relations - in short the illnesses of any bureaucracy ? Or, to take

another one what is the relationship between these processes and militarization ? Is it merely a question of getting sufficient military power to protect oneself against those out to conquer or for oneself to conquer others ? The great stimulator of technological transfer and innovation ? Or, could the relation be deeper, one of using the military not only to produce economic demand and to recycle NIEO-dollars (out of which petro-dollars are a special case) but to create structural demand, a model for technocracy to imitate, a reserve society in case the more regular one breaks down ? Obviously the two processes reinforce each other, but what is the nature of this complex process of reinforcement ?

This is sufficient to indicate the kinds of problems GPID is now forced by the logic of the research process to enter into. Not all of this can be taken up in the same detail, but some of it can, and all of it can be indicated. The levels problem touched upon many times above is a major one : how that integration is to be worked out has been a basic concern of social sciences for a long time and if GPID could make an ever so small contribution here it would be good. The most important sub-project on the rim, however, is in my view the Alternative strategies and scenarios subproject, for this is the place where GPID has a chance to show that it does not shrink away from the responsibility of coming up with concrete, specific policy advice. Obviously this will also have to be worked out with practitioners in the field, with planners, decision-makers and citizens engaged in political activity.

GPID networks

Thus, the GPID project is a network of people, to some extent organized in research units, and a network of problems. By « network », then, I mean essentially anything that can be represented by a connected graph - one of the weakest structures in mathematics. However, the concept of network is only useful if it is kept as flexible as networks themselves should be. Thus, the unconnected set of people (individuals or collectivities such as research units) or problems (such as subprojects) could be referred to as a latent network, in search of some linkages. On the other end of a spectrum of connectedness is, of course, the totally saturated network with everything related directly to everything else in (2) links. Between 0 and — links is one important special case : the tree, the cycle-free which is also the minimally connected network with $n-1$ links. And among

the trees there is a special case : the alp-



nally connected (there are seven points

ha-structure :



Photo : UNESCO

above and $7-1=6$ links); the links are in addition asymmetrical, making it vertical, fragmented.

The interpretation of an alpha structure for the GPID is clear : for a network of people it means a hierarchical organization, with one clear center, one-way links of communication, even command, no direct linkages except the ones indicated; but of unlimited size. And it is equally clear for a network of problems : one problem is seen as the axiomatic base, the deductive center from which the others can be inferred through one-way links constituting chains of deduction, with no direct links, but unlimited size. The logical interconnection, or linkage, between these two networks would for many people be through isomorphism : the center in the network of people deals with the center of the network of problems; the more peripheral the research unit, the more low-level the problem dealt with. Two alphastructures related by isomorphism would also be the classical bureaucratic structure, and it holds equally well when the network of people is a network of networks (like the United Nations University), with the organizational center trying to draw the essence out of the raw material delivered from the various networks.

This extremely simple use of simple mathematics (from the theory of graphs) may help us formulate the problem we try to come to grips with more clearly - what else should be the purpose of using mathematics ? Two dangerous extremes can clearly be identified. On the one hand there is a minimal isomorphism based on two unconnected sets of people and of problems, with each research unit working on the problem of its choice, producing results that are unconnected both at the people level and the problem level. On the other hand there is the very firmly connected structure referred to : two alpha-

structures also connected through isomorphism. These are the Scylla and Charibdis of this type of networking. It is considerably more easy to steer clear of the former than the latter. To steer clear of the former links have to be established (through reading and using each other's papers, letters, participation in the same meetings, joint research, etc.). To steer clear of the latter is more difficult as this is the structure in which we are socialized, trained, and which seems to come about by itself, so to speak, unless consciously counteracted.

Counteracting rigidity

Some of the ways of counter-acting this rigid structure can be indicated : At the network-of-people level : trying to promote a maximum of direct links (no need to « report to the center » except for conclusions that should be circulated to the whole network, using the center for communication, not for command); rotating the center decentralizing as much as possible also by making very important that which can most easily be decentralized : in the GPID case the subprojects, and later on the integrative workshops. Rather than integration through a center, integration through something shared, shared interest in the job to be done, a GPID spirit, even a GPID ethos. Criticize the center.

At the network-of-problems level : trying to promote a maximum of direct links (no need to refer to an axiomatic base, using any such base as a center of reference to be related to, positively or negatively); rotating the vantage point from which the totality is seen (e.g. by turning the GPID wheel); maintaining a structure of many vantage points; decentralizing by making all of them salient. Rather than integration through an axiomatic system, a deductive theory, integration by finding something

shared in all the problems explored, and this is exactly what holism is about

At the isomorphism-between-people-and-problems-network level : this is the most difficult one because the center of communication will have most information and hence be in a better position to draw migrative conclusions. Hence, the task of drawing integrative conclusions has to be decentralized to the whole between just as much as subprojects are decentralized to the whole network (but some minimum of central or organizational coordination is still indispensable): sticking to this policy to the project is concluded. Of course, the project can only be concluded in a bureaucratic sense : neither the network of people nor the network of problems will ever be dissolved - the former will continue to exist in some form or another transformed by social forces, eventually dissipating; the latter will, hopefully, be an input to the world of theory and practice of development and will be transformed by all kinds of forces, also eventually dissipating. An elected steering group for administrative purposes in the network of people (and relations to the UNU Centre), with some rotation of membership, and workshops (in plural) for integration in the network of problems should come far towards counteracting this basic danger. But there are also other ways : it looks so obvious that the best way of studying two subprojects together would be to bring together those who have worked on the problems separately. Do that, but also bring in some people who worked on neither and can challenge assumptions others have grown too accustomed to

In practice

All of this is good on paper, not so easy in practice. At an ordinary university campus, in any interdisciplinary institute, this process would already be problematic as anybody who has ever participated in such teams, particularly in the role of trying to bring them into being, can testify to. Going interdisciplinary, and more particularly, going inter-paradigmatic, may, in fact, prove much more difficult than going international. The latter only transcends geographical borders, the former is an effort to transcend mental borders, even borders effectively blocked. But geography is nevertheless important : communication takes very much time and the oscillation from the inactivity between and hyperactivity during meetings may prove less fruitful than it looks at first glance. Technical means to overcome distance, tele-networking, may prove important here. But most important is administrative flexibility, letting the network itself decide over the shape and form the process shall take. And with that I conclude : a network can only be men aged through flexibility, decentralization and minimum direction. Make it rigid, centralized, directed, bureaucratic and simplistic - and the result *is* once more that heavy, unimaginative, noncreative organization one hoped to avoid.

NOTE

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A tentative List of GPID Dimensions

This is a short list of dimensions suggested for the purpose of bringing about more comparability within the GPID Project, and also to suggest to all of us aspects of the total « development problématique » that we may, accidentally or intentionally, have left out of papers, project designs etc. Please have a look at it, criticize the list, and see if any of it can be of any use to you in (re)considering GPID research papers, projects, your own and those of others. It goes without saying that no single paper can deal with all of this - but a research unit or a subproject group might be able to.

(0)	SPACE :	Would your conclusions be different in other regions ? Could there be an ethnocentric bias ?
(2)	TIME :	Would there be a process in what you have explored ? Could there be « tempocentric » bias ?
(3)	SOCIAL SPACE :	World your conclusions be different for other groups ? Could there be a MAMU (middle-aged male university) bias ?
(4)	LEVEL :	Could there be a level bias in your approach ? What would be the conditions, implications at the levels Personal Societal Inter-societal Global
(5)	INTELLEC- TUAL STYLE:	Paradigm- Data- Theory- Comment. Prag- mat. discussion analysis formation If one or more of these are missing, how would you justify that, or make up the deficit ?
(6)	SOCIAL SCIENCE STYLE :	Would you say your paper primarily sees reality in terms of actors and structures processes processes also interaction in the in the future past If one or more of these are missing, how would you justify that, or make up the deficit ? What about culture and nature, production and distribution ?
(7)	GPID STYLE:	Would you say your paper primarily discusses goals processes indicators tools concrete fields If one or more of these are missing, how would you justify that, or make up for the deficit ?
(8)	PRAGMA- TICS:	Have you considered implications of your study for concrete dissemination training and action education In case of action : Have you discussed a strategy ? Who shall do what how, when and where (not only why?) In case of dissemination : any proposals for a form of presentation beyond articles/books; talks/discussions ? In case of training/education : any concrete proposals ?

VALUES OF TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

by David Norton Smith *



Avant propos :

Il est aisé de faire référence aux « valeurs » et d'affirmer que toute action individuelle et collective est déterminée par des valeurs. Il est beaucoup plus difficile de cerner la signification du mot et comment, en pratique, cette signification est ressentie. Des livres entiers peuvent être écrits sur des valeurs individuelles; l'auteur s'attache à montrer l'étrange écart qui sépare la signification de tels exercices et l'importance accordée aux valeurs.

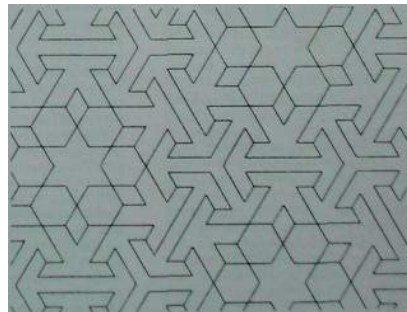
Car les valeurs sont en fait illusion et tout effort pour les décrire détruit partiellement ce qui en constitue l'essence. Pour sortir de la confusion, il faut confronter ce dilemme. D.H. Smith a déjà abordé ce problème dans le contexte du Centre américain pour une société volontaire (actuellement dissous), en s'efforçant de clarifier les principaux objectifs du secteur indépendant volontaire. Nous espérons pouvoir rendre compte de cette expérience aux Etats-Unis dans un prochain numéro de la Revue.

Au cours de son récent passage « sabbatique » à IVAI, D.H. Smith s'est demandé si on ne pouvait pas aller plus loin et clarifier les valeurs qui sous-tendent l'action des associations internationales/transnationales (ONG). Les paragraphes qui suivent sont le résultat d'une expérience consistant à appliquer systématiquement un certain format à une série de valeurs. L'expérience n'est pas terminée en ce sens que beaucoup d'autres valeurs pourraient ainsi être traitées. L'expérience pourrait être améliorée en modifiant ou en élargissant le format: c'est une des raisons pour la faire connaître à ce stade afin de provoquer des réactions et suggestions critiques. Cette expérience a forcément ses limites et l'auteur en est conscient. Par exemple : la signification accordée aux valeurs selon les langues et les cultures : la valeur « solidarité » a une signification différente en français et en anglais; plus grandes encore sont les différences entre cultures européenne et non-européenne, africaine et asiatique... L'auteur va plus loin : les associations peuvent-elles avoir des valeurs ou des besoins (et devraient-elles avoir des droits ?) Une conception actuelle veut que les valeurs soient liées au seul individu et non à une collectivité en tant que telle. Dans ce cas, les associations transnationales ne peuvent avoir de valeurs : ce sont les individus qui les possèdent et s'associent sur la base de valeurs partagées.

C'est la tragédie des valeurs humaines qu'elles puissent engendrer toutes sortes de jeux de mots. Il faut espérer que l'effort de D.H. Smith permette de faire un pas au-delà.

Editorial note : Whilst it is easy to make glib reference to » values » and to assert that all individual and collective action is determined by values, it is much more difficult to come to grips with what is meant by the term and how its significance is to be seen in practice. This is not to deny that whole books can be written on individual values, but rather to draw attention to the curious gap which emerges between the significance of such exercises and the importance which is attached to the values. For values are indeed elusive and any effort to describe them partly destroys what is most essential to them. And yet in order to move beyond the current confused situation this dilemma must be confronted- David Norton Smith has wrestled with this problem in the past within the context of the U.S. Center for a Voluntary Society (since dissolved) in trying to clarify the major concerns of the independent voluntary sector. We hope in a future issue to report on this exercise in the USA. During his recent sabbatical visit to the Union of International Associations, the question arose as to whether a further step could not be taken in clarifying the values underlying the action of international/transnational associations (NGOs). The following sections are the results of an experiment in applying a certain format systematically to a series of values. The experiment is in no way complete in that many other values could be so treated. The experiment could be improved by modifying or extending the format in response to criticism - and this is one reason for disseminating the results at this stage. There must necessarily be reservations about the value and utility of any such exercise, and some of them are shared by the author. For example, there is the question of the significance associated with such values in other languages and cultures. A good example of this is - solidarity » as a value, which appears to have a different significance in English and in French. The differences with non-European cultures or between African and Asian cultures, for example, may be even greater.

There is also the question whether associations can have values or needs (and whether they should have rights). One current emphasis would seem to be that values may be linked to the individual but not to the collectivity per se. In this sense transnational associations cannot have values, it is only the individuals which have them and associate on the basis of shared values. It is then merely a verbal convenience to describe associations as » having values ». It is the tragedy of human values that they engender every kind of word play. It is to be hoped that David Horton Smith's effort will take us a step beyond this.



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I. Liberty as a value for transnational associations

Definition

For transnational associations, liberty refers to the capacity to act in various ways without prohibitions, actual blockages, or subsequent punishment for those actions. Liberty thus exists only relative to certain specified acts and relative to the circumstances of a given time and place. Interference with liberty generally comes from some form or level of government, its leaders or agencies (especially the police, military, and other regulatory agencies). Interference can also come from non-governmental profit-seeking organizations or individuals, such as national or multinational/transnational corporations, or from non-governmental non-profit-seeking organizations, such as terrorist groups or repressive and dominating political parties.

Synonyms and sub-types

Freedom is the main English language synonym for liberty: the two words can be used interchangeably in virtually every instance. There are two main sub-types of liberty: rights and privileges. Rights are types of liberty that have become widely accepted among a set of people as essential to civilized human existence in society. Privileges are types of liberty that are not widely accepted by such people as essential, hence being deserved only conditionally under certain circumstances by certain organizations or individuals. People tend to have a very basic kind of faith, an unshakeable belief, in rights: while privileges are viewed with much less personal conviction or sense of necessity.

Relationship to other values

Several other major values of transnational associations can be viewed as types of liberty, including the values of solidarity, existence, individuality, development, autonomy, self-respect, dignity, size, wealth, power, integrity, purposefulness, perseverance/impartiality, equity, and others. In each case, associations may perceive or have the liberty to act in accordance with the given value.

Main examples of liberties

The list of possible liberties that could be presented is virtually endless, since every act or type of act could potentially be included. However, certain potential actions of transnational associations have more importance than others and hence the liberty to perform them is more important, perhaps even qualifying as a right. Some especially fundamental liberties are freedom to form a transnational association, freedom of assembly and the holding of meetings, freedom to have legal recognition as a - corporate person - by one or more national governments, freedom of

communication by various means, freedom to dissent or criticize, freedom from surveillance (privacy), freedom to own property and raise funds, freedom to recruit new members, etc.

Problématique or root problems

One crucial problem in regard to liberty is the Question of how to balance the general welfare of society, and the need for order and limitations on liberties, against the rights of the individual or organization that are accepted as fundamental to civilized human existence. Another crucial problem is how to determine the difference between a right and a privilege: one person's or association's view of a right may be another's view of a privilege, and vice versa. A third crucial problem is how to overcome the natural tendency for people and organizations to want more liberties for themselves than for others, thus creating jealousies and hostility among people and organizations.



Range of applicability

Liberty is a value that applies both to ends and to means, both to ultimate objectives or goals as well as to ways of attaining those goals. The freedom simply to form and exist as a transnational association is an example of liberty as an end in itself. The freedoms to obtain legal recognition, to recruit new members openly, to raise funds and own property are examples of liberties that are means to the attainment of ultimate goals such as existence or the accomplishment of a basic purpose for existence. Liberty is also a value that must be generally understood in relative rather than absolute terms, since there is virtually no absolute liberty for individuals or organizations. Limits of one kind or another always exist (whether natural or man-made, whether long or shorter term), so that the standards of liberty tend to vary markedly from nation to nation and even

within nations, both at a given time and over the course of history into the future. It is an important problem and barrier to communication among transnational associations that there is disagreement about means-ends distinctions and about the relative standards of liberty for different times, places, and people.

Ideal Importance

Liberty in general and many of its specific manifestations in terms of both means and ends are widely accepted ideals among transnational associations and their leaders. However, these views are challenged strongly by many national governments, some IGOs, and the national NGO representatives from many nations.

Actual realization in fact

Liberty for transnational associations is a value that is only moderately achieved on the whole. There are many nations that place severe constraints on the liberty of transnational associations, both in terms of their own people's participation and in terms of the secretariats or their branches located in these nations.

Practical problems involved

Attaining, maintaining and expanding liberties are among the most difficult kinds of practical problems transnational associations can face. Where such liberties are almost wholly lacking, great personal and organizational courage and perseverance are required, as well as great negotiating abilities, if such liberties are to be achieved peacefully. Where liberties are present to some degree already, their maintenance almost always involves their being used wisely and well. Dangers to be avoided include both internal failures of associations themselves (e.g. failure to exercise or make use of a liberty for so long that its non-use becomes taken for granted) as well as external pressures (e.g. encroachment upon liberties by a repressive political regime). Blockages to be overcome may be government fear of the results of organized dissent or fear of subversion via transnational associations.

Relevance to associational solidarity

Liberty is one of the values that can best be used as a rallying point for increasing the solidarity of transnational associations of all kinds, since infringements of the rights and liberties of such associations is something that is often widely shared. In order to implement this possibility, however, it will be necessary to identify such more clearly (a) which particular liberties are felt to be most important by the majority of associations (i.e., set priorities), and (b) which liberties are being denied most frequently and intensively to whom, how, where, when, by whom, why, and with what results.

II. Universality as a value for transnational associations

Definition

For transnational associations, universality refers to the Quality of being actively present and operating effectively throughout the nations of the world, without restrictions of world region, ideology, political regime nature, level of economic development, race, religion, or other differences that usually act as barriers to mutual involvement and communication/transportation for members of an organization. The test of universality is the degree to which a transnational association has active involvement of members, whether national organizations or individuals from various nations, that Cuts across all of the foregoing kinds of barriers. If two transnational associations both have the same number of members, that organization of the two with a more representative cross section of the world involved in its membership would be higher in terms of universality. Thus, sheer numbers of members is not the test of universality, even though universality usually increases with increasing numbers of members.

Synonyms and subtypes

Some acceptable synonyms in English for • universality • would be worldwide relevance, comprehensiveness, membership breadth, membership completeness, membership representativeness, general meaningfulness, general significance, general relevance, general applicability, generality, wholeness. The sub-types of universality as a value of transnational associations have to do with the various kinds of non-representativeness referred to as barriers in the previous paragraph: racial universality, economic development universality, world region universality, religious universality, gender universality (i.e. involving people of both sexes more or less equally at all levels), ideological universality, political regime universality, etc.

Relationships to other values

The value of universality for transnational associations is clearly related to the values of liberty, existence, autonomy, legality, and size, all of which tend to permit universality to be achieved more readily (and absence of liberty of existence clearly to prevent universality). It is quite possible that the values of orthodoxy, benevolence, rationality, power, dignity, honesty, integrity, moderation, impartiality, and equity also contribute to the accomplishment of universality to varying degrees, but less than the previous set

Main examples of universality

Again, examples of universality follow directly from the sub-types noted earlier, including racial universality through ge-



Photo : UNESCO/P Almayas View of The Western Range mountain Peru.

ne involvement of people and nations of all racial and ethnic categories in an essentially representative manner; economic development universality through inclusion of active members from nations of all levels of economic development in approximate proportion to their presence in the set of world nations; and so on for the other aspects of universality.

Problématique or root problems

One very basic problem of universality is the intrinsic conflict between the purposes of a transnational association and one or more of the sub-types of universality. For instance, a transnational association of Christians or of Moslems is fundamentally in conflict with the value of religious universality as defined here; and similar examples could readily be given for each other sub-type of the value of universality. A second root problem is balancing the need for an effective and meaningful organization against the value of universality, which may cause internal conflicts, reduce organizational effectiveness and activity levels, and divert the organization from its broader goals and purposes - even when there is no intrinsic conflict between universality and organizational purposes and goals. Thus, a transnational association whose basic purpose is to coordinate the exchange of information among researchers in the field of atomic physics or astrophysics would be diverted from its principal aims if it devoted substantial resources to include as meaningful members national organizations of such researchers from all countries, since only reasonably highly developed and wealthier countries have very

many researchers of the relevant sort. A third root problem is the systematic opposition of some nations to certain kinds of organizations, usually for political or ideological reasons, which makes universality very hard to achieve as far as inclusion of such country's representatives is concerned.

Range of applicability

Universality has a readily interpretable absolute meaning, since the number of countries in the world than can possibly be represented in a transnational association is a rather small finite number (around 150 or so) and the racial, religious, economic development, and other characteristics of the world's population and nations are reasonably well known. However, in practice universality is likely to be judged more in relative terms, since only a very tiny proportion of all transnational associations come anywhere near full theoretical universality on all sub-types by including all nations as genuinely involved members or with genuine and significant representatives from each nation. The value of universality is one which applies mainly to the ends rather than to the means of transnational associations. It involves acceptance mainly of the ends of a given organization across the various types of usual barriers to universality, although the means used by an organization also play a significant secondary role in this acceptance. However, many if not most transnational associations allow national representative member organizations to establish and control their own means, given acceptance of the general purposes of the transnational association.

Ideal importance

Universality is a value that is likely to have sharply different ideal priorities for different transnational associations. Where there is an intrinsic conflict between the purposes of the association and universality, then universality is likely to be given a very low priority, at least for the sub-types of universality where the intrinsic conflict exists. Where there is no intrinsic conflict involved, but where the nature of the organization's purposes tend rather naturally to limit likely representation to certain nations (e.g., as in the study of tropical diseases), universality is again likely to have rather low priority. Only where the purposes involved make it more of less reasonable for universality to be achieved substantially is this value likely to have high priority (e.g., in the human service areas).

Actual realization

In actuality, the degree of universality achieved by transnational associations is presently rather low, particularly if one takes account of all of the sub-types of universality. Hence, even for those NGOs that place a high priority upon universality, the ideal is generally far from being achieved. In most cases, transnational associations are more concerned with sheer size as a value (see Values Sheet = 22) than with universality in the sense of representativeness. And when universality is of concern in addition to size, there is a widespread tendency to seek mere • tokenism • - having only a few representatives from a particular category of potential members (e.g., underdeveloped countries, women, blacks, etc.) rather than trying for anything like representativeness.

Practical problems involved

One very important practical problem with regard to universality is whether or not transnational associations that have an intrinsic conflict between their purposes and the value of universality (e.g., in the case of some transnational association whose purpose is to serve a certain set of nations in terms of a particular problem area and constituency - a regional association) can find ways to permit - Special Observer - status or other means of partial participation by people or representatives from outside their official range of constituencies. Given such a special type of participation, then the problem of intrinsic conflict might be reduced to some significant extent for those associations willing to implement this solution. A second practical problem is determining precisely how the attempt to achieve (or failure to make such attempts to achieve) greater universality has affected the organization in the past, and how similar attempts by related kinds of organizations have turned out. Such practical information may be difficult to obtain and to interpret properly, but doing these things is

necessary. In order to be able to plan rationally for the future, taking into account the various trade-offs between universality and other values important to the organization. If universality can be accomplished gradually at little or no cost and without detriment to the accomplishment of other organizational values, it is one case. If attempts to accomplish universality involve great cost and harm the organization in terms of other important values, this has quite different planning implications. Under such circumstances the wise organization might well choose « tokenism » and get on with other goals and purposes, unless universality has a very high priority whatever the cost or repercussions for the organization in terms of other value accomplishment or realization. Still another practical problem is finding ways to overcome the systematic opposition by certain political regimes or sets of regimes in particular world regions to universality. In these situations the problems to be solved practically involve being able to assure such forces of opposition that their interests will be protected while at the same time strengthening both their own transnational associations and the whole transnational association movement if some significant steps toward universality are taken.

Relevance to associational solidarity

Universality is one of the transnational association values that is most clearly relevant to associational solidarity. But this relevance is a two-edged sword that cuts both ways: On the one hand, the value of universality can be used as an appeal that all kinds of organizations might respond to

such as those just mentioned could be solved. On the other hand, the value of so-

lidity itself, when given a very high priority and implemented within only a certain sub-type or category of transnational associations (e.g., Christian organizations), can work very much against universality. Hence, the relationship between universality and solidarity is quite complex, although with the proper approach it is possible that universality as a value can be very supportive of solidarity in the broadest sense among all transnational associations.

What needs to be done next ?

(Same as for Value IV, substituting the term « universality » for « uniqueness »).

What will happen if the general implications of this document are ignored ?

The progress of transnational associations in general toward greater universality will be seriously hampered and hindered. Existing lines of conflict, competition, and hostility will probably become more like walls that shut off various parts of the total set of transnational associations from each other. This kind of « isolationism » - and in many cases sheer prejudice on one or more grounds (e.g., race, gender, ideology, religion, etc.) will reduce cooperation and networking among transnational associations, reduce solidarity, decrease the credibility of the whole set of organizations, reduce probable attraction of resources (manpower, money, facilities, etc.) by most associations, reduce general effectiveness, etc. The net result will be that the ultimate constituencies of all transnational associations, or at least the majority of them, are less well served than would be the case if the implications of this document were taken seriously and acted upon in good faith.





Photo: FAO, by H. Null

III. Existence as a value for transnational associations

Définition

For transnational associations, existence refers to the capacity to maintain organizational activity and purposefulness, beyond mere official or « on paper » appearance of life. The test of existence, in our view, for associations is their continued performance of the functions for which they were created (or, if these have been changed, the purposes which they currently exist essentially to perform). Mere survival in the sense of ostensible life without activity directed toward central purposes does not, thus, qualify as full existence. Rather, it is a kind of moribund quasi-existence, perhaps best viewed as the organizational equivalent of a person who is paralyzed or in a coma.

Synonyms and sub-types

Some acceptable synonyms in English for the term « existence » as used here are « viability » and « purposeful life » or « purposeful being ». There are several sub-types of existence as a transnational association value: longevity/deathlessness, safety/security, self-preservation, and self-interest. Longevity/deathlessness is simply the maintenance of existence for as long as possible, the temporal aspect of existence. Safety/security focuses on achieving an existence that presents a minimum of danger and risk of all kinds, particularly danger of organizational death (non-existence or quasi-existence). Self-preservation refers to an active process of organizational operation aimed at the maintenance of existence in the face of threats thereto, real or imagined, often irrespective of the effects of such operation on other organizations or the general welfare. Self-interest refers to an active process of operation of the organization to maximize benefits, power, prestige, wealth, size and other aspects of advantage relative to other organizations and individuals without regard to the ef-

fects on others or the general welfare and without the presence of any threat to organizational existence necessarily. Thus, self-interest is defined here as a kind of extreme organizational egotism at the expense of others.

Relationship to other values

The value of existence to transnational associations is ultimately fundamental to all others, for obviously none of the others could be sought let alone achieved without existence, generally. However, as with individual human existence, there are times when the general welfare is best served by organizations who put their own existence secondary to some other value and activity aimed at the general welfare. For instance, organizational courage and integrity in a repressive society may lead to organization non-existence for a particular transnational association while aiding the cause of liberty, solidarity, equity, benevolence and other values in the long run for other organizations and the general population. And organizations which out self-interest above all other values are likely to be a menace both to other organizations and the general welfare.

Main examples of existence

Little is needed by way of example here except to reiterate that a transnational association in existence is in some significant sense active towards its goals, allocating resources of staff and member time, funds, and goods (equipment, facilities, commodities, supplies, etc.) regularly over time towards the accomplishment of its purposes. The activity of the organization need not be continuous, however, for many active and effective transnational associations are essentially cyclical in their temporal patterns of activity, with peaks of activity perhaps at a certain time of year of every so many years (usually 2, 3 or 4). But « front » organizations (e.g., for espionage agencies, for national governments, for profit-seeking corporations whether national or multinational/transnational) and « on-paper-only » organiza-

tions can be said to have at most » quasi-existence » as transnational associations.

Problématique and root problems

One crucial problem in respect to the value of existence is how to balance this value as a priority in relation to other organizational values : How much is an organization willing to sacrifice in terms of pursuit of other values in order to maintain its existence and at what cost ? Another important problem here is where to draw the line between morally acceptable self-preservation and relatively unacceptable self-interest. Also, organizational accomplishment must often be balanced delicately against the striving for sheer longevity or for security. All of this is complicated by the fact that other organizations are likely to try to influence a given organization's decisions in these matters without having the general welfare in mind themselves (rather, their own self-interest may be uppermost).

Range of applicability

Existence, as a transnational association value, applies to both ends and means, but in a peculiar and special sense. Although many organizations view existence as an end in itself, this view tends to lead to extremes of self-interest by the organization to the neglect of other values and the general welfare. In our view, sheer organizational existence is better seen as a means to the purposes and ends for which the organization was created. When existence can no longer reasonably serve those other purposes and ends, then organizational death may be considered with equanimity - especially if the organization's goals have been accomplished essentially, if continued organizational existence will necessitate major deviation from its basic goals (e.g., towards sheer self-interest), or if organizational death occurs in the pursuit of some worthy value and the general welfare. As defined here, organizational existence is essentially an absolute value that can have similar meaning in a wide variety of times and places.

Ideal importance

Existence generally, and, among its sub-types, longevity and self-preservation are widely accepted ideals among transnational associations, with safety/security less widely accepted but still widespread. Self-interest as a sub-type of the present value is likely to be denied as important to most organizations, as defined here. Yet most transnational associations might well argue that other associations hold this value secretly, while they themselves do not do so. Hence, it is difficult to separate public image from reality here.

Actual realization in fact

There are a large and continually growing number of transnational associations in existence, so that the present value is at least moderately achieved. However, there is little evidence on the average longevity of such organizations, nor evidence on the extent to which the various sub-types of existence as a value are realized by associations. An informed estimate is that a very substantial proportion are perhaps more concerned with sheer longevity and security, with self-preservation and even self-interest, than will admit it or than is good for the general welfare and the role of transnational associations in contributing to human welfare and life quality.

Practical problems involved

Attaining and maintaining existence are far from the most difficult kinds of problems faced by transnational associations, especially if other values are sacrificed in order to achieve it. Existence, however, becomes a special problem when national governments, IGOs, national or multinational/transnational corporations or ever powerful non-governmental non-profit-seeking organizations (NGOs) work actively to prevent or terminate the existence of a particular organization or type of organization. Such external pressure can be resisted in the ways suggested for dealing with liberty in general (of which freedom to exist is an important aspect) There are also duties and responsibilities in regard to existence, particularly the avoidance of self-interest becoming the over-riding approach to transnational association existence - to the detriment of other people and organizations.

Relevance to organizational solidarity

Existence is not one of the values that is particularly likely to be a rallying issue for increasing transnational association solidarity, since the threats to organizational existence come more at the national than at the transnational level. However, insofar as transnational associations are willing to attempt to identify and to reform or sanction those of their numbers who put self-interest above all other values, this task of self-regulation could become a kind of solidarity-inducing activity.

IV. Uniqueness as a value for transnational associations

Definition

For transnational associations, uniqueness refers to the quality of doing something or representing some purpose or goal that no other transnational associations does or represents. There will always be at least some activities and purposes/goals that one organization has in common with others, such as operational tasks or problems (see the articles in « *Transnational Associations* », the U.A.I. journal, 1971, numbers 3, 4, 5). However, associations will also usually have activities and purposes/goals that are unique to themselves. The test of uniqueness thus is not that there are no similarities between the activities or purposes/goals of one association and any other. Rather, the test is whether there are at least some activities or purpose/goals that make the association distinctive from all others. Such distinctiveness may involve the type of constituency or members that are served directly or ultimately, the geographical location or concentration of the constituency or members (as in regional transnational associations), or more fundamental differences in organizational structure, process, programs, goals, or purposes.

Synonyms and sub-types

Some acceptable synonyms in English for « uniqueness » are unique character, special identity, organizational individuality, organizational personality, and organizational character. Some of the major sub-types of uniqueness as a transnational association are : constituency uniqueness, structural uniqueness, process uniqueness, program uniqueness, goal uniqueness, and purposive uniqueness. The meaning of each of these is essentially clear from their respective titles, assuming that one understands the terms preceding « uniqueness » in each of the foregoing. Constituency was just discussed in the previous paragraph. Structure refers to how the association is formally organized in terms of officers, kinds of members (organizational vs. individual, for instance), separate operating units-departments-committees-boards, etc. Process refers to how the association actually operates over time in terms of the sharing of power, organizational and leadership style, pace of activities, efficiency vs. inefficiency, etc. Program refers to the content or specificity of organizational activities and their outcomes or impact. Goal refers to the general end-states or set of circumstances that the organization is more broadly trying to bring about, maintain, or enhance. Purpose refers to the ultimate and most essential reason for the association's existence in terms of broad categories (eg, to promote justice, to bring about peace, etc.).

Relationships to other values

The value of uniqueness for transnational associations is rather separate from other values, as its name might suggest. The principal relationships of uniqueness to other values involve self-respect, dignity, integrity, purposefulness, perseverance, and impartiality, all of which may be seen as often the result of uniqueness. While uniqueness is also related to the other values of liberty, existence, development, adaptability, courage, challenge, creativity, honesty and eloquence, each of which may be a contributing cause of uniqueness of a transnational association.

Main examples of uniqueness

The sub-types of uniqueness noted indicate what some of the main examples of uniqueness might be, including having a special kind of organizational structure in terms of committees that automatically go out of existence every year unless formally renewed by all the members voting ; having a special kind of organizational process, such as an elaborate informal grievance procedure that is followed whenever there is internal conflict ; having a special kind of program or project that operates with unique effectiveness in achieving some organizational goal ; having a constituency that does not overlap very much (if at all) with any other organization's constituency, as in the case of all the world's lepers ; etc.

Problématique of root problems

One basic problem of uniqueness is the costs or disadvantages that might have to be borne as a result of uniqueness and finding the right balance between uniqueness and such other factors as efficiency, effectiveness, orthodoxy, moderation, universality, and even wisdom, if pushed too far, uniqueness may make solidarity with other associations impossible also. Another basic problem of uniqueness thus is that the organization will have to find the right balance between being unique and being an isolate or perhaps « out-cast ». In some cases uniqueness leads to hostility on the part of other organizations, for the unique organization may be viewed as - deviant » and hence bad or harmful. A third root problem of uniqueness is the difficulty in planning and evaluating organizational activities, since there are no relevant standards to judge the truly unique, except prior performance by the organization ; and planning for the future is often very risky since the unique involves inevitably the unknown.

Range of applicability

Uniqueness is a value that applies to both organizational ends and means as well, referring to either or both potentially. However, uniqueness is more likely to be

found in the realism of means, perhaps, than ends - except as regards uniqueness of constituencies. Although it is possible for an organization to be unique in an absolute sense, relative uniqueness is by far the more common case. Relative uniqueness would involve an accumulation of or special combination of qualities to create uniqueness, where any single one of the qualities by itself would not make the organization unique.

Ideal importance

Most transnational associations like to think of themselves as unique and to value that uniqueness, though usually without making much effort to justify their claims to uniqueness. Other values generally have much higher priority.

Actual realization

Uniqueness is not likely to be a value that commands very widespread or strong implementation among the transnational associations of the world. Insofar as it is widely held, there will tend to be a weak commitment to implementation relative to others. Little effort is made to actually test uniqueness.

Practical problems involved

Because uniqueness is mainly dealt with by transnational associations at the level of claims and images, rather than at the level of demonstrable reality, one practical problem of most transnational associations is precisely how to avoid having their claims to uniqueness challenged by reality testing. Most NGOs tend to resolve this problem by systematically ignoring the necessity for adequate evaluation. For the minority of NGOs that are genuinely concerned with actual uniqueness, the practical problems of most importance are accomplishing adequate evaluation to indicate areas of uniqueness and to incorporate these results into planning and implementation for the maintenance and enhancement of such uniqueness, in the face of competing internal demands and external pressures for emphasis on other values. Thus, knowing or being able to find out the precise trade-offs between emphasis on uniqueness and emphasis on other values is a major practical problem. And once these trade-offs are known, it is still problematic to determine what are likely to be the best future options to implement in order to achieve the desired balance.

Relevance to associational solidarity

Uniqueness appears to be the transnational association value most at odds with associational solidarity, since uniqueness by definition means having less in common with other associations. However, uniqueness is not a total barrier to solidarity by any means, for associations can unite in the cause of preserving the right of every association to be unique and special - the right to be different. It can be argued that such uniqueness of associa-



tions is ultimately the basis of the collective unique contribution that transnational associations make to humanity. Such « collective uniqueness », if actually realized for all associations, would mean that there would be minimal duplication of effort and optimal division of labour among the transnational associations of the world. Hence, uniqueness as a value could serve to foster solidarity by leading associations to unite for the preservation of their own differences and for the increase of their collective efficiency through the elimination or reduction of duplication of effort. In a climate of ever-increasing pressure of financial and other resource scarcities, such solidarity based on uniqueness might be strong.

What needs to be done next ?

Transnational associations need (a) to grapple with the basic problématique as well as the practical problems of uniqueness as a value ; (b) to determine for themselves where each stands on the priority of uniqueness vs. other values ; (c) to determine the discrepancy, if any, between their past and present emphasis on uniqueness in reality, on the one hand, and their ideal degree of uniqueness, on the other hand ; (d) to take steps individually and collectively with other transnational associations to attempt to reduce the foregoing discrepancy, if any; (e) to determine whether the value of uniqueness is likely to serve to strengthen or weaken transnational association solidarity on the whole of the long term ; and (f) to take steps to implement the implications of the prior determination.

What will happen if the general implications of this document are ignored ?

Transnational associations will not tend

to systematically and rationally implement a strategy for achieving an optimal degree of uniqueness, either for their own organizations or for the entire set of transnational associations as a whole. Further, the general degree of solidarity among transnational associations as a whole will not be optimally fostered, so that every such association is likely to suffer somewhat as a result. Greater competition and conflict among transnational associations is particularly likely to occur, as Organizations that duplicate each other's work in various ways struggle for supremacy, or at least for a larger « share of the market » in their common areas of activity. And the constituencies of transnational associations collectively will be served more poorly because such competition and conflict, based on duplication of organizational work effort, will prevent the optimal division of labor and most rational use of scarce resources that could be achieved by mutual cooperation, networking, and solidarity. In the longer term, the credibility and hence the potential and actual sources of support for transnational associations will be eroded. Unlike the commercial sector organizations, NGOs depend to a greater extent on how valuable and useful people believe these organizations are being. Without credibility, NGOs are unlikely to be able to maintain, let alone enhance, their individual and collective abilities to attract necessary resources for their work (manpower, money, donated facilities-equipment-supplies, etc.). It may well be that only the transnational associations with solid, genuine, and demonstrable claims to uniqueness will be able to survive and prosper in the coming decades, having their desired impact both on their constituencies as well as on other realms that affect their constituencies.

V. Autonomy as a value for transnational associations

Definition

For transnational associations, **autonomy** refers to the capacity to make decisions regarding the operation and policy of the organization essentially without external interference, influence, or control. The test of organizational autonomy is whether basic policy or more specific administrative decision-making can take place effectively within the organization without having to subject these decisions to the advice or consent of some external organization or individual(s). In some cases, apparent autonomy is merely superficial, for the external controlling organization or individual(s) have had their own representative installed in the top leadership of the organization in question, with such representative(s) being faithful to the goals, purposes and ideology of the external controlling organization or individual(s). Hence, a thorough examination of the leadership and decision-making processes of a transnational association is necessary in order to determine the true degree of autonomy it possesses.

Synonyms and sub-types

Some acceptable Synonyms in English for

« autonomy » are « independence », « non-dependence », « self-direction », and « self-government ». There are several sub-types or aspects of autonomy as a transnational association value : self-reliance, self-sufficiency, self-regulation, non-colonial status, and internal democracy. Self-reliance and self-sufficiency both refer to the capacity of an organization to operate and accomplish its ends with desired means without needing substantial inputs of resources from external organizations or individuals. Self-regulation refers to the ability of an organization to exercise appropriate self-restraint in its policy making and operations so that it does not violate the laws and customs of the larger sociocultural system in which it operates. Non-colonial status refers to an organization's autonomy not solely in direct and apparent aspects of its decision making and operations, but also in terms of freedom from being affected by the « sphere of influence » of some external organization or individual(s). Thus, a truly autonomous transnational association is subjected neither to colonialism nor to neo-colonialism of the more indirect type. Internat democracy is a special and highly developed form of autonomy in which the

decision-making within an organization is exercised in such a way that each member of the association has an equal opportunity to vote on key decisions and to run for leadership positions in a free election. This special form of autonomy is autonomy for the members of the organization relative to each other, as contrasted with oligarchy or autocracy.

Relationships to other values

The value of autonomy for transnational associations is one of the basic liberties, and hence is closely related to that value. Next to the value of existence, the value of autonomy can be seen as the most basic liberty of transnational associations and a foundation, therefore, of many other liberties. Autonomy is also closely related to other values, for it permits development of uniqueness, self-respect, dignity, creativity, enthusiasm, effectiveness, honesty, integrity, purposefulness, perseverance, moderation, impartiality and other important transnational association values.

Main examples of autonomy

There are many aspects of autonomy that could be suggested here as examples, including particularly the freedom from any kind of external interference (before, during, or after the fact) in the recruitment of members, the expulsion of members, voting by members, nominations of persons for elected offices, nominations of persons for appointed offices, rotation of officers, agendas for general membership meetings, agendas for meetings of policy or executive bodies of the organization with delegated decision making powers, voting by delegates on the latter kind of body, implementation of policy decisions by secretariat staff and administrators, etc.

Problématique or root problems

One basic problem of autonomy is the balancing of the general internal purposes and goals of the association with the general external requirements of law and custom so that autonomy is maximized without long term negative consequences in the form of reprisals from organizations or individuals in the environment. Another key problem is to strike an appropriate balance between the organization's need for resources of various kinds from organizations and individuals in the external environment, on the one hand, and the tendency for such suppliers of resources to want to exercise influence and control over the organization they are assisting or exchanging resources with. A third and perhaps most difficult problem is dealing with authoritarian, dominating, or even totalitarian external organizations or individuals with great power (e.g., national governments, multinational/transnational corporations, IGOs, INGOs, national NGOs - each in certain circumstances).



The most delicate decisions here have to do with the terms the given transnational association is willing to accept in order to survive, exist, have certain countries represented, meet in certain countries, etc. Still a fourth problem has to do with determining when and to what degree and to whom or what an organization's autonomy has been compromised or reduced significantly. External influence can be very subtle and intentionally secret in some instances, making its detection problematic, and proof of its existence and bad effects even more difficult.

Range of applicability

Autonomy is a value that applies in an important way both to organizational ends and to the means by which they are accomplished. True autonomy involves essentially free choice of both ends and means by the organization, choice of both policy goals and the practical means by which they will be accomplished. Without autonomy of both sorts, an organization is likely to be substantially under the influence or control of some external forces. Further, autonomy must be viewed as inherently relative rather than absolute in nature. No organization can be totally autonomous in an absolute sense, for all are subject to various kinds of constraints of law and custom, as well as varying degrees of intended and unintended interference by external forces. Thus, the autonomy of any transnational association should always be viewed in terms relative to a given sociocultural system, time, and place. Laws and Customs affecting autonomy of organizations change with time and vary by nation and culture in ways that must be taken into account.

Ideal importance

Autonomy is likely to be a value that is very widely accepted by transnational associations, but there will always be a strong counter-current of ideology that argues such autonomy must be constrained by the requirements of national governments, political or religious ideologies. IGOs, or other external organizations Of individuals of a powerful sort.

Actual realization

The actual degree of autonomy achieved by most of the transnational associations in the world today is likely to be in the low to moderate range. Given the numerous authoritarian national political regimes in the work) today, the power and pretensions of IGOs of various kinds, the strength of multinational/transnational corporations, and the financial weakness of many national NGOs and INGOs, it is not surprising that this should be the case. What is unfortunate, from the should

ing of transnational associations, is that many and perhaps most such organizations exercise even less autonomy than they might if they were willing to take greater risks in resisting attempts at external influence

Practical problems involved

The blockages and dangers to autonomy of transnational associations are similar to those for liberty in general, as are the duties and responsibilities. In the case of autonomy specifically, however, it is particularly important to identify and attempt to learn as much as possible about external organizations and individuals that are likely to try, are trying, or have tried to reduce a given organization's autonomy, and the circumstances surrounding such attempts. It is also important to know well precisely what kinds or aspects of autonomy can be given up, temporarily or permanently, with what kinds of probable consequences. Both kinds of information will

Definition

VI. Efficiency as a value for transnational associations

For transnational associations, efficiency refers to a capacity for accomplishing things with the minimum use of resources such as manpower, facilities, equipment, supplies, money, etc. in the minimum amount of time while still maintaining high standards of quality. Efficiency thus refers to how an organization combines its - factors of production » over time to get the most done in the least time and with the least use of organizational resources. The test of it is precisely a comparison of the relative and absolute amount of accomplishment with high quality standards that can be brought about with a given amount of resources and in a given amount of time.

Synonyms and sub-types

With the sole exception of productivity, there are no really acceptable synonyms for » efficiency » in English, as it is defined above, although there are quite a few words dealing with expertise, a related value (dealt with in Value #7). The sub-types of efficiency have to do with the various kinds of resources, including time, that an organization is efficient in terms of. Thus, there is time efficiency, which refers to being able to get some task done more quickly than other organizations given the same set of other resources ; manpower efficiency, which refers to being able to get some task done with less manpower than other organizations given the same time and other resources ; economic efficiency, which refers to being able to get a given task done with less expenditure of funds than other organizations given the same time and other resources: material efficiency, which refers to being able to get a given task done with less utilization of material resources (facilities, equipment, supplies, etc.) than other organizations given the same time and other resources ; and technological efficiency, which refers to being able to get a given task done with optimal utilization of all available resources relative to other or-

aid in striking necessary » bargains with the devil » at times, and coming out with the best bargain possible.

Relevance to associational solidarity

Like liberty in general, the value of autonomy as an aspect of liberty can serve as an important basis of solidarity among transnational associations. To accomplish increased solidarity by stressing common external threats to autonomy will require careful and very frank analysis of the existing degrees of autonomy of transnational associations and the specific external forces that reduce such autonomy.

ganizations' utilization of their own resources to accomplish the same task.

Some of these sub-types of efficiency could be sub-divided into more detailed aspects of efficiency (e.g., material efficiency or technical efficiency could be specified in terms of particular kinds of tasks). An organization can have high efficiency for one kind of task and low efficiency for another. Thus, there is also the notion of composite efficiency, which refers to some kind of combination of all the various types of efficiency mentioned above.

Relationship to other values

The value of efficiency for transnational associations is related to such other values as existence, development, adaptability, effectiveness and perseverance, all of which may be viewed in part as results of efficiency. But efficiency is also related to such values as expertise, rationality, and wisdom, which may be seen in part as causes of organizational efficiency.

Main examples of efficiency

The main examples of efficiency that might be given are implied directly by the various sub-types of this value noted above. For instance, time efficiency would be exemplified by an organization that is able to respond more quickly than others with similar resources to some sudden opportunity or challenge. Manpower efficiency would exemplified by an organization that was able to accomplish the same amount of fund-raising with much less manpower than another organization similar in other resources. Similar examples could be given for each of the other types of efficiency distinguished, and overall efficiency would be exemplified by an organization that was able to get more of virtually all its tasks done to higher quality standards using less time and less of all other resources. Obviously, such paragon of organizational efficiency are quite rare.

Problématique or root problems

One basic problem of efficiency is how to balance this essentially internal consideration and rational consideration against other types of values, such as benevolence, solidarity, dignity, honesty, integrity, equity, legality and other values that often come into conflict with efficiency. When efficiency is set above all other values in priority, one sometimes refers to this as «expediency», although the latter term can also refer to setting effectiveness or other values as being in priority as well. In any event, being efficient is far from being an unalloyed virtue, and this causes important and basic problems for an organization. Another root problem of efficiency is how to attain it, whether in one sub-type area or in general. The causes of efficiency are not sufficiently well known for all kinds of tasks and organizations so as to make it clear how efficiency can best be attained, given some set of resources and a task to accomplish. A third and related root problem is the conflict among different types of efficiency in the same organization, even when considering the same task. In many cases, manpower efficiency (which usually will involve having highly trained, very expert, and hence expensive staff or consultants) is likely to conflict with economic efficiency, for instance. And each of the other sub-types of efficiency, except perhaps composite efficiency, can come into conflict with every other type of efficiency in an organization - if not on a given task, then across the range of tasks that the organization is trying to accomplish generally.

Range of applicability

Efficiency is very definitely a relative rather than an absolute value. It is always defined and understood relative to alternative ways of accomplishing a given task (or perhaps tasks in general), whether by the same or other organizations. No standard of « absolute efficiency » in terms of organizational task accomplishment can be defined, by contrast with the definition of absolute efficiency for a mechanical, electronic, or thermodynamic device, for instance. Efficiency is also very clearly a means to better accomplishment of organizational purposes and goals, rather than an end in itself, properly understood. Some organizations tend to view, implicitly or explicitly, efficiency as an end in itself ; but this is a distortion of the priority of efficiency in terms of broader organizational values and purposes, in nearly all cases.

Ideal importance

The value of efficiency is likely to be given fairly high priority by many transnational associations, but not top priority by very many. And those that give it fairly high priority are unlikely to be very committed to

this value, even though they speak highly of its importance.

Actual realization

Most transnational associations are rather inefficient relative to the small number of highly efficient associations that exist. And by some approximation of an absolute standard of efficiency, judging for instance against the similar efficiency a highly efficient corporation might have in performing the same tasks, nearly all transnational associations are quite inefficient (except, perhaps in economic efficiency, due to volunteer use). Associations do not spend nearly enough of their effort and resources in trying to improve their efficiency in order to be efficient (e.g., in doing various kinds of evaluations of the relative efficiency of accomplishing tasks in different ways with different combinations of resources). Much of their apparent concern for efficiency as a value is mere « lipservice » given to this value.

Practical problems involved

In order to achieve efficiency or increase present levels of efficiency, it is vital for an organization to make careful evaluations of how efficient various alternative ways of accomplishing tasks actually are. Mere impressions, not backed up by careful documentation and proper if sometimes simple applied research, are an inadequate basis for determining real efficiency. Another important problem of a practical sort is to decide how much effort and resources to expend in determining efficiency of alternative ways of doing things. Sometimes this decision is made by default, for the majority of transnational associations spend virtually none of their resources attempting to determine alternative efficiencies of different approaches to their tasks. A third practical problem of importance is finding expert help in improving one's organizational efficiency, whether through getting more expert staff or board members or volunteers of some other sort, through giving appropriate training to existing affiliates, or by finding the right external consultants to perform efficiency evaluations and make recommendations for improvement. Finally, it is of major importance to be able to determine how to allocate resources among alternative forms of efficiency-improvement activities so as to optimize general organizational efficiency without creating conflict among the different aspects of efficiency and without creating conflict with other important values beyond tolerable limits.

Relevance to associational solidarity

Efficiency is one of the values that is most likely to be a neutral and non-threatening general source of solidarity among all kinds of transnational associations. However much associations may differ in their purposes and goals and constituencies, they can usually agree that they would

like to improve their efficiency in seeking their goals and purposes and in serving their constituencies. Hence, it seems that greater priority placed on improvement of efficiency by associations would contribute substantially to the possibility of associational solidarity. Such solidarity might come, for instance, in the form of joint meetings and workshops on techniques for improving efficiency, joint evaluation research projects on the relative efficiency of alternative techniques of task accomplishment, formation of or support of an existing institute or organization to gather and collate all available information on the relative efficiency of different approaches to task accomplishment - disseminating this information to all interested associations, etc. The main divisive aspect of efficiency as a value is that some organizations who believe that they have discovered some particularly efficient way of accomplishing something may be reluctant to share this approach or technique with others, causing such organizations to draw back from cooperation with other associations and causing other associations to develop hostility toward such associations.

What needs to be done next ?

(Same as for Value = 4, substituting the term « efficiency » for the term « uniquenesses»)

What will happen if the general implications of this document are ignored ? If the issues raised here are ignored, then transnational associations will continue to be generally quite inefficient in their activities. Such continued inefficiency in the face of probable increasing scarcity of resources will inevitably mean less effectiveness in serving the constituencies of associations and in accomplishing the purposes of associations. There will also be a great opportunity for increasing associational solidarity lost, for efficiency is one of the most natural and neutral values that could serve as a source of increased transnational association solidarity. Finally, failure to take account of and deal with the issues raised here can be viewed as a kind of hypocrisy at best, and perhaps treachery at worst, with regard to the ultimate purposes and aims of transnational associations. It is rather clearly a duty of the leaders of such associations to do whatever they can to accomplish their organizational purposes and aims as efficiently as possible, with due account being given to other important values. Generally ignoring the importance of efficiency in practice, as is very pervasively the situation today, goes directly contrary to this duty of organizational leaders. If and when such failures in performance of duties are discovered by members and constituencies supposedly being served or by major sources of funding, the present leaders and staff are likely to be replaced

(Values VII - will be published in the next review.)



The late professor Erick Surhop

Scientific Workers

The President of the World Federation of Scientific Workers. Professor Eric Surhop, died on 22 January 1980 after a short illness.

Rhin

M. Carlos Bauwens, Chef du Service juridique au Ministère des affaires étrangères, du Commerce extérieur et de la Coopération au développement, de Belgique, a été nommé Président de la Commission centrale pour la Navigation du Rhin pour la période du 1er janvier 1980 au 31 décembre 1982.

Airports

Mr Graham Hill, Secretary General of the International Civil Airports Association has asked to be progressively released from his functions, and the ICAA Board has decided to appoint Mr Elie Nicoletta to succeed him in due course. As Secretary General Designate. Mr Nicoletta (USA) will join ICAA before the 20th Congress which will be held in Los Angeles in September 1980.

Syndicats

La Confédération internationale des Syndicats libres annonce le décès le 4 février 1980, d'Alfred Braunthal ancien Secrétaire général adjoint de la CISL.

Press

George Beebe, of the Miami Herald, was elected president of the Inter American

meeting, October 1979, in Toronto, taking over from German E. Ornes, of El Canbe, Santo Domingo. The Board elected Luis Teofilo Nunez, of El Universal, Caracas, as 1st Vice-President and Charles E. Sonpps, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers as 2nd Vice-President.

Facultés dentaires

L'Association des facultés dentaires de l'Amérique latine, au cours de son assemblée générale tenue à Buenos-Aires en décembre 1979, a désigné un nouveau directeur général de l'Association dans la personne du Dr Eduardo Villeda Soto (Honduras) et a renouvelé son Comité directeur pour la période 1979-1981. Le président est le Dr Raymond Pauly S. (Costa-Rica) et le vice-président le Dr Edrizio Barbosa Pinto (Brésil).

Standardization

Mr Henri Durand has been elected President of the International Organization for Standardization at the conclusion of the ISO 11th General Assembly. He has taken office on 1 January 1980 for a three-year term, succeeding Dr V. V. Boltsov of the USSR.

Villes

L'Union internationale des villes annonce le décès de Sir Francis Hill, survenue le 6 janvier dernier. Président de l'Union de 1967 à 1971, il fut aussi Président de la Conférence européenne des pouvoirs locaux et chancelier de l'Université de Nottingham.

IATA

The President and Chief Executive Officer of Air Canada, Claude Taylor, is the International Air Transport Association's new President. Assembled in Manila, November 1979, IATA's 35th annual general meeting unanimously approved his election, in succession to Roman A. Cruz, Jr. Chairman of the Board and President of Philippine Airlines.

Ingénieurs

Le Comité de direction de la Fédération européenne des associations nationales d'ingénieurs réuni en septembre 1979 a élu un nouveau vice-président en la personne de M. Slungaard (Norvège) qui remplace M. Gravy (Belgique) arrivé en fin de mandat.

IRF «Man of the Year»

Gaiichi Togashi, former Director-General of the Road Bureau, Ministry of Construction, Japan and former President of the Japan Highway Public Corporation, has been named «IRF Man of the Year» for 1979. The award was made at the International Road Federation's 4th African Highway Conference held in Nairobi, January 1980. The «Man of the Year» is the International Road Federation's highest honor.



Mr. Togashi (TRF)

Mr. Togashi played a Key role in the planning and construction of the Kemmon Under Sea Tunnel, a 3462 meter tunnel connecting the two major islands of Japan. Honshu and Kyushu.

Langue Française

A l'issue de sa 10^e assemblée générale, tenue à Genève en juillet 1979 l'Association internationale des parlementaires de langue française a porté à sa présidence M. Philippe Yace, président de l'Assemblée de Côte d'Ivoire.



Mr. Erik Lindström

Tenants

After 21 years as Secretary of the International Union of Tenants, Erik Lindström resigned. The IUT congress held in September 1979 appointed Björn Eklund as new Secretary.

Universités

Depuis le 1^{er} octobre dernier, M. Jean Charpentier est le Directeur du Bureau européen de l'AUPELF (Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française; en remplacement de M. Maurice-Etienne Beutler.

Astronomy

The 17th General Assembly of the International Astronomical Union held in Mon-

tréal August 1979 appointed the following officers for the period ending 1982 : president : Professor M. K. V. Bappu (India); Vice-Presidents: Br. M. W. Feast (South Africa), Dr. L. Kresak (Czechoslovakia), Prof. R. Wilson (UK), Dr. D. S. Heeschen (USA), Prof. S. Van Den Bergh (Canada); General Secretary : Prof. Patrick A. Wayman (Ireland).

Pacific Science

Dr. J. A. R. Miles (New Zealand) was elected President of the Pacific Science Association and Chairman of the Council by the XIV Pacific Science Congress held in Khabarovsk, USSR, August-September 1979.



Dame Raigh Roe, D.B.E.

Country Women

Mrs. Raigh Roe, President of the Associated Country Women of the World, has been created a Dame Commander of the British Empire in recognition of her services to women. Dame Raigh told an Australian newspaper that she felt the honour highlighted the increasing recognition of the voluntary worker.

Planned Parenthood

The International Planned Parenthood Federation's Council which met in November 1979 in London, re-elected Mr. William Wemalwa as its Chairman and Mr. Bradley Boal as Treasurer for a further period of two years (1980-81).

Syndicats

Depuis le 3 janvier 1980, c'est Christian Michel (France) qui exerce les fonctions de secrétaire de l'Union internationale des syndicats des travailleurs de la fonction publique (siège à Berlin).

Blind

Sir John Wilson, Director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind has won the 1979 Albert Lasker special public service award. Worth £ 7,000, the award

is for « dynamic leadership in organizing programmes to treat, prevent or eradicate major cause of blindness. Sir John, 60, was blinded in a school accident at the age of 12.

Ingénieurs forestiers

Au cours du 3^e congrès de l'Union internationale des sociétés d'ingénieurs forestiers, réuni en octobre 1979 à Paris, ont été élus respectivement à la présidence et à la vice-présidence de l'Union pour la période 1980-1984 : le Dr. Laurence Roche (Grande-Bretagne) et M. Eugène Debazac (France). Un nouveau directeur exécutif a également été élu : M. A. Ashmole. Le siège a été transféré de Helsinki à Edimbourg.

Islamic Bank

In March 1980, Dr. Ahmad Mohammed AN has been unanimously elected as President of Islamic Development Bank for the second term of five years.

Commonwealth Foundation

Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, the eminent Nigerian jurist who took over as chairman of the Commonwealth Foundation's Board of Trustees early in 1977, has been reappointed for a further two years.



Femmes (CIF)

Mem. Miriam Dell qui a été élue présidente du Conseil international des femmes en juillet 1979 a été nommée « Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire ». On la voit ci-dessus en compagnie de la Présidente d'honneur du CIF, la Princesse Prem Purachatra (à gauche).

Miss Amy Kane qui a été membre de l'UAI de 1952 à 1965 est décédée en 1979 à l'âge de 99 ans. Elle était membre à vie du Conseil international des femmes et avait été vice-présidente de l'Union mondiale des femmes rurales.



ANNUAIRE DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES 16-18

3rd SUPPLEMENT Changes of address and/ or name

3ème SUPPLEMENT Changements d'adresse et/ ou de nom

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

- 10 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 (Près) recently nominated.
- 4° Dissolved organizations (« Dissoute ») and those which are provisionally dormant (« En veilleuse ») are appropriately indicated.

Ce supplément a 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 ».
- 2o 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 (Près) récemment nommes.
- 4° les organisations dissoutes et celles provisoirement sans activité.

Section A

A 0042 Association de géoscientifiques pour le développement international
Association of Geoscientists for International Development (AGID)
SG Dr Aline Bellizzi. Apartado Postal 21 241. San Martín. Caracas. Venezuela. T. 42 28 77 - 463 20 33 Ext. 449. T. 22594 MINIMINAS C. DIRE-GEOL-CARACAS
Prés Prof D Emiko Ajakaye. Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria

AO100 Association pour l'étude des langues et littératures du Commonwealth
Association for Commonwealth Literature and Language Studies (ACLALS)

Q4067. Australia

A 0272 Conférence chrétienne pour la paix (CCP)
Christian Peace Conference (CPC)
SG Dr Lubomir Mirejovsky. Jungmannova 9, 110 00 Praha 1. Tchécoslovaquie. T. 24 88 66. C. Ekumrada Praha
Prés Bishop Dr Karoly Toth Raday utca 26. H-1092 Budapest. Hongrie

A 0277 Alliance des pays producteurs de cacao
Cocoa Producers' Alliance (COPAL)
B G A O Oshinbi même adresse

A 0360 Association des architectes du Commonwealth

Secrétariat 326 Grand Buildings. Trafalgar Square. London WC2N 5HB.
Royaume-Uni

A 0365 Comité consultatif du Commonwealth pour la recherche spatiale
Commonwealth Consultative Space Research Committee
Prés Sir Harrie Massey. The Royal Society. 6 Carlton House Terrace. London SW1Y 5AG. Royaume-Uni. T. 839 55 81. Tx 917876.

A 0432 Conseil d'assistance économique mutuelle (CAEM)
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)
Sec N V Faddeyev. Kalinin Prospect 56. 121205 Moscow G-205, URSS T. 290 9111-290 9311. C. Moskva G-205 SEV. Tx 7141

A 0456 Association européenne des photographes professionnels
Council of the Professional Photographers of Europe
Secrétariat Postbus 366. B-2000 Antwerpen. Belgique

A 0536 (nouveau secrétaire) Académie d'espéranto
Esperanto Academy
Sec Albert Goodheir même adresse

A 0598 Convention européenne de brasserie
European Brewen Convention (EBC)
SG Ing G M L Uienberg, PO Box MO, 2380 BB Zontewoude. Pays-Bn8

A 0623 Association européenne des Industries de l'habillement
European Association of Clothing Industries
SG rue Montoyer 24. 1040 Bruxelles, Belgium

A 0634 Comité européen de normalisation électrotechnique (CENELEC)
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
SG Hans-Karl Tronnier. rue Brederode 2, Bte 5. B-1000 Bruxelles. Belgique

A 0645 Contre européen des constructeurs de brûleurs (CEB)
European Committee of Manufacturers of Burners
SG Dr Jur F J Nanning. Postfach 674. Mozartstrasse 60. D 7410 Reutlingen
1. Allemagne RF T. (07121)291 64 - 291 65. Tx 0729646

A 0727 Fédération européenne des villes de congrès (FEVC)
European Federation Of Conference Towns (EFCOT)
Sec executif Rita de Landsheer... rue aux Laines 1. B-1000 Bruxelles, Belgique T 452 98 30. Tx 8 BRU B 63245.

A 0761 (Secrétaire general) Fédération européenne des syndicats du commerce de gros et extérieur en fouets
European Federation of Toy Wholesalers and Importers Associations
SG Dr Stubler. même adresse

A 0784 Groupement Industriel européen d'études spatiales
European Wustnal Space Study Group (EUROSPACE)
SG Yves Demerliac. 129 rue de l'Université. F 75007 Paris. France. T. 5554430.

A0811 Organisation européenne de biologie moléculaire
European Molecular Biology Organization (EMBO)
Sec executif Dr J Tooze. Postfach 1022-40, D 6900 Heidelberg 1. Allemagne RF

A 0653 Association européenne pour les études d'opinion et de marketing
European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research (ESOMAR)
SG Mme F Monti. Wamberg 37. 1083 CV Amsterdam. Pays-Etas.

A 0661 (Secrétaire int) Société européenne de culture (SEC)
European Society of Culture
Sec int Michelle Campagnolo Bouvier, même adresse.

A 0668 (Directeur general) Agence spatiale européenne
European Space Agency (ESA)
Dir gén Erik Quistgaard. même adresse

A0948 (Secrétaire general) Fédération des concours internationaux de musique
Federation of International Music Competitions
SG Mme Aline Vernet. 12 rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, CH 1204 Geneva Suisse
T 21 36 20.
Prés Pierre Colombo, même adresse

A 0976 Association de psychologie scientifique de langue française
French-Language Association of Scientific Psychology
SG Prof Marc Richelle, Bd de la Constitution 32, B-4000 Liège. Belgique

A 0983 Comité consultatif mondial de la société des Amis
Friends world Committee for Consultation (Quakers) (FWCC)
Section américaine. 1506 Race Street Philadelphia PA 19102 Etats Unis. Midwest Office même adresse
Région d'Asie et du Pacifique West Correspondent E Cynil Gare. Orange Road. Darlington 6070. W Australie

A 0996 Secrétaire general. Traité general d'intégration économique de l'Amérique centrale
General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration
SG Raul Sierra Franco, même adresse

A 1006 (Secrétaire general) Conférence de La Haye de droit International privé Hague Conference on Private International Law (The)
SG G Droz. même adresse

A 1014 Bureau d'éducation ibéro-américain (BEI)
Ibero-American Bureau of Education (IABE)
SG Dr Rodolfo Baron Castro. Ciudad Universitaria. Madrid 3. Espagne T 214 34 74 - 449 02 93 C OFFICE - MADRID.
Missions et bureaux : Pérou D César Pacheco Velez. Casilla 11628. Lima 11 Pérou Representant permanent aupres de l'OECD Remote Botto. 1 rue Molins. Despacho 504. F 75015 Paris. France T 577 16 10 Ext 5304

A 1013 "Nouveau nom Institut Interaméricain de cooperation pour l'agriculture
Interamerican Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture - Instituto Interamericano de Cooperacion para la Agricultura

A 1101 Société Inter-américaine de psychologie
Inter-American Society of Psychology
Press Arnold Rodriguez Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center University of California Franz Hall. Los Angeles CA 90024 Etats Unis.

A 1118 (Secrétaire) Commission océanographique intergouvernementale
IOCN
Sec Dr Mario J de Oliveira Ruiva, même adresse

A 1156 Association Internationale de boxe amateur (AIBA)
SG Prof A Chowdhry. 135 Westervell Place. Creskill NJ 07626 Etats Unis T 567 1339 C INTAMBOX CRESSKILL Tx 642806.

A 1188 Association Internationale de recherches dentaires (IADR)
Directeur executif Dr Daniel B Green. 734 15th Street NW 609. Washington DC 20005. Etats Unis.

A 1246 Association internationale des économistes agronomiques (AIEA)
International Association of Agricultural Economists (IAAE)
Prés Prof Theodor Dams. Inst für Entwicklungspolitik. Universität Freiburg
Secréariat Même adresse.

A 1252 Association internationale de linguistique appliquée (AILA)
SG Dr Alan Davies. Dept of Linguistics, University of Edinburgh. 15 Buccleuch Place. Edinburgh EH8 9LN, Royaume-Uni.

A 1320 Association Internationale des chirurgiens de la bouche
International Association of Oral Surgeons (IAOS)
SG Dr J Rud. Skindergade 36. DK 1159 Copenhagen K. Danemark.

A 1330 (Président) Association internationale des organisateurs professionnels de congrès
International Association of Professional Congress Organizers (APCO)
Prés Juana Bravo de Laguna.

A 1340 Association Internationale des sciences hydrologiques (AISH)
International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS)
SG J C Rodda. Water Data Unit, Reading Bridge House. Reading RH1 8PS.
Prés M F Meier. US Geological Survey. 1201 Pacific Ave. Suite 860. Tacoma. Washington DC 98402. Etats Unis.

A 1369 Association internationale de volcanologie et de chimie de l'intérieur de la terre (AIVCIT)
International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI)
SG Dr P E Baker. Dept of Geology. University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Royaume-Uni.

A 1370 Association internationale des journalistes de la presse féminine et familiale (AUPF)
Secréariat 1 rue Lamartine. F 78100 Saint Germain en Laye, France

A 1413 Bureau international pour l'épilepsie
International Bureau for Epilepsy (IBE)
SG Dr R H E Grant. The David Lewis Centre for Epilepsy. Alderley Edge (Cheshire) SK9 7UD. Royaume-Uni.

A 1441 Comité international pour la protection des câbles
International Cable Protection Committee (ICPC)
SG J R Nainan. Alder House. Room 117. 1 Aldersgate Street. London EC1A 1AL. Royaume-Uni.

A 1462 (Secrétaire general) Chambre internationale de la marine marchande
International Chamber of Shipping (ICS)
SG J C S Horrocks. même adresse.

A 1538 (Nouveau nom anglais) Commission internationale pour la prévention de l'alcoolisme

A1632 (Nouveau nom et nouveau Secrétaire general) Comité international sur les animaux de laboratoire
International Council for Laboratory Animal Science (ICLAS)
SG G J R Novell. Dept of Physiology. University Laboratory of Physiology Parks Road. Oxford OX1 3PT. Royaume-Uni. T 865 57451

A 1638 Comité international d'histoire de l'art (CIHA)
Sec admin et très Alfred A Schmid, Bd de Perolles 59, CH 1700 Fribourg.
Prés Xavier de Salas. Musée du Prado. Madrid. Espagne.

A 1643 (nouveau nom) Fédération internationale des librairies (FIL)
International Booksellers Federation (IBF) - Internationale Buchhändler-Vereinigung (IBV)

A 1655 (Secrétaire general) Confédération Internationale des syndicats arabes
International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU)
SO Ahmed Jalloud même adresse

A 1729 Conseil International de reprobographie International Council for Reprography Secretariat the Hatfield Polytechnic, Endymion Rond. Hatfield AL 10 BAU. Royaume-Uni A 1763 Conseil International des agences benevoles Directeur executif Anthony Kozlowski. 7 avenue de la Paix. CH 1202 Geneve. Suisse A 1771 Conseil International de l'action sociale International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW) SG Miss Ingrid Galinek. Koestelergasse 1/29. A 1060 Vienna. Autriche. T 5781 64 A 1773 Fédération Internationale de cremation SO Kenneth G.C.Prevette. Woodcut House. Ashford Road, Hollingbourne, Maldstone (Kent) ME17 1XH. Royaume-Uni. A 1792 (President) Fédération internationale du diabète (FID) International Diabetes Federation (IDF) Prés Prof Albert E. Renold. même adresse. A 1807 Federation equestre internationale (FED) International equestrian Federation Schlossholderstrasse 32. CP 3. CH-3000 Berne 32. Suisse. A 1826 Federation internationale pour l'habitation/l'urbanisme l'manage- ment des territoires (FIHUAT) SG J.H. Leons. 43 Wassenaarseweg. 2506 CG Den Haag, Pays-Bas. T 28 15 04 - 24 45 57 Tx 31578 inter n1 : ref 1999 C. 1FHP The Hague A 1827 (Nouveau nom, nouvelle adresse) Fédération internationale d'hygiène de médecine preventive et sociale (FIHMPS) International Federation for Hygiene preventive and Social medicine (FHPSM) Via Salaria 237. 1 -00199 Roma. Italie. T. 845 79 28. A 1855 Fédération internationale des associations d'entrepreneurs asiati- ques et du Pacifique occidental International Federation of Asian and Western Pacific Contractors Associations (IFAWPCA) SG Dr. Roland Ban Neo. même adresse. A 1878 Fédération internationale des syndicats de travailleurs de la chimie, de l'énergie et des industries diverses SG Charles Levinson. 58 rue de Moillebeau. CH 1211 Genève 19. Suisse. T. 337760 A 1890 Fédération internationale de chimie clinique (FICC) International Federation of Clinical Chemistry. Karolinska Sjukhuset, Fac. S 104 01 Stockholm 60. Suede. A 1912 Fédération internationale des archives du film (FLAF) SG Brigitte van der Elst. Coudenberg 70. B 1000 Bruxelles, Belgique A 1929 Fédération internationale pour l'economie familiale (FIEF) International Federation for Home Economics (IFHE) SG Prof Olette Goozel. 5 Av de la Porte Brancion. F 75015 Paris, France T. 8423474 A 1935 Federation internationale des architectes d'intérieur SG Desbètri Hardenberg. Postbox 19610, 1000 GP Amsterdam. Pays-Bas T. 25 49 59 A 1945 Fédération internationale des associations de bibliothécaires et des bibliothèques SG Dr Margareet Winstroom. PO Box 82 128, 2508 EC Den Haag. Pays- Bas A 1956 Fédération internationale des associations d'étudiante en médecine FIAEM, International Federation of Medical Students Associations (IFMSA) SG Gunter Schultes. Liechtensteinalstr 13. A 1050 Vienna. Autriche. Prés Mme Ritta Hilska. c/o LKS. Stenbackink 9. SF-00071 Helsinki. Fin- lande T. 414428-414325. A 1967 Fédération Internationale des societes d'ophtalmologie International Federation of Ophthalmologie International Federation Of Ophthalmological Societies Sec Prof A. Deutman. 15 Philips van Leidenlaan Nijmegen. Pays-Bas A 1977 Fédération internationale de l'art photographique (FIAP) International Federation of Photographic Art Secretariat cPO Box 3. B-971D Gand/Swinaarde. Belgique T 22 33 95 A 2001 Fédération Internationale des fonctionnaires aпарateurs de police "FVSP", International Federation of Senior Police Officers (IFSPO) Secretariat gen Feldkamp 4. BP 480 127. D 4000 Munster. Allemagne RF	A 2002 Fédération Internationale des centres sociaux et communautaires International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centre (IFSNCIES) Secretariat 179 rue du Deparcadère, 8001 Marcinelle Belgique 43 29 20 Ext 404 A 2027 Fédération Internationale da la presse périodique (FIPP) Directeur Robin Wharmby. 39/45 Tottenham Court Road. London W1P O.U.L. Royaume-Uni A 2036 Fédération internationale des traducteurs (FIT) Secrétariat 5 Square Thiers. F 75116 Paris. France A 2042 Fédération Internationale de femmes juristes A 2074 Union internationale de l'industrie du gaz (UIIG) International Gas Union (IGU) SG B. Goudal. 62 rue de Courcelles. F 75008 Paris, France T 766 93 51 A 2251 Association médicale Internationa la pour l'étude des conditions de vie et de la santé (AMIEV) International Medical Association for the Study of Living Concitions and Health Contact Dr T. Tachev. 15 Bod Nestorav. BG-1432 Sofia. Bulgarie A 2274 Mouvement international da la jeunesse agricole et rurale catholique (MJARC) International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth SG Mlle Ursula Nickel. Driestewest 68. S-3000 Louvain. Belgique. T. 228312. A 2284 (Directeur executif) Commission internationale de pêchas du Pacifi- que Nord International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC) Directeur executif Kazuo Shima. même adresse. A 2343 Fédération internationale des PEN clubs (PEN) International PEN Sec int Peter Elstob. 7 Dike Street, Chelsea, London SW3 4JE. Royaume- Uni T. 352 95 49 - 352 63 03 A 2455 (Secrétaire general) Commission séricicole internationale (CSI) International Sericultural Commission (ISC) SG Dr Bouvier, même adresse. A 2497 Association internationale de phytosociologie international Society for Vegetation Science A 2533 Société et Fédération internationale de cardiologie (SIC) International Society ana Federation of Cardiology Contact Dr W.H. Birkenhager. Afdeling Inwendige Geneeskunde. Zudeerne- Kenhuis, Groene, 315. 3075 EA Rittendam. Pays-Bas. Secretariat PO Box 117. CH 1211 Genève 12, Suisse. A 2568 Association internationale da la science du sol (AISS) International Society of Soil Science (ISSS) SG W.G. Somorok. International Soil Museum. PO Box 353. Durvendaal 9. 6700 AJ Wageningen. Pays-Bas. T 19063. T. Sombroek, ISOMUS. Wage- runge . A 2689 Union Internationale des architectes (UAI) SG Michel Weill. 51 rue Raynouard. F 75015 Paris. France. T 2864782 C. Uniarch. A 2711 Union Internationale da directeurs de jardins zoologiques International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens Dir Ir D Van Dam. Rotterdam Zood - Bot Garden. Rotterdam POS 532. Pays- Bas A 2732 Union international du notariat latin (UINL) International Union of Latin Notaries Prés Rauf Adotto Moneta. Av Libertadot 2558. Piso 8. Buenos Aires. Argen- A 2734 (nouveau nom) Union internationale des sociétés de techniciens et chimistes du cuir International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IULTCS) A 2536 Union internationale des villes et pouvoirs locaux (UIV) International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) SG J.G. van Putten. 45 Wassenaarseweg. ML-2596 CG Den Haag. Pays- Bas. T. 244032. C IULA The Hague A 2778 (Secrétaire general) Union Internationale de la jeunesse socialiste (UJS) International Union of Socialist Youth (IUSY) SG Jukka Oas A2789 Union Internationales therapeutique international Union of Therapeutics SG Mme Reuse. U.L.B. rue Revers 2. B-1000 Bruxelles. Belgique T 638 88 00 Ext 2074 - 2049
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LISTE DES PUBLICATIONS DE L'UAI

ANNUAIRE DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

Cette publication réalisée en collaboration avec les Nations Unies est le seul annuaire de références s'étendant au réseau mondial des organisations internationales. Il est le résultat d'enquêtes et de questionnaires mis au point par une équipe de rédacteurs et dont les données ont été confiées à un ordinateur et traitées par bande magnétique.

Depuis la 16^e édition - en langue anglaise - l'ouvrage est divisé en deux grandes sections : d'une part les organisations internationales gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, structurellement indépendantes, ayant un financement, une représentativité et une activité réelle dans et de trois pays au moins (section A) ; d'autre part des organisations régionales ou organiquement dépendantes, inactives ou disparues, en projet ou n'ayant pas donné à temps une documentation suffisante (section B) : on trouve également dans cette deuxième section la mention avec nom et adresse d'organismes d'importance et de nature variables qui utilisent le mot international dans le libellé de leur titre. Au total 10.000 organisations sont mentionnées dans la dernière édition française. Dans la section A chaque notice donne les informations suivantes : nom en anglais, français et autres langues s'il y a lieu, adresses principales et secondaires, nom du secrétaire général, historique, buts, structure, commissions techniques et régionales, personnel et financement, relations consultatives, membres et leur nationalité, principales activités et programmes, lieux et dates des réunions les plus récentes (passées et futures), publications périodiques ou non.

Treize index très détaillés complètent le volume : liste classifiée par catégories, liste alphabétique des noms des organisations en allemand, anglais, danois, espagnol, français, italien, néerlandais : liste alphabétique des sigles et abréviations ; index géographique par continent, pays et ville ; index analytique français ; index analytique anglais ; index des personnalités dirigeantes ; liste chronologique des organisations par date de fondation ; liste par pays des instituts (à orientation internationale) ; liste par pays des fondations à orientation internationale).

L'ouvrage paraît en version française et anglaise (voir détails ci-dessous).

Les mises à jour et les suppléments à l'Annuaire - changements d'adresse, nouvelles organisations internationales, etc. - paraissent régulièrement dans la Revue «Associations Transnationales».

ANNUAIRE DES PROBLEMES MONDIAUX ET DU POTENTIEL HUMAIN

La première édition - expérimentale - de cet ouvrage de 1000 pages est sortie de presse au début de l'année 1976. C'est le résultat d'un ambitieux projet qui consiste à présenter ensemble dans un cadre unique l'information clé sur les changements sociaux dans le monde et faire apparaître les relations réelles ou possibles entre ces sources d'information. L'ouvrage comprend 13 sections :

- les problèmes mondiaux et régionaux (identifiés pour la première fois)
- les concepts du développement humain
- les disciplines intellectuelles
- les secteurs économiques
- les organisations et institutions internationales
- les produits de base
- les professions et occupations
- les concepts interdisciplinaires et intégrateurs
- les sociétés multinationales
- les maladies humaines
- les périodiques internationaux (et publications en séries)
- les traités multilatéraux
- les valeurs humaines.

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR (CALENDRIER ANNUEL DES REUNIONS INTERNATIONALES)

Ce calendrier répertorie les réunions internationales prévues et annoncées non seulement pour l'année en cours, mais également pour les années suivantes jusqu'aux dates les plus éloignées pour lesquelles des prévisions ont été faites. Il comprend deux parties principales une section géographique et une section chronologique. Dans la première partie les informations sont classées par continent, par pays et par ville et à l'intérieur de celle-ci, par ordre chronologique. Chaque notice comprend les détails suivants : date, lieu, nom de l'(ou des) institution(s) organisatrice(s), type de

réunion, thème, nombre de participants attendus, nombre de pays représentés, mention - s'il y a lieu - d'exposition conjointe, référence à la notice descriptive dans l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales, adresse de l'organisateur. Dans la deuxième partie, les mêmes informations sont reprises mais classées selon l'ordre chronologique des dates de réunion. Des index détaillés complètent le volume : un index des organisations internationales rappelle pour chacune de celles-ci, classées selon leur titre anglais, les dates et lieux des réunions qui vont se tenir sous leurs auspices. Un index analytique en anglais est établi à partir des objets généraux et particuliers de chaque réunion. L'édition annuelle du Calendrier est complétée par dix suppléments qui paraissent régulièrement dans la Revue « Associations Transnationales ».

ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES / TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Revue illustrée, 10 numéros par an, essentiellement consacrée au réseau des associations transnationales (internationales non gouvernementales et sans but lucratif). Ces associations regroupent de par le monde des millions d'individus dont elles sont le porte-parole ou le point de rencontre. Ces associations contribuent chaque année aux programmes internationaux pour plus d'un milliard de dollars.

Elles sont le contrepoids, dont (a nécessité est de plus en plus largement reconnue dans tous les secteurs, aux initiatives gouvernementales et inter-gouvernementales.

Etudes et informations dans « Associations Transnationales » sont au service de ces associations d'abord et aussi de tous ceux qui s'intéressent à elles : informations spécifiques sur les activités des associations, leurs congrès, leurs réunions ; articles et études sur les problèmes et intérêts communs aux associations ; statistiques, recensions bibliographiques ; chronique des nouvelles organisations ; changements d'adresse (suppléments à l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales) ; calendrier des réunions internationales (supplément à l'International Congress Calendar).

DOCUMENTS POUR SERVIR À L'ETUDE DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES NON GOUVERNEMENTALES.

1900

- N° 1 L'avenir des organisations internationales non gouvernementales (épuisé)
- N° 2 Commentary on Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations and official basic texts (épuisé)
- N° 3 Un plan d'évaluation des organisations internationales non gouvernementales. Rapport par J. Meynaud (épuisé)
- N° 4 Plan for Evaluating International Non-Governmental Organizations (épuisé)
- N° 5 Les 1978 organisations internationales fondées depuis le Congrès de Vienne (épuisé)
- N° 6 Relations between the Council of Europe and International non-governmental organizations, by Peter H. Rohn (épuisé)
- N° 7 The 1978 international organizations founded since the Congress of Vienna (épuisé)
- N° 8 Les congrès internationaux de 1681 à 1899, liste complète.
- N° 9 Facilitation problems of international associations. The legal, fiscal and administrative facilities of international non-governmental organizations, by R.S. Rodgers, 1962.
- N° 10 Freedom of association. A study of the role of international non-governmental organizations in the development process of emerging countries, by James E. Knott. Jr.
- N° 11 -13 La coopération internationale et nous. Version française, anglaise et néerlandaise, par L. Verniers, 1962.
- N° 14 Les congrès internationaux de 1900 à 1919.
- N° 15 Les relations entre l'Unesco et les organisations non-gouvernementales, par R. Papini.
- N° 16-17 L'Union des Associations Internationales 1910-1970. Passe. Présent et Avenir. Version française, anglaise, allemande, espagnole, italienne, néerlandaise.
- N° 18-19 La nouvelle société ouverte. Un séminaire de réflexion sur le rôle à venir du réseau des associations internationales. Version française, anglaise, allemande, espagnole, italienne, néerlandaise.

- N° 20 Les problèmes du langage dans la société Internationale, 1975. Compte rendu du Colloque organisé par l'UAI à Paris, en mars 1974, en association avec le Comité pour l'analyse des concepts et de la terminologie (COCTA) et l'Association internationale de science politique.
- N° 21 L'avenir des associations transnationales dans les perspectives du nouvel ordre mondial. Un colloque de réflexion générale organisé par l'UAI à Genève en novembre 1976. Version française et anglaise.

SERIE : LA SCIENCE DES CONGRES.

- NO 1 Théorie et pratique de l'organisation des congrès internationaux. Version française.
- NO 2 Manuel de l'organisateur de congrès, par LR. Duchesne. Programmation d'une réunion internationale, tableau mural français-anglais.
- NO 3 Compte rendu du 3e Congrès des organisateurs et techniciens de congrès internationaux, Rome 1962. Les moyens audio-visuels. Les expositions associées. Les relations publiques. Version française et anglaise.
- N° 4 Guide pratique à l'usage des utilisateurs de services d'interprétation de conférence, par l'Association internationale des interprètes de conférence. Version française et anglaise.
- N° 5 Les divers types de réunions internationales, l'aménagement des salles, l'équipement et les services, par G.P. Speeckaert. Version française et anglaise.

- N° 6 Le 4e Congrès International sur l'organisation des congrès. Copenhague, 1986. Compte rendu. Les divers types de réunions internationales et leur aménagement matériel. Les participants et les orateurs. Les investissements financiers consacrés aux congrès et leur rentabilité. Version française et anglaise.
- NO 7 L'organisation des réunions médicales internationales, par le Conseil des Organisations internationales des Sciences médicales Version française et anglaise.
- N°8 Les organisations internationales face à l'aspect budgétaire et économique de leurs congrès. Compte rendu du 5e Congrès International sur l'Organisation des Congrès, Barcelone 1970. Version française et anglaise.
- NO 9 Guide pratique des services linguistiques (traduction, comptes rendus analytiques, édition) à l'exclusion de l'interprétation, par l'Association internationale des traducteurs de conférences. Version française et anglaise.
- NO 10 New techniques in congress organization. International congresses in the Asian-Pacific region. Compte rendu du 6e Congrès international sur l'organisation des congrès, Kyoto 1975. Version anglaise.

- Comment participer aux réunions internationales: 82 conseils- Version française, anglaise, allemande. Petite brochure, format poche, papier bible, pour tous les participants aux congrès internationaux.

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INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

20' ÉDITION 1980

4^e Supplément

4th Supplement

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

1980 May 1 New York (USA)
Amer Israel Numismatic Association. Convention. P : 3000.
Moms Bram. PO Box 25790. Mamarac FL 33320. USA.

1980 May 2-9 Madrid (Spain)
UN FATO / ECE / ILO. Forest Committee. Working techniques and training of forest workers. including seminar on afforestation and reforestation machines and techniques.
(A 0914/B 4176/ A 3183)
J. Stanovnik. Palais des Nations. CH-1211 Geneva 10.

1980 May 4-7 Minneapolis (MN, USA)
Golden jules int congress on essential fatty acids and prostaglandins.
Ruth McIntyre. Continuing Medical Education. 143 Oware Hall. Univ of Minnesota. 421 Delaware Str. S.E. Minneapolis. MN 55455

1980 May 4-8 Perthshire (UK)
Int symposium on the practical management of retinal and vitreous disorders.
MrsA Gearce. Dept of Ophthalmology. Minewells Hospital end Medical School. Dundee DD21UB

1980 May 5-8 Shanghai (PR of China)
1st Int conference on lasers (part I)
Ch P Wang. Dept of Applied Mechanics and Engineering Sciences. Unit of California. San Diego. La Jolla CA 92093. USA.

1980 May 5-9 Berlin (West)
The George Washington University. School of Engineering and Applied Science. Advanced engineering seminar : Solar heating and cooling.
German Contention Service. Joachimstaler St 19. D-1000 Berlin 15 (West)

1980 May 5-9 Berlin (West)
The George Washington University. School of Engineering and Applied Science. Advanced engineering seminar : Data compression techniques and applications
German Convention Service. Joachimstaler St 19. D-1000 Berlin 15 (West).

1980 May 5-9 Berlin (West)
The George Washington University. School of Engineering and Applied Science. Advanced engineering seminar. Modern methods in fault tree analysis
German Convention Service. Joachimstaler St 15. D- 1000 Berlin 15 (West).

1980 May 5-9 Paris (France)
Unesco. Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation 1 st Session. P 80
(A 3383)
Unesco. Pl de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris

1980 May 5-10 Bergen (Norway)
FAO. Codex Commitee on Fish and Fishery Products 14th Session.
(A 0971)
FAO. Va delle Terme di Caracalla. I-00100 Rome. Italy

1980 May 6-16 Dakar (Senegal)
UNESCO. Inter-regional workshop on the training of education administration (A 3383)
UNESCO. PLACE de Fontenoy. F-76700 Paris. France

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

1980 May 5-16 New York (USA)
United Nations. Committee on information.
(A 3375)
Kurt Waidheim. UN New York, NY 10017.

1980 May 6-8 Ajaccio (Corsica. France)
Conference on materials for photothermic conversion of solar energy.
M. Salvi. CENG Grenoble. BP 85. F-38041 Grenoble Cedex.

1980 May 6-8 Philadelphia (PA, USA)
Society for Clinical Trials. 1st Annual scientific session and 7th annual symposium for coordinating clinical trials.
Christian R Klimt. M.D. Sec. SCT. 600 Wyndhurst Ar., Baltimore. Maryland 21210, USA.

1980 May 6-8 Santa Fe (NM, USA)
American Vacuum Society. 16th Annual symposium.
T.N. Taylor. CMB-6. Los Alamos Scientific Lab. U.S. 734. POB 1663 Los Alamos. NM 87545.

1980 May 6-9 Zagreb (Yugoslavia)
Int Civil Airports Association. 1st Conference of the European regional section.
(A 1504)
Building 226. Cedex A 103. F-94396 Orly Aerogare.

1980 may 7-9 Delft (Netherlands)
8th Solid-vacuum interface conference : Application of advanced surface spectroscopic
Mrs Thea van de Laak. Applied Physics Dept. Delft Univ. of Technology. Lorentzweg 1. NL-3626 CJ Delft.

1980 May 7-9 Rome (Italy)
Int symposium on medical and surgical problems of the esophagus.
AISC. Via G.B. Martini 6. I-00198 Rome.

1980 May 7-9 Toulouse (France)
Int symposium on biology of exocrine pancreatic cell.
Prof. A. Ribet Dr. L. Pradayrol C. Susini. INSERMU 151. CHU Rangueil. F-31054 Tou-

1980 May 7-10 Antwerp (Belgium)
Int Association for Pharmaceutical Technology. Congress
Apotheker W. Herremans. Oogststraat 2. B-2600 Berchem.

1980 May 7-10 Bruges (Belgium)
European Federation of Chimney sweepers. Congress
Nat. Beroepsfeder. van Meester-Schoorsteenvegers van België v.z.w. M Murders.
Mechelseest. 62. 6-1800 Vilvoorde

• 1980 May 8-11 Toronto (Canada)
Int federation of Air Traffic Controllers Associations 19th Annual conference
(A 1852)
CATCA Secretariat. Suite 604, 1 Nicholas Street. Ottawa On K1N 787. Canada

1980 May 6-23 Geneva (Switzerland)
UNCTAD, 2nd Session United Nations conference on a convention on int multinational
transport (B3381)
Gamani Correas Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10

1980 May 10 Charleroi (Belgium)
Int Association of Lions Clubs, Convention (A 2936)
Palais des expositions, Av de l'Europe, 8-6000 Charleroi

1980 May 11-14 Salzburg (Austria)
Federation of European Producers of Abrasive Products, Convention P 250
Fachverband der Stein und Keramischer Industrie Österreichs Hoher Markt 3, A-1010
Wien

1980 May 12-14 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
European Planning Federation / Int Affiliation of Planning Societies European conference
EPF, B.S. Kyle o/o Society for Long-Range Planning, 15 Belgrave sq, London SW1, UK

1980 May 12-14 Barcelona (Spain)
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, Working group on the prevention
of ischaemic heart diseases, (A 3548)
WHO, 8 Scherfigsvej, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark

1980 May 12-16 Berlin (West)
The George Washington University, School of Engineering and Applied Science, Advanced
engineering seminar : Mechanical reliability and probabilistic design for reliability
German Convention Service, Joachimstaler Str 19, D-1000 Berlin 15 (West).
1980 May 12-16 Berlin (West)
The George Washington University, School of Engineering and Applied Science, Advanced
engineering seminar : Satellite communications processing and transmission
German Convention Service, Joachimstaler Str. 19, D-1000 Berlin 15 (West).

1980 May 12-16 Berlin (West)
The George Washington University, School of Engineering and Applied Science, Advanced
engineering seminar : Structured programming and software engineering.
German Convention Service, Joachimstaler Str 19, D-1000 Berlin 15 (West).

1980 May 12-16 Berlin (West)
The George Washington University, School of Engineering and Applied Science, Advanced
engineering seminar : Digital telephony.
German Contention Service, Joachimstaler St 19, D-1000 Berlin 15 (West).

1980 May 12-16 Rome (Italy)
FAO, Intergovernmental Group on Bananas, 7th Session, (A 0971)
FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 1-00100 Rome.

1980 May 12-16 Sorrento (Italy)
1st Naples conference in chemical physics: The nature of binding in molecular associa-
tions, atom clusters and surface phases.
G. Barone, Istituto chimico, Via Mezzocannone 4, I-80134 Naples.

1980 May 12-18 Brussels (Belgium)
M Mangen, Sénat Rue de la Loi, B-1000 Brussels.

1980 May 13-15 Warsaw (Poland)
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe Liaison meeting with health eco-
nomists in CMEA countries, (A 3548)
WHO, 8 Scherfigsvej, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark.

1980 May 13-16 Rome (Italy)
FAO, Desert Locust Control Committee, 14th Session, (A 971)
FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1980 May 14-16 London (UK)
World Psychiatric Association, Epidemiology in Psychiatry Section, Section symposium
or what is a case (A 3577)
Prof J K Wing, Institute o f Psychiatry, De Crespigny Part Road, London SE5 8AF.

1980 may 14-29 Montreal (Canada)
M Civil Aviation Organization, Commission on Aircraft Engine Emissions, 2nd meeting, (A 1505)
ICAO, PO Box 400, Succursale Place de l'Aviation int., 1000 Sherbrooke Str, West Mon-
treal, Que, Canada H3A 2H2.

1980 May 15 Kassel (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Heinrich Schutz Society, Colloquium and concert, 50 Years Heinrich Schutz Society,
1930-1980 - Aspekte der Mehrchorigkeit, (B 2100)
Int Heinrich Schutz-Gesellschaft e V, Heinrich Schütz-Allee 35, D-3500 Kassel

1980 May 18-25 Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)
Organisation Gastlostia / Yugoslave Association of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 12th
Meeting EPH-gestosis and ultrasound tree communications P 400-500 C 20 Ex
Asim Kurjak, Petrova 13, 41000 Zagreb (a 4165)

1900 May 18-28 Jerusalem, Tel Aviv (Israel)
Int pediatric neurology symposium P 500
Kenes POB 16271, Tel Aviv.

1980 Int 19-22 Beijing (PR of China)
1st Int conference on lasers (Part II)
Oh P Wang, Dept of Applied Mechanics and Engineering Sciences, Univ. of California,
San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093, USA

1980 May 19-22 Kingston (Canada)
M Association for Great Lakes Research, Conference Great Lakes 60 (B5214)
Dr E D Ongly, Great Lakes 30, Queen's Univ, Kingston, Ontario, Canada K7L 3N6

1980 May 1922 Madison (W. USA)
J L Shohet, Dept of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison
1425 Johnson Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

1980 May 19-23 Geneva (Switzerland)
UN Economic Committee for Europe, Committee on Housing 9th Session working
J. Stanovmk, Paiale des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10

1980 May 19-24 Cagliari (Italy)
Dr G. Di Chiara, Inst. of Pharmacology, Via Pocell 4, I-06100 Cagliari.

1980 May 20 Brussels (Belgium)
Int Union of Local Authorities, Seminar on energy saving by local authorities
(A 2736)
IULA, 45 Wassenaarsweg, 2590 CG The Hague, Netherlands

1980 May 20-22 Brussels (Belgium)
Congress of French speaking economists,
Prof. F. Löwenthal - UCL, Louvain-la-Neuve, Av. des Abeilles 16, B- 1050 Brussels

1980 May 20-22 Espoo (Finland)
The Civic Education Centre of Finland, Kasarmikatu 23 A, 00130 Helsinki 13.

1980 May 20-22 Saint-Remy-les-Chevreaux (France)
Unesco / Laboratoire de Mécanique des Solides / Ecole Polytechnique / Collège Int des
Sciences de la Construction, Seminar on buckling of engineering structures (A 3333)
R L Hermite, ITBTP, 12 rue Brancion, F-75737 Paris Cedex 15, France

1980 May 21-22 Zurich (Switzerland)
Int Chamber of Commerce, Symposium on public affairs, (A 1490)
CCI, 38 Cours Albert 1, F-75008 Paris.

1980 May 21-23 Rome (Italy)
FAO, Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics, 5th Session (A 0971)
FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 1-00100 Rome.

1980 May 21-24 Penscola (Spain)
Int Union of Local Authorities / Spanish Institute for Municipal Studies, Seminar : A cri-
tical look at the stading of regional development today, (A 2736)
IULA, 45 Wassenaarsweg, NL-2596 CG The Hague.

1980 May 22-24 Novi Sad (Yugoslavia)
European conference on sarcoidosis.
Prof. S. Goldman, Institut za Plucne Bolesti i Tuberkolozu-Stremska Kamenica, Yu-
21204 Stremska Kamenica, or:DrD. Geraint James, Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway
Rd, London N7 6LD.

1980 May 23-25 Bologna (Italy)
Int meeting in dental implants and transplants
Italian Implant Study Group, Via S. Gervasio, 1-40121 Bologna.

1980 May 23-30 New York (USA)
United Nations, Intergovernmental committee on science and technology for Develop-
ment, (A 3375)
Kurt Waldheim, UN New York, NY 10017.

1980 May 24-26 Eben-Ezeil (Belgium)
Citoyens du Monde, Journées d'études mondialistes, Droits de l'homme et mondialisme,
Citoyens du monde, 15 rue Victor Duruy, F-75015 Paris, France.

1980 may 25-30 Athens (Greece)
Int conference on tissue grafts in reconstructive surgery
Dr Paul Karatzas, N.R.C. Demokritos, Human Tissue Bank, Aghia, Parashen, Athens.

1980 May 25-31 Santo Domingo (Dominican Rep)
Association of Caribbean University and Research Libraries, 11 th General assembly, (A 4171)
ACURL, Apart Postal S, Estacion de la Universidad, San Juan 00831, Porto Rico.

• 1980 May 26-30 Paris (France)
Int Railway Film Bureau, Annual meeting, (A 2396)
Claude Roche, Service des Relations Extérieures et de la Presse de la SNCF, 98 Rue
Saint-Lazare, F-75436, Paris Cedex 09.

1980 May 26-30 Rome (Italy)
FAO, Committee on Forestry, 5th Session, (A 0971)
MO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 1-00100 Rome.

1980 May 26-30 Sesimbra (Portugal)
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, Seminar on teaching epidemio-
logy ana health statistics to medical students (A 3548)
WHO, B Scherfigsvej, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark

1980 May 26-30 Toronto (Canada)
8th Int congress of cystic fibrosis,
Congress Secretariat, de Conference Management Associates, 191 Collège Str.,
Toronto, Ontario Canada 1 S T IP.

• 1980 May 28-31 Geneva (Switzerland)
I.L.O. 213th Session Governing body and us committees (A 2183)
Roue des Montions 4, CH-1211 Geneve 22.

1980 May 27-29 Bucharest, (Hungary)
Unesco Symposium on in-service and continuing training in higher education personnel,
Unesco, Place de Fontenay, F-75 700 Paris France (A 3383)

1980 May 27-30 Varna (Bulgaria)
The State Committee for Science and Technological Progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria World Intellectual Property Organization. Int symposium on the role of patent information in the transfer of technology. (A 3635)
Inst for Inventions and Rationalizations Organizing Cmt of the Int Symposium. The Role of Protect for in the Transfer Technology. Bd G A Nasser 528. 1156 Sole. Bulgare

1980 May 27-31 Hamburg (Germany. Fed Rep)
Int congress on interdisciplinary aspects on diseases of the female breast
HJ Fritschier . Universitäts-Frauenklinik. Marienstr. 52. D-2000 Hamburg 20.

1980 May 27-31 Tampere (Finland)
World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe 7th Meeting on mental health services in 10 pilot study areas. (A 3548)
WHO. 8 Scherfigsvej. DK-2100 Copenhagen O.Denmark.

1980 May 27- Jun 6 Geneva (Switzerland)
UNCTAD. 9th Session Special committee on preferences. (8 3381)
Gamanu Corez PALAIS des Nations. CM-1211 Genève 10

1980 May 28-30 Rome (Italy)
Int Dairy Federation / FAO. Seminar on dairy education. (A 1784 / A 0971)
FAO. Vie delle Terme di Caracalla. 1-00100 Rome.

1980 May 28-30 Toronto (Canada)
Int Federation for Information Processing. / WG 7.3. Int symposium on computer performance modeling, measurement and evaluation. (A 1828)
Or K. Sevcik. Chairman, Computer Systems Research Group. University of Toronto. 10 Kings College Rd SF 216.Toronto Ont Canada M5S 1A6.

1980 May 28-Jun 1 Arnhem (Netherlands)
22nd kit symposium on diseases of zoo animals and wild animals : Diseases of apes and monkeys.
Prof. Or R Ippen. Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR. Forschungsstelle für Wirbeltierforschung. Abt. für Zoo- und Wildtierkrankungen (Am Tierpark) 125. DDR 1136 Berlin.

1980 May 29-31 Libourne (France)
Int Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy / Int Council on Alcohol and Addictions. Int colloquim on alcoholology and armed forces. (A 16 12 / A 1765)
M. le Commandant de l'ENECORSSA. Quarter Lamarque. F-33504 Libourne.

* 1980 May 29- Jun 1 (Italy)
European Billiards Confederation. 22nd General assembly. (A 0594)
CEB. Rue Saint-Hubert 22. 1150 Brussels, Belgium.

1980 May Benghazi (Libya)
Unesco. Symposium on Africa and the second world war. (A 3383)
Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris. France.

1980 May La Plata (Argentina)
Catholic Latin American Press Union. Congress. (A 0223)
Mas Nelly Ayala, Casilla 1052-Sub-Central. Montevideo. Uruguay

1980 May London (UK)
Int Union of Architects. Reunion du groupe de travail : Amenagement urbain et rural. (A 2689)
JU. 51 Rue Raynouard. F-75016 Paris. France.

1980 May-Jun Paris (France)
Unesco. 1 st Round table at authors on the study of the future development of education (A 3383)
Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris. France.

1980 Jun 1-4 Cincinnati (OH. USA)
American Institute of Architects. Annual meeting.
The AIA. 1735 New York Ave. Washington OC 20006.

1980 Jun 1-5 (Algeria)
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe Seminar on health aspects of treated sewage re-use (A 3548)
WHO. 8 Scherfigsvej). DK-2100 Copenhagen O. Denmark.

1980 Jun 2-3 (Columbia (MO. USA)
Int symposium on intestinal microecology.
Weldon D. Webb. Assistant Dir. Office of Continuing Education and Extension for the Health Protections. H-240 Medical Center, Columbia. MO 652 1 2

1980 Jun 2-4 Cape Cod (MA. USA)
TOPICAL meeting on hologram interferometry and speckle metrology
Optical Society of Aménes. Hologram Interferometry Meeting. 1816 Jefferson Place. N.W. Washington DC 20036

1980 Jun 2-4 Minneapolis (MM. USA)
Specialized conference on surface water improvements
J S Vollman. University of Minnesota. Minneapolis MN 55455.

1980 Jun 2-5 Brugge (Belgium)
World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. Working group on health implications of disposal of high-level radioactive waste (A 3548)
WHO. 8 Scherfigsvej. DK-2100 Copenhagen O. Owner*

1980 Jun 2-9 The Hague (Netherlands)
FAO. Codes Committee on Pesticide Residues. 12th Session (A 0971)
FAO Via delle Tarma di Caracalla. 1-00100 Rome. Italy

1980 Jun. 2-13 Geneva (Switzerland)
World Meteorological Organization. Regional Association II (Aia) 7th Session. (A 3558).
WMO. casa postale n° 5. CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1980 Jun 3 Luxembourg (Luxemburg)
European Community. Meeting of the ministers of the European community (social services)
(A0662)
Rue de la Loi 200. B 1040 Bruxelles.

1980 Jun 3-6 Lund (Sweden)
Int symposium on computers in critical care and pulmonary medicine
B Richardson. Kliniskt Fysiologiska Avdelningen. Lasarettet. S-22185 Lund

1980 Jun 3-6 Paris (France)
Unesco. Symposium on Islam : philosophy and science. P 40 (A 3383)
Unesco. Place de Fontanoy. F-75700 Paris.

1980 Jun 4-7 Bruges (Belgium)
Federation of European Industries of Cutlery. Congress.
Dr D. Ballanz. Industriehaus. D-5650 Solingen. Deutschland

* 1980 Jun 4-25 Geneva (Switzerland)
ILO. 86th Session. General conference. (A 2783).
Route des Montlons 4. CH-1211 Genève 22.

1980 Jun 5-7 Maastricht (Netherlands)
Prof. YM. Grep. R.U.Limburg. Postbus 616. NL-6200 MD Maastricht

1980 Jun 5-6 Helsinki (Finland)
European Association of the Clothing Industry. Conference
Valeva. Ms Maire Kantanen. Fredrikinkatu 41. 00120 Helsinki 12.

1980 Jun 5-8 Espoo (Finland)
Nordic symposium for odontological X-ray methods.
Helsinki Univ.. Prof. Keijo Mattila. Fabianinkatu 24. 00100 Helsinki. 12.

1980 Jun 5-13 London (UK)
Conference of the European consultants at the cardiothoracic institute
Mr. R.A. Perkins. Cardiothoracic Inst. Fulham Rd, London SW3 3HP.

1980 Jun 6 Luxembourg (Luxemburg)
European Coal and Steel Community. Session pleniére du conseil consultatif de la CECA (A 0663)
Rue de la Loi. 200. B-1040 Bruxelles.

1980 Jun 6-11 Berlin (East)
Int Union against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses.30th General assembly and scientific session. (A 2650)
Dr F.J.G. Jefferies. Praed Streed Clinic. St Mary's Hospital. London W2.

1980 Jun 9 Luxembourg (Luxemburg)
European Community. Meeting of the ministers of the European Community (economy and finances). (A 0662)
Rue de la La. 200. B-1040 Bruxelles.

1980 Jun 9-12 Bonn (Germany. Fed Rep)
Unesco. Int congress on the situation of women in technical and vocational education. (A 3363)
P 30
Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris. France

1980 Jun 9-13 Paris (France)
Unesco. World congress on disarmament education. P : 400. (a 3383)
Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1980 Jun 9-13 Strasbourg (France)
Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc. New York. Urethane Division / Fachverband Schaumkunststoffe e.V. Frankfurt/Main Deutschland. Int conference on cellular and non cellular urethanes.
Fachverband Schaumkunststoffe V.. Am Hauptbahnhof 12. D-6000 Frankfurt/Main 1. Germany FR.

1980 Jun 9-13 Paris (France)
Unesco. Meeting of the ml editorial committee tor the preparation of a history of civilisations of Central Asia. (A 3383)
Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1980 Jun 9-14 Oulu (Finland)
Int Association for Shell and Spatial Structures. Symposium 80 (A 1207)
The Finnish Academy of Technical Sciences. Prof. Pasvo A. Tupamaki. Kasarminte 8 90100 Oulu 10.

1980 Jun 9-20 Khartoum (Sudan)
FAO. Seminar on agricultural credit training. (A09719)
r.o. Via delle Terme di Caracalla. 1-00100 Rome.

1980 Jun 10-13 Ghent (Belgium)
Int symposium on quantitative mass spectrometry in life sciences
Prof Dr A De Leenheer. Laboratoria voor Medische Biochemie en voor Klinische Analyse. R U Gent. De Pintelaan 135. B-9000 Gent.

1980 Jun 11 : 1-14 Tampere (Finland)
Joyces Int. Conference (A 2853)
UL F Andersen. Directeur. Po Box 339. SF-33101 Tampere (1)

1980 Jun 11-27 Montreal (Canada)
Int Civil Aviation Organization, Operations Panel, 3rd marnres (A 1605)
IAAO PO Box 400, SUCCURSALE PLACE DE L'AVIATION INT., 1000 SHERBROOKE ST. WEST,
Mon- treal Que Canada H3A2R2

1980 Jun 12-13 Liege (Belgium)
Centre Liegeois de Formation Permanente des Classes Moyennes. Séminaire int :
L'Informatique de gestion et exposition de materiel informatique Ex.

MASSERT 70. 8-4000 Liege.

* 1980 Jun 12-14 Fussen (Germany, Fed Rep)
M Working Group for the Construction of Sports and Leisure Facilities. 4th Int seminar
on artificial ice drinks (A 4245)
IAKS, Kölnner Strasse 68 D-5000 Köln 40. Germany FR.

1980 Jun 12-31 Sofia (Bulgaria)
Unesco. The European Centre for Higher Education. 3rd Conference of ministers of edu-
cation of member states Of the European region. (A 3383)
Unesco. Amedou-Mahiar M Bow. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1980 Jun 13-19 Geneva (Switzerland)
World Intellectual Property Organization. Budapest Union (Microorganisms). Interim
Committee (or Assembly). (A 3635)
WIPO. 32 Chemin des Colombettes, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1980 Jun 15-18 Jyväskylä (Finland)
Nordic symposium of gymnastics and sports.
Jyväskylä Vilpasiston Liintatieteellinen tiedekunta/Varstala, Seminaarinkatu 15.
40100 Jyväskylä 10.

1980 Jun 15-20 Atlanta (USA)
American Water Works Association. Annual conference.
AWWA, 6656 W Quincy Avenue. Denver CO 80235. USA.

1980 Jun 16 Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
European Community. Meeting of triie ministers of the European Community (fishing).
Rue de J Le. 200. B-1040 Bruxelles. (A 0862)

1980 Jun 16-17 Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
European Community. Meeting of the ministers Of the European Community (foreign
affairs). (A 0662)
Rue de la Loi. 200. B-1040 Bruxelles.

1980 Jun 16-18 Cleveland (OH, USA)
1st Int conference on the science and technology of zirconia.
Prof L.W. Hobbs. Dept Of Metallurgy and Materials Science, Case Inst. of Technology.
Case Western Reserve Univ. Cleveland, OH 44 106.

1980 Jun 16-18 Ithaca (NY, USA)
40th Physical electronics conference.
T.N. Rhodin. 217 Clark Hall. Cornell Univ. Ithaca, NY 14853.

1980 Jun 16-18 Paris (France)
Unesco. Round table for journalists on the return of cultural property to its countries of
origin. P. 30 (A 3383)
Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F-75700 Paris.

1980 Jun 16-20 Cambridge (MA, USA)
7th Int conference on Mi-HO electrical power generation.
J F Louis. MIT 31-254. Cambridge. MA 02139.

1980 Jun 16-20 Uppsala (Sweden)
Conference on experimentation at LE P
T.Ekelof. EP Div. CERN. CH-1211 Geneva 23

1980 Jun 16-21 Basel (Switzerland)
hit Society for Hydrothermal Techniques. 16th Int congress for therapeutical baths

tion. Pro Aqua-Pro Vrtaj (B 0771)
Secretariat Pro Artay AG. Postfach, CH-4021 Basel

1980 Jun 16-21 (Netherlands)
in the 80s.P 120 (A 3501)
Philip A Potter. 150 Route de Fernay, PO Box 66, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

* 1980 Jun 16-27 Lome (Togo)
FAO. 11 th Regional conference for Africa (A 0971)
E. Saouma. Via delle Terme di Caracalla. 1-00100 Rome, Italy.

1980 Jun 16-27 New York (USA)
United Nations. Committee on information (A 3375)
Kurt Waldheim. UN New York. NY 10017.

1980 Jun 16-29 Malanga (Indonesia)
FAO. Seminar on the improvement of small-scale cash crop farming (A 0971)
FAO. Via delle Terme di Caracalla. 1-00100 Rome. Italy.

1980 JUN 17 Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
European Community. Meeting of the ministers of the European Community (agricul-
ture). (A 0662)
fuu de la Lo. 200. B-1040 Bruxelles.

1980 Un 18-20 Cape Cod (MA, USA)
Topical meeting on picosecond phenomena

Optical Society of America, 1818 Jefferson Place. N W. Washington. DC 20036

1980 Jun 16-20 Raleigh (NC, USA)
Int topical conference on the physics of MOB insulators
G Lucovsky. Dept of Physics. North Caroline State Univ., Raleigh, NC 27650

1980 Jun 18-21 New York (USA)
Int symposium on plastic and reconstructive surgery of the eye and adnexa
Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, 210 East 64th Street, New York, NY 10021

1980 Jun 19-23 Kuala Lumpur (MALAYSIA)
Asean Chambers of Commerce. Meeting. P : 50.
National Chamber of Commerce. 23rd H., Bangunan. Dato Zainal Jalan Melaka. Kuala

1980 Jun 19-27 Geneva (Switzerland)
UNCTAD. 1 st Special session. Committee on economic co operation among developing
Gamiani Corea. Palais des Nations. CH-1211 Genève 10.

1980 Jun 20-22 Ghent (Belgium)
Parent Association of Autistic Children. European congress. Autism Europe 1980
INPHARMAC, M.A.A. Lagaeasse Steenweg 192e. B-9731 Eke

1980 Jun 22-26 Denver (CO, USA)
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers Inc Annual
meeting
ASHRAE Inc., 345 E 47th St. New York NY 10017. USA

1980 Jun 23-26 Aboard ship (Aegean Sea. Greece)
Conference. Resonant behaviour of heavy ion systems. P. 70
Tandem Accelerator Lab., NFIC Demokritos. Agia Paraskevi-Athakis. Greece.

1980 Jun 23-27 Birmingham (UK)
European Federation of Chemical Engineering. - Eurochem 80 • conference and exhi-
bition. (A 0725)
Ms Rosemary Wilson. Monks Hill. Tilford, Farnham. Surrey GU10 2AJ.

1980 Jun 23-27 Cocoyoc (Mexico)
9th Int colloquium on group theoretical methods in physics. P : Inv.
C. Avillet. Institute de Fisica. Apdo. Postal 20-364. Mexico 20. D.F.

1980 Jun 23-27 Geneva (Switzerland)
World Intellectual Property Organization, Permanent committee on patent information.
WIPO. 34 Chemin des Colombettes. CH-1211 Genève 20.

1980 Jun 23-27 London (UK)
FAO. Codex Committee on Fats and Oils. 11th Session. (A 0971)
FAO. Via delle Terme di Caracalla. 1-00100 Rome.

1980 Jun 23-27 Rome (Italy)
FAO. European Commission on Agriculture. 22nd Session, (A 0971)
FAO. Via delle Terme di Caracalla. 1-00100 Rome.

1980 Jun 23-28 Bari (Italy)
Int conference on the organization and expression of the mitochondrial genome.
Conference Secretariat Inst. di Chimica Biologica Fac. de Scienze. Via Amedola 165 (A.
1-70126 Bari.

1980 Jun 23-28 Bangalore (India)
education m science and technology.
J. Bandyopadhyay, Indian Inst of Management. Bangalore 560027 India

1980 Jun 23-28 Brassanona (Italy)
Symposium on nucleon-antinucleon interactions. P : Inv.
Symposium. Istituto di Fisica, Via Marzola 8 1-35100 Padua.

1980 Jun 24 Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
European Community. Meeting of the ministers Of the European Community (energy).
Rue de la Loi. 200. B-1040 Bruxelles. (A 0662)

1980 Jun 24-26 Trondheim (Norway)
2nd Int symposium on ground freezing.
Director of Studies. The Norwegian Inst of Technology. N-7034 Trondheim-NTH.

1980 Jun 24 Paris (France)
Alliance Israelite Universelle. Annual information meeting 120th Anniversary celebra-
tion P. 400 (A 3405)
AIU. 45 rue fa Bruyère. F-75009 Paris.

1980 Jun 25-28 Guatemala (Guatemala)
Jaycees Int. Conference. (A 2853)
Jose Guillermo Garcia. Directeur. Camera Junior de Guatemala. Apart 2479. Guatemala.

1980 Jun 26-30 Quebec (Canada)
American Association of Teachers of French. 53rd Annual congress.
Mme Anne Stock. AA TF. Dept of Romance Languages. Harvard University. Cambridge
MA 02138. USA

1980 Jun 27-30 Colorado Springs. (USA)
World University. Annual conference (B4581)
WU, 711 E. Blackledge Drive. Tucson, AZ 85719.

1980 Jun 27-Jul 2 Innsbruck (Austria)
Int Institute of Audiovisual Communications and Cultural Development Int Society for
Music Education. Seminar Inventory of the musical life, documents and bibliography at
do Monique Hecher. Maison de l'Unesco 7 Place de Fontenoy. F- 75700 Paris

1980 Jun 26- Jul 1
(Netherlands)
Int Sports and Recreation Association Congress
Holland Organizing Centre. Lange Voorhout 16. NL-2514 EE s Gravenhage

1980 Jun 29-Jul 5
Sogesta (Italy)
Prof A. Baccarini-Melandrin. Institute e Orto Botanica Univ. di Bologna 1-40100 Bologna

1980 Jun 30 - Jul 2
(Finland)
Nordic congress on nutrition
Helsinki

Helsinki Congress Bureau, Mannerheimintie 46, 00260 Helsinki 26.

1980 Jun 30-Jul 2
Beerse (Belgium)
Int symposium in biochemistry of parasites and host-parasite relationships.
Hugo van der Bossche, Janssen Pharmaceutica, Research Laboratories B-2340 Beerse.

1980 Jun 30-Jul 3
Geneva (Switzerland)
Special Committee of Int. NGOs on Human Rights. Sub-committee on Racism, Int. conference Sanctions against South Africa. (B 6390)
Sec.: 1 Rue de Varembe. Case Postale 28. CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1980 Jun 30 - Jul 3
Rome (Italy)
Conference The recasting of science between the two world wars (Part II).
Ms E. G. Silvestro. Conf. Sec. Istituto di Fisica Roma di Roma. P.L.E. Aldo Moro 3. I-000185 Rome.

1980 Jun 30 - Jul 4
Dakar (Senegal)
Unesco. Regional symposium on the realisation of the right to education.
Unesco, Place de Fontenay. F-75700 Paris. France.

1980 Jun, 30-Jul 4
Trieste (Italy)
Int Centre for Theoretical Physics. 7th Trieste conference on particle physics.
IB 2724

OF. POB 386. I-34100 Trieste

1980 Jun
Bergen (Norway)
World Meteorological Organization. Meeting on observing systems experiments.
(A 35569)

WMO, Case postale n° 5. CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1980 Jun
Bogota (Colombia) or Quito (Ecuador)
Unesco. Seminar on women's feature services in Latin America and the Caribbean. P 30
(A 3383)
Unesco, Place de Fontenay. F-75700 Paris. France.

1980 Jun
Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
2nd Asean US business conference. P : 500.
Daud Ahmad. National Chamber of Commerce. 23rd fl. Bangunan Dato Zainal, Jalan Melaka. Kuala Lumpur.

1980 Jun
London (UK)
Int Chamber of Commerce. Symposium on state of world economy.
CO. 38 Cours Albert I. F-75008 Paris.

1980 Jun
Montreal (Canada)
Unesco. Int training seminar on the use of television to popularize science. (A 3303)
Unesco, Place de Fontenay. F-75700 Paris. France.

1980 Jun
(Yugoslavia)
Unesco. Symposium on the study of new human rights : the rights of solidarity. P 50.
(A 3383)
Unesco, Place de Fontenay. F-75700 Paris.

1980 Jul 2-4
Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
Int symposium : The role of the GP in health education. P 200
Office National du Tourisme. B.P 1001. Luxembourg.

1980 Jul 2-5
Beekbergen (Netherlands)
Int Medical Society of Paraplegia. Congress
Holland Organizing Centre. Lange Voorhout 16. NL-25 E E's-Gravenhage

1980 Jul 3-5
Prague (Czechoslovak's)
Int symposium on hibernation and other adaptations.
Dr L. Jansky. Secretariat. Int symposium on survival in cold. Czechoslovak Medical Soc. trida Vitezneho unora 31. 1200 Prague 2

1980 Jul 3-7
Paris (France)
Int Castles Institute. congress. P : 250 C : 13.
IBI. Château de Rosendaël. 6891 DA Rotendaal. Netherlands

• 1980 Jul 5-11
Madrid (Spain)
Int Fédération of Fertility Societies/ The Spanish Fertility Society. 10th World congress on fertility and sterility
(A 2052)
Medical Congress Coordinators. 375 Park Ave. New York. NY 10022.

1980 Jul 5-12
Lancaster (UK)
World Organization of the Scout Movement. 10th European conference
World Scout Bureau, CP 78. CH-1211 Geneva 4. Switzerland

1980 Jul 7-11
Asuncion (Paraguay)
World Meteorological Organization. RA III working group on meteorological telecommunications Session. (A 3556)
WMO. Case postale n° 5. CH 1211 Geneva

1980 Jul 9-11
Cambridge (1)
Institute of Measurement and Control and the Medical Research Society. Meeting mathematical modelling of metabolic and endocrine systems P 80
M Yates, IMC. 20 Peel Street, London W8

1980 Jul 12-21
Guatemala (Guatemala)
World's Christian Endeavor Union. Area I conference nod four
(A382)
ISCE, 1221 fall Broad Str. PO Box 1110. Columbus. OH 43216

1980 Jul 14 - 16
Rottach-Egern (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int workshop on stellarators.
G Grieger. MPI für Plasmaphysik, D-8040 Garching.

1980 Jul 14 - 16
Snowman (CO, USA)
13th Fluid and plasma dynamics conference.
Meetings Dept. American Inst of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1290 Ave. of the Americas. New York. NY 10019

1980 Jul 14 - 16
Snowmass (CO, USA)
15th Thermophysics conference.
Meetings Dept. American Inst. of Aeronautics and Astronautics. 1290 Ave. of the Americas. New York. NY 10019.

1980 Jul 14 - 16
Toronto (Canada)
4th Int conference on baryon resonances.
N. Isgur. Dept of Physics. Univ. of Toronto. Toronto. M5S 1A7.

1980 Jul 14-17
Papua (Papua New Guinea)
Unesco. Seminar on marine and coastal processes in the Pacific. P : 30.
(A 3383)
Unesco. Place de Fontenay. F-75700 Paris. France.

1980 Jul 14-18
Townsville (Australia)
The Australian Water Resources Council. Conference on groundwater recharge.
Dr R E Volkes. Dept of Civil and Systems Engineering. Post Office. James Cook University. Old-ten. Australia.

1980 Jul 15
Paris (France)
Unesco. Int symposium on the occasion of the 26th geological congress in Paris. P : 120
(A 3383)
Unesco. Place de Fontenay. F- 75 700 Paris.

1980 Jul 15-18
Ithaca (NY, USA)
Conference on nuclear and space radiation effects.
H.L. Fiescher. Raytheon Company. 528 Boston Post Road. Mail Stop 1KS Sudbury. MA 01776.

1980 Jul 16-21
Darmstadt (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Union of Architects. Reunion du groupe de travail : Construction et industrialisation
(A 2689)
y/A. 5(rue Raynouard. F-75016 Paris. France

• 1980 Jul 20-27
Moshi (Tanzania)
Int Schools Association. Annual conference : Education for self-reliance - an int pers-mental studies. P 100 Ex.
(A 2430)
ISA. Palais Wilson 35. CH-1211 Geneva 14. Switzerland.

1980 Jul 20-27
Portland (OR, USA)
Int Association of Laryngedomees. 20th IAL voice rehabilitation institute.
(A 1299)
Robert L. Casteel. Ph.D. Dept of Speech Communication. Portland State Univ. 724 Southwest Harrison. Portland. OR 97207.

1980 Jul 21-25
Trieste (Italy)
Trieste semiconductor symposium : Amorphous silicon physics and applications P 100.
(A 3383)
A. Fova. Istituto di Fisica • G. Marconi' - Piazzale delle Science 5. I-00185 Rome.

1980 Jul 21-25
(Chile)
Unesco. 2nd Latin American seminar on Spontaneous settlements.
(A 3383)
Unesco. Place de Fontenay. F-75700 Paris. France.

1980 Jul 21-Aug 1
Blair Atholl (UK)
World Organisation of the Scout Movement. 17th Int patrol jamborette
(A 0194)
World Scout Bureau. CP 78. CH-1211 Geneva 4. Switzerland.

1980 Jul 22-23
London (UK)
Online. Cleveland PO. Uxbridge. UBS 2DD.

1980 Jul 22-31
Yaounde (Cameroon)
Unesco. Intergovernmental conference on communication policies in Africa P 240
(A 3383)
Unesco. Place de Fontenay. F-75700 Paris. France.

1980 Jul 26-Aug 16
Kibblesstone (UK)
World Organisation of the Scout Movement 2nd Int friendship camp
(A 0194)
World Seoul Bureau. CP 78 CH- 1211 Geneva 4 Switzerland

• 1980 Jul 28-Aug 1
Wageningen (Netherlands)
Int Society for Animal Blood Group Research 17th Congress
Dr H Van Haeften, PO Box 25. NL-6700 SS Wageningen

1980 Jul 28-Aug 2
Urbana (IL USA)
World Meteorological Organization. Symposium on middle atmosphere dynamics and transport
(A 3856)
WMO, Case postale N° 5. CH-1211 Geneva 20 Switzerland

1950 Jul Bangkok (Thailand)
FAO, Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia, the Far East and the South-West Pacific. 5th Session. (A 0971)
FAO. Via dette Terme di Caracalla. I-00100 Rome.
1930 Jul (3 weeks) Geneva (Switzerland)
United Nations. 12th Session, tnt civil service commission. (A 3375)
Vittorio Winspeare *Guiccardi. Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Genève 10.*
1960 Aug 2-7 Victoria (Canada)
Society for Cryobiology. 17th Annual meeting.
Dr M J Ashwood-Smith. Dept of Biology, Univ of Victoria, PO Box 1700. Victoria. BC. Canada.
19SO Aug 3-15 Liege (Belgium)
North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Advanced Study institute on modern structural optimisation. P : 66. (A 3005)
Dr Alan Morns. Royal Aircraft Establishment. Fanborough. Harts GU14 GTD. UK.
1980 Aug 4-8 Helsinki (Finland)
European Association of Special Education. 3rd Int conference : Communication and handicap. (B 0899)
EASE 60. Ruskeasuon kuolu. Tenholantie 11. SF-00280 Helsinki 28.
1980 Aug 8-10 Abidjan (Ivory Coast)
World Organisation of the Scout Movement. 4th Africa conference. (A 0194)
World Scout Bureau, CP 78. CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland.
1980 Aug 10-15 San Luis Obispo (CA, USA)
Int Agricultural Students Association of the Americas. Conference : Labour- how does it affect int agriculture. (B 0546)
Nancy Aldrich, 1295 ond. Apt B. San Luis Obispo, CA 93401.
1980 Aug 11-15 New York (USA)
United Nations.UN conference on new and renewable sources of energy ; expert group on rural energy. (A 3375)
Kurt Waldheim. UN New York. NY 10017.
1980 Aug 11-Sep 5 Geneva (Switzerland)
United Nations. 2nd Review conference of the parties to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. (A 3375)
Vittorio Winspeare Guiccardi, Palais des Nations. CH-1211 Genève 10.
1980 Aug 16-24 (Trinidad)
World Organisation of the Scout Movement. 7th Caribbean jamboree. (A 0194)
World Scout Bureau. CP 78. CH-1211 Geneva 4. Switzerland.
1980 Aug 18-29 Montreal (Canada)
Int Civil Aviation Organization. Review of the general concept of separation panel, 4th meeting. (A 1505)
ICAO. PO Box 400. Succursale Place de l'Aviation int, 1000 Sherbrooke St. West. Montreal. Que. Canada H3A 2R2.
1980 Aug 23-20 Lilongwe (Malawi)
Int Council for Bird Preservation. 5th Pan-African ornithological congress : Current state of knowledge of African birds. (A 1722)
Len Gilliard. PO Box 64394, Greenside. Johannesburg 2034. S Africa.
1980 Aug 24-31 Montreal and Quebec (Canada)
Int Bureau of Social Tourism. Congress : Social tourism, new needs, modern response.

(A1434)
BITS. Bd de l'Impératrice, 5. B-1000 Bruxelles.
1980 Aug 25-26 Sherbrooke (Canada)
Association Int des Universités du Troisième Age. 7th Congress : Education permanente et troisième 8ge. (B 7103)
L'EIAS. Rue du Débarcadère. 179. B-6001 Marcinelle.
1980 Aug 25-30 Ghent (Belgium)
8th Int congress on Iranian art and archeology.
Prof. L Vanden Berghe, RUG. Blandtjnberg 2, B-9000 Gent
1980 Aug 25-Sep 2 (Libya)
World Organisation of the Scout Movement. 14th Arab jamboree and 14th Arab conference. (A 0194)
World Scout Bureau. CP 78, CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland.
1980 Aug 25-Sep 5 New York (USA)
United Nations. General assembly ; special session on economic development.

(A3375)
Kun Waldheim. UN New York. NY 10017.
1980 Aug 26-28 Serdang (Malaysia)
Int symposium on food technology in developing countries. P : 200.
Faculty of Food Science and Technology, Univ. of Pertanian. Serdang. Selangor.
1980 Aug 26-Sep 5 Venice (Italy)
Int School on Disarmament and Research on Conflicts. 8th Course : Disarmament and arms control - present situation and future prospects, regional instabilities in the Eastern Mediterranean-Balkans area.
Prof. Carlo Schaeti, Isituto di Fisica. Univ degli studi di Roma, Piazzale Aldo Moro 2,- 00185 Rome. Italy.
• 1980 Aug 27-Sep 5 (Latin America)
FAO. 18th Regional conference for Latin America. (A 0971)
E. Sanuma Via delle Terme di Caracalla. 1-00100 Rome.



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1980 Aug 31-Sep 6
Lagos (Nigeria)
Unesco / UN Environment Programme / Government of Nigeria. 6th Int conference:
World wide effects of applied microbiology.
(A 3383 / B 4161)
Prof O. Ogunbi. Chairman, GIAM VI Organizing Comm. Depf of *Microbiology and Para-*
sitology, Lagos Univ. Teaching Hospital. *PM Bag 12003. Lagos.*
1980 Sep 1-5
Norrköping (Sweden)
World Meteorological Organization. Technical conference on the evolution and stan-
dardization of observational techniques in light of automation. (A 3556)
WMO. Case postale N° 5. CH-1211 Geneva 20. Switzerland.
• 1980 Sep 1-7
Male (Maldives)
World Health Organization. Regional Committee for Sooth-East Asia. 33rd Session.
(A 3548)
WHO, World Health House. Indraprastha Estate. Ring Rd, New Delhi 1, India.
9 1980 Sep 1-12
Geneva (Switzerland)
UNCTAD, 9th Session. Committee on shipping, (B 3381)
Gamam Corea. *Palais des Nations. CH-1211 Genève 10.*
1980 Sep 3
Tokyo (Japan)
Symposium of natural disasters as environment (as part of the congress of the int geo-
graphical union).
Takamasa Nakano. Dept of Geography, Tokyo Metropolitan Univ. Setagaya-ku. Tokyo,
Japan.
1980 Sep 3-5
Geneva (Switzerland)
European Association for Computer Graphics. Annual conference.
EUROGRAPHICS, c/o C. Pellegrini. Univ. de Genève, Centre Univ. d'Informatique. 24
Rue General Dufour. CH-1211 Geneva 4.
1980 Sep 3-5
Liege (Belgium)
European Mathematical Psychology Group. Meeting. P : 40,
Inst de psychologie de l'Université de Liege, Sart Tilman. 8-4000 Liège.
1980 Sep 4-8
Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)
Int Federation for Information Processing, TC 7 and WG 7.1. Working conference on
global modelling.
(A 1828)
Prof. R.F. Drenick. polytechnic Inst. of NY. Dept of EE, Route 110. Farmingdale, NY
11735. USA.
• 1980 Sep 7-14
Ottawa (Canada)
Int Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians. 11th General meeting.
Pierce Mutter. 54 Av. de Saxe. F-75075 Pans, France.
(A 4331)
1980 Sep 8-12
(France)
European Training and Promotion Centre for Farming and Rural Life. Seminar : Regio-
nal politics.
CEPFAR, 25 rue de la Science, Bte 10. 8-7040 Brussels, Belgium.
1980 Sep 8-12
United Nations. Int research and training institute for the advancement of women, board
of trustees. (A 3375)
Vittorio Winspeare Guicciardi, Palais des Nations. CH-1211 Genève 10.
• 1980 Sep 9-15
Manila (Philippines)
World Health Organization, Regional Committee for the Western Pacific. 31 st Session.
(A 3548)
WHO. PO Box 2932. 12115 Manila. Philippines.
1980 Sep 12
(A 0663)
European Coal and Steel Community. Session plénière du comité consultatif de la
CECA. (A 0663)
Rue de la Loi, 200, B-1040 Bruxelles.
1980 Sep 13-14
Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
Congrès int des échecs de Luxembourg.
Office National du Tourisme, B.P. 1001. Luxembourg.
1980 Sep 15-17
Nottingham (UK)
European Federation of Chemical Engineering. Symposium : Achieving success in int
projects. (A 0725)
Chemical Engineering Dept, Nottingham Univ., University Pk. Nottingham NG7 2RD.
1980 Sep 15-19
Bangkok (Thailand)
Unesco. Asian symposium on medicinal plants and spices. 4th session. P : 200.
(A3383)

Unesco. Place de Fontenoy. F- 75 700 Paris. France.
1980 Sep 15-19
Berlin (West)
The George Washington University. School of Engineering and Applied Science. Advan-
ced engineering seminar : Fiber and integrated optics
German Convention Service. Joachimstaler St 19, 0-1000 Berlin 15 (West).
1980 Sep 13-20
Budapest (Hungary)
Int Federation for Information Processing, TC 7 and WG 7.1. 3rd Working conference
on stochastic differential systems. (A 1828)
Prof. M. Arato, Research Inst. for Applied Computer Sciences (SzamKI), PO Box 227
Budapest 1536.
1980 Sep 15-20
Lisbon (Portugal)
Unesco, Int seminar on oceans, mankind and ethics. P : 100. (A 3383)
Unesco. Place de Fontenoy, F- 75 700 Paris, France.
1980 Sep 15-20
Int Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism. 30th Congress : Limits to tourism deve-

lopment, physical, economic and social aspects.
(A
IASE. Neuengasse 15, CP 2597. CH-3001 Bern.

1339)

1980 Sep 15-Oct 10 Geneva (Switzerland)
United Nations. 2nd Session. United Nations conference on prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons which may be doomed to bo excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate effects. (A 3375)
Vittorio Winspearo Guiccardi, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Genève 10.
1980 Sep 16-17 London (UK)
BHRA Fluid Engineering. One-day symposium on jet cleaning technology.
BHRA Fluid Engineering. Crantield. Bedford, UK.
1980 Sep 16-19 Lausanne (Switzerland)
European Association for Signal Processing. European signal processing conference. Mme C Stahlé, **EUSIPCO-80, Dept électricité. Ecole polytechnique fédérale** de Lausanne, 16 chemin de Bellerive, **CH-1007 Lausanne.**
1980 Sep 16-19 Liege (Belgium)
Congress on **molecular** genetics and biology of unicellular **algae**. P : 100.
Prof. Matagne. Lab de génétique moléculaire de l'Université de Liège. Dept de Botanique. Sart Tilman, B-4000 Liège.
1980 Sep 17-18 Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
Association of Furniture Industry in Asia. 6th Conference. P : 150.
Furniture Manufacturers and Traders Federation of Malaysia, 542-C. 3 Miles. Jalan Cheras. Kuala Lumpur.
1980 Sep 17-19 Gwatt (Switzerland)
Int Cerebral Palsy Society. Conference : The handicapped school leaver. (A 3485)
ICPS. 5a Netherhall Gardens. London NW3 5RN, UK.
1980 Sep 17-21 Noordwijkerhout (Netherlands)
2nd Int symposium on immunological monitoring.
Holland Organizing Centre. Lange Voorhout 16, NL-2514 EE 's-Gravenhagen.
• 1980 Sep 17-24 Brazzaville (Congo)
World Health Organization, Regional Committee for Africa. 30th Session. (A 3548)
WHO. Dr Comlan A Quenum. PO Box 6, Brazzaville.
1980 Sep 19-21 San Francisco (CA, USA)
Societ for the Study of Alternative Lifestyles. 7th Annual meeting.
H.C. Horowitz, *Currycomb Court. Columbia. MD 21044.*
11980 Sep 21-23 Blacksburg (VA, USA)
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. 2nd Conference on environmental degradation of engineering materials : The variables that influence the effects of aggressive environments on the properties of engineering materials.
Prof. M.R. Louthan, The College of Engineering. Virginia Polytechnic Inst. Blacksburg. VA 24061.
274 ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES, 5/1980

• 1980 Sep 21-24 Tunis (Tunisia)
Int Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations. Autumn meetings and forum on rail transport. (A 1916)
FIATA. 29 Brauerstrasse, PO Box 177. CH-8026 Zurich. Switzerland.
• 1980 Sep 22-25 Los Angeles (CA, USA)
Int Civil Airports Association. 29th Annual congress : Commercial activities at airports and aircraft of the future. (A 1504)
ICAA. Building 226, Cedex A103-94396 Orly Aéroport. France.
1980 Sep 22-26 Geneva (Switzerland)
United Nations. United Nations conference on new and renewable sources of energy ; technical panel on ocean energy. (A 3375)
Vittorio Winspeare Guiccardi, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Genève 10.
1980 Sep 22-26 Rome (Italy)
FAO, Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres. 16th Session. (A 0971)
FAO. Via délie Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.
• 1980 Sep 22-27 Athens (Greece)
FAO. 12th Regional conference tor Europe.
E. Saouma. Via délie Terme di Caracalla. I-00100 Rome.
1980 Sep 23 Helsinki (Finland)
Nordic conference on newspaper distribution.
Sanomalehtien Liitto, Ms. Leminen-Nurmikko. Kalevankatu 4. 00100 Helsinki 10.
1980 Sep 23-24 York (UK)
Institution of Public Health Engineers. Symposium : Rénovation des réseaux d'égouts. *Institution of public health engineers, 13 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7EN, UK.*
1980 Sep 24-25 Hamburg (Germany, Fed Rep)
Industrial Association for Marine Technologie / German Committee for Marine Research and Marine Technology. Int « Intermaritec '80 « congress : Marine polar technology ; is the South Pole a new source of oil ? P : 700. (In conjunction with the ex. : Ship, machinery, marine technology int).
Hamburg Messe und Kongress GmbH, Postfach 302 360. D-2000 Hamburg 36.
1980 Sep 24-26 Basel (Switzerland)
Symposium : Agricultural utilisation of sewage sludge.
AM Bruce, Water Research Centre. Stevenage Lab. Elder Way, Stevenage, Herts SG1 1TH, UK.
1980 Sep 24-26 Kozubnik (Poland)
10th Conference on applied crystallography.
Dr Halina Habla. tnst Fizyki i Chemii Metali. Uniw. Slaski, ul Bankowa 12, 40-007 Kato-wee. Poland.

1980 Sep 24-26
Geneva (WI, USA)
Int conference on ternary superconductors.
Or *G K Shency. 223-4233, Argonne National Lab. 9700 S Case Avenue, Argonne IL 60439. USA.*
1980 Sep 24-26 (Luxembourg)
Int conference : Le pari de l'acier dans la construction. P : 650.
Office National du Tourisme. B.P.1001, Luxembourg.
1980 Sep 24-27
World Small Animal Veterinary Association. 7th World congress.
OTAC. S.A., Organization y Servicio de Congresos, Sepulveda. 45-47. Barcelona 15.
1980 Sep 26-28
(Luxembourg)
Fédération de Tourisme Pédestre, 10e Congrès annual, suivi du rassemblement int de ses randonneurs.
Office National du Tourisme. B.P. 1001. Luxembourg.
1980 Sep 29-Oct 1
The George Washington University, School of Engineering and Applied Science. Advanced engineering seminar : Intensive and coronary care units.
German Convention Service. Joachimstaler St 19. D-1000 Berlin 15 (West).
1980 Sep 29-Oct 2
The George Washington University, School of Engineering and Applied Science. Advanced engineering seminar: Computer cryptography.
German Convention Service, Joachimstaler St 19, D-1000 Berlin 15 (West).
1980 Sep 29-Oct 2
(Switzerland)
World Meteorological Organization. Intergovernmental planning meeting on the world climate programme.
WMO. Case postale N° 5, CH-1211 Geneva 20.
1980 Sep 29-Oct 2
(Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Union of Local Authorities. Conference on the problems of the largest cities.
(A 2736)
IULA. 45 Wassenaarseweg, 2596 CG The Hague. Netherlands.
1980 Sep 29-Oct 3
Godesberg (Germany, Fed Rep)
FAO, Codex Committee on Foods for Special Dietary Uses. 12th Session. (A 0971)
FAO. Via délie Terme di Caracalla. I-00100 Rome. Italy.
1980 Sep 29-oct 3
(Argentina)
Int Chamber of Commerce. Symposium on marine transport.
CCI. 38 Cours Albert 1. F-75008 Paris.
1980 Sep 29-Oct 3
(Germany, Fed Rep)
Seminar : The application of modern surface analysis techniques to metallurgy.
DGM e.V., Adenauerallee 21. D-6370 Oberursel.
1980 Sep 29-Oct 3
(Switzerland)
United Nations. United Nations conference on new and renewable sources of energy ; technical panel on wind energy. (A 3375)
Vittorio Winspeare Guiccardi. Palais des Nations. CH-1211 Genève 10.
1980 Sep 29-Oct 3
FAO, Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters. 40th Session. (A 0971)
FAO. Via délie Terme di Caracalla. 1-00100 Rome.
1980 Sep 29-Oct 3
European Training and Promotion Centre for Farming and Rural Life. Seminar on national and community politics in favour of young farmers. (B 3536)
CEPFAR. Rue de la Science. 25. Bte 10. B-1040 Bruxelles.
1980 Sep 29-Oct 17
(Switzerland)
World Meteorological Organization. 5th Int pyrhhelometer comparisons. (A 3556)
WMO. Case postale AT 5. CH-1211 Geneva 20.
1980 Sep 30-Oct 2
Int fire protection and control exhibition and conference.
Brintex Exhibitions Ltd.. 178/202 Great Portland St.. London W1N 6NH.
1980 Sep 30-Oct 3
(Switzerland)
« Interprotecta ». Int conference and exhibition for the protection of the person.
Interconvention c/o Swissair. CP. CH-8058 Zurich.
1980 Sep 30-Oct 3
Int Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation, Working Commission W62 - Water Supply and Drainage for Buildings. Seminar and meeting : Water supply and drainage services in developing countries. (A 1723)
CSIR. PO Box 395. Pretoria. S Africa 0001.
1980 Sep (Bangladesh)
FAO, Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region. 12th Session. (A 0971)
FAO, Via dette Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome. Italy.
1980 Sep
Int Union of Architects. Seminar : Sports, pastimes and tourism : The influence of the Olympic Games on sports complexes, in relation to the solution of social, economic and architectural problems. (A 2689)
UIA. 51 Rue Raynouard. F-75016 Paris, France.
1980 Sep
Unesco, World Heritage Committee. 4th Session. P : 50. (A 3383)
Unesco. Place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris. France.

Lake

Luxembourg

Barcelona (Spain)
(A 3580)

Luxembourg

Berlin (West)

Berlin (West)

Geneva

(A 3556)

Munich

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Bonn

Bad Rep

(A 0971)

Buenos Aires

(A 1490)

Dusseldorf

Geneva

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(A 0971)

(Denmark)

(B 3536)

Davos

(A 3556)

Harrogate (UK)

Geneva

Pretoria (S Africa)

Dacca

(Moscou (URSS)

(A 2689)

(France)

(A 3383)

1980

Oct

1-3

Cambridge (UK)
BHRA Fluid Engineering. Int conference on hydrocyclones.
BHRA Fluid Engineering. Cranfield. Bedford, UK.
1980 Oct 2-3
(Italy)
symposium on calcium-antagonism in cardiovascular therapy.
AISC. Via G.B. Martini 6. 1-00198 Rome.
1980 Oct 6-7
Aires
Int Chamber of Commerce. Seminar on air transport.
CCI. 38 Cours Albert 1. F-75008 Paris.
1980 Oct 6-11
(China)
World Meteorological Organization. Symposium on typhoons. (A 3556)
WMO. Case postale N° 5. CH-1211 Geneva 20. Switzerland.
1980 Oct 7-8
London (UK)
Int conference : Coastal discharges engineering aspects and experience.
Conference Office, Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George St.. London SW1P 3AA.
1980 Oct 7-10
Genoa (Italy)
Int Institute of Communications. 28th Int meeting on transportation and communications : Communications and transportation : problems and prospects for the 80's. (82143)
IIC, Via Pertinace, Villa Piaggio, 1-16125 Geneva.
• 1980 Oct 7-10
(Austria)
Innsbruck
Int Working Group for the Construction of Sports and Leisure Facilities. 7th Int skipe convention. Ex. : « INTERALPIN 80 ». (A 4245)
Kongresshaus Innsbruck, Rennweg 3, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria.
1980 Oct 7-10
Rome (Italy)
FAO. Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres. 16th Session. (A 0971)
FAO. Via délie Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.
• 1980 Oct 7-11
(Morocco)
Fez
World Health Organization, Regional Committee for Europe. 30th Session. (A 3548)
WHO. 8 Schertigsvej. DK-2100 Copenhagen. Denmark.
1980 Oct 11
Liege
(Belgium)
Journée int de géographie rurale. P: 75.
Séminaire de géographie de l'Université de Liège, Place du XX Août 7,8-4000 Liège.
1980 Oct 11-12
Tokyo
(Japan)
Int conference on dermatology and cosmetic science. P : 800.
Simul Int. Inc. Kowa Bldg No 9. 1-3-10. Akasaka, Minato-ku. Tokyo 107.
1980 Oct 12-19
(Chile)
World Organisation of the Scout Movement 12th Inter-american conference. (A 0194)
World Scout Bureau, CP 78. CH-1211 Geneva 4. Switzerland.
1980 Oct 13-16
Minneapolis
(MN, USA)
16th American water resources conference and annual meeting.
AWRA, St Anthony Falls Hydraulics Lab, Mississippi River and Third Avenue SE, Minneapolis MN 55414.
1980 oct 13-16
Rome (Italy)
FAO, Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis. 1st Session. (A 0971)
FAO. Via délie Terme di Caracalla. 1-00100 Rome.
1980 Oct 13-17
Amsterdam
(Netherlands)
Academic congress on the occasion of the centennial of the Free University Amsterdam : Concern about science, possibilities and problems.
Congress Bureau, Vrije Universiteit De Boelelaan 1105, Postbus 7161, NL-1007 MC Amsterdam.
1980 Oct 13-17
(Sicily.
Italy)
European Training and Promotion Centre for Farming and Rural Life. Seminar on Mediterranean agriculture. P : 60. (B 3536)
CEPFAR. Rue de la Science, 25. Bte 10. B-1040 Bruxelles.
1980 Oct 13-22
Rome
(Italy)
FAO, Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. 9th Session. (A 0971)
FAO. Via délie Terme di Caracalla. 1-00100 Rome.
1980 Oct 14-17
Geneva
(Switzerland)
FAO, Codex Alimentarius Commission. 27th Session. (A 0971)
FAO. Via délie Terme di Caracalla. 1-00100 Rome. Italy.
1980 Oct 20-23
Kuwait
(Kuwait)
Int Chamber of Commerce. Seminar on Islamic law and business in the Middle-East. (A 1490)
CCI, 38 Cours Albert 1, F-7500S Paris.
1980 Oct 20-23
Mexico
City (Mexico)
Pan-American Federation of Engineers Association / Mexican Committee on Ocean Resources. 1st Pan-American conference on ocean engineering. (A 3050)
Comité Org del Congreso Pan-Americano de Ingenieria Oceanica. Apart Postal 60-549. Mexico 18 DF. Mexico.
1980 Oct 20-24
Geneva
(Switzerland)
United Nations. United Nations conference on new and renewable sources of energy ; technical panel on oil shale and tar sands. (A 3375)
Vittorio Winspeare Guiccardi. Palais des Nations. CH-1211 Genève 10.

• 1981 May 11-15 Int Tunnelling Association. Annual meeting coupled with AFTES symposium.(A 4435) Secr. of AFTES symposium Nice 1981.21 Bld Bourdon. F-75004 Paris. 1981 May 131-5 3rd Int congress on polymers in concrete. P : 800. Simul Int. Inc. Kowa Bldg No 9. 1-3-10. Akasaka. Minato-ku, Tokyo 107. Japan. 1981 May 20 Nordic lighting congress. Mr Veikko Ahponen. Otakaari 5 1. 02150 Espoo 15. 1981 May 26-28 Conference of European ministers of transport. Ministry of Communications, Mr Auvinen, Eteläesplanadi 16. 00130 Helsinki 13. 1981 May Permanent Int Association of Road Congresses. Int conference on concrete roads. A3112) AIPCR. 43 Avenue du Président Wilson, F-75116 Paris. 1981 May Int Folk Music Council. Int symposium : Music and the language mode. P : Inv. A 2061) IFMC. Dept of Music, Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6. Canada. 1981 May BHRA Fluid Engineering. One-day symposium on heat transfer and pumping in solar energy systems. BHRA Fluid Engineering, Cranfield, Bedford, UK. 1981 May 4th Int congress on cleft palate. Dr F Ortiz. Monasterio. Aptdo postal 18-986. Mexico 18, OF, Mexico. 1981 May-Jun Int Association of Torch Clubs. Meeting. P : 200. T L Carroll. PO Box 30578. Lincoln NB 68503. USA. 1981 Jun 1-3 World congress on hypertension. AISC. Via Martini 6, 1-00198 Rome. 1981 Jun 17-19 Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Electron Devices Society / IEE, Irish Branch / Royal Irish Academy / Irish Mathematical Society / Numerical Analysis Group. Dublin. « Nasecode II conference » : 2nd Int conference on the numerical analysis of semiconductor devices and integrated circuits. (B 0621) NASECODE II Conference. 39 Trinity College. Dublin 2. 1981 Jun 18-19 Int symposium on applied sexology and disability. 5th World Sexology Congress, PO Box 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel. 1981 Jun 22-Jul 3 FAO, Council. 79th session. FAO. Via délie Terme di Caracalla. 1-00100 Rome. 1981 Jun 28-Jul 7 American Library Association. Annual conference. ALA. 50E Huron Streer. Chicago. IL 60611. USA. 1981 Jun end World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession / Int Federation of Free Teachers' Unions / World Confederation of Teachers / World Federation of Teachers' Unions. Int meeting : Education and technology. (A 3491 / A 1919 / A 3492 / A 3535) WCOTP. 5 Avenue du Moulin. CH-1110 Morges. 1981 Jul 16-18 La Leche League Int. Convention. P : 3000. Hope Melnick. 8947 Mango av Morion Grove IL 60053, USA. 1981 Jul 25-29 Professional Picture Framers Association, Convention. P : 4000. Chris Manack. 5633 S LaBumam Av, Richmond VA 23231. USA. 1981 Aug 3-5 Int Reading Association. 2nd European conference on reading. (A 2401) Dr Kari Tuunainen. Special Education. Univ. of Joensuu. PO Box 111,80101 Joensuu 10. • 1981 Aug 24-28 Int Federation of Automatic Control. 8th World congress : Control science and technology for the progress of society. (A 1862) IFAC/81 Secretariat. Kinki Hatsumei Center, 14 Kawahara-cho, Yoshida. Sankyo-ku. Kyoto 606. 1981 Aug United Nations. UN conference on new and renewable sources of energy. (A 3375) Palais des Nations. CH-1211 Geneva 10. • 1981 sep 2-11 Int Union of Forestry Research Organizations, 17th World congress. P: 2000. SIMUL INT inc. Kowa Bldg No 9. 1-8-10. Akasaka. Minato-ku. Tokyo 107. Japan,1981 Sep 4-8 (Japan) TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, 5/1980 279	Nice (France) Fukushima (Japan) Helsinki (Finland) Helsinki (Finland) Helsinki (Finland) Indianapolis (USA) (Kolobrzeg (Poland) (Mexico City (Mexico) Columbia (WA, USA) (B 0069) Milan (Italy) Dublin (Ireland) Haifa (Israel) Rome (Italy) (A 0971) San Francisco (CA, USA) Helsinki (Finland) Chicago (IL, USA) (B 4521) New Orleans (LA, USA) Joensuu (Finland) Kyoto (Japan) Nairobi (Kenya) (A 3375) Kyoto (Japan) Tokyo (Japan)
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Japan Society for Analytical Chemistry, 8th Int conference on atomic spectroscopy and 22nd colloquium on spectroscopicum int . JSAC, 9th ICAS/XXIIICSI, Gotanda Sanhaitsu, 26-2 Nishigotanda 1-chome. Shinagawa-ku. Tokyo 141. 1981 Sep 7-11 FAO, Comité des Produits. 53e Session. FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome. 1981 Sep 14-16 Int Federation for Information Processing, WG 5.2. Working conference on CAD Data bases. (A 1828) Prof. Dr J. Encarnacao. Technische Hochschule Darmstadt, FG Graphisch-Interaktive System, Am Steubenplatz 12, D-6100 Darmstadt 1981 Sep 14-17 United States Telecommunications Suppliers Association. Int conference. Ex. Donald R. Pollock. Managing Director, USTSA. 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Suite 1618, Chicago, IL 60601. 1981 Sep 14-18 FAO, Comité des Questions Constitutionnelles et Juridiques. 42 Session. (A 0971) FAO, Via délie Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome. 1981 Sep 15-17 BHRA Fluid Engineering. &th Int conference on internal and external protection of pipes. BHRA Fluid Engineering. Cranfield. Bedford, UK. • 1981 Sep 21-26 Int Copyright Society. Congress : Intellectual pioperty. P : 150-200. C : 50. (A 1717) INTERGU. Herzog-Wilhelmstr 28. 0-8000 Munchen 2. Germany FR. 1981 Sep 28-Oct 3 Iron and Steel Institute of Japan. 6th Int conference on textures of materials. Conference Sec., ICOTOM 6 (1981). ISIJ. Keidanren Kaikan 3rd flk. Otemachi 1-9-4, Chiyoda-ku. Tokyo 700. 1981 Sep Int trade fair and conference on water conservancy and pollution control. S A Svensson. ELMIA AB. Fack 6066. 550 06 Jönköping 6. 1981 Sep Organisation Gestosis / Italian Association of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. 13th Meeting : EPH-gestosis ; EPH-gestosis and fetal condition ; free communications. P : 250-300. C: 20. Ex. (A 4165) Prof. Bruno Slavadori, Clinica Ostetrica e Ginecologia, Univ., 1-43100 Parma. 1981 Oct 25-30 Beilinson Medical Center. Symposium : Social aspects of diabetes in children and adolescents ; family dynamics ; social activities of juvenile diabetics ; food and social activities in the diabetic ; doctor-patient relationship ; etc. P : 300. C : 20. Kenes Tours, 7 Leteris Street. PO Box 16271. Tel Aviv. 1981 Oct 25-30 American Society for Information Science. Annual meeting. ASIS. 1010 Sixteenth Street. N.W.. Washington, D.C. 20036. 1981 Oct Int Federation of Beekeepers' Association. 28th Int beekeeping congress. P : 2000. Ex. (A 1867) Union National de Apicultores. Av. Uruguay 42-101. Mexico 1. D.F. 1981 Nov 3-5 FAO.Council. 80th Session. FAO. Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome. 1981 Nov 7-26 FAO, Conference. 21 e session. FAO, Via délie Terme di Caracalla. I-00100 Rome. 1981 Nov 27 Rome (Italy) FAO, Council. 81th Session. (A 0971) FAO. Via délie Terme di Caracalla, 1-00100 Rome. 1981 Nov League of Red Cross Societies. General assembly, 2nd session. (A 2907) League of Red Cross Societies. 17 Chemin des Crêts. Petit Saconnex, CP 276, CH-1211 Genève 19, Switzerland. 1981 Pan American Veterinary Association. 9th Congress of veterinary medicine and zoo-technia. (B 3973) Caracas (Venezuela) Dr German Gomez Gutiérrez. Apartado 76.929. Caracas 107. 1982 Jan Permanent Int Association of Road Congresses. Int winter maintenance congress. (A 3112) AIPCR. 43 Av. du President Wilson, F-75116 Paris. • 1882 Mar 2nd European symposium on storage and handling of particulate solids. Prof. Dr Ing. J. Schwedes. Inst für Mechanische Verfahrenstechnik der Technischen Univ. Braunschweig. Volkmaroder Strasse 4-5. D-3300 Braunschweig. 1982 Mar-Apr Int Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations. Spring meetings, (A 1916) FIA TA. 29 Bauerstrasse. PO Box 177, CH-8026 Zurich.	Rome (Italy) (A 0971) Seeheim (Germany, Fed Rep) Los Angeles (CA, USA) Leeuwenhorst (Netherlands) Ottawa (Canada) Tokyo (Japan) Jonkoping (Sweden) Venice (Italy) Herzliya-on-Sea (Israel) Washington, DC (USA) Acapulco (Mexico) Rome (Italy) (A 0971) Rome (Italy) (A 0971) Manila (Philippines) Davos (Switzerland) Braunschweig Germany, Fed Rep) Zurich (Switzerland)
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