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LE SYSTEME INTERNATIONAL
ET LA
SOLIDARITE ASSOCIATIVE

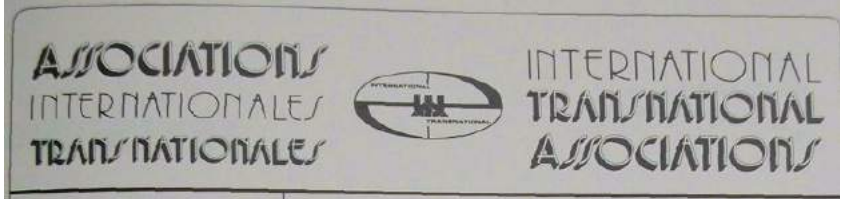
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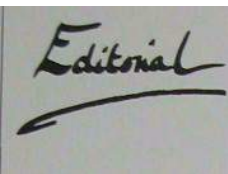
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LE SYSTEME INTERNATIONAL

ET

LA SOLIDARITE ASSOCIATIVE

« Il n'existe d'autre voie vers la solidarité humaine que la recherche
et le respect de la dignité individuelle »

Lecompte de Nouy
« L'homme et sa destinée »

Dans son maître livre « Sociologie des relations internationales » - amplement mis à jour en 1982, à l'aide d'une bibliographie considérable et éclectique - le professeur Marcel Merle, nous l'avons déjà dit (1), a fait la somme d'un enseignement universitaire et d'une œuvre scientifique vouée à la vie « internationale » dans un monde *fini*, au sens valérien d'un univers totalement attribué, en un temps de changements profonds, au devenir imprévisible.

A partir des idées classiques et des faits méthodiquement observés et interprétés, par la voie historique et moderne des moralistes, des politiques, des « philosophes », des économistes, des scientifiques, l'auteur a remarquablement saisi le *milieu international* contemporain dans son espace global de gens et de choses, de jeux et d'enjeux, au fil des valeurs morales et matérielles, au gré des « intérêts » et des « passions ». avec les principaux acteurs - Etats, organisations internationales, transnationales (ONG et forces d'opinion), multinationales - pour aboutir en fin de parcours au concept de système *international* considéré dans sa spécificité et son fonctionnement. C'est à cette dernière partie de l'ouvrage que se réfère ici notre propos soucieux de la place faite ou promise aux réseaux associatifs transnationaux dans une perspective relativement prévisible.

En conclusion de ses analyses avisées sur les enjeux, les forces en présence, les voies de la négociation ou de la violence, Marcel Merle se demande si l'état actuel du système peut être considéré comme « relativement nouveau » par rapport aux étapes antérieures de son évolution ou s'il ne constitue que « la reconduction de

propriétés qui seraient inhérentes à sa nature, donc permanentes et immuables »; et encore si » le système international diffère radicalement des autres systèmes socio-politiques actuellement connus ou s'il n'est qu'une variante possible parmi beaucoup d'autres ». Importants points d'interrogation, dont la portée philosophique, au-delà de la sociologie, transcende tous les systèmes, quels qu'ils puissent être. Ce qui n'empêche pas d'agréer le mot de la fin, à savoir que « Le destin du système dépend moins à terme de sa stabilité que de sa capacité à répondre aux besoins du changement ». Cette conclusion s'adresse aux différents « acteurs » du Système et, partant, aux réseaux associatifs transnationaux, un « acteur » actuellement en prolifération et en expansion considérables.

Au chapitre qu'il leur consacre, Marcel Merle situe et caractérise fort bien, avec toutes les nuances de rigueur, ces organisations sans but lucratif, de création spontanée et à vocation de solidarité, auxquelles il reconnaît une existence autonome dans le contexte des relations internationales qui ne sont plus aujourd'hui le privilège exclusif du Prince, souverain maître d'une diplomatie et d'une stratégie d'Etat, ni, au plan institutionnel multilatéral, le domaine réservé aux organisations intergouvernementales.

Ces ONG sont-elles capables à terme, de contribuer utilement aux besoins du *changement*, pour la part qui leur revient ? De notre point de vue à cette tribune, l'expérience et l'observation du phénomène associatif dans la société contemporaine nous disposent à une certaine probabilité dans l'avenir prévisible, pour

« Le destin du système dépend moins à terme de sa stabilité que de sa capacité à répondre aux besoins du changement ».

des raisons de fait, historiques et sociologiques.

En remontant le siècle qui s'achève et en consultant les archives, on s'avise d'abord que les premiers réseaux d'associations internationales sont à l'origine de l'organisation intergouvernementale. Ensuite, d'étape en étape, d'une guerre mondiale à l'autre, on les voit à l'œuvre dans la génération première du système de la Société des Nations et de ses institutions, tels le Bureau international du Travail et la Commission internationale de la Coopération intellectuelle, et dans la génération suivante du système de l'Organisation des Nations-Unies et de son réseau d'Agences spécialisées. On peut ajouter que les mêmes réseaux d'association internationales sont aussi à l'origine de la place faite aux Droits de l'Homme dans la Charte de San Francisco et des instruments qui ont suivi, y compris le principe et la réalisation de l'autodétermination des peuples. Nommées « ONG » par l'article 71 de la Charte, reconnues sociologiquement, admises sélectivement à un « Statut » consultatif, accréditées à ce titre dans l'ensemble des institutions universelles et régionales, elles se sont multipliées dans la diversité de leurs activités, en passant progressivement de la consultation à la participation à divers degrés, jusqu'à la co-gestion au Conseil de l'Europe. Les rapports et procès-verbaux de nombreuses instances internationales témoignent abondamment de la considération qu'on leur accorde, de leur capacité de propositions, de leur *force de pression* - que les Etats et leurs représentations intergouvernementales ne peuvent plus éviter - et de leur *force de service* que la

Marcel Merle

fonction internationale apprécie à sa valeur auxiliaire pour l'élaboration et la réalisation de ses programmes. Voilà pour le fait *acquis* dans le Système.

S'agissant de la suite et de demain, la prévision repose sur un autre fait, à savoir que les ONG représentent et expriment les forces profondes de la société dans toutes ses aspirations, spirituelles, morales, culturelles, socio-économiques et autres. Et s'il est vrai que le monde associatif est *humain* et donc sujet à contradictions et à conflits, pour le meilleur et pour le pire, ou l'entre-deux du bien et du mal, ce n'est pas illusion ni candeur de croire que, par leur nature même, volontaire, bénévole, « désintéressée » au sens non lucratif du mot, les ONG rassemblent un ensemble d'idéaux et de valeurs morales, du cœur et de l'esprit, qui sont, relativement parlant, du bon côté de la civilisation.

L'action associative peut être au rendez-vous d'intérêts honorables ou de passions idéologiques. Mais il se trouve qu'elle œuvre amplement au service de l'homme et des hommes, qu'elle milite pour le respect des libertés de la Cité ou contre les injustices sociales et les inégalités abusives, pour la paix et contre le scandale des armements, pour le mieux-être et contre les maux qui frappent l'humanité.

Elle se concentre maintenant sur la coopération au développement du Tiers Monde. A cet égard, la préparation de notre Colloque sur les conditions de la participation des ONG au développement

de l'Afrique nous décèle des trésors de dévouements discrets comme les réseaux de formation éducative et de développement rural. Notre enquête nous est aussi l'occasion de constater que les ONG concentrées en pays développés, principalement en vieille Europe, pour les raisons normales que l'on sait, coopèrent dans une disposition mentale dépouillée du passé et désormais largement ouverte à la solidarité.

L'éveil des consciences à l'idée associative de solidarité, maintenant perçue dans sa dimension d'interdépendance planétaire, en face de périls communs, nous paraît un dernier argument positif qui autorise un optimisme prudent dans la réponse associative à donner aux craintes du Professeur Merle de voir, le cas échéant, le système international dominé par un ordre de tendances autoritaires et la démocratie contaminée par les effets pervers de cette domination.

La « démocratisation » de la vie internationale est sans doute un rêve, mais *une certaine démocratie* des forces associatives est une réalité avec laquelle l'autorité, fût-elle totalitaire, devra compter, bon gré mal gré, alors qu'il n'y a plus d'abri pour aucun tyran.

Robert FENAUX

(1) Cfr. Associations transnationales 1983 n° 5. - Sociologie des relations internationales (collection d'études politiques, économiques et sociales) par Marcel Merle, Professeurs l'Université de Paris I et à l'Institut d'études politiques de Paris. 3ème édition entièrement revue et mise à jour 1982. Dol-

Régionalité - universalitéCOLLOQUE D'ETUDES ET DE DEBATS
SUR**L'IDENTITE
ASSOCIATIVE
ET LA PARTICIPATION
DES OING EN
AFRIQUE**

Fidèle à ses devoirs d'Institut de recherche et d'études sur les problèmes du mouvement associatif considérés dans la perspective universelle des relations internationales et transnationales, l'UAI prépare un Colloque d'information et de réflexion consacré au développement de l'Afrique dans la diversité de ses régions.

Cette initiative répond aux orientations et aux recommandations du Forum mondial (UAI Bruxelles 1980) organisé sur les thèmes associatifs connexes d'identité, de participation et de communication.

En l'occurrence, il s'agit d'enquêter, de rapporter et de débattre à propos du fait associatif perçu en pays africain, à la fois dans ses racines autochtones, dans l'apport extérieur des OING à dans l'évolution des relations transculturelles au service d'un nouvel ordre mondial Ouvert à une humanité affranchie et solidaire.

Le Colloque s'adresse à l'ensemble des institutions et des personnes concernées par son objet et son programme, il sollicite en particulier le concours motivé des réseaux associatifs non gouvernementaux et des organisations intergouvernementales, universelles et régionales.

Schéma du programme

Thème : « L'identité associative et la participation des organisations OING en Afrique ».

Secteurs:

1. Le fait associatif africain d'origine locale ou régionale.
2. La participation associative d'origine internationale (OING et OIG).
3. Les réseaux associatifs agents de communication transculturelle.
4. Les OING au service d'un nouvel ordre mondial de solidarité.

ORGANISATION DU COLLOQUE

Site : Bruxelles - Maison des Associations Internationales.

Organisateur: Union des Associations Internationales
Tél. 640.41.09- 640.18.08
Télex 65080 INAC B.

Dates : Accueil : 21 octobre 1984.
Colloque: 22 et 23 octobre 1984.

Volume : 150 participants aux débats (maximum).
50 invités, étudiants et boursiers.

Langues: Français-anglais.
Interprétation simultanée et traduction.

Avant-Colloque: Enquête sociologique
Directeurs d'études
Chercheurs, correspondants
Réseaux africains
Réseaux OIG et OING
Groupes de coordination
Communications ponctuelles
Rapports de synthèse.

Débats: Quatre séances plénières
Présidences africaines
Conclusions et recommandations
Services de la Maison des Associations Internationales
Manifestations d'accueil.

Après-Colloque : **Comptes-rendus**
Publication des documents,

En marge du Colloque (21 et 24 octobre) :
Assemblée générale de l'UAI
Session annuelle du groupe des membres associés de l'UAI.

COLLOQUIUM OF STUDIES AND DEBATES ON

THE IDENTITY OF ASSOCIATIONS AND THE PARTICIPATION OF INGO'S IN AFRICA

In keeping with its work as an Institute which studies and carries out research into the association movement considered from the global perspective of international and transnational relations, the UAI is preparing a Colloquium devoted to informing and reflecting on the development of Africa in all its diverse regions.

This initiative is in response to the directives and recommendations of the World Forum (UAI Brussels 1980), organized on the interrelated themes of the identity, the involvement and the communications of associations.

Our task in these circumstances is to investigate, report and discuss the association as it is perceived in Africa - its origins from African roots; the external contribution of INGOs; and its evolution through trans-cultural relations to the service of a New World Order, open to one liberated and united humanity.

The Colloquium is addressed to all institutions and individuals concerned with its programme and objectives. In particular, it asks for the committed participation of the network of non-governmental associations and of the global and regional inter-governmental organizations.

Programme outline

Theme : - The Identity of Associations and the Participation of INGOs in Africa ».

Sections :

1. The African Association of Local and Regional Origin.
2. The Involvement of Associations, INGOs and IGOs of International Origin.
3. INGOs as Agents of Transcultural communication.
4. INGOs in the Service of a United New World Order

ORGANIZATION OF THE COLLOQUIUM

Place : Brussels - International Association Centre.
40 rue Washington, 1050 Brussels - Tel 640.41.09 - 640.18.08 - Telex:
65080 INAC B.

Organizer : Union of International Associations
Tel. 640.41.09-640.19.08
Telex 650 80 INAC B

Dates : Welcome reception ; 21 st October 1984
Colloquium : 22nd and 23rd October 1984

Attendance : 150 participants in debates (maximum)
50 invited, students and scholars

Languages: French-English.

Pre-Colloquium : Sociological survey
Academic directors
Researchers, correspondents
African networks
IGO and INGO networks
Coordinating groups
Contribution on specific items
Summary reports

Debates : Four plenary sessions
African chairmanships
Conclusions and recommendations
Services provided by International Association Centre
Welcome reception

Post-Colloquium : Proceedings
Publication of documents

Around the Colloquium (21 st and 24th October) :
UAI General Assembly
Annual session of UAI associate members.

Bruxelles, 22-23 octobre 1984



Brussels, October 22-23, 1984

COLLOQUE D'ÉTUDES ET DE DÉBATS
« L'IDENTITÉ ASSOCIATIVE

LA PARTICIPATION DES ONG EN AFRIQUE »

FORMULAIRE D'INSCRIPTION

Ce formulaire doit être complété et renvoyé dès que possible et au plus tard pour le 15 septembre 1984 à l'UAI, Rue Washington, 40 - 1050 Bruxelles.

Prière de le compléter en caractères imprimés.

INSCRIPTION

Nom Prof. Dr. Mme Mr

Prénoms Nationalité

Association/Organisation

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Télex.....

Désire participer au Colloque et annexe à la présente un chèque payable à l'UAI pour un montant de FB représentant :

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au Colloque et souhaite présenter une communication écrite (à envoyer à l'UAI d'ici le 1er juin 1984) ayant pour titre :

REGISTRATION FORM

This form should be completed and returned as soon as possible and not later than September 15, 1984 to the:

UAI, Rue Washington, 40 - 1050 Brussels.

Please type or write in block letters.

REGISTRATION

Surname Prof. [†]Dr. [†]Ms [†]Mr C

First name Nationality

Association/Organization

Title or function

Address

Phone Telex

- Wish to participate at the Colloquium and enclose with this form a cheque made payable to UAI, for the amount of BF covering :

[†] Registration fee including all documents produced before and after the Colloquium BF 3.500.-

[†] Registration fee without the working documents produced before and after the Colloquium BF 1.500.-

- o Will not be able to attend, but wish to receive all documents published before and after the Colloquium BF 2.500.-

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PRESENTATION OF PAPER

[†] I will

[†] I will not

COLLOQUIUM OF STUDIES AND
DEBATES ON THE IDENTITY OF
ASSOCIATIONS AND THE PARTICIPATION
OF INGOS IN AFRICA

attend the Colloquium, and wish to present written communication (to be sent to UAI before June 1 st, 1984) having for title :

LA CNUCED VI ET L'AFRIQUE

Le bilan des démarches internationales destinées à la coopération au développement au terme de l'année 1983 accuse le résultat décevant de la 6ème Conférence de la CNUCED tenue à Belgrade. Le pourquoi de cet échec, au moins relatif, a été sobriement mis en lumière dans un article que « Le courrier », la revue bimestrielle - Caraïbes - Pacifique - Communauté européenne - publie avec le titre interrogatif « Une occasion manquée ? », sous la plume autorisée de M. François J. Van Hoek, directeur à la Direction générale du Développement et chef de la délégation de la Commission à la CNUCED VI.

Nous croyons de circonstance de verser cet article au dossier de noire Colloque sur l'identité associative et la participation des ONG en Afrique pour un assortiment de raisons différentes : d'abord parce qu'il témoigne de l'intérêt sincèrement porté par la CEE au développement de l'Afrique; puis parce qu'il constate que « les pays les moins avancés - et par conséquent la sous-groupe africain - paraissent avoir le plus souffert » de l'impasse de Belgrade; enfin et surtout parce qu'il offre l'occasion aux forces associatives d'opinion d'affirmer leur rôle d'information et de pression pour amener la diplomatie des Etats à un sentiment plus ouvert à un ordre international de solidarité.

UNE OCCASION MANQUEE ?

Un grand nombre de commentateurs et de journalistes ont présenté le déroulement et les résultats de la Conférence de Belgrade. sinon comme un échec, du moins comme un échec déguisé. Comme tous les jugements tranchés, une telle appréciation et à l'évidence excessive et simplificatrice.

Tout d'abord parce que la Conférence a pu se conclure et que la rupture - à certains moments menaçante - a pu être évitée. Ensuite parce qu'elle s'est conclue par l'adoption par consensus d'une série de résolutions spécifiques qui traduisent, pour certaines, des progrès dans le dialogue Nord/Sud et la mise en œuvre d'actions communes concrètes (reconnaissance de la réalité et des implications de l'interdépendance: nouvelle impulsion donnée à la mise en place du Fonds Commun et à la réalisation du Programme Intégré; problèmes monétaires et financiers). pour d'autres, une confirmation claire des engagements antérieurs (aide publique, lutte contre le protectionnisme, programme d'action pour les PMA: etc.). Or

une telle confirmation était indispensable, car beaucoup des responsables du Tiers monde avaient l'impression - vraie ou fausse - que les pays industrialisés voulaient faire marche arrière en raison de leurs difficultés actuelles sur le plan économique et social.

Il n'en reste pas moins que pour parvenir, in extremis, aux résultats qui viennent d'être évoqués, la Conférence a dû traverser bien des tensions et surmonter bien des difficultés.

Différente et plus difficile

Ces difficultés s'expliquent en fait par deux phénomènes : la CNUCED VI était différente de celles qui l'avaient précédée depuis une vingtaine d'années? elle était aussi plus difficile.

Elle était différente du fait que le Groupe des 77, grâce à une série de réunions régionales et interrégionales, l'avait préparée depuis le début de l'année 1983.

Ces travaux avaient abouti à la publication d'un message de caractère politique, appelant les divers groupes au dialogue et au consensus, et d'un ensemble complet de projets de résolutions, appelées respectivement la Déclaration et la Plateforme de Buenos Aires. Contrairement aux précédentes Conférences, il appartenait donc aux pays industrialisés d'y répondre et de formuler des contre-propositions. Ceux-ci s'y étaient certes préparés, aussi bien au niveau de la Communauté européenne qu'au niveau de l'OCDE, mais ils l'avaient fait en termes assez généraux et - il faut le reconnaître - parfois assez vagues, comme le montre l'exemple de la communication finale du Sommet de Williamsburg. Il leur restait par conséquent une étape supplémentaire à franchir, dès l'ouverture de la Conférence. le 6 juin 1983: celle de formuler, sous forme de résolutions ou d'amendements, les réponses plus spécifiques attendues de la part des 77.

Or autant la première étape - aussi vague qu'elle ait été - avait été appréciée positivement par les 77. autant la seconde a

été jugée comme décevante par nos par-
tenaires et à double titre.

Parce qu'elle a été laborieuse et, par
conséquent, lente : il a fallu attendre pra-
tiquement le 21 juin pur que tous les tex-
tes importants du Groupe 8 soient trans-
mis pour examen et discussion au Groupe
des 77. Deux raisons expliquent ce phé-
nomène : la première est inscrite dans la
mécanique même de ce type de confé-
rence, la négociation de groupe à groupe,
la deuxième tient au fait que la Commu-
nauté, elle-même en mutation et en proie
à un certain nombre de difficultés sérieu-
ses sur le plan interne, n'a pas été à même
de faire preuve, au sein du Groupe B, du
pouvoir de persuasion et d'impulsion qui
avait été le sien dans les CNUCED précé-
dentes. Elle a certes joué un rôle très
important au niveau de la préparation
(c'est de textes initiaux de la Commu-
nauté que sont issus, dans leur quasi
totalité, les textes finaux du groupe B);
beaucoup moins au stade de la médiation
et de l'impulsion (lorsqu'il s'agissait de
défendre les textes initiaux face à des
amendements de caractère beaucoup
plus restrictif émanant de certains autres
membres du groupe).

Les résultats de cette seconde étape ont
été également jugés décevants, et c'est la
la deuxième raison, à cause de leur
contenu. Pour les raisons que je viens
d'indiquer (mécanique de la discipline de
négociation de groupe à groupe d'une
part, amoindrissement du rôle de la Com-
munauté au sein même de son groupe,
d'autre part), il y avait un décalage certain
- que les 7 n'ont pas manqué de relever
dès le dépôt des textes - entre les contre-
propositions concrètes du Groupe B et les
messages politiques, de caractère plus
général, que les 77 avaient pu recevoir
avant la Conférence ou au cours même de
celle-ci, lors des déclarations générales
d'ouverture.

La Conférence était aussi plus difficile en
raison même du moment de sa convoca-
tion, à la charnière entre la crise et
l'après-crise, et des divergences de fond
très marquées existant entre le Groupe
des 77 et certains pays du Groupe B en ce
qui concerne les origines de la crise et les
perspectives de la reprise, ce qui consti-
tuait en fait - il y a lieu de le souligner - le
thème majeur qui avait été choisi comme
axe central des discussions, aussi bien
générales que spécifiques (thème de « la
reprise et du développement »).

C'est ainsi qu'un certain nombre de pays
industrialisés mettaient l'accent et la prio-
rité sur les disciplines à suivre, par les
pays industrialisés, d'une part, pour assu-
rer les conditions d'une reprise non-infla-
tionniste et pour amorcer la reprise de la
croissance, par les pays en voie de déve-
loppement, d'autre part, pour tirer profit de

cet inflechissement de l'activité économi-
que internationale. Par contre, les pays en
voie de développement et quelques pays
du Groupe B, qui avaient trouvé de ce
point de vue un allié en la personne du
Président de la Banque Mondiale, par-
taient du principe qu'une reprise écono-
mique durable du monde développé
dépendait également en partie d'un
accroissement à court terme de la
demande en provenance des pays en voie
de développement, d'où le besoin - à
déterminer certes, mais incontestable -
de liquidités supplémentaires à injecter
dans le système monétaire international.

De même, les uns portaient de l'hypo-
thèse que les systèmes internationaux
monétaire et commercial avaient fait leur
preuve de flexibilité et de capacité
d'adaptation (en oubliant parfois certai-
nes déclarations, par exemple Williams-
burg), tandis que les autres soulignaient
que ces systèmes, conçus il y trente-cinq
ans, demandaient des adaptations plus
profondes pour tenir compte d'un monde
plus interdépendant et multi-polaire.

Il n'est dès lors pas étonnant, les deux
« camps » restant chacun fermement sur
sa position, que le dialogue sur ces points
importants de l'ordre du jour ait souvent
revêtu l'apparence d'un dialogue de
sourds. Ceci explique également que -
malgré des efforts considérables du pré-
sident de la conférence, le ministre des
Affaires étrangères du pays hôte, Mr Moj-
sov - et malgré la reconnaissance com-
mune de la réalité et des implications de
l'interdépendance, aucune « déclaration
de Belgrade » sur « la reprise et le déve-
loppement » n'a pu être véritablement
adoptée à la fin de la Conférence.

Difficultés du système de négociations de groupe à groupe

Plus que les précédentes conférences, en
raison même de ses enjeux généraux et
sectoriels (objectifs et conditions d'une
série d'actions communes ou parallèles
en vue d'une sortie concertée de la crise),
la CNUCED VI a fait ressortir à l'évidence
les difficultés que constituent et
qu'engendrent le système et la mécani-
que de négociations de groupe à groupe.

Il apparaît en effet de plus en plus évident
que ce système comporte plus d'inconvé-
nients que d'avantages. S'il a été conçu à
l'époque pour renforcer essentiellement
l'unité des pays en voie de développe-
ment, l'expérience montre que l'évolution
du monde transforme ce système en un
obstacle plutôt qu'en un instrument de
nature à promouvoir et à faciliter un véri-
table dialogue, à moins que l'on veuille
baptiser dialogue les discours officiels

d'ouverture qui se succèdent en séance
plénière, ou encore les négociations
minutieuses et techniques des textes, tel-
les qu'elles se déroulent dans les comi-
tées, les groupes de travail et les groupes
de rédaction. En outre, le système amène
les groupes - avec un objectif parfaite-
ment valable de conserver leur unité - à
chercher à satisfaire tout le monde, avant
défendre connaître aux autres ses proposi-
tions. C'est ainsi que la Plate-forme de
Buenos Aires comportait des projets de
résolution visant les intérêts des pays
nouvellement industrialisés, ceux des
pays exportateurs de matières premières,
ceux confrontés avec des problèmes de
remboursement de leurs dettes extérieu-
res et enfin ceux des pays les moins avan-
cés faisant à peine partie du système
international du commerce, dépendants
parfois d'un seul produit de base et trop
pauvres pour être endettés vis-à-vis du
système international bancaire public et
privé. L'équilibre fragile, atteint à Buenos
Aires et reconnu par beaucoup comme
une bonne contribution pour la réussite de
la Conférence de Belgrade, a de la sorte
rendu en fait les discussions à la CNU-
DED VI plus difficiles : la moindre conces-
sion sur l'un ou l'autre point risquait en
effet de mettre en péril l'équilibre délicat
de l'édifice bâti à Buenos Aires. Ce sont
surtout les pays les moins avancés - et
par conséquent le sous-groupe africain -
qui paraissent avoir le plus souffert de
cette situation.

Le Groupe B a dû subir, lui aussi, les
inconvenients de ce système, car les inté-
rêts et orientations politiques ne sont pas
non plus uniformes entre des pays tels
que les Etats-Unis, le Canada, le Japon,
les pays Nordiques, l'Australie ou la CEE,
ou encore l'Autriche, la Suisse, l'Espagne,
le Portugal, etc. Le seul groupe qui ne
semble pas avoir problème avec ce sys-
tème est celui des pays à économie plani-
fiée, le Groupe D...

Il s'agit là d'une question sur laquelle la
Commission et la Communauté comptent
se pencher dans les semaines et les mois
à venir pour que - tirant les leçons de
l'expérience de Belgrade - les améliorations
nécessaires soient recherchées et
apportées au système. Une idée mérite
dès à présent d'être approfondie à cet
égard : celle d'une plus grande systéma-
tisation des consultations entre sous-grou-
pes. Deux réunions ont eu lieu à Belgrade
entre la CEE d'une part, l'ASEAN et les
ACP d'autre part. Elles ont été très cons-
tructives. Elles ont été cependant les seu-
les réunions de ce type... et elles ne se
sont tenues que les 29 et 30 juin, à la
veille même de la clôture, lorsque les jeux
étaient pratiquement faits. De telles réu-
nions devraient au contraire être multi-
pliées, au cours de la préparation, aussi
bien que dès le début des sessions; avec
ces groupes de pays, ainsi qu'avec
d'autres (Maghreb. Machrak. Pacte

andin): avec des groupes et avec des pays avec lesquels la CEE est liée par des accords particuliers de coopération (Inde, Brésil, Yougoslavie, etc.).

Des progrès... et des occasions manquées

Que retenir en définitive de six mois de préparatifs intenses, d'une part comme de l'autre, de cinq semaines de difficiles négociations ?

Des résultats positifs d'abord - je les ai mentionnés - au niveau sectoriel comme aussi et avant tout au plan général. En dépit des tensions qui ont pu se manifester, les pays industrialisés comme le Tiers monde ont clairement indiqué leur volonté de ne pas couper les ponts, de maintenir le dialogue, sur les points spécifiques, aussi bien Qu'au plan plus global; et de ce dernier point de vue, les progrès faits en ce qui concerne la reconnaissance par tous les participants, des réalités et des implications de l'interdépendance, consti-

tuent sans aucun doute un acquis très positif de la Conférence.

Il n'en reste pas moins - eu égard à la période particulièrement cruciale et critique où elles se situait que la CNUCED VI a été aussi en quelque sorte un rendez-vous manqué, le lieu géométrique d'un certain nombre d'occasions manquées.

Est-ce à dire qu'il faille pour autant s'abandonner au découragement ? Les difficultés qui paraissent menacer une entreprise peuvent et doivent être surmontées lorsque l'entreprise même correspond à un besoin vital. La Commission et les Dix en ont fait depuis longtemps d'expérience.

Des progrès ont été faits : il s'agit de les consolider, notamment au sein de la CNUCED (produits de base), mais aussi dans les autres enceintes intéressées.

Des occasions ont été manquées : il s'agit de reprendre le fil du dialogue et de l'approfondir, là où il a dû-faute de temps

- s'interrompre, là où la poursuite des travaux est d'ores et déjà prévue (CNUCED, GATT, FMI, BIRD).

Des difficultés ont été rencontrées, qui tiennent les unes au fonctionnement interne, au mode d'expression et à la faculté de persuasion de la Communauté, les autres aux mécanismes mêmes des discussions et des négociations au sein de la CNUCED : c'est le défi qui est lancé à la Commission et - au-delà - à la Communauté, que de s'interroger sur les raisons profondes de ces difficultés et d'en tirer les leçons qui s'imposent pour que les corrections et les inflexions nécessaires soient apportées qui permettent de profiter pleinement des prochaines occasions que se présenteront,

A ce prix, mais à ce prix seulement, la CNUCED VI n'aura pas été une occasion manquée.

(*) Directeur à la Direction générale du développement, chef de la délégation de la Commission à la CNUCED VI.
(1) NORL - Les intertires sont de la rédaction.

INADES - FORMATION

Nous complétons ici le dossier que nous avons ouvert aux associations ONG dont les œuvres tendent au développement de l'Afrique, singulièrement dans le domaine rural (1), par le tableau de l'objet et des activités de l'Institut africain pour le développement économique et social - Formation, centre africain de formation.

L'Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social - Agri-Service - Centre Africain de Formation (INADES-FORMATION) est un Institut de formation, juridiquement reconnu comme Association internationale sans but lucratif depuis 1977.

Origines

INADES-FORMATION doit son origine à l'INADES (Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social) fondé à Abidjan, en 1962, par une équipe de Jésuites.

Des sa fondation, l'INADES s'est préoccupé de former des adultes, essentiellement à partir de cours par correspondance en économie, sociologie, planification et développement. Puis l'Institut s'est orienté, surtout à partir de 1965, vers le milieu rural : « Agri-Service-Afrique » (cours d'apprentissage et de perfectionnement

ment agricole), également par correspondance.

Des sessions complétaient cette formation à distance.

En 1967, la création du «Service Féminin » a notamment contribué à orienter ces sessions dans le sens d'une véritable animation.

En 1973, a commencé à paraître la revue AGRIPROMO, en vue de répondre à de nombreuses demandes de la part des agents de développement engagés dans la promotion du monde rural.

Ces diverses activités se sont développées rapidement et étendues à de nombreux pays africains. Cette ouverture sur le monde rural a fourni à l'INADES l'occasion de développer son action dans le domaine de la formation des adultes, en mettant au point une méthode de formation qui se définit ainsi :

- concevoir et diffuser auprès d'adultes ruraux, au travail sur leurs champs, un enseignement technique à distance que l'on veut de qualité.

- favoriser l'impact de cet enseignement sur le milieu où il est mis en application, en créant entre enseignants et enseignants un véritable réseau de contacts humains, si essentiels en Afrique, L'extension géographique des activités de formation, la multiplication des outils pédagogiques et le souci d'accroître l'impact sur le terrain ont conduit à fonder

(1) Voir la FAO et les ONG
- La participation populaire au développement rural
- les partenaires du Nord par M. Bottazzi
Associations internationales/transnationales 1983 n° 4
L'histoire de l'Institut Panafricain pour le développement IPD.
Innovations et réseaux pour le développement.

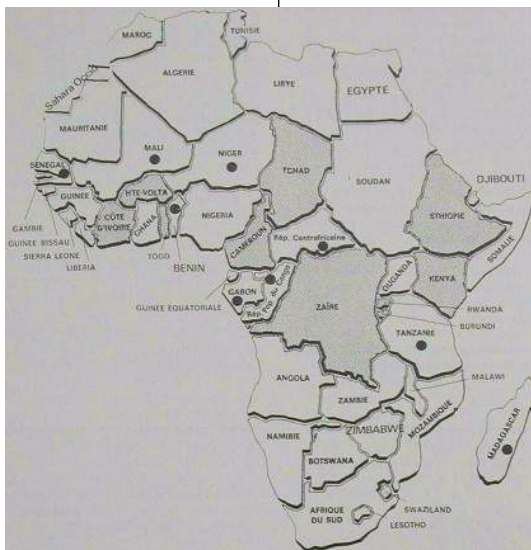
Idem 1983 n° 5

C'est à partir d'octobre 1972 que ces départements ont commencé à fonctionner de façon autonome. En décembre 1977, cette autonomie est devenue effective et officielle, sous la forme d'une association internationale: INADES-FORMATION. Les statuts d'INADES-FORMATION sont déposés en Côte d'Ivoire où l'association est reconnue d'utilité publique. Les relations entre INADES-FORMATION et l'INADES sont régies par une convention qui consacre leur mutuelle indépendance.

INADES-FORMATION privilège dans ses activités de formation les populations rurales. Ce choix prioritaire, quoique non exclusif, s'appuie sur les constatations suivantes : les populations africaines sont rurales dans leur très grande majorité, et peu favorisées dans le domaine de la formation au développement, elles vivent encore largement du système traditionnel et de l'économie de subsistance. Si le développement de l'agriculture est une nécessité pour les économies nationales, il ne faut pas perdre de vue qu'il provoque en même temps des bouleversements dans la mentalité, l'organisation sociale et les habitudes paysannes. Or les paysans jouent un rôle irremplaçable dans la communauté nationale.

INADES-FORMATION propose donc aux paysans, hommes et femmes, peu ou pas lettrés, des informations, des techniques et des méthodes qui leur permettent :

- d'améliorer leurs activités de production, de commercialisation, leur gestion;
- d'analyser en commun leur situation et les changements auxquels ils ont à faire face;
- de choisir librement et de mettre en œuvre eux-mêmes les solutions qu'ils estiment possibles, compte tenu de leurs moyens et des contraintes inévitables du développement;
- de s'organiser communautairement pour faire entendre leur voix, faire valoir leurs intérêts et dialoguer avec les



Les agents de développement rural, publics et privés, sont les partenaires privilégiés des paysans dans ce travail quotidien pour élaborer un développement voulu et responsable. Il n'y aura de développement rural qu'à travers le dialogue réel et les efforts conjoints des paysans et des agents de développement.

Ainsi INADES-FORMATION conçoit-il sa tâche pédagogique dans le sens d'un éveil des individus et des groupes à la responsabilité et à la créativité. Les formateurs s'appuient sur la conviction que :

- les paysans sont capables de prendre des initiatives sans attendre passivement que le développement leur vienne de l'extérieur;
- les paysans sont capables de déterminer leurs besoins prioritaires et de choisir eux-mêmes les réalisations qui leur conviennent.

C'est pourquoi la formation doit partir des connaissances acquises et de l'expérience vécue.

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Aussi INADES-FORMATION s'adresse-t-elle également à ces agents : vulgarisateurs, encadrateurs, moniteurs d'agriculture, animateurs et animatrices, agents de promotion... ! leur propose de perfectionner leurs connaissances techniques. ! leur propose surtout de les former à l'approche du milieu rural et à la communication. Ainsi auront-ils les moyens de former les paysans dans la perspective d'un développement voulu et responsable.

L'Institut s'efforce, à l'occasion de la formation, de mettre en contact paysans et agents de développement et de les aider à dialoguer ensemble pour une meilleure compréhension mutuelle et une plus grande efficacité.

Modes d'intervention

C'est seulement à travers les structures de base qu'il est possible d'approcher une population. Cependant INADES-FORMATION n'a pas la responsabilité directe d'opérations de développement. H ne veut pas se substituer aux structures locales existantes, mais cherche à apporter son appui à ceux qui, sur le terrain, ont entrepris des actions de formation : groupements de paysans, organismes publics ou privés.

L'efficacité de cette collaboration suppose une négociation entre INADES-FORMATION et les demandeurs. Ainsi pourront-ils déterminer les objectifs et les finalités de la formation envisagée, en tenant compte des plans de développement régionaux et nationaux.

L'appui apporté par INADES-FORMATION consiste en divers matériels et services qui combinent à distance, la formation rapprochée sur le terrain et des interventions spécifiques. Comme on l'a déjà mentionné, ces instruments pédagogiques se sont diversifiés au long des années : cours par correspondance, sessions, documents pour la pratique de l'animation, revue... Chacun ne peut fournir que des programmes de formation limités, mais qui se veulent complémentaires, en vue d'une animation globale.

Divers instruments pédagogiques à cette fin :

1. Le cours d'Apprentissage Agricole.
2. La Formation à l'Animation Rurale.
3. Les sessions.
4. Une revue : AGRIPROMO.
5. Le Cours d'Initiation au Développement.
6. Autres programmes ou interventions.

Organisation

INADES-FORMATION est une association internationale sans but lucratif. Son siège panafricain se trouve à Abidjan. Elle a implanté des Bureaux nationaux dans dix pays : Burundi, Cameroun, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopie, Haute-Volta, Kenya, Rwanda, Tchad, Togo et Zaïre.

L'Association

L'organisation et le fonctionnement de l'association s'ordonnent autour de l'Assemblée générale : elle est l'organe suprême qui détermine les priorités à partir desquelles la direction d'INADES-FORMATION décide des programmes de formation. Ces programmes concrétisent donc des choix sur lesquels se sont entendus l'ensemble des membres de l'association.

L'assemblée élit un Conseil d'administration de 7 membres qui est l'organe dirigeant de l'association et agit dans le cadre des orientations générales définies par l'assemblée générale.

Grâce à cette structure d'association panafricaine, INADES-FORMATION arrive à travailler avec suffisamment d'autonomie dans des conditions diverses et dans des pays à options fort différentes. L'association compte, en 1981, 80 membres de 17 nationalités différentes dont 13 africaines. La majorité travaillent à INADES-FORMATION.

Elle emploie au total 180 personnes dont 73 cadres expérimentés (agronomes, économistes, sociologues, journalistes, pédagogues). 77 % du personnel se trouve réparti en équipes dans les bureaux nationaux.

Les Bureaux nationaux

C'est pour être plus proche des structures locales qu'INADES-FORMATION a fondé un certain nombre de bureaux nationaux, là où le volume de ses activités le justifiait. Dans certains bureaux, il a même fallu organiser des antennes en divers points du pays (Cameroun, Rwanda).

Chaque bureau national comprend plusieurs cadres et agents de formation. Ils réalisent l'ensemble des travaux de correction, de suivi, d'animation et de sessions. Ils assurent la traduction et l'adaptation du matériel pédagogique existant et proposent des créations nouvelles suivant les besoins locaux. Ils gèrent localement Agripromo et collaborent à sa rédaction. Ils apportent leur concours aux opérations de développement des Etats où ils sont implantés.

Plusieurs Etats ont reconnu juridiquement l'existence d'un bureau INADES-FORMATION dans leur pays, au moyen d'une convention signée par INADES-FORMATION et les autorités nationales, permettant une étroite collaboration entre les services publics et le bureau national, tout en maintenant le caractère privé de celui-ci.

Quatre bureaux nationaux sont constitués en association nationale autonome dotée de la personnalité juridique. Une convention bilatérale relie chacune de ces associations autonomes à l'association internationale INADES-FORMATION.

Le Siège

Le Siège d'Abidjan dispose d'un personnel relativement nombreux qui prend en charge les travaux de conception et de réalisation du matériel pédagogique, en lien avec les cadres et agents de formation des bureaux nationaux :

- rédaction et mise au point d'un système cohérent de cours,
- centralisation et mise au point de la rédaction d'Agripromo.
- étude critique de la méthode pédagogique, recherche et évaluation.

- documentation, actualisation des documents, études techniques (grâce notamment à l'abondante documentation mise à sa disposition par INADES-Dokumentation),

- impression et diffusion de matériels pédagogiques.

Le Siège suit directement les abonnés des pays où il n'y a pas encore de bureaux nationaux et participe aussi à des activités sur le terrain en missions d'appui aux bureaux nationaux.

Il effectue la plus grande partie du travail administratif nécessaire au fonctionnement des activités de formation : recherche de financements, comptes rendus d'activités, rédaction et présentation de projets.

Enfin, grâce à des correspondances et des missions régulières sur place du Directeur général ou des responsables sectoriels, le Siège assure une coordination de l'ensemble des activités des bureaux nationaux.

Le financement

Le travail effectué par l'Association exige des moyens financiers que la participation, souvent symbolique, des abonnés ou des sessionnistes ne peut couvrir. Des organismes publics ou privés africains couvrent une partie de plus en plus importante des frais pour la formation de leurs agents confiée à INADES-FORMATION.

Cependant, il est nécessaire de recourir aux financements extérieurs qu'assurent de nombreuses organisations publiques et privées de plusieurs pays européens, du Canada et des Etats-Unis.

INADES-FORMATION et les organisations internationales

L'audience et la compétence d'INADES-FORMATION sont reconnues auprès de plusieurs organisations internationales. Ainsi, INADES-FORMATION est membre des institutions suivantes :

- Association Africaine pour l'Education des Adultes (A.A.E.A.), dont le siège est à Nairobi (vice-Président).
- Association Africaine pour l'Enseignement par Correspondance (A.A.E.C.) (également vice-Président).
- Society for the promotion of Adult Literacy in Africa (AFROLIT) (conseiller).

INADES-FORMATION est invité en tant qu'organisation non gouvernementale (ONG) à participer aux réunions de la Campagne Mondiale Contre la Faim/Action pour le Développement (F.A.O.), aux réunions du BRED (UNESCO) sur l'alphabétisation des adultes, à certaines consultations de la Commission Economique pour l'Afrique (C.E.A.). Nations-Unies).

COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT ECONOMIC SOCIAL



RESEARCH IN AFRICA

Abdalla S. Bujra

When CODESRIA was founded in 1973, one interpretation of its formal role, as stated in its Charter (*), could have been that it should play a purely administrative and academically neutral role, in its coordination and its publication of research. Indeed the Charter raises neither the question of the content, priority, and direction of research, nor the possible and potential role of researchers in influencing government policies towards economic development. Nevertheless, these issues were at the back of the minds of the founding members - vague and unarticulated though they may have been. From its inception therefore, the Executive Committee and the Secretariat, gave a more dynamic interpretation to the Charter. Their interpretation of the objectives and functions of CODESRIA was and still is that it should play a more active role. Thus the 1st CODESRIA brochure (1976) and the revised one (1982) both articulated this second interpretation of the role of CODESRIA.

« CODESRIA's main objective is to activate *concerned* African social scientists to undertake fundamental as well as problem oriented research in the field of development from a *perspective which is more relevant to the needs of the African people* and thus challenging the existing orthodox development theories which have often led many African countries to stagnation and underdevelopment. It is hoped that development research coordinated by or associated with CODESRIA will lead to producing new ideas, and alternative strategies to the development problems of Africa ».

CODESRIA's role has therefore tended to be more assertive, relating research to specific political objectives (« relevant to the needs of the African people »), and producing alternative strategies (obviously for possible use by African Governments). In playing this active role CODESRIA has raised (and sometimes openly discussed) a series of complex issues concerning the role of such organizations as CODESRIA itself, within the wider context of development, not only in Africa, but

in any part of the world. Not the least of the problems it has raised, is to find suitable criteria for evaluating CODESRIA's « achievements » or « failures ».

There are of course, a number of purely formal and functional criteria which one can use to measure CODESRIA's progress or lack of it. For example CODESRIA started with a part-time Executive Secretary, one coordinator, and one secretary. Today it has full time Executive, and Deputy Executive Secretaries, with 20 local staff. It started with 2 borrowed offices, but now is installed in a separate building with 17 offices, a printing house, a conference room and two furnished apartments for visiting scholars. It started with a small budget, again borrowed, to cover the salary of the secretary, but is now operating at a level of approximately 700.000 US dollars annually. It started with one typewriter, again borrowed, but today has its own equipment for printing conferences, simultaneous interpretation facilities, and all the necessary equipment needed for a secretariat of its size. During the last 10 years. CODESRIA has mobilized approximately 650 researchers through research groups, conferences and workshops held in 12 different African countries, about 30 seminars, workshops and conferences, has published a large number of working papers, directories, books; and has its own regular quarterly journal, *Africa Development*, now in its 8th volume and a regular Newsletter. *Africana*. CODESRIA now has a large number of research documents (approximately 350 papers). It has a sizeable Documentation Center consisting of a large number of research reports, journals, reference documents, etc. received from outside. CODESRIA's data bank contains information on more than 1000 African Social Scientists, more than 350 Research Institutes in Africa, and about 900 ongoing research projects throughout the continent. Finally, but more importantly. CODESRIA. thanks to the Government of Senegal, not only has a building to house its secretariat, but also has diplomatic status with the Government of Senegal.

Many people would point out that what CODESRIA has done in its 1st decade constitutes a remarkable achievement, especially considering the fact that it is a

Non-Governmental Organization (N.G.O.) operating at a Pan-African level, and under severe economic conditions prevailing throughout the continent. Indeed some would say that with organizations such as CODESRIA, the mere fact of their survival is an achievement in itself, apart from actually expanding and strengthening the institution. It is argued that institution building in Africa is extremely important, especially at the present time, in the content of the current attack from international sources which argue that public institutions in Africa are not running very well, that they are inefficient, that they are corrupted, etc., etc., and that the solution to this situation is to privatize these institutions so that they can become more efficient when run as privately-owned institutions. We do not accept this unwarranted attack of African public institutions. However, we believe and agree with the opposite argument that public institution building at this stage of Africa's development is very important, and that any success in this field must not only be noted but should be applauded. However, having said this and without attempting to be too harsh on ourselves, we would like to eventually judge CODESRIA's success on other criteria, beyond the achievement of institution building per se. In order to judge or to evaluate the effectiveness and achievement of CODESRIA in terms of its contribution to the development process, we should therefore look for other criteria for this purpose.

A basic question in this respect, would be « what has CODESRIA done, beside the consolidation of itself as an institution, which could be considered of importance or even of relevance to Africa's Development during its 10 years of existence ? ». This is a pertinent and provocative question which raises the evaluation exercise to a much more complex level. For example there are two possible and schematic answers which could be given to such question. A modest but positive answer could be « CODESRIA through the coordination of research has played a moderately important role in clarifying and deepening our understanding of the development process (at the national and contin-

* Executive Secretary, CODESRIA

ental level) amongst our researchers and policy-makers ». See for example its activities... etc. etc. On the other hand, a negative answer could be « CODESRIA has made a negligible contribution, if at all, either in terms of radicalizing African research or in influencing policy-makers. Witness for example, the foreign domination of university teaching and research and the deteriorating economic situation in the continent, etc. ». As I said these are two possible and schematic answer to the question raised. There are, of course, many other answers that could be given. However, without entangling ourselves in unnecessary if not irrelevant debate, the two possible answers given above, do raise an important and fundamental point - namely, the role of social science and social scientists in the process of development in Africa.

For example on the question of social science itself, there are varying opinions as to whether it can contribute usefully and in the right direction to African development. One prominent view in Africa today (prevailing in the OAU, ECA and expressed in the Lagos Plan of Action - LPA) is that the model of development (obviously meaning economic and sociological theories) used by African Governments has been a major cause of the deterioration of Africa's economic situation. As Professor ADEDEJI would put it, « in spite of our adherence to orthodox theories and prescriptions » Africa's economies did not progress but rather deteriorated (*). Hence the search for an alternative development strategies (from the existing knowledge of social science but based on the concrete African reality and related to what we Africans think are our needs) - is a strong line in the LPA. On the other hand, international advice (eg. the IMF package) and particularly the recent World Bank Report, insist that Africa should continue to adhere to orthodox economic theories and prescription (with increased privatization and reduced state intervention in the economy). It is thus argued that in this way Africa will overcome the present temporary economic crisis, and higher economic growth rates will be achieved leading to eventual development (**). There are also, of course, a number of other alternative development strategies suggested by various schools of Marxism. This brief description of the different schools of thought, is sufficient to point out the complexity of the role CODESRIA is expected to play - namely C - of relating social science to the concrete reality of development - both at the national and continental level. For it is to these different schools that concerned African social scientists relate to.

As for the researchers themselves, assuming that African social scientists are a homogeneous community, group or class (ideologically, scientifically, and as a class), that they all do serious and relevant research, that they have easy and

even direct access to policy-makers, etc., etc. - making all these improbable assumptions, one must still ask the basic question of the extent to which they, the researchers, can and perhaps do influence or even determine decisions relating to the development of their countries. All this, of course, is assuming that economic development in Africa, is not affected by what the World Bank Report politely calls » the external context », which is not only a naive but a false assumption. Clearly therefore these issues are very complicated (*), in order to understand the complex role CODESRIA was and is expected to play, it is necessary at this point to recall the historical context and *raison d'être* for setting up CODESRIA. The creation of CODESRIA was a response to certain objective conditions existing within the African continent, and at the international level. Briefly this historical context is :

Firstly we must remember the very unequal history of European African relations during the previous 3 tot 4 centuries, and particularly since 1884 after the Berlin Conference when direct colonialism of the whole African continent was inaugurated and continued its domination until the early 1960s. In recalling this history, one would like to make the important point that the economic, political and social institutions created by European powers during their colonial rule of Africa, were necessarily carried over into the independence period. Hence the political independence achieved by African countries did not readily allow for a radical restructuring of Africa's economic structure and political institutions. Secondly the ten year period of political independence of the majority of African States was extremely short although it enabled some African leaders and scholars to gain some experience during this short period. These experiences clearly indicated that :

a) most African countries, after a short period of justifiable euphoria, found out that the links between them and the metropolitan countries were so strong and entrenched within the economic and political system of their countries that they had very little room for manoeuvring if they wanted to change the direction of their economic development. In a sense the direction of development was predetermined by the colonial powers.

b) Those countries which used the small margin of manoeuvrability they possessed to try various experiments - introducing various degrees of social welfare systems, changing political institutions and often encouraging nationalist and anti-imperialist views - these countries too found out that the room of manoeuvrability was extremely limited and that punitive economic, political, diplomatic and even military actions from their former colonial powers made this point abundantly clear,

c) These countries which were experimenting with some form of changes in

their system, tried to diversify their links by establishing various forms of relations, especially with the United States and Canada but also with the Socialist Countries. For most African countries, this diversification process started late in the 60s. By the early 70s the diversification process had not gone far enough so as to give African leaders and scholars sufficient overview and experience to evaluate its implication. Of course, by the late 70s the implications of this diversification became much clearer. These therefore were some of the principal lessons emerging from the first decade of Africa's independence. The experience and lesson gained from the first decade of independence, was carefully followed and analysed by what I call the « Resistance Front » within the continent. The resistance front was composed of various but closely interlinked groups and individuals who operated at the political as well as at the scholarly or academic level. Its strong anti-colonial, political and academic activities continued even after independence. In general, the front was composed of various elements. After independence some members of the front themselves became political leaders (NKRUMAH, KENYATTA, SENGHOR) and were later joined in their resistance by younger and new political leaders (NYERERE, Sekou TOURE, Patrice LUMUMBA, CABRAL, etc.). Other members continued after independence, as scholars and researchers and were joined or became part of a larger community of scholars.

The political leaders resisted not only the political and economic domination by European powers on Africa, but questioned the pervasive hegemony of the former colonial powers on different aspects of African societies. More importantly they tried to build a vision of a new Africa of the future and often prescribed strategies and how to get there. Many of these leaders wrote serious political, economic and literary treatises which have made important contribution in the development of social science in Africa. This tradition, at first not very strong, slowly gathered force and momentum so that by the early 70s there was considerable literature emanating from this source. One of the most important contributions of this group was the legitimization of an African perspective concerning the economic, cultural and social problems of Africa and the legitimization of both political and scientific questioning of resistance to domination by foreign political, ideological and cultural forces.

The elements of the front which merged with scholars and researchers had great and significant influence on the younger generation of researchers. These scholars made profound and devastating analysis on :

a) the nature of the colonial system in Africa

(*) Objective conditions in Africa in the early 1970s

b) the mode of its resistance
c) its effect on African societies
d) the various possibilities of negating the negative inherited colonial structures in African societies and propounding a certain vision of a new African society.

Many individuals were involved in this broad school of thought. They varied in their ideological position from that of a strong nationalist, a social democrat, to that of various fractions of Marxism. The works of such scholars as CESAIRE, FANON, Walter RODNEY, AMIN, CABRAL, RWEYEMAMU, MAZRUI, NZIMIRO, BEN-ACHENHOU, etc., to name only a few, were influencing the younger generation of researchers throughout the continent. The combination by the resistance front of the political struggle with the struggle at the academic level through social science, the close interlinkage of these two arenas of resistance, made it an important and attractive force to the young researchers in contrast to the position of neutrality and its concomitant alienation from society, associated with conventional social science.

(2) *The International context.*
The objective conditions at the international level also contributed to the reinforcement of the movement within Africa being spearheaded by the groups within the resistance front. We must remember that historically and up to the beginning of independence, most African countries were totally cut off from the rest of the progressive forces within Europe itself. The mechanism of blocking African nationalist leaders and scholars from establishing relations with the outside world (except for those areas allowed by the colonial powers) are well known, and the effectiveness of such a blockage is also well known.

Thus one of the major gains of independence was the slow but sure opening up between Africa and the rest of the world and the establishment of links at various levels, political, diplomatic, economic and scholarly. The creation of major international organizations and the growth of the United Nations system also helped this process of widening up the contact between Africa and the rest of the world. To some people this may seem to be a banal point, but for those who grew up in the 50s, the differences between the colonial 50s and the independence 60s were dramatic. The flow of information from different parts of the world during the 60s and the cross-fertilization of ideas was an important development whose impact was to reinforce and strengthen the resistance front within Africa. Briefly therefore, here are the various sources from which came these new different views and ideas concerning economic development in particular, and on the relevance of social science to development in general.

(1) The new Latin American school of Social Science which emerged in the 60s.

provided a different perspective and interpretation of their economic development, history and the relationship with the United States. The literature on the new Latin American school became easily accessible to Africans.

(2) Within the Northern capitalist countries (Western Europe and North America) there also grew a « new school » of Social Science, spearheaded by researchers from both the Marxist and the Liberal tradition, which made fundamental critique on the scientific validity and neutrality of the conventional social science in relation to both the capitalist system in their countries as well as to its relevance and applicability to the development problems of developing countries, particularly Africa. Thus a voluminous critical literature of this school emanating from Europe and North America, became available to African leaders, policy-makers and scholars.

(3) As the cold war between East and West began to thaw and detente began to take root, thus enabling African countries to establish serious contacts with the Socialist Countries at various levels (economic, scientific, political and cultural), again a voluminous flow of literature with a different perspective concerning development in the Socialist Countries as well as the newly independent countries, became available and accessible to African scholars. In particular the various interpretations of Marxist-Leninist theory as applied in Eastern Europe, China, North Korea and Cuba were of particular interest to some African leaders and scholars. To sum up then the first decade of independence, Africa entered the early 70s in a somber mood. On the one hand the internal objective conditions within Africa had led to a serious re-examination and attack by the resistance front of the development models emanating from conventional social science. On the other hand interaction of Africans with the rest of the world and particularly the flow of information, literature and exchange of experiences in the Third World countries, the Socialist Countries as well as the progressive forces in the capitalist countries, did bring about certain crystallization of ideas and thereby reinforced the existing indigenous movement within the African continent under the umbrella of the resistance front.

CODESRIA was thus formed in 1973 with this wider background of ferment at the continental level as well as at the international level. Its basic task was to try and solve the fundamental issues concerning African development through social science and African social scientists. CODESRIA was to provide the institutional and scientific framework within which African researchers would seriously look at the development problems of Africa on the basis of the experience gained so far within Africa and also from the experience (as expressed through social science literature) of the rest of the World. In other words CODESRIA was to be the main ac-

tivator and catalyst of the scattered and uncoordinated groups and individual researchers to whom we have referred to as the « resistance front ». How did CODESRIA undertake this task ?

Obviously and by any standards this is not an easy task. CODESRIA faced many difficulties. Briefly, amongst the principal difficulties are the strong linkages between our Universities, Research Institutes, Libraries and researchers to both Metropolitan Europe and North America. Then there are the linguistic division of the continent, the very difficult physical communications and of course, the ever present difficulties of getting enough financial support to undertake this important task. Despite these difficulties, and to our great surprise, CODESRIA found that most African Social Scientists - whatever their initial position in the schema of social science - readily responded to and actively joined CODESRIA's activities. It is very important to make this point, because without the active and ready support of the researchers, our task would have been immeasurably more difficult. Whatever little achievement we may have had, is in large measure, due to the inherent desire, at first dormant, but later active, of researchers to contribute directly to the development process of their respective countries and the continent as a whole.

The survival and consolidation of CODESRIA as an institution is without any doubt an important achievement. We must however now look at the scientific contribution of CODESRIA to its natural constituency, the researcher and the research environment and secondly to the subsequent impact of the production of the research or on policy-making in the continent.

In spite of the difficulties mentioned above, CODESRIA undertook many serious activities in the field of development research, through mobilizing collaborative research groups throughout the continent and across linguistic barrier on various important development problems which concern African Governments. The first phase of CODESRIA's activity was concerned with the political economy of African development. The objective here was to consolidate the framework of critical social science as it emerged through the evolution of the resistance front. Through research, discussions and publication, the merits and demerits of the approaches of critical and conventional social science were clearly juxtaposed. Almost all researchers who participated in CODESRIA's activities, tended to start from a committed nationalist position, and therefore quickly and readily accepted the methodology developed or evolved within the framework of critical social science. A review of CODESRIA's publications and research documents, which cover almost the whole spectrum of major development problems in Africa (such as industrialization, agriculture, technology, planning, so-

cial science, TNCs. etc.) will clearly show the dominance of the critical social science approach in the analysis of such problems. This approach to development problems is now widespread and can be found in many other publications, in the curriculum of University teaching, and in many research programmes of Research Institutes. The point of view of what we have called the resistance front (and which CODESRIA normally refers to as critical social science) became widespread and more respectable and legitimate. This situation was, of course, achieved by the collective effort of many individuals and institutions in addition to CODESRIA. By the mid 70s, the ECA for example, which until then had been the Establishment Center of conventional social science in Africa, began (presumably under a new leadership) to issue reports on economic and social problems in Africa from a very critical point of view. This perspective of the ECA and other regional organizations such as the OAU and the ADB, etc. strengthened and legitimized the spread of critical social science in Africa. In particular, reports from these major organizations, which were mainly directed and aimed at policy-makers in government, became a valuable input in the legitimization process of critical social science amongst policy-makers and political leaders.

During this period CODESRIA also emphasized the importance of detailed technical research within the framework of critical social science, so as to provide technical and scientific information which would be useful in the formulation of economic and social policies of African governments. As has been pointed out before, this was a collective effort by different institutions - national, sub-regional and regional - as well as by individuals working alone. This collective effort had certain cumulative impacts in the formulation of a new perspective concerning the evolving crisis of Africa's economy in the second half of the 70s. As part of this perspective, CODESRIA began to involve policy-makers from governments in its research activities, and at the same time collaborating with regional and sub-regional organizations such as the ECA and others.

The acceptance and widespread use by researchers of the approach of critical social science, and its acceptance in regional organizations, was partly the result of the impact of an evolutionary process emanating from the experience gained in the 60s: it was also partly a response to the development of the economic crisis during the mid and second half of the 70s.

Thus towards the end of the 70s when the economic crisis in Africa was very serious and acknowledged by experts, policy-makers and political leaders, and when the conventional social science was considered to be the main cause of the crisis, it was therefore a logical step for the political leadership of Africa to look for an alt-

ernative, one which is different from the models of development accepted in the past. The only viable alternative approach which existed in Africa then was the approach of critical social science advocated by some African scholars and leaders. When this point was reached, many meetings were held over a period of three or four years to prepare the ground in search of an alternative strategy of development. Symbolically the many meetings were prepared and sponsored either jointly or separately by the OAU and the ECA. The result of this long process was the LPA of April 1980. The LPA must therefore be seen as the summit point in the process of the legitimization and acceptance by African Heads of State of the point of view of the resistance front (the approach of critical social science). It is therefore not surprising that the LPA has now become an important symbol of independence on the question of African development, to African scholars, policy-makers and political leaders alike.

An important by-product of CODESRIA's activities which may have a longer term positive effect in the development of social science in Africa, is the process whereby African researchers slowly began to acquire a much wider perspective of development problems beyond the traditional and narrow national outlook.

This wider perspective has and will enable researchers to compare the different national experiences relating to different aspects of development and thereby slowly generate scientific generalization on a continental level. Such scientific generalization which is now beginning to emerge, and which is based on many concrete researches, will definitely deepen our understanding of the development process and may thus lead to more appropriate and effective development strategies, particularly in the implementation of the LPA.

Finally, although CODESRIA's constituency is Africa, it nevertheless has strong international links. This is because as a matter of principle, the experiences of other Third World regions, the Industrialized countries and the Socialist countries are of considerable importance to us. Hence since the beginning of CODESRIA, close collaborations were established between CODESRIA and its equivalent organization in Latin America (CLACSO) and later on with the Asian equivalent (ADIPA) and still later on with the European Association (EADI) and finally and more recently with the Arab Association (AICARDES). In 1976 at a CODESRIA General Assembly Meeting, a Committee was formed which consisted of representatives of these 5 regional organizations. The committee, known as ICCDA (Inter-regional Coordination Committee of Development Associations) had its Secretariat based in CODESRIA from 1976 until 1980 when it rotated to Latin America.



During this period CODESRIA took a leading role in collaborating and exchanging information with all the 5 regional organizations. Two Inter-regional Conferences on the relevance of Social Science of Development involving social scientists from the 5 regions were organized in 1978 (Bogota, Colombia) and in 1980 (Florence, Italy). In addition CODESRIA has organized two seminars - Afro-Latin American (on Agriculture and Industry) and Afro-Arab (on Food Security). CODESRIA has also strong collaborative relations with the Third World Forum and the Association of Third World Economists. International links between African researchers and those of other regions are now stronger and more institutionalized.

To sum up, CODESRIA was formed to provide for African researchers an academic and institutional framework which will enable them to use a more relevant social science in the struggle for the dignity and satisfactions of the needs of the African people. CODESRIA and most of the researchers are aware that our struggle is only a small part of a larger one and that whatever contribution we may make to the larger struggle may not necessarily be the decisive one or even the most important one. Nevertheless while this necessary struggle continues, the researchers will be part of it, using social science as their main weapon. CODESRIA's « achievements » or « failures » in its first decade, must thus be measured and judged within this wider context.

(*) See annex 4 of CODESRIA's Charter, articles 3 & 4.

(*) Professor Adebayo ADEDEJI, Executive Secretary of ECA : - Africa's Development Crises - m Africa Guide, 1978, p. 25.

(**) World Bank Report : Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa : An Agenda for Action -.

(*) See special numbers of Africa Development, Vol. 3, No. 4, 1978 and Vol. 5, No 4, 1980; See also 15 Working Papers published under CODESRIA project - Social Science and Development in Africa - 1978 and 1979.

CO-OPERATIVES IN AFRICA

Following the article « Co-operatives in Africa » published in our journal (n° 5/1983) we have received the following comment from M. S.K. SAXENA, Ph. D. Senior Consultant to the Swedish Cooperative Centre and Vice-Président of the UAI.

We are more than willing to publish a comment which emanates from so authoritative a personality as a previous Director of the International Cooperative Alliance.

The Editor.
International Transnational Associations

Sir.

May I be allowed to offer one comment and a cautionary note on ILO'S excellent paper « Co-operatives in Africa » (N° 5.1983). The paper refers to the relationship of the movement and the government in Africa and rightly argues against excessive intervention and control by the latter. The subject has been debated endlessly in the three continents of Africa, Asia and Latin America but no new suggestions are put forward to solve this seemingly intractable problem. The ILO article, unfortunately, is no exception. May I suggest that instead of arguing in polarized terms, we recognize the reality of the situation and exercise our minds to search for new organizational approaches which would act as bridges between the movement and the government. We shall never reach a situation in which the movements, especially in Africa, are entirely free of government influence. An organization like the National Cooperative Development Corporation in India may have some interesting lessons to reveal.

The ILO rightly emphasizes the importance of savings. Control often accompanies the financial support government extends to the movement. While the governments and the movements both recognize the value of an independent cooperative movement, nobody seems to know what practical steps to take. Perhaps a start can be made by having a process of « phased government withdrawal » initiated in an important co-operative institution to create a trend on the basis of a generally accepted « maturity index »*. There are enough leads to identify the parameters of a « maturity index » (financial situation of the organization; its management efficiency levels, the credibility of the movement in the community, etc.).

My caveat realises to ILO's suggestions for the future role of cooperatives. There is no disputing that the movement must strike out into new directions: in the world of today we either go forward or backward. However, cooperatives in Africa should not take ILO's suggestion as an open door to branch out into all kinds of new activities. Unless done with the greatest of care, the movement may lose whatever it has gained so far.

1 repeat : these brief comments must not deflect from an otherwise excellent and realistic article.

Yours sincerely.

S K. SAXENA PH. D.



Asian-NGOs

INDIAN COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

by K.B. Lall-

We shall willingly put before the Council a recent Indian initiative of international cooperation in the context of economic development; the Indian Council INCRIER is described in a booklet by its President. Honorary Ambassador K.B. LALL, a member of the UAI.

Forword

The Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations came into being in August 1981. Its focus is on improving efficiency and equity of the impact of international environment on national development. It strives to achieve its objective by drawing upon the skills and experiences of the research scholar, the policy framer, and the corporate manager. No other institution in the country is engaged in this task, or is systematically adopting a multifaceted approach in its pursuit.

The first phase of ICRIER's activity is drawing to a close and the second is about to be launched. It is beginning to be seen as an organisation likely to fulfil a hitherto dimly felt need. The stage has been reached for the course of its further evolution to be set and for sufficient support to be mustered for placing it on an enduring basis.

This brief brochure « ABOUT OURSELVES » traces ICRIER's genesis, summarises its aims and objects and briefly describes its work programme and methodology. It shares with those interested in ICRIER's objectives the Governing Body's ideas on its future directions, the development of its Faculty, the expansion of its Documentation Centre, the establishment of a Centre for Development Cooperation, and the provision of its own building for housing its services and facilities. Rapid realisation of these plans is a matter of some urgency. Development at home and development cooperation abroad are currently tied up in knots. Given adequate support and encouragement ICRIER may be expected to make a modest contribution to the effort to untie these knots.

The beginning

ICRIER is conceived as a catalyst of further international cooperation and accelerate economic growth at the national level. It is currently endeavouring to optimise interaction between academic research, policy formulation and business management at national and international level. It was in November 1978 that a broad-

based Group of some of India's leading academic, government and private sector economists came together to consider problems relating to the International Economic Order in the context of the need for faster economic and social progress in the country.

The Group felt that India was well placed to study the impact of the international environment on development goals and processes at the national level and to contribute to pragmatic and practical solutions for international economic issues. The Group constituted itself into a Steering Committee for Research on International Economic Relations (SCRIER). SCRIER's research organisation effort revolved around four main themes. These were: (1) Role and Requirements of External Finance for the country; (2) Problems of and Potential for Improving India's Foreign Trade; (3) Prospects for Strengthening Regional Economic Cooperation among Countries in South Asia, the Asian Group and South East Asia; (4) Bottlenecks in accelerating the pace of technological advance in the country with the objective of improving India's competitive strength in international markets.

The progress of SCRIER's activities soon revealed a gap in the net work of Social Science Research Institutions in the country. There was none with a focus on analysing external environment, assessing its impact on national activity and working out policy options for making it favourable to the attainment of national goals. Accordingly a number of eminent persons decided to take the first step to bridge the gap by organising the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations. It was on August 18 1981 that ICRIER was duly registered under the Societies Registration Act. XXI of 1860, as a non-profit making non-political organisation.

ICRIER's CONSTITUTION provides for its General Body to consist of Founder Members, Life Members, Corporate Members, Institutional Members, and Patron Members. The General Body elects the Chairman and Members of the Governing Body, reviews the Council's work and gives di-

rections from time to time. The Governing Body comprises 20 members, including 6 co-opted members, and holds office for four years. The present Chairman is Dr. K.B. Lall.

Aims and objectives

ICRIER's principal AIMS include, first to study the interaction between international environment and national development; and to promote an understanding of how it can be made more favourable;

second, to promote interaction contacts and consultations between academic researchers and decision makers in government and industry; and third to improve the quality and quantity of intellectual discussion on international economic relations and to encourage institutional collaboration in this field.

ICRIER seeks to achieve these objectives by (a) organising and undertaking research, (b) convening workshops, seminars and conferences, (c) mobilising available knowledge on international economic issues, and (d) developing skills, individual and institutional, for handling them.

Work programme

RESEARCH ORGANISATION has been strengthened in the last 18 months. It is now directed by a Standing Committee which is presided over by Prof. Khuro. The procedures for commissioning and monitoring research have been tightened. Grants of « seed money » to promising researchers have helped them to develop useful proposals. Workshops are convened at periodic intervals to promote interaction. A series of research themes have been developed and a total of RS. 3 million committed to commission research on them.

The External Finance Project consists of fourteen studies, with focus on the role of external finance in accelerating the pace of the nation's economic advance. It is being directed by Dr. Minhas and Prof. Mann

Shroff. Five studies have been completed. These are being issued in the form of monographs or working papers. The study by Dr. Isher Ahluwalia on « Industrial Deceleration in the Indian Economy » will soon be published. The others are likely to be completed by June 1984. The first phase of the project on Problems of Accelerating India's Technological Development was a joint ICRIR-NACAER programme directed by Dr. Ashok Desai. The synthesis is expected to be ready for publication by October 1983. ICRIR's research programme on South and South East Asian Economic Cooperation and UNCTAD related issues has been a collaboration effort with MARGA Institute, Colombo. It comprises more than 20 country studies on 8 different themes. These country studies are being synthesised by lead scholars for publication by the year end.

The Problems and Potential of India's Multilateral and Bilateral Trade Relations is the fourth major area of ICRIR's research effort. Of the 8 studies launched so far, 5 have been completed, including one on « GATT and Developing Countries » by Anwar Hoda.

The first phase of the project on the Politics of International Economic Relations has recently been concluded. A workshop is being convened to develop the second phase. A study on India's Principal Negotiating Concerns financed by the Ministry of External Affairs is being undertaken by Dr. R.M. Honavar and his associates at the Institute of Financial Management and Research, Madras. Lessons from the negotiating experience of developing countries in selected international economic negotiations are being drawn by Godfrey Gunatileke as part of ICRIR's collaboration with Marga.

The second phase has commenced from July 1983. A research frame work envisaging an expenditure of Rs. five million has been prepared for the next years. It is proposed to focus attention on problems that require deeper examination taking into account the recent changes in national and international perspectives. Two studies envisaged within the frame of the project on the Role of External Finance are on (i) The Energy Sector in India (jointly with Tata Energy Research Institute), and (ii) Problems of Agrarian Transformation in India.

The next phase of the Technology Programme will be taken up in collaboration with the European Economic Commission. The project, estimated to last over two years, seeks to analyse the determinants of the supply, demand and content of technology flows between India and the OECD.

The research themes (or regional cooperation and UNCTAD issues will be finalised in an ICRIR-Marga Conference to be held in December 1983. The next phase

will analyse the policy issues in strengthening economic cooperation in Asia at regional and sub-regional levels. The research programme on Trade Issues will analyse the possibilities of further strengthening India's commercial linkages with both centrally planned and market oriented economies. A research design to study the implications for developing countries of the increasing tendency on the part of some industrial nations to « manage » crucial sectors of their trade is being worked out. Academic expertise on issues relating to trade in services will be developed and the problems and prospects of enlarging factor flows to and from India will be analysed. There are many issues in the area of international finance which call for detailed research. A high level conference on International Monetary and financial situation, visualised for early 1984, will lead to the formulation of specific and indepth research projects. Another seminar on investment by Gulf oil countries in India is also planned.

Economic Cooperation amongst the countries of the South has emerged as an important element in furthering national progress and re-inforcing the global ecosystem. Research capacity in ICRIR is being developed to service NAM and Group 77 in their efforts to implement cooperation programmes, identify and resolve persisting problems and work out negotiating options. Possibilities of strengthening India's cooperation with developing countries will be especially examined.

It will take some time to finalise the components of the second phase of the study of politics of international relations. These are likely to include the inter-connection between Defence, Disarmament and Development, political constraints on regional and sub-regional cooperation, perspectives for cooperation in international negotiations with progressive elements in OECD, and role of Socialist countries in Development Cooperation.

Experience has shown that without adequate IN-HOUSE RESEARCH capability it is difficult to increase the effectiveness of commissioned research. ICRIR is attempting to work out a judicious mix between its in-house research and external programmes.

The Council has now a competent and compact team of economists. Its research staff has at present a strength of half a dozen professionals. They are currently working on export promotion and employment generation in India financed by IDRC, Canada. A modest research programme on financial issues is also on the anvil. Included in it is the scope for Gulf oil countries' investments in India, and a comprehensive review of international monetary system and issues. About 1/3 of future research may be undertaken in-house.

AN INSTITUTIONAL NETWORK has been established with other institutions interested in international relations and economic development. Collaborative arrangements have been developed with research institutes in Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, the U.K. and the U.S.A. We are also in touch with institutes in Canada and Yugoslavia. Our collaboration with the EEC is being expanded. Requests have been received from distinguished foreign researchers for host facilities.

Within the country, useful linkages have been established with more than a dozen intitutes and universities. These will help to establish a regular (low of relevant information, identify resource persons and promote multi-faceted research. ICRIR hopes to further in these and other ways its objective to extend and deepen the interest of universities, development centres and other interested institutions on issue-oriented, institution-related, and policy-supportive research on international economic relations. WORKSHOPS, SEMINAR and CONFERENCES play an important role in furthering ICRIR's catalytic role to improve linkages between researchers, professional managers, policy makers, and negotiators. Persons drawn from different disciplines gather around a table. The interaction of their observations has a creative impact. The scholar becomes conscious of the practical implications of the issue he is analysing and new policy options emerge for the decision makers and fresh avenues open out for practical action. ICRIR has so far devoted a million rupees to organise such workshops, seminars and conferences. These have ranged from small meetings of experts on specialised subjects to international conferences on global issues. Two major seminars were organised on UNCTAD issues in Bangalore (July 1982) and on Export Promotion and Employment Generation in Srinagar (August 1982).

The conference on Global Negotiations convened in collaboration with the International Economic Research Centre, Columbia University, in New Delhi on January 6-8, 1983 stimulated fresh thinking on the subject. A distinguished group of scholars in economics, finance, and political science, as well as policy makers, from a number of developing and developed countries, focussed attention on possible approaches for resuming the dialogue between the North and the South. Based on its deliberations, ICRIR brought out a brochure entitled « Global Negotiations », spelling out a pragmatic approach.

Future directions

ICRIR's contribution to research and especially its method of work and style of organisation has aroused considerable interest. The feedback has been positive and it seems that the Council is beginning to fulfil a need hitherto dimly felt around

research institutions and policy making circles. This has prompted ICRIER's Governing Body to raise its sights and mount a strong effort to put it on an enduring basis.

The Council is committed to further develop its unique potential as a comparatively slim body to perform a catalytic and coordinating role in generating and organising research and workshops/seminars on themes relevant to its objectives. Its IN-HOUSE RESEARCH capability will be enhanced to serve as an effective instrument for identifying and analysing current problems and commissioning, coordinating and monitoring research studies on policy issues. In future ICRIER will hopefully evolve to be a closely knit body of high quality professionals working in conjunction with outside experts and agencies.

The strength and structure of its Faculty will be determined by the emerging needs of the areas ICRIER seeks to serve. Six such areas are visualised namely, (a) International Trade and Investment including Commercial Diplomacy; (b) International Finance; (c) Industrial Re-structuring and Technology Transfer; (d) Development Cooperation in Trade, Finance, Industry and Technology and (e) International Institutions including Politics of International Economic Relations and (f) Industrial Studies.

A major addition to ICRIER programme relates to the INDUSTRIAL SECTOR. A special effort is proposed to be made to examine in depth the problems that confront industrial enterprises, business firms, and other organisations, in the private and public sectors, in the pursuit of their efforts to contribute to national advance and international cooperation. The themes for detailed work will be identified after consultation with leading decision makers in the corporate and financial sectors. The studies will focus on the growth of domestic industry especially in relation to export performance of engineering and other industrial sectors. This interaction will become increasingly important as the economy gets less protected, technology advances, and export markets become increasingly competitive. There are several pestsions to be raised, and studied; including the scale of investment, its profitability, capacity and its utilization, management standards costs and efficiency, productivity and wage levels. R & D effort and technological change, and the likely place of Indian industry in transnational joint venture operations, particularly in the Afro-Asian region. The aim will be to analyse possible avenues for accelerating the rate of domestic industrial growth and optimising India's contribution to the industrialisation of the Third World. This new dimension reflects the Council's commitment to the role and involvement of all the concerned economic and social agents in national and international economic development.

A DOCUMENTATION CENTRE AND LIBRARY, on which a modest beginning has already been made, will service the in-house and external professionals. The Centre will also provide an efficient referral facility for scholars, policy makers, industrialists and journalists. The objective is to expand it into a depository of academic literature and current thinking on the economics and politics of India's international Relations. The Centre will aim at stocking material which is not easily available elsewhere. The Centre is proposed to be adequately equipped to serve as a dependable information storage, retrieval and dissemination facility. The information system may be structured around a computer system, the basis for which has already been laid. A periodic news-sheet of interest to persons working in this area may also be published in future.

School/centre for development

COOPERATION is eventually envisaged. From tentatively small beginnings in the next 2 years, the Centre will gradually grow into a significant place for interaction amongst academics, policy makers and corporate managers. It will provide opportunities for the decision makers to appreciate the value of academic discipline. And academics will have the facility to benefit from contacts with men wizened by practical experience. Its residential and other facilities will be used to promote interaction between visiting academics, their Indian counterparts and decision makers in government and business.

A BUILDING of its own is essential for ICRIER to fulfil its objectives. Thanks to the courtesy of the India International Centre, we are currently allowed the use of 3500 sq. ft. of office space. More space is needed to meet the immediate requirements of the next phase. But the rental cost is forbidding. It is, therefore, important to build in the near future a permanent home in the neighbourhood. A well equipped Documentation Centre, deemed essential to the objectives of ICRIER, needs adequate space. The accommodation requirements must also take into account the envisaged diversification of research activities, related needs of administrative personnel, guest facilities for visiting academics, library and reading rooms, seminar rooms, conference facilities, and ancillary services. The building plans must provide for appropriate and likely expansion in later years. In particular, ICRIER is, has to be, envisaged not only as an Indian institution but also, equally, as a Centre serving the developing countries - especially in Asia. The eventual floor area requirement has been estimated at 4500 sq. metres. An application for allotment of a suitable plot has been submitted to the Ministry of Works and Housing for its favourable consideration.

While ICRIER's objectives determine its needs, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS will determine to what extent ideas and plans get implemented. The question of funding therefore assumes crucial importance. So far, ICRIER has been dependent on ad hoc grants from the Ford Foundation and the International Development Research Centre (Canada) to meet its administrative and programme costs. Further assistance may be expected from these sources on a modest scale. But this can cover only a part of the cost of our expanding activities. Substantial funds will also be needed to meet capital expenditure, especially on construction of the proposed building and equipping it with appropriate facilities. For steady and long term development a stable source of income must be assured. To this end an Endowment Fund is being established. It is now vital that funding sources be diversified and enlarged. One time capital grants are proposed to be sought to meet capital expenditure and to endow continuing activities. Annual grants will be needed for running costs including expenditure on in-house research, and the proposed Centre for Development Cooperation. Ad hoc grants will take care of commissioned research and the Documentation Centre.

The concerned Ministries of the Government of India have been approached to lend support. Other foundations and trusts both in India and abroad are proposed to be sounded. Much is expected from the corporate sector, private and public, as also from the financial institutions. ICRIER has been notified as an approved institution for purposes of Section 35 (1)(iii) of the Income Tax Act. Any sums paid to it for research in social science related to the donor's class of business shall be allowed as deductible expenditure while computing the donor's taxable income.

In the eighties, in India and abroad, attention is likely to remain focussed on the nature and instrumentalities of change in social and economic relationships, within and between nations. In the world wide struggle for change, India occupies an intermediate position. It is being viewed as an interesting partner by the industrial nations as also by the other developing countries. It has a distinctive contribution to make for strengthening economic cooperation at the sub-regional, regional and global levels. Equally, strengthened cooperation may be expected to contribute to its own further advance.

To these ends, India owes to itself to mobilise its intellectual and other resources from all quarters, ICRIER would strive to make a contribution to these efforts. Given encouragement and backing it expects to play a pioneering and constructive role in accelerating the pace of national advance, in developing South-South cooperation, and in contributing to the North-South dialogue.

ASSOCIATION AID TO REFUGEES

Comments by NGOs on report of the meeting of experts on refugee aid and development for consideration by the executive committee of the High Commissioner's program (1).

Introduction

1. In opening the meeting, the Chairman outlined the background to the current debate on the issue of refugee aid and development and reminded participants (*) that their comments on the Report of the Meeting of Experts had been requested by UNHCR's Executive Committee, to which they would be submitted at an informal session in January 1984. The views expressed by this meeting, along with those of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), would be taken into account by the Executive Committee when it considers the Experts' Report.

2. Participants agreed upon the usefulness of the Report of the Meeting of Experts, and fully endorsed its basic concepts. There was, however, some feeling that the Report did not do full justice to the complexity and diversity of refugee situations. The meeting welcomed as a particularly constructive example of collaboration between UNHCR and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) the opportunity to discuss further the various important issues raised in the Report and hoped that there would be similar occasions for dialogue in the future.

General debate

3. Root Causes: attention was drawn by many participants to the need to study root causes of refugee phenomena in greater depth. It was recognized that the Experts had not studied this matter because it went beyond the present mandate of UNHCR. This was felt to be a major concern of non-governmental organizations and it was thought that the United Nations system had not paid sufficient attention to the problem. Nevertheless, the NGOs were aware of the Report prepared by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan on massive exoduses which was currently before the General Assembly, and they were following with interest the deliberations of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues.

4. The participants were of the view that economic development, and even basic assistance measures, could in certain circumstances be seen as a valuable means of improving conditions in countries of origin and thereby reducing or averting refugee flows.

5. Early warning : several participants pointed to the need to ensure an adequate system of early warning to alert concerned organizations to imminent refugee flows or to conditions likely to produce such flows. Such a system would enable agencies to prepare themselves at the earliest possible stage and thus increase the effectiveness of their response in new emergency situations.

6. Early planning: general consensus emerged with regard to the need to include development considerations in the initial planning phase of any refugee assistance programme and to involve concerned agencies with relevant expertise in that planning at the earliest possible stage. To facilitate this process, it was stressed that UNHCR, in its recognized role as focal point for refugee assistance, needs to be fully informed of the expertise and capabilities offered by the NGO community. There was also general agreement on the importance of the co-ordinating role of UNHCR, with particular respect to the need to avoid duplication, conflicting objectives and waste of resources in programmes of assistance to refugees.

7. Attention was also drawn to the need for detailed assessment and data on the characteristics and skills of refugees as well as on the reasons for their flight, as an essential element in the formulation of appropriate projects. Project design could also benefit, it was felt, from evaluation of previous experience gained in the implementation of settlement schemes.

8. All participants agreed that it was vitally important for UNHCR to arrange early meetings of all concerned agencies to plan a fully co-ordinated response to new refugee situations. These were felt to be especially vital at the local level, in the country of asylum, but could also be of benefit in a wider international context.

9. NGO consortia : in view of the specialized nature and limited resources of individual NGOs, many participants favoured the development of consortia of implementing agencies, which would make the best use of sectorial specialization by individual agencies. The need for UNHCR to play a co-ordinating role was again emphasized in this context to ensure overall coherence of inputs from both NGOs and IGOs. Similarly, the need for NGOs to rein-



(1) Chairman M.T. Luke (UNHCR)
Rapporteur: J.P. de Warlimcourt (ICVA)
(*) The list of participants is annexed here with.

for their own co-ordinating mechanisms was emphasized as being necessary to facilitate the co-ordinating work of UNHCR.

10. Identification and strengthening of local NGOs : many participants emphasized the importance of identifying local agencies with potential for involvement in the implementation of development-orientated refugee assistance programmes and of developing their capacity through training and other appropriate measures. In this Context particular mention was made of the recommendation of the 1983 meeting between the Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and NGOs at Arusha, which enjoined UNHCR and ICVA to co-operate in identifying local co-ordinating agencies in Africa. The involvement of local organizations, it was felt, could be of major significance, inter alia, in promoting a better understanding of the problems faced by refugees in the host community.

11. The potential training role of UNHCR in strengthening local NGO, government and refugee capacity was also mentioned. Current efforts in this direction were noted by the need for a wider orientation, possibly in conjunction with other organizations specialized in development issues, was stressed. The usefulness of the UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies as a training tool and action guide was mentioned and it was suggested that a similar initiative outlining guidelines for action with regard to broader assistance and development aspects would also be welcomed. It was proposed that this could include a directory of NGO capabilities.

12. Development assistance: development assistance was recognized as being of particular importance in refugee situations in low-income countries where job opportunities and/or availability of readily cultivable land were frequently insufficient. In planning such assistance, it was necessary to establish accurate base data on refugee caseloads so that programmes could be designed accordingly. Because the majority of refugees are women and children, particular attention has to be paid to their specific needs; this calls for co-operation between UNHCR and United Nations agencies and NGOs committed to promoting the rights and meeting the needs of women and children.

13. Several speakers cautioned against too narrow an interpretation of development and stressed that this could include appropriate self-reliance projects that could be implemented in the early stages of refugee situation. Other speakers emphasized the need to recognize the importance not only of employment generation, but also of such vitally important developmental areas as education and health. Nevertheless, the need to make use of the expertise and productive capacity of refugee populations from the Outset was stressed in order, inter alia, to encourage maximum levels of self-reliance.

14. In view of the additional burden imposed by the massive presence of refugees on low-income countries often severely pressured by their own economic problems, the participants emphasized the need to include and involve the local population in development programmes benefiting refugees. Mention was made, however, of the major difficulties encountered in the field of development in general and of the relatively inadequate results achieved in recent years. The meeting therefore cautioned against over-optimism with regard to quick results. Participants also drew attention to the fact that development assistance could not be envisaged without first ensuring adequate protection measures for refugee populations, which were often found in unsympathetic local contexts not conducive to assistance initiatives.

Specific issues raised in the report of the meeting of experts

Early stages of a new refugee situation (paragraphs 17 to 19)

15. The meeting was of the view that account should be taken of existing NGO programmes in areas likely to be affected by refugee flows. Such an approach could have a positive effect on the attitudes of the host community, should refugee influxes occur.

16. It was suggested that UNHCR's fact-finding missions to assess new refugee situations should be used, where this information is not already available, to identify agencies operating in the area and having the capacity for involvement in new refugee assistance programmes. Such organizations would probably be able to be mobilized more rapidly in response to any local emergency.

17. In order to alert NGOs to new refugee situations and needs, the participants recommended that UNHCR consider establishing a system for the dissemination of situation reports by telex to appropriate voluntary agencies and NGO networks so as to ensure that the widest possible pool of expertise and resources was drawn upon in responding to new emergency situations.

18. After the fact-finding stage, it was felt that appropriate non-governmental organizations should be included in programming missions undertaken by UNHCR in response to new refugee emergencies. With regard to eventual NGO involvement, UNHCR was advised to consult with host Governments and co-ordinating bodies as appropriate.

19. NGOs welcomed the emphasis in the Report on the need to promote self-help for refugees and were of the view that they had much to contribute from their experience in the field. Participants felt, however, the NGOs should not be used merely in an implementing capacity but should be called upon to contribute their expertise

at an early stage in the design of assistance projects for refugees. When no durable solution is yet at hand

(paragraphs 20 to 29)

20. In discussing paragraph 21 of the Report, participants stressed the necessity of also developing small-scale projects for the promotion of refugee self-sufficiency even in situations where jobs or cultivable land are not available.

21. While certain NGOs were large enough to be able to take a multi-sectoral approach to assistance programmes, the meeting reaffirmed that the majority of agencies were limited to relatively small-scale projects. Their approach, of necessity, had to be to concentrate on certain specific elements or sectors of an assistance programme, to join forces in a consortium or to complement the activities of an intergovernmental organization.

22. The importance of UNHCR's co-ordinating role, especially in the absence of a local umbrella organization, was again emphasized. While NGOs may be able to make a significant contribution, it was felt that few had the capability or the wish to assume full responsibility for co-ordination and programming. As the lead agency in refugee matters, UNHCR was seen as being the United Nations agency most suited to the role of co-ordinator even with respect to developmental components of refugee assistance. It was suggested that UNHCR's relative lack of expertise in this field could be compensated by the use of consultants from other specialized inter-governmental or non-governmental organizations competent in the development field. In order to carry out the desired co-ordinating role, it was pointed out that it was necessary for UNHCR to acquire a detailed knowledge of the development plans of host countries.

23. While understanding the difficulties involved, the voluntary agencies were generally supportive of the need to ensure that additional funds be made available for development aid associated with the presence of refugees so as to avoid diverting resources from regular development programmes. It was felt appropriate that such funds be made available through UNHCR. Participants suggested that a greater degree of flexibility was required of the High Commissioner and his Executive Committee with respect to UNHCR's involvement in development projects, some of which were relatively limited in scope.

Where voluntary repatriation appears feasible (paragraphs 30 to 32)

24. The potential role of NGOs in complementing UNHCR's activities through their operations in areas not under the control of internationally recognized authorities was mentioned.

25. Participants placed considerable emphasis on the importance of programmes

of assistance for returnees and the usual one year time limit on UNHCR assistance was queried. It was pointed out that for voluntary repatriation to succeed and endure, returnees may require the same essential services in their country of origin as were generally provided in the asylum country. In order to promote public understanding and financial support for repatriation programmes, UNHCR was also urged to provide detailed information with regard to the voluntary character of the repatriation process, and in particular to explain the way in which the wishes for return were expressed.

26. With respect to specific programmes designed to encourage voluntary repatriation, it was again felt that the fundamental co-ordinating responsibility should rest with UNHCR. Other agencies should be prepared by UNHCR to take over assistance to returnees after a certain period of time.

27. In the context of assistance to returnees, the importance of including internally displaced persons in such programmes was also stressed. It was pointed out that groups of returnees and internally displaced persons were frequently mixed and that the needs of the latter could not be ignored.

Where local settlement is acceptable (paragraphs 33 to 36)

28. The meeting supported the comments made by the Experts in this section of the Report. Attention was drawn to the fact that the acceptability of local settlement of refugees by a central government, while a prerequisite, may not be enough as there may be subsequent problems with local authorities or local populations. In this context, the need for thorough research was reaffirmed.

29. Caution was also expressed with respect to the time frame in which development activities must be viewed, as these were a long-term process needing multi-year budget planning.

30. The meeting welcomed the critical attitude expressed by the Report with respect to food aid. It was emphasized that such assistance could create a dependency mentality and could even undermine local agricultural production by the surrounding community. To prevent the emergence of such adverse factors, early attention should be paid to the development of maximum levels of refugee self-sufficiency in food supply. However, the meeting appreciated the need to ensure the existence of a system for the rapid supply of food for emergency relief purposes.

General remarks (paragraphs 37 to 42)

31. With respect to NGO programmes, agencies felt that they tended to possess a greater degree of flexibility than that available to members of the United Nations system. It was suggested, therefore, that

the hindrances referred to in paragraph 38 of the Report were not relevant to NGOs.

32. It was pointed out, moreover, that, in a long-term development approach, a distinction between refugees and the local population became increasingly irrelevant. Given such an orientation, research efforts would have to be expanded to include the focal population. It was recommended that such research should, from the very outset, be a part of the methodology of programme design.

33. Finally, while the Experts' Report reaffirmed the mandate of the High Commissioner, the meeting wished to urge the High Commissioner, in exercising his mandate, to:

- (i) extend protection to refugees in anomalous situations, as, for example, where other United Nations agencies are involved, and to continue to provide legal protection to returnees where this may be called for in the context of on-going repatriation programmes;
- (ii) encourage initiatives to prevent refugee exoduses through the development of early warning systems and assistance, where appropriate, to displaced persons;
- (iii) take action in refugee situations that arise in territories controlled by bodies not internationally recognized, and to take account of the potential role of NGOs in such situations;

- (iv) continue its assistance to returnees, if necessary beyond one year, until the completion of the rehabilitation phase or until another body assumes responsibility for continuing development work;

- (v) reflect its special relationship with refugee communities by accepting a co-ordinating role in development work in refugee situations, in consultation with other specialized agencies of the United Nations and NGOs.

Annex

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Association française des volontaires du progrès
Mr. Philippe Charlier

CARE Inc.

Mr. Peter Reitz

Catholic Relief Services

Mr. Robert T. Quinlan

Euro Action-ACORD

Mr. John de Coninck

International Council of Voluntary Agencies

Mr. Anthony J. Kozlowski

Mr. Klaus Wulff (World University Service)

League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Ms. Diana C. Miserez

Lutheran World Federation

Mr. Arthur Storhaug

Norwegian Church Aid

Mr. Per Westborg

OXFAM

Radda Barnen

Mr. Hakan Landellus

Ms. Simone Ek

Save the Children Federation

Mr. Melvin A. McCaw

Mr. Alvin Edgell

World Council of Churches

Mr. Raud van Hoogevest

Mr. Melaku Kille

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Mr. Thomas Luke

Mr. Jacques Cuenod

Mr. Jean Heilder

Mr. Guy Prim

Mr. Per Johannessen

Mr. Raymond Hall



THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY TODAY

What is the United Nations University ?

According to its Charter, the United Nations University (UNU) is to be « an international community of scholars, engaged in research, post-graduate training and dissemination of knowledge in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations ». It is enjoined to devote its work to research into the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations and its agencies ». This work is carried out, as the Charter instructs, through a network of research and post-graduate training centres in both the developed and developing countries, with planning and co-ordination provided by the central headquarters in Tokyo. As a world-wide system of research and training centres and programmes, the UNU has- in the words of its Charter - « its location at the site of each centre or programme », it is therefore strikingly different in structure and mode of operation from the usual campus-based teaching university.

Established by the United Nations General Assembly, the University functions under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and Unesco as an autonomous academic institution and not as an inter-governmental organization in the usual sense. The Charter guarantees the academic freedom the University needs if it is to be truly an instrument through which the scholars and scientists of the world can collaborate freely to share their knowledge and perspectives for the benefit of all people.

Why was the University created ?

In 1969 U Thant, then Secretary-General of the United Nations, proposed the establishment of a University that would be "truly international and devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress ». Subsequently, and after world-wide consultation, a United Nations-appointed committee found that, in view of the increasing complexity of global problems, a wholly new kind of academic institution was required. That new kind of institution was enshrined in the UNU Charter, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1973. The Government of Japan pledged US\$ 100 million to the endowment fund of the University and provided headquarters facilities in Tokyo, where the University commenced operations in September 1975.

What are its main aims ?

In carrying out its mandate to further, in its own way, the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, the University seeks in particular to :

1. foster intellectual co-operation among scholars and scientists of the world to help understand and solve urgent problems beyond the capabilities of single nations or regions;
2. increase the practical impact of research and advanced training by organizing networks of collaborating individuals and institutions;
3. increase the ability of developing countries to solve their own problems by co-operation in the strengthening of their research and advanced training capabilities;
4. improve the outreach of institutions all over the world by involving them in international co-operative efforts to deal with global problems of concern to all nations.

How is it governed ?

The governing principles and policies are determined by a 28-member Council. Twenty-four members are appointed jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of Unesco. There are also four ex officio members - the Rector, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of Unesco and the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). The Rector is the chief academic and administrative officer of the University and has overall responsibility for the direction, organization, administration and programmes of the University.

How does it organize its work ?

The unified University Programme is planned and carried out jointly by three divisions, each with a distinctive function. Problems are explored at the local and country level by the Development Studies Division. Their broader implications are looked at under the Regional and Global Studies Division. The results of this work are communicated widely to various users - the academic community, policy-makers, villagers, etc. - through the Global Learning Division, which also conducts its own studies in information, communications and outreach. This cycle of interaction

ensures that problems are examined both horizontally, across disciplines, and vertically, at the local, regional and international level.

The UNU's research and training « network » of knowledge » span the globe and include researchers from all regions who collaborate across disciplinary, ideological and cultural lines. At present UNU activities are carried out in more than 60 countries at associated institutions and research units by individual scholars organized into networks and by fellows appointed for advanced training.

What problems is it dealing with?

The University's priorities are defined by five themes which range across the modern world's most urgent concerns: (1) peace, security, conflict resolution and global transformation; (2) the global economy; (3) hunger, poverty, resources and the environment; (4) human and social development and the co-existence of peoples, cultures and social systems, and (5) science and technology and their social and ethical implications. In practice, the University's work has been organized into nine programme areas. These are : (1) peace and conflict resolution; (2) the global economy; (3) energy systems and policy; (4) resource policy and management; (5) the food-energy nexus; (6) food, nutrition, biotechnology and poverty; (7) human and social development; (8) regional perspectives, and (9) science, technology and the information society.

How is it funded ?

The University is funded primarily by income from an endowment fund, which is designed to ensure the necessary autonomy, stability and objectivity. Annual operating contributions and project funding provide additional income.

Who is the present Rector ?

The Rector of the University is Soedjatmoko, an Indonesian scholar of international development and politics, who sees the UNU as « the first of a new generation of institutions whose role will be to catalyse and synthesize knowledge from a truly global perspective ». He was appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, after consultation with and the concurrence of the Director-General of Unesco.

co and took office on 1 September 1980, succeeding Or. James M. Hester of the United States. A former Indonesian Ambassador to the United States, Soedjatmoko is the author of numerous articles in scholarly journals and books on the social, economic, cultural, and political aspects of development. His association with the United Nations dates back to the late 1940s, when he was a member of the Indonesian delegation to the Security Council.

2. The United Nations University today

(Adapted from a recent speech by the Rector of the University)

The nature of the United Nations University has been dictated by the role envisioned for it in its Charter - as an international community of scholars working collaboratively on pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare, problems that are simply too large and too complex to be dealt with by the intellectual establishments of any one nation or group of nations.

The UNU does not concern itself with only one region or another of the globe; it has a planetary agenda. Yet global problems have a way of impacting more starkly and more heavily in the poorer nations of the third world. The undeniable fact of growing global interdependence is tainted with the reality that it is a skewed and asymmetrical interdependence. It is for this reason that the United Nations University gives particular concern to the needs and problems of the developing countries and seeks to enhance their institutional capabilities to bring about self-reliant development, in collaboration with other universities and research institutions.

When the United Nations General Assembly created the University in 1973, one of the reasons it did so was because it wisely saw the need for a link between the United Nations system and the academic communities of the world and for the intellectual refreshment that this could offer.

As a result, the UNU is located at the intersection of the world's international organizations and the world's scholars - a unique institution within the United Nations system and within the international academic community which can provide valuable service to and draw insight from both.

From this crossroads, a number of responsibilities flow. As far as the United Nations system is concerned, the University might be thought of as a kind of research - eye » - helping to define the potential relevance or irrelevance of particular problem areas, to formulate policy options and to find practical solutions to specific problems. A particular strength that the University can bring to this task is its Charter guarantees of academic freedom and autonomy; it is unlike any other United Nations body in this respect. Its governing

Council, moreover, consists of persons appointed in their individual capacity as scholars and educators and not as representatives of governments. Along the academic highway that leads from this particular crossroads, the University's responsibilities are clearly assigned by its Charter - the mobilization of the world scholarly community and the coordination of its research programmes with those of the University and the activities of the United Nations and its agencies.

While conventional universities, by their very nature, are committed, as is the UNU, to the pursuit and transfer of knowledge, even the most excellent and prestigious inevitably reflect their own national culture and interests and the educational needs of their home countries. The UNU was established to serve all of human kind. Essentially, the University's role is that of a catalyst in mobilizing the intellectual potential and intellectual conscience of the world to focus, as the UNU Charter says, on pressing global problems.

In its initial years of operation, from 1975 through 1980, the University developed three programmes - in world hunger; the use and management of natural resources, and human and social development. AD three provided valuable and practical contributions to the world's stock of knowledge.

By 1980, the Council of the University felt that the UNU would benefit from a longer-term and broader frame of reference for its programme development. A process of planning and review was set in motion which led to the adoption of a Medium-Term Perspective to guide the University's work over the period 1982-1987. The widening of the University's approach was essentially a natural evolution of the work of the first five years to ensure that the earlier work remained relevant to a rapidly changing world situation. The purpose of the perspective was to place the University squarely at the centre of evolving global concerns and to build into its programme structure the flexibility needed to deal with the enormously complex and interwoven problems of the 1980s. The University currently has several major priorities which cut across its activities.

The first of these priorities is a concern with peace and conflict resolution. What gives the University its focus here is, first, its concern with better understanding of the roots of violence down to the level of local communities. But beyond that, the University is actively searching, at these various levels, for mechanisms that, in a time of rapid political and social change and increased competition for resources, will enhance the capacity to resolve or manage conflict in less violent ways.

Another major priority is the University's continuing concern with poverty. This is, of course, closely linked to the UNU's studies of peace - for overcoming poverty and meeting basic needs are fundamental to the improvement of the quality of life.

without which it would be difficult if not impossible to resolve conflicts and maintain peace.

A concern for the problems of development runs through the whole range of UNU activities. For that reason, the University has, within the United Nations system, been in the forefront of interagency action in such areas as nutrition, science and technology for development, energy, protection of the environment, and food conservation and processing. It has also been closely associated with other United Nations agencies and bodies in the study of long-term development objectives. Another, related priority is the search for more relevant integrated theories of development that would help make structural change possible in a more democratic manner. The University is concerned here both with the macro-sociological and historical changes in civilizations as well as with the micro-level, down to the household and its actors - women, children, the aged. In these studies account is taken of dynamic factors which have proven to be of much greater magnitude than expected, such as massive migration and technological change.

The University is also giving priority to its attempt to increase the learning capacity - not only of individuals, but of groups, institutions and societies - and to the sharing of knowledge in both new and conventional forms.

Problems of peace, poverty, development or information needs are not, of course, exclusive to the United Nations University. Many organizations, within and without the United Nations system, have these problems on their agendas and annually expend much more than the UNU can towards their solution. But no single organization can cover the whole ground or do it alone: and it is not the topic - it is the approach, the methodology, the outlook that gives the University its specific character.

The unified and integrated University programme is planned and carried out by three divisions, each with a distinctive function : Development Studies Division, Regional and Global Studies Division, and Global Learning Division. An interactive cycle of operations is set up by the manner of work of each division. This ensures that problems are examined both horizontally, across disciplines, and vertically, at the local, regional and international level.

Poverty, for example, makes little sense taken in isolation - it must be understood in the broader context of development. And development itself, it is now recognized, is turning out to be much more complicated than mere economic growth. Thus our studies are considering the development problematique at many levels - at the level of civilizational change and the micro-level of the household. Throughout all the University's studies runs the reality of rapid social change - a reality with which men and women of today must learn to live. Change can be a positive force, if ways can but be found to

harness science and technology to that end, a process which requires, among other things, improved information sharing and innovative social learning.

3. Operational framework

Research and training are carried out in more than 60 countries at associated institutions and research units by individual scholars organized into networks and by fellows appointed for advanced training. Information generated is disseminated through workshops, seminars, publications, and other methods.

In its relations with other institutions, the University seeks mutually beneficial partnerships combined with maximum flexibility. Policy guidelines provide for three basic types of relationships : advanced research and training centres which would be established by the University itself; associated institutions, which are existing institutions (or parts thereof) with their own governing authority; and contractual and other arrangements with institutions (such as research units) or individuals for specific programme purposes.

UNU Fellows are selected for their potential to strengthen their own country's intellectual capabilities following a period of research and advanced training at one of the University's associated institutions. The fellowships are intended to develop skills in multidisciplinary applied research and policy formulation needed in institutions in developing countries. (See also below, under « fellowships and training »).

The University gives central importance to the task of strengthening institutional and individual research and advanced training in the developing world. It also seeks to broaden the outreach of individual scholars and institutions by involving them in co-operative projects bearing on problems of priority concern to the University. It supports these various efforts wherever the programme objectives of the University can be met most effectively. The University also encourages the concept of « parallel activities » - that is, scholars and institutions co-operating, under their own systems of funding, on work in which they and the University have a common interest.

The University Council, which sets principles and policies, meets twice a year. Its 24 appointed members are appointed jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of Unesco for six-year terms. They serve in their individual capacities, not as spokesmen for their countries. Council members currently come from 24 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and North and South America. Their academic backgrounds are diverse, ranging across the physical and social sciences, and most have taught at universities in their own countries. Often they have served in government posts and have also headed institutions of higher learning or research.

The present Chairman is Sir John Kendrew, President of St. John's College, Oxford, and a 1962 Nobel Laureate (chemistry). The four ex-officio members of the Council are : the Secretary-General of the United Nations (or his representative), the Director-General of Unesco (or his representative), the Executive Director of United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the Rector.

The UNU has four Vice-Rectors. Of these two - Dr. Alexander A. Kwapong (Institutional Planning and Resource Development), a former Vice-Chancellor of the University Ghana, and Dr. Kinhide Mushakoji (Regional and Global Studies), former Director of the Institute of International Relations, Sophia University, Tokyo - have been with the University since its early years. Edward Ploman (Global Learning) joined the UNU in 1982. A Swedish expert in international communications, with extensive experience in the United Nations system as delegate and consultant, he was the Executive Director of the International Institute of Communications in London. Dr. Miguel Urrutia (Development Studies) also joined the University in 1982. A Colombian economist and labour and development specialist, he has held several cabinet rank posts in Colombia. Dr. Michio Nagai, former Minister of Education of Japan, is Senior Adviser to the Rector.

The programme of the University is kept on course by means of a continuing process of planning and evaluation which involves the University Council, the Rector's Advisory Committee, the programme directors and the Centre staff. A Planning and Evaluation unit in the Rector's Office serves the divisions and the Rector as a secretariat for the planning and evaluation process.

4. The Programme of the University

The work of the University is guided by a Medium-Term Perspective (MTP) for the years 1982-1987. Adopted by the University Council in 1981, the MTP lists five themes, or problem areas, that are to guide the University's research, post-graduate training and dissemination of knowledge. These themes are :

1. Peace, security, conflict resolution and global transformations
2. The global economy
3. Hunger, poverty, resources and the environment
4. Human and social development and co-existence of peoples, cultures and social systems
5. Science and technology and their social and ethical implications.

Two guiding principles of the MTP are a commitment to interdisciplinary analysis of issues and a determination to study their local and regional manifestations as well as their global aspects. A cycle of operations has thus been created in

which problems are examined horizontally across disciplines and vertically, at the local, regional and international levels. This double approach is one of the hallmarks of the University programme.

In practice, programme has been organized into nine programme areas.

These are :

1. Peace and conflict resolution
2. The global economy
3. Energy systems and policy
4. Resource policy and management
5. The food-energy nexus
6. Food, nutrition, biotechnology and poverty
7. Human and social development
8. Regional perspectives
9. Science, technology and the information society.

The MTP is subject to review and revision in response to new challenges, opportunities, insights and experience. The specific programme of work and the budget are approved biennially by the University Council.

The task of managing the University programme falls to the staff of the three programme divisions at the University Centre in Tokyo. These Divisions - Development Studies, Regional and Global Studies and the global Learning - correspond to the three-modes » of operation outlined in the Medium-Term Perspective. The object is to ensure that the University's work is integrated, comprehensive and effectively communicated.'

The Development Studies Division's specific approach involves empirical research at the local or national level. Much of the work in this division is concerned with scientific and technological issues, and is strongly policy-oriented. Development Studies incorporates the work of two of the three divisions that existed before reorganization for the Medium-Term Perspective : the World Hunger Programme and the Programme on the Use and Management of Natural Resources. It is primarily concerned with country-level development planning. The Regional and Global Studies Division is, as its name implies, concerned with global issues that transcend national boundaries. Its major activities are in the areas of human development and peace studies, continuing and expanding upon the work of the former Human and Social Development Programme. The projects managed by this division typically take a longer view of issues, incorporating historical perspectives and exploring alternative development paths for the UNU's participation in the broad, global debate on development and social change. Scholars with diverse cultural, religious, geographical and ideological orientations participate in its networks. Some of the work of the division is of a highly academic nature, dealing with

patterns of development, sources of conflict, and the assumptions behind them.

Having begun its work only in 1982, the Global Learning Division is still at an early stage in the planning and implementation of its activities. The Division has a double role within the University - to conduct its own academic studies in the field of learning, communications and information science, and also to play the leading role in dissemination of knowledge generated in the University programme as a whole. Formed in response to rapid social and technological change, the Division seeks to promote a more equitable access to information, as well as of the ability to generate, process and use it. In so doing, the Division expects to encourage greater understanding of global issues, and more discussion of their local and national manifestations. It also will seek to explore and promote effective new ways of spreading knowledge and information at all levels of society, with a view to improving the capacity for learning of both individuals and institutions.

The University has also an Institutional Planning and Resource Development Division which is responsible for fund-raising and other resource development activities, and for the planning and co-ordination of the University's institutional development, including the establishment of its research and training centres, relations with associated institutions and co-operation with other institutions and individuals throughout the world.

During the University's first five years, researchers and institutions in 60 countries were involved in its programme and well over 300 UNU Fellow received post graduate training in the UNU's networks. The results of this work are reflected in 283 publications. Some early projects have been completed; others continue in the broader framework of the MTP. The University's current programme is seen as a natural outgrowth of its earlier activities.

Since 1982, the University has been striving in its programme work to achieve an ever greater integration of the fundamental ethos of the Medium-Term Perspective, which is summed up in the word « interdisciplinarity ». In some cases an activity may progress from division to division consecutively; in other cases it may be pursued in two or three divisions simultaneously. Research and related post-graduate training at the local and national level in the Development Studies Division may well contribute to studies at broader levels in the Regional and Global Studies and Global Learning Divisions. These in turn, could suggest further local- and national-level studies. In addition, the communications expertise of the Global

Learning Division may be used to facilitate the work of either of the other programme divisions as well as to disseminate the results of their studies.

A new planning process has been initiated that allows collegiality through the participation of staff from the University Centre in Tokyo and from the networks. The first Annual Planning Meeting was held in February 1983. It brought together members of the University Planning Committee (a headquarters body). Programme Directors and some Project Co-ordinators. The whole process is assisted by the Planning and Evaluation Services unit, newly established in the Rector's Office, and by a continuing system of external evaluations by recognized international experts.

5. Recent institutional developments

The Charter outlines three kinds of relationship between the University and the members of its networks. One kind is the simple contractual arrangement with appropriate institutions or individuals to accomplish specific purposes in the University programme. The University also has a second kind of relationship, usually long-term and broader in scope, with its associated institutions. These are, to quote the Charter again « institutions and centres, or parts thereof, particularly in developing countries, designated on grounds of academic excellence for purposes of advanced research and post-graduate training ... (A list of the 32 present associated institutions is given below). The third kind of relationship pertains to research and training centres established by the United Nations University and wholly governed by it. The purpose of such new bodies, sometimes referred to as « incorporated institutions », is to answer needs that cannot be met under existing arrangements.

Under the Medium-Term Perspective for 1982-1987, the University is devising ways for the associated institutions to play a broader and more sustained role in the implementation of the University programme. This will give the UNU a more stable presence in various parts of the world and enable it to draw more fully on the academic and other resources of the associated institutions themselves.

The University entered a new phase in its institutional development with the decision, confirmed by the Council at its twenty-first session in June 1983, to proceed with arrangements for the establishment of three proposed research and training centres : the World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER) and the International Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (INRA) and the International Institute for Biotechnology in Venezuela. It is expected that WIDER will be located in Finland. Several African countries have expressed an interest in hosting INRA.

WIDER is envisaged as a small, pluralistic, interdisciplinary group of scholars undertaking research and training on various

aspects of the global economic system. Working closely with a network of institutions in various parts of the world, and with the networks and programmes of the UNU, the institute would aim at exercising a catalytic role, helping to co-ordinate and integrate the many existing efforts rather than duplicating them. Young scholars would participate in the research projects of the Institute, learning both subject matter and methodology, which they would then be able to apply in research efforts and policy-making in their home countries. WIDER is to be financed through an earmarked endowment, in keeping with the principal funding pattern of the United Nations University as a whole. Several governments have expressed serious interest in contributing to its establishment.

The proposal for INRA responds to the stark disparity between the rich natural resource endowment of the African continent and the general poverty of its people.

Such exploitation of natural resources as has taken place has contributed relatively little to the socio-economic development of African countries. Unplanned or badly planned resource exploitation has in some cases actually reduced productive capacity.

Given the financial constraints under which most African nations operate, as well as the scarcity of trained manpower, it is difficult for any one country to assemble the « critical mass » of researchers and facilities needed to achieve a sustained scientific effort with a continent-wide focus. INRA is designed to do exactly this. In addition to a core academic staff, it would assemble a « college of research associates » that would allow scholars from all over Africa to participate in its work without leaving their own countries and thereby creating a brain drain within the continent. The Institute would also respond to the urgent need of African countries for highly trained specialists capable of initiating and carrying out advanced research and development in fields such as land use, water-resource management, minerals development and energy resources.

Plans for the Biotechnology Institute reflect a growing awareness of the importance of biotechnology to development, especially when development problems are considered in the light of the conflict between an ever more extensive tapping of natural resources and the vital need to respect the fragility of the biosphere. The main objectives of the Institute would be to develop and promote biotechnology for the well-being of the people of the region, conduct fundamental research in specific areas, serve as a focal point for training and the dissemination of knowledge, strengthen the capacity of existing centres and provide for a regional network of laboratories geared to the development and application of biotechnology.

Plans for several other research and training centres are in the early states of discussion and planning. The University is, in particular, co-operating with UNICEF in developing proposals for a regional food and nutrition centre for the Arab Gulf countries. A facility to meet the needs of developing countries in the field of systems analysis and computer software is the subject of consultations now in progress between the United Nations University and the International Center for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy.

One other proposal for a research and training centre is linked to the Medium-Term Perspective's plan to strengthen the University Centre. This new institute, located in Tokyo, would not in any way duplicate the planning and co-ordinating functions of the Centre itself but would, it is felt, enhance the intellectual content of the Centre's work by providing a framework for visiting scholars to interact with Centre staff, as well as with other scholars and scientists in Japan and in the region.

6. Fellowships and training

The UNU has a mandate under its Charter to help developing countries build up the multidisciplinary expertise necessary for self-reliant development. In carrying out that mandate, the University is deeply committed to training as well as to research and the dissemination of knowledge, and its far-flung fellows, past and present, are now a distinctive part of the UNU community world-wide. The aim of the University's fellowship activities - which dovetail closely with its other modes of operation - is to help develop analytical skills, understanding of complex problems in their global context, and the ability to conduct and direct research. A further aim, also stemming from the Charter, is to alleviate the intellectual isolation of persons in third world scientific and academic communities and, by the same token, to help staunch the brain drain. In any case, fellows are expected during their training to work on problems of importance to their countries and, on their return home, to make significant contributions to the work and development of their own national institutions.

A major thrust of the fellowship activities is, in fact, to strengthen the capacity of third-world institutions through the training of institution-builders, high-level research people and leaders in human resources development. It is also designed to offer opportunities for the training of young scholars. The goals is always to stimulate endogenous development for increasing self-reliance.

The fellowship activities also contribute to the current trend towards co-operation amongst developing countries in that the training provided is often at high-calibre

A recent external evaluation of the University's fellowship activities points to their relevance to the need for new networks of institutions for future collaboration. There has been a growing emphasis on closer co-operation or « twinning » among third world institutions in the building of newer institutions, and the gestation periods involved can be significantly shortened when the experience of the older institutions can easily be drawn upon. The UNU will in future pay closer attention to this aspect of its training activities.

The UNU is currently providing two types of fellowships :

1. Regular fellowships, for post-graduate, preferably post-doctoral, training and research programmes of six months' to a maximum of two years' duration;
2. Special fellowships, for senior members of training or policymaking institutions to undertake short periods of study (up to three months).

An important factor in the success of UNU fellowships is the rigorous selection process. Fellows are carefully chosen from amongst scholars and policy-makers in government, the private sector, trade unions and voluntary organizations. Eligibility is dependent upon possession of adequate basic qualifications, a commitment of service to the institution from which the candidate comes, assurance of a position of responsibility on return and compatibility between the proposed training and UNU priorities. The needs and facilities of the institutes of the potential candidates are evaluated on-site by senior staff from the UNU or an associated institution and the candidates themselves are similarly interviewed before final application is made.

As a matter of course, the UNU looks for leaders, for those who can multiply the effects of their own training. The fact that a number of former UNU Fellows have become heads or deputy heads of institutions or co-ordinators of research, and are thus in a position to influence the direction of research and development, and of human resources development, in their own countries, suggests that a measure of success in this respect has already been achieved.

Between 1976 and the end of 1982, 355 UNU fellowships were awarded. Most fellowships have been in the field of food, nutrition and poverty (238), with others in resource policy and management (77), energy systems and policy (36), or a combination of these (4). Research projects have ranged from a study of prevention and treatment of malnutrition at the community level (Chile) and conservation and processing of food (India) to mushroom cultivation (Philippines), marketing of paddy crops (Japan and Sri Lanka), drilling technology (Iceland), data processing for food consumption studies (Guatemala) and the use of remote sensing for resource management (Netherlands).

The UNU's association with Chiang Mai University (CMU) in Thailand provides an example of one form of training. Under projects on highland-lowland interaction and agroforestry, the UNU and CMU have been examining the problem of severe soil erosion caused by traditional shifting cultivation as it pushes further into mountainous forest areas. Sompot Nuntapong and other CMU researchers have been trained in the testing of various alternative agricultural systems at UNU associated institutions such as the University of Bern, Switzerland, and the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Centre, Costa Rica. Mr. Nuntapong is now applying these techniques in a new development project and the CMU has trained other UNU Fellows in its own facilities.

The year 1983 marks the beginning of a new phase in which training projects will be initiated under all five themes of the University's Medium-Term Perspective.

Thus, in addition to the established areas of training, such as energy and nutrition, the programme will extend out into such areas as peace studies, global economics, biotechnology and communications.

This will help foster a greater measure of interdisciplinarity, which is one of the fundamental aims of the University's training activities.

7. Information and publishing activities

The information and publishing activities of the University are now carried out under the umbrella of the Global Learning Division (see above, under « The Programme of the University »). This arrangement results from a reorganization designed to ensure a more coherent overall strategy of dissemination.

Information and Outreach Services is responsible for providing information about the UNU to the University's several constituencies and to the public at large. Its principal publication is a periodical *Newsletter*, issued in English, French, Spanish and Japanese. This bulletin highlights work in progress in the UNU programme areas and reports on developments in the networks and at the Tokyo Centre. In addition, the unit represents the UNU in its role as co-publisher, with the United Nations Department of Public Information, of *Development Forum*, a monthly journal devoted to development issues (address : Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland). The functions of the unit are currently being reshaped to include a significant « outreach » component, the purpose of which is to provide, in conventional and innovative ways, an effective mutually reinforcing outreach to centres of learning, to the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, to policymakers in national and international positions, to groups of informed citizens and to

opinion-forming institutions and individuals.

Academic Services manages the UNU's programme of scholarly publications and supervises the publication of its academic journals - ASSET (Abstracts of Selected Solar Energy Technology); the quarterly *Food and Nutrition Bulletin*, and the quarterly *Mountain Research and Development* (co-published with the International Mountain Society).

The publication of 44 titles by the University Centre and 10 titles through co-publishers was co-ordinated by Academic Services in 1982-1983. Ten other titles were published by institutions collaborating in the University's programme activities.

8. Recent highlights

The following highlights, taken from the Rector's report to the twenty-first session of the University Council (June 1983), are given as an indication of the development of the University's activities during its first year under the Medium-Term Perspective.

- Substantial progress was made in preliminary discussions with the Japanese authorities on the University's permanent headquarters site in Tokyo.

- Explorations on an advanced research and training centre in the field of global economy reached the stage where the University could expect a promising offer of financial support and facilities for the contemplated institute from the government of the prospective host country (Finland).

- Eight governments including the Ivory Coast and Zambia indicated a strong interest in hosting an institute for natural resources in Africa. The University received a feasibility report from three eminent consultants on the establishment of the proposed institute.

(The Council subsequently, at its twenty-first session, authorized the Rector to negotiate detailed agreements with the governments of the prospective host countries and asked him to submit the draft agreements, if possible, for the council's approval at its twenty-second session in December 1983. The Council took similar action in the case of the biotechnology institute planned for Venezuela).

- The Rector was asked to serve on the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues recently constituted by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan. The purpose of the Commission is to promote an international humanitarian order capable of providing a more adequate response to contemporary needs.

- At the invitation of the Founding Committee of the Arabian Gulf University, the University co-operated in a symposium on the outlook for this new regional institution of higher learning.

The University also co-sponsored, with the International Political Science Association (IPSA) and the International Social Science Council, two special sessions, during the IPSA World Conference in Mexico City in August 1982. In November 1982, the UNU joined with Unesco in organizing, with the co-operation of the Centre for Human Rights Education and Research, a seminar on approaches to human rights in Asia.

- Co-operation with the United Nations and its other agencies continued and expanded. In particular, the University continued its participation in a interagency Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, an interagency Task Force on Long-Term Development Objectives, and in various technical working groups for joint projects.

- As part of its dissemination activities, the University published more than 50 titles at the Centre, at network institutions and through co-publishing arrangements.

Among the books co-published by the University were *Urban Geomorphology in Drylands* by R.U. Cooke, D. Brunsden, J.C. Doornkamp, and D.K.C. Jones (Oxford University Press, 1982) and *The Poverty of Progress*, edited by I. Miles and J. Irvine (Pergamon Press, 1982).

- A workshop in Guangzhou, China, concluded the initial phases of a rural energy systems project and formulated a second phase, to be centred on an international association devoted integrated rural energy systems.

- An exploratory mission was sent to the Hengduan Mountains in China as the first step in work there on environmental management. The reconnaissance team was led by a former UNU Fellow from China who had received training at the UNU's associated institution at the University of Colorado in the United States.

- The field-work and laboratory analysis of the first phase of a mountain hazards mapping project was completed in Nepal. Final cartography work is being done at the University of Berne, Switzerland.

- Studies were carried out in Colombia, Guatemala and Thailand on the socio-economic consequences of chronically deficient food intake on children and young adults. A continuation of earlier UNU work on protein-energy requirements, these studies will be extended to Chile, India and the Philippines.

- Five « first generation » projects - two dealing with development alternatives and three with the role of technology in development - were concluded. Meanwhile, regional perspective projects were further developed in the Arab World, Africa, Latin America and Asia.

- Work was launched in three reorganized programme areas - peace and con-

flict resolution, the food-energy nexus and human and social development

- The work of the new Global Learning Division continued to take shape. A series of consultations were held with organizations such as Unesco, UNICEF, the International Council of Scientific Unions, the Committee on Data for Science and Technology and the International Institute of Communications. These and other consultations led, in particular, to the conclusion that microprocessors should be an important focus of the University; in fact, some support was already given to the training of instructors from developing countries.

- A joint workshop was held with the Hague Academy of International Law as part of the planning process towards a project dealing with the role of international law in the management of such global commons as the sea-beds, outer space and Antarctica.

- A seminar in Mali considered the use of video as a learning tool and the establishment of an international village video network. The University also had a Chinese video presentation on the Xinbu integrated energy system edited and adapted for use in the Caribbean area.

9. Budget summary

Unlike most United Nations Organizations, the University is not financed by annual subventions from the General Assembly or Member States. Income is derived mainly from interest from an endowment fund, a capital fund made up primarily of voluntary contributions by Member States. The endowment fund has two parts: one for support of all the University's activities; another limited to support of activities relevant to developing countries. Annual operating contributions and specific project support are also welcomed.

The endowment fund concept provides stability for the planning and execution of the University's programme activities and ensures the objectivity of the University's research and protects it from many pressures that might accompany other forms of funding. The University's Charter grants it autonomy within the framework of the United Nations, including full authority to allocate its funds as it deems appropriate for its programme activities. Its financial administration is conducted within the rules and regulations of the United Nations, and its funds are audited by the United Nations Board of Auditors.

The medium-term target for the United Nations University's annual budget is US \$28 million by 1987. Translated into endowment fund capital, this would require additional contributions of the order of US \$100 million, any shortfalls to be compensated by larger annual type operating contributions and project support.

University budget (US dollars)				
78-79		80-81	82-83	84-85
				(proposed)
Total	19,313,592	29,431,000	33,800,000	36,300,000
(100.0%)		(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

11. List of associated institutions

(in alphabetical order by regions and countries)

AFRICA

Algeria : Organisme national de la recherche scientifique (ONRS)
(National Organization for Scientific Research), Algiers
Ghana : Department of Nutrition and Food Science (DNFS), University of Ghana. Legon.
Nigeria : University of He, Ile-Ife.
Sudan : University of Khartoum, Khartoum.

ASIA/OCEANIA

Australia : University of New South Wales, Sydney.
China : Guangzhou Institute of Energy Conversion (GIEC), Guangzhou.
China : Institute of Geography, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing.
India : Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore.
Japan : Institute of Developing Economies (IDE), Tokyo.
Japan : National Food Research Institute (NPRI), Tsukuba.
Philippines: Nutrition Centre of the Philippines (NCR), Makati, Metro Manila.
Sri Lanka : Marga Institute, Colombo.
Thailand: Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai.
Thailand: Institute of Nutrition, Mahidol University (INMU), Bangkok.

EUROPE

France : Institut économique et juridique de l'énergie (IEJE), Grenoble.
Spain : Instituto de Agroquímica y Tecnología de Alimentos (IATA) (Institute of Chemical Agriculture and Food Technology), Valencia.
Switzerland : Institut universitaire d'études du développement (IUED) (Institute of Development Studies), Geneva.
Switzerland : University of Berne, Berne.
United Kingdom : London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), London.

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

Argentina : Fundacion Bariloche, San Carlos de Bariloche.
Chile : Instituto de Nutricion y Tecnologia de Alimentos (INTA) (Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology), University of Chile. Santiago.
Colombia : Universidad del Valle (UVC), Cali.
Costa Rica : Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE) (Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Centre), Turrialba.
Costa Rica : Facultad Latino Americana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences), San José.
Guatemala : Instituto de Nutricion de Centro América y Panama (INCAP) (Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama), Guatemala City.
Jamaica and Trinidad : University of the West Indies (UWI).
Mexico : El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico City.
Venezuela : Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas (IVIC) (Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research), Caracas.

NORTH AMERICA

United States : International Food and Nutrition Policy programme (IFNP), Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Harvard School of Public Health, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
United States : University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.



yearbook of world problems and human potential

An activity of the Union of International Associations, editor of the Yearbook of International Organizations under the auspices of the United Nations and in support of the network of international organizations

SECRETARIAT UAI, RUE WASHINGTON 40, B-1050 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM - TEL. (02) 64041 09 - 640 1808 - TELEX 65080 INAC B

The Union of International Associations in Brussels, editors of the Yearbook of International Organizations, have announced plans for a new « census » of world problems during 1984. Some 13,000 international organizations listed in this reference work are now receiving requests for information on the societal problems with which they are concerned. The results will appear in an updated version of the Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential. First produced in 1976 on an experimental basis, the Yearbook then described 2653 world problems.

The first edition of this 1100-page publication required four years of research with contributions from organizations as varied as the World Health Organization, Amnesty International, the International League against Unfair Competition and the International Union of Air Pollution Prevention Associations. A unique feature was the registration of a network of 13,574 aggravating links between the problems described. The book also registered matching networks of organizational and conceptual resources which were available to contain the problem network and guide integrated action towards human development.

In all, the first edition included a total of 12,884 entries linked by 58,195 cross-references. In addition to that on world prob-

UNU Collaboration

This project is being carried out with the collaboration of the United Nations University (UNU). The UNU is described on the preceding pages of this issue. The Union of International Associations has collaborated under contract over the period 1976-1982 in a project of the Human and Social Development Programme of the UNU on Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development (GPID). Many of the world problems identified in that project and in other projects of the UNU are being documented in the forthcoming Yearbook.

1984 Census of « World Problems »

lems, other sections included: International agencies (3300), Integrate concepts (421), Human values (704), Human development concepts (228), Intellectual disciplines (1845), Multilateral treaties (931), Professions and occupations (428), and Multinational corporations (606).

For the editors of the 1984 census, a « world problem » is a phenomenon recognized in a number of countries. It is one whose dimensions are usually not fully defined by any one discipline and whose depredations are not yet contained by any one group of organizations acting together. A valuable feature of this compilation is that it portrays problems as they are described by international organizations themselves, whatever their ideological tendency.

The aim is to confront divergent perceptions of world problems and of understandings of the different kinds of resources that could be brought to bear upon them. Controversial « problems » such as capitalism, communism and socialism are therefore included, with appropriate counter-arguments to reflect the nature of the ideological controversy. Efforts are also being made for the forthcoming edition to increase critical awareness of the merits and limitations of specific disciplines, strategies and values. By placing the emphasis on networks of carefully documented statements, many of them conflicting, the aim is to make possible a more dynamic response to the crisis into which the world is being drawn. It therefore suggests new ways of perceiving the challenge of the world problematique and of mankind's relationship to it in the light of different approaches to human development.

In addition to documenting the well-known major problems, the volume describes a multitude of specific problems in all their variety.

These include : Blindness, International waste water pollution, Discrimination against minorities, Loneliness in old age, Sacrilege, Radioactive waste disposal, Forced labour, Depression, Food grain spoilage, Lack of communication, Cruelty to children, International double taxation.

Unmarried mothers, Soil erosion and Limited acceptance of international treaties.

This project was originally carried out with funding from Mankind 2000 in collaboration with the Union of International Associations. Work on the new edition has been initiated by the Union with funds from the international publisher, K G Saur Verlag (Munich), as a complement to the other major reference books edited by the Union : Yearbook of International Organizations, International Organization Participation, Global Action Networks and the International Congress Calendar.

The editors would welcome any documents to improve their descriptions of world problems and especially those that tend to be poorly recognized.

Please send, if available :

- Copies of any articles, reports or documents, preferably in English, describing in the most adequate yet succinct manner each of the substantive issues with which your organization is currently engaged (see overleaf). Where appropriate, publications will be cited and indexed.
- Lists of the range of issues with which your organization is specifically concerned, in order that we can submit to you, if you wish, our current description of each problem.
- Lists of other internationally-active organizations which are focusing on specific problems of concern to your organization so that we can cite and cross-index them.

All texts received will be used to prepare, on the editors own responsibility, a description of each problem. We plan, also, to extend and refine our description of the network of some 13,000 already recognized links between problems and would welcome documents on such relationships.

Address: Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential, UAI, 40 rue Washington, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.
T. (02) 640.18.08. Telex 65080 INAC B.

EXTRACTS FROM SOME OF THE 2,653 WORLD PROBLEM DESCRIPTIONS (1976 edition)

P0035 Overpopulation

Excessive population growth

Nature Human society is faced with a historically unique period of population growth due to a dramatic decline in death rates coupled with constant fertility rates in much of the world. There is a tremendous momentum of population

developed and developing countries there remains nevertheless a Substantial fertility differential

of human history to the low birth and death rates which characterize society

mortality has taken effect without any corresponding achievement of lowered fertility

Population growth is a serious intensifier and multiplier of other social and economic problems, especially as it retards the prospects for development and a better life in the poorer countries and aggravates environmental pollution and (resource depletion by the richer ones.

Argument Each year 1 27 million children are born, each year 95 million come of school age and each year 19 million reach age 65 These totals are likely to

potential parents, and improved medical care advances life expectancy At 2

must **assess** in detail how these trends affect their hopes for higher living standards, a better education, and greater health and happiness.

Counterargument Counterargument 1. Population growth is a false issue

and delay or defer the needed revolution Counterargument 2 Under correct

population growth are due to the affluence and consumption of the developed countries which use up resources and produce pollution Counterargument 3.

which is the real problem Counterargument 4. There is a need for population growth in some areas (for example, Brazil) to occupy and develop vast sparsely

adequate labour supply A large population is advocated by some countries as a means of ensuring national sovereignty, and the minimum population

Counterargument 6 The entire population problem and the solutions proposed

even introduce revolutionary upsets Ideas such as freedom, happiness, justice them

P0261 Direct satellite broadcasting to individual receivers

Satellite transmission monopoly

most promising vends in the use of outer space for the needs of man. it has

those features which each country has retained in order to preserve us individuality, security and national sovereignty. The modern economy is based

satellites may bring about disequilibrium in trade balances, or the modification

international peace and security

Counterargument Radio messages which are divorced from the local supporting evidence and background are believed to have relatively little effect on primitive societies The local government of an underdeveloped country is likely to be far more effective in its propaganda than remote outsiders. In more advanced societies, where propaganda might be more effective, the scope for counter measures is likely to be greater, too

P0918 Overheating of planet

Impact of man on climate Carbon dioxide greenhouse

amount of energy used by man over large areas of industrially developed countries is almost equal to the amount of solar energy that reaches these areas At the same time, many processes lead to the production of carbon

Out strongly absorbs and reflects back infrared radiation from the Earth's surface The heat can therefore progressively build up This could raise the

suggested that a fairly small increase of temperature could lead to melting of the ice caps and widespread flooding

Counterargument One recent analysis has concluded that there is no danger at present of a build up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere sufficient to cause a significant heating of the Earth It is possible that the increase in the number of dust policies in the atmosphere will reflect back more of the Sun's rays and

P0924 Brucellosis

be transmitted 10 man infection often begins without clinical signs and subsequently localities in lymph nodes spleen, reproductive organs, tendon sheaths, joints and other organs where it persists for long periods It affects mainly goats cattle and swine, but is found also in sheep, horses, dogs.

notably bison, elk, caribou and reindeer Other groups of animals have been found to have had brucellosis but not to epidemic proportions These include

the American desert wood rat These groups play a role as earners of the disease, and, as in the case of hares in Denmark (where the disease has been eradicated) provide a threat of reinfection Brucellosis affects many different

extent of the infection and the species involved. These may be abscesses (horses, cattle and reindeer), lameness and swelling of joints. Chronic infections of the bones and joints in livestock and reindeer In ruminants brucellosis

or general apathy

P1501 Lack of legal recognition of the family in developing countries

Nature The family may only be legally recognized as husband, wife, children and immediate dependents, whereas in many communities the actual family structure is far more extended. It may cover cousins, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces of any degree and also brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandchildren.

often based on the western principle, is inadequate to meet social needs with the result of continuing poverty, inadequate social security, abandoned and illegitimate children, delinquency, crime, unemployment and general family

P1961 Distortion of international trade by export subsidies and countervailing duties

Nature Export subsidies to domestic producers may be either generally or selectively applied, covering all commodity exports, or specific products only.

improve the balance of payments Subsidized producers are able to undercut

export subsidies may be effective in correcting a payments imbalance, they

leads to a decline in potential real income in the world economy. Selective

but most often they are expected to provide special economic assistance to particular industries. They also bring about an inefficient allocation of world resources Countervailing duties are imposed by some countries in the case of imported products for which domestic producers receive an export subsidy **Argument** Incentive schemes which result in indiscriminate use of export subsidies may lead to the establishment of uneconomic and inefficient

between developing countries in export markets, which could be particularly

Counterargument As far as developing countries are concerned there is some recognition and acceptance that properly formulated and implemented export incentive schemes have a role to play in promotion and development of their

Examples of other « world problems » included :

P0006 Racial discrimination

P0013 Failure of disarmament and arms control efforts

P0027 Increasing proportion of old people

P0033 Tsunamis

P0052 Soil mismanagement

P0062 Water pollution

P0079 Road traffic accidents

P0094 Drug abuse

P0103 Endemic disease in developing countries

P0118 Shortage of books and textbooks in developing countries

P0121 Terrorism

P0130 Slave trade

P0164 Child labour

P0175 Inadequate coordination of aid

P0184 Newspaper and journal propaganda

P0195 Biological warfare

P0196 Physically handicapped children

P0205 Refugees

P0211 Lack of facilities for severely deformed people

P0219 Shortage of cultivable land

P0229 Radioactive contamination

P0238 Endangered species of plants

P0268 Noise

P0276 Inadequate housing for the aged

P0287 Nutritional diseases

P0295 Rural underemployment in developing countries

P0309 Unequal pay for women

P0315 Famine

P0360 Political crimes

P0396 Import cartels

P0362 Discrimination against indigenous populations

P0363 Instability of sugar trade

P0417 Suicide

P0480 Destruction of wildlife habitats

N.B. Cross-references to linked problems and to concerned organizations not included in these extracts

Information requested (if available)

. Descriptions will be built up on the basis of the following items although **any may be**

omitted if information is not yet treated as a questionnaire « this is more convenient or appropriate for your organization to reply.

The editors will develop descriptions from the documents you supply.

1. **Problem name:** Suggested names of the problem should emphasize negative or problematic characteristics rather than goals or values (« peace » is not itself a problem, for example, but « war » is). « Illiteracy » is a problem, but not « literacy ».
 2. **Address(es) :** When appropriate, addresses of clearinghouses for international information on the problem may be given.
 3. **Nature:** Summary description of the problem identifying the nature of the disruptive processes involved.
 4. **Incidence :** Summary description of the geographical extent of the problem which makes it of more than national significance.
 5. **Background :** Brief description of when and how the problem's importance was recognized and how it evolved over time.
 6. **Argument:** Statement stressing the special or unique importance of this problem and why action is particularly urgent.
 7. **Counter-argument:** Statement, when it is appropriate, denying the significance of the problem and stressing why it is in fact a « non-problem ». This may include a critique of the problem as defined.
 8. **Location :** Indication, when appropriate, of specific countries in which the problem has been noted.
 9. **Logical relationships to other problems:** Indication of the larger problems of which it is a part as well as of the more specific problems which are a part of it (namely as subdivisions).
 10. **Functional relationships to other problems:** Indication of the problems which it aggravates or alleviates as well as of those which in their turn aggravate or alleviate it.
 11. **Active international organizations :** Indication of the governmental and nongovernmental organizations acting on the problem.
 12. **Publications:** Reference to the international periodicals, publications or bibliographies dealing specifically with this problem.
 13. **Meetings :** List of past and planned international meetings specifically concerned with this problem. (Exclude the regular meetings of the organizations noted above).
-

What is a « world problem » ?

There is no generally accepted definition of a world problem and there is considerable debate about the nature of a social problem. In this project, we are interested in documenting the substantive issues which your organization perceives to be of international significance - both major problems and minor problems contributing to them.

Tentative positive definitions

1. Any condition believed to threaten the balanced physical and psycho-social development of the individual in society, whether the threat is directly to personal well-being, to the values upheld, or to features of the environment on which the individual is dependent.
2. Any condition believed to cause or constitute social regression or degradation.
3. Any condition before which society is currently believed to be in some way helpless, because resources cannot be brought to bear upon the problem.

4. Any condition believed to render social change uncontrollable or discontinuous, or which so increases the complexity of society that it becomes incomprehensible in its totality and consequently unmanageable as a whole.

General inclusion criteria

These are based on geographical spread (minimum 3 countries), with implications for several disciplines, documented by experts during the past decade. Controversial « problems » such as capitalism, communism and socialism are included, with appropriate counter-arguments to reflect the nature of the ideological controversy.

Exclusion criteria

« Problems » are specifically excluded when they are, for example, inherent in : routine operations, administrative and professional procedures, theoretical investigations, or technical practice. Specific events, e.g. a. particular disaster or conflict, are also excluded.

THE NETWORKING GAME

Network - Lines of communication connecting a set of points

Network - A pattern of human interaction characterized by a process of information exchange usually leading to other human interactions and/or material, service, information, monetary, or spiritual exchanges (Richard Haight). The information explosion overwhelms us: a splintered society confuses us. We sometimes feel as if we are on a tightrope with few options. But each useful contact we make becomes a node in a safety net, and we have discovered that it is easier to make non-fatal mistakes over a net than 300 feet above bare sawdust. The Networking Game is the art of discovering patterns in the world and making useful connections for ourselves and for others. It is about weaving new options into our safety nets.

Networks are processes, not institutions. They are not clubs, schools, libraries, or computer systems, although networks do exist within and among institutions, and computer systems may serve them. Networks are based on the interests each individual pursues; in fact, we like to think of people as explorers with many kinds of quests. The best kinds of institutions, to our mind, offer ample opportunity for people to follow their personal exploration. Those opportunities allow networks to grow and the game to flourish. But calling an institution a network does not automatically create one. We don't intend to tell you what your quests should be. You may have an immediate need, like finding a babysitter or a place to eat lunch. It might be a larger goal, such as changing jobs or finding friends in a new city. Or you might be following a lifelong dream, like studying a new field of biology or building a home. We feel that what is most important to you are your own quests, quests which change all the time. This book is a tool to help you on those quests, no matter how large or small.

Why did I come to this conference ? What does the conference mean to my quest ?

Conferences as quick forming networks

Conferences are wonderful opportunities to share useful information. The designers of the conference have gathered a group of people to listen to experts and to learn

Now, the experts can be good timesavers; they have experience and wisdom, and they help us see the world in a new way. But experts can never replace our own eyes or our own visions. Look around you. What brought all these people here ? What are they thinking about ? What do they have to share ? There may be one speaker, or a handful, or even dozens you might like to talk with and listen to, but you also have hundreds of opportunities to connect with the other participants. This book is about being at a conference and making good use of your time as a networker.

How do I explain networking to people ? How do they explain it to me ? Does it really make any difference ?

Scramble in this book. Fill in the pages. Exchange books. Write down names and phone numbers. We know this is a very small book; feed it and exercise it so it can grow.

Now that you have heard from us, we would also like to hear from you. Use the form at the back of the book to tell us about your own Networking Game and how you play. We would like to use the information in future publications.

All real living is meeting - Martin Buber

The Rules of the Game

RULE NUMBER ONE: BE USEFUL

You have a great deal to offer your fellow explorers : ideas, phone numbers, benign gossip, a critical anecdote, a book title, a location, a number. The trick is to be useful. Good networking is good guessing, you know; it is an art, not a science. However, you can be more useful if you keep track of at least some of the information you have by writing it down. A phone number list made at leisure can be a valuable tool in the middle of the fray. It is easy for the best of us to forget our own phone number, let alone the number of that important contact in Canon City, Colorado. You really don't have to remember everything and write it all down to be a good networker (or, as Leif has named such people, a good weaver). You simply have to know how to tell your game partners where to find the information. Your usefulness might be reduced by burdening yourself with too much information; learn to travel light. It doesn't help to know every-

by Patricia Wagner & Leif Smith

thing it you can't tell your fellow explorers the useful things they need to know for their quests.

Another occupational hazard of being a good networker is not allowing other people to be useful to you. We all know people who will not let us give them anything. After a while, the flow of communication can become stifled. The Networking Game can then turn into an Institution in which there is only one player surrounded by spectators. The walls are in place, and the well-meaning weaver might never know what happened.

If you do not allow other people to be useful to you, you place an enormous burden of debt on your game partners. They may not feel comfortable about asking for information because the exchange is one-sided. It was the Chinese, we believe, who said, obligation is a curse; it is certainly not a useful emotion to feel obligated to another human being. One of the best ways we know to be useful to yourself and to others is to let them be useful to you.

How can I allow others to be useful to me ?

One thing nice about networking is that it allows for many quests to flourish in the same space at the same time. You see, the Networking Game is not the same as a formal group process; you do not have to agree to an agenda before you do something.

It is true that many networks have a focus of some kind, usually based on place, like a neighborhood organization; an interest, like a network based on the study of French intensive agriculture; or an intent, like a group working to keep a historic building from being demolished. But you really don't have to get anyone or any group of people to agree to anything to be a useful networker. You might find a group of people with the same basic notion about the world, but they might have many ways of pursuing the same vision. The Network Research, P.O. Box 18666 Denver, CO 80318 Copyright c 1980 by Patricia Wagner and Leif Smith All rights reserved.

PATRICIA WAGNER is director of publications for Network Research, Inc. She helps people play the Networking Game at workshops, meetings and on street corners. She has staffed the office for the Open Net.

LEIF SMITH founded the office for the Open Network 1975 and is director of research for Network Research Inc. For over 20 years, he has been studying and writing about what it means to be an explorer.

networking Game is not about convincing people or getting them to agree; it is simply about being useful to people, one at a

This simple idea is one that sometimes gets forgotten when someone discovers how powerful networking can be in spreading new ideas. However, we believe that the strength of networking lies in the subtlety of the process; it is not as successful when used as a bludgeon.

How do I tell when to stop helping people weave their networks and let them pick up the loose threads for themselves ?

The third hazard which we would like to caution you about is taking care of people. This is a role which is performed by many formal and informal structures in society. It is a role many people play very well, and it is a very important one. However, we personally don't think that taking care of people is the same thing as networking, if you like the idea of being an explorer, and if you respect and appreciate other explorers and other quests, you will find yourself being of great service.

What are my favorite sources of information ? How can I best help others use them ?

But it is sometimes possible to help too much. We question the usefulness of not allowing fellow explorers to find their own way. It is one thing to pass out fish; it is another to teach fishing. In the game, you might choose to give your partners the phone number rather than make the phone call for them. You can suggest to them where to find the phone number, rather than look it up for them. Just ask yourself, if you are feeling particularly burdened by other people's requests, if you have not become « too useful » to them. In other words, have you denied them the pleasure and problems of their own quests ?

I'm on a desert island with only five quarters. Who would I call for interesting conversation ? Why those five people ?

What does the most boring networker I know do to be boring ?

One person's music is another person's noise.

RULE NUMBER TWO : DONT BE BORING

A serious occupational hazard for people who want to network information is that of becoming boring. In the Networking Game, articulate people can show off their speaking abilities, and people with good memories can show off their mental lists of phone numbers. But, again, we must

come back to the balancing point - are they being useful ?

We have noticed, in the course of managing our own networking office, that three contacts are often more useful than thirty. The quality of the information is the most important factor, always. If you are not sure that the contacts you have mentioned are going to be useful, you might add a couple of extra names if you think they might lead somewhere. But try to avoid drowning the person you are supposed to help.

Where are my best warehouses of information - libraries, archives ? Who are the best networkers on their staffs ?

Notice we have made a point of separating the functions of a librarian or archivist from that of a networker. It is not impossible for someone to perform both functions; many people do. The key is to always ask yourself if you are being useful or just showing off. You must determine for yourself the balance between storing information and actively using it; there is no magic formula.

What are some ways the people I connect into my own network can be of value to those with whom I connect them ? When a networker sends someone else to me for information, what do I hope they will have told this person about how they might be of value to me ?

What can I ask for in exchange for my information so I don't get burned out ?

Another way to be boring is to stop thinking about both ends of the transaction you are setting up. You might kill a wonderful relationship with a unique resource by relying on it too heavily. What an awful feeling when you learn that someone dreads hearing from you or the people you send.

Are you making more work for a good contact, with no thought to some kind of emotional or material payoff for them ? Are you sending too many of the same kinds of requests to the same person ? The connection should be useful, or at least of interest, to both parties.

One way to avoid this kind of mistake is to encourage people to think about how they can be useful to each other. Suggest that they might offer something in return for whatever they receive in the exchange.

This is especially true if the resource person is someone who makes a living from networking, such as a consultant or advisor. Although many people must charge for any information they share, others are quite interested in useful trades of time, goods or information. The point is not to send a group of people out into your personal information pool to leech off your friends and associates. Very boring.

I spend one meeting period at the conference listening very carefully. I try not to this about what I would like to say. I just listen

What did I learn that was useful to me ?

*The gods send thread for the web begun
- Ancient Greek saying.*

RULE NUMBER THREE: LISTEN

To be useful to someone is to listen and to know them well. But receptive and imaginative listening is not an art taught in our culture. Many of our institutions tend to foster an us-them mentality. Networking reveals that the situation is never so simple. The assumption we make in our network office is that the person who comes to us for information knows more about their condition than we do. So we must listen very carefully, without prejudice, to what they have to say.

We have learned that listening creates change in ourselves and in others. We listen because we want to learn something new, because we want to stretch our own boundaries, because we want to grow. We listen because we don't want to stop the flow of information in our direction. Listening is part of the process of invention.

List some facts about my background and experiences that might bias my view of the world.

The most important trick is to listen from the other person's point of view before you listen from your own. Ask yourself how you would understand what you are hearing if you grew up where the person speaking did and shared the same experiences. If you listen before you speak, you create the chance for something very like magic to happen. Networking magic takes advantage of differences among people by rearranging the world into shared patterns, which often are startling and exciting. These patterns can open new possibilities. But unless you listen with all your power and alertness you will never know what magic might have been found. When you listen, you decide to set no limits about what you are willing to learn. What you want to know may be around the next corner, but unless you listen you may never find it. People who know everything don't listen; they don't have to. They attack the problem with mouth open and feet flying. They are impervious to change, new information and... Magic.

What are some friendly ways to share information with a shy person, a know-it-all, a scared person, someone who does not speak my language well ?

People who begin their sentences with « You Know What YOU SHOULD Do... » are not only disrespectful of other points of view, but ten to one they don't listen very well either. It is rare that someone wants a command from another person; more often than not a friendly clue is much more useful to a quest. (When someone asks us if we know what we SHOULD do, we want to answer YES, and close the conversation). Sometimes, the language you use shows if you are listening well. As we mentioned before, group processes sometimes assume you can't do anything until everybody agrees. Networking assumes that many different things can happen at once. When you are listening to someone, you are collecting information and you do not have to agree with them. That means you don't have to convince them of anything or get yourself into long arguments. All you have to do is be useful. You can also save yourself time if you listen, especially if you discover that the person has already tried all the things you would have mentioned, plus a few you never heard of before.

What are some friendly questions I could ask some of the people around me which no one else is asking ? For example, « Why... ? »

Getting lost is half the fun of getting there. - Esther Wagner.

RULE NUMBER FOUR : ASK QUESTIONS

There is nothing more valuable than finding out what's true, therefore, it can be an extremely friendly act to ask good questions. Questions need not be traps, nor masks for psychological games, nor a way of making someone feel bad. Think of a good question as a way to test your own assumptions about the world, particularly if you disagree with the person you are talking with.

For example, if you want to make the maximum use of disagreement without being limited by it, ask a question. Assume that the person has some information you need, and ask them for that information. Ask them where they found the information, how they came to that point of view, why they stick with it, if we didn't know better, we would say that great forces are consciously at work in our society to force people to hate each other, to force people apart. You can fight that kind of disintegration by asking questions, particularly the kind no one else will ask.

What are five unlikely questions or comments to share with the people around me ?

The art of contrary thinking questions whatever people know to be true. If everyone knows something to be true, it is a

good bet that they know nothing of the sort. People who asked those difficult questions about what everyone knew have often been responsible for amazing collective cultural leaps. A good question is sometimes more useful than a good answer. If you ask a question before you offer advice, you might not have to offer anything more. This kind of questioning is also very useful if you find yourself surrounded by people who agree with you. We do not suggest a rowdy revolution at your next conference, but asking questions about the assumptions your group makes can be useful. Another use for questions is to help people break out of circular thinking. A simple « Why » can often get people safely off of that tightrope we mentioned before.

What are some of the assumptions I think most people have ? What is the opposite assumption ?

*All environmentalists are commies.
All businesspeople are fascists.*

*Chemicals are good.
Chemicals are commies.*

*What is my favorite assumption ?
How do I know it is true ?*

*He who does not expect the unexpected will not find it.
- Heraclitus*

RULE NUMBER FIVE: DON'T MAKE ASSUMPTIONS

We think that successful networkers pay a lot of attention to what their own assumptions are and that they always try to see deeper into them. They play a lot of games with supposing that some other assumptions are the ones they really hold, especially if those assumptions might belong to the people they are talking with. They also assume that anything can be connected to anything else. They are cautious about placing heavy or sticky boundaries between ideas, situations, people, and institutions. They think that cats can look at kings, and vice versa, and that the person least like them in the room might be the most valuable to them. They play the wild card. They try out the most unlikely requests in the most unlikely gatherings and are frequently delighted with the unexpected responses they receive.

How could five contacts I know about lead to

An explorer who learns to step off the usual path once in a while, who follows up an unlikely contact, is often rewarded in the

long run with valuable information and magic encounters.

Say you are going up a mountain. With a telescope firmly planted to your eye, you scan the face of the range for an available path. A friend comes by and gently takes the viewer away, then points to a road twenty feet to the right. In assisting a fellow traveler, sometimes the most useful thing you can do is open up their peripheral vision and allow more options to make themselves known.

Your wild guess about an idea, an image, a person, or a situation may have this effect. For example, a chronic case of narrow networking occurs when someone is job-hunting. Often a job hunt is a desperate matter with difficult deadlines to meet. So you don't go to a party where you might just meet someone who knows about an opening. Or you don't take your kids to the zoo, where you meet the executive picnicking with her family (who you would have never gotten in to see). Don't assume the unexpected can't happen; otherwise, as an ancient Greek named Heraclitus pointed out, it never will.

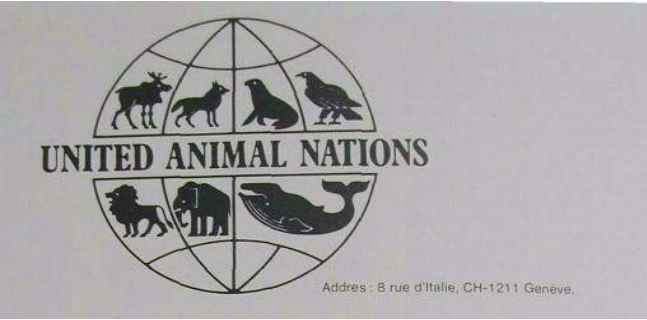
I tell five people the same « wild card ». What happened ?

Don't assume that because of differences in education a useful connection can't be made. In fact, if you think you have nothing in common with the other person, play the wild card. Mention the book you read last month, the restaurant you ate in yesterday, the mysterious ailment plaguing your guppy. Tell them about the weird result from your last laboratory experiment, or how your son can't find a school to teach him bookbinding. Tell them the strange request you got from another networker twenty minutes ago. The heart of good networking is good guessing, and good networkers take some chances with information, resources and connections. The wild card can be very useful when you are on a single-minded quest. It is another way to open new paths for your own exploration. It takes a little humility to ask a person who is not at « your level » for advice, but the best teachers do it all the time. The wild card is the idea that sets human networkers apart from computers. It leaps across logic and transforms strangers into friends, enemies into coworkers. It makes a changing world into a challenge rather than a threat to the way we live our lives. It is a gamble, but there is very little to lose.

What are my own rules of networking ?

There really isn't very much to the networking rules in this book. All we have tried to do is write down what everyone else is thinking.

One last thing to remember : There is more to the obvious than is obvious.



NATIONS-UNIES DES ANIMAUX

Les Nations Unies des Animaux (UAN - United Animal Nations), fondées le 8 novembre 1979, offrent aux organisations membres un forum à résonance mondiale.

Si aujourd'hui les droits des animaux et les revendications des organisations de défense et de protection doivent *toujours* céder le pas aux intérêts ou impératifs économiques voire financiers, c'est que les droits des peuples des animaux à l'existence et à l'épanouissement ne sont ni garantis ni reconnus par la législation humaine.

Le but de l'UAN est d'assurer aux peuples des animaux un statut juridique parmi les institutions humaines et d'augmenter au maximum l'audience et le poids politique des organisations membres (qui gardent toute leur indépendance).

DECLARATION

Considérant qu'une loi fondamentale de notre monde réserve aux espèces animales, parties intégrantes de la Création, un droit à l'existence et à l'épanouissement dans leurs espaces vitaux au même titre qu'à l'homme,

considérant que l'animal en tant qu'être vivant individuel et capable, selon son degré d'évolution, d'éprouver et d'exprimer des sentiments, possède une valeur et une dignité que l'homme doit respecter,

constatant que cette loi fondamentale est violée

- quand l'homme, usant de ses pouvoirs technologiques, élargit sans relâche et sans scrupules ses territoires aux dépens de ceux des populations animales

et

- quand, pour des raisons de profit économique et au mépris de sa propre dignité et de son essence éthique, il détruit en masse et souvent avec cruauté, des animaux voire des espèces tout entières,

convaincus d'autre part de la nécessité

- de rappeler sans cesse à l'homme ses responsabilités envers la nature,
- d'enseigner aux enfants l'amour et le respect de la créature,
- de restaurer les équilibres naturels entre l'homme et les populations animales.

- d'assurer aux animaux et aux peuples d'animaux une voix et un soutien auprès des nations humaines, et enfin de leur octroyer dans la législation des hommes un statut qui garantisse leur protection et leur droit à la vie,

nous fondons aujourd'hui les

NATIONS UNIES DES ANIMAUX

et nous convions à s'y joindre, dans un effort commun à l'échelle mondiale, toutes les associations existantes ou à créer de protection des animaux et des populations animales de la planète entière.

Fait à Genève le 8 novembre 1979

Franz Weber	Marc-E. Landolt
Judith Weber	Anton Flachsmann
Denis de Rougemont	Sadrudin Aga Khan

THE UNITED ANIMAL NATIONS

The United Animal Nations (UAN), founded on November 8, 1979, offer all member organisations a forum with a worldwide audience.

Today, the right of animals and animal populations to exist and develop is neither guaranteed nor even recognized by human legislation. The claim to survival of animal populations and the requests of humane organisations always have to stand back to the ever prevailing interests of economy and finance.

It is therefore the purpose of the UAN to obtain legal status for animal populations as well as to enhance the impact and political weight of the UAN member organisations.

DECLARATION

In recognition of the primeval and fundamental Law which decrees that the animal populations of this earth are an essential part of the Creation and as such have the same right to existence and development as mankind has

and

that each animal as an individual capable of feelings and of expressing feelings, has an individual value and dignity which man must respect

and in recognition of the fact that this law is broken,

when man uses his intellectual and technological capacities to incessantly and unscrupulously expand his own territories at the expense of the animal populations

and

when man, for the sake of economical advantages and in contempt of his own dignity and ethical essence, kills animals in masses and often cruelly, or exterminates whole animal species,

and convinced of the necessity

- to again and again remind man of his responsibility for Nature
- to promote respect and love for all living creatures through education
- to restore the natural balance between men and animal populations
- and especially to obtain recognition and audience for animals and animal populations, and such status within human legislation as will assure them protection, survival and juridical rights,

we are founding today an organization to be known as the

UNITED ANIMAL NATIONS

and appeal to all organizations concerned with the conservation and protection of animals and nature to join the United Animal Nations in a common, worldwide movement.

Geneva. 8th November 1979

Franz Weber	Marc-E. Landolt
Judith Weber	Anton Flachsmann
Denis de Rougemont	Sadrudin Aga Khan

CHARTRE DES NATIONS UNIES
DES ANIMAUX

BUTS ET PRINCIPES

Article 1

L'UAN se donne les objectifs suivants :

- Propager la notion élémentaire que les animaux ne sont pas seulement dignes de protection et de conservation parce qu'ils profitent à l'homme sur le plan économique, esthétique et écologique, mais que les animaux, en tant que partie intégrante de la Création, ont un droit à l'existence et à l'épanouissement indépendant de l'homme; et que ce droit est l'expression de la loi fondamentale qui assure la vie sur notre planète.
- Faire inclure cette notion dans la législation des hommes sous forme de lois claires et précises, assurant la conservation de la nature et des espèces animales et empêchant la destruction et la torture d'animaux.
- Assurer aux animaux une voix et un soutien auprès des institutions humaines.

NATIONS D'ANIMAUX

Article 2

Une des tâches principales de l'UAN est la constitution de nations d'animaux.

La constitution d'une nation d'animaux s'effectue par sa proclamation et par la décision d'un Membre de l'UAN de la représenter devant les nations humaines. Sa réalisation pratique peut être atteinte par le biais du parrainage. Il s'agit de trouver si possible pour chaque individu de la nation d'animaux concernée un représentant humain. L'UAN peut déclarer Nation des populations d'animaux et demander à ses Membres de les représenter.

SIEGE ET FORME JURIDIQUE DE L'UAN

Article 3

L'Organisation de l'UAN a son siège à Genève. Sa forme juridique est celle d'une association au sens des articles 60 à 79 du Code civil suisse.

La dissolution de l'Organisation ne pourra être prononcée que par une Assemblée générale extraordinaire convoquée spécialement à cet effet et réunissant au moins les trois quarts de ses Membres.

Pour être effective, la décision de dissolution devra réunir au moins les trois quarts des voix des Membres présents.

En cas de dissolution, le Comité décide de l'attribution des fonds de l'Organisation.

Article 4

L'UAN est financée par des dons, contributions, subventions, subsides, dotations, legs, etc., et par les cotisations de ses Membres. Servira également au financement de l'UAN, une partie des recettes provenant des parrainages ou autres actions susceptibles de promouvoir les nations d'animaux. L'Assemblée générale fixe le montant des cotisations sur proposition du Comité.

L'actif social répond seul des obligations financières de l'Organisation.

MEMBRES

Article 5

L'UAN recherche l'appui et la participation d'organisations, d'institutions et de personnes qui poursuivent les mêmes buts ou des buts similaires.

Les organisations et institutions décidées à agir au nom des animaux, peuvent devenir Membres de l'UAN. Elles exercent leur droit

CHARTER
OF THE UNITED ANIMAL NATIONS

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The purposes of the United Animal Nations are :

- To promote the fundamental knowledge that animals are not only worthy of protection and conservation because they are profitable to man for economical, esthetical and ecological reasons; but that animals in their quality of independent parts of the Creation have a right to existence and development independent from man; and that such right is an expression of the primeval and fundamental Law which guarantees life on our planet.
- To obtain incorporation of such knowledge into human legislation in the form of clear-cut and unequivocal laws which shall guarantee conservation of nature and animal species and shall prevent destruction and torture of animals.
- To obtain legal status for animal populations.

ANIMAL NATIONS

Article 2

One major purpose of the United Animal Nations shall be the constitution of Animal Nations.

An Animal Nation shall come into effect by proclamation and by the decision of a Member of the United Animal Nations to represent that Animal Nation. Its practical realization may be achieved through sponsorships : For each living individual of an Animal Nation one human representative or sponsor shall have to be found. The United Animal Nations may proclaim Animal Nations and recommend them to its Members for representation. Part of the sponsorship proceeds or proceeds from other actions undertaken to realize an Animal Nation shall serve to finance the United Animal Nations. The Board of the United Animal Nations shall decide on contributions in each case.

SEAT AND JURIDICAL FORM

Article 3

The Organization of the United Animal Nations shall have its seat in Geneva. Its juridical form is that of an Association in accordance with articles 60 to 79 of the Swiss Civil Code.

The decision to dissolve the Organization may be taken only by the General Assembly convoked especially for this purpose.

The decision shall be legally binding if three quarters of the members are present and if three quarters of the votes agree to the dissolution.

In case of dissolution, the Board shall decide on the use that shall be made of the Organization's fortune.

Article 4

The United Animal Nations shall be financed by gifts, contributions, subsidiaries, donations, legacies etc. and by the membership subscriptions. Moreover, part of the proceeds from sponsorships or from other campaigns undertaken to promote an Animal Nation shall serve to finance the United Animal Nations.

The General Assembly shall fix the membership subscriptions upon proposition of the Board.

The Organization's fortune only shall be liable for the Organization's commitments.

MEMBERS

Article 5

The United Animal Nations seek the support and the participation of organizations, institutions and individuals whose purposes are the same or similar ones.

de vote à l'Assemblée générale de l'UAN et peuvent faire partie du Conseil de sécurité et de la Cour internationale de justice des droits de l'animal.

Les organisations signataires de la présente Charte deviennent Membres de l'UAN à la date de leur signature.

Le Comité décide de l'admission ou de l'exclusion de Membres. L'Assemblée générale est l'autorité de recours.

Toute personne physique peut devenir Membre soutien de l'UAN.

ORGANES

Article 6

Les Organes de l'UAN sont ;

- le Comité
- le Secrétariat général
- l'Assemblée générale
- le Conseil de sécurité
- la Cour internationale de justice des droits de l'animal
- l'Organe de contrôle.

LE COMITE

Article 7

Le Comité de l'UAN est composé de 7 à 15 membres, désignés par cooptation et présidés par le Secrétaire général. Le Comité désigne le Secrétaire général et le tiers des membres du Conseil de sécurité. Il prend toute mesure nécessaire au financement de l'UAN. Il entérine les comptes de l'Organisation. Le Comité se réunit sur convocation du Secrétaire général.

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Article 8

Le Secrétariat général comprend un Secrétaire général et le personnel que peut exiger l'Organisation, le Secrétaire général est nommé par le Comité et est lui-même membre du Comité. Son mandat est d'une durée de cinq ans et peut être renouvelé. Il est le plus haut fonctionnaire de l'Organisation.

L'UAN est dirigée et représentée par le Secrétaire général. Il est chargé des travaux de gestion et d'administration de l'UAN. Il exécute les décisions du Comité et des autres Organes. Il soumet des propositions au comité et aux autres Organes. Il présente à l'Assemblée générale un rapport annuel sur l'activité de l'Organisation.

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

Article 9

L'Assemblée générale se compose de tous les Membres de l'UAN. Chaque membre a cinq représentants au plus à l'Assemblée générale.

Chaque membre de l'Assemblée générale dispose d'une voix. L'Assemblée générale se réunit sur convocation du Secrétaire général une fois par année au moins. Elle est présidée par le Secrétaire général ou par un président d'assemblée nommé ad hoc. Elle débat des campagnes internationales à conduire en faveur des animaux; elle en recommande l'organisation et en assure le financement. Elle contrôle les activités des autres Organes selon les articles respectifs du Code civil suisse.

CONSEIL DE SECURITE

Article 10

Le Conseil de sécurité se réunit sur convocation du Comité ou du Secrétaire général Ou, s'il y a lieu, sur plainte d'un Membre de l'UAN. Les membres du Conseil de sécurité sont au nombre de 9. Le Comité peut décider d'augmenter ce nombre. Les membres sont désignés pour un tiers par le Comité, pour les deux tiers par

Membership in the United Animal Nations shall be open to all organizations and institutions able and willing to act in the name of animals. They shall exercise their right of voting in the General Assembly. They may become Members by delegation of the Security Council or of the International Court of Justice for Animal Rights. The Organizations signatory to the present will become Members of the United Animal Nations on the date of their signature.

The Board shall decide on the admission or exclusion of Members. Authority of recourse is the General Assembly.

Individuals may become Sponsor members of the United Animal Nations.

ORGANS

Article 6

There are established as the principal Organs of the United Animal Nations

- the Board
- the General Assembly
- the Security Council
- the International Court of Justice for Animal Rights
- the Secretariat
- the Organ of financial supervision.

THE BOARD

Article 7

The Board of the United Animal Nations shall consist of 7 to 15 Members elected by cooptation. It shall be presided by the Secretary-General. The Board shall elect the Secretary-General and one third of the Members of the Security Council. It shall take all measures necessary to assure financing of the United Animal Nations.

It shall confirm the accounts of the Organization.

The Board shall meet upon convocation by the Secretary-General.

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 8

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Board and shall himself be a Member of the Board. His term of office, renewable, shall be five years. He shall be the Chief administrative officer of the Organization. The Secretary-General shall direct and represent the United Animal Nations. He shall carry out the decisions of the Board and of the other Organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Article 9

The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Animal Nations. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly. Each Member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

The General Assembly shall meet upon convocation by the Secretary-General at least once a year. It shall be presided by the Secretary-General or by a President elected for the session. The General Assembly shall discuss the international campaigns to be conducted in the interest of animals. It may make recommendations as to the organization of such campaigns and shall assure their financing. It shall control the activities of the other Organs in accordance with the respective articles of the Swiss Civil Code.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Article 10

The Security Council shall be convoked by the Board or by the Secretary-General or, if necessary, by motion of a Member of the United Animal Nations. The Security Council shall be composed of 9 Members. The Board may increase this number. One third of the members shall be elected by the Board, two thirds by the General

L'Assemblée générale. Le Secrétaire général préside le Conseil de sécurité et tranche en cas d'égalité de vote. Le Conseil de sécurité ne peut délibérer valablement que si trois de ses membres au moins sont présents.

Le Conseil de sécurité se saisit de toute menace contre l'intégrité d'une population animale ou de toute atteinte au territoire que cette population occupe. Il décidera de toutes mesures propres à faire cesser cette menace ou cette atteinte dans les plus brefs délais. Le Secrétariat général et les Membres de l'UAN pourront être chargés de la mise en œuvre de ces mesures.

COUR INTERNATIONALE DE JUSTICE DES DROITS DE L'ANIMAL

Article 11

La Cour internationale de justice des droits de l'animal dénonce et condamne les atteintes aux principes énoncés dans cette charte devant l'opinion mondiale.

La composition de la Cour et le déroulement de ses affaires sont régis par un Statut spécial annexé à la présente Charte dont il fait partie intégrante.

Article 12

Le Comité désigne chaque année, en dehors de son sein, un Organe de contrôle qui examine les comptes et dresse un rapport de gestion.

La présente Charte a été approuvée lors de l'Assemblée de Fondation du 8 novembre 1979.

Genève, le 8 novembre 1979.

Les Organisations fondatrices : FONDATION FRANZ WEBER
HELVETICA NOSTRA

Catherine Aga Khan, Katharina Buttiker,
Me Anton Fischmann, Robert Hantzberg, René Langel,
Belton P. Mouras, Me Gilles Stickel, Judith Weber,
Franz Weber (Secrétaire général)

Assembly. The Secretary-General shall preside the Security Council and decide in case of parity of votes. The Security Council shall be competent to pass resolutions if a least three of its members are present.

The Security Council shall hold meetings whenever there is an immediate threat to the integrity of an animal population or its territory. The Security Council shall decide what measures shall be taken to maintain or as fast as possible restore peace and security for that animal population and its territory. The Secretariat and the Members of the General Assembly may be charged with the execution of such measures.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS

Article 11

The International Court of Justice for Animal Rights shall denounce and condemn offenses against the principles of this Charter before public opinion.

It shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute which forms an integral part of the present Charter.

THE ORGAN OF FINANCIAL SUPERVISION

Article 12

Each year, the Board shall appoint an independent Organ of financial control.

This Organ shall examine the accounts of the Organization and shall present a management report.

The present Charter has been approved by the Founder's Assembly of November 8, 1979.

Geneva, November 8, 1979. FONDATION FRANZ WESER
The Founder organizations : FONDATION FRANZ WESER
HELVETICA NOSTRA

The Members of the Board of the United Animal Nations :
Catherine Aga Khan, Katharina Buttiker,
Me Anton Fischmann, Robert Hantzberg, René Langel,
Belton P. Mouras, Me Gilles Stickel, Judith Weber,
Franz Weber (Secretary-General).



10th IAPCO Seminar on Professional Congress Organization held in Switzerland, January 1984. Spokesman from a workshop on finance explains his group's results. IAPCO President Lars Christensen stands in attendance.



Successful completion of the 10th IAPCO Seminar on Professional Congress Organization. The five girls represent:

Peru: Inge Hanser, Germany; Maria Rosa Arzate, Peru. The men (left to right): Lars Christensen, IAPCO President, Dr. Albert Cronheim, IAPCO founder member and member of Seminar organizing committee, the Wolfsburg Management Center chef who prepared the special 10th anniversary cake; Jost Hammer, Deputy Director Wolfsburg Management Center (Union Bank of Switzerland).



10th IAPCO SEMINAR ON PROFESSIONAL CONGRESS ORGRANIZATION

The IAPCO 84 annual meeting took place in Brussels, February 22-26. All participants were hosted by Mr. L. Tindemans Belgian Minister of External Affairs at the

From left to right: Mr. Jean Destree President Désirée Congrès, Mr. Leo Tindemans, Belgian Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Lars Christensen, President of IAPCO, Ms. Renée van Hoof, Director General Joint Service Interpretation-Conferences EEC, Mr. Richard Burke, Commissioner at the Commission of the European Communities





THE RIGHTFUL PLACE OF THE PCO

Education was the recurring theme of the 10th IAPCO Seminar on Professional Congress Organization in January. This is not meant to be a statement of the obvious. The need to teach clients what to expect from a PCO was frequently stated. Similarly, PCOs have to learn what their responsibilities are leading up to a meeting and how their skill and efficiency will add the final polish and panache.

«This is a young, challenging, dynamic profession with a rightful place within the overall structure of the conference industry», said Dr. Albert Cronheim, Vice President of IAPCO, in his introductory address. «The key word is «confidence». By knowing exactly what your role is, you can inspire the confidence of the client in yourself».

To start at the end - as does every good conference plan - the Seminar concluded on a high note. Representatives from all five continents helped members of the IAPCO Council to cut the 10th anniversary cake. The first Seminar was held in Denmark in 1975. This was the sixth occasion the venue was the Wolfsburg Management Center (training premises of the Union Bank of Switzerland) by Lake Constance on the Swiss/German border.

Twenty-two countries were represented by 41 students. As usual, the international nature of the gathering added extra interest and enjoyment. The same problems or organizing international conferences occur anywhere in the world. Methods of overcoming them often differ according to local conditions and customs. The exchange of such experiences during official discussion often continued well into leisure time and participants were the richer for it.

Careful consideration was given to the level of formal lectures by the organizing committee. «In the early days of the Seminar», explained IAPCO President Lars Christensen when it was all over, «top executives in the congress organization business attended. That's what set the standard. Now many of them are sending their staff».

Besides active PCOs, there were managers and officials from «fringe» industries such as travel and congress promotion. One participant who is often in the position of a convenor these days said he had come to find out what a PCO could do that

he could not do for himself. He admitted at the end of the week he had found out many of the answers.

Some agreed they had gained from the Seminar a clear definition of the PCO's job, putting what they had already been doing into a structured form. For others totally new ground was covered. The programme consisted of 15 topics on specific aspects of congress organization and general information on office management and the psychological side of dealing with staff and customers.

An innovation was a «live» demonstration of handling registration forms on a specially programmed computer. With a terminal at Wolfsburg on line with the computer in his Copenhagen office, Lars Christensen explained how efficient input of all relevant details concerning each delegate makes for accurate and speedy output of information for the use of the PCO, suppliers, hotels, caterers, printers and so on.

This is a particular boon during the two or three weeks before the event, when late registrations come in, alterations are made to bookings, delegates have last-minute queries and checks on payments need to be made - quickly.

The PCO can concentrate on more creative work, safe in the knowledge that the time-consuming administrative details are available at the push of a button.

The important subject of finance was also covered by Lars Christensen. This lecture was followed by group workshops in which students were given details of a fictitious congress and asked to draw up a budget, calculate participating fees, evaluate the amounts and time phases of revenues and make a cash-flow analysis of the congress.

Much of the Seminar's emphasis was practice. «Theory», said Albert Cronheim, «is only useful to explain why things are done this way or that». Everybody felt that the workshops were invaluable, fun and sometimes frustrating exercises in working with others to reach decisions and results.

Three IAPCO members had crossed the Atlantic to attend the Seminar. One came as a student, Mildred Feo from Venezuela was delighted to catch up on methods of congress organization in Europe and other parts of the world.

It wasn't so very long ago that Joan Gross, Conference Office Manager at McGill University in Canada, was at Wolfsburg as a student. This year she described how the electronic back-up of her University has enabled her to carry out extensive market research on congress attendance, aimed at increasing numbers of participants. She could not stress enough the importance of design, colour and co-ordinated schemes in promoting a conference. In addition, Joan gave detailed explanations of the administrative techniques and systems of documentation in her office. On processing abstracts, she told how, through sheer determination, she produced and published in six months enough thick bound volumes of abstracts, the most comprehensive and up-to-date information available, for distribution at a congress of plastic surgeons. To do this, she had tracked down a magic eye - an electronic optical character reader - the newest technological way of taking the chore out of proof-reading.

The third transatlantic visitor was Erik Friis, past President of IAPCO and originally from Denmark, now Conferences Advisor to the IMF-World Bank in Washington. His subjects were internal organizations of the PCO's office and of the congress secretariat. And he passed on the benefits of his own experience in coping with language problems - all the fact and pitfalls involved in recruiting interpreters and translators.

Other guest lecturers were John Burt, Director of London Convention Bureau; Clem Livingstone, Managing Director of Management Centre Europe in Brussels and V.P. American Management/International, New York; Bart Lunenberg, Director of the Permanent Office International Statistical Institute, Netherlands; Mike Smith, British management consultant and psychologist.

The IAPCO Seminar is the only training forum within the PCO business. Members are not there to dictate rules and regulations. Their aim is to help set professional standards, contribute to the theory and practice of international congresses and establish good relations with associated business and organizations. «The PCO is a technician and a consultant», said Albert Cronheim, «and must make himself or herself known as such. We need good codes of practice and good communications to achieve recognition», AA

ECHOS DE LA VIE ASSOCIATIVE

NEWS ON ASSOCIATIVE AFFAIRS

Charte européenne

La sixième Conférence des Ministres de l'aménagement du territoire des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe réunie à Torremolinos (Espagne) en 1983 a adopté à l'unanimité la Charte européenne de l'aménagement du territoire. La Charte définit l'aménagement du territoire comme un acte politique sous-tendu par une discipline scientifique, une technique administrative et une approche interdisciplinaire et globale. Sa gestion doit être démocratique, globale, fonctionnelle et prospective. Elle est présentée par la Charte comme étant du ressort de la Conférence européenne des ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT).

Future of international law

The annual colloquium organized jointly by the Hague Academy of International Law, the Hague, Netherlands, and the Regional and Global Studies and Global Learning divisions of the United Nations University, this year discussed the future of international law in a multicultural world at the Peace Palace in the Hague, November 1983. Although international law, in its traditional form, is a legal system applying between states, the trend has been for the world community to be governed by it and for laws to be used to promote the general interests of the international community as a whole. At the same time various cultural systems have come to challenge the domination of the Western basis of many of our international legal concepts and other cultural values may have a profound effect on such concepts in future. Legal scholars from a wide range of cultural backgrounds, including six judges of the International Court of Justice, presented papers on the scientific, philosophical, sociological and legal perspectives of the issues discussed, comparative views of cultural traditions and international law, and the basic concepts of the State, territory and space, conflict resolution and human rights as they are applied in a multicultural world.

Protection des enfants lors des conflits armés

Un groupe informel d'ONG préoccupées par la question de la protection et la sécurité des enfants pris dans les conflits armés a présenté au Directeur général de l'Unesco une série de propositions destinées à assurer la protection de ces enfants et leur droit à l'éducation. L'une des mesures proposées consiste en la nomination d'une sorte d'« ombudsman » dont la fonction serait de contrôler et de garantir le respect de l'enfant et son droit à l'éducation dans de semblables circonstances.



NGOs and the homeless

The NGOs' role in improving housing and living conditions is largely unappreciated, ill-understood and poorly documented. However, if one looks at the work of those formed by the inhabitants of low-income communities or those working with such communities, their contribution is enormous. Their achievements either actual or potential, might be highlighted using the opportunity provided by the appeal made by the UN for NGOs to participate in the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987).

One of the contributions which Habitat International Council plans to make is a survey of these NGOs and their activities. Furthermore, a series of seminars will be organized, through which senior Government officials can be presented with case studies and become involved in a discussion as to the present and potential role of NGOs.

A working group was set up to initiate action on this project, consisting of representatives of Associated Housing Advisory Services for Alternatives in Housing for another Society (AHAS), Groupe de recherches et d'échanges technologiques

(GRET), the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), the Institute for Housing Studies (IHS), the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the Mazangira Institute.

A third project is to make fuller use of the NGO Newsletter seeking to increase its circulation and to produce French and Spanish versions and drafting short papers about the NGOs' views on the subjects likely to be discussed by the UN Commission on Human Settlements, namely : training (1984), intermediate cities (1985) and participation (1986). (Habitat International Council, 45 Wassenaarseweg 2596 CG The Hague, Netherlands).

ONG/CEE

Du 1^{er} janvier au 31 octobre 1983, 344 projets recevables représentant un montant de 37,5 millions d'Ecus(1) ont été introduits auprès des services de la Commission des Communautés européennes par 125 ONG, et une subvention de 15 millions d'Ecus a été engagée pour 141 projets.

En outre, 31 projets de sensibilisation de l'opinion publique européenne ont été cofinancés, et ce pour un montant de 1.545.920 Ecus.

Fourth World and Quart monde

The Fourth World General Council has started a new series of « Fourth World Papers » that replaces its previous « Fourth World News ». This is a new series of projects including :

- the creation of a Fourth World Commission on South Africa
- the publication of the revised edition of the Fourth World Declaration
- the publication of the Fourth World Global Peace Proposal

<1> L'Ecu vaut actuellement 0,859038 dollar des Etats-Unis.

- the transformation of the present editorial base of Fourth World News into an ongoing project centre for promoting the above and other aspects of Fourth World work.

But what's the Fourth World ? According to the Council, it is - the world of the human scale, in which the village is considered as the base unit of society ». As the individual is too small in relation to large social structures, these » must be ordained by village councils, otherwise the giant central government rides roughshod over private citizen liberties and envelops him in an overmighty bureaucratic complex ».

Concerning the label « Fourth World », it should be noted that the organization described above is not the same as the Paris-based « Mouvement international ATD quart monde » (International Movement ATD Fourth World), whose concern is to combat the social exclusion of the most underprivileged individuals and social groups in the socio-economic, cultural and political life.

Le travail dans le monde

C'est une « première » que réalise le Bureau international du travail (BIT) avec la publication d'une étude d'ensemble intitulée « Le travail dans le monde ». Le premier volume, qui paraît en janvier 1984, présente des faits, des chiffres et des analyses concernant le travail dans le monde contemporain.

Le second volume paraîtra au cours du second trimestre de 1984. Il abordera notamment des sujets relatifs aux conditions de travail, à la sécurité et à l'hygiène, mais aussi des questions majeures de droits de l'homme en matière de travail: liberté syndicale, travail forcé, discriminations.



Cancer directory

The International Union Against Cancer (UICC) has recently published the third edition of the UICC Directory of Specialized Cancer Research and Treatment Establishments.

This work gives comprehensive information on 700 establishments throughout the world, including names and addresses of the Heads of Divisions of all 700 Cancer Establishments.

The Directory can be obtained from : UICC, Rue du Conseil-Général 3, 1205 Genève Switzerland.

Pacifique

Le Pacific Women's Resource Bureau de la Commission du Pacifique Sud vient de

lancer un bulletin d'information trimestriel destiné à favoriser la promotion de la femme dans la région.

Le Bureau, dirigé par Miss Hilda Lini, a été créé vers le milieu de l'année 1982, sur la

condition féminine dans le Pacifique Sud. A ce jour, l'une de ses principales activités a consisté à créer dans la région des Conseils nationaux des femmes et à les aider à élaborer des plans d'action nationaux.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, s'adresser à : Pacific Women's Resource Bureau, B.P. 05, Nouméa, Cedex, Nouvelle-Calédonie.

Pacifique encore : le Conseil des arts du Pacifique a annoncé que le Quatrième Festival des Arts du Pacifique devrait se tenir du 8 au 22 décembre 1984, et non en septembre comme prévu à l'origine. Des délégués d'une vingtaine de pays et régions assisteront à la dernière réunion du Conseil, au nombre desquels l'île de Pâques (Chili) et Hawaï.

Libéral International

The 1983 Congress of the Liberal International in Stockholm could welcome a considerable number of new countries and new parties : over 350 delegates and observers from some 40 countries attended the Convention.

Under the presidency of Senator Giovanni Malagodi (Italy), who had taken the chair from President Gaston Thorn, it was decided to prepare a draft report for the revision of the Constitution. The Congress also agreed to strengthen its contacts with the other two Internationals (Socialist International and Christian-Democrat International).

Three resolutions were passed :

- a resolution on Central America which condemns the continuing serious violation of Human Rights in Guatemala and El Salvador and which expresses concern about recent developments in Nicaragua;

- a resolution expressing support for the campaign of the European Federation of Liberal and Democratic Parties (ELD) to the forthcoming second direct elections to the European Parliament;

- an appeal to the Soviet Union for the release of Raoul Wallenberg.

The position of Liberals with regard to peace and disarmament was also extensively discussed. In view of the topicality of the issue, it was decided to set up a permanent working committee on peace and disarmament.

Histoire générale de l'Afrique

Les 39 spécialistes africains du Comité scientifique international que l'Unesco a

chargé de rédiger l'Histoire Générale de l'Afrique ont arrêté, lors de leur rencontre à Brazzaville en août dernier, la forme définitive des volumes V et VI de cette publication en cours de réalisation. Au cours de cette session, les historiens africains ont examiné l'état d'avancement des travaux de l'ouvrage par une lecture avec discussion de différents chapitres déjà parus. Parmi les participants, tous membres nommés par le Directeur général de l'Unesco et ne représentant qu'eux-mêmes dans un comité souverain par rapport aux Etats africains et à l'Unesco, figuraient M. Obenga (Congo), Joseph Ki-Zerbo (Haute-Volta), Amadou Hampaté Ba (Mali) et Cheik Anta Diop (Sénégal). Les volumes I et II de l'Histoire Générale de l'Afrique ont déjà paru en français et en anglais; l'édition arabe est en préparation. La rédaction des tomes III, IV et VII a déjà été assurée.

Housing and planning in Scandinavia

The first issue of « Scandinavian Housing and Planning Research » is to come out in February 1984. This new journal is published on a quarterly basis under the auspices of the National Swedish Institute for Building Research, the Danish Building Research Institute, the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research and the Finnish Ministry of Interior. The SHPR will be in English. It will contain scientific articles giving new opportunities to present theoretical, methodological, and empirical contributions from social science research, as well as short research notes and book reviews. Though the journal wants to be a forum for a policy-oriented discussion of housing and planning in Scandinavia, it also addresses a broad international audience of social science researchers as well as practitioners, architects, urban and regional planners, housing administrators, and others.

Enfants et jeunes dans la rue

Le programme inter-ONG « Enfants et jeunes dans la rue » a organisé son premier séminaire à Marseille du 25 au 27 octobre 1983. Cette première rencontre était destinée aux responsables des pays méditerranéens et a réuni quelque 80 participants venus essentiellement de France, d'Espagne et d'Italie. Le Conseil du Programme s'est réuni après le séminaire et a prévu d'organiser d'autres séminaires autour du même thème en Amérique latine, en Afrique et en Inde.

Le premier numéro du bulletin du Programme, intitulé « The Street », est sorti à l'occasion de ces deux réunions. Il contient des informations sur certains projets, sur l'action internationale du Programme et sur les événements annoncés dans le cadre de sa mise en œuvre.

Fishermen matter more than fish

Considering that, after all, fishermen matter more than fishes, the Centre for Development Studies of Trivandrum (India) has made an appeal to all those concerned with the plight of fishermen and related workers. This is hardly surprising, since governments and international agencies in fisheries development projects have seldom taken their future into account, particularly in Third World countries. Attempts have already been made in several Asian countries by fishermen to form associations and unions to represent their grievances and where necessary to take the law into their own hands. There have been at least three meetings between representatives of such organizations on the Asian level.

Prior to a world meet, it would be organizers think it may be useful where possible, to have smaller national - level meetings, for which an array of background material exposing the "other side" of fisheries development will have to be prepared. Wide publicity in the West and the South particularly targeted to luxury seafood is also planned. The world conference itself and the "fall-out" from it are thought to pay dividends in creating greater awareness and keeping the pressure going.

Timing such a meeting for July 1984 and holding it in Rome, when ministers and policy makers gather there for the FAO sponsored World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, might help reminding them, it is hoped, that an "alternative" fisheries development is still possible.

If you wish to participate, please write to: John Kurien, Centre for Development Studies, Ulloor, Trivandrum 695 011, Kerala, India.

Coopération municipale

Du 21 au 23 septembre 1983 s'est réuni à Santa Cruz de Tenerife et à Las Palmas (Canaries) l'organe exécutif du Centre interaméricain de coopération municipale (CICM).

Celui-ci a étudié les possibilités de collaboration entre le CICM et l'Institut d'étude de l'administration locale de Madrid, en vue d'améliorer la formation des cadres administratifs, les études techniques et les programmes de recherches, et d'encourager les projets de co-édition, les expositions bibliographiques et l'information de la documentation.

Communication

Communications

Communication

Télécommunications et développement

La Conférence de potentiels de Nations Unies a créé, dans le cadre de l'Année mondiale des communications (AMC), une Commission internationale indépendante pour le développement des télécommunications mondiales (Résolution n° 20), laquelle s'est réunie à Genève, pour la première fois, les 24 et 25 octobre 1983.

L'efficacité du fonctionnement ultérieur de la Commission dépendra pour une bonne part de la qualité des données que lui transmettront les divers Comités nationaux créés dans le cadre de l'AMC. Ces comités sont appelés à poursuivre les études socio-économiques concernant l'importance des télécommunications pour le développement.

Le rôle de la télévision

Toujours dans le cadre de l'AMC, plusieurs organismes nationaux et internationaux de radiodiffusion diffusent des émissions radiophoniques ou télévisuelles destinées à sensibiliser l'opinion publique à ce niveau. C'est ainsi que la Télévision jordanienne, après avoir proposé un programme télévisé réalisé simultanément en direct dans plusieurs pays et diffusé le 10 août 1983, a par la suite été chargée de la coordination de ce programme. H s'agit là de la première expérience tentée par un organisme de radiodiffusion d'un pays en développement ou interviennent des organismes de radiodiffusion, des administrations des télécommunications et des entreprises publiques de télécommunications d'un grand nombre de pays membres de l'Union internationale

des télécommunications. Ont participé au programme les pays suivants : Allemagne fédérale, Australie, Autriche, Brésil, Chine, Chypre, Rép. de Corée, Emirats arabes unis, Espagne, Etats-Unis, Hong-kong, Inde, Indonésie, Italie, Koweït, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, Roumanie, Singapour, URSS et Yougoslavie. La contribution de chacun des pays participants consista en la présentation d'un court métrage d'une durée de 10 minutes environ qui représentait des scènes locales et quelques vues s'intégrant bien dans le thème de l'AMC. Ceux-ci ont fourni l'occasion de nombreux débats pendant les jours qui ont suivi l'émission.

A la mémoire de McLuhan

La Commission canadienne pour l'Unesco a décidé de créer un prix international de la communication dénommé Prix McLuhan Téléglobe Canada, qui bénéficie du patronage de l'Unesco et du concours des autres commissions nationales créées dans le cadre de l'AMC. D'un montant de 50.000 dollars canadiens, le prix sera décerné tous les deux ans à toute personne ou groupe de personnes travaillant en équipe dont l'œuvre aura contribué de manière exceptionnelle à faire comprendre l'influence exercée par les moyens et la technologie de communication sur la société en général, et sur sa vie culturelle, artistique et scientifique en particulier.

Le prix a été créé en association avec la société publique Téléglobe Canada. Par cette initiative, la Commission canadienne entend honorer la mémoire de Marshall McLuhan, décédé en 1980, célèbre pour ses théories sur les médias et la communication.

Glossary for international communications

Although the New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO) is hardly a household name for millions of people, it has led to heated debates among communicators, politicians and others. But NWICO discussions often produce more heat than light because of semantic problems: that is why Leonard Sussman, executive Director of Freedom House (USA), and a commissioner of the US National Commission for Unesco have tried to solve this problem in their "Glossary for International Communications". The work includes a number of words and phrases often heard in discussion of international communication, defined and analysed from four viewpoints: First World (Capitalist); Second World (Marxist); Third World; and Unesco. Here are some of the phrases included in the Glossary, with their four definitions: news monopoly, free flow of information, democratization of communication, journalistic code, role of the news media, protection of journalists, right to communicate, national communications policy, trans-border data-flow and freedom of the press. Obtainable from: The Media Institute, 3017 M Street NW, Washington D.C., USA.

Information et professions

Toujours dans le domaine de l'information, rappelons la création récente (1982) du Centre technique pour les associations dans le domaine de l'information au sein de la Fédération Internationale des associations de bibliothèques (IFLA). Son siège, établi à la Graduate School of Library and Information Science du Sim-

mons College à Boston, sera chargé des associations internationales ainsi que des associations nationales d'Amérique, d'Asie, d'Australie et d'Océanie (plus de 300 associations). Une section européenne a été établie simultanément à Cologne (Chair of Library Science of the University of Cologne), et couvrira les pays d'Afrique et d'Europe. De nombreux renseignements ont déjà été rassemblés et transférés au Centre technique IFLA pour y être traités et donner accès aux informations, récentes ou rétrospectives, concernant ces associations.

Le Centre publie un bulletin d'information et des bibliographies, dans le but de contribuer au développement professionnel dans le monde, et plus particulièrement à la recherche sur les associations professionnelles.

Information management

The European Institute for Information Management was opened in Luxembourg in October 1983. Its aim is to train high-level professionals for the information industry and offer a communication centre for researchers, teachers, professionals and students in the field. The Institute is governed by a five-men academic Council.

For further information contact Prof. B. Vickery (member of the Council), Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. United Kingdom.

Information et sciences

L'Association européenne des centres de dissémination des informations scientifiques (EUSIDIC) a annoncé la création d'un nouveau service de contrôle destiné à recueillir des renseignements sur les obstacles mis à la circulation des données et de l'information à travers les frontières nationales.

Le service disposera d'un réseau de correspondants répartis dans les grands pays européens et reliés par un ordinateur central situé près de Rome. Grâce à des terminaux, les correspondants introduiront dans une banque de données centrale les informations attestant ou laissant supposer une intervention nationale de nature à gêner la libre circulation des données d'un pays à l'autre, et donc aussi les usagers des services internationaux d'information.

Contact : Harry Collier, Chairman, Eusidie, c/o Learned Information Ltd, Besselsleigh Road, Oxford OX13 6LG. Royaume-Uni.

Information et enseignement

Le Centre régional pour l'enseignement supérieur en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes (CRESALC/Unesco), agissant en étroite collaboration avec d'autres organismes régionaux ou sous-régio-

naux, a pris l'initiative de créer un Réseau coopératif d'information sur l'enseignement supérieur en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes. Celui-ci se propose de remédier à certaines lacunes - éparpillement de l'information, manque d'organismes nationaux chargés d'en assurer la centralisation, absence de normalisation dans le traitement de l'information. Il sera également tenu compte de la Recommandation n° 17 (Genève, 1977) que la Conférence internationale de l'éducation a adressée aux ministres de l'éducation, et qui a trait aux problèmes posés sur les plans national et international par l'amélioration des systèmes d'information.

Robospeak

Computers may soon be able to break down age-old language barriers, with the introduction of «machine translation», according to European Commissioner K.H. Narjes.

Recent developments have included approval by the Council of the European Communities of a £ 16.67 million research programme into an advanced machine translation programme code-named EU-ROTRA.

The system will cover all seven European Community languages (Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek and Italian), and will be based on fundamental and applied linguistic research. It is expected to set up central structural models allowing for the analysis, transfer and leading to a lexical database as well as to the linguistic strategies best adapted to their computerization. In a first stage, the testing of the different linguistic models should be carried out applying the basic software devised for EUOTRA. The system is being jointly funded by the EEC and the member states.

Bandes décimétriques à distribuer

L'attribution des bandes décimétriques (B. dam) aux organes de radiodiffusion présente des difficultés particulières, à la fois techniques et politiques. Aussi est-elle l'objet de préparatifs techniques préalables à la prochaine Conférence administrative mondiale des radiocommunications, dont la première session a lieu en janvier et février 1984. La planification proprement dite doit être réalisée au cours de la seconde session, à l'automne de 1986. Le volume des données à traiter étant énorme, en raison notamment de la multiplicité des paramètres considérés (fréquence, heure, saison, variabilité des taches solaires) et de l'importance de la demande, on peut d'ores et déjà prévoir que de puissants moyens informatiques s'imposeront pendant la Conférence et par la suite, quelle que soit la solution choisie et indépendamment d'éventuelles dérives politiques.

PERSONALIA

- L'Intelsat, qui compte 109 pays membres et exploite un réseau de 16 satellites acheminant environ les deux tiers du trafic mondial de télécommunications intercontinentales, vient de désigner son nouveau directeur général, M. R.R. Colino (Etats-Unis). Celui-ci a exercé des fonctions diverses en rapport avec les activités d'Intelsat depuis une vingtaine d'années, et a été de 1976 à 1979 vice-président de la Communications Satellite Corporation (Comsat), signataire des accords Intelsat pour les Etats-Unis. M. Colino a pris ses fonctions en janvier 1984, en remplacement de M. S. Astrain (Chili), qui prend sa retraite après avoir dirigé l'Intelsat depuis septembre 1973.
- The Rev. Tom Houston will become President of World Vision International in July 1984, succeeding Dr Ted W. Engstrom. He has been Executive Director of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was once pastor of the Nairobi Baptist Church in Kenya.
- Bishop Fridtjov S. Birkell, former Bishop of Oslo, died in Oslo on 17 September 1983. He was President of the World Association for Christian Broadcasting, one of the predecessor organizations to WACC, from 1963 to 1968.
- Après le décès du président de l'Union des associations européennes de Football (UEFA), le Dr Artemio Franchi, c'est, conformément aux statuts de l'Union, le premier vice-président qui exerce à titre intérimaire la fonction de président de l'UEFA, et ce jusqu'au prochain Congrès fixé en été 1984. D'ici là, l'UEFA sera donc présidée par le Français Jacques Georges, membre du comité exécutif de l'Union européenne depuis onze ans. Comme, de par les statuts, le président de l'UEFA est également vice-président de la Fédération internationale de football association (FIFA), Jacques Georges prend donc la place du Dr Artemio Franchi au sein du comité exécutif de la FIFA, au rang de vice-président et avec effet immédiat. Il prend également en charge la commission des arbitres pendant que Nikolay Ryanchentsev (URSS) fonctionnera comme président de la commission d'organisation du Championnat d'Europe de football.

Télécommunications européennes

L'Organisation européenne de télécommunications par satellite (Eutelsat), créée le 30 mai 1977 sous une forme provisoire, a adopté sa forme définitive en mai 1982, à l'issue d'une réunion intergouverne-

mentale tenue à Paris à cet effet. Toutefois, la Convention et l'Accord d'exploitation adoptés à cette occasion ne devaient entrer en vigueur que le 15 janvier 1984, après signature par les gouvernements et ratification par les parlements des pays membres, soit dix-sept au total

Conçue dans le but de mettre en place et d'exploiter un système régional européen de télécommunications par satellite Eutelsat est propriétaire du système spatial qu'elle utilise et tire ses ressources à la fois des contributions des pays membres et des revenus de l'exploitation du système de télécommunications

New...

Creations...

Plans...

New...

Creations...

Plans

Nouvelle année caféière

Le quatrième accord international sur le café est entré en vigueur à titre provisoire le 1^{er} octobre 1983, pour une durée de six ans.

Le Conseil de l'Organisation internationale du café (OIC), réuni à Londres, a fixé le contingent initial global pour l'année caféière 1983-84 à 56,2 millions de sacs, et reconduit la gamme de prix de l'année antérieure. Il a également adopté une résolution visant au renforcement des mesures de contrôle pour les exportations destinées aux marchés des pays non membres de l'accord.

Autisme-Europe

L'Association des services des inadaptés ayant des troubles de la personnalité (ASITP) a organisé un congrès dont le thème portait sur l'avenir des enfants autistiques, et au cours duquel quelque 1200 personnes, tant parents que travailleurs spécialisés, venus de 19 pays, ont pu faire part de leurs expériences respectives.

C'est à l'occasion de ce congrès, le deuxième du genre, qu'il a été décidé de créer une association internationale appelée « Autisme-Europe », qui coordonnerait les informations et les travaux de recherche au niveau international. Pour tous renseignements, s'adresser à : ASITP, 237 rue Marcadet, 75018 PARIS, France.

The unofficial Commonwealth

Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal inaugurated the recently-formed Commonwealth Jewish Council last July in London. The Council was formed by unanimous agreement of Jewish leaders from the Commonwealth countries of Australia, Barbados, Britain, Canada, Cyprus, India, Jamaica, Malta, New Zealand, Singapore, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Also among the founding members are Gibraltar, Hong Kong and Jersey.

The Commonwealth Jewish Council aims to provide links between Commonwealth and Jewish communities. It is the central representative voice for matters affecting Commonwealth Jews. The London-based Council works together with the World Jewish Congress.

The Jewish Trust, the funding arm of the Council, was registered in July 1983. Following its inauguration, the Council now

carries out educational, religious and poverty-relief activities in line with its basic aims. More information about the Council is available from The Commonwealth Jewish Council, BCM Box 8242, London WC1N 3XX, Britain.

Conteneurs communautarisés

ct...

Le 1^{er} mai 1983 a été créé, sous l'égide de la Société internationale pour le transport par transconteneurs (Intercontainer), un pool européen de grands conteneurs. Celui-ci regroupe cinq représentants nationaux de la Société qui, chacun en ce qui le concerne, réservent un contingent de conteneurs provenant de leur propre part pour les besoins du pool. Il s'agit de Transfracht, filiale de la DB, de Holland Rail Container, filiale des NS, des Chemins de Fer fédéraux autrichiens ainsi que des Chemins de fer danois et suédois.

Intercontainer assure quant à elle la gestion du pool.

Désormais, la clientèle pourra disposer de trois types différents de conteneurs pour les transports intercontinentaux entre les pays du pool.

... Individualisés

D'autre part, le Conseil d'administration du Bureau international des containers (BIC), réuni à Genève, a adopté un nouveau système d'identification des conteneurs basé sur le code de l'Organisation internationale de normalisation (ISO). Ledit code consiste en une suite de quatre lettres et sept chiffres (deux groupes de trois chiffres suivis d'un chiffre-clé). Les propriétaires de conteneurs désirent obtenir leur propre code d'identification peuvent en faire la demande auprès du BIC.

Peace in Europe

What is called the Western European Peace Movement can add a new Institute to its institutional member list : the Austria Institute for Peace Research, which functions in cooperation with the Austrian Academy of Sciences and is sponsored by the Ministry of Science and Research and by the Province of Burgenland. The Institute is located at Castle Schlaining, Burgenland, not far from Győr (Hungary), the venue of the International Peace Rese-

ence which was held in 1983 at the newly founded Center for Peace Research Coordination of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, created in April 1982.

Théâtre populaire

Une Alliance internationale du théâtre populaire a été créée à la suite d'une réunion entre spécialistes du théâtre, formateurs d'adultes et responsables communautaires, tenue au Bangladesh en février 1983. Pendant les deux semaines de réunion, les 58 participants ont parlé du théâtre comme moyen d'éducation populaire. Au programme de la réunion figurait notamment une session de cinq jours dans un village, session pendant laquelle les participants ont travaillé avec des membres de la communauté afin de les aider à se servir du théâtre et du chant pour les cours d'éducation générale, civique et politique.

L'Alliance, qui s'appuiera sur des réseaux nationaux et régionaux puissants, consistera en échanges directs, sous forme de réunions, par exemple. Le principal instrument d'échange international sera le «Bulletin du théâtre populaire dans le Tiers Monde », qui doit être lancé prochainement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, s'adresser à M. Ross Kidd, Conseil international d'éducation des adultes, 29, avenue Prince Arthur, Toronto, Canada M5R 1B2.

Women's money

At the 1975 Women's Conference in Mexico, the problems facing women entrepreneurs in developing countries were discussed. As a result, Women's World banking was set up and is now in its second year of operation.

Women's World Banking is a non-profit organisation operating from New York. Its function is not to lend money but to act as a guarantor for women who need to borrow.

By doing this, they hope to encourage local banks to participate in enterprises organised specifically by women. At the moment it is operating in India, Central America and Africa backing a number of small-scale projects including a craft centre, a chicken and egg factory and a bicycle repair shop.

The initial action must always be at local level. **An Affiliate of Woman's World Bank-**

ing is formed if the project is thought to be sound and if the Affiliate accepts 25 % of the risk. The lending bank will be encouraged to accept a further 25 % and when this has been done. Women's World Banking will come to guarantee the remaining half of the loan. Women's World Banking gets its money from the sale of long-term debentures as well as from grants from the UN Development Programme, the governments of Sweden and the Netherlands, the Rockefeller Foundation and the United Methodist Church. It will not seek financial help from the banks as it prefers to retain some degree of independence. Further information from : Michaela Walshe, P.O. Box 506, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10017.

Vers une internationale écologiste ?

Les écologistes européens ont décidé de coordonner leur action. A l'occasion d'une

PERSONALIA

- President of the International University Sports Federation (FISU), Dr. Primo Nebiolo, elected in 1982 as President of the International Athletic Amateur Federation (IAAF), has been elected as President of the Summer Olympic Federations Association, which coordinates with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the Organizing Committees the preparation of the Olympic Games.
- Dr David Game (Australia) was appointed President of the World Organization of National Colleges, Academies and Academic Associations of General Practitioners/Family Physicians (WONCA) during its General Assembly on 21 May 1983 in Singapore for the period 1983-1986.
- Dr M.K. Rajkumar (Malaysia) was appointed President Elect for the same period.
- The Rev. Hilmar Kannenberg of Brazil was elected chairperson of the World Association for Christian Communication (WACC) Latin American Caribbean Regional Association at its assembly from 15 to 19 August 1983 in Buenos Aires. He is Director of programming for the religious broadcasting of the Evangelical Church of the Lutheran Confession in Brazil and general coordinator of Lutherans United in Communication (LUC) in Latin America. Kannenberg succeeds to Armando Vargas, minister of information for the government of Costa Rica, who resigned from his WACC position.

récente réunion de leurs représentants, l'appellation « fédération des écologistes européens » a été avancée à titre tempo-

tis vers européens » fait l'unanimité parmi ses membres, qui ont choisi pour emblème la fleur de tournesol avec en son centre les contours des continents. La nouvelle Fédération regroupe actuellement des partis et mouvements de Belgique, France, Royaume-Uni, Irlande, Autriche, Suède et Allemagne fédérale. Elle a par ailleurs suscité des réactions favorables chez les « Verts » espagnols, canariens, portugais, islandais, grecs, suisses, danois, finlandais et luxembourgeois.

Contact : Dirk Janssens, c/o AGALEV Onderdichtstraat 69 1000 Bruxelles - Belgique.

Consumers watchdog

In December 1982 the UN General Assembly passed resolution 37/137 to control the export of hazardous products to the Third World. This controversial resolution drew a striking voting consensus: 146 in favour and only one country (the United States) against. However, the idea of a policing system in that sector had been around for some time. An initiative to stop dumping between European countries was made in the 1970s - Bureau européen des Unions de consommateurs (BEUC). And the International Labour Office (ILO) has for some years circulated warnings on hazardous processes which may be found in factories.

For the Third World, however, it was at the 1970 Congress of the International Organization of Consumers' Unions (IOCU) that the Jamaican delegates made public their anger at the sale of substandard and badly labelled goods from the developed countries. But the gestation time was long and it wasn't until 1981 that Consumer Interpol was launched. This is the first early warning system for ordinary consumers in the poor world, so far there are about 52 groups in 53 countries who are actively participating in the network. Consumer Interpol also links in with other coalitions working to protect the interests of buyers in the underdeveloped world - International Babyfood Action Network (concerned with curtailing the unethical promotion of infant formula). Health Action International (an informal grapevine of 200 groups working on pharmaceutical issues) and Pesticides Action Network (a grouping of 50 to 60 organizations campaigning for safer use of pesticides). Warnings are sent by local branches to the coordinator in Penang (Malaysia), who goes through the evidence with the assistance of a panel of specialists on food, drugs, pesticides and consumer law. If the suspicion is confirmed, the co-ordinator sends out Consumer Alert notices to all groups in the network.

For further details write to : Ms Foo Gaik Sim, Consumer Interpol, PO Box 1045, Penang Malaysia.

NEW NAMES

- The International Federation of national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies changed its name to League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The decision was made during the League's Third General Assembly in Geneva, which was held from 8 to 12 October 1983.
- The President of the World Policy Institute, A.L. Gillies, writes : « The Institute for World Order has changed its name to World Policy Institute. The name change reflects an increased commitment on our part to actively contribute to the current policy debate on the full range of international security, economic, human rights and ecological issues... »
- ...Our new, redesigned publications will be disseminated in the form of books. World Policy Papers, and a new quarterly entitled World Policy. We are also actively developing seminars and briefings with public officials and policy makers. »
- Le Service de référence d'information technique (Technical Information Referral Service - TIRS), établi au siège de l'UNICEF à Genève, porte désormais le nom de « Réseau européen d'information sur les enfants » (European Network for Information on Children - ENIC).

Genetic engineering in developing countries

Statutes establishing the international Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology - the aim of which is to bring the breakthroughs of biotechnology to developing countries - were adopted in Madrid on 14 September 1983 at the close of a one-week meeting of 49 developed and developing countries. However, no decision on a location was taken. The Statutes will enter into force when at least 24 States have deposited instruments of ratification and sufficient financial resources are ensured. Following adoption. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kuwait, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad, and Tobago, Yugoslavia and Zaïre became the first countries to sign the statutes.

The idea of establishing such an institution goes back to February 1961 when UNIDO convened a meeting of world-renowned scientists to explore possible applications of genetic engineering in developing nations. According to the statutes, the Centre will promote international cooperation in the field and assist developing countries in strengthening their techno-

logical capabilities. It is also expected to act as a focal point for a network of affiliated research centres, the existing networks serving as « affiliated networks ». Among the Centre's other functions are a programme of bioinformatics and collection and dissemination of information.

La vie quotidienne en temps de crise

Un réseau international d'équipes de recherche est en train de se former à la suite d'une conférence sur l'économie informelle organisée par le Conseil italien des sciences sociales à Frascati en novembre 1982. Ses membres se proposent d'étudier l'impact de la crise actuelle sur les structures du quotidien, depuis le bouillonnement de la créativité culturelle, technique et sociale jusqu'à l'évolution du crime organisé.

La méthode d'approche intègre deux modes d'analyse habituellement divergents : celui des économistes qui se sont traditionnellement contentés d'analyser la consommation des biens et services marchands et des services dispensés par l'Etat protecteur, et celui des sociologues qui se sont penchés sur les budgets temps, dont une partie constitue le fameux « travail fantôme » d'Ivan Illich. Une collaboration étroite est d'ores et déjà acquise entre des chercheurs italiens, français, brésiliens et mexicains autour du thème des structures du quotidien et de la crise (Capechi, Université de Bologne; Sachs, EHESS et de Certeau, Paris; Juarez Brandao, CEBRAP, Sao Paulo; Sanchez, Colegio de Mexico).

Christian Broadcasting

Trans World Radio, an international Christian broadcasting system, has opened TWR-Intracare, a training, communication and research center in Bussum, Netherlands.

The building, dedicated in July, houses offices, lecture, studio and library facilities and residential accommodation for 12 people.

Through Intracare, TWR will develop training materials in print, cassette and video in several major languages for its courses around the world. A major emphasis will be on leadership training which deals with theological and missiological issues. Dave Adams is director of Intracare. He has served as TWR executive director in Great Britain, program director for TWR Swaziland and, more recently, as an international program consultant for the organization.

Trans World Radio Intracare, PO Box 520, 1400 AM Bussum, Netherlands.

UNHCR refugee law documentation centre

A Memorandum of understanding between the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the international

Institute of Humanitarian Law (San Remo, Italy) on the Management and Development of the UNHCR Refugee Law Documentation Centre was signed in Geneva on 26 October 1983. The purpose of the Agreement is to expand the UNHCR Refugee Law Documentation Centre and to entrust the development and management of the Centre in Geneva to the Institute. It is planned that the UNHCR Centre, based in Geneva close to UNHCR Headquarters, will become the universal resource and reference centre for all matters involving refugee law.

Femmes de la Méditerranée

Le VI^e Congrès sur l'accès des femmes aux responsabilités publiques dans les pays de la Méditerranée, qui a eu lieu à Nicosie (Chypre) en novembre 1983 et a réuni 90 représentants de villes et associations venus de dix pays, a décidé de reorganiser le Comité méditerranéen pour la promotion de la femme créé en mai 1979.

Le siège du Secrétariat permanent du Comité (qui sera rattaché au Comité international pour la promotion de la femme aux responsabilités publiques - section spécialisée de la Fédération mondiale des villes jumelées) sera installé à Nicosie. Ce secrétariat effectuera un travail d'animation, de coordination et d'information auprès des milieux concernés, par le biais notamment d'un « Bulletin d'information » qui paraîtra dans les différentes langues de la Méditerranée.

Mary Averaamides-Pyrgos, déléguée générale du Comité méditerranéen pour la promotion de la femme, est aussi la présidente du « Pancyprian Movement for Equal Rights and Equal Responsibilities », une affiliée de l'Alliance internationale des femmes (AIF).

New Arab Railway Institute

The first symposium of the Arab Union of Railways (UACF) was held in October last year in Tunisia. UACF was formally established in 1980. and its members consist of railway organizations in Algeria. Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia. Its ultimate objective is to create a pan-Arab network of lines built to common technical standards. Apart from organizing a technical symposium. UACF had decided to establish an Arab Railway Institute; this was aimed primarily at training managerial staff but it will probably have a research function. It is also studying plans to set up an Arab rolling stock manufacturing plant. UACF publishes annual statistics of Arab railways and a journal in Arabic.

Integrated mountain development

The establishment of an International Centre for Integrated Mountain Develop-

ment is based on an agreement between the Government of Nepal and Unesco signed in September 1981. The primary objective of the Centre is to promote economically and environmentally sound development in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas and to improve the well-being of the local populations. This region includes partially or totally. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, India, Nepal and Pakistan. The Centre will be a focal point for multi-disciplinary documentation training and applied research as well as a consultative service for resource management and development activities. At present the Centre is being sponsored by the following (our parties: the Government of Nepal, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of Switzerland and Unesco. The Centre is located in Kathmandu and enjoys the status of an autonomous international organization.

Inter-American new debt solidarity ?

OAS member countries, meeting in Caracas in September 1983 and in Asuncion in October within the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (CIES), took the first steps toward devising cooperative solutions to the foreign debt and trade problems of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Caracas meeting unanimously approved an eleven-point statement calling for the hemisphere's debt burden to be shared equitably by debtor and creditor countries, private banks and multilateral lending institutions.

The document states that « the present crisis is undoubtedly the worst in 50 years » and that « per capita income in Latin America and the Caribbean has fallen by five percent, resulting in widespread poverty ». It also points out that, between 1980 and 1982, the terms of trade of the region dropped 40 percent. A decrease in net capital accumulation combined with a rise in net payments of profits and interest resulted in a net loss of international reserves by Latin America and the Caribbean estimated for 1982 at US \$ 14 million, which is causing « a reduction in economic activity, real income and employment throughout the region, as well as increasing inflationary pressures... ». The document notes the « extraordinary - efforts made by those countries to cope with the crisis and urges an expanded role for the International Monetary Fund, whose assistance « has not been sufficient to obtain permanent solutions ».

The Caracas meeting also passed a resolution recommending that the CIES establish a special committee to propose specific action programmes in the areas of debt, trade and finance. The resolution urged that Latin America's debt payments be brought into line with the region's payment capacity and its economic development needs.

Geographical distribution of international meetings by continent, country and city - 1982

Répartition géographique des réunions internationales par continent, pays et ville - 1982

Introduction

For the past 34 years, the Union of International Associations has undertaken, for the benefit of its members, statistical studies on the international meetings that took place worldwide in the preceding year.

The statistics are based on information collected by the UAI Congress Department and selected according to very strict criteria maintained for the last years, this enabling meaningful comparison.

Meetings taken into consideration include those organized and/or sponsored by the international organizations which appear in the « Yearbook of International Organizations » and in the « Annual International Congress Calendar », i.e. : the sittings of their principal organs, congresses, conventions, symposia, regional sessions grouping several countries, as well as some national meetings which international participation organized by national branches of international associations.

Are excluded from the UAI figures : purely national meetings as well as those of an essential religious, didactic, political, commercial, sportive nature such as religious gatherings, courses, party conferences, fairs, sales meeting, contests etc... are also excluded : meetings strictly limited in participation such as committees, group of experts etc... most of those being held at an intergovernmental level and taking place mainly at the headquarters of the large IGO's in New York, Geneva, Rome, Brussels, Vienna...

Introduction

Depuis 34 ans, l'UAI a établi à l'intention de ses membres, un relevé statistique des réunions internationales tenues dans l'année écoulée.

Les présentes statistiques reflètent la courbe ascendante du nombre total des réunions internationales et sont basées sur des données recueillies par le Département Congrès de l'UAI et retenues selon les critères spécifiques décrits ci-dessous.

Sont prises en considération, les réunions organisées et/ou patronnées par les associations internationales reprises dans l'« Annuaire des Organisations Internationales » et dans le « Annual International Congress Calendar », c'est-à-dire : les assises de leurs principaux organes, congrès, sessions régionales (groupant plusieurs pays), symposia, colloques, etc... ainsi que certaines réunions nationales à très large participation internationale, organisées par les branches nationales des OING. Sont exclues des statistiques : les réunions nationales, cérémonies/manifestations à caractère essentiellement religieux, didactiques (cours), politiques, commercial (foires, salons), sportif (compétitions, tournois...) ainsi que les réunions très limitées dans la participation ou spécifiques : sessions régulières de comités, groupes d'experts etc... particulièrement nombreuses au niveau intergouvernemental; ces réunions se tiennent généralement au siège même des grandes OIG à New York, Genève, Bruxelles, Rome, Vienne...

AFRICA

ALGERIA	1	NIGERIA	10
ANGOLA	1	SENEGAL	10
BURUNDI	1	SIERRA LEONE	2
CAMEROON	3	SOUTH AFRICA	18
EGYPT	10	SUDAN	1
ETHIOPIA	1	TANZANIA	5
GABON	5	TOGO	5
GAMBIA	3	TUNISIA	7
GHANA	2	ZAIRE	2
IVORY COAST	3	ZAMBIA	7
KENYA	24	ZIMBABWE	2
LIBYA	3	OTHERS	11
MALAWI	2		
MOROCCO	9		148

AMERICA

ARGENTINA	24	
Buenos Aires		20
Others		4
BAHAMAS	4	
BARBADOS	4	
BRAZIL	33	
Rio de Janeiro		19
Sao Paulo		6
Others		8
CANADA	102	
Montreal		24
Ottawa		26
Quebec		4
Toronto		16
Vancouver		10
Others		22
CHILE	5	
COLOMBIA	8	
COSTA RICA	7	
CUBA	4	
DOMINICAN REP	2	
HAITI	2	
HAVANA	3	
JAMAICA	3	
MEXICO	29	
Mexico City		19
Others		10
NICARAGUA	2	
PERU	7	
PUERTO RICO	7	
TRINIDAD	4	
URUGUAY	6	
USA	525	
Atlanta		10
Boston		12
Chicago		25
Honolulu		15
Houston		10
Los Angeles		11
Miami		10
New Orleans		10
New York		70
San Francisco		33
Washington		45
Others		284
VENEZUELA	20	
Caracas		13
Others		
OTHERS	21	13
	822	

ASIA		
BANGLADESH	3	
HONG KONG	46	
INDIA New Delhi Others	34	15 19
INDONESIA	16	
IRAQ	3	
ISRAEL Jerusalem Tel Aviv Others	45	21 14 10
JAPAN Kyoto Tokyo Others	93	10 55 28
KOREA SOUTH Seoul	36	36
KUWAIT	2	
LEBANON	2	
MALAYSIA Kuala Lumpur Others	26	19 7
NEPAL	2	
PAKISTAN	5	
PHILIPPINES Manila Others	49	40 9
SINGAPORE	44	
SRI LANKA	9	
SYRIA	5	
THAILAND Bangkok Others	44	36 8
OTHERS	6	
	470	

AUSTRALASIA		
AUSTRALIA Canberra Hobart Melbourne Sydney Others	82	9 13 18 14 28
FIJI NEW CALEDONIA NEW GUINEA NEW ZEALAND OTHERS	6 6 2 9 5	
	110	

EUROPE				
AUSTRIA	142	Venezia		14
Seizburg		Others		66
Vienna		LUXEMBOURG	17	
Others		MALTA	5	
BELGIUM	218	MONACO	8	
Antwerp		NETHERLANDS	116	
Brussels		Amsterdam		36
Liege		Rotterdam		13
Louvain-la-Neuve		The Hague		19
Others		Others		48
BULGARIA	16	NORWAY	27	
CYPRUS	14	Oslo		11
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	71	Others		16
Praha		POLAND	24	
Others		Warsaw		11
DENMARK	112	Others		13
Aarhus		PORTUGAL	22	
Copenhagen		Lisbon		10
Others		Others		12
FINLAND	45	RUMANIA	3	
Helsinki		Bucharest		2
Others		Others		1
FRANCE	493	SPAIN	59	
Lyon		Barcelona		8
Nice		Madrid		22
Paris		Others		29
Strasbourg		SWEDEN	50	
Toulouse		Goteborg		10
Others		Stockholm		28
GERMAN DEM REP	14	Others		12
BERLIN EAST	2	SWITZERLAND	229	
BERLIN WEST	47			
GERMANY FED REP	171	Berne		11
Hamburg		Geneva		147
Köln		Lausanne		12
Munich		Zurich		18
Others		Others		41
GREECE	66	TURKEY	13	
Athinal		UK	471	
Others		Brighton		37
HUNGARY	50	Cambride		11
Budapest		Edinburgh		18
Others		London		242
ICELAND	5	Oxford		12
		Others		15.1
IRELAND	50			
Dublin		USSR	23	
Others		Moscow		11
		Others		12
ITALY	180			
Florence		YUGOSLAVIA	51	
Milan		Others	—	12
Rome			2826	

TOTAL	
AFRICA	148
AMERICA	822
ASIA	470
AUSTRALASIA	110
EUROPE	2826
	4376

