Figure 9.1.1. Historical survey (facsimile) International Non-Governmental Organizations and the UN (1963)

It is appropriate to make available in the following pages a comprehensive study of international NGOs prepared by the Union of International Associations for the 9th General Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the UN Econonomic and Social Council (Geneva, 1963).

At that time a prime concern was the "new Member-States" of the UN. The English version of the study is presented in the following pages in its entirety in facsimile form, as originally published in the UIA's journal *International Associations* (subsequently renamed to *Transnational Associations*). A French version was also published in the same journal at the time.

The data presented in 1963 were compiled manually from those presented in the Yearbook of International Organizations -- which continues to be the source of data presented in this volume.

The different parts of the study were prepared by Georges-Patrick Speeckaert (the then Secretary-General of the UIA), Geneviève Devillé (current Assistant Secretary-General of the UIA), and Eyvind Tew (then Editor of the Yearbook of International Organizations).

International Non-Governmental Organizations and new Member-States of the United Nations

WORKING PAPER FOR THE 9th GENERAL CONFERENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Geneva, 28 June and 1 July 1963

Compiled by Union of International Associations

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INTRODUCTORY REPORT

by G.P. SPEECKAERT

Secretary-General of the Union of International Associations

Much can be said about such an important and broad subject. It is to be feared that the 9th General Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations having consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council will not be able to consider all aspects.

However, its Bureau is to be congratulated on having placed this subject on the agenda, and in response to its invitation the Union of International Associations has tried to prepare a working paper which will on the one hand facilitate discussion and on the other hand provide material for supplementary studies.

It seemed to us that such an examination of the repercussions involved for NGOs on account of the ever-increasing number of UN member States, and of the role of NGOs in the new States, called for a report divided into three distinct parts.

First of all, quantitative data on the geographical extension of NGOs themselves, and everyone will appreciate the considerable amount of work carried out by Mr Eyvind S. Tew, Administrative Secretary of the UIA, in order to compile the 24 pages of statistics contained in this report.

Next, a summary of the points of view of NGOs themselves. For this purpose M^{lle} Geneviève Devillé, Assistant Secretary-General of the UIA, sent questionnaires to a certain number of them, and after a careful study of their answers drew up synthesis which without doubt constitutes the backbone of the report.

Finally, a third part was to enlarge upon the working paper and submit to participants a series of clearcut questions on which they could be invited to offer their opinion.

For this last reason it seemed, given the length of the report as a whole, preferable for the convenience of participants to reverse the order of presenting the three parts.

* *

INTERDEPENDENCE AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN STATES AND PEOPLES

The general subject we have to deal with must be placed in its true perspective, that is to say within the framework of the immense and unparalleled development we are now witnessing and in which we should all be playing our parts.

As Senator de la Vallée Poussin, President of the UIA, has put it so well: "The development of international co-operation, both at the public and the private level, is perhaps the most striking feature of XXth century history, and without a doubt it meets the vital needs of modern society. The XIXth century had tried to be the century of liberty; to ensure liberty it had proclaimed its faith in the autonomy of the individual and the absolute sovereignty of States. In the light of terrible experience the XXth century has understood that if the individual rights of man and the independence of States must be respected, we must also organize co-operation between individuals and collaboration between States."

The next session of the United Nations' General Assembly is to be invited to proclaim 1965 as "International Co-operation Year", marking the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations and the middle stages of the UN Development Decade.

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However, as Professor Pierre Renouvin was writing as early as 1953 in his general introduction to the History of International Relations, "relations between governments are no longer the centre of interest; it is the history of relations between peoples that matter".

And he added: "To understand the history of international relations properly, it is therefore necessary to appreciate these mental reactions and states of mind: development of national feeling; conception of national interests; moral cohesion of the country's population; the stereotype that the peoples of each nation form of their neighbours; the behaviour of these peoples when faced with the idea of war or with the efforts of those who are trying to build up an international society".

While the latter remark applies to past history, it is even more apt as regards the history that is now being written.

Relations between peoples encompass the institutions set up to develop and organize them, that is to say the NGOs, and the problem we are concerned with is to see how the new countries are behaving in face of NGO efforts.

This is a very special problem, both serious and topical.

Serious, because, as we try to show later, the reaction of the new countries, or at any rate their leaders, as regards NGOs is all too often passive or even hostile.

Topical, because it seems evident that the second half of this century of international cooperation will be devoted to the development of the less privileged regions.

The issue dated 20 May 1963 of the Review of International Affairs, contains an article by Dj. Jerkovic on new vistas in African policy, a passage from which is applicable to all new countries, not merely the African:

"The acceleration of economic and overall progress and the removal of the unbearable burden of backwardness, poverty and want: these objectives have been given top priority by the African peoples ever since they attained political independence and became aware of the fact that this was the only possible way of consolidating independence and preserving their hard won freedom. Awareness of the gravity and multitude of outstanding problems requiring rapid and efficient solution prompted Afri-

can peoples to become the motive force of many international actions and schemes such as the Belgrade and Cairo conferences, and the mainspring of many initiatives and actions in the United Nations and on the international plane in general."

At the last session of the Unesco General Conference, in opening the debate on the Director-General's report, President Carneiro emphasized that the only foundations for peace are "la mission et la solidarité morale et intellectuelle de l'humanité".

And in writing these lines, a few hours after the announcement of the death of Pope John XXIII, it is impossible not to recall his Encyclical "Pacem in Terris" of 11 April 1963. in which he declared: « An immense task is incumbent today upon all men of goodwill—that of re-establishing social relationships on the bases of truth, justice, charity and liberty, relationships between private individuals, between citizens and the State, between States themselves, and finally relationships between individuals, families, intermediate groups and States on the one hand, and the world community on the other".

These are indeed the aims of NGOs, both in their international work and in the work they urge on their national branches.

So why, and to what extent, do they find themselves in a difficult position in relation to the new UN Member-States?

NGO EFFORTS IN REGARD TO THE NEW COUNTRIES

The other two parts, compiled by Mlle Devillé and Mr Tew, clearly indicate the quantitative position and the present state of mind of NGOs *.

^{*} Further statistical material will be found in the April 1962 issue of the UIA's monthly magazine ("L'Extension géographique des Organisations Internationales non gouvernementales" by M^{Ile} Denise Salteur, pp. 251-272) and in the December 1962 issue ("La Répartition géographique des réunions internationales" by M^{Ile} Geneviève Devillé, pp. 799-807). Profitable study can also be made of Mr. Vladimir Hercik's articles on "L'Universalité des organisations internationales" in the October 1958 and the April 1962 issues. Perhaps I should also mention the report on geographical extension of NGOs which I presented in May 1962 to the 8th Conference of International NGOs approved for Consultative Arrangements with UNESCO, text of which appears in the July 1962 issue, pp. 476-479.

All these documents show that NGOs are making considerable efforts to co-operate with the new States. Such efforts take the following forms:

(1) Admission as members of NGOs:

Within two years, that is to say from 1960 to 1962, the representation of African countries increased by 46 % (as compared with 106 % for the inter-governmental organizations, though here it must be borne in mind that in 1960 52 African countries were represented in NGOs against 38 in IGOs); the representation of Asian countries increased by 23 % (20 % for IGOs); and of American by 22 % (9 % for IGOs).

(2) ELECTION TO GOVERNING BODIES OF NGOS:

In 1962 African nationals held 2.1 % of the positions against 0.8 % in 1960; Asian nationals held 5.9 % in 1962 against 3.9 % in 1960; South and Central American nationals 5.4 % in 1962 against 4.7 % in 1960.

The difference between the NGOs and IGOs is very small, since the figures for the IGOs in the case of Africa are 4.3 % in 1962 against 3.6 % in 1960; Asia 9.6 % against 6.4 %; South and Central America 8.2 % and 10.1 % respectively.

(3) VENUES OF INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS:

M^{11e} Devillé's statistical survey published in the December 1962 issue of "International Associations" gives detailed figures by country and by year from 1951 to 1961.

They reveal that 95 international meetings were held in Africa in 1961 against 11 in 1951 (i.e. more than eight and a half times as many); in Asia 121 in 1961 against 30 in 1951 (four times as many); in South and Central America 144 in 1961 against 51 in 1951 (nearly three times as many); these are out of a total of 715 meetings in 1951 and of 1,845 meetings in 1961 (i.e. two and a half times as many).

(4) THEMES OF MEETINGS:

It has not been possible to draw up comparative statistics showing the growing number of NGOs which choose as themes for their international meetings problems relating to developing countries.

The fact stands out plainly enough when one glances through the UIA's international congress calendar, and it will be even more evident when the first volumes of its annual bibliography of International conference proceedings, now at the printers or in process of compilation, come off the press.

(5) Participants from new countries at international meetings:

Here again, statistical surveys are lacking. For purposes of the present Conference a sample survey was undertaken by the UIA.

An analysis of the "Proceedings" of ten international congresses held in 1957, selected at random (6 were in Europe, 2 in America and 2 in Asia) showed that 68 % of the participants came from Europe, 12 % from North America, 8 % from Asia, 7 % from Latin America, 3 % from Australia and 2 % from Africa.

A similar analysis of ten congresses held in 1962 (6 were in Europe, 2 in Africa and one each in America and Asia) gave 60 % from Europe, 14 % from Latin America, 12 % from North America, 7 % from Asia, 4 % from Africa and 3 % from Australasia.

It would no doubt be interesting to make a more detailed study on this point, and also to see how many rapporteurs at international congresses come from new countries.

- (6) REGIONALIZATION OF NGO MEETINGS AND PROGRAMMES, AND ADAPTATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL STRUCTURE.
- (7) SETTING UP REGIONAL BODIES WITHIN NGOS.
- (8) Financing special projects in the new countries.
- (9) AWARDING SCHOLARSHIPS TO NATIONALS OF NEW COUNTRIES OR ARRANGING STUDY COURSES FOR THEM.

It is impossible to quote individual examples on all the points. However, M¹⁶ Devillé's report, condensed as it is, gives a clear indication of NGO efforts in these fields.

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Other types of activity can indeed be mentioned. I think it is useful to draw attention to the 9th Conference of International Organizations for the Joint Study of Programs and Activities in the Field of Agriculture in Europe, held in Paris from 19 to 23 February 1963 with the help of the European Commission on Agriculture of FAO, which considered the question of what assistance international organizations can give to developing countries.

The results of questions put to NGOs by their Liaison Centre were set out in an interesting document [No io/9/63 (5)] *. The latter classifies NGO activities on behalf of developing countries in the following way:

- (1) organization of training courses and semi-
- (2) organization of congresses and conferences
- (3) provision of expert advice
- (4) publications and documentation
- (5) financial assistance, particularly scholarships
- (6) co-operation in the assistance programmes of UN bodies
- (7) other kinds of assistance programmes

The Conference, in expressing its appreciation of this document, proposed that is should be amplified and then distributed as a useful means of information to prove to the governments of developing countries the utility of multilateral work.

**

ATTITUDE OF NEW COUNTRIES WITH REGARD TO NGOs

We said at the beginning of this report that the reaction of the new countries, or at any rate their leaders, towards NGOs is all too often passive or even hostile.

It would certainly be regrettable to say something wrong, even in good faith, but it would be just as regrettable not to dare to face the truth or to dissimulate it.

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Having always tried to support the interests of these countries, I think I may claim the right to express, without any verbal reservations, my pessimistic impression.

In reading the interesting analysis of Unesco's 12th General Conference and the Organization's programme for 1963-64, drawn up by Professor Marcel Florkin *, who has participated as Belgian delegate at all Unesco's General Conferences, it is striking to see the attacks that have been made on NGOs. We may add that in his conclusions Professor Florkin declares: "It is all very well to insist on the importance of research, on the meeting of minds as underlying factor in efficacity of action and development; it is none-the-less true that a shadow has come over the conception of the part played by specialist international organizations as builders of the infrastructure thanks to which centres of civilization may be multiplied in the world. This conception has been challenged on various occasions, and the decision to review the question of grants and contracts in the field of relations with NGOs certainly bodes ill for the latter ".

From many NGO leaders we have recently heard expressions of fears for the future of operations that they are concentrating very largely on the new countries, to help them flourish.

Complaints are made that NGOs are too "western" in their management, that they only have national committees in the highly developed countries, that in the new countries they rouse trends of opinion that may oppose government authorities.

Obviously, we are far from claiming that the present situation is perfect. Mr Tew's statistics show up the short-comings quite plainly.

Latin America and the Caribbean (27 countries) was on the average represented in 185 NGOs in 1962, that is to say 15 % of currently active international organizations. Asia (39 countries) was on the average represented in 107 NGOs, that is to say 9 % of the total. And for Africa (51 countries) the figure was 57 NGOs, or 5 %.

Naturally these averages do not reveal the

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^{*} This document was published in English in International Associations, April 1963, pp. 218-226.

^{*} An 88-page brochure published by the Belgian National Commission for UNESCO and the Belgian Ministry of National Education and Culture.

spectacular progress achieved by particular countries in a relatively short space of time.

It should be mentioned that the figures given above do not correspond to those appearing in Table J in Part III, because the latter only takes into consideration those countries which are already members of the UN and/or the Specialized Agencies.

Table G, in the third part of this report, shows that in 1962 India was represented in 451 international NGOs, Chile in 352 (i.e. more than New Zealand's 310), the United Arab Republic in 288, Morocco in 196, Tunisia in 165, Ghana in 140. Within two years the figure for Nigeria rose from 81 to 138, for Senegal from 24 to 72, for Guinea from 4 to 24, for Mali from 2 to 17.

The new countries should bear in mind what they started out from, remembering who were the first to support them, and above all, in relation to the NGOs, make the necessary effort to understand where we are going, to understand the efforts of those who are trying to build up an international society, which alone will be able to ensure them the benefits of technological civilization.

THE RESOURCES THAT CAN BE BROUGHT INTO PLAY

The first step to be taken would be for the international NGOs, at least a solid group of the principal and most earnest ones, to undertake collective and responsible action.

If I had had to look back and recall the disappointments of the last sixteen years, during which we in the UIA have been closely following the problems facing NGOs, trying with the latters' co-operation to study and solve them, I would have declined the honour and responsibility of drawing up the present report.

But I also think of what has in the end actually been created, thanks to patient labour and because the appeal of needs to be met became in the course of time stronger than the obstacles to be surmounted.

I do not know whether we have reached the psychological moment today, but I am quite

convinced that efforts must be intensified, whether in clearing the ground or in building up.

They could be applied in the following fields:

(1) research

Obviously the present Conference will not be able to cover exhaustively the subject of NGO relations with new member-States of the UN. It would be a valuable achievement if it could only indicate the exact points which, in the opinion of participants, should be studied in depth, suggesting how such research could be carried out and passing a strong resolution on how to obtain the necessary intellectual and financial support. It is encouraging and useful to know that quite recent material is available which provides very interesting data.

(a) First of all I must mention the book "Freedom of Association — A Study of the Role of International Non-Governmental Organizations in the Development Process of Emerging Countries", written by Mr James E. Knott Jr, now Director of Programs of the World Veterans Federation. The UIA published this 93-page study in 1962, because we considered it to be something that everyone interested in improving their understanding of aid to new countries should have the opportunity to read.

In order to facilitate choice of subjects for further study it should be explained that Mr Knott was especially concerned with studying the following NGO functions:

> "sponsorship of meetings which may focus the specialized talents of the worldwide community on a particular problem area: international co-operation in specialized or functional fields which are both unique and often not reached by governmental services; providing co-operative mechanisms to carry out programs of a temporary or emergency nature, or of building general support for a particular interest on the national or international scene; experimenting and pioneering in new fields and with new techniques; and last, but not least, many such organizations have real capabilities for providing specialized expertise."

(b) Another document is the 30-page report of the Conference of Women's International

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Non-Governmental Organizations held in New York from 3-16 March 1962. It was published by the Committee of Correspondence, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, which had been responsible for convening the conference. Its theme was "Opportunities for WINGOs in the Next Decade ", and a considerable part of the lengthy exchange of views between the 17 participants (representing ten international women's organizations) and three of their consultants for Africa, Latin America and the Middle East was devoted to the contribution these organizations could make to developing re-During the discussion of their needs seen from the angle of women's NGOs, emphasis was put on the following points: "training, organization procedure, relations between volunteers and professionals, publicity, local cooperation, exterior contacts ".

(c) "If people in the organizations are doing their job, they can provide the foundation on which the politician can act. This is the task of organizations and is of the greatest importance", declared Mr Per Haekkerup, speaking on the "Role of NGOs and the UN". The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs was addressing an NGO Round Table held on 11-13 October 1962 in New York on the subject "Impact on the United Nations of increased Membership", under the chairmanship of Dr Chris N. van Wijngaarden, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World Movement of World Federalists (Burg. Patijnlaan 49, The Hague).

We recommend the study of the proceedings (pp. 17 duplicated) of this Round Table, one of the themes of which was "NGOs and the United Nations".

(d) We have not yet been able to consult the report of another very recent meeting, namely the 3rd National Conference of the Canadian National Commission for Unesco, held in Ottawa from 26-29 March 1963, on the theme of Canadian participation in the UN Development Decade. The three subjects considered were: economic development and external aid: international co-operation in education; and the role of the non-governmental agencies.

The summary of discussions of this last point, kindly sent to us by Mrs Peta Rickerd, Secre-

tary of the Conference, (140 Wellington, Ottawa 4) for publication shortly in our monthly magazine, shows that emphasis had been laid on, among other things, the possibilities for service overseas, experts volunteering for work in the new countries and the use of their experience on their return, reception of foreign students coming to Canada and their use in secondary education circles to secure better understanding by children and adolescents of the needs of new countries.

Suggestions

- (a) compilation of a bibliography of studies on NGO relations with developing countries
- (b) compilation of a document summarizing and analyzing the conclusions of such studies
- (c) publication of a list of international and national NGOs which have special programmes for work in new countries
- (d) setting up of a study group composed of NGO leaders from different parts of the world; the results of its work could be examined at a conference of NGOs.
- modifications of an internal character within NGOs.

In view of the material provided in Mlle Devillé's report we propose to limit ourselves to making some suggestions:

- (a) intensification of co-operation between NGOs, in order to combine their efforts
- (b) relaxation of Constitutional provisions so as to facilitate participation in their work by developing countries, even if they are not yet members
- (c) evaluation of their programmes and methods, trying to adapt them to a continually evolving world
- (d) entering into relationships with the new regional organizations, inter-governmental or non-governmental

- (e) systematic distribution of information to their members in highly-developed countries concerning the needs of developing countries.
- 3) approaching leaders of developing countries

Securing a change in attitude on the part of these leaders as regards the contribution of NGOs to the development of their country calls for a serious effort, to be undertaken individually and collectively.

They must be persuaded of the truth, that is to say that NGOs are two-way channels which both carry valuable deposits to the new countries and need the latter as sources of tributary streams.

SUGGESTIONS

- (a) multiply contacts with official bodies and diplomatic circles, emphasizing to them the advantages of participation by their country in NGO activity as well as the obstacles (implying for instance improvements to be made in their legislation as regards NGOs), discussing the problem of sub-regions, etc.
- (b) inform governmental authorities of desires to register their countries as members, to secure participation as congress rapporteurs, to accept students for special courses, etc.
- (c) organize collective study tours for NGO leaders in Africa, Latin America and Asia. Study of the general problem of participation by non-western countries in NGO activities, as well as in particular cases the geographical extension of a certain number of NGOs, could well be stimulated by organizing collective tours at reduced prices in charter planes reserved for accredited NGO officials.

These tours, well organized with the help of official authorities and the appropriate institutions in the countries concerned, would permit both a theoretical and a practical examination of the difficulties and the prospects, leading to constructive suggestions being made on the spot by experts. Doubtless in some cases these suggestions could be put into practical operation within the international and national organizations that have come into contact through these tours.

- (d) ask for financial participation, even if only symbolic
- (e) publish a brochure giving concrete examples of what NGOs have contributed as regards under-developed countries.
- (4) establishment of close and systematic cooperation with commercial and industrial circles

The XIXth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Mexico from 20 to 27 April 1963, had as general theme economic prosperity through world interdependence.

I was able to participate in it, particularly in the work of the Committee on sharing knowledge and skill between developed and underdeveloped countries.

Members accepted the idea that NGOs constituted the best instruments for such sharing as well as the means for helping leaders of new countries to establish therein élites, cadres, and middle classes capable of becoming active elements and of forming the nucleus of a democratic and civic community.

Nor must we forget that, as the Australian delegate said at the 12th General Conference of Unesco, in the modern world two masterideas have stimulated the development of pure and applied research: on the one hand the curiosity of scientists, and on the other the demands of industry in its search for profitmaking applications. And these two masterideas are lacking in the developing countries.

SUGGESTION

With the International Chamber of Commerce, its National Committees, or other commercial and industrial organizations, to draw up a scheme for collaboration between indu-

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strial circles and the scientific, technical and educational NGOs.

(5) obtaining reciprocity of support from intergovernmental institutions

In December 1962 the Council of Europe and and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development arranged a symposium in Paris on "Youth and Aid in Development". It recommended:

- "1. That NGOs in the field of voluntary service be helped in their work and in the coordination of their work;
 - 2. That industry should give support in in the technical training and recruitment of volunteers:
 - 3. That governments should help financially on the national and international level, help NGOs run training, projects, further the use of volunteers by the setting up of national voluntary service schemes (e.g. to replace military service partially or totally), set up training centres for specialized volunteers, help volunteers resettle on return to their home countries, introduce international elements into bilateral projects.

"The symposium further recommended that: the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and other intergovernmental organizations should encourage the use of volunteer technical personnel, that possibilities for service should soon be clearly defined and made known; that Developing Countries should develop their own voluntary service schemes, and help the industrialized countries with advice on the use of volunteer personnel." (Bulletin of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies - 30 January 1963, No 3.)

In Mlle Devillé's report you will have noted a passage concerning the appreciation of the International Organization for Standardization for the support it derived from the general recommendation for cooperation with it passed by UN Economic Commission for Europe. This resolution had been communicated to the other regional economic commissions, leading to many indications of interest on the part of African countries in ISO's work and in the possibilities of joining it.

No one can deny that NGOs are among the warmest defenders and propagandists for the UN. This task should be continued. You will remember, for instance, the appeal issued by the Bureau of this Conference and its President for supporting the ratification of conventions adopted by the UN and its Specialized Agencies.

But as we have already emphasized time and again, at the UIA General Assembly in 1958 for example, operations must be on the basis of reciprocal support.

SUGGESTIONS

(a) loans should be asked for and obtained from the international financial aid bodies by NGOs. When we see in a communiqué issued on 14 March 1963 by the Inter-American Development Bank that by the end of 1965 53 of its loans will have enabled 163,000 houses to be built, 933 water supply systems to be installed, and 480,000 small farmers to be helped, we are full of admiration but we may also wonder why some NGO programmes could not also be finan-Their operations in developing countries should be considered a good investment. It is sufficient to remember the UN conference on the applications of science and technology in aid of less developed areas - the cost of which has been estimated at \$ 2 million.

NGOs — and their leaders, having to function simultaneously as ship's captain, engineer, commercial agent and cook — forget that work needs, besides much good will, much money.

Remember also that according to the UN Economic and Social Council Document E/3730/Add. 1 of 9 April 1963 the cost of the World Literacy Campaign, aiming at teaching during the UN Development Decade two-thirds of the 500 million illiterate adults in Unesco member-countries in Asia,

Africa and Latin America to read, i.e. a total of 330 million people aged 15 to 50, is put at \$1,883 million spread over ten years; that to put the Campaign in operation credits of at least \$33 million must be available every year for purposes of international assistance to the governments conconcerned, through bilateral and multilateral agreements; that furthermore something like \$10 million, derived mainly from extra-budgetary sources, will have to be put at the disposal of Unesco to enable the campaign to be carried on during the Development Decade.

(b) obtaining study grants for leaders or future leaders or local NGO personnel

For example, there should be an NGO and European Economic Community exchange of views, considering that the latter's division for relations with the associated countries distributes some 600 grants every year.

(c) utilization of NGOs in the IGO advisory services

On the one hand, more and more individual experts are being recruited and technical information centres organized (see, for instance, Doc. E/3656/Add. 1 dated 18 July 1962 of the UN Economic and Social Council on strengthening of UN advisory services in the field of industrial development).

On the other hand, it is well-known that governmental or inter-governmental departments are increasingly approaching commercial concerns (often set up specially for the purpose) to carry out research work, to give advice, and to supply experts. Would it not be well to see whether

the appropriately qualified NGOs (which are in fact sometimes asked for advice by the consultant firms) could not effectively serve as paid consultants themselves?

Conclusions

We are well aware that we have not tackled all problems under all their aspects. We are afraid we have produced a working paper that is already too long, and perhaps we have harped too much on questions we felt to have been usually too little considered.

We hope that it has not started out from too pessimistic a position. Generalizations had to be made, taking into account the most negative situations.

We could easily have projected rays of light beside the shadows, praising the virtues of NGOs and the sympathies they enjoy in certain insufficiently developed countries.

But it seems right to us to express apprehensions concerning the short-term situation. The long-term situation we see differently, once the urgent and understandable aspirations of the new countries have been appeared.

No doubt, after this second half of the 20th century, which will be devoted to re-establishing social justice on the international level, the first half of the 21st century will be devoted to humanizing the world. And the intergovernmental institutions which will have organized our own planet, and perhaps others as well, in such a way as to ensure the economic well-being of the population, will then appeal to the surviving international non-governmental organizations to make a more human world where the individual can fully taste the joys of living.

AN NGO QUESTIONNAIRE

Analysis of answers received

by Geneviève DEVILLÉ

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Figures synthesize facts, and if their advantage lies in presenting an overall picture, they involve the danger of getting away from the individual concrete case, which alone represents authentic existence.

It is as much for the sake of being able to fasten on concrete examples as for stimulating thought and discussion before and during the conference that we made enquiries from some of the most representative NGOs in different sectors in order to illustrate the statistics given in Part III. They all have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN. Thirty-five questionnaires were sent out and 26 replies were received — 4 in Category A, 19 in B and 3 in C. With two exceptions they have members in more than 45 countries. Eight are mass organizations, 4 women's, 5 youth movement, 3 professional, 6 technological.

(1) Does your organization wish to expand geographically?

To this question:

- 17 answered yes;
- 7 did not answer:
- 1 "is not particularly concerned to achieve geographical expansion purely for the sake of geographical expansion":
- 1 thought that « l'accroissement presque sans bornes du nombre des membres, la reconnaissance à tous les mêmes droits sans que leur soient imposés les mêmes devoirs aboutissent fatalement à introduire la politique dans les domaines les plus techniques. A plus ou moins long terme, ce système pourrait tendre à stériliser l'activité de ces organisations

techniques)... Il semble logique d'envisager qu'au cas où un pays en voie de développement voudrait s'affilier à la... aux conditions normales, il ne le ferait que pour des raisons de prestige, sans que sa contribution puisse être comparable à celle des autres pays ».

- (2) Why does your organization wish to expand geographically?
 - Of the 17 affirmative answers to the first question:
 - 2 did not indicate why;
 - 5 stated that geographical expansion is either one of the constitutional aims or is implicit in all its work:
 - 10 indicated geographical expansion as being one of the ways of achieving the organization's particular aims.
- (3) What steps does your organization take to achieve its geographical expansion?

If some of the answers to this question can be put together in a general category, most of them reveal individual approaches appropriate to each organization's field of activity and operational methods; they provide one more example of NGO flexibility and adaptability to rapidly changing circumstances.

Four procedures were the most frequently mentioned.

A. Invitations to participate as observers at world congresses, sent to groups or individuals in countries that are not yet members. The World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations makes grants for this purpose. The International Sociological Association also contributes to some of the travelling

expenses involved on such occasions. A mixed organization (with both governments and private groups in its membership) sends invitations through diplomatic channels to member-states of the UN which are not yet members of the organization. The World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession set out its conception of integration of national with world in the framework of its assemblies:

"It is essential that the program of any international body should have real meaning for the individual elements... The annual World Assembly of Delegates is based on a central theme, and in preparation for the meetings all member associations are asked to prepare national reports on the topic of the year and after the deliberations of the Assembly to take recommendations which can be translated into actions on the national level. Thus all member associations feel that they are an integral part of a united organization. »

Three organizations pointed out that it is their practice to hold their world congresses or general assemblies in one of the developing continents, as being a valuable aid in the direction of geographical expansion.

B. Regional meetings. Such widely differing organizations as the International Union for Child Welfare, International Sociological Association, International Union of Socialist Youth, International Federation for Housing and Planning, World Assembly of Youth, International Union of Public Transport, International Federation of University Women, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations. World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession all these have shown how efforts have been made recently to regionalize their meetings, not merely from the geographical point of view but likewise from the point of view of relevance of themes to the needs of the region. In this respect we must mention the work of specialist organizations which incorporate in their plans for international activity subjects for study or technical programmes suitable for a given region or group of countries.

Besides the permanent regional structures themselves, which are dealt with below, working committees of a temporary, semi-permanent or semi-institutional character have been set up. The experience of the International Union of Railways may be quoted in this context:

« Depuis quelques années, la compétence de l'UIC s'étend à toutes les questions d'intérêt commun, c'est-à-dire, non seulement à celles qui concernent le trafic international mais également à celles qui ont pour but de faciliter ou d'améliorer l'établissement et la gestion des réseaux en vue de leur trafic interne. Dans cette nouvelle partie de son activité l'Union s'efforce de mettre en commun l'expérience de tous ses membres pour en faire profiter chacun. Cette évolution apparaît nettement dans le programme des travaux des Commissions de l'UIC. Ce programme comporte en effet chaque année un nombre plus grand de questions qui n'intéressent pas directement le trafic international sur les réseaux interconnectés, mais qui ont trait à des problèmes ferroviaires importants et de nature diverses se rencontrant, de manière plus ou moins semblable, sur tous les réseaux du monde. La mise en commun de l'expérience ferroviaire, qui, jusqu'à ces dernières années, était réservée aux réseaux membres de l'Union, a permis de faire des progrès considérables dans l'étude de tels problèmes par l'UIC. La question s'est alors posée de savoir s'il était vraiment opportun de limiter la connaissance des résultats obtenus aux réseaux membres de l'UIC, ainsi que l'usage s'en pratiquait jusqu'alors, ou s'il ne convenait pas de rechercher une forme d'échange plus générale et plus souple, qui permette à tous les chemins de fer d'y participer, sans être obligés de devenir membres de l'Union. Depuis deux ans, cette activité est réalisée sous le nom de « Forum » de l'UIC, et il est bien évident que plus les membres du Forum seront nombreux plus l'expérience mise en commun sera riche et plus il y aura de chances pour qu'un problème, qui nous serait posé par un de ces membres, ait été déjà plus ou moins examiné et peut-

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A few examples of geographical expansion

Depuis 1950 le nombre de fédérations centrales affiliées à l'Organisation Internationale des employeurs est passé de 28 fédérations dans 25 pays à 61 fédérations dans 54 pays actuellement.

The World Veterans Federation was founded in 1950 by associations in six countries and now includes some 160 organizations in 48 countries on every continent, including 15 countries in Asia, 14 countries in Africa, 15 countries in Europe, and 4 in the Americas.

En avril 1952, l'Union Internationale de protection de l'enfance avait des affiliés dans 2 pays d'Asie : la Chine, l'Inde. En avril 1963, l'U.I.P.E. a des affiliés dans 9 pays d'Asie : Inde (2), Japon (3), Malaisie, Pakistan (2), Philippines (3), Thaïlande, Ceylan Cambodge, Hong-Kong.

Actuellement la présidente adjointe de l'U.I.P.E. est M^{me} Indira Gandhi (Inde) et deux autres membres du Comité exécutif sont originaires d'Asie (Pakistan et Japon).

Since 1950 the World YWCA has affiliated 11 new National YWCAs, five more have requested affiliation at the World Council Meeting to be held in September of this year, and four others are in the early stages of development. Thus there has been a development of new YWCA work in 20 countries since 1950. This expansion is of course also reflected in attendance at World YWCA meetings; for instance, 38 countries were represented at the 1951 Council Meeting and 52 countries at the 1959 meeting.

En 1950, deux seules fédérations asiatiques faisaient partie de Pax Romana, celle de l'Inde et celle du Japon. En 1963, nous avons des groupements constitués dans les pays suivants : Pakistan, Inde, Ceylan, Birmanie, Thaïlande, Singapour, Malaisie, Indonésie, Philippines, Formose, Hong-Kong, Vietnam.

En 1955, aucune organisation africaine n'existait, et en 1963 des groupements existent en Afrique du Sud, Ghana, Congo, Ethiopie, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Ouganda, Rhodésie, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Soudan.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (I.U.C.N.) has now 17 member

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tre bien l'intérêt de nos membres de voir le Forum de l'UIC s'étendre au plus grand nombre de réseaux possible. Jusqu'à présent 16 administrations d'Amérique, d'Afrique, d'Asie et d'Australie ont déjà demandé leur adhésion au Forum, en dehors des 48 administrations, européennes ou non, de l'UIC qui en font partie d'office. »

être résolu par un autre membre. Ceci mon-

The International Organization for Standardization has set up a « Comité de développement » with a programme which includes practical courses within member-Committees for engineers from developing countries, tours by experts on standardization, etc.

C. The permanent regional structures. Some NGOs go one step further in the direction of regionalization. They set up a regional structure which is organically integrated in the general framework of the organization.

Five of our respondents mention the decentralization of certain activities through the establishment of a regional structure. One answer talks about a project to establish such a structure, but admits to having some qualms about its advisability, as it may carry « en germe des dangers de désintégration ».

The International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled is authorized by its Constitution to appoint a national secretary in every country of the world. "Such appointment can be made in countries in which we do have member organizations as well as in countries where formal membership has not as yet been established. The individual, as national secretary, serves as the representative of the International Society and as a result of his interest and activity frequently a national committee or other type of voluntary organization is established."

Another organization describes an experiment of the same kind which lasted for two years and was given up for two reasons: lack of necessary funds, and the expressed preference of member-organizations in the region for having direct contact with head-quarters in Europe.

- D. A method of geographical expansion which several organizations (7) consider to be very fruitful is to send staff members to regions where it might be possible to form groups, or, if such exist already, to affiliate them to the international organization.
- E. In addition to these specific means of action, some organizations listed general methods. such as the distribution of their publications and individual correspondence.

Finally we must mention the numerous individual schemes appropriate to particular cases, which bear witness to the remarkable flexibility of NGO operations. Shortage of space allows us to describe only a few of them.

One of the problems which frequently faces an expanding organization is the non-existence of suitable bodies to enlist as members. Before studying the possibility of affiliating a country, efforts have to be made to create, directly or indirectly, something new. For this purpose some NGOs entrust some of their existing national associations with the job of acting as stimulant or even of operating on their own initiative.

The International Federation of University Women:

"Contacts of national associations or individual members or groups of members with similar groups of university women or their individual members:

e.g. visits to USSR by groups of members from the Belgian and French Associations:
parties of professional women graduates from the USSR and other countries where there is no official correspondence with IFUW on the part of the university women's group there have been received by a number of IFUW national associations.

The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (which has its headquarters in India): "Sometimes the members of our National Committees bring to the notice of engineers in non-member countries the advantages of the Commission, thus invoking their interest which may finally lead their country to join this organization".

The International Organization for Standardization: « Lorsque le Secrétariat Général est informé de la création d'un organisme national

A few examples of geographical expansion

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governments and member organisations in 47 other countries. Nine years ago at the fourth General Assembly, held at Copenhagen, only six countries were represented. At least 24 of the countries now represented in I. U. C. N. membership could probably be classified as developing countries.

Sur un total de 17.218 clubs «Lions», 1.676 sont établis dans 26 pays d'Amérique latine, 1.025 dans 21 pays d'Asie, 160 dans 32 pays d'Afrique (il y en a 11.550 aux U.S.A.). Depuis 1953, 76 nouveaux pays et territoires sont devenus membres de l'Association Internationale. Parmi ces nouveaux pays 32 sont africains, 18 d'Asie et 7 d'Amérique latine.

Ten years ago the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession had 70 national and 50 associate members in 37 countries; now in 1963 we can count 132 members and 59 associate members in 79 countries. The more balanced continental spread is clear from the following table;

Number of Countries with Membership

							-	1953	1963
Africa					٠.			3	23
America	as	٠.						4	15
Asia								11	19
Europe								19	22
								37	79

De 1954 à 1962 ont été admis comme nouveaux membres de l'Association internationale de sociologie (associations régionales, nationales, instituts, membres associés, individuels) : 26 en Europe, 2 en Amérique du Nord, 13 en Amérique latine, 5 en Afrique, 15 en Asie.

En 1956 l'Association comptait 29 associations nationales et 18 instituts de recherche, 51 pays étaient représentés. En 1962, 37 associations nationales et 26 instituts sont membres; 54 pays sont représentés.

During the past six years the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled has grown from a membership with organizations in 31 countries to a total of 56 member countries.

The World Scout census is taken every two years. In December 1952 it totalled 5,561,993 in 56 National Associations and in December 1960 it totalled 8,876,707 in 71 National Associations. Figures for December (continued on page 486)

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1963 will shortly be available but present indications are that the total will be in excess of 9,000,000 in 77 National Associations.

The following figures are indicative of the general trend:

Count	ry	c	omparative	Membership Figure				
	-	-	1952	1	960			
Burma .			4,600	15	,900			
Colombia			500	. 3	300			
Korea .			6,700	14	,800			
Mexico .			3,890	12	,500			
Philippines	٠.	٠.,	128,565	322	2,000			
Venezuela			4,200	6	300			

Les 24 organisations féminines internationales membres du « Comittee of Correspondence » de New York comptaient au début de l'année 1962 des associations membres dans 21 pays et territoires d'Amérique latine, d'Asie et d'Afrique, non encore membres des Nations Unies.

The International Federation of University Women: 1953 Total number of national associations: 31.

Countries which may perhaps be described as developing amongst this number include:

Argentine, Brazil, Ceylon, India, Israel, Mexico, Philippines, Thailand, Uruguay.

1963 Total number of national associations: 51.

Countries which may perhaps be described as developing include, in addition to those listed above:

Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Hong-Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Turkey, Uganda.

62 nationalités furent représentées au Congrès de 1957 (Rome) de l'Union Mondiale des Organisations Féminines Catholiques à l'issue duquel des organisations appartenant aux pays suivants se joignirent à l'U. M. O. F. C.:

Afrique du Sud Inde
Colombie Japon
Belgique Madagascar
Côte d'Ivoire Pakistan
Guinée Sénégal

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de normalisation dans un pays, il s'efforce d'intéresser cet organisme à participer aux travaux internationaux de normalisation. Lorsqu'un correspondant particulièrement qualifié d'un pays non représenté à l'ISO (Service gouvernemental, Association d'ingénieurs, par exemple) demande d'être renseigné sur un point technique particulier, le secrétariat général fournit la documentation demandée et recommande la création d'un organisme national de normalisation. »

The World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations:

« A l'occasion de journées d'informations régionales « une participation est demandée à des groupements déjà existants et susceptibles de servir de base à d'éventuelles organisations affiliées. Cette participation consiste à répondre à un questionnaire qui permettra, lors de la session, l'étude en commun d'un problème également commun aux femmes de la région. Cette manière de procéder favorise l'affiliation d'organisations déjà existantes et la création de nouveaux groupements qui s'affilient ensuite ».

World Young Women's Christian Association:

"An extension of YWCA work always takes place by one or two women or a small group in a community having had some experience of the Association somewhere else deciding to form a YWCA of their own. This small group usually then requests advice and assistance from the world YWCA. Through the world YWCA Mutual Service Programme, whereby National Movements share funds and personnel to assist one another in the development of their work, these new movements have been given help."

Boy Scouts World Bureau:

« For some years past the Boy Scouts World Bureau has organised the provision of expert leaders who can train new leaders and thus absorb some of the boys who want to be scouts. Special training courses have been instituted in numerous countries, leaders and prospective leaders have been received in other countries for training purposes and special training courses for professional scouters have been organised in development areas, notably in Latin America and the Far East."

(4) What are the main difficulties encountered?

To this question

- 7 organizations did not answer;
- 4 asserted that they do not encounter difficulties:
- 15 quoted one or more kinds of difficulty, which we have tried to sort into groups.
- (a) Under different aspects finance is mentioned 9 times: sometimes it is a national organization which lacks funds to establish and develop itself, and sometimes it is the international secretariat which has insufficient funds to meet the growing administrative work involved on account of increased membership: staff needs to be enlarged, specialists recruited, and it is equally necessary for the latter to undertake long tours; furthermore the development of national associations at a very rapid rate implies a growing demand for aid of all kinds, both in number and size: particularly important is the training of leaders in record time. The two factors are, of course, interacting: on the one hand the incipient national organization can only make a feeble financial contribution, if any; on the other hand the international secretariat has to face higher figures on the debit side, with nothing to offset them on the credit side.

Where it is actually possible to break the vicious circle, that is to say, where the international secretariat is able, through solidarity funds or mutual aid services, etc., to finance the establishment of national associations effectively, the problem arises as to whether this temporary assistance should not be converted into long-term or even permanent assistance. "There is a real question as to whether, in some countries, the potential does exist in the immediate future for the financial support needed to enable the ... to carry out the kind of programme which it is called upon to do ".

For another organization, however, the financial problem arising out of increase in the number of members does not exist, all the latter being able to participate in one form or another (regular contributions or acting as host to meetings) in the international work; for some years past this organization's budget has

A few examples of geographical expansion

The membership of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage has grown from 19 countries in 1953 to 54 countries at present.

Il y a une dizaine d'années, l'Institut international des sciences administratives ne comptait que 19 Etats Membres, dont 3 seulement hors d'Europe. La situation actuelle est la suivante : 8 en Afrique, 4 en Amérique, 7 en Asie et 20 en Europe, soit un total de 39 Etats.

Coefficients d'augmentation : 25 p.c. en Europe, 533 p.c. hors d'Europe.

At the meetings of the Socialist International ten years ago, there was just a symbolic participation from the developing countries.

At its last Executive Committee in Copenhagen there were participants from 70 countries, 48 of them can be characterised as developing countries. The same number of countries participated in the International Camp in Copenhagen. Out of the 6,000 participants, close to 1,200 came from the developing countries. On all the policy-making bodies there is today an Afro-Asian majority. During the present Congress-period I.U.S.Y. has been in the position to give more than 500 scholarships to youth leaders from the developing countries for seminars and other sorts of training.

La participation aux III $^{\circ}$, IV° et V° congrès mondiaux de sociologie s'établit comme suit :

		4° Congrès Milan - Stresa 1959	
		1 <u></u>	—
Europe Amérique	406	695	297
du Nord Amérique	56	147	558
Latine	17	14	37
Afrique	9	4	4
Asie	33	30	36
Océanie	2	1	3
	523	884	935 (*)

^{*} Il s'agit d'un total provisoire, le total définitif étant 1030 sur lequel la répartition géographique n'a pas encore été établie.

Figure 9.1.1.

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been increasing at the rate of \$ 20,000 per annum.

(b) Second in order of frequency of mention (8 times) comes the difficulty of finding responsible bodies or qualified individuals, acceptable locally, who could act as representative.

"Our main difficulty ... is to find out in the first instance, which are the organizations which really are based on and in practice pursue our principles" (an ideological organization). «En Asie, en Amérique latine et en Afrique, nos membres (associations ou individus) deviennent parfois fantômes: ils ne donnent plus du tout signe de vie, du moins très sporadiquement et dès lors, les contacts sont difficiles à maintenir » (a scientific organization).

And a technological organization also gives differences in the nature of members' scientific specialization as an obstacle to good co-ordination of international work.

(c) Linked with the preceding problem, possibly causally, is that of the international organization's Constitutional requirements.

One particular organization, whose members are statutorily national committees linking several groups, is allowed to help in setting up such committees where groups or associations already exist, but in countries where such groupings have not yet been formed the international organization has no competence or possibility of acting in any way, so for a long time no affiliation can be hoped for.

For one of the international technological organizations, countries which have not yet set up a national body can only do so after special legislation has been adopted for the purpose. Moreover they must have personnel qualified to undertake significant work on the national level.

(d) The inverse of the previous problem: legal dificulties arising from the national side. A women's organization lists several difficulties of this kind: in some countries the national laws do not allow associations to subscribe to Article I of the international organization's Constitution; some laws prohibit international

affiliations or individual affiliations of women's organizations; others insist on one women's group only.

(e) The difficulty of getting into touch with potential members is also mentioned (4 times). Mixed international organizations, whose membership includes both governments and private associations, explain the trouble they have in getting governments to understand the value of affiliating the appropriate departments and services to an international organization.

Some international organizations indicate that they encounter ignorance or even apathy, which constitutes a screen that can only be penetrated by special public relations efforts.

Among the difficulties less frequently pointed out, but which deserve to be listed, are the language question, communications problems, postal delays and irregularities, and refusal of passports for international meetings.

(5) How can these difficulties be overcome?

Several organizations did not answer this question, having given specific instances under No. 2. Hence here we propose to assemble both general ideas put forward in this connection and some practical suggestions that have not yet been tried out.

For some of the technological organizations their degree of specialization and its development often constitute prerequisites for their geographical extension.

Other kinds of movements (professional organizations, etc.), of a dynamic character, see the possibility of progress in two directions: intensified public relations and moulding of national public opinion on the one hand, and the adoption of a more flexible Constitution by the international organization on the other.

Here are some of the practical suggestions that were put forward:

Four organizations proposed different forms of co-ordination, either among NGOs or between NGOs and the UN.

« ... avantage que pourraient trouver les ONG ayant statut consultatif auprès de l'Unesco en la présence au sein des Centres régionaux de coopération scientifique de

l'Unesco d'un fonctionnaire jouant en quelque sorte le rôle de service S.V.P. et capable d'informer les ONG sur les noms des personnalités, services, etc., susceptibles d'être approchés par les ONG en vue de l'identification des personnes pouvant aider soit à des recherches dans les pays intéressés, soit même à la constitution de sections nationales dans ces pays. Ce rôle me paraît pouvoir être confié aux services du représentant régional des Nations Unies. »

- "... What would undoubtedly be of great assistance would be more active advocacy of (our NGO) membership by the U.N. agencies and their regional offices."
- "... more liaison between NGOs in planning subject, place and time of conferences."
- "... en ce qui concerne l'Amérique latine, nous sommes en pourparlers avec trois autres ONG internationales ayant un intérêt dans le travail social sur la possibilité de nommer un représentant commun entre les quatre organisations ».

The International Federation of University Women lists a series of apposite facilities:

- "special travel facilities by rail, sea and air, suitable residential facilities, clubhouses, special arrangements for visas...
- "Already some governmental bodies allocate funds to help representatives of other countries see something of the life and customs of the country they visit, and gain experience of international meetings. Similarly some movements subsidise their own nationals to assist them to travel abroad and gain experience of international meetings, and perhaps also to act to some extents as unofficial ambassadors of their country.
- "It would be helpful if this assistance, in both forms, could be extended and more governments would recognise the usefulness of this kind of subsidy not only in promoting international understanding but in carrying a certain prestige value."

(6) To what degree has the geographical extension of the UN and the Specialized Agencies influenced your consultative relations?

Nineteen organizations answered this question.

- (a) Five organizations (technological) noticed no direct incidence on their work nor on their consultative relations on account of the geographical expansion of the UN.
- (b) Eight organizations considered that the influence of growth in membership of the UN was beneficial to them. Curiously enough, these answers attribute the fact to the pioneering role of the UN in the new countries. This is indeed a reversal of the situation, when we remember the historic part played by NGOs in opening up new areas of international co-operation in the early days. However, one organization wrote:
- "In many instances, the International... is in touch with the individuals and organisations in (the newly established) countries even before they become members of the United Nations."

Another organization states that its new members coming from countries recently admitted to the UN have generally pressed for closer contacts with the UN. Consultative relationships have on this account been strengthened; they have ceased to be left entirely in the hands of the liaison officers, the international secretariat sending a staff member whenever possible. In addition, such pressure has made it easier to collect funds to finance this extra work.

A third organization considers that the travelling entailed by geographically dispersed consultations has developed contacts with its own members and therefore increased its own effectiveness.

A fourth organization (technological) finds that several members of the various regional Economic Commissions are at the same time — and for that reason — the most important leaders in its special field. Their presence within the Economic Commissions enables contact to be made with the international NGOs, and applications for admission to it naturally follow.

The International Organization for Standardization quotes a specific case of co-operation with these Commissions: in 1962 the Econo-

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mic Commission for Europe adopted unanimously a resolution which included recommendations to its subsidiary bodies to co-operate as far as possible in the work of the ISO Technical Committees. This resolution was communicated to the other UN regional Economic Commissions. Several African countries consequently contacted the ISO Secretariat-General to find out by what means they could each set up a national standardization organization.

Another organization considers that the regional Economic Commissions have enhanced the importance of its own regional respresentation.

Other organizations have carried out joint projects at the regional level with one of the Specialized Agencies.

(c) Seven organizations have been faced with new difficulties because of the geographical expansion of the UN. For two of them the difficulties are to some extent compensated by advantages of another kind (some of which have been mentioned above).

The main difficulties encountered are those relating to the decentralization of the UN and to the proliferation of meetings, with the resulting repercussions on NGO staffs, which have only been slightly increased, if at all, on account of lack of fund.

The answer of the World Young Women's Christian Associations expands on this point:

"The task of cooperation demands reciprocal information, on the one hand between the World YWCA and the UN, and on the other between the World YWCA and its national associations. This is part of the obligation assumed in accepting consultative status. Non-governmental organisations must speak and act knowledgeably on the subjects for which they have real competence, furnishing exact information based on the experience of their members, their own research, their social and scientific activities...

"The greatest difficulty appears to be the lack of leaders who are both well informed and capable of making the rapidly evolving work of the UN come alive:... "The financial problem of being represented at so many different meetings and the task of preparing and briefing the people to represent the World YWCA, no matter how well qualified, are also major difficulties..."

One of the other question " is the relationship of the World Organisation to the growing number of intergovernmental regional organisations not related to the UN but touching on a number of questions which are of great importance to our movement, for instance the Council of Europe, the Organisation of American States. etc. "

Another related difficulty is pointed out in connection with UN meetings:

"The geographical expansion of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies has changed significantly the character of the meetings in which consultative organizations participate. The larger number of delegates and the wider range of issues considered have worked to reduce in relative importance the participation of non-governmental representatives. The opportunities to speak are fewer and the attention given to statements made is less significant. This, in our opinion, is an important problem and it is to be hoped that new procedures can be evolved which will enable the consultative NGO's to participate in a more meaningful way in the appropriate meetings of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. "

Two organizations also talk about NGO groupings within the framework of their consultative relations with the UN Specialized Agencies. They recognize the necessity for them, but they see them as additional burdens on their high-level staff, on their budget for travelling expenses, and on their general budget as well, since these Conferences, which are tending to have some degree of autonomy, now find themselves in the position of having to increase the subscription rates.

Going further into the causes of the difficulties, two organizations consider them to be due to the principle itself on which their national member-associations and the international NGO are related, namely the voluntary character of the tasks undertaken. In the highly developed countries this type of activity is tending to decrease, whereas in the developing countries it is unknown and difficult to infiltrate. The new members of the UN want quick solutions to many problems, and they are not inclined to support the implantation of voluntary methods which are more or less completely strange to them.

Some slight degree of bitterness is perceptible in what another organization writes:

"... je suis d'avis que, dans certains cas, la politique suivie par les organes des Nations Unies peut être préjudiciable à l'extension géographique des ONG. Il existe indéniablement à New York une tendance à croire — et aussi à faire croire — que l'ONU est à même de résoudre tous les problèmes qui se posent aux nouveaux Etats, ce qui incite parfois ceux-ci à négliger la collaboration que les ONG peuvent mieux que quiconque leur apporter, et ce qui conduit aussi parfois l'ONU à se retourner vers les ONG et à leur lancer des appels pressants pour qu'elles l'aident à résoudre ces mêmes problèmes...

» D'autre part, la participation aux Nations Unies représente une charge budgétaire relativement lourde. Le minimum de cotisation est, pour un gouvernement, de 4 dix-millièmes du budget de l'ONU. Cela paraît, peu de chose mais, pour 1963, cela correspond tout de même à quelque 36.000 dollars, sans compter les cotisations aux institutions spécialisées et les frais des délégations nationales. L'on comprend que, dès lors, les gouvernements intéressés ne soient pas vite tentés de consacrer des crédits supplémentaires à la collaboration internationale. »

Two paradoxical trends have been detected by another organization as regards the attitude of new member-States of the UN: a more and more negative position as regards participation by international NGOs as partners whose advice can be requested or listened to; but a growing appreciation of the importance of NGOs on the national leval as creators or stimulators of public opinion.

* *

In drawing conclusions from this survey it is not our task to sort out the legion problems it evoked. As far as possible we have allowed the original texts to speak for themselves, and tried to give their essence without betraying them.

Here we only want to add a personal impression. Whatever facts or thoughts have been put forward, the answers we have analyzed reveal mixed feelings. Whereas the technological organizations have few or no fears, the ideological organizations and the mass movements have become extremely sensitive to the extent of the problems involved for them in the geographical expansion of the UN. For the most part, however, the latter express their satisfaction with or hopes for the regional structures they have adopted or planned.

Finally, we would like to thank heartily the officials who have managed to find time, in spite of already overburdened schedules, to answer questions calling for some thought. We are particularly grateful to the authors of some excellent original documents which deserve to be printed in full, but their size exceeds the space available for this survey. They have provided the essential background as well as valuable comments on each particular point that has been raised. It is a matter for rejoicing that NGO problems in general are being studied and pondered by experienced leaders who, while occupied in the daily round, do not lose sight of the broad developments which condition the world of today and tomorrow.

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LOCATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

by E. S. TEW

Administrative Secretary, Union of International Associations.

Of the 169 international organizations flourishing in the year 1906 just two had their headquarters outside Europe — one in Canada and one in Costa Rica. By 1938 the total had risen to 705, of which 36 were established outside Europe, 26 being in North America, 5 in Latin America, 4 in Asia and one in Africa.

Even by 1950 extra-European headquarters were only to be found in sixteen countries, totalling 124 headquarters between them out of the world total of 804. Their increase between 1938 and 1950 is attributable almost entirely to the development of the USA as a centre for international organizations (24 in 1938 as compared with 86 in 1950) *.

The extremely rapid spread during the past two or three years means that no useful comparative tables can be drawn up incorporating figures for the earlier periods. Valid detailed comparisons can, however, be made in respect of the years 1960 and 1962. The distribution by continent has been set out in Table D. Within each continent the countries are listed in alphabetical order according to their French name. Perhaps the most striking feature which emerges is that whereas totals for Africa, America, Australasia and the Near East have remained more or less stationery, and Europe has increased by less than 4 per cent, the figure

LOCATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN 1962* - TABLE A

Region	Head- quarters addresses	Subsidiary offices	Totals
Europe	1,465 170 36 32 26 20 12 4 3	353 79 70 66 28 28 23 14	1,818 249 106 98 54 48 35 18
	1,768	668	2,436

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS LOCATED IN THE COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES, UK AND USA IN 1962* - TABLE B

Country	Headquarters addresses	Subsidiary offices	Totals	Common Market NGOs
France	366	84	450	71
U.K	221	61	282	
Switzerland	199	51	250	92
Belgium	163	42	205	
U.S.A	157	67	224	
Netherlands	93	20	113	19
Italy	57	28	85	10
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	41	17	58	22
	1,297	370	1,667	214

^{*} Statistics derived from the geographical index to the 9th (1962/63) edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations.

Organizations.

** Excluding the addresses of 47 NGO representatives to the United Nations, Geneva, and 91 to the United Nations, New York.

for Asia has gone up by no less than 35 per cent; here the increase is very largely shared between India and Japan.

The over-all picture of the position in 1962 is shown below in Table A. If it is compared with Table B, which lists the figures for the European Common Market countries plus the UK and the USA, the extent of concentration in these eight countries becomes at once apparent. From Table C it can be deduced that 45 per cent of all international offices are still to be found in just five towns.

(Table D overleaf)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN FIVE TOWNS IN 1962* - TABLE C

Town	Headquarters addresses	Subsidiary offices	Totals	Common Market NGOs
Paris	324	69	393	67
London	169	28	197	
Brussels	121	32	153	81
Geneva	94	26	120	1
New York	53	25	78	
	761	180	941	148

^{*} Statistics derived from the geographical index to the 9th (1962/63) edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations.

NUMBER OF MEMBER-STATES OF UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES COMPARATIVE TABLE 1956-1962

TABLEAU COMPARATIF DU NOMBRE D'ETATS MEMBRES DES NATIONS UNIES ET DE SES INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES EN 1956 ET 1962

	1956	1962	Augmen- tation
United Nations	80	104	24
International Labour Organisation	77	102	25
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations .	74	100	26
Unesco	80	105	25
World Health Organization	84	110	26
International Civil Aviation Organization	70	97	27
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	58	75	17
International Monetary Fund	58	76	18
Universal Postal Union	96	115	19
International Telecommunication Union	91	113	22
World Meteorological Organiz- ation	95	115	20
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization	12	30	18
U. N. Children's Fund	74	100	26
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	35	40	5
Moyenne	70	97	21

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^{**} Excluding the addresses of 47 NGO representatives to the United Nations, Geneva, and 91 to the United Nations, New York.

TABLEAU

du total des sièges principaux et secondaires d'organisations Headquarters and secondary offices of international

TABLEAU D

		1962		1960			1962		1960
Pays	Sièges principaux	Sièges	Total	Total des sièges principaux et secondaires	pays	Sièges principaux	Sièges secondaires	Total	Total des sièges principaux et secondaires
	AFRIQU	JE			AMERIQUE	DU SUD	ET CEN	TRALE	
Afrique du Sud Algérie. Cameroun Congo (Brazzaville) Congo (Léopoldville) Dahomey Ethiopie Ghana Guinée Kenya Liberia Madagascar Mali Maroc Nigeria Ouganda Rhodésie Burundi Sénégal Tanganyika Tunisie Congo (Léopoldville) Lépoldville) Total	1	1 3 - 1 3 - 2 1 - 1 5 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 1 2 4 	9 -0 4 5 -2 4 1 5 -1 1 5 1 3 -2 5 3 2 5 5	Argentine Bolivie Brésil Chili Colombie Costa Rica Cuba Ecuador Guatemala Haiti Honduras Jamaïque Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Pérou Puerto Rico Rép. Dominicaine Salvador Trinité Uruguay Venezuela	7 1 3 5 3 2 1 1 2 12 1 4 3 1 10 10	12 11 16 11 4 4 3 -1 1 11 11 -2 2 9 1 -3 1 4 7	19 2 19 16 7 6 4 1 3 - 1 23 - 3 2 10 5 - 6 2 14 8	19 3 22 13 7 4 9 2 4 1 1 25 1 3 3 10 1 1 2 2 4 7 1 1 2 2 4 1 1 2 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
					Total	58 AUSTRA	94 LIE	152	1 100
Canada	1QUE D 13 157 170	12 67 79	$ \begin{array}{c c} 25 \\ 224 \\ \hline 249 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 225 \\ \hline 251 \end{array} $	Australie NouvCalédonie Nouvelle-Zélande Total		$\frac{13}{1}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 16 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline 18 \end{array} $	14 1 1 16

COMPARATIF

internationales hébergés par les différents pays en 1960 et 1962

organizations situated in different countries in 1960 and 1962

TABLE D

		1962		1960			1962	,	1960
Pays	Sièges principaux	Sièges secondaires	Total	Total des sièges principaux et secondaires	pays	Sièges principaux	Sièges secondaires	Total	Total des sièges principaux et secondaires
•	ASIE					EUROF	PΕ		
Afghanistan Birmanie Ceylan Chine (Rép.) Chine (Rép. Pop.) Hong-Kong Inde Indonésie Japon Malaisie Pakistan Philippines Singapore Thailande Viet-Nam du Sud	3 2 - - 13 - 7 - 3 3 - 4 1	1 2 3 1 1 2 21 4 13 	1 5 5 1 1 2 34 4 20 	1 3 3 1 1 2 23 4 11 1 4 6 5 11	Allemagne (Est) Allemagne (Rép. Féd.) . Autriche Belgique Bulgarie Danemark Espagne Finlande France Grèce Hongrie Islande Italie Licchtenstein Luxembourg Monaco	2 41 10 163 1 22 10 2 366 - 4 1 57 2 6	17 5 42 - 8 10 2 84 3 - - 28 - - 4	2 58 15 205 1 30 20 4 450 3 4 1 85 2	2 499 222 2066 16 44 4244 3 3 1 75 2 13
Total	36 ROCHE-0	69 ORIENT 1	105 1 4 	78 1 5 1 3 17 1 5	Monaco Norvège Pays-Bas Pologne Portugal Royaume-Uni Suède Suisse Tchécoslovaquie Yougoslavie Total Europe*	93 4 4 221 19 199 14 3	3 20 4 1 61 4 51 3 2 353	7 113 8 5 282 23 250 17 5 1.602	6 104 5 6 273 28 250 17 3 1.542

^{*} A l'exclusion des groupements professionnels privés créés dans le cadre du Marché Commun. * Excluding the European Common Market business and professional groups.

Excluding the European Common Market business and professional groups.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

by E. S. TEW

Administrative Secretary, Union of International Associations.

A considerable volume of documentary material on international organizations has accumulated over the past sixty years. Unfortunately the data involved have been assembled and presented in so many different ways, and with such varying degrees of accuracy, that valid comparisons between one period and another cannot be made. It is only in recent years that the Union of International Associations has been able to develop standardized and comprehensive methods of collecting information on the subject, so that changing trends from year to year can be safely diagnosed.

A statistical analysis of the 1960-61 edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations was made by M¹⁰ Denise Salteur and published in the April 1962 issue of International Associations. A similar analysis of the 1962-63 edition has now been carried out.

Table E shows the percentage increase in national membership of international organizations by continent from 1960 to 1962, both

TABLE E
Percentage Increase by Continent from 1960 to 1962

							NGOs %	IGOs %
Africa		į.	٠.			, eg.	46	106
America .	1	٠.	٠.		٠.	. 1	22	9
Asia						.	23	20
Australasia					٠,		19	15
Europe .				٠.	٠.	.	20	8

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TABLE F

Percentage of Maximum Possible Membership achieved by each Continent in 1962

	NGOs %	IGOs %	Number of countries involved
Africa	5	7	51
	18	19	29
	9	11	39
	4	3	18
	36	26	36

as regards international non-governmental organizations and inter-governmental organizations. The upward trend is unmistakable, but table F reveals how much distance still remains to be covered before all countries are represented in all international organizations.

Table G lists, continent by continent and country by country, national representation in the total number of international NGOs (i.e. 1,026 in 1960 and 1,189 in 1962) and of intergovernmental organizations (i.e. 139 in 1960 and 160 in 1962). The countries are listed within the continents in descending order according to the 1962 total. A breakdown by sector according to the 18 divisions adopted in the Yearbook of International Organizations, of the 1960 figures, appeared on pages 258-262 of the April 1962 issue of International Associations. Table H, which lists in descending order the first fifty countries (regardless of continent), shows that every one of them increased its participation between 1960 and 1962, the increases ranging from 39 % in the case of Bulgaria to 3 % in the case of Cuba.

(continued on page 500)

	Non-Gove	ernmental	Inter-Gov	vernmental	To	tals
Number of organizations	1,026	1,189	139	160	1,165	1,349
Year	1960	1962	1960	1962	1960	1962
EUROPE :						
France	886	1,045	90	94	976	1,139
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	841	995	70	75	911	1,070
Netherlands	833	962	76	82	909	1,04
Italy	808	954	76	79	884	1,03
Belgium	835	950	78	81	913	1,03
U.K	742	896	76	79	818	97
Switzerland	750	883	46	55	796	
Austria	656	789	52	60		93
Sweden	651	758	54	1	708	84
Denmark	611	713		56	705	81
Spain			61	62	672	77
	541	635	52	62	593	69
Norway	546	638	56	58	602	69
Finland	511	593	37	43	548	63
Portugal	379	457	48	49	427	50
Greece	371	426	54	57	425	48
Yugoslavia	347	409	42	50	389	45
Luxembourg	353	393	57	56	410	44
Poland	322	380	35	40	357	42
Turkey	289	331	52	53	341	38
Czechoslovakia	286	342	31	35	317	37
Ireland	274	305	34	39	308	
Hungary	225	272	30			34
U.S.S.R.	179	239		33	255	30
Roymania			29	30	208	26
Roumania	180	209	30	34	210	24
Bulgaria	138	192	29	32	167	22
Iceland	136	168	32	33	168	20.
East Germany	102	123	4	5	106	123
Monaco	50	74	15	17	65	. 9
Malta	44	75	1	_	45	7.
Cyprus	39	59		4	39	6
Albania	18	32	14	15	32	4
Liechtenstein	23	35	3	4	26	3
Holy See	22	25	ğ	9	31	3
San Marino	11	20	4	4	15	24
Ukraine	7			- 1		
By elorussia	1 3	5	10	11	17	10
Gibraltar	6	3	9	10	15	13
Andorra		13 6	_			13
ORTH AMERICA:						
U.S.A	612	727	59	63	671	790
Canada	492	597	43	47	535	644
ATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:						
Argentina	387	486	43	47	430	533
Brazil	412	485	46	46	458	531
Mexico	332	381	47	50	379	431
Chile	296	352	41	43	337	395
Uruguay	275	308	36	35	311	343
Venezuela	242	296	35	38	277	334
Peru	244	289	37	37	281	326
Colombia	230	272				311
	230	2/2	35	39	265	31

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	Non-Gove	rnmental	Inter-Gov	crnmental	Tota	als
	1960	1962	1960	1962	1960	1962
Cuba	234	241	37	36	271	277
Ecuador	133	159	39	43	172	202
Guatemala	121	148	39	39	160	187
Bolivia	125	151	13	31	138	182
Costa Rica	111	133	34	36	145	169
Guiana	136	163		1	136	164
Panama	115	125	37	36	152	161
Paraguay	116	120	14	36	130	156
Haiti	108	111	36	37	144	148
El Salvador	96	107	34	36	130	143
Dominican Rep	90	90	40	40	130	130
Nicaragua	69	82	38	37	107 105	119
Honduras	71	79	34	34 1	103	11.
British Honduras	10	9		1	10	1,
ASIA:	412	515	42	51	454	560
Japan	391	451	41	48	432	499
India	370	439	32	40	402	47
Island	207	236	36	41	243	27
	195	241	25	28	220	26
Philippines	170	194	30	31	200	22
Lebanon	163	191	24	31	187	22
Iran	158	183	28	32	186	21
Indonesia	163	175	31	35	194	21
Thailand	125	151	28	33	153	18
Korea, Rep. of	102	149	19	21	121	17
Malaya, Fed. of	99	141	25	24	124	16
Vietnam, Rep. of	113	138	25	27	138	16
China, Rep. of	109	143	22	21	131	16
Burma	104	116	25	24	129	14
Hong Kong	93	116	_	_	93	11
Iraq	73	86	21	23	94	10
Syria		76		5	_	8
Jordan	45	52	19	20	64	7
Singapore	58	68	3	2	61	7
Cambodia	23	32	16	19	39	5
Nepal	17	28	8	20	25	4
Laos	16	20	14	17	30	3
Afghanistan	16	17	16	19	32	3
China, Pop. Rep. of	35	30	2	2	37	3
Korea, Pop. Rep. of	22	28	2	2	24	3
Kuwait	8	12	2	13	10	$\frac{2}{2}$
Saudi Arabia	10	16	14	9	24	
Mongolia	11	18	_	2	11	2
North Borneo	12	12		1	12	
Aden	8	12	-	_	8	1 1
Sarawak	9	10		0	7	1
Yemen.		1 7	7	8	4	
Macao	4	7			3	
Brunei	3	7			4	1
Bahrein	4 2	5 1			2	
Oman		1		_		
FRICA:						
South Africa	335	388	32	27	367	41
United Arab Republic	256	288	32	40	288	32
Morocco	156	196	31	38	187	23

	Non-Gove	rnmental	Inter-Gov	vernmental	То	tals
	1960	1962	1960	1962	1960	1962
Tunisia	109	165	30	33	139	198
Ghana	105	140	21	28	126	168
Nigeria	81	138	3	26	84	164
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	99	137	10	10	109	147
Congo (Leopoldville)	85	105	9	18	94	123
	72	107	í	3	73	110
220-1	52	92	2	17	54	109
Madagascar	60	81	21	25	81	106
Sudan		95	1	6	77	101
Algeria	76			1		
Senegal	24	72	2	18	26	90
Cameroons	35	66	3	18	38	84
Uganda	44	74	1	3	45	77
Ethiopia	38	59	15	17	53	76
Tanganyika	31	60	1	13	32	73
Liberia	36	. 49	14	21	50	70
Ivory Coast	19	41	1	15	20	56
Libva	26	34	18	21	44	55
Sierra Leone	29	40		13	29	53
Mauritius	28	41	1	1	29	45
Guinea	4	24		16	4	40
Congo (Brazzaville)	12	27	1	12	13	39
Gabon	8	24	î	15	9	39
	17	34	2	4	19	31
Mozambique	20	29	4	9	24	38
Togoland	25	33	2	3	27	36
Angola			1	14	13	3
Dahomey	12	21				
Mali	2	17	1	17	3	3
Somalia	4	22	1	10	5	3
Central African Republic	8	16	1	14	9	30
Upper Volta	9	17	1	13	10	3
Chad	8	15	1	13	9	2
Mauritania	3	9		16	3	2
Ruanda	14	21	1		15	2
Zanzibar	8	17	_		8	1
Basutoland	5	$\tilde{1}\tilde{2}$	2	2	7	1
Other territories (17)	39	65	5	5	44	7
USTRALASIA:						
Australia	381	476	43	47	424	52
New Zealand	255	310	30	37	285	34
Other territories (16)	84	68			84	6

Compiled from data supplied for the 8th (French) and the 9th (English) editions of the Yearbook of International Organizations dated 1960/61 and 1962/63 respectively

HOW NATIONAL PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL NGOs INCREASED FROM 1960 TO 1962 - TABLE H

		nber of nizations	Increase		Numl Organi	per of zations	Increase
	1962	1960	/0		1962	1960	
	1.045	886	18	South Africa	388	335	16
France	995	841	18	Mexico	381	332	15
Germany (Fed. Re)		833	15	Poland	380	322	18
Netherlands	962	808	18	Chile	352	296	19
Italy	954	835	14	Czechoslovakia	342	286	20
Belgium	_ 950	742	21	Turkey	331	289	15
U.K	896	750	16	New Zealand	310	255	22
Switzerland	883	656	20	Uruguay	308	275	12
Austria	789		16	Ireland	305	274	îĩ
Sweden	758	651	19	Venezuela	296	242	22
U.S.A	727	612	17		289	244	18
Denmark	713	611		Peru	288	256	13
Norway	638	546	17	U.A.R	$\frac{200}{272}$	230	18
Spain	635	541	17	Colombia	272	225	21
Canada	597	492	21	Hungary			3
Finland	593	511	16	Cuba	241	234	24
Japan	515	412	25	Philippines	241	195	
Argentina	486	387	26	U.S.S.R	239	179	34
Brazil	485	412	18	Pakistan	236	207	14
Australia	476	381	25	Roumania	209	180	16
Portugal	457	379	21	Morocco	196	154	27
India	451	391	15	Ceylon	194	170	14
Israel	439	370	19	Bulgaria	192	138	39
Greece	426	371	15	Lebanon	191	163	17
Yugoslavia	409	347	18	Iran	183	158	16
Luxembourg	393	353	11	Indonesia	175	163	7

If placings in the 1962 table are compared with those in the 1960 table it will be found that Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, U.K. and Yugoslavia each gained 1 place; Argentina, Hungary, Philippines, U.S.S.R. and Venezuela gained 2; Bulgaria and New Zealand 3; and Morocco 4.

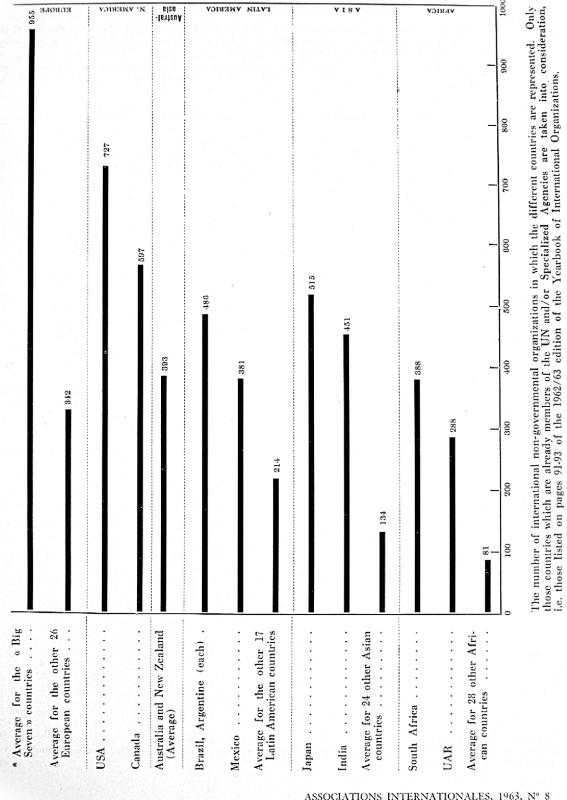
(continued from page 496)

Finally, Table J illustrates graphically the extent of the leeway that the extra-European countries still have to make up as compared with the seven Western European countries which may be said to constitute the backbone of international NGO membership. Whereas they are each represented in an average of 955 organizations, 28 African countries (excluding

South Africa and UAR), for instance, are each represented in an average of 81 organizations.

In all the foregoing statistics, both as regards 1960 and 1962, no attempt has been made to distinguish between the international organizations and the regional organizations. It will readily be seen from Tables K and L that the latter in many cases cut across the continental divisions.

NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL NON-COVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS . TABLE J



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5(

THE REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN 1962 - TABLE K

Of the 1540 international non-governmental organizations described in the 1962/63 edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations 491 are regional in scope, 216 thereof being the European Common Market business and professional groups. Of the 170 inter-governmental organizations 99 are regional.

NGO regional organizations increased by 9.6 % during the period 1960 to 1962 (Common Market groupings excluded); world-wide NGOs only increased by 4.5 %; IGOregional organizations increased by 8.8 %, whereas world-wide IGOs increased by 12.7 %.

SECTOR	Africa	America	Asia	Common- wealth	Europe West	Scandinavia	Pacific	Miscella- neous	Total regional	World-wide	Grand total
*Non-governmental organizations :											
Bibliography, documentation, press Religion, ethics Social sciences International relations Politics Law, administration Social welfare Professions, employers Trade unions Economics, finance Commerce, industry Agriculture Transport, travel Technology Science Health Education, youth Arts, literature, radio, cinema, TV Sport, recreation Totals	. 1 . 2 . — . — . — —	4 2 4 2 1 1 3 2 3 2 4 4 1 10 6 1 3	2 1 	1 — 1 — 1 — 3 — 2 1 — 2 — 13	5 3 3 13 5 3 2 7 2 6 55 12 5 9 3 12 4 6 1	1 1 1 1 1 7	1 	1 6 -1 2 1 1 1 2 1	13 8 9 26 7 7 4 10 10 8 65 16 11 18 8 28 11 10 6	28 78 48 73 8 35 60 66 44 22 95 39 46 45 84 105 60 47 66	41 86 57 99 15 42 64 76 54 30 160 55 57 63 92 133 71 57 72
Governmental organizations :											
United Nations family							-	-		21	21
European Community Others		21	5	5	7 19	1	5		$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 92 \end{array}$	50	$\begin{smallmatrix} 7\\142\end{smallmatrix}$
Grand totals	. 21	76	19	18	182	8	9	41	374	1,120	1,494
	No	n-gover	nmenta	1 .	Gove	ernmei	ntal		T	otals	
Summary: Europe		15	6			26				182	
America		5.	5			21				76	
Africa		10				11				21	
Asia		14				- 5 - 5				19 18	
Pacific		13	5 1			5				9	
Scandinavia			-			1				8	
Miscellaneous		10				25				41	
		275	5			99				374	

^{*} Excluding the 216 European Common Market professional and business groups.

** Namely 4 Eastern bloc organizations, 3 each Arab, Benelux, Rhine, 2 each Atlantic, Mediterranean, and 8 covering different unclassifiable areas.

THE REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN 1960 - TABLE L

Of the 1255 international non-governmental organizations described in the 1960/61 edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations 251 are regional in scope; of the 154 inter-governmental organizations, on the other hand, 91 are regional.

	æ	83		ep.	t je	lic	avia	lla-	al nal	e d.	total
SECTOR	Africa	America	Asia	Common- wealth	Europe, West	Pacific	Scandinavia	Miscella- neous	Total regional	World- wide	Grand total
Non-governmental organizations :								la la sua e			
Bibliography, documentation, press Religion, ethics Social sciences International Relations. Politics. Law, administration Social welfare Professions, employers Trade unions Economics, finance Commerce, industry Agriculture Transport, travel Technology Science Health Education, youth Arts, literature, radio, cinema, TV Sport, recreation	1 1 2 - - 2 - 1 - - - 1	3 2 3 2 2 3 1 4 1 3 1 4 2 9 5 1 1	1 1 3 2 	1 — 1 — 1 — 3 — 2 — 1 — 2 — 1 — 2 — 2 — 1 — 2 — 2 — 1 — 2 — 2	4 2 3 14 4 1 4 6 2 6 56 13 6 8 4 11 4 7 1	1 	- - - 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 1 - - - - 2 - -	10 6 8 25 8 5 6 7 10 7 65 15 11 14 5 25 10 10 4	24 81 49 67 9 32 50 66 44 19 98 31 46 78 98 58 47 61	344 877 922 177 367 564 202 163 44 57 66 88 122 66
Totals	8	47	11	11	156	4	7	7	251	1,004	1,23
Governmental organizations:											
United Nations family European Communities Others	<u>-</u> 5	<u></u>	<u>-</u>	4	7 19	3	2	24	7 84	21 -42	12
Grand totals	13	69	16	15	182	7	9	31	342	1,067	1,40
Summary:	No	n-gove	rnmen	al	Gov	vernme	ental		Т	otal	
Europe America Asia Commonwealth Africa Scandinavia Pacific Miscellaneous]	56 17 11 11 8 7 4			26 22 5 4 5 2 3 24				182 69 16 15 13 9 7 31	
			51			91				342	

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INTERNATIONAL LEADERS AND THEIR NATIONALITY

by E. S. TEW

Administrative Secretary, Union of International Associations.

The following tables are based on data supplied by the 1,722 organizations described in the new Yearbook * concerning the composition of their governing bodies and the nationalities of their leading officers. Comparisons have been made with similar statistics derived from the previous (1960-61) edition of the Yearbook.

Developed and developing countries.

The first glance will show that the proportion of international leaders who come from what are commonly referred to as « Western » countries has fallen, and that hence the representation of « Eastern » countries must have risen. But whether the rise of the East, in this context, necessarily implies the fall of the West is another question. The fact that East and West are getting together in the committee

* Yearbook of International Organizations, 9th edition, Brussels, December 1962, Union of International Associations. Pp. 1562, 9 × 6 ½ in, \$16 or 95/- sterling. rooms on more equal terms could well signify the possibility of more effective practical steps being taken in the direction of working out how a better world for all is to be secured. It must be emphasized that the terms West and East are not used here with their current political connotations; they are shorthand methods of designating Europe plus North America and the Rest of the World respectively, or, broadly speaking, the « developed » as opposed to the « developing » countries.

Tables I and II summarize the distribution of international leaders according to continent of origin. If Europe still retains a long lead, it has nevertheless lost ground appreciably between 1960 and 1962. North America's slight gain in the non-governmental sector is to a certain extent offset by a loss in the intergovernmental. South and Central America, Asia, Africa and Australasia have between them gained 4.2 per cent, precisely half of which is claimed by Asia and nearly a quarter by Africa.

NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL LEADERS - TABLE I

Numerical distribution by Continent

		Non-Gove	ernmental	Inter-Gov	ernmental	Totals	
		1960	1962	1960	1962	1960	1962
Europe		4,844	6,269	424	486	5,268	6,755
Europe		716	1,039	88	79	804	1,118
America, South and Central		291	466	66	60	357	526
Asia		245	508	42	71	287	579
Africa		52	182	23	31	75	213
Australasia		48	114	12	9	60	123
Totals		6,196	8,578	655	736	6,851	9,314

^{**} L'extension géographique des organisations internationales, by Denise Salieur, «Associations Internationales», April 1962, pp. 251-72.

NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL LEADERS - TABLE II

Percentage distribution by Continent

	Non-Governmental		Inter-Gov	ernmental	Combined		
	1960 %	1962 %	1960 %	1962 %	1960	1962 %	
Europe	78.2 11.6	73.2 12.1	64.7 13.4	66 10.7	76.9 11.8	72.5 12	
America, South and Central Asia Africa	4.7 3.9	5.4 5.9	10.1	8.2 9.6	5.2 4.1	5.7 6.2	
Australasia	0.8 0.8	2.1 1.3	3.6 1.8	4.3 1.2	$\frac{1.1}{0.9}$	2.3	

The figures are broken down a step further in Table III, from which it can be deduced that in 1962 twenty-two countries contributed 8,298 of the 9,314 leaders whose nationality is given in the new Yearbook; no other country has more than 0.5 per cent of the 1962 world total. In 1962 the first five places were taken, as in 1960, by France, UK, USA, Belgium and Germany (Federal Republic) respectively. Netherlands ousted Switzerland from sixth place, and Austria ousted Denmark from 10th place, the order remaining unchanged otherwise. The greatest increases were recorded by Argentina (88%), India (85%), USSR (78%), Japan (76%) and Brasil (70%).

National stereotypes.

Preconceptions about national stereotypes will have to be revised. The march of time has given the lie to a certain Frenchman who referred disparagingly to the shopkeepers of Albion. Table IV shows that it is now France and not the UK that displays disproportionate interest in commercial matters. (The USA is also feebly represented in this sphere).

The horizontal lines to the left of the perpendiculars in Table IV show the extent to which the number of French, UK and Belgian officers fall short in given sectors of their countries' overall representation on the governing bodies of international non-governmental organizations. The horizontal lines to the right of the perpendiculars show the extent to which the representation is higher than the overall ave-

rage. The norms are calculated on the basis of the figures for Europe only, that is to say, of the total number of officers coming from European countries in 1962, France supplied 18.4 %, the UK 16.5 % and Belgium 10.4 %.

If France, and to a lesser degree Belgium, are over-represented in commerce and industry, it will be seen that the UK is very much more heavily over-represented in the sphere of religion and ethics. And whereas the Anglo-Saxons are also over-represented in those organizations concerned with international relations, agriculture, science, and sport, in all four cases both France and Belgium are under-represented.

In the inter-governmental organizations France is somewhat over-represented, the UK very slightly over-represented, and Belgium considerably under represented.

Spheres of influence.

Tables V and VI are concerned with the fields of interest of the 9,891 officers under consideration (this figure includes 587 whose nationality is not known, and who therefore could not be included in Tables I, II and III).

Europe still retains its overall lead in all sectors — but only by the skin of its teeth in the case of religion and ethics, which constitute North America's special *forte*. Second place is taken by North America in 13 sectors, by Latin America in three, and by Asia in two.

(continued on page 508)

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NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL LEADERS - TABLE III Distribution by Country

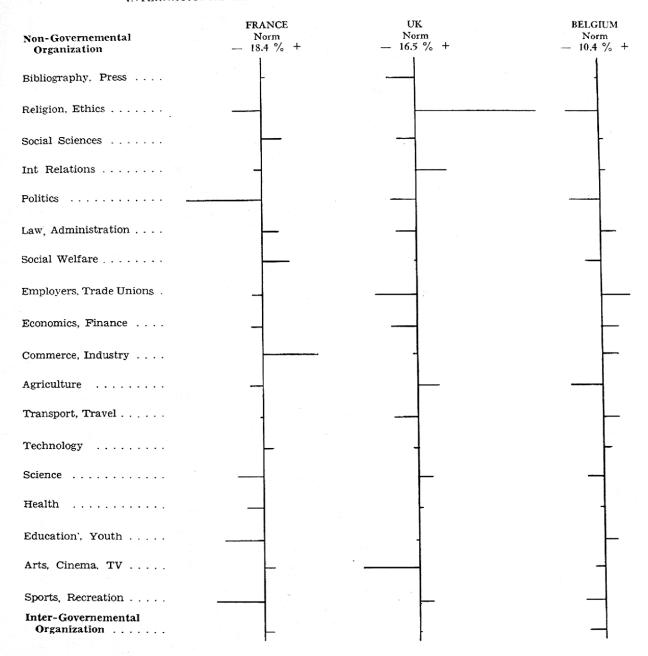
	Non-Gove	ernmental	Inter-Gov	rernmental	То	tals	Percentag of 1962
	1960	1962	1960	1962	1960	1962	world total *
CUROPE :					26-		10.5
France	877	1,148	90	93	967	1,241	12.5
U.K	782	1,034	73	82	855	1,116	11.3
Belgium	573	660	33	40	606	700	7.1
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	430	531	30	36	460	567	5.7
Netherlands	406	513	37	38	443	551	5.6
Switzerland	422	494	31	37	453	531	5.4
Italy	370	466	32	46	402	512	5.2
Sweden	168	247	11	11	179	258	2.6
Austria	126	179	5	8	131	187	1.9
Denmark	115	166	10	7	125	173	1.7
-	117	140	10	8	127	148	1.5
Spain	63	108	4	11	67	119	1.2
U.S.S.R.	68	85	7	3	75	88	0.9
Norway		57	4	2	52	59	0.6
Portugal	48	1	2	2	45	57	0.6
Finland	43	57	_	64	281	448	4.5
Other countries	236	384	45	64	201	440	
Totals	4,844	6,269	424	486	5,268	6,755	68.3
MERICA, NORTH:		1			602	050	0.6
U.S.A	607	894	76	64	683	958	9.6
Canada	109	145	12	15	121	160	1.7
Totals	716	1,039	88	79	804	1,118	11.3
MERICA, SOUTH and							
CENTRAL:			_	0	5.7	0.7	1.0
Brazil	50	88	7	9	57	97	1.0
Argentine	44	87	7	9	51	96	
Mexico	36	58	10	7	46	65	0.6
Other countries	161	233	42	35	203	268	2.7
Totals	291	466	66	60	357	526	5.3
SIA:			1				
India	75	150	13	13	88	163	1.6
Japan	56	104	10	12	66	116	1.2
Other countries	114	254	19	46	133	300	3.0
		·	-				
Totals	245	508	42	71	287	579	5.8
FRICA	52	182	23	31	75	213	2.2
USTRALASIA	48	114	12	. 9	60	123	1.2

^{*} No other country has more than 0.5 per cent of the 1962 world total.

The percentages in the final column differ from those in Table II because account has been taken here of the 577 (5.8%) officials whose nationality was not indicated in data suppplied for the 1962/63 edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations.

⁵⁰⁶ INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1963, No. 8

INTERNATIONAL LEADERS AND THEIR NATIONALITY . TABLE IV



The horizontal lines to the left of the perpendiculars show the extent to which the number of French, UK and Belgian officers fall short in given sectors of their countries' overall representation on the governing bodies of international NGOs. The horizontal lines to the right of the perpendiculars show the extent to which the representation is higher than the overall average. The norms are calculated on the basis of the figures for Europe only, i.e. of the total number of officers coming from European countries in 1962, France supplied 18.4%, the UK 16.5% and Belgium 10.4%.

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(continued from page 505)

In the scientific world a striking trend has become apparent through a comparison of the nationalities of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the various non-governmental scientific bodies as given in the 1950-51 and in the 1962-63 editions of the Yearbook. The predominance of the Western European countries is being effectively challenged. Of the total number of scientific chairmen and vice-chairmen listed in the earlier edition (123), 76 per cent came from Western European countries. Of the 241 listed in the later edition only 59 per cent are West European. If chairmen alone are considered the drop is even more marked (from 82 to 55 per cent). The USSR's total share increased from 1.7 to 9.6 %, that of the USA from 16 to 20 %, Asia from 3 to 5.5 % and Latin America from 0.8 to 2.9 %.

France, the UK and the USA have mono-

polized the leadership in all 18 sectors, as appears from Table VII. France occupies first place in 8 cases, the UK in 5 and the USA in 5. Only in the case of the professions and trade unions is there a serious challenge to their hegemony, Belgium taking second place to France, considerably ahead of both UK and USA. Japan's relatively high place in the scientific sector is noteworthy.

The European Community.

Entries 29 to 244 in the new edition of the Yearbook cover the business and professional groups that have been set up by private initiative in the Six Countries to deal with the economic problems arising out of the Common Market. The majority of them were only established in the last couple of years, and their inclusion in Tables I to VII would have invalidated the comparisons made between the 1960

NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL LEADERS - TABLE V

Distribution by Continent according to sector

	Europe	America North	America Latin	Asia	Africa	Austral- asia	Undesig- nated	Totals
Bibliography, Press	163	26	34	11		1	13	248
Religion, Ethics	350	171	22	67	17	24	48	699
Social Sciences	306	57	43	24	6	2	9	447
International Relations	548	76	16	63	23	9	71	806
Politics	82	1		12	1	i	6	103
Law, Administration	235	35	27	24	6	2	8	337
Social Welfare	213	66	16	37	9	2	41	384
Professions, Trade Unions	582	44	28	20	30	3	54	761
Economics, Finance	187	41	8	7	3	3	4	253
Commerce, Industry	857	38	21	24	9	11	17	977
Agriculture	224	23	4	5	6	7	9	278
Transport, Travel	251	24	14	31	4	6	26	356
Technology	283	29	32	18	i	2	13	378
Science	443	104	22	50	8	10	9	646
Health	540	173	68	35	8	6	26	856
Education, Youth	350	59	74	50	38	11	9	591
Arts, Cinema, TV	316	28	11	6	5		64	430
Sport, Recreation	339	44	26	24	8	14	41	496
Totals, Non-Governmental	6,269	1,039	466	508	182	114	468	9,046
Inter-Governmental	486	79	60	71	31	9	109	845
Grand Totals	6,755	1,118	526	579	213	123	577	9,891

NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL LEADERS - TABLE VI

Percentage distribution by Continent according to sector*

	Europe	America North	America Latin	Asia	Africa	Austral- asia	Undesig nated
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NON-GOVERNMENTAL:			-				
Bibliography, Press	65.7	10.5	13.7	4.4		0.4	5.3
Religion, Ethics	50.1	24.5	3.1	9.6	2.4	3.4	6.9
Social Sciences	68.5	12.7	9.6	5.4	1.3	0.5	2.0
International Relations	68.0	9.4	2.0	7.8	2.9	1.1	8.8
Politics	79.6	1.0		11.7	1.0	1.0	5.7
Law, Administration	69.7	10.4	8.0	7.1	1.8	0.6	2.4
Social Welfare	55.5	17.2	4.2	9.6	2.3	0.5	10.7
Professions, Trade Unions	76.5	5.8	3.7	2.6	3.9	0.4	7.1
Economics, Finance	73.9	16.2	3.2	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.6
Commerce, Industry	87.7	3.9	2.2	2.5	0.9	1.1	1.7
Agriculture	80.5	8.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.5	3.2
Transport, Travel	70.5	6.8	3.9	8.7	1.1	1.7	7.3
Technology	74.8	7.7	8.5	4.8	0.3	0.5	3.4
Science	68.6	16.1	3.4	7.8	1.2	1.5	1.4
Health	63.1	20.2	8.0	4.1	0.9	0.7	3.0
Education, Youth	59.2	10.0	12.5	8.5	6.4	1.9	1.5
Arts, Cinema, TV	73.5	6.5	2.5	1.4	1.2	1	14.9
Sport, Recreation	68.4	8.9	5.2	4.8	1.6	2.8	8.3
•							
Overall percentage :							
Non-governmental	69.3	11.5	5.2	5.5	2.0	1.3	5.2
Inter-governmental	57.5	9.4	7.1	8.3	3.7	1.1	12.9
NGO/IGO combined	68.3	11.3	5.3	5.8	2.2	1.2	5.8

^{*} The percentages differ from those in Table II because account has been taken here of the 577 (5.8%) officials whose nationality was not indicated in data supplied for the 1962/63 edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations.

and the 1962 figures. The latter have therefore incorporated data arising out of the Common Market groupings that have been described both in the 1960-61 and in the 1962-63 editions; those described for the first time in the 1962-63 edition were not taken into consideration for Tables I to VII.

A separate analysis of Entries 29 to 244 has therefore been made. In view of the fact that their structure is in many cases not comparable with that of the ordinary international organizations, in most cases only the chairmen and secretaries were named in the Yearbook. The following table shows both how the officers and the headquarters are distributed among the six countries:

Country	y		Number of officers	Number of Headquarters
_			_	
France .			151	71
Belgium .			128	92
Germany .			68	22
Netherlands			48	19
Italy			42	10
Luxemburg			10	2
Switzerland		•	1	
				-
Totals			448	216

Fifteen of the officers operate in two or more of the organizations. It will be noted that although Belgium houses the greatest number of headquarters, as might have been expected, nevertheless France supplies the greatest number of officers. How this comes about, and how the solitary Swiss gentleman managed to infiltrate the Community, are mysteries.

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NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL LEADERS - TABLE VII

Distribution by sector of international non-governmental officers in 1962 in 22 countries*

The second section of the second seco	ž				1.2	-	£ 10			e)		>.			1.,	>	_
	Bibliography Press Religion, Ethics	l-	Int. Relations	cs	aw, Admi- nistration	re e	Professions, Tr. Unions	Sconomics, Finance	Jommerce, Industry	Agriculture	Transport, Travel	Technology	es.	4	Education Youth	TV	Sport, Recreation
	liograj Press eligion Ethics	Social Sciences	Int. latio	Politics	rat A	Social Welfare	Un	conomic Finance	ommere Industry	cal	ranspor Travel	no	Science	Health	outh	Arts, Cinema,	Sport,
	프로 교환	Sci.	Zel I	Po	Law, nistr	Š Š	Profe Tr.	5 E	lud Lud	.Ē	Tr	sch	Sci	Ħ	Z du	P E	Sca
		"	_		ı̈ -		45	Ω.	5	4	T	T			\square	Ü	~
	20 50	(2)	96	7	58	46	102	32	218	37	16	55	66	02	47	61	4.1
France	$\begin{array}{c c} 30 & 50 \\ 21 & 113 \end{array}$	63 43	113	7 11	33	35	65	25	133	43	46 34	35 45	66 80	93 91	47 57	61 30	$\frac{41}{62}$
U.K	24 156	51	62	l	32	55	38	41	35	20	19	23	87	151	39	22	38
U.S.A.	17 21	33	61	5	29	18	83	23	103	15	31	32	36	55	42	30	26
Belgium	17 26	25	48	7	19	15	52	20	83	17	20	25	42	38	23	29	25
Germany (F.R.)	17 30	21	42	2	18	21	59	21	76	23	25	25	30	39	31	16	17
Switzerland	12 30	25	15	5	10	24	51	21	64	14	29	24	34	45	25	39	27
Italy	11 9	23	45	4	16	16	42	11	63	16	23	18	30	52	26	38	23
Sweden	6 22	12	18	ŝ	4	6	20	5	27	10	5	9	27	27	14	8	22
Austria	5 3	12	12	4	3	3	29	7	25	8	7	7	8	11	12	11	12
Denmark	3 4	3	20	4	4	3	15	3	22	8	6	5	12	27	11	9	7
India	2 21	12	22	1	3	19	6	1	6	2	2	6	17	7	15	_	8
Canada	2 15	6	14	-	3	11	6		3	3	5.	6	17	22	20	6	6
Spain	2 5	6	3	2	16	3	12	4	20	8	6	7	6	16	12	4	8
Ü.S.S.R	4 1	5	10		4	2	8		2 5	1	2	6	37	4	3	3	16
Japan	4 5	6	11	2	4	3	1	3	5	2	3	4	20	12	5	3	11
Brazil	5 4	6	6		11	-4	7	1	2	1	2	4	9	14	5	1	6
Argentine	5 11	9	6		4	2	2 6		3	2	4	2	5	14	9	2	7
Norway	1 10	7	15	2	2	2		3	3	3	2	7	1	4	5	8	4
Mexico	4 1	10	2	_	- 3	1	7	1	2 5			3	3	10	4	4	3
Portugal	2 2	6	-	_	3	2	2			6	2	4	4	8	5	2	4
Finland	1 3	2	3	1	l	1	5	2	4	5	1	3	5	5	6	3	6

^{*} No other countries have supplied more than 50 officers each.

Le texte français des rapports paraîtra dans notre numéro d'octobre

UIA expresses its thanks for help in the preparation of this report: to the international organizations that have contributed information in the conduct of the survey; to Mr. Alexander Salzman of the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations for a contribution towards editorial costs; and to the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with ECOSOC for the costs of translation and off-print.