

INTERNATIONAL
TRANSNATIONAL 3
ASSOCIATIONS



ASSOCIATIONS
TRANSNATIONALES
INTERNATIONALES

1977

TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES

The 29th year of our periodical begins with a bold change to a new title in harmony with the diminishing relevance of the old one « International Associations ».

The transnational nature of nonprofit associations demands recognition and our informed readers will not be surprised that we want to give a good example of conceptual clarity.

The purpose of Transnational Associations is to present significant contributions to understanding about the structure and functioning of the complex network, of international organizations. The main concern is to focus attention on the roles and problems of the wide variety of transnational associations (NGOs : international nongovernmental, nonprofit organizations) in the international community. In this sense International Associations is the periodical of transnational associations and those interested in them. It therefore includes news, views, studies, statistics, activity and meeting information, as well as articles. The articles range from descriptions of individual organizations to academic investigation of groups of organizations and their problems. The focus of the selected articles is less on the substantive world problems on which they may act (which are extensively examined in other periodicals) and more on the present methods of international action and future alternatives which can usefully be envisaged and discussed. Related themes regularly treated are : relationship of NGOs to intergovernmental organizations, techniques of meeting organization, international information systems, multinational enterprises. The readership therefore includes : international association executives, intergovernmental organization executives, scholars of the sociology of international action, organizers of international meetings, commercial organizations offering services to international bodies, and others interested in the activities of the whole range of international organizations. International Associations is the organ of the nonprofit Union of International Associations, although the views expressed are not necessarily those of the UIA. The periodical is self-financed through subscriptions and sale of advertising.

Cette 29ème année de notre Revue apporte un nouveau titre « Associations Transnationales » au lieu d'« Associations Internationales ».

Le fait transnational des associations non lucratives (OING) le veut ainsi et nos lecteurs ne seront pas surpris que nous donnions le bon exemple d'un langage clair.

La raison principale d'« Associations Transnationales » est d'apporter sa contribution à la vie et au développement du réseau complexe des associations, dans ses structures comme dans son fonctionnement.

Le premier souci d'« Associations Internationales » est de fixer l'attention sur les tâches et les problèmes d'un large éventail d'associations transnationales sans but lucratif — les organisations dites non-gouvernementales dans la terminologie des Nations Unies. En ce sens « Associations Internationales » est la Tribune des associations internationales et de tous ceux qui s'y intéressent.

Cette revue mensuelle contient des nouvelles, des études, des statistiques, des informations spécifiques sur les activités des associations, leurs congrès, leurs réunions. Aussi des articles, des chroniques ayant trait aux problèmes et aux intérêts communs aux associations.

Le sujet des articles choisis s'attache surtout à la méthode de l'organisation internationale considérée, notamment dans ses rapports avec le secteur privé des associations et dans la perspective des adaptations nécessaires aux temps nouveaux, plutôt qu'au fond des problèmes, qui sont le propre de chaque groupement et traités ailleurs dans des revues générales ou spécialisées.

Nos thèmes habituels sont tes relations des ONG avec les organisations intergouvernementales, les techniques de l'organisation internationale, les systèmes d'information internationale, outre les entreprises multinationales.

« Associations Internationales » est l'organe de l'UAI, association sans but lucratif, bien que les opinions qu'il exprime ne soient pas nécessairement celles de cet Institut. La revue est financée exclusivement par ses abonnements et sa publicité.

TRANSNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS : 29th year, 1977

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29th year

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(ancien titre : ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES)

1977 - n° 3

29e année

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INTERNATIONALES
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Editorial



	62
The Catholic Church and Catholic International Organisations, by H.E. Cardinale	64
Comment maintenir une langue française de la science, par Jean Langevin	67
Au Club des Congrès de langue française, par André Schreurs	70
Habitat Forum reconsidered : lessons for the future, by J.G. van Putten	71
A network in embryo : The Habitat Foundation, by Susan Traill	75
Les katas institutionnels, par Thierry Gaudin	77
Global computer networks : democracy or tyranny ? by Richard Bridger and Susan Traill	80
UIA General Assembly : Report on activities and general policy	37
Bibliography /Bibliographie	93
Congressalia	94
Second Supplement to International Congress Calendar, 17th Edition	97

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LE PRINCE ET LA CITE

Le temps venu des grands ensembles solidaires et déjà d'un tout mondial, voici que les faits et les études sur les faits situent dans un nouveau contexte sociologique les relations entre l'Etat et la société, le pouvoir et le peuple, le Prince et la Cité, les organisations interétatiques et les organisations transnationales privées, libres, indépendantes. Et que dès lors le changement dans l'ampleur des problèmes, dans les rapports de forces, dans la pondération des libertés et des contraintes, aboutit à poser le problème de la guerre et de la paix dans une autre perspective que devant.

La lecture d'une étude rétrospective sur « L'art de la guerre » de Machiavel inspire notre propos et son surtitre a contrario : « L'art de la paix ». La guerre étant un mal jadis accepté comme fatal, même par les autorités religieuses, la sage raison et l'intérêt égoïste du « Prince » exigeait un pouvoir indépendant et une armée forte, dans un rapport de forces essentiellement militaires.

Machiavel, qui alliait la diplomatie à la puissance et à la fortune des armes, distinguait deux espèces fondamentales de guerres : *l'ambition des princes* ou des républiques qui cherchent à étendre leur empire et *l'invasion* massive des *peuples* dépourvus. Tenant l'homme pour aventureux, la philosophie pessimiste de l'homme d'Etat florentin, avant tout soucieux de l'avenir national de l'Italie, jugeait qu'il était de la nature et de la condition humaines - de se désoler de la misère et de se dégoûter du bien-être ».

Au siècle suivant, Louis XIV, forme dans l'esprit du « Prince » (l'Etat c'est moi) fit graver sur ses canons : « Ulti-

ma ratio regum », une devise demeurée jusqu'à nous le dernier argument non seulement des Rois mais de tout Etat ou de toute alliance d'Etats. L'art de la guerre fut longtemps de la gagner le plus avantageusement possible. La stratégie de l'ère nucléaire vise plutôt à « gagner la paix » — l'expression est de Liddle Hart et les polémologues, faisant d'un art une science, considèrent la guerre comme un phénomène d'ordre sociologique.

Gaston Bouthoul, dans l'introduction d'une enquête scientifique sur l'agressivité mondiale, distingue les *conflits* et les *violences* : « La vie des sociétés et des individus est un tissu de conflits innombrables : oppositions, divergences de sentiments ou d'intérêts contraires, discordes, antipathies, rivalités, tiraillements, disputes, luttes, chocs, misanthropie, racisme, hétérophobie, discussions, controverses, etc. ». Les conflits sont perceptibles, prévisibles, réductibles, à la différence des violences collectives qui sont instinctives, spontanées, subites. La distinction est capitale du point de vue des associations qui s'appuient sur les principes moraux de la Charte des Nations-Unies. A notre époque réaliste et volontiers cynique aucun mouvement d'organisation de la paix n'aurait l'adhésion des esprits, vertu de conviction et effet de persuasion, s'il se fondait idéalement sur l'espérance d'une humanité angélique.

Le philosophe Henri Bergson, s'interrogeant sur « l'instinct profond de

guerre qui recouvre la civilisation », écrivait en 1932: «Tous les instincts de discipline convergeaient primitivement vers l'instinct de guerre ». Mais cet instinct peut être réprimé ou tourné, car « il a beau exister par lui-même, il ne s'accroche pas moins à des motifs rationnels ». Ces motifs ont été très variés dans l'histoire. Ils se réduisent maintenant à des causes démographique et économiques ». « Eliminer ces causes ou en atténuer l'effet, voilà la tâche par excellence d'un organisme international qui vise à l'abolition de la guerre » (1). Cette tâche assignée à l'organisation internationale s'adresse aux deux sociétés vues par Bergson, la société close des Etats et la société ouverte des peuples. Le Prince et la Cité.

Le Prince n'est plus celui de la Renaissance. Nous avons déjà (ait écho à une brillante étude de notre vieux maître Maurice Bourquin sur Grotius, un des pères du droit des gens, dont la conception reposait essentiellement sur la notion de l'Etat. D'après cette conception classique, la vie internationale se ramène à des rapports entre Etats souverains. L'Etat est le pivot du système. L'individu et les groupements d'individus disparaissent derrière lui et ne sont pris en considération que comme sujets de l'Etat. La communauté internationale est une association volontaire d'Etats souverains. L'Etat est seul en face de ses égaux. Maurice Bourquin, écrivant au lendemain de la deuxième guerre mondiale, s'empressait d'ajouter que cette conception était dépassée par les faits mais qu'elle était si enracinée encore au XIXe siècle que la plupart des internationalistes la considéraient comme une vérité sacro sainte hors de laquelle il n'y avait pas de salut. Cependant Grotius, homme de bien, réagissant au spectacle de l'anarchie et à la folie meurtrière de son époque, alors que se déchaînaient tous les égoïsmes et toutes les violences, sut, de son temps déjà, rappeler aux gouvernements que « des devoirs leur incombent, qu'il existe des principes auxquels ils doivent se plier » (2).

Qui ne voit l'actualité de cette leçon ? Il y a des princes du jour dont l'autorité ne se plie pas au respect de la personne humaine. Dira-t-on que nécessité fait loi dans des pays neufs qui doivent vivre d'abord ? C'est la conclusion d'André Fontaine dans son introduction à une enquête dans le tiers monde intitulée « Croissance et contrainte » (1) : « Il faut en prendre son parti, dit-il, pendant la période de l'accumulation du capital indispensable à leur développement; on peut difficilement attendre

des pays du tiers monde qu'ils garantissent l'exercice de ces droits de l'homme qu'ils se sont pourtant solennellement engagés à respecter, aux termes d'une déclaration approuvée à l'unanimité dès 1948, par l'Assemblée générale, en entrant aux Nations-Unies. A lui seul le retard culturel où le système colonial a maintenu leurs populations suffirait à rendre bien aléatoire la pratique de la diplomatie pluraliste ». Ce qui n'empêche pas le chroniqueur de se demander si le développement économique et celui de l'éducation ne devraient pas « faciliter la libéralisation des institutions et de la vie publique en introduisant les éléments de dialogue, de contrôle et de contrepois sans lesquels tout gouvernement est poussé un jour ou l'autre, à abuser de son pouvoir ». Le réseau mondial des associations volontaires peut être l'auxiliaire de ce dialogue, le quatrième pouvoir d'opinion et de pression qui fait contrepois aux pouvoirs des Etats.

On voit d'autre part la Cité s'insurger contre le Prince abusif et cruel là où il n'y a pas l'excuse de la jeunesse du pouvoir ni celle du vide des cadres et des institutions. En ce sens, le professeur Jacques Huntzinger, de l'Université de Besançon, a pu parler l'autre mois de « l'ébranlement européen » en s'attachant à une idée qui nous est chère à cette tribune : « *la force de la dynamique sociale* » qui modifie le rapport de forces dans le monde contemporain. « Le jeu des forces et des influences est de plus en plus diversifié et utilisé dans les canaux qu'offre la diplomatie, l'interdépendance économique, la solidarité idéologique, les rapports politiques. La scène internationale n'est plus un simple cirque où les « hercules de foire » impressionneraient tout leur monde... Force et faiblesse ne sont pas des réalités absolues. »

A la vérité, en l'an de difficultés 1977, s'il est un art de la paix, il suggère un ordre mondial de solidarité où le Prince et la Cité, l'organisation internationale des Etats et l'organisation transnationale de la société, sont voués à la rencontre et au dialogue.

Robert FENAUX

(1) Henri Bergson. Les deux sources de la morale et de la religion. 1932.

ternational public et d'introduction ou droit : Gratius est-il le père du Droit des Gens ? • Mémoires publiés par la Faculté de Droit de Genève, n° 6.

(3) « Le Monde » du 22 février 1977.

(4) « Le Monde » du 20 février 1977.

AVIS A NOS LECTEURS

Cette 29ème année de notre Revue se lève hardiment avec un nouveau titre dans la perspective évanescence de l'ancien.

Le fait transnational des associations non lucratives le veut ainsi et nos lecteurs avertis ne seront pas surpris que nous donnions le bon exemple d'un langage clair.

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NOTE TO OUR READERS

The 29th year of our periodical begins with a bold change to a new title in harmony with the diminishing relevance of the old one (*International Associations*). The transnational nature of non-profit associations demands recognition and our informed readers will not be surprised that we want to give a good example of conceptual clarity.

by H.E. Cardinale

Titular Archbishop of Nepte,
Apostolic Nuncio to Belgium, Luxembourg and E.E.C.

The Holy See and The International Order.

The following is an extract from Archbishop Cardinale's book :

The Catholic Church is closely associated with the world it lives in and seeks to influence towards a renewed appraisal of the timeless moral and spiritual heritage of mankind. The Catholic International Organisations (CIOs) are among the most efficacious and flexible instruments the Church uses for that purpose in contemporary society. These bodies constitute a sign of the awakening Catholic awareness of the vast problems of that society, arising from the need Catholics feel to join together for action on the international plane.

The CIOs are the result of the spontaneous initiative of committed Catholics in the most varied sectors of human society, seeking to ensure a Catholic presence in organised international life. They are invested with a representative function by the Catholic community itself, and not officially by the Holy See, with whose diplomatic missions they stand nevertheless side by side in many international and regional institutions (1). They are inspired by a universal vocation, which is entirely open to the signs of the times, such as the phenomena of planetarisation and socialisation in modern society. Within the sphere proper to each association, their concern is directed to all men and their problems, above and beyond the barriers of States, cultures and languages. Their specific feature is their aim to contribute to the creation of a better world, where life will be more human and more livable, even in its temporal structures.

The basic reason for the CIOs' existence is to study at international level questions of importance which raise essential problems involving moral and spiritual principles. The range of these questions is illimitable. It comprises problems such as those of the promotion and defence of human

rights, education, culture, drugs, the position of women in modern society, the standard of living, social and economic inequities, violence and discord between races and peoples. The multiplicity of such problems and the different social milieus in which Catholics live explain why the CIOs are so numerous and so varied. The CIOs have their own part to play in organised international life. They are an authentic expression of six hundred and eighty-three million Catholics scattered over the whole globe and representing an important segment of world public opinion. It would be difficult to assess the exact number of Catholic International Organisations (2). Among these, twenty-four enjoy consultative status together with the other one hundred and twenty-six international associations, in a total number of four hundred, most frequently recognised by the Inter-Governmental Organisations (IGOs). Table 1 gives an idea of their active presence in the main international and regional IGOs.

Many CIOs were founded before the IGOs themselves, and have a long experience of collaboration for the bettering of man's condition in very different fields with other religious and lay bodies. Their members form an immense body of experts, who can enable the IGOs to be easily in touch with international public opinion at all levels and sensitise it to their own humanitarian ideals. They are fully awake to all the problems that concern the world of our time : development, refugees, the conflict against discrimination of all kinds, peace, environment, the campaign for literacy, adult education, freedom from hunger etc. (3).

It may be useful at this point to specify the juridical position of the NGOs as

defined by the ECOSOC Resolution 208(x) of 27 February 1950, according to which such bodies include « any international organisation which is not established by inter-governmental agreement ». They may accept members designated by government authorities, provided that such membership does not interfere with the free expression of views of the organisations (Resolution 1294 XLIV of 25 June 1968).

Consultative status

The NGOs possess greater freedom of expression and action than governmental Organisations and thus fulfil an important task, that can be a great help to the latter with which on certain conditions they may enjoy consultative status.

Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations, drawn up and signed at the San Francisco Conference in 1945, foresaw consultation with nongovernmental Organisations. This article stipulates that

the Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organisations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organisations and, where appropriate, with national organisations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Such a provision represents an important step towards the rallying of international public opinion in their favour, which was not foreseen in the structures of the League of Nations. The latter relied almost entirely on politicians

64 ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES, 3-1977

CIOs holding Consultative Status with International or Regional Agencies

prepared by Centres at Geneva, New York, Strasbourg and Paris. 1 January 1972

	ECOSOC	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNCTAD	Europe	ASO
	C			O	O	F	O	D	e	
St. Joan's International Alliance	II	L		C						
International Catholic Child Bureau				B						
International Committee of Catholic Nurses	Reg	L								
International Catholic Migration Commission		L								
Caritas Internationalis	II	L	C	B						
International Council of Catholic Men			L							
International Federation of Catholic Universities	Reg			B						
World Federation of Catholic Youth	II			B						
International Young Catholic Students	Reg			B						
International Young Catholic Workers	II	L		B						
International Movement of Catholic Rural Youth	Reg	L	S	B						
World Movement of Christian Workers		L		C						
Catholic International Education Office	Reg			B						
International Catholic Film Organisation				C						
Pax Romana	II			B						
Pax Romana SIAEC-Engineers		L								
International Catholic Union of the Press	II			B						
Catholic International Union of Social Service	II	L	L	B						
World Union of Catholic Teachers	Reg			B						
World Union of Catholic Women's Organisations	II	L	C	B						
UNDA (Radio-TV Communication)	Reg			B						
FEECA (Adult Education)										
ICRA (Rural Movements)			L							
Explanatory Note										
ECOSOC : three types of relationship :				UNESCO						
I : Basic interest				C : Mutual information						
II : Special competence				B : Information and consultation						
Register : Ad hoc consultation				A : Consultation and association						
ILO				UNIDO : United Nations Industrial Development Organisation						
S : Status properly so called				—Vienna						
L : Special list										
FAO				UNCTAD : United Nations Conference						
C : Consultative status				for Trade and Development — Geneva						
L : Liaison status				G : General relations						
S : Specialist status				S : Specialist relations						
				ASO : American States Organisation - Washington						

and thus failed to associate the living strength of the nations with its mission of peace.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (Strasbourg) adopted similar rules at its meeting of October 1960, reviewed on 21 March 1972, governing relations between the Council and NGOs.

Consultative status is a special juridical position granted by IGOs within their respective structures to NGOs which are particularly representative in the field of their proven competence and

which, by their work in a given sector, are capable of contributing to the promotion of the ideals and the achievement of the aims of the former. This contribution is increasingly appreciated and requested by the IGOs, all the more because it is presumed to be free from government influence. The exercise of such status is a heavy responsibility. The consultants must be really competent. They are expected to attend long sessions and to read the pertinent documents and to present written or oral interventions. As in the

case of the Council of Europe they may also be expected to give maximum publicity to the initiatives of the IGOs in their own field of competence and regularly to acquaint the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe with the fulfilment of their obligations and with the diary of meetings. They must be disposed to admit an observer from the Secretariat to such meetings when so requested by the Secretary-General. The results of the work done by the Catholic NGOs enjoying consultative status may not be always immediately visible, but their contribution is not

without a real influence on the discussions of subjects in which spiritual, moral and religious values are at stake. It is in such manner that the building up of the international community can rely heavily on the loyal and competent cooperation of the manifold associations of a universal Church, which is linked to no social or political system and whose only desire is to bring its message of peace and goodwill, together with its ceaseless efforts, to all levels of organised social life for the promotion of freedom, harmony and

cooperation among all peoples. In all this, as Paul VI stated in his speech to the Permanent Committee of the CIOs on 11 November 1963, the role of the Catholic International Organisations is entirely consonant with the universal mission of the Church and at the same time in harmony with the evolution of the structures and the outlook of modern society (4).

The tasks of Papal

representatives at international organisations

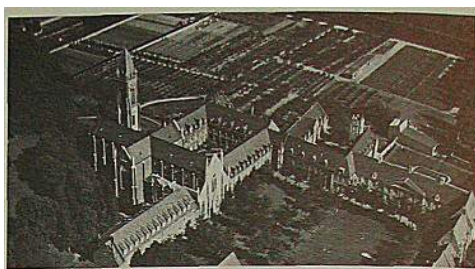
The tasks of papal representatives at the International Organisations are varied and multifold. Their principal task is that of echoing the interest, the sympathy and, sometimes, the concern with which the Holy See follows the activities of the organised international community. It is their duty to testify to the high consideration in which the Catholic Church holds the principles that inspire the Organisation and the pur-

poses it pursues; to give the assurance that if an international organism represents, as Paul VI said, speaking to the United Nations, the fixed path of modern civilisation and world peace, the Holy See is ready to collaborate with it in every way compatible with its nature and with the means at its disposal.

The papal representatives are at the disposal of the Secretariat of the Organisation and the other delegates for any information or clarification requested from the Holy See. They transmit to the latter the communications and the documents of the various meetings of the Organisation. They act as liaison with the Secretary General wherever the Holy See and the Catholic Church are directly interested in certain activities of the Organisation.

Though — as in the case of observers — they may be outside the machinery of the Organisation, they share the ideals, hopes and failures of the latter to such an extent as to feel the need to follow their activities on the spot and to make their own contribution. Papal representatives are welcome at International Organisations as their presence denotes the interest with which a high moral authority, such as the Holy See, follows their activities and offers proof of their peaceful aims (5). Furthermore this presence adds to international institutions a dimension which only the Catholic Church can offer, and that is one of universality such as no single State possesses. She alone sums up and represents the aspirations and the experiences of Catholics living in all regions of the globe and belonging to every race and level of the human family.

Father de Riedmatten, who spent seventeen years at the service of the Holy See in the field of international activity, observes that it would be wrong to think that alongside their vital function in the information process, the Holy See's representatives are merely concerned with preventing what must not take place or selecting and supporting only what is of specific interest from a Christian or even solely Catholic point of view. While conceding that they must not feel themselves obliged to intervene on every issue, it is their duty however to promote the work of the International Organisations in its entirety. Since the whole man, in the framework of the whole world, is the immediate concern of the international Organisations, the universal Church has both the right and the duty to show its interest, through its representatives, in the important questions which are at stake and which touch upon man's well being and happiness also in this world. Thus, when it is deemed fit, the representatives of the Holy See must be able to introduce a debate, restate values, plead the cause of the needy as people and as a country, and be ready to discover the signs which point



The Premonstratensian abbey at Tongerlo, Belgium.

to the direction in which mankind is moving (6).

The position of non-Catholic religious NGOs

Thanks to *consultative status*, twenty-eight NGOs of a religious character, not of Catholic obedience, have relations with the UN and other IGOs. Of these, sixteen are Christian while the remaining belong to other religions. Among the non-Catholic Christian bodies the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (CCIA) is the most important. It was founded at Cambridge, UK, in 1946 by the Conference of Church Leaders on International Affairs and was formally constituted as a permanent agency in 1948 by the First Assembly of the World Council of Churches (Amsterdam) and by the Committee of the International Missionary Council (Oostgeest). It serves the constituency of the World Council of Churches and of its Commission on World Mission and Evangelism, continuing (since 1961) the international Missionary Council as a source of stimulus and knowledge in their approach to international problems, as a medium of common counsel and action, and as their organ in formulating the Christian mind on world issues and in bringing it effectively to bear on such issues. It studies selected problems of international justice and world order, including economic and social questions, makes the results of such studies widely known among all the Churches and represents the parent bodies in relations with international bodies (7). As it has been explained above, only the Catholic Church, being a subject of international law, can establish an official relationship on the same footing with IGOs. All other religious bodies can, if they fulfil the necessary requirements, avail themselves of the facility of the consultative status, where it is granted, to play their own important part in organised international life

side by side with the CIOs and sensitise the IGOs to humanitarian ideals according to the Gospel teachings, and thus contribute to promoting peace and justice in the world.

- (1) This is why the term «Catholic Church» is preferred to the term «Holy See» in this context, as in the sub-title.
- (2) The Conference of International Catholic Organisations was founded in 1927 at Fribourg, Switzerland as a Conference of Presidents, later known as the Conference of Presidents of International Catholic Organisations. It adopted its present name in 1953 and is registered in accordance with Swiss Law. Its aim is to cooperate constructively in the development of international life under the inspiration of Christian principles. It has a particular interest in questions dealt with by the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies. While endeavouring to fulfil their function of stimulating and serving the common effort of the CIOs in all their forms, the Conference and its Members seek to help the CIOs in the accomplishment of each one's specific mission at the service of the whole human family.
- (3) There are a number of NGOs with a religious basis other than Catholic enjoying consultative status such as the World Council of Churches and its Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, the Lutheran World Federation, the Salvation Army, the Agudas Israel World Organisation, the Consultative Council of Jewish Organisations, the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, the World Young Women's Christian Association, the Islamic World Council, etc.
- (4) For a more thorough knowledge of the Catholic International Organisations see «The Laity Today, The Catholic International Organisations (CIO)», Bulletin of the Consilium de Laicis, Vatican City, n. 13-14 (1973), from which much of the above information is taken.
- (5) See article on «The Holy See and the United Nations» in «L'Osservatore Romano» (Eng. lang. weekly ed.), 22 October 1970, p. 5.
- (6) See Henri de Riedmatten, «The part played by the Holy See in International Organisations» in «Consilium», October 1970, pp. 74-83.
- (7) «Yearbook of International Organisations», UAI, Brussels, p. 282-233.

Comment maintenir une langue française de la science ?

par Jean Langevin

professeur à la Sorbonne

La langue auxiliaire internationale

Depuis bien longtemps — depuis l'épisode de la tour de Babel, si on en croit la tradition biblique — les hommes et surtout les savants, ont éprouvé le besoin, la nostalgie d'une langue comprise par tous. Le latin a joué ce rôle : encore en 1775, le physicien italien Volta écrivait en latin, et envoyait à ses collègues étrangers un mémoire intitulé « de vi attractiva ignis electrici ». Au cours du 19^{ème} siècle, le latin a été abandonné. Le Dr. Zamenhof a tenté de le remplacer par une langue artificielle, l'espéranto. Sa tentative a échoué, comme d'autres du même genre. L'anglais est actuellement la langue auxiliaire internationale des scientifiques. Les nôtres doivent l'apprendre et l'utiliser dans leurs rapports avec des étrangers dont ils ignorent la langue, et qui ne savent pas le français. Cette situation ne résulte nullement d'un choix : elle a des raisons historiques, que notre propos n'est pas de discuter ici. L'anglais n'a pas la vocation scientifique plus que toute autre langue. Archimède s'exprimait fort bien en grec. Galilée en italien. Pasteur en français, Einstein en allemand, et d'autres très grands hommes de science en russe, en arabe ou en japonais. L'anglais étant admis comme langue auxiliaire de la science (le mot auxiliaire est essentiel), peut-on accepter qu'il devienne la langue unique de la science ?

Nécessité d'une langue française de la science

Cette nécessité s'impose dans l'intérêt de notre langue. On ne conçoit pas à notre époque, qu'une langue puisse rester vivante si elle devient inutilisable pour parler de science, et de la science la plus actuelle. La place des sciences dans notre civilisation s'accroît sans cesse. Ceux qui en font profession sont de plus en plus nombreux et de plus en plus influents. Leur langue deviendra fatalement celle de la nation tout entière. S'ils abandonnent l'usage du français, sa survie sera gravement compromise. Avec notre langue disparaîtra notre culture : ce sera la colonisation intellectuelle, la pire de toutes. Cette nécessité du maintien d'une langue française de la science s'impose aussi pour le progrès de la science. La langue et la pensée — même la pensée scientifique — sont liées. La nature et le mécanisme de cette liaison sont difficiles à définir, mais son existence est reconnue par tous. Citons d'abord un linguiste J.O. Grandjouan : - *Chaque langue est liée à une conception du monde, à une certaine logique, conception et logique qui dépendent d'elle à leur tour* » (Cent pages sur la linguistique, éd. Didier, Paris, p. 9). Voyons maintenant l'opinion d'un grand chimiste américain, J.D. Watson, prix Nobel en 1967 : « *sa marche (celle de la science) est faite d'événements très humains dans lesquels les personnalités*

Nous publions volontiers ici le texte inédit d'un exposé fait à Bruxelles le 20 janvier dernier à la Maison de la Francité, sous les auspices de l'Union internationale des Journalistes et de la Presse de Langue Française, par réminent professeur Jean Langevin : « Comment maintenir une langue française de la science ? ». Comment et non pourquoi, le pluralisme linguistique étant admis. La question est d'intérêt universel, s'agissant, comme l'anglais, d'une langue universelle d'usage individuel et institutionnel très répandue encore comme moyen de communication humaine, internationale et transnationale, et d'une communauté culturelle d'une trentaine de pays, estimée aujourd'hui à 180 millions d'habitants.

Déjà le rapport de l'Aupelf, présenté par M. Boursin, Recteur de l'Université de Reims, avait dit le souci de l'Association des Universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française des mesures à prendre pour empêcher une grande langue vivante, dont le temps et la civilisation ont fait un instrument de précision de l'esprit humain, de devenir progressivement une langue morte dans le domaine scientifique. On tolérera l'accent d'ardente conviction que le professeur Langevin met parfois à l'expression de son point de vue.

Notre tribune est ouverte à d'autres causes que celle de la langue française. Nous pensons à l'effort des Allemands et des Russes pour défendre leur langue précisément dans le champ des activités scientifiques où ils excellent. Notre seul parti-pris, en l'occurrence, est en faveur du plurilinguisme dans un monde qui tendrait trop volontiers à considérer les avantages pratiques et économiques d'une seule langue sans voir les périls d'un appauvrissement de l'esprit.

tés et les traditions culturelles jouent un rôle majeur... Les styles de recherche scientifique sont aussi variés que les personnalités humaines ». (La double hélice, ed. R. Laffont, p. 13). Enfin Paul Langevin écrivait en 1932, dans son Rapport à la Société des Nations sur l'enseignement en Chine « — le développement de la science, quoique soumis à des lois internes, est largement influencé par la personnalité, et porte la marque des individus et des groupes dont elle est l'œuvre commune ».

Leur langage est incontestablement un des principaux caractères de la personnalité des hommes et des groupes humains. Le jour où les savants de nos pays auront cessé de penser, de discuter, de publier, d'enseigner leur science en français, leur contribution au progrès des connaissances humaines aura perdu une partie de son originalité, donc de sa valeur.

Le maintien d'une langue française vivante de la science est indispensable aussi à une communication complète de la pensée de nos savants. Pour être utile, il ne suffit pas au chercheur d'avoir des idées géniales, de faire des découvertes prestigieuses : il faut encore les transmettre aux autres et, d'abord, les énoncer. Là encore, la langue maternelle s'avère irremplaçable. Seule, elle permet la difficile expression de la pensée dans sa totalité, avec toutes ses nuances. Lors de la 11ème conférence internationale d'écologie, qui s'est tenue à Rennes en septembre 1969, l'anglais a été la seule langue admise. En rendant compte des débats, un des participants concluait : - Bien sûr, nous avons tous parlé anglais, mais personne n'a réussi à dire exactement ce qu'il voulait ».

Importance des revues scientifiques

Les savants se réunissent en congrès, colloques, séminaires et parlent de leurs travaux, mais leur information leur vient le plus souvent par la lecture de la presse périodique consacrée à la recherche. Les articles et comptes-rendus qu'elle publie, documents originaux, que les anglo-saxons appellent « primaires » sont à la source de toute littérature scientifique. Ils fournissent la matière première des monographies puis des manuels d'enseignement supérieur. Ces livres sont en général rédigés par les chercheurs. Ceux-ci auront tendance à les écrire dans la langue qui leur sert pour parler de leurs travaux. Le choix de cette langue, qui, de proche en proche envahira les traités de technique industrielle, les cours d'enseignement moyen, les livres et les journaux de vulgarisation, est d'une extrême importance.

La situation actuelle

Depuis la fin de la deuxième guerre mondiale, les langues de l'Europe continentale de l'ouest disparaissent peu à peu de la presse scientifique de niveau élevé. Depuis 1968, l'italien est complètement absent du Nuovo Cimento, organe de la Société de Physique italienne. Le dernier fascicule, paru de la Zeitschrift für Physik, principale revue de physique de l'Allemagne occidentale (Z. Physik A du 16/12/76) est, comme le Nuovo Cimento, entièrement en anglais.

Les périodiques à étiquette « européenne » ou « internationale » qui, en principe, admettent plusieurs langues ne contiennent, en fait, à peu près que de l'anglais. C'est le cas pour Physica, revue rattachée à l'European Physical Society », pour Optica Acta, etc. Les langues du continent ne se maintiennent un peu que dans quelques revues nationales. Paradoxalement ce ne sont pas celles des « grandes nations ». Il faut ouvrir la revue suisse Helvetica Physica Acta pour trouver des travaux de recherches publiés en allemand : c'est le cas, dans le volume de 1976, pour 16% des articles et 42% des communications aux congrès de la Société suisse de physique. Le français y conserve également une petite place, mais là aussi, l'anglais domine. En France, la situation est grave. La décision a été prise en 1969, d'imprimer des textes en anglais au Journal de Physique. La proportion d'articles dans cette langue a augmenté de 7 % par an jusqu'en 1975. Le volume de cette année là en contient 67 sur 162, soit 41 %. L'évolution s'est accélérée cette année. Dans le volume de 1976, il y a 92 articles en anglais sur 163, soit plus de 56 %. Le français est en minorité, et on arrive à ce résultat paradoxal que, dans la plupart des cas, pour prendre connaissance du travail d'un de ses concitoyens, un physicien français est obligé de lire une langue étrangère. Il en est à peu près de même dans le cas de l'astronomie, la physiologie par exemple. Si on ne veut pas voir disparaître la langue française de la science, il faut agir.

Possibilités d'action

Diverses raisons conduisent à penser qu'une action efficace est possible.

1) Près de 180 millions d'individus ont le français pour langue maternelle. Beaucoup d'autres l'ont appris et peuvent au moins le lire. Leur nombre n'est pas connu avec précision, mais 32.000 professeurs de français sont entretenus par la France à l'étranger. Même s'ils n'ont été que modérément actifs, ils ont dû instruire dans les 50 dernières années quelque 30 millions d'élèves.

Les lecteurs en puissance pour une presse en français ne manquent pas. Notre devoir est de donner quelque chose à lire à ceux qui suivent une carrière scientifique — faute de quoi une large part de l'enseignement du français à l'étranger - débouchera sur le vide ».

2) Nos Comptes-rendus de l'Académie des Sciences publiés jusqu'à présent entièrement en français sans résumé ni table des matières en anglais, sont très lus et cités à l'étranger. Le directeur de l'American Institute for Scientific Information (Centre américain de documentation scientifique) même une campagne insistante pour que l'anglais devienne la seule langue de la science (voir La Recherche, septembre 1976). Il est obligé de reconnaître, après étude des citations, dans la presse mondiale, que les C.R. sont « mondialement connus » et que - leurs résultats sont assez impressionnants ». Dans certaines branches de la science, des périodiques se publient entièrement en français avec succès. C'est le cas en mathématiques, et en chimie avec le Bulletin de la Société Chimique de France. Dans cette dernière discipline, la situation est malheureusement menacée par la création intempestive de deux nouvelles revues « internationales » : le Nouveau Journal de Chimie, lancé par Gautier Villars, et le Journal of Chemical Research, édité à Londres.

3) Une petite enquête, dont il a été rendu compte en septembre 1975 à la Biennale de la Langue Française, à Echternach, a montré que même dans les disciplines, comme la physique, où beaucoup de chercheurs désirent publier en anglais, la grande majorité, plus de 4 sur 5, estiment nécessaire de pouvoir aussi publier en français. Un sondage plus étendu, préparé actuellement par l'A.F.A.L., permettra de mieux connaître l'état d'esprit de nos chercheurs.

Mesures à prendre

1) Une campagne d'information est d'abord nécessaire. Les décisions d'introduire l'anglais dans nos revues sont prises en petit comité : dans le cas du Journal de Physique, les membres de la Société Française de Physique, qui patronne le journal, n'ont même pas été consultés. Un état de choses lourd de répercussions sur l'avenir de la langue et de la vie intellectuelle du pays s'installe à l'insu de la population, et même de la plupart de ses représentants. Il faut rendre conscients de l'importance de cette question les autorités de tous ordres, l'ensemble du public, et, avant tout, les chercheurs eux-mêmes qui ne paraissent pas bien mesurer leurs responsabilités. Dans le domaine de l'esprit, il faut convaincre.

2) Il n'est pas interdit pour autant, d'encourager ceux qui se soucient de l'emploi du français, et de les encourager. Les académies, collectivités, institutions à vocation scientifique seraient bien inspirées en réservant une partie des prix et récompenses qu'elles distribuent, aux auteurs des meilleurs travaux ou ouvrages publiés en français.

3) Exercer une certaine pression en faveur de l'emploi du français ne serait pas excessif de la part de nos autorités. A valeur scientifique égale, il serait juste et conforme à l'intérêt public d'avantager, pour les nominations, l'avancement et la répartition des crédits de recherche, le candidat qui publie en français.

Le chercheur doit rester maître du choix de son sujet, et de la manière de la traiter, mais la publication des résultats ne le concerne pas seul. Cela est si vrai qu'elle peut même lui être interdite pour conserver des secrets de fabrication, ou dans l'intérêt de la défense nationale. Il est bien plus légitime de lui demander de rédiger en français le compte-rendu de recherches effectuées aux frais de la nation. La défense de sa langue est aussi vitale pour notre peuple que celle de son territoire.

L'office des publications scientifiques de langue française

La mesure principale, indispensable, est la création d'un office des publications scientifiques de langue française. Il serait, bien entendu, international et commun à tous les pays entièrement ou partiellement francophones. Notre édition scientifique est très insuffisamment organisée. En 1963, le professeur Boutry, du Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, réclamait déjà sa remise en ordre dans le rapport présenté au Ministre de l'Education nationale par la Commission de documentation de la Direction de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique. Un article de Mr. Lavallard, dans Le Monde du 12/10/67, aboutissait aux mêmes conclusions, ainsi que, plus récemment, un article de Mr. Feneuille (Le Monde, 11 février 1976). Aucun établissement, aucune institution n'existe en France qui ait pour mission de promouvoir et d'organiser la publication dans notre langue, des travaux de recherche scientifique et technique réalisés chez nous. Il serait temps de nous inspirer, sans les imiter servilement, des exemples que nous donnent les Etats Unies, où l'American Institute of Physics publie toutes les revues importantes consacrées à cette science, et l'URSS, où l'Académie des Sciences édite toute la littérature scientifique.

Monsieur le Recteur Boursin signale aussi, dans son rapport sur le livre scientifique et technique de langue française (AUPELF, 173 Bd. St. Germain, Paris) l'existence de l'English Language Book Society en Grande Bretagne et du Centre Allemand de la Recherche (DFB) en Allemagne de l'Ouest.

L'office des publications scientifiques de langue française (on pourrait lui attribuer un joli sigle : OPUS) aurait pour mission unique, primordiale, de doter les pays francophones d'une presse scientifique en français digne de la valeur de leurs savants. Il devrait rendre accessibles au lecteur francophone tous les textes scientifiques utiles, et d'abord les compte-rendus de tous les travaux de nos chercheurs. L'office ne serait pas un « rouage administratif » supplémentaire. Bien au contraire, s'il réussit à regrouper les « Services des publications » dispersés dans tous les ministères, tous les organismes qui s'occupent peu ou prou de sciences, il simplifiera le travail de ceux qui ont quelque chose à dire ou un renseignement à chercher, et permettrait des économies budgétaires. Les fonctions de l'office doivent être soigneusement définies, et délimitées. Il n'aurait pas à intervenir dans l'activité des Commissions scientifiques qui, comme la Commission des Publications Françaises de Physique, examinent les manuscrits proposés aux re-

vues. Son rôle se bornerait à assurer la publication en français des textes choisis.

L'office ne remplacerait pas les éditeurs privés : il ne publierait lui-même un texte jugé nécessaire que si aucun d'eux n'acceptait de s'en charger. Mais il serait seul habilité à distribuer les subventions budgétaires entre ceux — éditeurs privés ou sociétés scientifiques — dont les publications seraient jugées utiles. Ce serait le remède à la dispersion actuelle qui réduit l'efficacité de l'effort financier de l'état : Mr. Bourain signale, d'après Mr. P. Granet, que « douze ministères au moins » sont concernés par les « subventions pour impression ».

Dans le cas des périodiques français, la condition pour obtenir l'aide de l'office serait la publication en français de tous les articles.

Dans les cas où cela permettrait d'assurer une meilleure diffusion, on pourrait envisager une double édition du périodique : l'une, internationale, admettant plusieurs langues, l'autre française, contenant les mêmes textes en français. Cette double édition coûte assez peu : moyennant quelques précautions simples, les clichés des figures, les formules mathématiques, les tableaux de données ne sont payés qu'une fois. Elle est adoptée par d'importantes revues en URSS et au Japon, et de nombreux éditeurs suisses, allemands et même anglais (comme Gordon

Susan Traill



& Breach, signalés par Mr. Boursin) la pratiquent avec profit.

Budget de l'office

Même si on les publie aux Etats Unis, et en anglais, l'édition des revues consacrées à la recherche, ou des monographies scientifiques de très haut niveau n'est pas directement rentable. Il faut donc la subventionner, et l'office aura besoin de crédits, qui pourraient provenir des diverses sources, publiques ou privées. Mais il est essentiel que l'office reste indépendant des services et administrations responsables de la recherche (Ministère de la recherche scientifique, CNRS, SORST, etc.) et que ses ressources ne soient pas prélevées sur leur Budget. Ceci pour deux raisons :

la première, c'est que les crédits de la recherche scientifique sont déjà insuffisants, et que la place de la langue française dans le monde des sciences dépend avant tout des résultats obtenus par nos chercheurs, résultats qui conditionnent largement les ressources dont il dispose; la deuxième raison, c'est que — comme il a été déjà dit, mais on insistera jamais assez sur ce point — la publication des résultats de recherche concerne l'ensemble de la nation — et pas seulement les chercheurs — qui les ont obtenus. Ce budget de l'office serait d'ailleurs minime, par rapport à d'autres dépenses — moins utiles — que consentent les français. En 1975, nos concitoyens ont versé, rien que pour jouer au tiercé, plus de 7 milliards de francs actuels (France-Soir du 21/9/76, p. 5). Le millièm de cette somme assurerait largement la double édition de toutes nos revues scientifiques présentant quelque intérêt.

Conclusion

Notre lutte pour l'usage du français dans tous les domaines, celui de la recherche scientifique compris n'est pas un combat d'arrière-garde, une action rétrograde, gage d'un esprit conservateur et d'un nationalisme étroit. Elle est, au contraire, tout à fait « dans le vent », tournée vers l'avenir. La grande mode est au « pluralisme » : nous le servons en ouvrant pour maintenir et développer la diversité des groupes humains et de leurs civilisations. Partout, les peuples font reconnaître leur « droit à la différence » qu'il faut affirmer — comme les compagnons du tour de France parlaient du « devoir de liberté ».

En défendant, avec notre langue, le génie particulier, les possibilités de création originale de nos peuples, nous assurerons leur contribution plus efficace au progrès humain, à la construction de la science et de la société à venir.

AU CLUB DES CONGRES DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE

A l'occasion d'une réception organisée à Paris le 15 novembre 1976 par le Club des Congrès de Langue Française sous la présidence de M. Monbeig-Andrieu, M. André Schreurs, vice-président, a fait la communication suivante :

Vous n'ignorez pas qu'il existe un certain nombre d'associations ou d'institutions internationales qui s'intéressent au phénomène, aux problèmes des congrès. C'est le cas par exemple de l'Union des Associations Internationales, de l'Association Internationale des Palais de Congrès, de la Fédération Européenne des Villes de Congrès, de l'Association Internationale des Agents de Voyages mieux connue sous son sigle anglophone de I.C.C.A., de la Semaine Internationale du Tourisme et de l'Association Internationale des Villes francophones de Congrès, que nous vous présentons aujourd'hui.

Comme vous l'a dit notre Président, nous sommes en réalité un Club, nos membres n'ont pas tous la même spécificité, en ce sens que dans certains cas il s'agit de municipalités, dans d'autres d'offices de tourisme, de Palais de Congrès ou d'hôtels, comme le P.L.M. Saint-Jacques, qui nous accueille ce jour.

La plupart d'entre nous sommes affiliés à l'une ou à l'autre, et souvent à plusieurs, de ces Associations internationales dont je viens de parler, et les membres francophones de celles-ci ont pris conscience, lors de fréquentes réunions auxquelles ils ont assisté, de trois faits extrêmement importants :

- a) le premier, c'est leur identité de vues sur toute une série de problèmes;
- b) le deuxième, c'est qu'il y a un nombre croissant de congrès de langue française, notamment dans le domaine scientifique et médical, et qu'il y a, dans ce domaine, une promotion à entreprendre pour accélérer le mouvement;

Les trois villes qui furent à l'origine de la fondation du Club en 1973 sont Rouen, Lausanne et Liège. Comme

vous aurez pu le constater, il y avait une ville de France, une de Suisse de de langue française et une de Wallonie ou de Belgique de langue française. C'est à Rouen, en avril 1974, que le Club fut fondé officiellement et définitivement et je crois pouvoir résumer ainsi ses objectifs :

- 1) resserrer les liens naturels existant entre les villes francophones équipées pour recevoir des congrès;
- 2) promouvoir la rotation des congrès de sociétés ou associations francophones entre ces différentes villes;
- 3) contribuer à la défense et à l'illustration de l'ensemble de la communauté francophone dans le monde et ce par divers moyens, notamment :
 - a) en développant le nombre de congrès francophones organisés chaque année;
 - b) en encourageant l'usage de la langue française dans les congrès internationaux, objectif que poursuit également l'Union des Associations Internationales qui, à l'occasion du Mois de la Francité, a consacré un numéro spécial de sa revue « Associations Internationales » au « français, langue internationale »;
 - c) en promouvant l'utilisation de moyens de transport — chemins de fer, compagnies d'aviation, etc. — francophones de préférence à d'autres, car les congressistes francophones préfèrent entendre parler français et être accueillis dans leur langue dans les avions ou les trains qu'ils prennent pour se déplacer;
 - d) en s'efforçant d'obtenir que les francophones soient représentés en nombre suffisant dans les Comités directeurs des organisations internationales non-gouvernementales ce qui, malheureusement, n'est pas toujours le cas.

Nous reviendrons prochainement sur la réunion tenue par le Club à Dakar en janvier 1977. Signalons qu'à la suite de l'adoption d'une nouvelle structure, le Club a désormais un sous-titre : Association internationale des villes francophones de congrès.

Habitat forum reconsidered: Lessons for the future

by J.G. van Putten

Beginning with the Human Environment Conference in Stockholm in 1972, NGO conferences have been held simultaneously with large United Nations conferences. The last such NGO conference was the HABITAT Forum, which took place on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in Vancouver in June 1976. None of these Forums or Tribunes was exactly the same as any other; there were important differences due to the national or local environment in which they were held, to the number and type of participants, to the way in which they were prepared and organised, etc. Nevertheless, as it is likely that more of these will be held in the coming years, it might be useful to tell something of the experiences of the HABITAT Forum. In the following article I shall deal with one question in particular: how can such NGO conferences be made into more effective instruments for influencing the decisions of the U.N. meeting, on the occasion of which they are organised? I have selected this question, not only because I believe that the most important function of NGO Tribunes and Forums is to influence the parallel U.N. conference, but also because I have noticed that in almost all the reports and articles which I have read on the HABITAT Forum, its success or failure was measured by the effect it had on the recommendations of the governmental Conference.

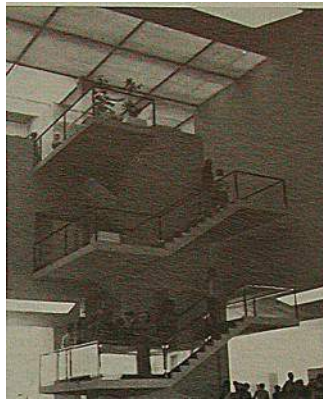
The Forum

Before going into this question, I should like to say a few words about the Forum as a whole. Those who are interested in a fuller report, including the texts of the two statements and the

counter-statement adopted at the Forum, can obtain these from the NGO Committee for HABITANT (1), which prepared the Forum.

This Committee was established jointly by the Conference of NGO's in consultative status with ECOSOC and the (NGO) Environment Liaison Board. It consisted of 13 members from different parts of the world. In Vancouver, Canadian NGO's had created an organisation, ACSOH, which acted as the local host of the Forum and which was responsible for physical arrangements as well as for mass information. Under its auspices a former naval airbase at Jericho Beach, about 10 kilometers from the city center, was converted into a conference and exhibition area. Five large airplane hangars were transformed into meeting rooms, theaters, exhibition halls and restaurants. The renovation of the site was done with a maximum use of recycled material, mainly wood, and the buildings were decorated with Indian and folk-art motifs.

One of the purposes of the organisers of the Forum was to promote the exchange of knowledge on human settlement problems among professionals and representatives of voluntary agencies. The greater part of the more than 700 items on the Forum programme had this objective, and the Conference was especially successful when it provided a meeting ground for persons or groups which had been working on the same problem but in isolation from each other. Several plans were made



Susan Traill

for a continued exchange of information after the Forum on such subjects as self-help housing and appropriate technology. Many of the NGO's represented at the Forum have decided to devote part of their programmes to human settlements issues as a follow-up of discussions started in Vancouver. Another objective of the Forum was to increase public awareness of human settlement problems and their global nature. The interdisciplinary as well as the international character of the event approximately meant that the 6000 Forum participants and many more visitors from Vancouver gained new insights into the world-wide dimensions of problems which they had hitherto only looked at from a national or local point of view. This educational function of the Forum was greatly assisted by the attention it received from the local media.

Influencing the Conference

There were several lines of communication between the Forum and the Governmental Conference. During the first days of the Forum, members of the U.N. Secretariat introduced the main Conference documents to the Forum participants. Each morning thereafter a briefing session took place at Jericho Beach, organised in cooperation with the U.N. Department of Public Information, where members of national delegations and of the Conference Secre-

tariat discussed the Conference proceedings of the previous day and the programme of the current day. Through a daily newspaper, the « Jericho », and a two-way television connection, the Forum and the Conference were kept informed of each other's activities. Under the auspices of the NGO Committee an « advanced NGO headquarters » was established in a downtown hotel near the governmental Conference. Here, NGO representatives were assisted in their lobbying activities. A small staff helped to arrange informal meetings with governmental delegates, while Conference sessions were monitored in order for NGO's to plan their strategy as effectively as possible. A considerable number of Forum participants took part in the sessions devoted to the formulation of joint statements. Two statements were produced in three and two prolonged sessions respectively, which were open to all participants. In between, small drafting groups prepared amended texts. Several times procedural questions were raised but those who participated in the meetings seemed to agree with the proposal of the chairman that they should consider themselves not as representatives of their NGO, nor of their country or their profession, but rather as - concerned citizens of the world », trying to formulate a point of view of the people as distinguished from that of the governments. In this

context it was logical that the statements gave special attention to the urgent human settlement problems of the most deprived groups of the world population. Representatives from developing countries took a very active part in both the discussions and the drafting of the statements. The statements were adopted by acclamation, and over 800 signatures were collected in support of the first statement (for the second no signatures were invited). When they were presented to the Conference — the first one orally, the second in writing —, it was pointed out that they did not reflect the unanimous point of view of the Forum participants. In fact, a number of NGO representatives who did not agree with the first statement, among other things because of its political nature, issued a counter-declaration. The influence of the statements was reinforced by the publicity they received in radio, press and television, and because many of the issues had been the subject of lectures and panel discussions by famous speakers, such as the members of Barbara Ward's Vancouver Symposium. As the input of the Forum into the Conference had to take place in an informal way, it is difficult to measure exactly what its influence has been. There is no doubt, however, that the wording of the HABITAT documents on such subjects as land policy, partici-

pation of the population in decision making by all levels of government the supply of clean water, the involvement of NGO's in the implementation of the Conference decisions, and the interrelationship between human settlement issues and the problems of economic and social development, was changed because of non-governmental action.

Results not optimal

NGO Tribunes and Forums have no statutory powers with regard to United Nations Conferences, and these Conferences are under no obligation even to listen to them. Moreover, several member-Governments take a rather negative view towards NGO's in general and their interference in U.N. affairs in particular.

Given these facts, the results of the NGO efforts to influence the decisions of HABITAT cannot be considered to be unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, they could have been better. Very often two reasons are mentioned as to why the effect of the Forum on the official Conference was not optimal. One is : government delegates come to such Conferences with firm instructions and it is too late to obtain changes of any importance; and the other : the distance between the Forum and the official Conference is too great. Experience has shown, however, that the first argument is not borne out by the facts and that the importance of the second is exaggerated. I am convinced that simultaneous NGO conferences can achieve better results if those who take part show a unity of purpose, understand the relationship between the Forum and the U.N. Conference, and organise themselves efficiently.

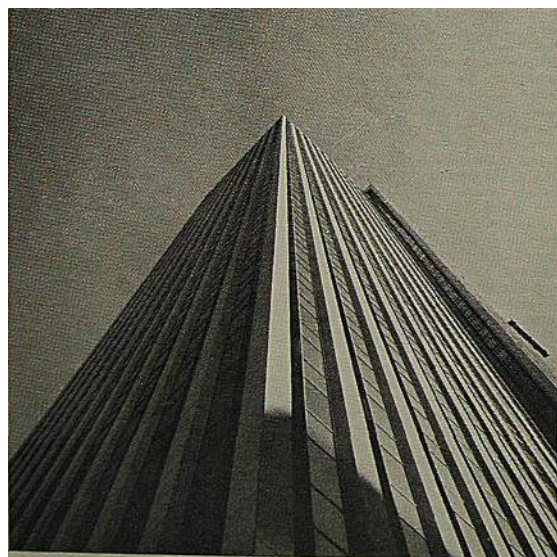
The main reasons (not necessarily in order of importance) why the HABITAT Forum did not achieve more, are in my opinion :

— Lack of lobbying technique. Many Forum participants did not understand that the drafting of statements had little effect, unless the statements contained precise proposals for amendments of official Conference documents and one or more government delegates could be found willing to introduce the amendments and support them.

— Many participants came relatively unprepared to the Forum. They had been attracted by a subject on the programme but were not aware of the wider ramifications of the U.N. Conference.

— Some groups were not interested in the U.N. discussions. They considered these to be too remote from real life, but forgot that governments are the main centres of power and that

UNESCO



72 ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES, 3-1977

few important changes can take place without their consent.

— Several NGO representatives felt that they could not take part in the formulation of joint statements as their NGO had no point of view on the problems under discussion.

— Some individual NGO's or national groupings of NGO's preferred to operate alone, rather than to combine their efforts with those of other Forum participants.

— A number of NGO representatives did not take part in the discussions on joint statements because they considered them too political. However, most U.N. conferences are about political problems and it must be expected that opinions about these problems will be expressed by a Forum. (To avoid any misunderstanding : the political conflict which played such an important role in the official Conference was not discussed at the Forum).

— There were only a few representatives of those NGO's which are concerned with problems of economic and social development, and which have experience in lobbying at U.N. Conferences. Most of these were in Nairobi where UNCTAD IV took place almost at the same time as HABITAT.

— The Conference of NGO's in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, which organised Tribunes in Bucharest and Mexico as well as on the occasion of the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly, carefully tried to prevent having these NGO meetings adopt statements addressed to the U.N. conferences on the occasion of which they were

held. Representatives of the NGO Conference advocated that the same policy be adopted with regard to the HABITAT Forum.

We the peoples ?

Unfortunately, the times in which governments had to be reminded that they are at the service of the people, rather than the other way round, have not yet passed. NGO's do not form an international parliament representing the total world population. Yet they represent important segments of public opinion and there is more reason than ever for them to make their voices heard on such issues as equality of opportunity between nations and people, the observation of basic human rights, the management of scarce resources, and the wasteful and dangerous spending on armaments. But in order to fulfil this role effectively, NGO's need some serious soul-searching. They will have to ask themselves what their own position is with regard to these and other problems of world-wide significance, whether they are prepared to enter the international political arena, and what the possibilities, but also the limitations, of NGO action are. The NGO community will have to decide whether it will continue to pay the price of immobility in order to save unity among its members. In this respect it is heartening to know that the NGO Conference has decided to create a working group for the purpose of studying the organisation and func-

tions of « parallel NGO conferences ».

If they want to exert an influence on decisions concerning issues of global importance, NGO's have to continue their lobbying activities in between such conferences, through the media and by putting pressure on governments, parliaments, political parties and other policy-making bodies.

What seems to be needed is an independent center which would act as a catalyst for international NGO action on problems of world concern. Its role would be to stimulate the formation of coalitions among NGO's, both with and without consultative status, for specific actions and strategies. It would need some funds for bringing NGO leaders together and for publicity purposes.

What is said above, is mainly applicable to those NGO's which are not prevented by their constitution from stating their positions on issues of an international political nature. There are many NGO's, however, whose sphere of interest is limited to professional or technical matters. To discuss other subjects would be against the rules of these organisations and might lead to serious internal controversies. Nevertheless, because of their experience and knowledge they can make important contributions towards the formulation of NGO's opinions in their particular fields of activity. Of even greater significance is the role they can play in helping to implement decisions and programmes of the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies.

(1) At 45. Wassenaarseweg, The Hague-2018.



WHO/ P. Almay

A network in embryo:

The Habitat Foundation

by Susan Traill

Origin

In contrast to the tug-of-war at the Vancouver Conference on Human Settlements on which UN agency was to undertake the follow-up financing and administration of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (UNHHSF), the first issue of « Habitat Foundation News » appeared inset in UNEP's « Unitera » newsletter, stating that the General Council of UNEP, « which is also the Governing Council of the Foundation » approved the Foundation's programme as early as Spring 1975. UNEP's Executive Director apparently announced in August 1975 that « the Foundation would become operational as soon as possible ». Had we but known, the rival claims of Mexico City, Nairobi and New York to host this new entity (with New York tipped as the favourite) were in vain. Heated opposition from West Germany and Denmark to the « proliferation of new and competing agencies », with the rider that they would channel more of their funds through UNDP, was a lost battle against a foregone conclusion. Did France * and others » in fact withdraw support to UNEP « in direct proportion to any further contribution it makes to the Foundation », as they threatened ? Habitat Foundation News, with all the smoothness of an official UN document, makes no mention of these birth pains or their sequel. It merely states that the concept of the Foundation emerged from the 1972 Stockholm Environmental Conference and that it had resurfaced many times in the interval between then and now. However, it is clear that the impetus for definite action came from Vancouver. The Human Settlements Conference was itself a Stockholm idea. The question of the Foundation came up towards the end of the Conference as a kind of penultimate « Plan for Action », and was left dangling and unresolved in how and where it should take shape.

Press articles tended to give the impression that the idea for a Human Settlements Foundation was new, emerging from the Vancouver Conference debates. So there is perhaps some justification for tracing its origins in the first Foundation News. What is missing is an explanation of how the apparently very, divergent views of delegations to Vancouver were resolved in a relatively short interval.

Structure and aims

The loose structure of the UNHHSF, which will act as a link mechanism and a central coordinating point for funds and projects, following roughly a year after the setting up of the UN University in Tokyo, seems to point to a new UN preference for decentralised structures. It could be argued that the physical requirements of a human settlements programme forces action onto the local level, but the four working principles of the Foundation highlight key arguments that might appear in any decentralist reasoning. To a large extent the finance sets the structure, and is given as a main reason for calling for support from all sectors of society. But surely this is an excellent use of all available resources, as emphasised in a different way in the four principles, and better than blanket donations from nation States. Better in the sense that contributions may be evaluated more on the basis of need and viability than politics. The dissention of France « and others » on policy if not political grounds, may have inadvertently forced the UN onto the firmer basis of opening participation to non-State groups.

The Foundation expresses its primary objective as follows :
« to assist in strengthening national environmental programmes relating to human settlements, particularly in the developing countries, through the provision of seed capital and the extension of technical assistance to

permit the effective mobilization of domestic resources for human habitat and environmental design and improvement of human settlements».

This was * determined by the General Assembly », obviously pre-Vancouver, as the basis for the Foundation's programme. Equally the « international fund raising campaign to augment the four million dollars granted by the Fund of UNEP to the Foundation as a start-up for its operations » predated the HABITAT Conference. and no doubt the four million dollar grant was the cause of France's annoyance. The proceeds from the fund-raising are described so far as « modest » and for this reason « the Foundation... departs from the traditional pattern of a UN Agency in that it is designed to attract financial and technical resources from a broad range of countries, international assistance organizations and the wider investment community, including the private sector. Its own financial resources and those which it can attract from other sources will be used, usually in conjunction with technical assistance, to provide seed money and expert advice to help establish a new financial institution or a new programme in an existint institution. In some cases, direct assistance from the Foundation will be provided as part of a - package » including financial and technical aid from several external sources organized through cooperation between the assisted country and the Foundation. »

The Foundation's services

The services the Foundation provides, and the way in which they can be offered, are also dependent on the financial base. The emphasis is again on local action, the development of local institutions, linking in to the central facilities provided by the Foundation :

Financial

- Seed Capital inputs from Foundation funds;
- Counselling to facilitate efforts to promote financing for settlement development programmes;
- Intermediation and channelling of financial assistance from donor countries and institutions to those who need it.

Technical

- Policy formulation and evaluation;
- Project identification;
- Institutional development, both financial and managerial;
- Project documentation — data collection, evaluation and presentation; policy justification and placement of projects in national priorities; presentation to meet specific donor requirements;
- Evaluation of advisory services and consulting proposals;
- Project monitoring.

Project implementation

- Counselling to local and national institutions;
- **Executing agency for international assistance organizations.**

Training

- On-the-job training in institutional development and project implementation;
- International courses in collaboration with leading training institutions;
- Assistance to local training institutions in appropriate technical fields.

Information exchange

- Monitoring of international resource allocation and institutional and project experience in the settlements field;
- Check-listing world-wide financial technical, research, and training institutions with potential for rendering assistance or with technological innovative capacity;
- Reference centre for project experience, policy and technical documentation from the international system;
- Information source on consulting organizations and advisory services, including those in developing countries.

As a result of its first project initiatives, recommendations were made for setting up institutions in Botswana, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Philippines, Indonesia, and the Yemen Arab Republic. An Arab Human Settlements Foundation was proposed. The national institutions recommended so far are invariably banks. Cooperation proposed with existing institutions include a credit association in Kenya, the Solomon Islands Housing Authority, and the Foundation for Community Development and Municipal Improvement of Venezuela, which also has its own Habitat Foundation. This is one clear advantage of

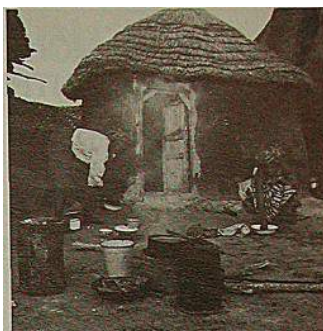
a UN - Year ». Every nation participating in the HABITAT Conference had to set up a committee if nothing more to prepare its contribution to the Conference. And so if Governments do not disband these Committees after the Conference, the mechanism for a continuing decentralized programme is already laid down.

The four principles

The services are designed to accelerate « the actions identified by HABITAT as vital to progress in the years ahead ». The HABITAT recommendations prodded Governments to pursue programmes for the improvement of human settlements. Mexico has taken up the idea with avengance, and projected it further onto the level of regional cooperation. A meeting took place in Mexico last September to this effect. The Foundation will again be the link. Equally, as the human settlements issue involves areas of activity which fall within the scope of other UN institutions, it will work in conjunction with these and coordinate the various UN funds and resources that can be put to work on human settlements projects in accordance with its four main principles. They are the following :

1. An approach to the natural environment which minimises its disturbance or destruction;
2. The productive use of local resources;
3. Emphasis on the quality of life, within a cultural context;
4. Emphasis on public participation.

The focus is very much on adaptation and improvement of existing conditions and resources, and on gradual social change. It is an altogether more realistic approach to what is a development issue in the fullest sense of the term, than the previous tendency to transplant the latest and best innovation without due regard for its suitability. Starting from the maxim that « whatever is best in traditional settlement patterns and society should be the basis upon which to build », public participation is in fact the key to the Foundation's working principles. In encouraging governments to « develop plans and choose technologies which are environmentally sound and appropriate to local conditions », it will also encourage them to draw on the knowledge and skills of local people. This knowledge and skill will be augmented by instruction in appropriate technology. It is after all local people who must ultimately take care of their environment. The development of local resources not only minimises the cost of improvements, but also provides industry and income for the community and promotes self-reliance.



UNESCO/Almasy

Perhaps most important is the notion of tailoring projects to the needs expressed by the community, instead of imposing a programme which has been carefully studied and worked out in theory by a distant team of « experts » or bureaucrats. Such programmes, even when « environmentally sound and appropriate to local conditions » have been seen to fail simply from lack of acceptance on the part of local people, who misunderstand their significance. This problem should be avoided if it is the people themselves who identify the improvements needed. Confidence will increase all round, if they can also see that they have a certain control over the course of events.

Sound basis for future development

This then is the start of the Habitat Foundation activities, based on a clear decentralist orientation. The financial question takes predominance for the moment, and clearly the greatest effort will have to go into coordinating funds at the outset to provide the scope for the four other main areas of action. The diversity of fund sources envisaged is a positive indicator for future developments, « ecologically » very sound insofar as all sectors of society should be drawn into the picture and will have a vested interest in improving their own human settlements and related facilities. So far, it seems that « all sectors of society » relates particularly to the national level, but the basis has been laid for extension of this in true decentralist progression, to the regional and global levels. Especially significant is the fact that the Habitat Foundation will be drawing on the resources and listening to the needs of the private sector, from the individual through to the collective expression of the NGOS, both national and transnational, and business, •

Les Katas institutionnels par Thierry Gaudin

Ingénieur en Chef des Mines, Paris

On a défini l'humour une forme d'esprit qui consiste à présenter la réalité de manière à en dégager les aspects plaisants et insolites. Mais cette approche comique n'empêche pas une pénétration sérieuse des situations et des problèmes. Il en est ainsi des réflexions humoristiques que Thierry Gaudin fait ici d'expérience personnelle : les institutions internationales et transnationales y reconnaîtront aisément leur vérité quotidienne.

On rapprochera du sujet l'article que Anthony J.N. Judge, Secrétaire Général Adjoint de l'UAI, a publié dans cette Revue (1972, 10, pp. 487-490) sous le titre « Wrecking an International Project; 114 notes from a saboteur's vade mecum », traduisant l'inventaire de 114 stratégies de type analogue aux 22 katas institutionnels. On se rappellera aussi certains aspects de « Limits to Human Potential » dont les premiers extraits ont été publiés dans notre Revue en 1976, pp. 444-446. Le même propos vient d'ailleurs d'être traité par M. Michael Maccoby à l'égard des sociétés à but lucratif (The Gamesman, New-York, Simon and Schuster).



Dans le vocabulaire des arts martiaux, le kata est une succession de coups et de parades. Chacun porte un nom, on l'apprend en le pratiquant. La recherche de la vérité et la pratique des arts martiaux sont des exercices complémentaires, qui s'éclairent mutuellement mais non simultanément.

Mis au point par des moines, souvent sous la pression de persécutions, les arts martiaux sont transmis accompagnés d'une philosophie de la présence et de l'éveil.

Partant de l'évidence que « lorsque l'épée de l'ennemi vous tombe sur la tête, il n'y a pas de temps à perdre en considérations stratégiques » les maîtres expliquent que, lorsque l'esprit s'arrête, fixe son attention momentanément sur un objet ou une idée, il perd son efficacité, sa présence (et devient le jouet des passions qui sont toutes illusoire). Il faut viser, disent-ils, l'état où l'esprit ne s'attache nulle part, agit en tous sens et ne s'arrête pas.

« Si vous fixez votre attention sur l'épée de l'adversaire, il se creuse une distance entre vous et lui et alors vous perdez votre énergie. Si vous ne suscitez pas de distance entre lui et vous, vous pouvez capter à votre usage son énergie ».

* H existe trois sortes de victoires : gagner après s'être battu, gagner avant de se battre, gagner sans se battre.

C'est cette dernière qui est la Voie » (du BUDO : art martial).

Pour y arriver il faut certes posséder des outils techniques. Mais aussi le Kt, volonté de vaincre.

« Même si l'on recourt à la technique la plus parfaite, si l'esprit s'arrête on ne saurait remporter la victoire ».

Le combat utilise l'intuition, qui doit aller jusqu'à une sorte d'harmonie avec le ou les adversaires.

«Ce n'est que le temps d'un éclair, l'instant où l'on lève l'épée pour me tuer. Mais pendant cet instant ne se lève aucune pensée, ni dans l'épée, ni dans l'esprit de celui qui tue, ni dans l'esprit de celui qui va être tué. Si tous et tout sont vides de pensée, alors le tueur n'est pas un homme, l'épée n'est pas une épée et moi qui vais mourir, je suis comme le vent qui souffle dans le ciel printanier : l'esprit ne s'arrête jamais. C'est comme si on coupait le vent ».

L'enseignement des arts martiaux comprend différents éléments :

— des gymnastiques préparatoires et méditations

— l'apprentissage technique des coups (KATAS)

— le combat de compétition.

L'ensemble est assuré sous la direction d'un maître, qui participe aux combats, commente le travail de l'élève et dégage les concepts nécessaires à sa progression.

Le principe de cet enseignement est la simulation du combat, aidée de la réflexion et de la méditation. La présence physique du maître est nécessaire et, si la théorie vient consolider et propulser la pratique, il n'est évidemment pas question de la lui substituer.

Les grades des arts martiaux comprennent :

- les KYU, grades débutants, que l'on franchit en 2 à 4 ans de pratique assidue
- les DAN, grades confirmés acquis par compétition, donnant accès à renseignement.

Ces grades sont aussi ceux du jeu de 60, dont l'enseignement est fondé sur la partie commentée coup par coup, jouée de mémoire par le maître juste après la partie réelle. Faire revivre une situation est un procédé pédagogique puissant que l'on trouve aussi bien dans Ignace de Loyola que dans les formations modernes (utilisation du magnétoscope, par exemple).

Le jeu de 60, est lui même le premier enseignement par les jeux, celui de l'art de la guerre.

On trouve dans ce jeu des analogies de la pensée stratégique chinoise, de SUN TSE à MAO TSE TOUNG.

« Plongez l'adversaire dans d'inextricables épreuves et prolongez son épuisement en vous tenant à distance; veillez à fortifier vos alliances au dehors et affermir vos positions au dedans » ou encore :

(*) Extrait d'un ouvrage dont le titre est « La vue basse et l'oreille bouchée » qui sera publié prochainement à Paris.

« Il y aura des occasions où vous vous abaisseriez, et d'autres où vous affecterez d'avoir peur. Vous feindrez quelquefois d'être faible afin que vos ennemis, ouvrant la porte à la présomption et à l'orgueil, viennent vous attaquer mal à propos, ou se laissent surprendre eux-mêmes et tailler en pièces honteusement ».

L'enseignement et la pratique des arts martiaux s'effectue au prix de soumissions.

- soumission aux rituels de courtoisie, à la retenue dans les combats d'entraînement
- soumission envers le maître et respect de sa philosophie.

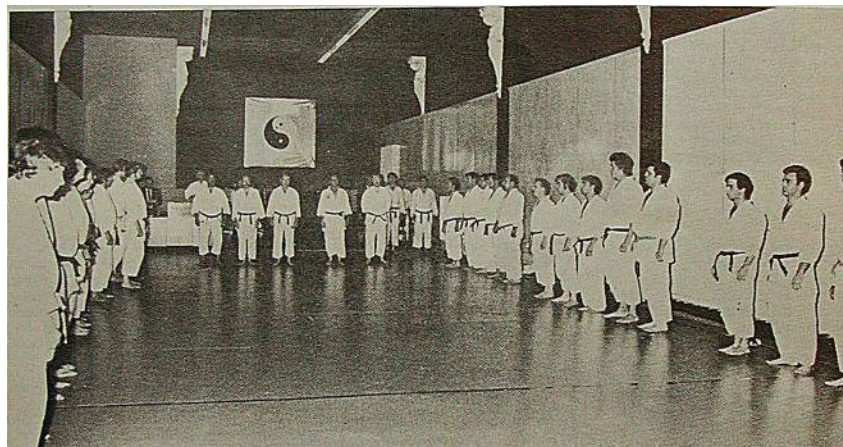
4. — La Fixation Latérale ne pouvant aborder de front un point trop sensible, Blanc et Noir s'affrontent longuement sur un point de détail.

5. — Surmenage Blanc se répand en lamentations, égrenant une longue liste d'affaires en cours avant même que l'on ait évoqué que l'une d'elles n'avance pas. Il désamorce la critique, et peut rester ainsi longtemps sans en faire avancer aucune.

6. — Provocation-répression Blanc soulève une question qui, bien que ne correspondant pas à un enjeu accessible, met en cause le discours et le statut de Noir. Noir réagit par une démonstra-

8. — Le Parrain Blanc dit, en l'absence de Noir : - Je vais lui faire une offre qu'il ne pourra pas refuser « || se livre ensuite à une intimidation et demande à Noir un petit service : après une résistance de principe, Noir se soumet humblement. Blanc gagne, car il assoit son autorité; Noir aussi, car il se sent protégé.

9. — Je ne suis pas candidat Blanc guigne un poste vacant. Il énumère à qui veut l'entendre les qualités nécessaires pour le pouvoir et les difficultés que présente son exercice. Si on le lui demande, il répond qu'il n'est pas candidat, en ajoutant un motif peu crédible.



Voici maintenant une suite de 22 katas institutionnels dont le lecteur voudra bien prendre connaissance avant de commencer son entraînement.

1. — Le Sutemi. Blanc laisse avancer Noir jusqu'à ce que l'absurdité de sa position soit visible; il lui supprime alors son point d'appui.

2. — Renvoi de Balle. Blanc demande à Noir une solution. Noir en produit une; Blanc trouve des objections; Noir en produit une autre et ainsi de suite jusqu'à ce que Noir se lasse ou que Blanc renonce pour ne pas se faire mettre en accusation.

3. — Le Renvoi en Touche. Blanc acculé par Noir, détourne l'affrontement sur la procédure et obtient le renvoi à une autre instance.

tion de force. Blanc attire l'attention du public sur son martyr, avec une secrète satisfaction; il bat en retraite. Noir vainqueur apparent est culpabilisé.

7. — C'est bien là que ça vous fait mal Blanc évoque une difficulté de Noir; il dit « c'est bien là que ça vous fait mal » Noir serre les dents et répond Non; Blanc recommence ailleurs, jusqu'à ce que Noir pousse un cri ou écarte Blanc d'un geste brutal. Blanc est satisfait parce qu'il a trouvé comment faire perdre son calme à Noir; Noir aussi parce qu'il a acquis un statut de malade, qu'il cherchait en se prêtant au jeu (de nos jours, le statut de malade est très avantageux; on voit les plus grandes sociétés prises de vapeurs, telles les élégantes du siècle dernier, et les fonctionnaires se disputent le droit de leur présenter les sels).

10. — L'Encerclement Blanc, n'étant pas crédible auprès de Noir souhaite le persuader. Il lui fait dire la même chose par plusieurs personnes différentes. Si Noir ne détecte pas la source commune, il ne résistera pas au delà de 4 personnes.

11. — Le Discours Vaseline enrobe son objet sans vraiment le décrire. Dissimulant ses aspérités, en vue de le faire passer. De nombreux grands projets sont ainsi présentés accompagnés d'études au langage sirupeux propres à dissuader ceux qui sont directement concernés d'émettre des objections; ces textes sont largement diffusés par l'institution, et font même parfois objet de débats devant les assemblées politiques régionales, tandis que les consultations légales où se trouve l'opinion des intéressés (le plus souvent négative)

sont menées dans la plus grande discrétion.

12. — Le Discours Marchepied sert à promouvoir une personne (le plus souvent son auteur), tout en parlant d'autre chose. Ce discours là respire la compétence et indique aussi, par des allusions discrètes, une connaissance des forces en présence, une prise en considération nuancée des positions institutionnelles signe indiscutable d'une bonne insertion.

13. — Le Discours Raz de Marée se caractérise par son volume, il sert à éviter que les interlocuteurs se fassent une opinion, tout en manifestant, par l'ampleur des travaux qui leur sont offerts toute la considération dont ils bénéficient. C'est le discours qui permet de neutraliser certains comités, c'est aussi celui qu'adressent certains grands organismes à leur autorité de tutelle.

14. — Aidez-moi Blanc évoque des difficultés. Noir, pour son prestige vient à son secours. M se trouve alors piégé dans une affaire inextricable qu'il ne soupçonnait pas.

15. — Le Tour de Table C'est le même jeu; après quelque temps une dizaine de partenaires sont piégés et forment un tour de table. Ce jeu a donné lieu à l'aphorisme connu des banquiers : il vaut mieux être dix sur une bonne affaire que tout seul sur une mauvaise.

16. — Pas de Vagues. C'est le jeu favori des notables. Un événement s'est produit, qui pourrait provoquer des réactions. Les notables de tous bords prennent contact entre eux et cherchent comment calmer les esprits.

17. — Qui Portera le Chapeau. Blanc constate un incident. Il élabore une analyse de ses causes qui montre leur complexité et le grand nombre des personnes impliquées. On est alors ramené au jeu précédent. La variante inverse : une décision importante est bloquée parce que personne ne veut risquer de porter le chapeau. Les manœuvres possibles de déplacement du chapeau sont variées; elles mériteraient à elles seules un volume.

18. — Vous Connaissez Untel. Certains ont bâti toute leur carrière sur ce jeu qui, d'ailleurs, se joue en dehors des heures de travail. Il s'agit du comportement des insectes qui se reconnaissent en se touchant les antennes : Blanc: vous faites ce métier là ou vous êtes originaire de telle région ou... alors vous connaissez untel. Noir : oui, je l'ai vu la semaine dernière. Blanc : comment va-t-il... suivent cinq minutes sur ses qualités et les défauts, après quoi on passe à quelqu'un d'autre. Quand ils ont fait le tour de leurs rela-

tions communes, on dit alors quo Blanc et Noir se connaissent.

19. — Les Etiquettes c'est la variante professionnelle du jeu précédent; au lieu de parler de la santé des déplacements, et des bons mots de untel, on le définit : sa formation, quelques éléments de son curriculum; des affiliations c'est un homme de telle banque... et surtout des adjectifs : c'est un cynique, il est efficace. Quand on ne l'a pas compris on dit volontiers : c'est un gauchiste.

20. — Connaissez-vous la Recette du Conservatisme : C'est le principe du minet : prenez un jeune homme brillant et diplômé; placez le dans une position de responsabilité sur un sujet qu'il ne connaît pas : pendant les trois premiers mois, faute d'avoir encore assimilé, il ne pourra que poursuivre les errements anciens; après, il sera bien obligé de les défendre et, comme il est brillant, il y arrivera. Si cependant il essaie d'agir avant de savoir, un ou deux échecs le remettront vite dans le droit chemin. Aussi les conservateurs s'entourent-ils d'une nuée de jeunes gens brillants dont le rôle est de donner l'illusion du changement; en refusant les véritables mécanismes de changement, fondés sur l'auto analyse et la dispersion des pouvoirs, c'est-à-dire le renoncement au pouvoir.

21. — La Gestation d'une idée nouvelle dans une institution prend normalement deux ans. D'abord une phase d'ocultation, des réponses d'effacement qui ne sont pas de véritables arguments : « pas sérieux » « si ça devait marcher, on l'aurait déjà fait » etc. ? Suit une période de maturation pendant laquelle le porteur ne se décourage pas : il continuera d'infecter les sites réceptifs et d'autre part se fera expliquer les raisons du premier refus. Tout le temps de l'institution fera semblant d'ignorer l'idée ou de la tenir pour négligeable. Après ce patient labour, il verra poindre les premiers germes, à des endroits parfois inattendus, sous la forme : < dites-moi, cette idée, je ne me souviens plus très bien, pourquoi est-ce qu'on en entend plus parler ? » Il devra alors feindre l'indifférence, se garder de rappeler qu'il y est pour quelque chose et attendre la phase suivante : « comment se fait-il que l'on ne fait rien ? » qui précède la désignation d'un porteur institutionnel chargé de la faire aboutir; fonction à laquelle il tentera d'échapper, s'il veut que l'institution porte seule l'idée.

22. — L'Intervention. La société d'études se propose de répondre à l'angoisse latente supposée des entreprises en leur faisant une offre pour les aider à innover.

En regardant à l'intérieur d'elle-même, elle trouve des économistes et des hom-

mes de marketing. Elle décide donc de proposer un cycle de formation permanente à l'évaluation technico-économique des produits nouveaux. Pour convaincre, elle cite le cas suivant : ' Un directeur général disait que ses employés n'avaient pas d'idées et qu'il en cherchait. On fit venir le directeur technique : il amena une pile de 50 dossiers d'innovations possibles, inventées dans l'entreprise.

Donc, dit la société d'études, il y a des idées, ce qu'il faut c'est savoir les choisir ».

Celui qui connaît l'analyse institutionnelle est, en entendant ce discours, saisi d'hilarité;

Ce n'est pas un hasard si le directeur général ignorait les 50 dossiers. Qu'il les ait vus à l'occasion de la visite de la société d'études non plus (jeu défensif du directeur technique craignant une intrusion externe ?). Quant au cycle de formation à l'évaluation, il risque de produire l'effet inverse de ce qui est souhaité, en légitimant les résistances préexistantes. D'autant que ceux qui viendront suivre le cycle ont toute chance d'être ceux qui filtrent les idées et non ceux qui les ont.

Si l'on veut intervenir en se fondant sur les capacités d'imagination internes, ce qui est toujours possible, il faut un minimum de réflexion et de déontologie.

Une attitude correcte serait : je vais traiter vos résistances à l'innovation comme un médecin. Je ne sais pas *a priori* où elles sont ni quelle est la demande interne « statu quo ou changement » aussi faudra-t-il une période exploratoire pour prendre connaissance; ensuite seulement on pourra dire qui doit participer à quoi et sous quelle forme. Suit nécessairement une discussion sur le statut de l'intervention et la présentation de l'offre de départ aux intéressés. *

Beyond 1984

Global computer networks: democracy or tyranny ?

by Richard Bridger and Susan Traill

Computer Consultant

Information explosion

All kinds of organisations today - NGOs, national and international, business organisations, governments, IGOs - are hit by an « information explosion », an ever-increasing ebb and flow of paper. The growing complexity of modern life is generating information at such a rate that some organisations seem to be threatened with burial under a mountain of documents and unattached sheets. The effect of this proliferation however has not been to heighten general awareness but rather to demand ever increasing specialisation to keep abreast of the latest knowledge. Clearly organisations specialising in information collection, storage and dispersal - the *raison d'être* of many NGOs - bear the brunt of this onslaught. Often the desire to - know » all the facts relevant to a situation before taking any decision leads to extreme difficulty in deducing anything useful from the mass of data accumulated. Many of the difficulties encountered in working with large quantities of information stem from excessive centralisation of storage facilities and organisations. In this article, we hope to show that recent advances in computer technology point the way to data storage and access systems that will enable greater decentralisation, and to outline some of the benefits that could result from this change.

The growth of bureaucracy

Information has always been stored centrally. To be of maximum use any

collection of recorded facts must be easy to reference and reasonably secure from loss or damage. Thus reference libraries have always grouped specialised books together in the same room - with a lock on the door for security. The essential immobility of information stored on paper has resulted in a common approach to the structure of organisations working with it. A library or central file can be a very efficient way of accessing information if you know exactly what you are looking for. But the problems of maintaining and keeping even a relatively small and static library up to date can be immense. Because of the cost and physical inconvenience of moving such information, it is easier to bring the people who need to access and work with it regularly to the library or central file site. Hence the snowballing of information worldwide has resulted in the growth of some enormous organisations and bureaucracies from the single - seed - of a central information store.

Super-bureaucracy

The idea of using machines to perform the rudimentary manipulation of large quantities of information is not new. The New York City census of 1890 was one of the first applications of data storage and processing using punch cards. Later developments in data processing, such as the digital computer and the storage of information on magnetic media have merely served to speed up and reduce the cost of hand-

ling information. In most cases the addition of automated data processing has in fact encouraged centralisation. Early computers, like the large « main-frame » computers of today, were very expensive and required a special « clean » environment and trained operating staff. This put them within the financial reach of large organisations only. Also the « classical » means of storing information for data processing, such as cards, magnetic tape and disk packs, are almost as immovable as paper-based information (though considerably less bulky) and require complex and expensive equipment to access them. For this reason most organisations have introduced data processing in the form of a single central computer with all its associated information stored at the same location - following the library pattern. The central library and its attendant workers have simply been mechanised rather than modernised, as was the original intention. Worse, because the computer is so costly, the organisation may well move files previously held at regional level onto the central computer in order to get the maximum workload from their investment. When this happens, eventually the machine becomes overloaded and a larger one is required. This may start a vicious circle, since the larger computer in its turn must be used economically. Thus centralisation increases as more and more information vital to the running of the organisation finds its way to a single geographical location. And in the process, knowledge of how to access this information may be confined to even fewer people than before with the creation of an « elite » data processing department to control the computer.

Communication and efficiency

The true efficiency of centralised information storage has rarely been questioned. The idea of « Big is Beautiful » is now too firmly entrenched. Certainly, a single central file is the easiest and cheapest solution for some tasks : those which are repetitive and clearly defined. However, even here there are many problems, generally overlooked simply because the method has been accepted for so long.

There is a maximum number of people - perhaps three or four - who can work together exchanging information verbally and still keep track of what each is doing. If the group grows beyond this point it becomes increasingly necessary to circulate written « memo's » to ensure that all its members are aware of just the routine matters affecting them. There again, a maximum number of people can coordinate their activities using this technique before communications break down severely.

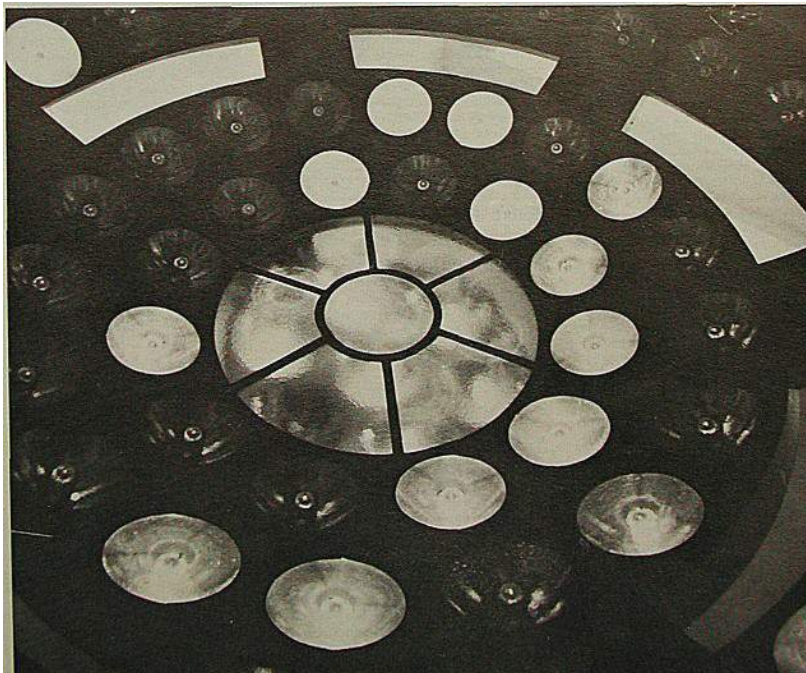
When large numbers of people all need access to a central store of information, it becomes impossible to coordinate them without forming them into departments or separate organisms, based on a specialised function. The problems of interdepartmental communication are well known, and unless strenuous efforts are made to coordinate the activities of a set of small groups (departments or different organisations), duplication of effort and misunderstanding are bound to arise.

The resulting inefficiency in government or business organisations is bad enough, but may be absorbed to a certain extent until the situation becomes electorally or economically too uncomfortable. However NGOs in general cannot allow themselves such a margin, either financially or ethically, insofar as their main purpose is one of social responsibility. NGOs in allowing themselves a fair margin on this point may numb the fervour of political conflict, but in so doing override many basic problems. Clearly when coordination has to take place on an international level, language and conceptual differences

add to the more mundane communication problems.

1984?

Conventional data processing offers little or no solution to these problems. The frequent isolation of the department controlling the computer makes it very difficult for large numbers of people to obtain just the information they want from the central file. Instead, a fixed-format regurgitation of part of the central file is circulated on a regular basis. It often takes the form of a large, incomprehensible print-out which is consulted only for a fraction of its content, if at all, and so merely adds to the « paper explosion ». The collection of data for a large data processing system frequently builds on this dehumanising effect by merely replacing teams of clerks with teams of punch operators to streamline the handling of information into a production-line process. The «1984 » image in the public mind of a large central computer is not without its justification.



Computer evolution

Until recently automated data processing techniques were restricted to a few, generally large, wealthy organisations. The kind of applications were further restricted to certain tasks, such as payroll and invoicing, which the central computer performs very well. However, since its widespread introduction, the cost of electronic equipment has been decreasing at a remarkable rate, and at the same time power and sophistication have increased. This development is the result of advances made in the miniaturisation of electronic components enabling them to be manufactured on a production-line basis. It is this technology which has produced the mini-computer - a basic processor plus memory constructed on a few circuit boards, and currently retailing at US\$ 2000-3000 - and very recently the micro-processor - consisting of a single micro-circuit which can be bought for under \$ 100 in its basic form. The effect of the continual downward price trend in processing « hardware » has further increased the extent of its usage, reaching more to the local level.

Computer devolution

But if the price of hardware is falling, the cost of the « one-off » programming (software) traditionally associated with computers has remained roughly constant. In fact, software may well be the major cost factor currently for the small user. As a result, firms producing small « office computers » using micro-circuit techniques, now generally offer software « packages » which are already (in theory) fully tested and documented. These packages mainly concentrate on the traditional areas of computer application, such as payroll and invoicing, but are adequate for many small organisations. For more sophisticated developments in software it is necessary to look to the users of large central computers. The decreasing cost of hardware also applies to these computers, but takes the form rather of making a much more powerful system available at only slightly increased cost. (Computer power is measured in terms of speed and storage). This increase in power together with major developments in telecommunications has made it possible to overcome one of the main problems of the large central computer, that of the cost and delay of transmitting large quantities of data to and from it. It is now possible for distant sites to send data to the central computer via telecommunications links and receive it the same way, rather than via the physical movement of extensive amounts of paper. This has

been an important development, but information storage remains centralised and flexibility of access restricted. The next major development was the introduction of low-cost terminals which enable a remote user to query and receive information from the central file using the same telecommunications links, but « on-line » (virtually instant processing of a query). At first only simple categories of information could be accessed in this way, but these systems have now reached such a degree of sophistication - as in airline booking networks - that hundreds of terminals can both access and modify a central file simultaneously. This has had a major decentralising influence. The user of such a terminal has effectively the same capabilities of accessing and working with centrally-held information as a person physically at the central site. In providing instant access, the terminal enables its user to keep abreast of constantly changing information. This requirement is currently leading many users of large central systems to reorganise their information storage into the form of a database. A database is not easy to define in detail, but its main feature is that it involves the storing of many interrelated pieces of information so that they can be accessed using more than one index - in much the same way as a book will have more than one reference in a library catalogue. Almost by definition the majority of databases are designed for on-line access to enable users to scan extensive information using many different criteria. Significantly most databases are created using software packages.

Future developments

All the current development trends point to the increasing decentralisation of computer usage in the future. Smaller and smaller organisations will have access to computer power. Whether via a small office computer or a terminal to a large private or « timesharing » bureau machine is largely irrelevant providing stored information can be accessed easily at a local level. Can any social benefits be derived from this trend, apart from the obvious advantages of clearer communication between groups, easier and faster access to necessary information, and better management through smaller units with less paper encumbrance? The next phase of development, that of international computer networks, could have a major impact on international organisations and particularly on NGOs, whose generally small size and resulting lack of power could be remedied by close cooperation between those specialising in the same field. At the time of writing, several large scale networks linking different types of computers in different

countries already exist (eg EIN, ARPANET) and many more are planned (eg EURONET). Such networks give the possibility of access both to a vast fund of information and specialised computing facilities. Perhaps the most valuable feature of computer networks is that information can be searched rapidly by a local computer for correlations which would take many years of human research and accumulate indigestible mounds of paper. At the moment the existing networks are mainly used by large specialised organisations (eg universities, government research institutes) and there is little standardisation among them. However, the benefits of making network access generally available to the smaller organisation are considerable. With the freer and more rapid dissemination of data continually scanned by a local computer, much wasteful duplication could be avoided and international research could be coordinated in a more productive manner. Added advantages such as a more paper-free environment might be offset by a reduction in the number of pleasant (though costly) international liaison trips. Already computer conferences have taken place and variations on this theme such as Hotline International (1), whereby individuals and small groups have been able to input ideas and views to major UN conferences and concurrent NGO Tribunals. If at the same time « computer conference » delegates can have all the computer-based information of their organisations at their disposal, meetings in general could become considerably more productive. The idea of fully effective networks of international databases representing the whole range of social needs and working only for the general good is rather Utopian: the effects of commercialism, standardisation, privacy of the individual and security of sensitive information all pose considerable problems. Nevertheless, the technology is already available and, with the introduction of such esoterics as microprocessors, satellite communications and bubble memories, it is becoming cheaper by the year. A general awareness of the possibilities of the real benefit to mankind from such systems is essential if the problems are to be overcome, and urgent in the sense that such sophisticated technology could otherwise be used with «very destructive results. 1984 is actually not so far away and it is time to overcome both blind fear of and blind faith in computers, and find a more balanced and practical approach. Alienation between the individual, community or special interest group, and centralised power has reached a peak. Individuals or small groups either feel totally impotent or continue regardless making only a minute dent in central bureaucracy sensibilities. What the new computer technology provides above all else is the facility for bridging this gap. It is up to us to use it well. *



UIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY :

Report on activities and general policy

The general assembly of our Institute is an itinerant one. I won't say it wanders about at random, because it goes hither and yon on purpose, for very good reasons dictated by circumstances. Without going back to the origins of the assembly held at Brussels in 1910, in recent years we have had the Barcelona Assembly, held in conjunction with our 5th International Congress on Congress Organisation; and then in 1974 the Paris Assembly which marked the official opening of the International Centre at the Porte Maillot, along with our highly appreciated symposium on « Problems of language in international society ».

And today here we are in Geneva, that great centre of international activities, that capital city of associations and INGO, in order to hold our statutory meetings and also, on this occasion, a seminar for the purpose of a general enquiry into « the future of the transnational associations from the standpoint of the new world order ».

The title of this seminar is a whole programme in itself and fully justifies the choice of Geneva as the venue for our work at this perhaps historic moment in time when essential changes are taking place, or at least new directions are being imparted to international relations, the strength ratios in the society of persons and peoples, and the entire United Nations system is being overhauled and restructured, with all that this rapid transformation of the international scene implies in the way of incidences and consequences affecting the transnational network of non-profitmaking associations.

I shall do my best to be concise, and I think I may do so, with the Assembly's permission, by combining this year our reports on our activities and on our general policy. My task will be made easier. I believe, by what was settled at previous assemblies : the accepted

definition of our Institute, its purpose, its role, its reason for existence now and in the future; the uninterrupted contact we maintain with our members and correspondents, especially by means of our Review, at once the witness and the messenger of our work; the support and help so generously supplied on all sides, which gives us the stimulating impression of being able to rely on widespread agreement. Perhaps I may also be permitted to mention the relationship of trust — which is truly beyond price — existing between the Secretary General of the UIA, our Managing Committee, and our President, without forgetting the work of our collaborators whose matchless competence and devotion are only equalled by their self-sacrifice.

I am ready to say that we are a happy Institute, if happiness is measured by moral values bound up with personal and social obligations, consideration, esteem, conviction, idealism, satisfaction at a good job well done, and services rendered. The pity of it is that modern times are so hard on happy people.

« The Commissariat will follow ! » was the superb utterance of a Head of State whose memory is still glorious. Yes, General, I too should like to share your optimistic view of the matter, but the fact is that non-profitmaking Institutes such as ours are hard hit by the worsening economic crisis. I shall talk about this seriously in a few moments when I come to our finances.

However, being careful not to mix up a temporary worry with our permanent reasons for confidence, or concentrate solely on one difficult stage in our long and glorious journey, I should like to begin by presenting the health certificate of our Institute in the performance of its research and surveys, its services, its publications, and a positive balan-

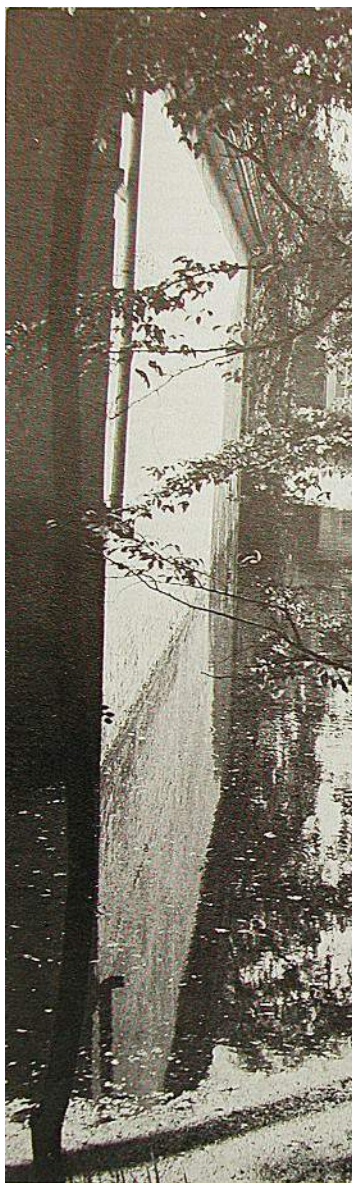
ce-sheet covering two years of management and output.

Our monthly review has, moreover, kept you constantly informed of our initiatives, attitudes, action, investigations, and correspondence. Faithful to our policy and our programme as approved by successive assemblies, respecting the advice and decisions of our Managing Committee, we have held in honour those principles which are written into the United Nations Charter, no less, thus justifying our collaboration with the international organisation — a collaboration we extend with total sincerity and loyalty. To each his own job and his own duty in an international and transnational democratic system whose laws we accept. The duty of our Institute, as Counsel for the defence of the associations, is to uphold and serve the rights of man, which are also those of the human groups, intermediary bodies between the State and the private citizen.

On the threshold of those rights, there are the basic freedoms : of association, of reunion, of information, of communications, and consequently — where international relations are concerned — respect for the identity and character of the INGO in their associative dignity and their statutory independence.

By assuming their defence and rendering this service, we have had the satisfaction of securing the friendship and support of the INGO and, better still, of watching the steadily widening field of their common interests, the growing image of their solidarity. That will be one of the subjects for discussion at our symposium.

Our Institute, the collector of information on the association phenomenon



88 ASSOCIATIONS TRANSNATIONALES, 3-1977

Susan Traill

and its movement, has often been portrayed as a kind of identification bureau or Registrar of Associations, and that indeed is one of our specific features. But, from where I sit, I can see another: that of a receiver monitoring the mood and feeling of the associations, a sympathetic ear which is receptive to their grievances, a kind of father confessor for their worries and concerns. All this is apparent in the quantity and variety of mail reaching us daily. The Assembly may judge whether this is not a sign of the trust which we have to earn, and the responsibility we must shoulder. It is an implicit tribute paid to our House and its independence.

Along these lines, the vicissitudes undergone by the Advisory Status came as an eye-opener to the associations, revealing the full extent of their community of interests, while to us it came as a constant stream of requests and enquiries. Surprised, troubled and annoyed, the INGO — even the most important of them — quite naturally looked for someone to listen to their feelings and interpret them. In presenting you with my last report in Paris following the UNESCO incidents, I noted with much regret the behaviour of too many subservient INGO whose attitude was one of complacency or simply uncaring compliance with intergovernmental exigencies, and one of reluctance or inertia when they met together at a conference. This was the climate in which we launched our proposal designed to valorise the participation of the INGO in international affairs and, for that purpose, to set up a Research Committee to study ECOSOC. Courteously received, this proposal won us support in various places, sometimes important ones, while on his side the UN Secretary General presented an ineffectual programme of practical improvements. But for various reasons — involving indifference, distrust or lack of adequate information on the part of many governments, together with the caution displayed by the international authorities, the weakness and dispersion of the departments in charge of contacts with the NGO, and the degradation of the NGO Committee on ECOSOC — the proposed improvements, timid though they were, were finally disregarded. Another initiative was taken when UNITAR held a NGO seminar in Vienna, which our colleague Mr. Judge attended as one of the experts. This was an intellectual exercise which has just been repeated. On a more concrete plane, a conference of INGO was also held in Nairobi within the new context provided by UNEP — the United Nations Environmental Programme born out of the Stockholm Conference. Mr. Judge was present on this occasion as well. Some effort was made to work out the terms

and conditions of a more effective form of *ad hoc* consultations.

When we noticed and uttered a warning about signs of want of consideration for the INGO and changes in the functioning of the advisory status procedure — from the very first incidents in UNESCO and even before that — we felt that many people were reluctant to agree with us. Yet now, over the past two years, a new fact has come to the fore which leaves the INGO in no doubt as to the fate in store for them. This new fact — which carries very serious consequences for the INGO — is simply the UN's change of direction towards a world economic order and all that this implies : a strengthening of the notion of State, pretensions of integral nationalism, the priority given to economic forces and, at the level of the international organisations, a complete overhaul and restructuring of the United Nations system, a reform of the Economic and Social Council, the pre-eminence of economic development, and a general concentration of attention on the multinational corporations. The new fact is that there has been a shift in emphasis : what was formerly a functional problem has now become an organic one. Dr. Waldheim, the Secretary General, made no mistake about this in a note addressed to the Special Committee for restructuring the economic and social sector of the UN system, in which he expressed cautious anxiety about « organisational and institutional changes » in areas where it would be quite sufficient to make better use of existing structures. The intention to politicise the System has now been made quite clear. Must I take the precaution of saying that there is no question in this instance of our adopting a political position for or against the orientations imparted to the System ? But it is quite another matter to observe, along with all our sister associations, the INGO, that the decisions made in Sessions Extraordinary tending towards a new world economic order, and the preparatory work by experts and committees to that end, are being carried out with a superb disregard of those social and opinion-making forces, the INGO, just as if these bodies were now irrelevant, obsolete or lacking any universal value save that of using the NGO as auxiliaries and messengers in the transmission of intergovernmental decisions.

Such open disdain has at least had the effect of arousing a number of associations who tabled this matter on the agendas of their assemblies. Alarm at the growing politicisation of the System was suddenly felt by INGO which had hitherto kept quiet or had been

more or less satisfied with the scientific aspect of participation. At UNESCO, many NGO began to question the commitments of the advisory status. Legal consultations were held on this point, supported and publicised by us. At ECOSOC some NGO, particularly those engaged in humanitarian work, voiced their apprehension. In September 1975 the NGO Conference decided to hold a symposium in parallel to their Assembly General Extraordinary, using the same agenda dealing with the question of development, the last item on it being the role of the NGO in the widespread changes under consideration. We urged the Chairman of the Conference to seize this propitious moment and pose the whole problem of consultations once more, but unfortunately we were not successful. Yet the winter months brought a change of outlook : we had the pleasure of noting this at the 13th session of the Conference of ECOSOC NGO held in Geneva last March. We helped in its work and made our views known. Our proposal to set up a Committee to study the problem as taken up in the conclusions of the session. The UJA was then brought to lend its support to a working party set up by the conference, with Mr. Riegner in the chair, which was instructed to work out what, in traditional terms, might be called a catalogue of INGO grievances, and to voice their concern at the fate reserved for them in the process of restructuring the UN. Now, believe it or not, we all found ourselves with a pile of documentation dealing with the proposed new world economic order and the reform of the Economic and Social Council, in which there was not a single reference to the INGO except for a note from the Secretary General dated 15 April 1976 — a remarkable note, moreover, in which Dr. Waldheim asked that due care be taken not to sacrifice social matters for the benefit of economic ones, with the pertinent comment that if the System had managed to make some progress in recent years, this was largely due to its receptive attitude to participation by the non-governmental entities. These, according to Dr. Waldheim, enabled it — and I quote : « to hear what was being said outside ». The outside : that means us, the associations, the City as opposed to the Ruler. It is true that the Secretary General recommends consulting independent experts. That marks a tendency to substitute individuals for groups, and fee-paying consultations for free and voluntary ones. We drew the attention of the NGO Conference on ECOSOC and its working party to this new aspect of the matter.

Seeing that work was to start almost immediately on restructuring the UN, the INGO Conference's working party hastened to make an initial approach to the Committee in charge of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the UN system for the purpose of

upholding and preserving their existing prerogatives, such as they are. A report will follow, on which we were asked to lend our assistance. This document proves that great progress has been made in arousing the NGO to a full awareness of their fate, and of their solidarity as well. But the brakes are still being applied by political attitudes and cautious neutrality. The NGO will have to take their courage in both hands if they want to impose their views on the States and the intergovernmental organisation and secure proper consideration from them. We shall continue to play our part in urging them to do so. In fact, the purpose of our seminar is to go beyond the UN system which does not identify with the association world.

On the regional plane which, need we say, also comes within our competence, I should mention that we have continued our excellent relationship with the Council of Europe, and the head of their NGO department will be present at our seminar. We have helped to work out the blueprint for a permanent NGO Conference attached to the institution: Mr. Genty, the Chairman of the committee undertaking the preparatory work for this conference, will also be participating in our debates. This instance of regional collaboration, which could perfectly well be copied in other parts of the world, is fairly instructive with regard to the present state of the NGO, their participation in international action, and the degree of solidarity they have achieved. Indeed, setting aside political philosophy for the moment, the whole psychology of relations between the intergovernmental and non-governmental spheres is manifest here with all its chief characteristics displayed. On the side of the international authority, there is a sincere wish to avail itself of the support and collaboration of the NGO which Dr. Kahn-Ackermann called « the vital forces of opinion », but there is also some embarrassment at the very diversity of the NGO and the difficulty of getting hold of them. On the non-governmental side there are mixed feelings, ranging from a brand of individualism that is suspicious of all conferences, through fears of a political commitment, up to and including doubts as to the actual substance of the common interests shared by the NGO — obstacles every one of them to the indispensable solidarity between them which men of goodwill are doing their utmost to foster. Here again, our solicitous attention surrounds their efforts.

While the fact remains that the West, including Europe, by virtue of its his-

toric traditions and the way in which it has developed, is still the privileged homeland of the associations so that the transfer of such a privilege or the relocation of NGO headquarters cannot be decreed *ex officio*, our vocation is nevertheless to go out into the wide world and respond to all the initiatives and appeals reaching us from all directions, particularly the Third World. A member of our Institute, Mr. Eteki Mboumoua, has become the Secretary General of the OAU (Organisation for African Unity) and we have urged him to help us in orienting our activities towards Africa.

In Asia, we have taken events in hand by organising in Japan — also a country of associations — our 6th International Congress on Congress Organisation, centred on the situation prevailing in Asia and the Pacific region. This was the first time such an important reunion was held outside Europe. It was a huge success from the standpoint of the welcome extended to us as well as our work there, not only for the benefit of our Congress section, but also in the compiling and analysis of information on the association phenomenon and its movement: another aspect of the UIA's objectives and work. In the Far East we encountered the already well-received notion of the essential interdependence of relations which have now become worldwide ones. We also established contact with the new United Nations University which is being set up there. We presented the Rector, Mr. Hester, with an uncommon set of archive material: the blueprint for an International University worked out as far back as 1897 by the founders of our Institute, Henri La Fontaine and Paul Otlet, which was presented at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. This project is in course of publication in several languages by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Brussels. The University, of course, was also very interested in our studies, particularly our work on the inventory of world problems. As things are at present, I shall be content with saying that here is a golden opportunity for our Institute to develop a vast potential of international co-operation in the sociological analysis of international relations with which we are concerned.

We look upon our Congress tasks as being complementary to our associative tasks, just as freedom of reunion is the twin of freedom of association, and we do not believe that it should be left to business enterprises alone to further the action of congresses. The sociological aspects of the congress

phenomenon, and consultations with the associations on this subject, are specifically part of our job. In this wide-ranging field of Congresses there is a vast deployment of activity, contacts, travel, attendance at meetings and seminars, correspondence and telephone calls, investigations and statistics; and the Head of our Congress Department, Miss de Coninck, whose competence is acknowledged by her colleagues specialising in congresses, somehow manages to cope with it all and to be in several places at once. The minutes of the Kyoto Conference, which have been recorded in their entirety, have just been published. As usual, they are eagerly awaited by their own clientele.

I note in passing that co-operation in the congress world is a source of recruitment of our donor members whose numbers remain fairly constant around the 60 mark.

I should like to refer here to the column in our publications containing the Congress Calendar which, as you know, has become a voluminous one. This is one of our undeniable successes. Information on congresses is provided on a continuous basis in the monthly supplements published in our Review which, in this area as in others, keeps you really up to date.

A few words now about the Review since the subject has come up. It is open to your critical judgment. It aims at being the platform for discussing problems specific to the associations and interests which are common to the NGO in their relations with the international organisation. It consists of voluntary contributions generously supplied free of charge, and it owes a lot to those associations which have responded to our appeal, and also to those intergovernmental organisations which are pleased to underline the auxiliary role of the NGO in the charting and implementation of their programmes. The Review derives its means and its independence from subscribers and advertising. Free copies are supplied to the NGO on a wide scale according to a rota system, and we ask those NGO to help themselves by helping us to increase the circulation figure by finding new subscribers. Periodically we publish special issues, particularly when new congress centres are opened, taking care to preserve the continuity of our general news and views on matters pertaining to intergovernmental organisation. Hence our special issues on France in 1974, Japan in 1975, the Ivory Coast and Senegal this year. To mark the occasion of our seminar in Geneva, our November issue will be mostly centred on international action in Geneva.

I come now to our Yearbooks, our works of reference, which are one of our Institute's titles to fame as well as being an essential adjunct to its research and action.

We have experienced all the complications of computerisation — the surprises, delays and extra costs — but we have succeeded in completing the programme we submitted to you, which involved two new departures: a French edition of the Yearbook of International Organisations which came out last year, and the Yearbook of World Problems published this year.

The English version of our identity yearbook was soon sold out — an encouraging indication of a growing market for our publications. As you know, the experiment of bringing the French edition out at the same time as the English one was made possible through special financing arrangements and agreements with the French-speaking countries. The results of this experiment may be regarded as satisfactory since, out of 2,000 copies printed, 2,000 were taken up — though half of these went to the people who had up the money, in repayment of the loan. I am happy to emphasize here the considerable efforts made by our friends in the French Foreign Ministry in helping us to distribute this work of reference. But before the French version of the Yearbook finds its own market and clientele as the English edition did, we shall still need help and the date of the next edition will depend largely on the support we can drum up: the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation and Quebec have renewed their loans, and quite recently the Belgian cultural authorities helped us to get rid of the first edition.

The experimental publication of the Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential was the outcome of several years of preparation, and if this work — introduced at an international press conference last May — immediately attracted widespread attention and admiration, the credit is entirely due to its creator, our colleague Anthony Judge, to whom I shall leave the task of telling you all about it when I have finished.

He will tell you that 2,600 problems have been catalogued and listed under 53,000 inter-related headings. This is a first attempt to encompass the whole vast range of these problems, the way they interact and react in all their complexity, and the relationship between them and the network of international organisations. Having computerised all this data, we are now in a position to stimulate its analysis and the development of ways and means of making it understandable before we begin on the work of updating it.

Here again, special financing facilities were made available by the • Mankind 2000 • Association to whom thanks are due in the person of their Executive Director, Mr. James Wellesley-Wesley,

a member of our Institute, who made possible an enterprise which does credit to the UIA by broadening the range of its publications and services.

Our General Treasurer will shortly be giving you a brief survey of our financial situation like the financial wizard he is, always attentive to our interests. His figures will reveal the quite exceptional and disinterested aid we have also been able to procure unconditionally in Belgium, the host country of the UIA, where they cultivate an ancient tradition of international co-operation. But even the exceptional has its limits, and my approaches are now running into the argument that our Institute is a universal one and of universal interest, therefore everybody everywhere ought to chip in and support it.

In response to this expressed hope, our Managing Committee has just accepted our proposal to set up a Financial Committee alongside the two other action and study committees, in accordance with Article 4 of our Statutes. What we actually need is an ordinary, regular income if we are to accomplish our purpose.

Where our ordinary budget is concerned, the French government has doubled its subsidy while the Belgian and Swiss governments have maintained theirs at its present level; on the other hand the German, Dutch and Luxembourg contributions are still outstanding. If we have managed to carry out our programme over the last two years, this was done at the cost of huge difficulties which are, perhaps, the common fate of all, but are particularly severe for non-profitmaking associations such as ours. The inflation of prices and wages, a heavier social security burden, higher bank rates, higher postal charges, the rising cost of paper, a drop in advertising, slower returns — all these have forced us to economise to the hilt, to the point where we sometimes have to defer investments which are essential to our output. We have considered it good management to make a four-year arrangement with an English firm to print our Yearbooks, the arrangement being calculated in units of production, which is a flexible formula for the implementation of our programme.

In appealing for the active help and support of all our members, I am reminded of that phrase so often uttered by representatives of the poorer countries on the platform of the United Nations, and quite recently reiterated by black delegates to the Conference of the Association of French-speaking Members of Parliament: - We are not asking for gifts, but for collaboration in our mutual interest ».

What does that mean ?

Our publications respond to a widespread need for data and information. Our Review renders service to the associations and even to the international organisation in general, as we are frequently told. This is the area in which we must find the necessary resources sufficient to permit the continuation of our research and action while, at the same time, assuring our independence. Is it too much to ask our members, our friends, and the INGO to think about this and seize every occasion to act, each in his own sphere of relations with the international authorities, the institutes, universities, government departments, and private enterprise ? How should they act ? One immediately thinks of decisions or approaches aimed at securing the purchase of our publications and subscriptions to our Review. But why not make a real effort of imagination and draw the proper conclusions from the interests common to all associations and the solidarity between them ? We are open to all forms of co-operation and participation. We are ready to pool our efforts with others so as to cut costs and expenses, for instance by offering sections of our Review for their own communications, on the basis of guarantees of their independence and obedience to our principles which should be fairly easy to find.

So we are facing the future with a robust faith in the destiny of our Institute, sure of our purpose, confident in our action. But there can be no faith without good works, and no human undertaking — even when it is initiated by the Church — can ever dispense with the paramount necessity of ways and means. So please help us to open up the ways and discover the means !

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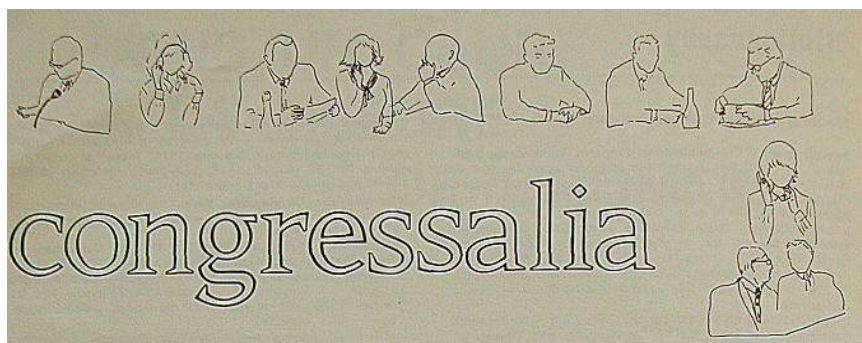
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New congress centres



Bologna

A new congress centre has just been opened in Bologna. It is situated in the northern « Distretto Fieristico » (Fair District) of Bologna, within easy reach of air, rail and road communications. Dr. Ing. Elio Mattioni is the first President of SO.GE.PA.CO, the Society for the management of the Culture and Congress Palace of Bologna. The centre is a member of the International Association of Congress Palaces (AIPC). The photo shows the Sala Europa, which has a full seating capacity of 1800 and simultaneous translation facilities for 7 languages. A beautiful colour brochure in 5 languages is available, giving details of the centre and Bologna



Genève

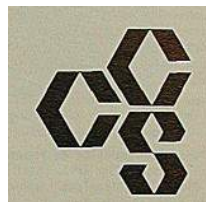
A la fin septembre 1976, le corps électoral genevois a approuvé la participation de l'Etat à la construction d'un nouveau Palais des Expositions et des

congrès qui sera situé à proximité de l'aéroport, de l'arrivée de l'autoroute N1 et de la future gare CFF de l'aéroport de Cointrin. Le coût total de cette opération se monte à 110 millions de francs suisses, auxquels l'Etat participe pour 45 millions. L'achèvement du complexe est prévu pour le printemps 1980. Les bâtiments comprendront d'importantes installations de congrès pouvant accueillir jusqu'à 2000 délégués. Le futur Palais bénéficiera de l'importante infrastructure hôtelière de Genève, et permettra à Genève de faire face avec succès à l'importante concurrence qui règne actuellement entre les villes d'expositions et de congrès au niveau suisse et international.



Wembley

The new Wembley Conference Centre opened in late September 1976. The first event was the British Premiums Show and Business Gift Fair. The capacity of the 19 main rooms varies from 25 to 2700. Most are adaptable to different requirements. This is the first custom-built conference centre in London, and completes the Wembley complex of sports arenas and entertainment facilities. It will help to accommodate the 20,000 or so meetings that London attracts every year, and the Centre's staff are already working to bring more conferences to London, especially from abroad.



Les Spélugues

A l'automne 1978, s'ouvrira à Monaco, en contrebas du Casino, juste sur la mer, le nouveau Centre de Congrès des Spélugues. Conçu sur un plan hexagonal, le Centre abrite, aux 2ème et 3ème étages, une grande salle de 1300 places avec une scène de 220 m². Le foyer qui la ceinture peut être aménagé, au moyen de cloisons mobiles, en lieu d'expositions. Des salles de commission et des bureaux sont aménagés de part et d'autre de la scène. Après l'ouverture du nouveau Centre, l'actuel Centre de Rencontres Internationales continuera à être exploité parallèlement avec celui des Spélugues, distant de 200 mètres seulement.



Meetings



International Road Federation

The International Road Federation will hold its VIIIth World Meeting in Tokyo on October 16-21, 1977. The organizers feel it could well be the largest of all IRF World Meetings. It is the first to be held in the Far East. The main focus will be on the significance of the rapidly expanding road transportation programmes in developing countries. Special attention will be given to programmes in the Far East. Urban transport and new techniques will be discussed in depth, and inter-country coordination for the improvement of road communications on both the private and governmental level will provide an overall theme. A detailed brochure on the meeting is available on request from IRF in Washington or Geneva, in English or French.

Gestion

La Société belge pour l'Application des Méthodes scientifiques de Gestion (SOGESCI) a organisé au Palais des Congrès de Liège, les 13 et 14 janvier 1977, une table ronde sur « l'approche systématique en gestion publique et privé ». Elle a réuni des participants belges, français et anglais. Les thèmes étaient les suivants : approche générale; problématique de l'information, de l'organisation, de l'administration; dans les services publics, les administrations, les entreprises.

Liège

- Le 7ème Congrès de la Fédération européenne des Sociétés de Cytologie aura lieu du 13 au 15 octobre 1977, sur le thème du diagnostic par la cytologie des tumeurs du sein et du tractus gastro-intestinal.
- La 13ème réunion scientifique annuelle de la Société européenne de Radiobiologie se tiendra du 17 au 20 octobre au Palais des Congrès de Liège. Elle comprendra une conférence introductive sur les mécanismes de la radiocancérogénèse et plusieurs conférences sur des sujets de pointe de la recherche radiobiologique tels que les mécanismes de réparation des radio-lésions, les effets biologiques des neutrons et des particules chargées et le mode d'action de radioéléments incorporés dans les cellules (problèmes de microdosimétrie). Elle comprendra, en outre, trois sessions parallèles, pendant trois jours, consacrées à des communications courtes et, le dernier jour, un symposium organisé par un groupe de laboratoires européens (EULEP : European Late Effects Project Group) sur les effets à long terme des radiations ionisantes au niveau du système vasculaire.
- La Société des Physiciens des Hôpitaux d'Expression française a choisi Liège pour sa réunion annuelle de 1977, qui aura lieu les 16 et 17 juin. Le thème du premier jour sera la dosimétrie du traitement des mycoses fongiques et la dosimétrie in vivo. Le débat du 17 se concentrera sur le thème des ions lourds en radiothérapie.

Réanimation

Le 11ème Congrès Mondial de Réanimation se tiendra au Centre International de Paris (CIP) du 19 au 23 septembre 1977. Les présentations organisées en session d'environ deux heures se dérouleront simultanément dans des salles différentes.

Les discussions se tiendront à l'issue des présentations et pourront se poursuivre au cours de réunions organisées pour une trentaine de personnes. 4000 inscriptions sont attendues pour ce Congrès sur une nouvelle spécialité qui pose de nombreuses questions morales. Qui doit et à quel prix être maintenu en vie ? Une exposition scientifique se tiendra du 20 au 22 septembre, destinée à montrer les résultats de recherches expérimentales ou de méthodes nouvelles utilisées en clinique.



Hotels

The 18th General Congress of the International Hotel Association took place in Sydney, Australia, from November 27 to December 3, 1976. The theme was « Hotels are part of progress ». The opening speech, given by Sir Eric Willis, Leader of the New South Wales Opposition, emphasised the vital role that could be played by governments through tourist offices, training centres and tax concessions. He also raised the possibility of fully automated hotels, as a result of excessive wage demands.

Y's Men

The 52nd International Convention of Y's Men International, held at Anaheim, California in August 1976, was the last annual International Convention. From now on these Conventions will take place on a biennial basis. The next is scheduled for Melbourne, Australia, July 29-August 1, 1978.

GRAND HOTEL ZURICH

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Représentant pour la France et le Bénélux : M Claude L C DUTEL, 11, rue de Rome, 75-Paris 8e — Tél. LAB 81-99

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INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR 1977

17th EDITION

2ème SUPPLEMENT

Le signe • indique un changement ou complément aux informations publiées précédemment.

1977 Mar 14-25 Mar del Plata (Argentina)
United Nations. Water conference.
(YB no 3375)
Bureau des accréditations, Bureau 386, United Nations, New York, NY. 10017:

1977 Mar 29-30 Gothenburg (Sweden)
Int Committee on Occupational Health, Scandinavian members Seminar.
Dr Gunnar Nerell, TCO, Box 5252, 102 45 Stockholm, Sweden. (YB no 1634)

1977 Mar 29-Apr 1 Santiago (Chile)
Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions. 7th

Ordinary meeting of the General assembly. Development banking : Instrument for development in financial markets. (YB n° 2859)
General Coordinator for ALIDE VII, c/o Secretary General Banco Unido de Fomento, Alcantara 30, Santiago, Chile.

1977 Mar 29-Apr 1 Warsaw (Poland)
Trade Unions Int of public and Allied Employees. 6th Int trade congress of public employees. P : 250. (YB n° 3524)
Związek Zawodowy Pracowników Gospodarki Komunalnej i Terenowej w Polsce (Municipal Economy Workers' Union). Al. Jerozolimskie 91, Warsaw.

1977 Mar 30-Apr 1 Vedbæk (Denmark)
IFIP Applied Information Processing Group. Danish IAG. Workshop : Identification of key problems arising from interaction between organisation

processes and changing information systems technology. (YB no 3848)
IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, Amsterdam 1007, Netherlands.

1977 Apr 1-2 Montreal (Canada)
Joint Atlantic seminar on the history of biology.
M Camille Limoges, Institut d'histoire et de sociopolitique des sciences, faculté des arts et des sciences, Université de Montréal, CP 6128, Montréal, Canada H3C3J7.

1977 Apr 1-3 Cambridge (UK)
Aslib, Electronics Group. Annual conference.
K N Musk, HQ Library, Health and Safety Executive, Baynards House, Chestow Place, Westbourne Grove, London W2 4TF, UK.

1977 Apr 2-4 and 6-11 Bievres-Paris (France)
Service Civil Int. Séminaires sur le développement. (YB n° 2805)
35 avenue G Diderich, Luxembourg.

1977 Apr 2-13 Lyon (France)
Service Civil Int. Séminaire sur les problèmes ruraux. (YB n° 2805)
35 avenue G Diderich, Luxembourg.

1977 Apr 4-6 London (UK)
3rd Int symposium on microcalorimetry : Applications in biology.
Dr A E Beezer, Chemistry Dept, Chelsea College, Manresa Road, London SW3 6LX, UK.

1977 Apr 4-18 Lyon (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris. Colloque int : L'expansion Bantoue. P : inv.
M L Bouquiaux, Maître de recherche au CNRS, 15 Quai Anatole-France, F-75700 Paris.

1977 Apr 5-7 Jerusalem (Israel)

Congres int de recherches sur les Juifs d'Afrique du Nord.

Kopeltours, Conventions, 122 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv, Israel.

1977 Apr 5-9 Montfavet (France)
Int Federation of Beekeepers' Association, Commission d'Economie Apicole et Commission de Flore Mellifère et Pollinisation. Symposium int sur les aspects pratiques de la pollinisation dirigée des plantes au moyen des abeilles. (YB n° 1867)
Dr Lavie, Direction de la Station d'Apiculture Expérimentale, Cantarel, F-84140 Montfavet.

1977 Apr 7 - 10 Singapore (Singapore)
Institution of Engineers Singapore / Institution of Engineers Malaysia. 3rd Engineering convention 1977 : Energy resource, utilisation and conservation. P : 300.
IES/IEM, c/o IES, Singapore Professional Centre, Outram Park, Block 23, Singapore 3.

2ne SUPPLEMENT

The sign • indicates supplementary information of modification to previous announcements.

1977 Apr 10 Strasbourg (France)

Commission int d'Etude des Faits et des Mouvements Sociaux. Colloque. Institute d'histoire économique et sociale, Université des Sciences humaines, Strasbourg, France.

1977 Apr 11-15 Ibadan (Nigeria)
World Meteorological Organization. Technical conference on agro-meteorology.
(YB n° 3556)
WMO, CP 5, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1977 Apr 12-16 Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Union Against Cancer. Programme on Experimental Oncology. Workshop on cancer of the stomach. P : inv. (YB no 2648)
UICC, Conseil Général 3, CH-1205 Geneva.

• 1977 Apr 13-19 Rome (Italy)
FAO. Committee on World Food Security. 2nd session. (YB n° 971)
Chief, Conference Programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1977 Apr 14-15 Brussels (Belgium)
IFIP Administrative Data Processing Group. Seminar : Multinational data communication. (I). (YB n° 3848)
IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, Amsterdam 107, Netherlands.

• 1977 Apr 14-15 Athens (Greece)
European Confederation of Agriculture. Groupe < Formation Agricole >. réunion. (YB n° 686)
Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland.

1977 Apr 14-17 Newcastle-Upon-Tyne (UK)
Linnean Society of London / Botanical Society of the British Isles. Conference : Plant-insect relationships, with special reference to pollination.
Mrs J M Mullin, 43 Wood stock Avenue, West Ealing, London W13 9UQ, UK.

1977 Apr 15-17 Perpignan (France)
Colloque int de sémiotique.
IRSCCE, M G Deledalle, Centre universitaire de Perpignan, avenue de Ville-neuve Moulin à Vent, F-66000 Perpignan.

1977 Apr 17-20 Urbana (Ill, USA)
Environmental Design Research Association/University of Illinois. Conference : Priorities for environmental design research.
EDRA 8, 106 Architecture Bldg, Univ of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Urbana. Ill 61801, USA.

1977 Apr 18-20 London (UK)
IFIP Administrative Data Processing Group. Management of the impact of mini and micro processors, workshop. P : inv. (YB no 3848)
IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, Amsterdam 107, Netherlands.

1977 Apr 18-21 Washington (USA)
Information Industry Association. Information executive conference.
MA, 4720 Montgomery Lane, Bethesda, Md 20014, USA.

1977 Apr 18-22 Liege (Belgium)
6e Symposium européen sur les systèmes d'information urbains. P. 200.
CEPOC, Mr G Deprez, quai Banning 6, B-4000 Liege.

1977 Apr 18-22 Paris (France)

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris. Colloque int : Situation actuelle et avenir de l'anthropologie en France. P : inv.
CNRS, 15 Quai Anatole-France, F-75700 Paris.

1977 Apr 18-23 Mont Ste Odile (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris. Colloque Int : Les enzymes du métabolisme des lipides. P : inv.
M le Prof Mandel, Directeur du Centre de Neurochimie du CNRS, 15 Quai Anatole France, F-75700 Paris.

1977 Apr 18-28 Rehovot (Israel)
Bat-Shewin seminar on electron density mapping in molecules and crystals.
Kopeltours, Conventions, 122 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv, Israel.

1977 Apr 19-21 Detroit (Mich. USA)
Int symposium on human ovulation : Mechanisms, prediction, detection and regulation.

DR E S E Hafez, Reproduction Physiology Laboratories, C S Mott Center for Human Growth and Development, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, Mich 48201, USA.

1977 Apr 19-22	Montreal (Canada)	1977 May 1-6	Belfast (Northern Ireland)
5e Journées int de criminologie clinique. Centre Int de criminologie comparée, Université de Montreal, Montreal, Canada.		Service Civil Int. Séminaire sur le service volontaire dans les communautés sous privilégies. (YB no 2805) 35 avenue G Diderich, Luxembourg.	
* 1977 Apr 19-26 FAO. Committee on Fisheries, 11th session. Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.	Rome (Italy) (YB n° 971)	1977 May 1-7 Int Society of Citriculture. Int congress. (YB no 4117) Dr T A Wheaton, Chairman of Registration, AREC POB 1088, Lake Alfred Fla 33850, USA.	Orlando (Fla, USA)
* 1977 Apr 20-28 FAO. Committee on Agriculture. 4th session. Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.	Rome (Italy) (YB n° 971)	1977 May 2-3 IFIP Administrative Data Processing Group. Telecommunications and Distributed Processing, workshop. (YB n° 3848) IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat. Amsterdam 107, Netherlands.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)
1977 Apr 21-22 Colloque : La jurisprudence sociale de la cour de Justice des communautés européennes. U.E.R. Institut d'études du travail et de la sécurité sociale et centre de droit européen de la faculté de droit, 15 Quai Claude Bernard, F-69007 Lyon.	Lyon (France)	1977 May 2-5 9th Annual offshore technology conference. OTC, 6200N Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas 75206.	Houston (Texas, USA)
1977 Apr 21-23 Symposium on recent progress in andrology : The cerebral cortex and the hypothalamic-pituitary - gonadal axis; testicular pathophysiology and physiology; testicular pathophysiology and physiology; sperm and the genital tract: anti-fertility agents and therapy in andrology. Sero Symposium, Via Casilina 125, I-00176 Roma.	L'Aquila (Italy)	1977 May 2-3 Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Symposium : Changes in the DNA conformation. Biophysical Institute of the CSAV, Ass. Prof E Palecek, Kralovopolska 135 Brno, Czechoslovakia.	Liblice (Czechoslovakia)
1977 Apr (3rd week) Asian Productivity Organization. Symposium on management consultancy. (YB n° 90) APO, Aoyama Daiichi Mansions, 4-14, Akasaka 8-chrome, Minatoku, Tokyo 107, Japan.	Manila (Philippines)	* 1977 May 3-5 FAO. Int Board for Plant Genetic Resources. Executive Committee session. (8th session). (YB n° 971) Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.	Rome (Italy)
1977 Apr 24-27 Association of American Geographers. 73rd annual meeting with special session on - Oceania Geography - . Association of American Geographers, 1710 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009, USA.	Salt Lake City (Penn, USA)	1977 May 4-8 Int Police Association. 20th anniversary. Mr De Braeckeleer, rue Cardinal Mercier 5, B-1000 Brussels.	Brussels (Belgium)
1977 Apr 24-29 Int Association of Clothing Designers. Conference. P : 200-300. c/o LCB, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU.	London (UK)	1977 May 5 Journée d'étude sur les contrats de licences. P : 300. Mr le Prof Dabin, Secrétaire Général de la Commission Droit et Vie des Affaires, Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Liège, Place du XX Août 32, B-4000 Liège.	Liege (Belgium)
1977 Apr 25-26 Meeting on plasma-wall-interaction, plasma-heating and plasma-theory. Tagungsbüro der Kernforschungsanlage Jülich GmbH, Postfach 1913. 5170 Jülich.	Jülich (Germany, Fed Rep)	1977 May 6-11 World Peace Council. Assemblée mondiale des bâtisseurs. (YB n° 3502) 35 rue de Cligny, F-75009 Paris.	Warsaw (Poland)
1977 Apr 25-28 UN Economic Commission for Europe. Committee on Agricultural Problems/FAO. Symposium : Frozen and quick frozen food- new aspects for agricultural production and marketing. (YB n° 4176/971) ECE, CH-1211 Geneva 10.	(Hungary)	1977 May 8-12 Congrès int sur la recherche et la planification de l'éducation supérieure. James S Martin, Office of Management Systems, Regent Hall, Box 50, University of Colorado, Boulder, Col 80309, USA.	Montréal (Canada)
* 1977 Apr 25-May 9 FAO. Programme Committee, 32nd session. (YB n° 971) Chief, Conference Programming Section, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.	Rome (Italy)	* 1977 May 9-13 Int Society for Horticultural Science. Section Ornamental Plants. Symposium on camations. (YB no 2488) Symposium ISHS sur l'Oeillet, Centre de Recherches Agronomiques d'Antibes, BP78, F-06602 Antibes.	Antibes (France)
1977 Apr 26 The Research and Development Society. Symposium : Ideas into action : communication and R & D. Administrative Secretary, the Research and Development Society, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX.	London (UK)	1977 May 9-13 4e Colloque int sur les méthodes analytiques par rayonnement X : instrumentation, topography, spectrometry, and studies at high temperatures. M. Pomes, Compagnies Générale de Radiologie, Recherche et Industrie, BP N3, 48 Boulevard Gallieni, F-92133 Issy les Moulineaux, France.	Strasbourg (France)
1977 Apr 26-28 Netherlands Institute of Transport. World conference on transport research : Transport decisions in an age of uncertainty. WCTR Secretariat, Netherlands Institute of Transport, 35 Treubstraat, Rijswijk-Zuid, Netherlands.	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	1977 May 10-12 Int Committee on Occupational Health. Meeting : Psychosocial stressors in the work environment, part II. (YB n° 1634) Dr Gunnar Nerell, TCO, Box 5252, 102 45 Stockholm, Sweden.	New York (USA)
* 1977 Apr 26-28 European Confederation of Agriculture, Groupe « Jeunesse rurale », meeting. Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg.	Zollikofen (Switzerland)	1977 May 11-13 Centre Européen d'information du Fuel. Séminaire européen Fuel. P : 120. Centre européen d'information du fuel, Centre Int Rogier, Place Rogier 13, B-1000 Brussels.	Lugano (Switzerland)
1977 Apr 27-29 European Confederation of Agriculture/FIPA/COPA-COGECA. Joint committee. (YN°) CEA, Case Postale 87, CH-5200 Brougg, Switzerland.	Luxembourg (Luxembourg)	1977 May 12-13 Airline Users Committee. Consumer conference on air travel in Europe - Europax 77. Europax 77, c/o Freelance Services, 37a Maida Vale, London W9 1TW, UK.	London (UK)
1977 Apr 28-29 Int Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers. Legal Committee meeting. (YB n° 1673) 11 rue Keppler, F-75016 Paris.	New York (USA)	1977 May 12-14 Entretiens annuels d'ophtalmologie. P : 400. SOCFI, 7 rue Michel-Ange, F-75016 Paris.	Paris (France)
1977 Apr FAO. Regional seminar on breeding and artificial insemination. (YB n° 971) Chief, Conference Programming Section, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.	Cairo (Egypt)	* 1977 May 13-15 Service Civil Int. Int committee meeting. (YB no 2805) 35 avenue G Diderich, Luxembourg.	Moules (France)
1977 Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology. Technical Committee for the correlation system for Arab petroleum laboratories, 4th meeting. (YB no 3874) POB 690, Cairo, Egypt.	(Morocco)	1977 Mar 15-18 Service Civil Int. Regional Asian Committee meeting. (YB n° 2805) 35 avenue G Diderich, Luxembourg.	(Bangladesh)
		1977 May 15-17 American Society of Clinical Oncology. 13th Annual meeting : Clinical cancer studies. Dr B Gray Leventhal, c/o Mr R Talley, Charles B Slack, Inc. 6900 Grove Road, Thorofare, NJ 08086, USA.	Denver (Col, USA)

1977 May 16-17
Liege (Belgium)

Colloque sur les affections mammaires hormonodépendantes.
Mr le Prof Lambotte. Clinique gynécologique et obstétricale de l'Université
de Liège, Boulevard de la Constitution 51, B-4200 Liège.

1977 May 16-18
Copenhagen (Denmark)
IFIP Administrative Data Processing Group. Data Management, seminar:
How to manage the data resource. (YB n° 3848)
IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, Amsterdam 107, Netherlands.

1977 May 16-18
Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
German Society for Documentation, Committee on Patent Documentation /
German Patent Office / World Intellectual Property Organization. Int sympo-
sium on patent information and documentation. (YB no 3635)
DGO/APD, Int Symposium, POB 710, D-8000 Munich 1.

* 1977 May 16-27
Rome (Italy)
FAO. Comité des Politiques et Programmes d'Aide Alimentaire, 3e session.
(YB n° 971)

Viale dell Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1977 May 17-19
Washington (USA)
Int Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering/ECCS/SSRC/CRC
Japan Meeting: Stability of steel structures. (YB n° 1177)
IABSE, ETH-Honggerberg, CH-8093 Zurich.

1977 May 18-21
Brighton (UK)
Expanded polystyrene conference, p: 130.
Brighton Conferences and Exhibitions, Marlborough House, Old Steine,
Brighton, Sussex IEQ.

1977 May 21-23
Vienna (Austria)

Symposium on problems in handsurgery: Reconstruction of peripheral
nerves, dupuytren contracture.
Prof Dr H Milesi, c/o Vienna Academy of Medicine, Alser Strasse 4,
A-1090 Vienna.

1977 May 22-24
Arlie (Virg, USA)

Int conference on prospects for treatment of lung cancer: P. inv.
Dr. F Muggia, Building 37, 6A17, National Cancer Institute, NIH, Bethesda,
Md 20915, USA.

1977 May 22-27
Tokyo (Japan)
Int Union of Architects. Groupe de Travail « Santé Publique », Meeting.
(YB n° 2689)
R J Sahli, c/o Deutsches Krankenhausinstitut, Tersteegenstrasse 9, Dussel-
dorf, Germany, Fed Rep.

1977 May 23-26
Marseille (France)
6th Seminar on dynamic telethermography: Thermographie prognosis of
cancers: thermographie study of thyroid etc.
Club Français de Téléthermographie, BP 179, F-13275 Marseille cedex 2.

1977 May 23-27
London (UK)
West European conference on marine technology.
WEMT 1977, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, London SW1X 8BQ.

1977 May 23-27
Oslo (Norway)
Int Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation. Commis-
sion W62. Hydraulique des bâtiments, réunion plénière et séminaire sur
" la fourniture d'eau chaude sanitaire ". (YB n° 1723)
Weena 704, POB 20704, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

1977 May 23-27
Rabat (Morocco)
World Intellectual Property Organization /Unesco. Development coopera-
tion. Arab copyright seminar. (YB n° 3635/3383)
WIPO, 32 Chemin des Colombettes. CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1977 May 23-27
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
Inter-American Association of Industrial Property. Congress.
(YB n° 1048)
J Otamendi, Secretary. Montevideo 1972, Casilla 4056, Buenos-Aires Ar-
gentina.

1977 May 23-28
Sassenage
Conseil Int de la Langue Française. 10e anniversaire de sa création.
(YB n° 1761)
M Hubert Joly, Secrétaire Général, du CLF, 105 ter rue de Lille, F-75007
Paris.

1977 May 24-25
Geneva (Switzerland)
Int Microcomputers, minicomputers, microprocessors « 77 ». Conference
and exhibition.
Orgexpo, 18 Quai Ernest-Ansermet, Case Postale 65, CH-1211 Geneva 4.

* 1977 May 24-27
Paris (France)
Int Reclamation Bureau. Congress. (YB n° 2403)

Fly Tours, 39 avenue Marceau, F- 75115 Paris.
1977 May 24 -28
Bordeaux (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris. Colloque int: La fin
des temps glaciaires en Europe - chronostatigraphie et écologie des
cultures du paléolithique final. P: inv.
Mme de Sonnevile-Bordes, Directeur de recherche au CNRS, Institut du
Quaternaire Université de Bordeaux 1, Bordeaux.



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PUBLICITÉ DELAGE

1977 May 30	Grenoble (France)	1977 Jun 9-13	Paris (France)
Journée int de chirurgie vasculaire sur "les ischémies graves imes de jambe" - traitement chirurgical. Prof R Gautier, faculté de médecine, Université de Grenoble I, BP 53, centre de tri, F-38041 Grenoble cedex.		Energy 77 : Int symposium on nuclear techniques and new energy sources. Technoexpo, B rue de la Michodière, F-75002 Paris.	
1977 May 31-Jun 2	Lugano (Switzerland)	• 1977 Jun 13-17	Vienna (Austria)
European Wire Rope Information Service. Congress. P : 1000 . Ing. F Zeerleder. Kanelwerke Brugg AG., Brugg, Switzerland,		FAO. Coordinating Committee for Europe . 10th session. (YB no 971) Chief. Conference Programming Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.	
• 1977 May 31-Jun 6	The Hague (Netherlands)	1977 13-18	London (UK)
FAO. Codex Committee on Food Additives. 11 th session. (YB no 971) Chief. Conference programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.		Int Steel works transport and materials handling congress. P : 100. Mr I Dallison, British Steel Corp., POB 142, 151 Cowey Street, London WC1.	
1977 May	Brussels (Belgium)	1977 Jun 14-16	London (UK)
IFIP Administrative Data processing Group. 19th Data Base workshop. (YB n° 3648)		Zind Development Association / Lead Development Association. Int conference "Lead and zinc into the 80's" : Lead technology for the 80's - The critical commercial factors for zinc and lead - Zinc technology for the 80's. P : 450. Ex. (vs no 3616) ZDALDA, 34 Berkeley Square. London W1X 6AJ, UK.	
IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, Amsterdam 107, Netherlands. 1977 May Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology. 8th training seminar on standardization. (YB n° 3874) POB 690, Cairo.	Cairo (Egypt)	1977 Jun 16-17	Bologna (Italy)
1977 Jun 1-3	Atlantic city (NJ, USA)	Congress on obesity in childhood : genetics and environment; cellularly and obesity; growth and puberty; cerebral control of growth hormone and insulin secretion; insulin receptors; therapeutical problems; pharmacokinetics in obesity : endocrine and metabolic effects of loss of weight; social and psychological aspects. Serono Symposia, Via Cimabue 1, I-40133 Bologna.	
31st Annual frequency control symposium. Commander. US Army Electronics Command. Attention : DRSEL-TL-MF (Dr J R Vig). Fort Monmouth, NJ 97703, USA.		1977 Jun 16-17	Liege (Belgium)
1977 Jun 1-3	Roma (Italy)	Société des Physiiciens des Hôpitaux d'Expression Française. Réunion annuelle : Les ions lourds en radiothérapie. Mr J Garsou, DM. Sc. Agrégé, Service de Radiothérapie. Hôpital de Bavière, Boulevard de la Constitution 66. B-4020 Liège.	
FAO. Committee on Food and Nutrition Policies. 2nd session. (YB n° 971)		1977 Jun 19-27	Philadelphia (Pa, USA)
Chief. Conference Programming Section, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.		Earth Metabolic Design inc. 8th Annual world game workshop : an int workshop on comprehensive planning. World Game '77, University City Science Center, 3500 Market Street. Philadelphia, Pa 19104.	
1977 Jun 1-8	Tel Aviv (Israel)	1977 Jun 20-25	Marseille (France)
Congress : Technology 77. Kopeltours, Conventions, 122 Hayarhon Street, Tel Aviv, Israel.		Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. Colloque int : Les algèbres d'opérateurs et leurs applications dans la physique mathématique. P : inv. CNRS. 15 Quai Anatole-France, F-75700 Paris.	
1977 Jun 2-3	Masterdam (Netherlands)	1977 Jun 22-24	London (UK)
Int Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation. Commission W 14, Feu. Colloque: La sécurité des bâtiments contre l'incendie: besoins at critères. (YB n° 1723) Prof J Willeveen, TNO, BP 49, Delft, Netherlands.		Int symposium on uranium. Mrs A Fortescue. Conférence Associates. 34 Stanford Road. London W8 5PZ.	
1977 Jun 2-4	Essen (Germany, Fed Rep)	1977 Jun 22-24	Paris (France)
2nd Int Symposium on cancer therapy by hyperthermia and radiation. Prof C Streffer, Institut fur Med. Strahlenphysik und Strahlenbiologie, Univ-Klinikum, Hufelandstr. 55, 4300 Essen.		Centre National de la recherche scientifique, Paris. Colloque int : Les néoplasies lymphoïdes. P : inv. CNRS, 15 Quai Anatole - France, F-75700 Paris.	
1977 Jun 2-5	Brussels (Belgium)	1977 Jun 23	Liege (Belgium)
Rotary Int. Int Committee. (YB n° 3164) Mr W Luhnig, Bismarckstrasse 8, Bad Pyrmont, Germany, Fed Rep.		Réunion annuelle du Club des Aciers Spéciaux. P : 100. Mr Ghislain, Directeur au Groupement des Hauts Fournaux et Aciers belges, rue Montoyer 47, B-1040 Brussels.	
1977 Jun 3	Rome (Italy)	• 1977 Jun 25-26	Milan (Italy)
Airport Association Coordinating Council. 24th Meeting. (YB n° 4015) POB 125, CH-1215 Geneva-Airport.		Int Association for Social Progress. Congres : 1) Problèmes sociaux de la consommation. 2) santé et médecine sociale. P : 200. (YB n° 1208) Société Umanitaria, Section Italienne de l'AIPS, via Daverio 7, Milan.	
1977 Jun 6-10	Dresden (Germany, Dem Rep)	• 1977 Jun 26-29	Milan (Italy)
Int Council on Alcohol and Addictions. 23rd Int Institute on the prevention and treatment of alcoholism. (YB n° 1765) ICAA. CP 140, CH-1001 Lausanne, Switzerland.		Int College of Surgeons, 10th European congress: Interdisciplinary trends in surgery. P : 1000. Ex. (YB n° 1513) MGR Congress. Piazza S Ambrogio 16, I-20123 Milan.	
1977 Jun 6-10	Suva (Fiji)	1977 Jun 29-Jul 2	London (UK)
South Pacific Commission. Regional seminar lor heads of customs. (YB n° 3260) SFC. BP D. 5, Noumea cedex, New Caledonia.		Int diamond tool conference and exhibition. Mr J R Whall. Director, Turret Press Ltd. 886 High Road, London N12 9S8.	
1977 Jun 6-11	Grenoble (France)	1977 Jun	Brno (Czechoslovakia)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris. Colloque int : Les associations basiques ultra-mafiques des zones eurogéniques. P : inv. CNRS, 15 Quai Anatole-France, F-75700 Paris.		Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Institute of Physical Metallurgy. 4th Colloquium on metal fatigue. Institute of Physical Metallurgy of the CSAV. Prof M Klesnil, DrSc. Zizkova 22, Brno.	
• 1977 Jun 6-17	Rome (Italy)	1977 Jun	Cairo (Egypt)
FAO. Council. 71st session. (YB n° 971) Chief, Conference Programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.		Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology. 3rd meeting of the Standardization Committee- European- Arab dialogue. (YB no 3874) POB 690, Cairo.	
1977 Jun 7-8	Liege (Belgium)	1977 Jun	Goteborg (Sweden)
Colloque int sur les membranes d'étanchéité et sur les non - tissés. P : 200. Mr Lucien Henn, Secrétaire général du Centre d'Etudes des Matières plastiques, quai Banning 6, B-4000 Liège.		Int Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation. Commission 23A. Sécurité des murs porteurs, réunion. (YB no 1723) Weena 704, BP 20704, Rotterdam, Netherlands.	
1977 Jun 8-10	Brussels (Belgium)	1977 Jun	Philadelphia (Pa, USA)
European Committee of Associations of Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery. General assembly. (YB n° 639) Fabrimetal, Mr Horrez, rue des Drapiers 21, B-1050 Brussels.		Int Union of Food Science and Technology. Symposium : Post-harvest biology and biotechnology. (YB n° 1610) UFOST. Swedish Institute for Food Preservation Research. Fack. S-40021 Goteborg 16. Sweden.	
1977 Jun 8 - 11	Brussels (Belgium)		
6th Congress of Illuminated signs. Europese Vereniging van Lichtgevende Publiciteit, Mevrouw Popleu, Heidestraat 31. B-2950 Hofstade, Belgium.			

1977 Jun-Jul Bellagio
(Italy)
Int Union of Nutritional Science/Int Planned parenthood Federation. Meeting : Lactation, fertility and the working woman.
(YB n° 2743/2361)

IUNS. Institute of Clinical Nutrition. Annedasklinikerna, Sahlgren's Hospital, S-413 45 Gothenburg.

1977 2nd half Rome
(Italy)
FAO, Intergovernmental Group on Meat, 7 th session. (YB no 971)
Chief, Conference Programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1977 Jul 4-7 Budapest (Hungary)
Trade Union Int of Agricultural Forestry and Plantation Workers, 27e session du Comité Directeur : Tâches et responsabilités du mouvement syndical dans le développement des luttes des femmes et des jeunes pour la reconnaissance de leurs droits et la fin des discriminations.
(YB no 3322)

UISTAFP, Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.

1977 Jul 4-8 Cachan (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris. Colloque int : Les développements récents de la théorie de l'information et leurs applications. P : inv.
M CF Picard, Directeur de recherche au CNRS. 15 Quai Anatole-France, F-75700 Paris.

• 1977 Jul 4-8 Yerevan (USSR)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Section Fruits. 6th Symposium on apricot culture and decline. (YB n° 2488)
General Dept of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture, Orlitov 1/11, 107139 Moscow, 1-139 USSR.

1977 Jul 4-9 Paris (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. Colloque int : Ordre-désordre dans les solides. P : inv.
CNRS, 15 Quai Anatole - France, F-75700 Paris.

1977 Jul 4-14 Niamey (Nigeria)
World Meteorological Organization, Regional seminar on application of meteorology and hydrology to drought problems in the Sahelian Zone and other parts of Africa. (YB n° 3556)
WMO, CP 5, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

• 1977 Jul 5-8 Montfavet-Avignon (France)
European Association for Research on Plant Breeding. 3rd meeting on pepper : Genetics and breeding of capsicum. (YB n° 556)
Mr E Ponchard, Capsicum Eucarpia Meeting, INRA-Domaine Saint Maurice, F-84140 Montfavet-Avignon.

1977 Jul 9-Sep 5 Caux (Switzerland)
World Assembly for Moral Re-armament. Conference. (YB n° 3455)
Mountain House, CH-1824 Caux.

1977 Jul 11-Aug 25 Coventry (UK)
The British Institute of Traffic Education. 1st Senior int seminar of traffic
Eric Alley, Director of Overseas Development, British Institute of Traffic Education, Federation House, 2309 Coventry Road, Sheldon, Birmingham B25 3PB, UK.

• 1977 Jul 18-22 Wellesbourne (UK)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Section Vegetables. Symposium on timing field production of vegetables. (YB n° 2488)
Dr J.K.A. Blessele, Hat. Vegetable Research Station Wellesbourne, Warwick CV359EF. UK.

1977 Jul 18-24 Mexico (Mexico)
Int Council on Health, Physical Education and Recreation. 20th Anniversary world congress : Physical education, health and recreation for everyone.
(YB n° 1769)

ICHPER Secretariat, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, DC 20035, USA, or 1977 ICHPER World Congress, Organizing Committee, Av Juarez n° 17-20, piso, Tlalnepantla, Mexico.

1977 Jul 23-30 Edinburgh (UK)
Christian Esperanto Int Association. Int congress. (YB n° 268)
Weerdestein 43, Ede 6100, Netherlands.

• 1977 Jul 25-29 Montreux (Switzerland)
Int Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides. 12th General assembly : The quality of life. (YB n° 2049)
Secretariat of the XIIIth Assembly, POB 31, CH. 1820 Montreux.

1977 Jul 25-30 Nyon (Switzerland)
Int Vine and Wine Office. 15th int congress. (YB n° 2803)
P Marou, Office Int de la Vigne et du Vin, 11 rue Roquépine, F-75008 Paris.

1977 Jul 27-Aug Freising-Weihenstephan (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Section for Vegetables. Symposium on spices and medicinal plants. (YB n° 2486)
Dr C Frans, Technical University of Munich, Lehrstuhl für Gemüsebau der TU München, D-8050 Freising-Weihenstephan.

1977 Jul 27-Aug 1 (BAR-Ilan Univ and Kibbutz Lavi, Israel)
Summer seminar of the institute for Judaism and Contemporary Thought. Kopelloufs, Conventions, 122 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv, Israel.

1977 Jul or Aug (Denmark)
World Education Followship. European conference : Secondary education and jobs. (YB no 3508)
IHQ, 33 Kinnaird Avenue, London W4 3SH.

1977 Aug 1-5 Apia
South Pacific Commission. Regional seminar on medical surgical treatment of leprosy. (YB no 3260)
SPC, BP D.6, Noumea cedex, New-Caledonia.

1977 Aug 3-6 Copenhagen (Denmark)
2nd Int research forum on information science : The paradigm for Informa-

tion science; what can information science research offer librarians and information scientists as to design and operation in libraries and other information systems.
SIRE, Royal School of Librarianship, 5 Birketinget, 2300 Copenhagen S.

1977 Aug 7-11 Washington (USA)
7th Int conference on the history of cartography.
Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, 845 South Pickett Street Alexandria, Va 22304, USA.

1977 Aug 7-13 Waterloo (Canada)
8th Int conference on general relativity and gravitation.
General Relativity 8, Department of Appl Math., University of Waterloo Waterloo, Ont Canada N2L 3G1.

1977 Aug 10-15 Tokyo (Japan)
Women's Int League for Peace and Freedom. 20th Triennial congress. (YB no 3439)

1 rue de Varembe, CP 28, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1977 Aug 16-20 Cacak (Yugoslavia)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Section Fruits. Working Group on Plum Genetics and Plum Breeding. 3rd meeting. (YB n° 2488)
Dr R Bernard, Director of the Station de Recherches d'Arboriculture fruitière de Bordeaux, 33110 Pont de la Maye, France.

1977 Aug 17-27 Mitterdorf (Austria)
Int Federation of Freight Forwarding Associations. 1st seminar for vocational training staff. (YB n° 1916)
Zentralverband der Spediteure, Bauernmarkt 24, A-1010 Vienna.

• 1977 Aug 20-25 Tel Aviv (Israel)
4th int conference on anatomy education. P : 350.
Prof H Nathan, Dept of Anatomy, Sackler School of Medicine. Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv.

1977 Aug 20-28 Liblice (Czechoslovakia)
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Institute of Solid Substance Physics. 2nd Summer school of computer physics.
Institute of Solid Substance Physics of the CASV. Dr J Nadrichal, CSc, Cukrovnicka 10, Prague 6-Stresovice.

1977 Aug 21-27 Smolenice, Lednice or Brno (Czechoslovakia)
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Microbiological Institute. Symposium : Natural selection and its significance.
Microbiological Institute of the CSAV, Memb. Corr. V Novak, Budejovicka 1083, Prague 4-Krc.

1977 Aug 22-24 Paris (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. Colloque int : L'écologie des données individuelles temporelles. P : inv.
CNRS, 15 Quai Anatole-France, F-75700 Paris.

• 1977 Aug 22-26 (Sweden or USSR)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Commission Horticultural Engineering and Protected Cultivation. Symposium on more profits use of energy in protected cultivation. (YB n° 2488)
Dr T Knilofferson, Dept of Floriculture, and Om. Hort., Agric. college of

Sweden, S-230 53 Alnarp.

1977 Aug 23-24 Karlsruhe (Germany, Fed Rep)
Int Union of Food Science and Technology/int Commission for Agricultural
and Food Industries. Joint symposium ; How ready are ready-to-serve meals
(technology and quality). (YB n° 1610/1518)
Prof Dr Klaus Paulus, Bundesforschungsanstalt für Ernährung, Engesser
Strasse 20, D-75 Karlsruhe.

1977 Aug 23-25 Wilhelmstad (Netherlands)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Section Fruits. Symposium on clonal
variation in apple and pear. (YB no 2436)
Dr Ir H J van Oosten, Research Station for Fruit Growing, Wilhelmstad,
Netherlands.

1977 Aug 25-26 Singapore (Singapore)

Seminar on our world in concrete. P: 250.
Compa Int, Serangoon Garden, POB 416, Singapore 19.



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1977 Aug 27-Sep 4 Ghent (Belgium)
1er Congrès Int de droit judiciaire : four une justice à visage humain :
1) les principes fondamentaux du droit judiciaire privé, 2) l'assistance judiciaire, 3) l'humanisation de la procédure, 4) l'accélération de la procédure,

dure, 5) pouvoirs et tâches du juge, 6) la sélection, la nomination et le

nombre des juges, 7) small claim courts, 8) le rôle du ministère public au procès civil, 9) le droit judiciaire int., 10) la production de la preuve, 11) la double instance, 12) juristes et paraprofessionnels.
M. Storme, secrétaire général du Congrès int de droit judiciaire, Coupure 3, B-9000 Ghent.

1977 Aug 28-31 Basel (Switzerland)
Int. Society for Experimental Hematology, 6th Annual conference : Stem marrow transplantation : stem cells-lymphatic tissue, lymphocytes, macrophage immunity.
Dr B. Speck, Kantonsspital, CH-4004 Basle.

1977 Aug 29-Sep 2 (Japan)
Int Union of Biological Sciences. Int congress. (YB no 2698)
Dr Hiroshi Terayama, Zoological Institute, Fac. of Science, University of Tokyo, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113.

• 1977 Aug 30-Sep 3 The Hague (Netherlands)
Int Association of Metropolitan City Libraries. Meeting. (YB no 1313)
Mr K. Duchac, Secretary, c/o Brooklyn Public Library, Grand Army Plaza, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11238, USA.

1977 Aug 31-Sep 7 Oxford (UK)
Int Union of Nutritional Sciences/UNESCO. Int conference on nutrition education. (YB n° 2743/3383)
Secretary, Nutrition Education 1977, POB 124, Reading RG4 7EE, UK.

1977 Sep 1-2 Bucharest (Romania)
Union of the Societies of Medical Sciences of Rumania /Rumanian Society

of Veterinary Medicine, 3rd Int symposium of immuno-therapy and prophylaxis in cancer and chronic diseases.
3rd Int Symposium on Cancer Immunotherapy, Oncological Institute POB 5916, Bucharest 12.

• 1977 Sep 1-3 Vienna (Austria)
Int Committee on Occupational Mental Health. Annual meeting and int

conference : Occupational mental health - multiprofessional approach (experiences, technique and future development). (YB n° 1634)
Dr Gunnar Nerell, Medical Director, The Central Organization of Salaried Employees in Sweden, Linnegatan 14, POB 5252, S-102 45 Stockholm, Sweden.

1977 Sep 4-7 Pavia (Italy)
Int Society for Chronobiology. 13th Int conference : Cellbiology and biochemistry of biologic rhythms; endocrinology; nutrition; shift-work and education; chronopharmacology; cancer; agriculture; methodology of data collection; transfer and analysis. (YB n° 2537)
Secretary Office ISC, XIIIth Conference. POB 1071, I-20100 Milan, Italy.

• 1977 Sep 4-10 Dublin (Ireland)
World Medical Association. 31st General Assembly. (YB n° 3554)
1841 Broadway (at 60th Street), New York, NY 10023, USA.

• 1977 Sep 5-9 Budapest (Hungary)
Int Society for Horticultural Sciences, Commission Horticultural Economics. 5th Symposium on horticultural economics. (YB n° 2488)
Dr W. G. de Haan, Conradskade 175, The Hague, Netherlands.

1977 Sep 5-10 Aberdeen (UK)
British Society of Immunology. Scottish Immunobiology Group. Meeting on developmental immunobiology.
Or J.B. Solomon, Immunology Unit, The Medical School, Foresterhill, Aberdeen AB9 2ZD.

• 1977 Sep 5-10 Wageningen (Netherlands)
Int Union for the Study of Social Insects, 8th Congress. (YB n° 4256)
UIEIS, Laboratoire d'Evolution des Etres Organisés, 705 Boulevard Raspail, F-75006 Paris.

• 1977 Sep 6-8 Toulouse (France)
Int Federation of Automatic Control. Workshop on control and management of integrated industrial complexes. (YB n° 1862)
M. G. Singh, LAAS-CNRS, 7 avenue du Colonel-Roché, F-31400 Toulouse.

1977 Sep 6-9 Marseille (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. Colloque int : Phases

bidimensionnelles absorbées. P : inv.
CNRS, 15 Quai Anatole-France, F-75700 Paris.

1977 Sep 6-10 Bordeaux (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. Colloque int : La biologie cellulaire des processus neurosécréteurs hypothalamiques. P : inv.
M. le Prof J. D. Vincent, Université de Bordeaux II, Laboratoire de Neurophysiologie et Physiopathologie, Bordeaux. or: CNRS, 15 Quai Anatole-France, F-75700 Paris.

1977 Sep 7-9 Chicago (Ill, USA)
American Cancer Society. 2nd conference on human values and cancer.
Foreign Desk, ACS, 777 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

* 1977 Sep 7-8 Gent (Belgium)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Section Ornamental Plants. Symposium
on in vitro culture for horticultural purposes.
prof Beesmans. course links 533 B-9000 Ghent. Belgium.

1977 Sep 10 Vienna (Austria)
Airport Associations Coordinating Council. 25th Meeting. (YB no 4015)
POB 125, CH-1215 Geneva-Airport.

* 1977 Sep 11-14 Belgrade (Yugoslavia)
Balkan Medical Union. 60 Session des journées médicales balkaniques. 19e
réunion du Conseil Général : Les maladies congénitales - aspects médico-
chirurgicaux des gottres endémiques - les états dépressifs en médecine
générale. Ex. (YB no 182)
UMB. 1 rue Gabriel Peri, 70148 Bucarest (S.1) B.P. 149, Rumania.

1977 Sep 12-14 London (UK)
4th Int conference of the Balint Society. P : 500,
Mr Tony Waters. Freelance Services Ltd, (Joan Wilkins Associates Ltd)
37 Maids Vale. London W9 1TW.

1977 Sep 12-16 Dublin (Ireland)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Section Ornamental Plants. Sym-
posium on propagation and raising of nursery stock. (YB no 2488)
J C Kelly, Nursery Stock Department, Kinsealy Research Center, Malahide
Road, Dublin 5.

1977 Sep 12-16 Warsaw (Poland)
European Molecular Spectroscopy Group, 13th European congress on mole-
cular spectroscopy : Molecular dynamics and stochastic phenomena in
crystals, liquid crystals and molecular liquids, spectroscopy of metal ions
in complex and biological systems, spectroscopy of adsorbed and matrix
isolate molecules, spectroscopy of excited electronic. P: 500-1000. C:
25-30. (YB no 812)
Prof B Jezowska-Trzebiatowska, University of Wroclaw, Institute of Chemis-
try, 50 383 Wroclaw, 14 Julio-Curie Street, Poland.

* 1977 Sep 16-17 Dublin (Ireland)
Int Society for Horticultural Science. Executive Committee meeting.
(YB n° 2488)
Dr G de Bakker, 1e Van den Boschstraat 4, The Hague, Netherlands.

1977 Sep 18-21 Edinburgh (UK)
Int League Against Unfair Competition. Journées d'études. (YB n°2197)
12 bis avenue Bosquet, F-75007 Paris.

1977 Sep 19-21 Poznan (Poland)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Fruit Section. Working Group on
Growth Regulators in Fruits Production, Meeting. (YB n° 2488)
Dr Ir H Jonkers, Department of Horticulture, Agricultural University. POB
3, Wageningen 6140, Netherlands.

1977 Sep 19-23 Dublin (Ireland)
Int Society for Horticultural Science, Commission Plant Substrates ana
Commission Protected Cultivation. Symposium on production of protected
crops in peat and other media. (YB n° 2488)
M J Maher, Kinsealy Research Centre, Malahide Road, Dublin 5.

1977 Sep 19-23 Liege (Belgium)
Association des Palynologues de langue française. Symposium : Apport
des techniques récentes en palynologie.
Dr Y Somers, c/o IUBS, Mr J Louveaux, INRA, F-91440 Bruges-sur-Yvette,
France.

1977 Sep 19-23 Lyon (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris. Colloque int : Les
martyrs de Lyon en 177 (origines du Christianisme en Gaule). P : inv.
CNRS, 15 Quai Anatole France, F-75700 Paris.

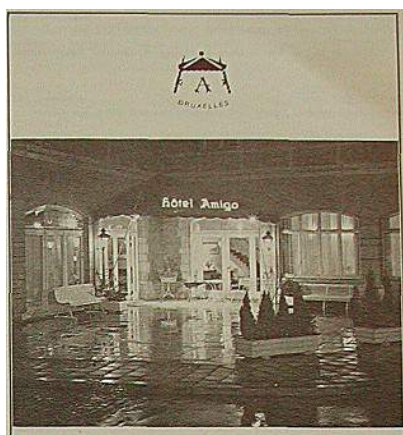
* 1977 Sep 19-23 Paris (France)
2e Congrès mondial de réanimation: Qui doit et à quel prix être maintenu
en vie ? P : 4000. Ex.
SOCFI, 7 rue Michel-Ange, F-75016 Paris.

1977 Sep 19-29 Strasbourg (France)
Lutheran World Federation. Int ecumenical seminar. (YB n° 2937)
POB 66, route de Fenev 150, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1977 Sep 20-22 Durham (UK)
Institute of Physics, Stress Analysis Group. Conference on non-linear pro-
blems in stress analysis : 1) Large elastic deformation, 2) Elastic-plastic
analysis. 3) large-scale yielding phenomenon, 4) Large-scale yielding and
viscous phenomenon, 5) creep.
Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London
SW1X 8QX, U.K.

1977 Sep 20-23 Liblice (Czechoslovakia)
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Working colloquium on specific fea-
tures of the Byzantine society al the climax of its development - 8-11 cen-
turies.
Cabinet of Greek, Roman and Latin Studies of the CSAV, Dr B Zasterova,
Lazarska 8, Prague 2.

1977 Sep 21-23 Eindhoven (Netherlands)
Int Union of Food Science and Technology / EFChE and Dutch Society for
Nutrition and Food Technology. Symposium : Product and process selec-
tion in the food industry. (YB n° 1610)
H A C, Thijssen, Rontgenlaan 2, Son, Netherlands.



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1977 Sep 23-25 Manchester (UK)
Institute of Physics. Education Group. Annual conference : Getting the best from assessment.
Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX, UK.

• 1977 Sep 23-25 Willersley (UK)
World Association of Methodist Radio Amateurs and Clubs. Conference.

WAMRAC. L.D. Colley, G3AGX, 13 Ferry Road, Wawne, Nr Hull HU75XU, UK. (YB n° 3471)

• 1978 Sep 24-30 Madrid (Spain)
Int Dental Federation. 66th Annual World congress. (YB n° 1788)
Dr A. Garcia Boix, Presidente del comite organizador de Madrid, Escuela de Estomatologia, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3.

1977 Sep 25-Oct 1 Prague (Czechoslovakia)
Int Astro-naulical Federation. 28e Congrès : L'utilisation de l'espace- aujourd'hui et demain. Les satellites de communication (utilisation de l'espace aujourd'hui)- l'industrie dans les bases spatiales (utilisation de l'espace demain). (YB n° 1381)
Fédération Int d'Astronautique, 250 rue Saint-Jacques, F-75005 Paris.

1977 Sep 25-Oct 8 Corfu (Greece)
North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Nato advanced Study Institute (Summer school) on high pressure chemistry. (YB n° 3005)
Prof H. Klein, Institute of Physical Chemistry, University of Frankfurt, Robert Mayer Strasse 11, D-6900 Frankfurt am Main, Germany, Fed Rep.

1977 Sep 26-28 Brussels (Belgium)
Symposium int: Metallurgie chlorhydrique et solutions aqueuses.
Prof Winand, Faculté des Sciences Appliquées ULB, avenue Franklin Roosevelt 50, B-1050 Brussels.

1977 Sep 26-30 Manila (Philippines)
Asian Federation of Organizations for Cancer Research. 3rd Asian cancer conference : Cancer research and control activities in Asian countries.
Dr R. Palermo, Philippines Cancer Society, POB 3066, Manila 2800.

1977 Sep 26-30 Pago Pago (Samoa Islands)
South Pacific Commission. 17th South Pacific conference. (YB n° 3260)
SPC, BP D.5, Noumea cedex, New-Caledonia.

1977 Sep 27-30 Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
Commission of the European Communities. 1st European conference on photovoltaic solar energy. (YB n° 662)
Dr A. Strub, General Chairman, CEC DC XII, rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels.

1977 Sep 27-30 Nottingham (UK)
Int. Society for Horticultural Sciences, Sections Vegetables and Ornamental Plants. Symposium on seed problems in horticulture. (YB n° 2488)
Dr. W. Heydecker, University of Nottingham, Dept. of Agriculture, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough LE12 5RD, UK.

• 1979 Sep 27-Oct 3 Singapore (Singapore)
Int Federation of Asian and Western Pacific Contractors Association / Singapore Contractors Association. 17th convention. P : 1000. (YB n° 1855)
Singapore Contractors Association, 150 Neil Road, Singapore 2.

• 1977 Sep 28-Oct 3 Nancy (France)
3e Symposium int < Alimentation et travail > : Influence des technologies sur la valeur nutritionnelle des aliments destinés à l'homme. Ex : Pr G. Debry, Département de Nutrition et des Maladies métaboliques, 40 rue Lionnois, F-54000 Nancy.

1977 Sep end Prague (Czechoslovakia)
Int Institute of Space Law. 20e Colloque, (durant le 28e congrès int d'astronautique). (YB n° 2163)
Mme I. H. Ph. Diederiks-Verschoor, Président IISL, 43 Leestraat, Baarn, Netherlands.

1977 Sep end Prague (Czechoslovakia)
Int Academy of Astronautics. Symposia : 1) 7e symposium int sur l'efficacité en matière du coût d'opérations spatiales, 2) 10e symposium int sur le sauvetage et la sécurité dans l'Espace. 3) 6e réunion int pour l'examen des connaissances sur la communication avec les systèmes extra-terrestres doués d'intelligence. 4) 4e symposium int sur la relativité spatiale. 5) 11e symposium int sur l'histoire de l'astronautique. (Durant le 28e congrès int d'astronautique). (YB n° 1125)
Fédération Int d'Astronautique, 250 rue Saint-Jacques, F-75005 Paris.

1977 Sep Amsterdam (Netherlands)
IFIP Administrative Data Processing Group. Telecommunications and distributed processing, workshop. (YB n° 3848)
IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, Amsterdam 107. Netherlands.

1977 Sep Brussels (Belgium)
IFIP Administrative Data Processing Group. Seminar : Multinational data communications (II). (YB n° 3848)
IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, Amsterdam 107. Netherlands.

1977 Sep Lyon (France)
4th Int symposium on melanoma.
Dr Doré, Centre Léon Bérard, rue Laënnec 28, F-69008 Lyon cedex 2.

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1977 Sep	Manila (Philippines)		
Int Union Against Cancer, Asian conference on undergraduate education about cancer (in conjunction with 3rd Asian cancer conference). P : inv. (YB n° 26-18) UICC, General Council 3, CH-1205 Geneva.			
1977 Sep	Most (Czechoslovakia)	1977 Oct 4-11	Teheran (Iran)
Czechoslovak Society for Rehabilitation. Symposium on sport and rehabilitation.		Int. Council on Social Welfare. Regional conference for Asia and Western Pacific on : Manpower : key to social welfare development ... (YB no 1771) ICSW, 175 Dadabhai, Naoroji Road, Bombay 1. India.	
	Ass Prof K Obrda, MD, Neurological Clinic, Katerinska 30. 120 00 Prague 2, Czechoslovakia.	1977 Oct 5-7	Beltsville (Md. USA)
1977 Sep	Teheran (Iran)	Int symposium on calcium nutrition of economic crops. C B Shear, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md 20705.	
	3rd Asian Congress of nutrition. Dr Hussein Ghassemi, Director, Food and Nutrition Institute of Iran, 462 Avenue Pahlavi, POB 3234, Teheran.	1977 Oct 5-7	Charleston (SC, USA)
	1977 Sep (Netherlands) Int Society for Horticultural Science, Section Vegetables. Symposium on vegetable irrigation. (YB no 2488) Prof Dr H D Hartmann, Inst fur Gemusebau der Forschungsanstalt fur Weinbau, Gattenbau, Getranketechnik und Landesfelge, 6222 Geisenheim, Rh, Germany, Fed Rep.	Symposium on coastal sediments and structures. Mr C B Chesnutt, US Army Coastal Engineering Research Centre, Fort Belvoir, Va 22060, USA.	
	1977 Sep-Oct Islamabad and Lahore (Pakistan) FAO/SIDA, 2nd seminar on field food crops in Africa and the Near East. (YB n° 971) Chief, Conference Programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.	1977 Oct 6-7	Brisbane (Australia)
1977 Oct 3-7	Frascati (Italy)	Queensland Cancer Fund/Queensland State Committee of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons. Symposium on malignant melanoma : Experimental and clinical aspects. c/o Co-ordinator: Queensland Melanoma Project, Princess Alexandra Hospital, South Brisbane, Q, 4102, Australia.	
European Space Agency. Conférence sur les problèmes généraux des systèmes de contrôle d'altitude et d'orbite. (YB n° 868) 114 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, F-92522 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.		1977 Oct 6-8 (West Germany) European Federation for Management Development /EIASM. European finance Association, annual meeting. c/o EFMD, rue de la Concorde 51, B-1050 Brussels. (YB n° 570)	
1977 Oct 3-7	Rome (Italy)	1977 Oct 8	Presov (Czechoslovakia)
FAO, Desert Locust Control Committee, 21st session: (YB n° 971) Chief, Conference Programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.		Czechoslovak Medical Society. Meeting : Prevention in the field of internal medicine. General Secretary. W Linkesch, MD, Regional Institute of National Health, 080 00 Presov.	
1977 Oct 4-7	Florence (Italy)	1977 Oct 8-12	Berlin (West)
	Symposium : The endocrine function of the human adrenal cortex. c/o Palazzo dei Congressi di Firenze, Via Pratello Orsini 1, I-50123 Firenze, Italy.	Association Allemande du Nettoyement public. Congrès : Problèmes actuels et les développements futurs du secteur du nettoyage public des villes et de l'enlèvement des ordures ménagères. Ex. AMK Berlin, Company for Exhibitions, Fairs and Congresses, Ltd, Messedamm 22, D-1000 Berlin 19.	
		1977 Oct 10	London (UK)
		Institute of Physics, Materials and Testing Group. Symposium on the display on nondestructive testing data. The Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QX.	

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Ouvert du 15 mars au 31 décembre

1977 Oct 10-12 Toulouse (France)
European Space Agency/Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (Toulouse-France). Int. conference : Altitude control of space vehicles : technological and dynamical problems associated with the presence of liquids.

(YB n° 888)
Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, Département des Affaires Universitaires,
18 avenue Edouard-Bel in, F-31055 Toulouse cedex.

1977 Oct 10-13 Genda (Italy)
Int Institute of Communications. 25th Int meeting on transportation and communications : New techniques for the future of transportation and communications. (YB n° 2143)
General Secretariat, Int Institute of Communication, Villa Piaggio, Bia Pertinace, I-16125 Genoa.

1977 Oct 10-13 (Bulgaria)
Int Federation of Automatic Control. Workshop : Control of management systems. (YB n° 1862)
IFAC Secretariat, POB 27, SF-00131 Helsinki, Finland.

1977 Oct 10-14 Singapore (Singapore)
Pan Pacific congress of sports medicine : sports and recreation for all. P : 100.
Australian Sports Medicine Federation, Victorian Branch, 151 Barry Street, Carlton 3053, Australia.

1977 Oct 12-15 Berlin (West)
Congress Building cleaning, hygiene and environmental care. Ex.
AMK Berlin, Messedamm 22, D-1000 Berlin 19.

• 1977 Oct 13-19 Adelaide (Australia)
Int Federation of Beekeepers' Associations. 26th Congress : Les technologies modernes et les outillages à grand rendement dans la conduite des colonies d'abeilles dans les ruchers de type industriel. (YB n° 1867)
G.P.O. Box 2609, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia.

• 1977 Oct 15-21 Bucharest (Romania)
League of Red Cross Societies. Int. conference of the Red Cross. (YB no 2907)
CP 276, CH-1211 Geneva 19.

1977 Oct 17-19 Paris (France)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. Colloque int : La religion populaire dans l'histoire de l'Europe occidentale - analyse d'une notion à travers la longue durée (du moyen-âge à nos jours). P : inv.
M B Piongeron, Maître de recherche au CNRS, 15 Quai Anatole-France F-75700 Paris.

1977 Oct 17-20 Liege (Belgium)
European Society for Radiation Biology. 13th Annual scientific meeting. P : 200 - (YB n° 856)
Mr le Prof Goutier, Secrétaire trésorier de la Société Européenne de Radiobiologie, Boulevard de la Constitution 32, B-4000 Liège.

1977 Oct 17-21 Santo Domingo (Dominican rep)
Inter American Press Association. Annual meeting. (YB n° 1094)
IAPA, 2911 N W 39th Street, Miami, Fla 33142, USA.

1977 Oct 19-21 Budapest (Hungary)
Int Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering /ECCS/SSRC/CRC Japan. Meeting : Stability of steel structures. (YB n° 1177)
IABSE, ETH-Honggerberg, CH-8093 Zurich.

• 1977 Oct 19-26 Cochin (India)
FAO. Indian Ocean Fishery Commission. 5th session. (YB no 971)

Chief, Conference Programming Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1977 Oct 21-23 Oust (France)
Service Civil Int. European committee meeting. (YB n° 2605)
35 avenue G Diderich, Luxembourg.

• 1977 Oct 22-28 Toronto (Canada)
Int Dental Federation. 65th World congress. P : 10.000. C : 70-80. Ex. (YB n° 1788)
Dr W G. McIntosh, POB 6423, Terminal A, Toronto M5W1X3.

1977 Oct 24-28 Port Moresby (New Guinea)
South Pacific Commission. Regional conference on economic development planning. (YB n° 3260)
SPC, BP D.5. Noumea cedex, New-Caledonia.

• 1977 Oct 24-Nov 4 Rome (Italy)
FAO. Comité des Politiques et Programmes d'Aide Alimentaire, de session. (YB n° 971)
Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1977 Oct 25-27 London (UK)
Int symposium on the design and use of conference centres, lecture theatres and meeting spaces. P : 300.
The Sam Black Organisation, 50 Pine Grove, London N20 8LA.

1977 Oct 28-Nov 2 Agape (Italy)
Service Civil Int. Séminaire sur les problèmes de rémigration. (YB n° 2805)
35 avenue G Diderich, Luxembourg.

1977 Oct Copenhagen (Denmark)
IFIP Administrative Data Processing Group. Information Systems and Organisation Processes, workshop. (YB n° 3848)
IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, Amsterdam 107, Netherlands.

1977 Oct Copenhagen (Denmark)
IFIP Administrative Data Processing Group. Conférence : Planning and management of distributed processing. (YB n° 3848)
IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, Amsterdam 107, Netherlands.

1977 Oct London (UK)
IFIP Administrative Data Processing Group. Management of the Impact of
Mini and Micro Processors, workshop. (YB n° 3848)
IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, Amsterdam 107, Netherlands,

1977 Oct Singapore (Singapore)
Lutheran World Federation. Seminar on Christian encounter with Muslims in
Asia (YB n°
2937)
POB 66, route de Femay 150, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1977 3rd quarter Liblice (Czechoslovakia)
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Physics. Conference : Neutron physics in WR-SM/Reactors.
Institute of Nuclear Physics of the CSAV, Mir T.R. Michalec, CSc. Rez u
Prahy, Czechoslovakia.

1977 Nov 3-5 Lyon (France)
Centre National de la recherche scientifique, Paris. Colloque int : Les relations entre processus catalytiques homogènes et hétérogènes. P : Inv.
M B Imelik, Directeur. Institut de recherches sur la catalyse du CNRS, 15
Quai Anatole-France, F-75700 PARIS.

1977 Nov 4-6 Liege (Belgium)
Congrès int des kinésithérapeutes. P : 500. Ex.
Association lilloise des kinésithérapeutes, représentée par Mr Franquet,
rue Belvaux 200. B-4030 Grivegnée.

• 1977 Nov 6-11 Strasbourg (France)

Service Civil Int. Séminaire européen sur la jeunesse et l'armée dans les années 80. (YB n° 2805)

35 avenue G Diderich, Luxembourg.

• 1977 Nov 6-11 Tel Aviv (Israel)

Int conference on meteorology in semi-arid zones. P : 200.
Dr S Yaffe, Bet Dagan, POB 25, Tel Aviv.

• 1977 Nov 7-10 Rome (Italy)
FAO. Council, 72nd session. (YB n° 971)
Via delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.

1977 Nov 7-22 Singapore (Singapore)
General Conference of 7th Day Adventist. Annual Council. P : 140. (YB n° 991) ar
Eastern Division of the General Conference of 7th Day Adventist, 800
Thomson Road, Singapore 11.

1977 Nov 9-11 Houston (Tex, USA)

22nd Annual clinical conference : Immunotherapy of human cancers.

M D Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Houston, Tex 77030, USA.

1977 Nov 13-19 Singapore (Singapore)
Int. Congress and Convention Association. 16th Annual general assembly. P : 300.
Singapore Tourist Promotion Board, Tudor Court, Tanglin Road, Singapore.

1977 Nov 14-19 Noumea (New Caledonia)
South Pacific Commission. Regional technical meeting on environmental planning and management. (YB n° 3260)
SPC, BP D.5, Noumea cedex, New-Caledonia.

* 1977 Nov 20-26 Miami Beach (Fla, USA)
Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations. 11th Congress. (YB n° 3404)

Avenue Marnix 30, Bte 3, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.

• 1977 Nov 21-25 Vienna (Austria)

4th European microfilm congress. P : 700. Ex.

Kongress Sekretariat - 4.EMK -, Bosendorferstrasse 4, A. 1010 Vienna.

1977 Nov 28-Dec 2 Paris (France)
Société de Chimie Physique, Paris. 30e Réunion int : Protons et ions dans

les phénomènes dynamique rapides.
C Troyanowsky, Secrétaire Général (30eme réunion), 10 rue Vauquelin
F-75231 Paris cedex 05.

• 1977 Nov 27-Dec 2 Khartoum (Sudan)

Int Society for Horticultural Science, Commission Tropical and Subtropical
Horticulture. 5th African horticultural symposium : Horticultural research and development in the arid zones of Africa. YB n° 2488

Dr A T Abdel Hafeez, University of Khartoum, Dep. of Horticulture, Khartoum.

1977 Nov 29-Dec 2 Paris (France)

Groupe pour l'Avancement des Méthodes Spectroscopiques et physico-

chimiques d'analyse. 33e Congrès de chimie analytique : La chromatographie sous toutes ses formes, les méthodes spectrométriques tant atomiques que moléculaires, l'automatisation dans l'analyse, les problèmes analytiques de pollution et de toxicologie, l'analyse des matériaux purs,

l'analyse et la caractérisation des surfaces, l'électrochimie analytique en solution, la biochimie analytique, l'enseignement de la chimie analytique.
Secrétariat du GAMS (Congrès), 88 Boulevard Malesherbes, F-75008 Paris.

1977 Nov Tokyo (Japan)
Lutheran World Federation. Symposium on China. (YB no 2937)
POB 65, route de Femay 150, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1977 Nov Vienna (Austria)
IFIP Administrative Data processing Group. Conference : Computers in banking and finance. (YB n° 3848)

IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, Amsterdam 107, Netherlands.
1977 Nov Zagreb (Yugoslavia)
European Federation of Conference Towns. General assembly.

(YB n° 727)

CP 59, CH-1010 Lausanne 10, Switzerland.

1977 Nov-Dec Singapore (Singapore)

Commonwealth telecommunication meeting. P : 75 (inv).
Telecommunication Authority of Singapore, 15 /33 Hill Street, Singapore 6.

• 1977 Dec 3-12 (tentative) Cairo (Egypt)
World Meteorological Organization. Seminar on GATE results and implications for forecasting and research in tropical countries. (YB n° 3556)
41 avenue Giuseppe-Motta, CH-1211 Geneva 20.

1977 Dec 5-7 Rome (Italy)
Int Study Group for Steroid Hormones. 8th meeting : Recent methods in steroid assay : control mechanism of reproductive function; central nervous system; germ cell.

Salzburg, the "Sound of Music" town, is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, marvellous mountains and lakes around Salzburg make it an excursion wonderland. The Congress Hall is most modernly equipped, offers simultaneous interpretation equipment, as well as top quality interpreters. Salzburg can accommodate more than 10.000 visitors comfortably and any time. Most of the hotels are within walking distance of the meeting facilities. Information: Kongressbetriebe der Stadt Salzburg, Auerspergstraße 6-7 A-5020 Salzburg, Telephone 73 533, Telex: 63472

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1977 Dec 7-15 Int Academy of Legal Medicine. Interim meeting. Dr Rodriguez. Inst of Legal Medicine. Av Nevart cruce con Av Anau co. Colinas de Bello Monte. Caracas.	Caracas (Venezuela) (YB n° 1130)	1978 Jan 17-21 4th World conference of synagogues and kehilloth. Kopeltours, Conventions, 122 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv, Israel.	Jerusalem (Israel)
1977 Dec 12-16 South Pacific Commission. 10th Regional technical meeting on fisheries. SPC, BP D.5. Noumea cedex, New-Caledonia.	Noumea (New-Caledonia) (YB N° 3260)	1978 Jan 28-30 Asia and Oceania Thyroid Association. Post-congress workshop : Endemic goitre and thyroid testing. P : 200. Endocrine and Metabolic Society of Singapore, c/o Medical unit II Singapore General Hospital, Outram Road, Singapore 3.	Singapore (Singapore)
1977 Dec 18-23 Int Union of Food Science and Technology. Symposium : Rheology and texture in foods. P Skerman. Queen Elisabeth College. Dept of Food Science. Campden Hill Road, London W8 7AH.	London (UK) (YB n° 1610)	1978 Jan Int Association of Tours Managers. Congress. Kopeltours, Conventions, 122 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv.	Tel Aviv (Israel) (v= no 4076)
1977 Dec IFIP Administrative Data Processing Group. Conference : Data base technology. IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, Amsterdam 107.	Amsterdam (Netherlands) (YB n° 3848)	1978 Feb 6 (four weeks) Int Telecommunication Union. Conference administrative mondiale des radiocommunications du service mobile aéronautique. (v= n° 2622) Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 20.	Geneva (Switzerland)
1977 Dec IFIP Administrative Data Processing Group. Télécommunications and Distributed Processing, workshop. IAG Headquarters, 40 Paulus Potterstraat, Amsterdam 107.	Amsterdam (Netherlands) (YB n° 3848)	1978 Feb 20-24 Dr Dvorkovitz & Associates/United Nations Industrial Development Organization. 2nd World congress for technology transfer to developing nations: 3rd annual world fair for technology exchange and 6th Annual university industry forum. P : 7.500. Mrs E. Bailey Prine, Dr Dvorkovitz & Associates, POB 1748, Ormond Beach, Fla 32074, USA.	Chicago (Ill, USA)
1977 Dec Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology. Regional consultation on electrotechnical standardization. POB 690, Cairo.	Cairo (Egypt) (YB n° 3874)	1978 Feb American Academy of Forensic Sciences. Annual meeting. AAFS Headquarters. 11400 Rockville Pike. Suite 515. Rockville Md 20852 USA.	St Louis (Miss, USA)
1977 Dec Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology. Regional consultation on legal metrology activities in the Arab countries. POB 590, Cairo.	Cairo (Egypt) (YB n° 3874)	1978 Mar 29-Apr 1 Institute of Physics/Institution of Electrical Engineers. 3rd Int conference on sub-millimetre waves. The Meetings Officer, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square London SW1X 8QX, UK.	Guildford (UK)
1977 Dec Meteorology. 8th Meeting. P : 30 (Inv). Civil Aviation Dept. Singapore Airport. Singapore 19.	Singapore (Singapore)	1978 Mar 30-Apr 2 Int conference on toy libraries. P : 200. Ms Leslie Moreland. Toy Libraries Assoc., Sunley House, Gunthorpe Street, London E1.	London (UK)
1977 World Confederation of the Teaching Profession/Int Federation for Home Economics. Seminar on home economics. IFHE. 64 avenue Edouard-Vaillant, F-92100 Boulogne.	(Mali) (YB n° 3491/1929)	1978 Mar-Apr Int Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations. Spring meetings. POB 177, CH-8026 Zurich.	Zurich (Switzerland) (YB n° 1916)

Congres, séminaires. Pour les réussir il faut beaucoup plus qu'une table et 3 rangs de chaises.

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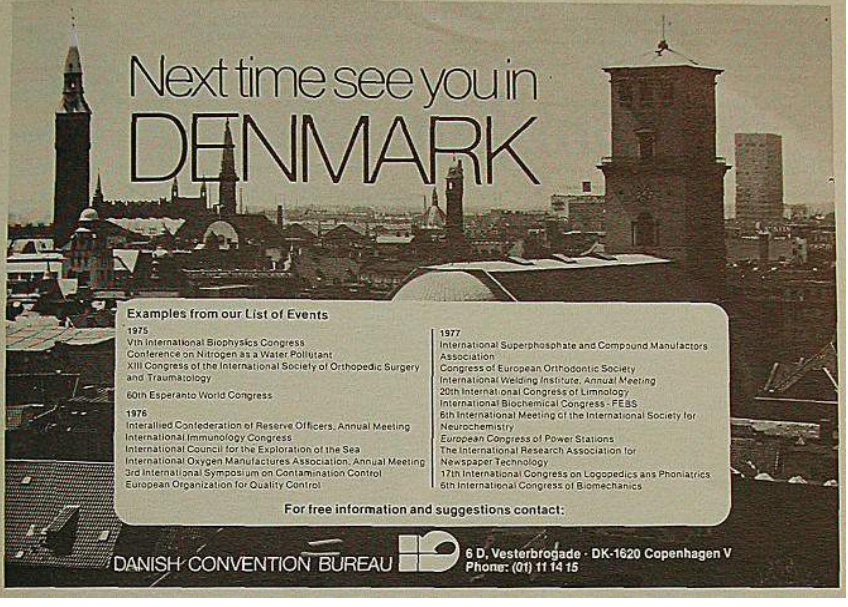
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Examples from our List of Events

1975
Vth International Biophysics Congress
Conference on Nitrogen as a Water Pollutant
XIII Congress of the International Society of Orthopedic Surgery and Traumatology
60th Esperanto World Congress

1976
International Confederation of Reserve Officers, Annual Meeting
International Immunology Congress
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
International Oxygen Manufacturers Association, Annual Meeting
3rd International Symposium on Contamination Control
European Organization for Quality Control

1977
International Superphosphate and Compound Manufacturers Association
Congress of European Orthodontic Society
International Welding Institute, Annual Meeting
20th International Congress of Limnology
International Biochemical Congress - FEBS
6th International Meeting of the International Society for Neurochemistry
European Congress of Power Stations
The International Research Association for Newspaper Technology
17th International Congress on Logopedics and Phoniatrics
6th International Congress of Biomechanics

For free information and suggestions contact:

DANISH CONVENTION BUREAU  **6 D, Vesterbrogade - DK-1620 Copenhagen V**
Phone: (01) 11 14 15

- 1978 Spring (Egypt)
Int Road Federation. Conférence régionale pour le Moyen Orient et les pays du Maghreb. (YB
n°2418)
63 rue de Lausanne, CH-Geneve.
- 1978 Apr 20-22 Brussels (Belgium)
European Society of Pédiatrie Surgery. 15th Meeting.
Dr N Cremer, Hôpital Saint Pierre, rue Haute 322, B-1000 Brussels.
- 1978 Apr 23-May 1 Liege (Belgium)
Int Federation of Bloodgivers Organisations. Congress. P : 200.
(YB n° 1868)
Prof A André, Directeur du Centre de Transfusion sanguine, rue Dos Fanchon
41, B-4020 Liege.
- 1978 May 6-11 Detroit (Mich, USA)
American Ceramic Society. 80th Annual meeting.
Frank P Reid, Executive Director, The American Ceramic Society Inc, 65
Ceramic Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43214, USA.
- 1978 May 6-12 Hong Kong (Hong Kong)
Institution of Mining and Metallurgy/Council of Commonwealth Mining and
Metallurgical Institutions. 11th Commonwealth mining and metallurgical con-
gress.
Mj Jones, Secretary, Institutions of Mining and Metallurgy, 44 Portland
Place, London W1N 4BR, UK.
- 1978 May 7-9 London (UK)
1st European symposium on cardiac pacing. P : 450.
Mrs A Fortescue, Conference Associates, 34 Stanford Road, London W8
5PZ.
- 1978 May 15-19 Varna (Bulgaria)
Balkan Medical Union. 5e Cours int de perfectionnement : Actualités
en médecine. (YB no
182)
Prof Agr M Popescu Buzeu, 1 Gabriel Peri, 70148 Bucarest, BP 149, Rumania.
- 1978 May 22-25 Liege (Belgium)
Congrès int sur les centrales électriques modernes. P : 800.
Mr Lucien Craisse, Secrétaire administratif, Association des Ingénieurs (Je
Montefiore, rue St Gilles 31, B-4000 Liège.
- 1978 May Bergamo (Italy)
Int Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering /CISM/AIDIS/ISMES.
Meeting : Construction in seismic zones. (YB n° 1177)
IABSE, ETH-Honggerberg, CH-8093 Zurich.
- 1978 Jun. 11-15 Kansas City (Miss, USA)
Special Libraries Association. 69th Annual conference.
SLA, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003, USA.
- 1978 Jul-Aug Singapore (Singapore)
Int Society for Organisation Development. Regional conference. P : 300.
POB 30, Grosvenor Street, Sydney 2000, Australia.
- 1978 Aug 14-17 San Diego (Cal, USA)
American Statistical Association. 138th Annual meeting.
ASA, 806 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005, USA.
- 1978 Aug 16-23 Munich (Germany, Fed Rep)
3rd Int congress of plant pathology.
Congress Plant Pathology, Biol. Bundesanstalt, Messeweg 11/12, D-330C
Braunschweig, Germany, Fed Rep.
- 1978 Aug Jerusalem (Israel)
World congress on Jewish music.
Kopeltours, Conventions, 122 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv, Israel.
- 1978 Aug Long Island (NY, USA)
World Education Fellowship. Int. conference. (YB n° 3507)
WEF, Mrs Rosemary Crommelin, 8 A, 33 Kinnaird Avenue, London W4 3SH,
UK.
- 1978 Sep 3-8 Warsaw (Poland)
Int Council on Alcohol and Addictions. 32nd Int congress on alcoholism and
drug dependence. (YB n°1765)
ICAA, CP 140, CH-1001 Lausanne, Switzerland.
- 1978 Sep 10-14 (France)
Int League against Unfair Competition. Congress. (YB n° 2197)
12 bis avenue Bosquet, F-75007 Paris.
- 1978 Sep 10-16 Lisbon (Portugal)
Int Council on Aeronautical Sciences. Congress. P : 400, C : 20.
(YB no 1759)
- ICAS, Suite 730, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, USA.
- 1978 Sep 11-16 Jerusalem (Israel)
Int Association of Ecology. Congress : Broad field of ecology with emphasis
on applied environmental aspects. P: 1000. (YB no 1190)
INTECOL, 62 London Road, Reading, Berks, UK.

1978 Sep 16-22	Winnipeg (Canada)	
Canadian Int Grains Institute/Canadian Government/American Association of Cereal Chemists / Int Association for Cereal Chemistry. 6th Int cereal and bread congress : Cereals '78 : Better nutrition for the world's millions		
P : 1500. Ex.	(YB n° 1179)	
Canadian Int Grains Institute, 1000-303 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 3G7.		
• 1978 Sep 19-24	Athens (Greece)	
Balkan Medical Union. 14e Semaine médicale balkanique (12 congrès de spécialités). 20e réunion du Conseil Général. (YB n° 182)		
UMB, Prof. Agr. M. Popescu Buzeu, 1 rue Gabriel Peri. 70148 Bucarest (S-1), BP. 149, Rumania.		
1978 Sep	Berlin (West)	
3e Congrès int du traitement électronique de l'information. P : 700. C : 15-20. Ex.		
AMK Berlin, Messedamm 22, D-1000 Berlin 19.		
1978 Sep	Pavie (Italy)	
European Federation of National Associations of Engineers / SEFI. Séminaire : Désaffectation de la profession d'ingénieur, ses causes et ses remèdes. (YB n° 741)		
FEANI, 4 rue de la Mission Marchand, F-75016 Paris.		
1978 Sep-Oct	Singapore (Singapore)	
9th Biennial East Asian Insurance congress. P : 1000.		
Insurance Corporation of Singapore, 416 DBS Building, Shenton Way, Singapore 1.		
1978 Autumn	(Spain)	
Int Road Federation. Conférence régionale européenne. (YB n° 2418)		
63 rue de Lausanne, CH-Geneva.		
1978 Oct 12-16	London (UK)	
World Health Organization, European Regional Committee. 24th session. P : 300. (YB n° 3548)		
WHO, 8 Scherfigsvej, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark.		
1978 Oct	College Park (Md, USA)	
Int Commission for Bee Botany, Working Group <Pollination>. 4th int symposium on pollination. (YB no 1522)		
Dept of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 29742, USA.		
1978 Oct	Washington (USA)	
Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Int. Congre mondial : Démocratie industrielle : consultation et participation des travailleurs a la gestion des PTT : codes et procédures disciplinaires, recrutement et formation du personnel PTT. (YB n° 3138)		
36 avenue du Lignon. CH-1219 Le Lignon/Geneva.		
1978	Luxembourg (Luxembourg)	
Int Federation of Teachers' Associations. Congress. (YB n° 2021)		
3 rue de la Rochefoucauld, F-75009 Paris.		
1978	Ouagadougou (Upper-Volta)	
Int Institute of Refrigeration. Symposium. (YB n° 2159)		
177 Boulevard Malesherbes, F-75017 Paris.		
1979 Jan 29-Feb 2	Atlanta (Ga, USA)	
Dr Dvorkovitz & Associates/United Nations Industrial Development Organization. 3rd World congress for technology transfer to developing nations, 4th annual world fair for technology exchange and 7th annual university/industry forum. P : 10000. (YB n° 3386)		
Mrs E Bailey Prime, Dr Dvorkovitz & Associates, POB 1748. Ormond Beach, Fla 32074, USA.		
1979 Mar-Apr	Zurich (Switzerland)	
Int Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations. Spring meetings. (YB n° 1916)		
POB 177, CH-8026 Zurich.		
1979 May 14-17	Liege (Belgium)	
Congrès int des réseaux électriques de distribution. P : 200.		
Mr Lucien Craissen Secrétaire administratif de l'Association des Ingénieurs de Montefiore, rue St Gilles 31, B-4000 Liège.		
1979 May	Ankara (Turkey)	
Balkan Medical Union. 16e Cours int de perfectionnement : Actualités en médecine. (YB no 182)		
Prof Agr M Popescu Buzeu, UMB, 1 rue Gabriel Peri, 70148 Bucharest, Rumania.		
1979 Jul	Lima (Peru)	
FAO. Conférence mondiale sur la réforme agraire et le développement rural. (YB n° 971)		
FAO, Chief Conference Programming Section, Via delie Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome.		
1979 Sep 3-8	Salzburg (Austria)	
Int Society for Stereology. Congress. P : 400. C : 18. (YB n° 2510)		
G Beverlocher, University Salzburg, Inst. of Anatomy, A-5020 Salzburg.		
1979 Sep 10-14	Brighton (UK)	
7th European conference on soil mechanics and foundation engineering.		
P : 2000.		
Dr R H C Parry, Chairman, Organising Committee, Univ Engineering Dept, Univ of Cambridge, Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1PZ, UK.		
		43 avenue du Président Wilson, F-75116 Paris.
		1979 Sep 24-Oct 2
		Geneva (Switzerland)
		World Intellectual Property Organization. General assembly; Conference and coordination Committee, etc. (YB no 3635)
		WIPO, 32 chemin des Colombettes, CH-1211 Geneva 20.
		1979 Sep 24 (10 weeks)
		Geneva (Switzerland)
		Int Telecommunication Union. Conference administrative mondiale des radiocommunications chargée de la révision générale du règlement des radiocommunications et du règlement additionnel des radiocommunications.
		Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 20.
		1979 Sep 27-Oct 3
		Singapore (Singapore)
		South East Asia surveyor congress. P : 1000.
		Singapore Institute of Surveyors, c/o Singapore Professional Centre, Block 23, 2nd Floor, Outram Park, Singapore.
		• 1979 Oct 20-26
		Paris (France)
		Int Dental Federation. 67th Annual World congress. (YB n° 1788)
		Dr A Deyrolle, Association Dentaire Française, 22 avenue de Villiers, F 75017 Paris.
		1979
		Prague (Czechoslovakia)
		Int League against Unfair Competition. Journées d'études. (YB n° 2197)
		12 bis avenue Bosquet, F-75007 Paris.
		• 1979
		(Latin America)
		Int Society for Horticultural Science, Commission Tropical and Subtropical Horticulture, Section Vegetable. Symposium on tropical vegetables.
		(YB n° 2488)
		Dr M Holle, Dep. de Hortic., Univ. Nac. Agraria, Apartado 456, Lima,
		Peru.
		1980 Mar-Apr
		Zurich (Switzerland)
		Int Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations. Spring meetings.
		POB 177, CH-8026 Zurich.
		1980 Apr
		Salonique (Greece)
		Balkan Medical Union. 17e Cours int de perfectionnement: Actualités en médecine. (YB n° 182)

Prof Agr M Popescu Buzeu. UMB, 1 rue Gabriel Peri, 70148 Bucharest.

1980 Sep 1-6
Int Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering. 11th Congress.
(YB n° 1177)

Vienna (Austria)

IABSE, ETH-Honggerberg, CH-8093 Zurich.

1980 Sep (Middle)
Belgrade (Yugoslavia)
Balkan Medical Union. 15e Semaine médicale Balkanique. 22e réunion du
Conseil Général. (YB n°182)
Prof Agr M Popescu Buzeu, UMB, 1 rue Gabriel Peri, 70148 Bucharest, Ru-
mania.

The following symposium,
announced in the November 1976
issue, has been postponed :

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