REPORT ON INFORMATION / PUBLICATION DEVELOPMENTS

Union of International Associations,
Executive Council, 25th April 1986

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1. PUBLICATIONS

1.1 YEARBOOK SERIES

1.1.1 Since the last report in June 1985, the volumes 1, 2 and 3 of the 1985/86 edition have been produced. Volumes 1 and 2 were completed on schedule without the benefit of the new computer system which was in the process of being installed. Volume 3 was delayed in the expectation that it could be produced on the new system. This proved impossible in the time available so a hybrid approach was used. This involved both the old system and the new system and permitted unwanted entries in Volume 3 (discussed during the last meeting) to be excluded with much greater facility.

1.1.2 Sales by Saur of the 3 volumes continue to be satisfactory from the publishers viewpoint. A reprint of 400 copies of Volume 1 was in fact required to satisfy orders early this year.

1.1.3 Computaprint (UK), who produce the film for the 3 volumes from the magnetic tapes supplied by UIA, were so convinced of the quality of their own work for UIA that the Yearbook series was submitted for an award. Computaprint have recently indicated that they have been confidentially informed that the Yearbook series won the first Printing World Award (1986) for the most innovative application of computers in typesetting. The award will be presented for the first time on June 25th and has been sponsored as a Bicentenary Award of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (UK). Apparently the award is quite prestigious and will be of great advantage to the promotional efforts of Computaprint. It can of course be used by Saur and UIA for promotional purposes but it should be remembered that the award is in fact for the production technique and not for the content.

1.1.4 Editorial work on the 1986/87 edition of Volume 1 is nearly completed. It is being done entirely on the new computer system. This has created some problems and delays in adapting the flow of work whilst testing the new procedures but most problems seem to have been resolved satisfactorily. The final procedures have in fact been tested through the production of the Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential (discussed below).

1.1.5 It is expected that the editorial work on Volumes 2 and 3 will proceed according to the normal schedule with production of Volume 2 in June/July and Volume 3 in September/October. They will be entirely done using the new computer system.

1.1.6 The main modifications to the Yearbook series as a result of the switch to the new computer system are as follows:
(a) Entry numbers of organizations will in future be indicated by an additional letter in front of the current format A3375. The latter number will now appear as AA3375. Much thought was given to this change in order to reach a compromise between computer advantages, editorial continuity and user continuity. This appears to be the best solution. Its main advantage is that it enables each organization to carry a genuinely permanent number between editions (important for both physical files and computer files, as well as the link between organization and calendar files) as well as permitting the organizations to be switched between sections of the printed Yearbook if they become more or less international.

(b) In order to move further towards a computer-level link between the organization and calendar files, a cosmetic change will be made to the entries to introduce an "Events" paragraph which will permit information to be extracted from the entry and compared with meeting records.

(c) An automatic system of cross-checking of names of organizations cited in a given entry will be introduced. This will save both editorial time and reduce space requirements in the printed volume.

(d) The quality of address labels has now been considerably improved as may be seen from the attached example (Annex 1). This is due to the use of the new laser printer.

1.1.6 The main issues confronting the continuing work on the Yearbook series are as follows:

(a) Space: It is now an established fact that a number of sections have to be excluded from the Volume 1 each time it is produced. Whilst this may be admissible for the minor sections, it severely affects the image of the Yearbook as supposedly covering the complete range of international bodies. The large section on internationally-oriented national organizations must continue to be omitted. With the 1600 page limit set by the publisher because of binding problems, any new information added must now be compensated by the removal of other information (or yet another section). Hopefully the publisher will accept the need to switch to a 2-volume version of Volume 1. This does however have major marketing implications because of the consequent increase in the cost of an already expensive publication. One temporary measure is to incorporate more of the information into Volume 3, the smallest of the 3 volumes. This is currently under discussion, but does of course have marketing implications.

(b) Cost: This question has been discussed a number of
times. Clearly the current price represents a viable marketing formula. It is however also clear that the price renders the Yearbook series inaccessible to many. A reduced cost formula was implemented during a 1985 mailing to organizations. This will entitle certain organizations to acquire the Yearbook at a discount.

(c) Other directories: The only directory of similar scope to Volume 1 is the Gale Encyclopedia of Associations (vol.4) which is now produced on a regular annual basis, despite Saur's initial reassurances to the contrary. It is worth noting that Gale Research has recently been taken over by a conglomerate, Thompson International. It is not clear whether this will have implications for the future. Of particular interest in the case of the Gale directory is that it is also made available on-line through Lockheed Dialog.

(d) On-line access: The possibility of offering Yearbook information on-line has been discussed during past meetings. The decision was taken not to do so for the moment because of the dangers of copying. It is also true that with the new computer system it may be more appropriate to offer people a call-in or telex-in service. This possibility is under continual review.

(e) Laser-disk: A possible alternative to on-line access is currently under investigation, namely distribution of laser disks containing the contents of the Yearbook for access using microcomputers. This is considered to be a major breakthrough in the distribution of directory-type information. The question of copying remains a problem however.

1.2 ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD PROBLEMS AND HUMAN POTENTIAL

1.2.1 It was originally agreed that this would appear as Volume 4 of the Yearbook series. The publisher requested that it remain an independent series because it will not appear on an annual basis as is the case with the Yearbook series. Hence the new title. The contract implies that it will be produced every 2 years, but this will of course depend on the success of the current edition.

1.2.2 Editorial work on this publication was completed on April 17th. The remaining work involves assembly of the pages which should be despatched to the printer by April 28th. It is now expected that the publication will be available in June.

1.2.3 This publication has been subject to a number of delays. Some of them have been due to difficulties in completing the editorial work, especially in checking for errors. Some of the delays have been due to the switch to the new computer system whose operation has been tested out on all the editorial work for this publication. Finally delays have also been caused by the use of a new procedure...
permitting all introductory matter for publications to be prepared in-house and converted to film in Brussels. In effect the UIA now has complete control of its typesetting possibilities. Unfortunately this took more time than was foreseen to make the procedure operational.

1.2.4 The contents of this publication are listed in Annex 2. A summary of the number of entries for each section is given in Annex 3. The contents are described in Annex 4 from the introduction to the volume. It is expected that the total number of pages will be about 1450.

1.2.5 Main issues with respect to this new publication are as follows:

(a) Marketing: Clearly it is agreed with Saur that they are responsible for the marketing of this publication. It is also clear the UIA should contribute in every way possible to the success of the promotional exercise. In particular work will be required on mailing lists, sales leaflets and free copy distribution.

(b) Future editions: The original agreement was for an edition every 2 years. It is important that planning for the next edition should be undertaken so as to be well prepared for the work involved, given the detailed nature of the work and the probability (if the publication is a success) that Saur will not give much prior notice if a new edition is required.

(c) Research community implications: The publication, as with the previous edition, can be used to open the door to many contacts in the research community, especially via the United Nations University which has been implicated in its production.

1.3 GUIDES SERIES

No new publications in this series are currently planned.

1.4 IERD SERIES

This series, edited by the Institute of Cultural Affairs International (Brussels) has resulted in the production of a Directory of Rural Development Practitioners (vol. 1) with a second volume: Voices of Rural Practitioners in process of being printed. A third volume is scheduled. These publications continue to be advertised by Saur with those of the UIA. No further efforts to associate the IERD series with those of the UIA appear to be necessary at this time.

1.5 MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES DIRECTORY

This planned initiative, postponed on a number of occasions, no longer appears especially interesting, given the amount of work that would be required to make it
viable.

1.6 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION STATUTES SERIES

As described on the occasion of the last meeting, most of the editorial work for this publication has been done. No work on the publication has however been done since that time because of the commitments to other publications. It is hoped that work on the first edition of this publication can be completed over the summer period, especially in the light of the recent Council of Europe Convention.

1.7 INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR

The report on the editorial and publishing aspects of this publication are made separately. This publication is now produced from the new computer system and no longer passes via the Brussels service bureau. Some problems have been experienced with the first production run but these have been resolved. Further improvements in the editorial procedures are expected as familiarity with the system is acquired. Steps are being taken to integrate the calendar files with those of the organizations in order to facilitate searches and use of the information by editors of both publications.

1.8 RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

No new research publications as such have been produced. The new Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential does however contain some new work as well as making it possible to make use of much work done by the UIA during its participation in the United Nations University's Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development project (1978-82).

2. OVERVIEW OF UIA INFORMATION SYSTEM

2.1. Introduction

The detailed description of the computerised information system and its justification was described for the last meeting. The current situation is reviewed below:

2.2. Description of hardware elements

(a) Workstations (editorial and keyboarding): IBM PC compatible, 2 disk drives, 512 k RAM (min), some with 8087 co-processor, some with local printer. AZERTY Keyboards. (Price, depending on configuration: ca 100,000 BF per unit). At present 10 workstations of this type have been installed: 3 for data entry, corrections and minor editorial work 1 for calendar entry and corrections 1 for calendar operations; shared with IAPCO and MAI
1 for diverse editorial and other operations
1 for use with the printer and tape machine
1 as file server (see below)
2 for editorial work

In addition to these 10 workstations, the NCR unit acquired earlier is used for some word processing operations but has not been fully integrated into the network because of compatibility problems (noted below)

(b) File server (system management): XT version of workstation, 512K RAM, with 1 floppy drive and 1 10MB drive. (Price: ca 200,000 BF). The XT is not currently used as file server since it has been needed to supplement the memory capacity required during manipulation of large files.

(c) Main memory: Novell 76 MB (76 million characters) hard disk, access time ca 35 ms (Price: ca 830,000 BF). This unit has functioned very satisfactorily (until this week). There is concern about the need for a backup unit should this device fail and take time to repair (especially in the midst of a production run).

(d) Tape unit: Thorn EMI streamer tape interfacing with PC for memory backup and file transfer to service bureau (7" and 10" tapes) (Price: ca 450,000 BF). This unit has functioned satisfactorily.

(e) Network: Novell Netware operating system with Omnimet transporter cards in each workstation to permit linkage via Omnimet twisted pair cable. (Price: 120,000 BF, operating system; 30,000 BF per workstation, transporter cards).

(f) Local printers: Hewlett Packard Thinkjet, low noise printers for selected (editorial) workstations (Price: 40,000 BF per unit). Only one such unit has been installed so far; it may however be necessary to install one or two more for editorial purposes.

(g) High speed/quality printer: Hewlett Packard Laserjet (Price: 320,000 BF). This unit functions very satisfactorily and is used for proofs, address labels, personalized letters and many kinds of list for editorial purposes.

(h) Modem: (Acoustic) modem to link via telephone system to other computers (Price: ca 16,000 BF). This unit has not yet been installed but is under investigation, especially as an indirect means of promoting the activities of the UIA in the USA.

(i) Integration into network of existing NCR. This machine has been upgraded to function as a DOS machine like the other workstations. There are however 3 obstacles to full compatibility in the network: (a) extension of memory to 512K (Price: ca. 40,000); (b) purchase of a generic
version of the Revelation software (Price: ca. 45,000); (c) interface with the network (Price: ca. 30,000). No information is however available as to whether this last step will guarantee full compatibility. Other ways of using the unit are therefore being explored.

2.3. Software

(a) The database software package finally selected is called Revelation. Its principal feature is the ability to handle a very large number of variable length text records whilst permitting normal database operations on them. The network version installed is capable of handling 10 workstations simultaneously. It is appropriate to note that Revelation is rated by the computer industry as the most powerful database software available for microcomputers, especially in a network environment.

(b) The network operating system is mentioned above under point (e).

(c) Workstation operations are considerably facilitated by keyswap software and a number of small routines.

(d) Some word processing, especially for correspondence, preparation of introductory texts for directories, tables, etc is done using Wordstar.

(e) The major investment in software has been the work subcontracted to ICAI (Brussels) to adapt Revelation to the requirements of the operations for the various publications. This work has proved quite satisfactory although the relationship with the subcontractors has been strained at different times. Work in progress includes:
   - Volume 2 preparation
   - Volume 3 preparation
   - Adaptation of organization entries to calendar link
   - Adaptation of organization entries to cross-reference checking

(f) Additional software for a variety of tasks is purchased or developed as required.

(g) It is important to note that the Revelation software permits the development by the UIA of a variety of applications without the need to consult outside services. This is particularly important in deriving full benefit from the database, especially for non-standard searches and lists of information.

3. GENERAL INFORMATION / PUBLICATION POLICY ISSUES

3.1 CONSOLIDATION

With the production of the Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential and the successful adaptation of the
Yearbook and Calendar series to the new computer system, it is important to recognize the abnormal nature of the production effort over the past two years. During that period, in addition to the 3 volumes of the Yearbook each year, 4 volumes in the Guides series have been produced together with the Encyclopedia itself. Together these make a total of some 12,000 pages, not including the quarterly Calendar.

This effort has been possible by taking many short cuts and postponing activities such as the following:

- Instruction and procedures manuals for the 50-odd programmes which have been developed
- Rationalization and tidying up of parts of the computer system
- Adaptation of a number of programmes to render them more accessible
- Clarification of addressing/mailing procedures
- Exploration of data extraction possibilities, especially with a view to providing new services
- Testing out other possibilities of software packages obtained for specific purposes
- Investigation of merits of external links via modem
- Adaptation of procedures for contacting organizations

A consolidation phase is necessary to determine the best way of making use of the sophisticated facilities now available at the UIA.

3.2 BY-PRODUCTS

In the light of the cost of the UIA directories, further investigation is required of the possibilities of producing low-priced extracts of data from the data base.

3.3 NEW CATEGORIES OF INFORMATION

The work on the Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential has highlighted the presence of new categories of information which the UIA could usefully explore. Of particular interest is the information on strategies adopted or advocated by international organizations. The UIA now has a working list of over 7000 strategies, many of them interrelated by cross-references.

3.4 NEW AREAS OF INVESTIGATION

Partly arising out of the work on the Encyclopedia, there is the fundamental long-term question for the UIA of moving beyond simple generation of descriptive text entries. As that publication illustrates, there is a need to develop alternatives ways of presenting information both to increase access to it and to improve the quality of the feedback from organizations. Possibilities include further work on:

- Mapping networks (e.g.; to produce a "problem atlas")
using the information on cross-references between problems
and organizations
- Computer conferencing (integrated with the data base)
  following on from the experiments done by the UIA in 1979
- Use of "expert systems" in relation to the data base
- Distribution of information on laser disks

Given the dynamism of the information society, the UIA
needs to take care not to become locked into a particular
mode of dependencies which may rapidly cease to be
economically viable. Thought needs to be given to the
present implications of the areas in which the UIA could
usefully be active in 10-15 years time.
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Asian Development Bank
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League International for Creditors
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Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee
c/o Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Sala Santitham
Bangkok 2, Thailand

World Assembly of First Nations
David Ahenakew, President
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Ottawa ON, Canada

Planetary Citizens
Donald F Keys, President
PO Box 426
Menlo Park CA 94026, USA
International Information Management Congress


Aims
Promote understanding and cooperation among the societies of the world which are engaged in furthering the progress and applications of information systems and products; stimulate development of new methods and devices, provide an international clearing house for information of advancements and facilities for exchange of publications and papers among member societies; promote and encourage the establishment and use of international standards; promote international exhibits and conventions.

Structure
Board of Directors of 15 (3-year term); President (usually from nation hosting annual congress) and Board of Presidents (Presidents of all member associations); Executive Committee; General Manager; Executive Secretary. Committees (7):
- Awards and Nominations
- Convention
- Education
- Finance
- Membership
- Public Relations
- Publications

Languages
English

Staff
3 paid

Activities
Organizes: educational programmes; annual congresses; regional congresses. Annual Congress with

Publications
IMC Newsletter (monthly); IMC Journal (6 times a year): Multilingual bibliography; proceedings; glossaries; books.

Members
Associate; Sustaining; Affiliate, in 32 countries:
- 2Af Morocco, South Africa
- Am Argentina, Brazil
- Canada, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, USA, Venezuela
- As India, Israel, Japan, Korea Rep, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan
- Au Australia, New Zealand
- Eu Austria, Denmark, Finland, France
- Germany FR, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK
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| GENERAL INDEX | Section Z                        |

***Sections appear in alphabetic order by code letter***
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<td>- Strategic types</td>
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<td>(TC)</td>
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<td>- Multi-polarization</td>
<td>(TM)</td>
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<td>(VP)</td>
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<td>(VT)</td>
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N.B. In addition to the entries indicated, the 1976 edition contained the following separate sections which have not been included in the current edition: International organizations (3300), Traded products and commodities (241), Intellectual disciplines and sciences (1845), Economic and industrial sectors (132), Occupations and jobs (759), Multinational corporations (606), Human diseases (775), International periodicals (1197), Multilateral treaties (931). International organizations (24, 180) are described in the current Yearbook of International Organizations with multilateral treaties (see Table 3). Volume 3 of that series classifies organizations, treaties and world problems by subject (3000 categories).
equivalent logic, equivalent 

1. World problems (Section P)

The purpose of this section, the largest in the volume, is to identify the complete range of world problems perceived by international constituencies, whether as a focus for their programme activities, their research, their protest, their recommendations, or as part of their belief system. An entry has been established on each. This provides a context within which the network of specific relationships perceived between these problems may also be identified.

Information on problems transcending national frontiers tends to be: (a) widely available in excessive amounts in the case of macro-problems for which comprehensive strategies cannot be implemented effectively, or (b) highly dispersed in modest amounts in the case of politically acceptable problems for which satisfactory programmes promising tangible results can be designed, or (c) in the case of problems only recognized by experts, disguised or concealed within documents analyzing more acceptable problems or describing the range of detailed programmes in response to the latter, or (d) reported infrequently in an unsystematic manner in the media and specialized press in the case of problems for which no organized response has yet emerged. The majority of conventional responses to problems take the form of short-term budgetary commitments to politically acceptable short-term programmes, irrespective of the long-term nature of the problems which they are supposedly designed to contain. There is a need to group information on the network of perceived world problems to facilitate comprehension of their pattern as a whole, in all its variety and detail, and of ways in which the constituent problems are interrelated, as a means of encouraging the emergence of more appropriate conceptual, strategic and organizational networks to contain them.

The section contains entries on 10,233 world problems. It is divided into two parts: Section PP and Section PQ. The first, Section PP, contains 7,700 entries with descriptions. Each entry may be associated a set of up to 7 different types of cross-reference to other problems: more general, more specific, related, aggravating, alleviating, alleviated. There are 17,636 cross-references of this kind. Section PQ contains 5,533 problems of which only the names are in this volume. The names of these problems are also indexed as well as being cross-referenced from Section PP. Section PQ is used to register problems which had not, until that point, been adequately described from others already described, or which, as sub-problems, fall below a cut-off level of specificity presently documented in some hierarchy of problems appearing in Section PP.

As a whole this section endeavours to present all the phenomena in society that are perceived negatively by groups transcending national frontiers. These are the phenomena which engender fear and irrational responses, as well as being connected with a call for creative remedial action. Groups are very strongly motivated by the problems which intrigue their values and arouse their indignation. As such they are a major stimulus driving the development of society. The perceptions documented raise useful questions concerning the nature of problems and what is meant by the "existence" of a problem, especially when other groups consider that particular problem as irrelevant or misleading. The difficulties in obtaining and editing material on problems, rather than on incidents, remedial programme action, theories, or other frameworks through which perception of problems is filtered. So to that extent, it could be argued that this section assembles information on which people collectively have great difficulty in focusing, namely information whose significance, whether deliberately suppressed or not, is collectively repressed, displaced onto some less threatening problems, or projected in the form of blame onto some other social group.

2. Human values (Section V)

The importance of values is frequently cited in relation to the global problematique, whether it be in debates in international assemblies, in studies criticizing "value-free" approaches to research, or in discussion of quality of life and individual fulfillment. Values are deemed especially important in questions of cultural development and are central to concern for the preservation of cultural heritage. The purpose of this section is to register the complete range of values with which people identify, to which they are attracted or which they reject as abhorrent. Whilst it had been hoped to develop such lists from documents of international bodies, no adequate lists of values were located, even within the intergovernmental agencies (such as UNESCO) specifically concerned with human values, and despite numerous reports and meetings on "values" in recent years. The values referred to are very seldom named, although the commonest may be cited as examples. The list presented here has therefore been elaborated by the editors as an experiment based on the selection and inter-relationship of constructive and destructive value words.

The section contains 2,270 entries. It is divided into four parts: Section VC, Section VD, Section VP, Section VT. Section VC contains 960 constructive value words (e.g. peace, harmony, beauty). Section VD contains 1,040 destructive value words (e.g. conflict, depravity, ugliness). The entries in these two sections are linked by 7,008 cross-references to 225 entries in Section VP. These entries are value-polarities (e.g. agreement-disagreement, freedom-restraint, pleasure-displeasure) derived from the organization of Roget's Thesaurus. These in turn cross-reference 45 entries in Section VT in an attempt to identify major value categories. The section as a whole contains 14,463 cross-references.

None of the entries contain "descriptions" of the value(s) implied. In most cases this would be superfluous. The words in Section VC reflect values which tend to be accepted without questioning. Those in Section VD reflect values which tend to be rejected without questioning. The emphasis is placed on using the cross-references to indicate the range of connotations of particular value words. The entries on value polarities, Section VP, do however list proverbs, aphorisms or quotations selected to illustrate the dynamic counter-intuitive relationship between constructive and destructive value words. They endeavour to draw on popular wisdom or insight to demonstrate the negative consequences and limitations of blind adherence to constructive values or to demonstrate the positive consequences and creative opportunity of judicious action in the light of destructive values. They point to the existence of a more fundamental and challenging dynamic than that implied, for example, by peace-at-all-costs and total rejection of conflict.

This exploration of values is of special interest in relation to the world problems in Section P. Many problems are named in international debate using a destructive value word (e.g. insufficient, unrealistic, unjust, inappropriate). Problems defined in this way imply the existence of some corresponding value whose expression is infringed by the problem. Such values may or may not be noted in defining the purposes underlying remedial action in response to the problem, although often they form part of the wording of any rallying slogan in support of some international strategy in Section S. But the set of constructive and destructive value words does indicate a way of coming to grips with the range of problems which the existing language renders perceivable and nameable. They also indicate possible dimensions of human development. This section is of course limited at this stage by the biases inherent in Roget's Thesaurus and the English language. It does however create a framework which could enable these limitations to be transcended.

3. Human development (Section H)

The purpose of this section is to describe briefly the complete range of concepts of human development with which people identify, consider meaningful or reject in their search for growth and fulfillment in life. The scope of this section has been deliberately

Annex 4
extended beyond the unrelated concepts accepted with great caution by intergovernmental agencies: the job-fulfilment orientation of ILO, the health-oriented concepts of WHO and the education-oriented concepts of UNESCO. It includes concepts legitimated by the psychological and psychoanalytical establishments as well as those promoted by the various contemporary growth movements. It also includes concepts from religions and from belief systems of different cultures. Entries are included on explicit concepts of human development and action therapies, activities, or experiences in which a particular understanding of human development is implicit.

The section contains 1,598 entries. It is divided into two parts: Section HM and Section HM. Section HM describes 628 concepts of human development and updates a section in the previous edition, as a result of the participation of the editors in the Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development project of the United Nations University’s Human and Social Development Programme. Section HM endeavours to describe 968 modes of awareness, namely the experiential states associated with different stages in the process of human development as perceived by different groups (and preferably using wording with which such groups would identify).

The entries have been interlinked by 4,461 cross-references. These either indicate relationships between more general or more specific concepts, especially in Section HM, the relationship between succeeding modes of awareness in some process of human development (whether linear or cyclical).

This section indicates ways in which people struggle within themselves for fulfillment and the experiences associated with that struggle which they find meaningful (whether or not such experiences are considered totally deluded or inappropriate by different scientific or religious establishments). That many of these experiences cannot be effectively "put into words" is indicated by the use of metaphors or symbols in naming them. These appear as strange to Western eyes as do others to Eastern cultures.

4. Strategies (Section S)

As with the world problems section, the purpose of this section is to explore ways of identifying a complete range of strategies conceived by different international constituencies as appropriate responses to world problems, whether at the global or at the local level. An entry is provided on each as appropriate, enabling them to be cross-referenced to the relevant international bodies advocating them, to the world problems against which they are directed (or which they may aggravate) or to the values in the light of which they have been formulated. Where possible the descriptions indicate the special strengths or inherent weaknesses (or blindspots) of each strategy.

The section contains entries on 8,335 strategies. It is divided into two parts: Section SS, Section SQ, Section SR, Section SS and Section ST. The first part describes 5,798 strategies whose main purpose is to group cross-references to the 7,148 strategies in Section SQ into strategic categories. The definition of each category is sharpened by presenting it as a polarity (e.g. Protecting-Endangering) indicating both a strategy and the counterstrategy to which it must respond. The second, Section SQ, contains 7,148 strategies, which are not printed in this volume. The names of these strategies are however indexed as well as being cross-referenced from Section SP. Section SQ is used to register strategies that have been defined at a local level, or on which information is being sought, or which are inadequately distinguished from those already described, or which, as sub-strategies, fall below a cut-off level of detail presently documented in some hierarchy of strategies appearing in Section SS. The third, Section SR, covers personal strategies. It contains 224 entries with brief descriptions. Section SS contains 679 collective strategies with more extensive descriptions. Section ST groups together the 239 strategic polarities of Section SP into 45 types. In this way the information in Sections SP and ST is presented using categories equivalent to the value categories of Sections VP and VT. There are 7,959 cross-references interrelating the entries in this Section, mainly from Section SP to Section SQ.

The section contains 702 entries on integrative concepts. It is divided into two parts: Section KC and Section KD. Section KC describes 632 integrative, interdisciplinary or unitary concepts in the broadest sense, namely it includes advocated methods of integrating awareness favoured by those who reject a purely conceptual approach. It is one of the few sections carried over and updated from the previous edition (when it was prepared with the support of the Society for General Systems Research). The 70 entries in Section KD comment on recent efforts to interrelate incompatible conceptual approaches and the nature of the challenge that this implies. This material is derived from papers prepared by the editors during their participation in the Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development project of the United Nations University, especially on problems of methodology.

The section as a whole attempts to respond to the dramatic problem of how to interrelate vital conceptual insights which are essentially incommensurable and in practice often mutually antagonistic. A plurality of responses in not in itself an adequate response, especially since each fails to internalize the discontinuity, incommensurability and disagreement which its existence as an alternative engenders. It is for this reason that the second part explores the possibility, implicit or explicit in recent studies, that a more appropriate answer might emerge from a patterned alternation between alternatives. This calls for a focus on the models of alternation by which the pattern and timing of cyclic transformations can be ordered between mutually opposed alternatives. It highlights the possibility that the kind of integrative approach required may not be a conventional transcendental re-execution of any single conceptual framework, however sophisticated.

6. Communication (Section C)

Any form of international "mobilization of public opinion" to engender the much sought "political will to change" is dependent upon communication, especially when the insights required to guide that change are complex, counter-intuitive or simply not clearly communicable within a single conceptual framework. The purpose of this section is therefore to review the complete range of communication possibilities and constraints. This is partly in response to the narrow focus of recent major intergovernmental initiatives under the extremely misleading titles of "International
Commission for the Study of Communication Problems" (limited to the mass media) and the "International Communications Year" (telecommunications hardware) by UNESCO and ITU respectively. It is however a direct consequence of participation by the editors in the processes of Preliminary sub-project of the Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development project of the United Nations University.

The section consists of 1,055 entries. It is divided into four parts: Section CF, Section CM, Section CP and Section CS. The first, Section CF, contains 526 entries describing different forms of presentation or methods of communication, indicating wherever possible the special strengths and limitations of that mode. As an editorial experiment the remaining three sections, each take one of these forms and elaborate entries relevant to the concern of this project. Section CM explores through 88 entries the possibility of designing metaphors that are appropriate to engendering a creative response to the global problematic. Section CP explores in 337 entries three different approaches to interrelating mutually incompatible concepts in a pattern. Section CS reviews in 102 entries the range of symbols used in modern and traditional cultures as a way of communicating multiple levels of significance in a compact and recognizable form.

As a whole the section provides a framework within which to review alternative ways of interrelating items of information to facilitate comprehension and communication. The first part, Section CF, highlights the complementarity of very different modes of communication, each with its strengths and limitations. It is therefore a response to the increasing tendency to believe it is possible to depend only upon one mode, whether it is books, video, equations or slogans and to condemn others as being without serious value.

The second part, Section CM, recognizes the unique importance of metaphor in politics, education, religion and scientific creativity as a means of communicating complex notions, especially in transdisciplinary contexts. The entries have been elaborated as an experiment to stimulate interest in this mode as one of the few means of rapidly stimulating innovative breakthroughs in development problems, since it is not dependent on lengthy, specialized education and can, for example, be intimately interwoven into pre-existing rural community experience.

The third part, Section CP, is partly based on a comparative review of a very wide range of different concept schemes as patterns. One group of 253 entries has been developed from a "pattern language" elaborated by a team led by the environmental designer Christopher Alexander as an aid to designing physical contexts in which quality of life is enhanced. Selected patterns have been used, according to the methods of the previous section, as substrates for metaphors such as to suggest ways in which social, conceptual and intra-personal contexts may also be "designed": its special merit is the integration between the component patterns provided by relationships reflecting an understanding of the socio-physical environment which is both extremely realistic and exceptionally harmonious. Another group of 64 entries is based on the pattern of concepts implicit in the much-publicized Chinese classic, the Book of Changes. These are transposed into a language which highlights the significance of such a complex pattern of transformations in any organizational or meeting environment. Its special merit is the explicit recognition of the need to shift from condition to condition in order to ensure both healthy development and the ability to respond to a turbulent environment. The final group of 20 entries is an exercise in designing a pattern of relationships between incompatible concepts in the light of insights in a wide range of different concept schemes that use sets of concepts of different sizes to contain qualitative complexity. Its merit lies in its deliberate attempt to internalize discontinuity and disagreement within the pattern. In total, there are 3,963 cross-references interlinking entries in this sub-section.

The fourth part, Section CS, emerges from the recognition of the special importance of symbols in embodying significance and giving it a use to people and a status to the concerns they identify in other initiatives. As a focus for public attention, their choice is far from being an arbitrary matter. It is a response to constraints which need to be better understood if human resources are to be more effectively mobilized. They give visual form to abstract concepts by which development processes are organized especially in traditional cultures which do not respond to conventional forms of presentation. The relationship between the symbols by which people are motivated (or alienated) is also of vital importance. There are 636 cross-references between entries in this sub-section.

7. Innovative Techniques (Section T)

The purpose of this section is to provide a context for the presentation of accessible techniques, which offer possibilities of making an immediate difference to the manner in which resources are mobilized in response to the global problematique

Meetings, and especially international meetings, are a vital feature of social processes and the initiation of change. They are principal means whereby different perspectives are "assembled". Through such occasional resources are brought to bear upon questions of common concern. They may also provide the environment in which supposedly unrelated topics can emerge and be juxtaposed. But despite the assistance of professionals and the increasing number of such events, there is rising concern that many do not fulfil the expectations of participants, nor of those whose future may depend upon the outcome. This is particularly true of events most concerned with social transformation. Current meeting procedures, despite efforts at innovation, on such questions tend to give rise to little more than short-term public relations impact and in this form can themselves constitute an important obstacle to social change. In a very real sense meetings model collective (in)ability to act and the ineffectiveness of collective action. The challenge is therefore to provoke reflection on a new dynamic or conceptual framework through which meeting dynamics may be perceived and organized in order that they fulfill their potential role in response to the global problematic.

STRUCTURE

The previous edition was composed of 13 sections, interlinked by cross-references between items, both within a section and between sections. There was also a variety of introductory texts. Although this reflected the complexity of the material it made access to it more than necessarily difficult. In this edition the number of pages prior to the first section has been reduced. The introduction to each section has been considerably simplified and all amplifying comments, acknowledgements and other notes have been transferred to the end of the volume. Although this effectively contains 21 sections, these have been grouped into 7 major groups for each of which there is a brief introduction and a mini-index. The general index is located at the end of the volume. Items anywhere in the book are identified by a six-digit code (e.g. VP1234) in which the first letter indicates the major section and the second letter the subsection in which it is located.

None within any subsection are in most cases not grouped according to any classification scheme. This continues the policy adopted for the 1976 edition and is in accordance with that adopted for the Yearbook of International Organizations. Despite the strong arguments for classifying items, the fundamental reason for not doing so is that it avoids reinforcing the impression that such classification can be readily done and satisfyingly done. One of the challenges however is that there does not exist any classification scheme for this kind of topic. What is called for at this time is a series of ongoing experiments with different classification schemes, some of which may eventually prove to be of value. The data need to be held in an arbitrary permanent order which facilitates such experiments without hindering the editorial tasks of maintaining the data on computer. This question is discussed in more detail in Appendix YB. On such an unclassified basis the items in the world problems section by subject is published in Global Action Networks (vol 3 of Yearbook of International Organizations).

There are cross-references between entries in some sections. These are listed at the end of each entry, if present. In some cases there are also cross-references between entries in different sections. Because of the scope of the cross-referencing system, it has been necessary to use a 2-letter coding system to indicate the type of cross-reference. For ease of use, the relationship codes...
used in any section are explained at the head of each page of the section. There are three groups of cross-references:

- Cross-references within a section indicating some form of logical relationship: (a) which other entries the entry may be considered a part of (analogous to Broader Term in a thesaurus); (b) which other entries may be considered a part of that entry (analogous to Narrower Term in a thesaurus); and (c) which other entries may be considered related (analogous to Related Term in a thesaurus).

- Cross-references within a section indicating some form of functional relationship: (a) which other entries may be considered to follow this entry in any causal chain or process; (b) which other entries may be considered to follow from this entry in any causal chain. A further distinction may be made in each case between a constructive and a destructive causal chain.

The number of international organizations make it impractical to have a separate section on such bodies in this volume, as was done for the 1976 edition. However this volume has been designed to interlink with the 3-volume Yearbook of International Organizations through the system of cross-references. Similarly entries in certain sections of this volume are integrated as cross-references into the subject volume of that Yearbook as mentioned earlier in connection with classification.

SCOPE AND METHOD

Details of the scope of each section are given in the introduction to each section and in the comments upon it. In general however every effort was made to ensure coverage of perspectives from: industrialized and developing regions (North and South), socialist and capitalist economic systems (East and West), occidental and oriental cultures, and official and unofficial sources (governmental and nongovernmental). In doing so attention was given to scientific and "unscientific" perspectives, whether well-documented or poorly-documented, fashionable or unfashionable, informed or "misinformed", and whether emanating from qualified elites or marginalized groups.

The method employed was an extension of that elaborated over many years to locate and process information on the 20,000 internationally-active organizations currently documented in the 3-volume Yearbook of International Organizations, with which this project is intimately linked at all levels. The method may be outlined as follows:

1. A constant flow of material is received, particularly from international organizations sensitive to the preoccupations of every sector of society in every region and culture of the world, and mainly in response to: direct mail requests (partly in association with regular contacts involved in work on the Yearbook of International Organizations), mailing of proof pages from the previous edition, exchange of agreements with international bodies, purchases or loans of publications (or microfiches) from intergovernmental bodies, and special requests. This material is received in many languages although the text extracted from it is presented in English.

2. Particular efforts, including library searches and bulk acquisition of documents, are made in the case of bodies such as the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, OECD and the Commonwealth Secretariat. As might be expected, such sources are supplemented by journal searches, reference books, press cuttings and unsolicited material from a wide variety of sources.

3. Documents are scanned for relevant material and, if the document is complex, portions are photographed for classification and filing.

4. During the process of scanning and classification, provisional decisions are taken as to whether the item represents a new category or whether the document could be appropriately filed within an existing category.

5. Editors then work on files by item. Each file might itself contain many documents, including books, from very different sources. The editors attempt to elaborate the clearest and most succinct presentation of the item by combining information from different source documents as appropriate. Every effort is made to use existing texts supplied by international bodies. When this is not possible, adaptations of texts presented in other documents are made.

6. During the editorial process the status of the item is reviewed, possibly leading to its being further subdivided into separate items, integrated with some other item or simply rejected.

7. The editorial process is assisted by working indexes which are periodically updated or sorted by subcategory.

9. For some sections of this volume very extensive use of computers has been made to explore various ways of reordering and regrouping the items.

The task of preparing the final text is therefore an editorial process of making the best use of any number of items touching on the nature of the organization, the world problem, or the strategy as the case may be. It should be stressed, particularly in the case of the world problems section in this volume, that the task is conceived as being editorial and not research in which the editors might be required to analyze material in order to formulate hypotheses concerning the problems in any particular domain. This said, the task of determining from a mass of documents in a file what problems or sub-problems are being identified there, explicitly or implicitly, is necessarily an empirical one. It is the role of the editors to clarify any presentation and to use supporting texts to reinforce any relevant opinion expressed, rather than in the formulation of a legal brief. It is not the role of the editors to impose their own opinion on the material. One clear exception to this, in the case of world problems, was to clarify the names used to denote world problems when these are conventionally confused in international jargon with names of associated values or remedial strategies. "Peace", "disarmament" and "youth" are not considered adequate names for world problems. An adequate problem name was required to have one or more words, indicating its problematic nature (e.g. "proliferation of arms", "disaffected youth").

This volume includes a number of smaller sections of a deliberately experimental nature, such as those on values, communication or meetings. As noted above, in each case the method used is an extension or a variation on the editorial procedures.
The previous edition of this publication was published in 1976 under the title *Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential*. It was produced as an experiment arising from a joint project started in 1972 between the Union of International Associations and Mankind 2000. For the UIA it was a logical extension of its function as a clearinghouse for information on the networks of international agencies and associations, as documented in its 3-volume *Yearbook of International Organizations*. For Mankind 2000, as catalyst of the international futures research movement, it was a means of bringing into focus its prime concern with the place and development of the human being in the emerging world society. The project was jointly funded by the two transnational non-profit bodies, with Mankind 2000 supporting the editorial costs and the UIA the publishing and administrative costs.

In its present form, under the new title, the publication is jointly funded by the UIA and K G Saur Verlag, current publisher of the UIA’s 3-volume Yearbook. Agreement to produce this edition was reached in 1983, when work commenced. It was originally conceived as constituting a fourth volume within the Yearbook series because of the degree of cross-referencing between the four volumes. But because its periodicity will depend on how it is received, it was subsequently decided to treat it as a separate publication under the current title rather than tie it to the established annual Yearbook. The present content of the book has also been strongly influenced by the participation of the UIA in the United Nations University project on Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development during the period 1978-82.

Originally founded in Brussels in 1907, partly on the initiative of two Nobel Peace Laureates (Henri La Fontaine, 1913; Auguste Beernaert, 1909), the UIA as an international nongovernmental organization had activities prior to 1939 which illustrate its long-term interest in relation to the current project. These include publication of the *Annaire de la Vie Internationale*, Vol I (1908-1909, 1370 pages), Vol II (1910-1911, 2852 pages) which included information on problems with which international organizations were concerned at that time. Also published was a *Code des droits internationaux et des institutions internationales* (1923, 340 pages, under the auspices of the League of Nations), which listed those portions of the texts of international organization resolutions which covered substantive matters, including what are now regarded as world problems. It covered 1216 resolutions adopted at 151 international meetings. The subject index lists some 1200 items. Paul Otlet, co-founder of the UIA (he died 1934), listed in 1931 a book entitled *La Société Internationale et la Guerre* which identified many problems giving rise to and caused by war, and proposing the creation of a League of Nations. In 1935 he attempted a synthesis, *Monde*, which touched upon many problems and their solution within a society in transformation. The preface bore the title “The Problem of Problems”, a topic he had first explored in 1918.

### INTENDED USE

A project of this kind evokes amongst some the response “Why bother, when we already know what ought to be done?” Who, after all, needs another book on the problems of the global community when it is confronted? Key people no longer have time to read more than one page summaries and each international body is acting as best it can to contain the problems to which it is sensitive.

In 1984 the Director of Political Affairs of one major intergovernmental body considered this project both presumptuous and ridiculous. He then went on to argue that problems did not “exist” in the way which allowed them to be identified and described in a book. For his institution they were agenda items which came and went. It was required to process the limited resources imposed an evolving description may in fact be less important than restrictions may in fact be more important.

Obvious duplication has been allowed to co-exist especially in the human development section.

7. As noted earlier, the limited resources imposed an unwelcome bias against material requiring translation into English, in contrast to the editorial practice for the *Yearbook of International Organizations*. The assumption was made that this was largely corrected by the extensive use of materials formulated in the multi-lingual environments of international organizations. Some exceptions were also made in the case of unique materials obtained in French.

8. A final specific bias, associated with the previous point, is one against premature classification in this volume. The task here is seen to be one of registering, describing and interrelating perspectives (in a non-linear manner, where necessary), not of classifying them in some framework which would eliminate significant inconsistencies. Hence the bias in favour of unstructured lists, consequently indexed by indexing and cross-references. Classification, with all that it implies in terms of imposition of a particular conceptual (and often defensive) framework on data, is a separate matter. The same approach is adopted with regard to the international organizations and multilateral treaties in the *Yearbook of International Organizations* (vol 1). These are classified experimentally (in vol 3) in an evolving integrated framework of some 3,000 categories, together with the world problems and strategies from this volumes (see Appendix YB).
action required can be simply defined. Food aid is a topical example, although even major intergovernmental bodies are now acknowledging the counter-productive aspects of such generosity. A modicum of humility would require the recognition that most seemingly positive initiatives have at least minor counter-productive effects - omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs.

There are however many who point out that international institutions are not containing the problems faced by the global community; rather they are being overwhelmed by them. To function at all, such bodies have to concentrate on very small portions of the pattern of problems, denying the relevance of other portions or even their very existence. This is especially the case when they are constrained to prove the value of their own initiatives even though they may aggravate such other problems. Many claim to know what needs to be focussed on, or done, or avoided to resolve the crisis - if only everybody else would subscribe to their particular set of priorities. In such a context it is appropriate to present these many "action vectors" within a single framework, in effect bringing them collectively to consciousness rather than denying or repressing those which do not fall neatly within some favourite paradigm.

This volume is therefore intended for those who question whether they are receiving information from a sufficiently broad range of perspectives. It is for those who believe that much might be learnt from the variety of perspectives on what constitute significant problems and significant responses to them. In particular it is for those who recognize the possible dangers and limitations of attempting to filter this variety down to a handful of "essential" problems which can be appropriately contained by a single policy, strategy or blueprint based on a single conceptual framework guided by a single set of values.

The users of this volume will therefore include:
- International relations institutes;
- Policy research institutes and "think-tanks";
- International organizations (governmental and nongovernmental) concerned with the potential range of problems and programmes and with the design of new programmes;
- University departments (international relations, environment, law, social science) concerned with interdisciplinary issues and ways of presenting to students the variety of the global problematised and potential responses to it;
- National government departments designing programmes which need to be sensitive to problems and possibilities in other sectors;
- Futures research institutes;
- University departments responsible for designing general studies programmes for students;
- Ministries of foreign affairs concerned with training or briefing diplomats and members of delegations;
- Students in many fields needing an overview of the range of global issues, how they may relate and the difficulties of ordering such information within one conceptual framework;
- Change agents promoting the creation of new organizations or programmes, whether at the international or the local level;
- People concerned with paradigm change and conceptual breakthroughs in responding to the global problematic;
- Foundations requiring a sense of context within which they can assess new proposals;
- Corporations concerned with navigating in a complex and turbulent social environment;
- Researchers grappling with the ill-defined fields of values, human development and states of consciousness and their relationship to global problem-solving.

It is expected that the majority of readers will use this book to locate specific items or groups of information. Some users will respond to the challenge of ordering, comprehending and presenting such a range of information in new ways, because of the extent to which it reflects the variety of issues with which people and groups identify and by which they are motivated. It is hoped that some will also be further stimulated to explore the possibility of positioning relationships between incompatible conceptual languages, encompassing the discontinuity between them in order to develop a dynamic conceptual foundation appropriate to the global order of the future.

**ASSESSMENT**

The principal strength of this publication lies in the range of information presented, often derived from inaccessible documents, reflecting a broad spectrum of cultures, ideologies, disc plines and belief systems. Many of the topics are little-known, however vitally relevant they may appear to those specially sensitive to them. A significant proportion of the information is of a kind which is normally avoided or ignored by institutions and academic disciplines, because there are no adequate procedures or frameworks for handling it. Many of the topics are therefore of a kind not to be found in available reference books whether because they fall between conventionally recognized categories, or because they threaten them in some way (as with some types of problem).

A second strength lies in the juxtaposition of seemingly unrelatable kinds of information (e.g. problems, values, human development) which emerge as complementary and call for the recognition of a pattern of relationships between them. The organization of the volume is designed to permit very extensive cross-referencing of various types. It allows relationships, whether logical or functional, to be indicated in a much more precise manner than in other contexts.

A third strength is the deliberate presentation of information so as to confront opposing viewpoints, whether through the arguments supporting or denying the existence of a particular problem, by matching constructive and destructive values, or by opposing strategies and counter-strategies. Wherever possible entries indicate the limitations of the perspective presented. The structure of the volume therefore guards against dependence on any one particular perspective. Each may indeed be appropriate in particular circumstances, but it is more probable that it is only on the whole "gene-pool" of perspectives that humanity can safety depend in a turbulent social environment during a period of vulnerability to nuclear, ecological and food crises of an unpredictable nature.

A fourth strength is the exploration, both through the variety of information and through a number of editorial experiments, of the limitations of language in distinguishing both problems and possibilities from them (values, modes of awareness, strategies). The approach used has made it possible to present sets of fuzzy categories, such as values, in a way which allows them to be usefully related to harder categories of information. Many neglected categories have been "opened up" in a manner which allows the significance of such distinctions to be explored. The approach uses questions about the adequacy of language in responding to the global problematic and designing integrative strategies.

The principal weakness of the publication lies in the inadequacy of information on particular items. Whilst many of the entries are adequate, or more than adequate, there are exceptions where more appropriate information could usefully have been included. This is a direct consequence of the method which involves culling information from many sources but did not permit (because of limitations on editorial resources) follow-up on particular items. This defect is also partly a consequence of the bias in favour of "opening up" neglected topics as opposed to extending information on well-documented topics.

A second weakness for many is the absence of any scheme through which the large amount of information is ordered. To this extent it may appear as a "grab-bag" collection of disordered information of varying quality and significance. As is pointed out however, the absence of a classification scheme is deliberate because one of the fundamental challenges is the design of an adequate scheme which would be non-trivial and minimize distortion. The method used minimizes distortion and provides an information structure with which classification experiments can be undertaken, some of which are presented in this volume.

A third weakness is the absence of any adequate bibliography or indication of sources, particularly since in recognizing the existence of a perspective in the international community it would be desirable to indicate what group or constituency holds that view. In the 1975 edition considerable effort was in fact expended in preparing extensive bibliographies on human development and on multisciplinarity. These have not been included here. The difficulty in including bibliographical references comes again from the method used. In the case of United Nations material, for example,
literally tons of documents were scanned for the rare paragraphs defining a problem. In preparing the final entry, the file used might contain photocopies of many such paragraphs. It was not considered feasible to allocate scarce resources to time-consuming bibliographic work when the objective was to cross-reference the entry to the international body directly concerned with an issue, whether or not that body provided information on it. Indeed one of the basic difficulties in obtaining information on world problems, for example, lay in the fact that the bodies most concerned with an issue were frequently unable to supply a succinct description of it. More useful texts often came from other sources commenting in summary form on the issue.

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

In the introduction to each sub-section, indications are given as to possible future improvements for subsequent editions. These mainly focus on refinement of the entries and extending the range of cross-references between them.

Now that all the sub-sections exist in text database files on an in-house local area computer network, many possibilities emerge for enriching the information, its organization and its presentation. Of special concern is the possibility of linking entries to specific international bodies and, in the case of the United Nations, to resolutions of those bodies.

The in-house computer facility should finally enable the networks of cross-references to be presented in map form as was originally envisaged in 1976. Although this step was planned for this edition, priority could not be accorded to it. It is believed however that experimenting with such visual presentation will lead to significant breakthroughs in ordering information on the global problematique and on ways of responding to it (see Appendix YF).