REPORT OF INFORMATION / PUBLICATION DEVELOPMENTS

PART V - ANNEXES

Prepared for the General Assembly, 28th November 1988

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Annex 1

RESTRUCTURING OF YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS --

VOLUME 1

Users of recent editions will have noticed the rapid build up of a major difficulty in the organization of the Yearbook. Basically the amount of information on international organizations can no longer be encompassed by Volume 1 in the format of recent editions. This is due to three factors:

(a) the increase in the number and range of organizations constituting the community of international organizations;

(b) continuing editorial improvements in the amount and quality of information on the more international bodies;

(c) the increasing size and complexity of the index providing access to this information.

Changes to the format have been constrained by technical publishing limits on the size of the book, by limits on any further increase in the density of text on a page, by the inconvenience to users of splitting information between two volumes, and by the unacceptability of selectively omitting further sections of the book.

These limits were reached with the last edition. The following changes are therefore designed to provide users with a more efficient tool without making unacceptable sacrifices in information coverage.

1. Quick access index: The index has been streamlined to make it easier to use to locate specific organizations, whether by title (in any language) or by abbreviations (in any language). Some significant typographical improvements have also been made to improve the clarity of the index.

2. Improved subject access: Entries on individual subjects now appear once only in the index in a standard form, instead of in a variety of forms as keywords in series of titles. This eliminates lengthy, and often complex, lists of entries with similar keywords. Users requiring access to organizations by subject are now referred directly to the extensive classification of organizations by subject in Volume 3. The subject code in Volume 3 is now given in the Volume 1 index to avoid the need to consult the subject index in Volume 3. Note that the 3,000 subject categories in Volume 3, group together entries on the basis of keywords from both the title of the organization and from the description (if italicized there). A major advantage is that the user, if in doubt, no longer has to check synonymous or similar keywords when using the index, since titles containing them are grouped together under the code indicated in Volume 3.

3. Multilingual subject access: Whereas previous editions only had title keywords for the first two titles of an entry (normally English and French), keywords now appear in the Volume 1 index in English. Subject categories also appear in French, Spanish, German and Russian (transliterated). Again the subject code in Volume 3 is given in the Volume 1 index to avoid the need to consult the subject index in Volume 3. Transliteration of Russian has been done according to both the ISO system and the United Nations system (based on that of the Library of Congress). Where the two occur together in the alphabetical sequence, only the ISO version is given.

4. Secretariat country access: The Volume 1 index may now be used as an index to the classification of organizations in Volume 2 (Section S) by country of secretariat. The secretariat country code in Volume 2 is now given in the Volume 1 index to avoid the need to consult the country index in Volume 2.

5. Membership country access: As with the country location of the secretariat, the Volume 1 index may now be used as an index to the classification of organizations in Volume 2 (Section M) by country of membership. The membership country code in Volume 2 is now given in the Volume
1 index to avoid the need to consult the country index in Volume 2.

6. More sections: The more compact presentation of the index, permits the inclusion of sections which have only occasionally appeared in recent editions of Volume 1. These include:

- Section H (Inactive or dissolved organizations);
- Section R (Religious orders and institutes);
- Section T (Multilateral treaties).

7. Publication title index: The change in format permits this index to be transferred from Volume 3 and included, more appropriately, in Volume 1. The publication titles can be used to locate descriptions of organizations in Volume 1.

8. New organizations: As is to be expected, many new organizations have been added to those described and/or indexed in this volume, as may be seen from the statistical summaries reproduced in Annex 2.
TABLE 1. International organizations by section - 1989/1990 edition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conventional international bodies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Federations of international organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Universal membership organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Inter-continental membership organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Regionally oriented membership organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total &quot;conventional&quot;</th>
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<td>300</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other international bodies</th>
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<td>E. Organizations emanating from places, persons, other bodies</td>
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<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Organizations of special form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Internationally-oriented national organizations</td>
</tr>
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<td>86</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Total &quot;other&quot;</th>
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<th>Special sections</th>
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<td>H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Recently reported bodies, not yet confirmed</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. Religious orders and secular institutes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Autonomous conference series</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Multilateral treaties and intergovernment agreements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. Currently inactive nonconventional bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
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<table>
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<th>Total &quot;special&quot;</th>
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This table suggests different answers to the question "How many international organizations are there?"

1. Conventional intergovernmental organizations, for those who attach importance to the non-existence of international non-governmental organizations in terms of international law. (Multilateral treaties, Section T, might be added as closely related international "instruments".)
2. Conventional international bodies, both governmental and non-governmental, for those who attach importance to the existence of autonomous international bodies as a social reality.
3. Conventional bodies (Sections A to D), plus special forms (Section F), for those who recognize the importance of organizational substitutes and unconventional forms. (to the latter might be added conference series, Section S, and multilateral treaties, Section T, as forms of organization substitute.)
4. Conventional bodies (Sections A to D), special forms (Section F), and religious orders (Section R), for those who accept the social reality of the latter as independent actors.
5. Conventional bodies (Sections A to D), other international bodies (Sections E to G), religious orders (Section R), and multilateral treaties (Section T), for those who are also interested in the international impact of semi-autonomous and nationally-tied organizations. (Documentalists might also include inactive bodies, Section H, which figure in "authority lists" of international organizations.)
TABLE 3.1 Citations between organizations by section (1989/90)

This table indicates the total number of instances that international governmental (IGO) or nongovernmental (NGO) organizations, in a given section of the Yearbook, cite other organizations in the Yearbook.

For example, FROM Section B of the Yearbook (row "B") the IGOS in Section B have a total of 110 citations TO organization in Section A (column "A"); the NGOs in Section B have 130 citations TO other organizations in Section B (column "B"). There are a total of 33 intergovernmental organizations in Section B (column "B") with an average of 108.4 citations FROM each organization (column "Average X-reffs").

Since citations are not always reciprocated - some will always represent optimistic claims or misunderstandings - the pattern of citations cannot automatically be completed. For example, the percentage of citations FROM IGOS in Section B (row "B") which are not reciprocated is 1.4% (column "% Nonrecip"). The percentage of citations TO both IGOS and NGOs in Section B (column "B") which are not reciprocated is 4.6% (row "% Nonrecip").

Note that the percentage of non-reciprocated citations FROM Section A (0.9%) is much lower than the percentage of non-reciprocated citations TO Section A (2.9%). This results from an editorial policy to ensure reciprocity from organizations in the earlier sections (eg. an organization in Section B citing an organization in Section G), but to await confirmation before ensuring reciprocity TO organizations in these sections FROM organizations in subsequent sections (eg. an organization in Section G citing an organization in Section B).

To avoid complicating the presentation, this table indicates whether the citing organization is an IGO or an NGO, but it does not distinguish between IGO-to-IGO, IGO-to-NGO, NGO-to-NGO, and NGO-to-IGO citations. Information on these points can be found in the following tables.

Note that the total number of citations given in this table differs from the totals given in other tables due to intervening editorial work.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>X-REFS FROM SECTION</th>
<th>NUMBER OF CROSS-REFERENCES TO YEARBOOK SECTION</th>
<th>% NON-RECIP</th>
<th>TOTAL X-REFS</th>
<th>N° OF BODIES</th>
<th>AVERAGE X-REFS</th>
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</thead>
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<td>0%</td>
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% NON-RECIP 2.9 4.6 1.0 0.6 3.2 3.4 2.1 4.2 2.1 4.8 2.8 56.6 7.0 - 2.9 -

TOTAL X-REFS

Appendix 3
TABLE 3.2 Citations between organizations by paragraph (1989/90)

This table indicates the total number of instances that international governmental (IGO) or nongovernmental (NGO) organizations, in a given section of the Yearbook, and in a given paragraph of the descriptive entry, cite other organizations in the Yearbook.

For example, from Section B of the Yearbook (row "B"); the IGOs in Section B have a total of 61 citations from the "Founded" paragraph (column "Founded") and the NGOs in Section B have 161 citations from the "Structure" paragraph (column "Structure"). There are a total of 33 intergovernmental organizations in Section B (column "N of bodies"), with an average of 108.3 citations from all paragraphs of each organization (column "Average x-refts").

Since citations are not always reciprocated, some will always represent optimistic claims or misunderstandings —the pattern of citations cannot automatically be completed. For example, the percentage of citations from IGOs (all paragraphs) in Section B (row "B") which are not reciprocated is 1.4% (column "% Non-recip"). The percentage of citations from the "Founded" paragraph (all sections) which are not reciprocated is 4.0% (row "% Non-recip").

Note that the total number of citations given in this table differs from the totals given in other tables due to intervening editorial work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X-REFS FROM SECTION:</th>
<th>NUMBER OF CROSS-REFERENCES FROM PARAGRAPHS:</th>
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NOTE: The column headings used in this table are abbreviations of the paragraph headings used in the organizations' descriptive entries in this volume. The full paragraph headings are as follows:

FOU = Founded
FIN = Finance
ACT = Activities
AIM = Alms
CON = Consultative Status
STR = Structure
IGO = IGO Relations
STA = Staff
NGO = NGO Relations
EVE = Events
PUB = Publications
MEM = Members
POTENTIAL BIOGRAPHIES -- WHO'S WHO PUBLICATIONS

OPPORTUNITY

People around the world are aware that their ways of thinking are in the throes of change. Some call this emergence of a new paradigm, a new age or a cultural revolution. Others talk about ethical collapse or political sterility. Both groups agree, however, that the world today is being transformed in the level of consciousness and cultural climate. Many are making new choices of livelihood, in the way they make decisions, in the way they participate in community and in what they consider meaningful in every aspect of living. While there is a growing literature on the new ways of thinking, the new styles of working and living are potentially even more indicative of the depth of this change. Such information is important to people, especially young people leaving university, seeking to organize their lives.

In the context of the United Nations World Decade for Cultural Development, and especially in relation to UNESCO's programmes in this respect, it is appropriate to envision a series of biographical directories which would draw attention to the kinds of people who are acting "innovatively", "transculturally" and are important contributors to organizational development. It is to be expected that UNESCO would be interested in assisting in this project, if only in a non-financial way.

The UIA publisher K.G. Saur Verlag is currently interested in financing suitable projects of the "Who's Who" type.

CONCEPT

The UIA has traditionally focussed on international organizations rather than the people active in them or related to them. There are many reasons to draw attention to individuals who could be role models which others may choose to emulate. A number of "Who's Who" type publications could focus on creative people having an impact at the international level and whose life and work suggest alternatives for people. These people would be those who create or catalyze organizations. They might cross pollinate, transform, make human or enliven organizations.

WORK REQUIREMENTS

- Preparatory and organizational work
- Design and printing questionnaires and letterheads
- Research (identification of candidates, sources of material, etc.)
- Mailing
- Processing replies
- Processing other sources of information
- Editorial work
- Format for printing
- Prepare for Computaprint
- Prelim pages, etc.

WORK METHODS

In the fall of 1989 a mailing could be sent to Directors, General Secretaries, etc. of selected organizations from Volume One of the Yearbook of International Organizations. The mailing would include a questionnaire covering the basic biographical data. They would also be asked for
Curriculum Vitae, and copies of interviews or articles on their work. They would also be asked to nominate others to be included in the "Who's Who".

Other "Who's Who" publications (in part to be supplied by Saur) and biographies would be searched for additional entries and biographical data.

A part of the data required for the entries is currently available in UIA databases.

Two of the directories could be begun at the same time, for example, Who's Who in International Organizations" and "Who's Who in Social Transformation". The first could be done by June 1990 and the second by February 1991. In the fall of 1990 a third directory could be started. In this way, editorial and mailing time would be more efficient.

Over the long term a large set of biographies would be gathered which would allow UIA to generate additional "Who's Who" directories. It would also be feasible to additional editions on a three or four year cycle.

See timeline

GENERAL FORMAT

Each entry would include:

- Name
- Position(s)
- Organization(s)
- Organization(s) address and telephone number
- Vital statistics: birthdate, marital status, etc
- Education
- Career
- Civic and other activities
- Home address and telephone number

In addition depending on the specific directory information would vary (see the specific suggestions of possible directories.

POSSIBLE DIRECTORIES

"Who's who in international organizations"

The proposal is to gather together 8,500 biographical summaries of the major personalities of international organizations.

This would be a guide to those individual who are performing important functions within international organizations.

Each entry would include:

- Name
- Position(s)
- Organization(s)
- Organization(s) address and telephone number
Annex 5

- Vital statistics: birthdate, marital status, etc
- Education
- Career
- Civic and other activities
- Home address and telephone number

See sample entry.

"Who's who in transcultural innovation"

The proposal is to gather together 200 to 300 biographical summaries of 1 to 3 pages in length on A4 pages.

Each biography would contain a short history of standard biographical data. This would be presented in text form and not as a standardized series of data elements (as in an ordinary Who's Who).

The style would vary according to the person. The text would however endeavour to cover: the person's vision or dream; some statement about the future he/she saw their life as bring about; strategies favoured, etc.

Because of the socially innovative nature of such people, they are necessarily in tension with the main stream of society. As such they are less affected by the symbol systems that sustain most people - so that which sustains them is of great interest. What gives them meaning? What "stories", rites, symbols, social frameworks and forms of relaxation keep them going? As innovative people, they are endeavouring to bridge between two worlds. It might be possible to present information on what they are bridging and how they themselves are bridges.

Each entry would include:
- Name
- Position
- Organization(s)
- Organization(s) address and telephone number
- Vital statistics: birthdate, marital status, etc
- Education
- Career
- Civic and other activities
- Home address and telephone number
- Vision of the future
- Methods of implementing the vision
- Means of being sustained in quest
- Bridging activities

See sample entry.

"Who's who in world problems"

The proposal is to gather together 200 to 300 biographical summaries of 1 to 3 pages in length on A4 pages.

Each biography would contain a short history of standard biographical data. This would be presented in text form and not as a standardized series of data elements.
The style would vary according to the person. The text would, however, endeavour to cover: a description of the problem the person has discerned, articulated or is in the process of solving; the techniques used; etc. Because dealing with problems frequently involves risk, the ways these people perceive the risk and how they cope with it would be of interest.

Each entry would include:
- Name
- Position(s)
- Organization(s)
- Organization(s) address and telephone number
- Vital statistics: birthdate, marital status, etc
- Education
- Career
- Civic and other activities
- Problem(s) they are working on
- Approach to the problem(s): Discerning, Articulating and/or solving
- Risk involved
- Home address and telephone number

See sample entry.

"Who's who at the edges of creativity"

The proposal is to gather together 300 to 500 biographical summaries of 1 to 2 pages in length on A4 pages.

Each biography would contain a short history of standard biographical data. This would be presented in text form and not as a standardized series of data elements.

Information would be gathered on the field of creativity, what they were doing in the field that is considered at the edge and, perhaps, why that activity is considered edge.

A screen of potential fields would be created and include natural, social and psychological sciences; technology; rhythmic, visual and literary art; religion; politics; human and other rights; education; spirituality; philosophy; ethics; history; language; communication, development; care; symbol creation; war; city planning; architecture; crime prevention; youth and elders.

Each entry would include:
- Name
- Position(s)
- Organization(s)
- Organization(s) address and telephone number
- Vital statistics: birthdate, marital status, etc
- Education
- Career
- Civic and other activities
- Field(s) of creativity
- Major contributions to the field(s)
- Home address and telephone number

See sample entry.
"Who's who in religion"

The proposal is to gather together 500 to 700 biographical summaries of 1 to 2 pages in length on A4 pages.

Each biography would contain a short history of standard biographical data. This would be presented in text form and not as a standardized series of data elements.

Information would be gathered on key living people in the major organized religions including: Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Shintoism and Judaism.

In addition Information would be gathered on key living people who are attracting large numbers of people to participate in religion; what their message is that is attractive and what kind of people are being attracted. This would include: the new religions of Japan, contemplative orders in the West, evangelistic groups in the United States and Latin America, voodoo cults in the Caribbean, fundamentalist movements in Islam, splinter sects of Africa, and missionary societies of Eastern Europe.

Each entry would include:
- Name
- Position(s)
- Organization(s)
- Organization(s) address and telephone number
- Vital statistics: birthdate, marital status, etc
- Education
- Career
- Civic and other activities
- A description of the role they play within their religion
- What contribution they are making
- Home address and telephone number
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Notes: For the purposes of this model only the first two years are projected. The Who's Who in Religion would be begun in the third year and so is not on this timeline. For this same reason second editions are not projected.

The initial design of the system will take some programming time probably a week over the fall quarter 1989 and winter 1990.

After the initial large mailing in the fall of this year, smaller mailing could go out on a quarterly or semi-annual basis as a backlog of entries were assembled. Additional communications would be correspondence with some key individuals, and some telephone follow-up.

The initial keyboarding of entries would begin as soon as we start receiving responses, probably in the winter of 1990. Following the initial input from mailings additional keyboard work would depend on the use of other Who's Who publications.

Research and editorial work would begin in the winter of 1990 and be continuous moving from one publication to the next.


In the four examples in the timeline the first and third, International Organizations and World Problems, require less outside input because with no input on a single name we can cite existing information. The second and fourth, Social Transformers and Creative Edge will require a large amount of outside input.

If this method of working is effective, a backlog of entries would be gathered and additional types of directories would be able to be developed by reorganizing the entries.
WHO'S WHO IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ahlberg, Dr Jan Erik (Executive Director)
International Dental Federation
Fédération dentaire internationale
64 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8AL, UK. T. (44 1) 935 7852 - (44 1) 487 4544.

Ahrweiler, Hélène (Secretary-General)
International Committee of Historical Sciences (ICHS)
Comité international des sciences historiques
CISH, 17 rue de la Sorbonne, F-75005 Paris, France. T. (33 1) 42 22 12 13.

Ernst, Prof L (Secretary-General)
International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)
Conseil international des unions scientifiques
51 bd de Montmorency, F-75016 Paris, France. T. (33 1) 45 25 03 29.

Gelinek, Ms Ingrid (Secretary-General)
International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW)
Conseil international de l'action sociale
Köstlergasse 1/29, A-1060 Wien, Austria. T. (43 222) 587 81 64.

Goble, Norman M (Secretary)
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP)
Confédération mondiale des organisations de la profession enseignante
5 avenue du Moulin, CH-1110 Morges, Switzerland. T. (41 21) 801 74 67.

Hammerman, Ms Susan R (Secretary-General)
Rehabilitation International (RI)
Réhabilitation internationale
25 East 21st Street, 4th Floor, New York NY 10010, USA. T. (1 212) 420 1500.

Herselin, C (Secretary-General)
World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO)
Fédération mondiale des organisations d’ingénieurs
19 rue Blanche, F-75009 Paris, France. T. (33 1) 45 26 34 82.

Holdgate, Dr Martin W (Director General)
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Nature Resources (IUCN)
Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources
Av du Mont-Blanc, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland. T. (41 22) 64 71 81.

Hunter, Richard C (Deputy Secretary-General)
World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH)
Fédération mondiale pour la santé mentale
1021 Prince Street, Alexandria VA 22314-2971, USA. T. (1 703) 684 7722.

Kozlowski, Anthony J (Executive Director)
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)
Conseil international des agences bénévoles
13 rue Gautier, CH-1201 Genève, Switzerland. T. (41 22) 32 66 00.

Kulakowski, Jan (Secretary-General)
World Confederation of Labour (WCL)
Confédération mondiale du travail
Rue de Trèves 33, B-1040 Bruxelles, Belgium. T. (32 2) 230 62 95.
ATLAS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP NETWORKS

Summary of the software problem

The problem is most easily described by analogy. Consider a relational database with records consisting of subway stations and indications of which station was directly connected to which other stations (and possibly on what "line").

(a) The core problem is how to obtain/adapt/develop software which would generate one or more maps of the subway station network. The principal constraint is that the map should be comprehensible. It is neither required nor desirable that the map should be constrained by some equivalent to "topographic" constraints (namely the position of the stations should not be determined by some form of geographic coordinates). Rather the requirement is that the positions should be determined topologically and mapped, at least for immediate purposes, onto a two-dimensional surface.

(b) There are additional problems which can be treated at lower levels of priority, if at all. They include:

--- A second problem is that the database in fact contains over 10,000 nodes and ways must be found to segment the network (possibly filtering out lower levels of detail) so that maps for individual segments can be interrelated. Such maps, in hardcopy form, will be bound together in a book to form an "atlas".

--- A third problem is that it is desirable that there should be some means of editorial interaction with the map to improve its visual quality.

--- A fourth problem is that it is desirable that it be possible to update the data base by introducing changes interactively to the map.

--- A fifth problem is to open the way to using the map as a menu through which the database can be queried for additional information on the nodes.

Software "modules"

(a) Relational database

The data is currently held and maintained in a Revelation database (version G2B) running on a Novell network. The database has been specially developed as a text database with facilities to manage networks of relationships between the records. It is desirable that when the data is displayed in map form, interactive changes to the map should be carried back as updates to the database. But since the prime requirement is for publishable hardcopy maps, this requirement may be sacrificed in the short term.

It is appropriate to note that Version G2B can now be upgraded to Advanced Revelation and that some new software has been specifically developed in relation to the upgraded version only.

(b) Map design

Several approaches may be taken to the problem of map design:

(i) Network analysis This uses specialized extensions of sociometrics to take data of the type described above and to position the elements in relation to each other on the basis of various measures of distance, with those most connected tending to be placed at the centre of a network and those least connected at the periphery. The advantage of this approach is that it endeavours to mirror the network on the basis of its internal characteristics. A number of software packages exist to perform the necessary computations. Various ways of describing a network and identifying key components result from such analysis.

The disadvantage of such software is that it has been developed for relatively small networks
only (100 to 300 nodes). Few of the packages are designed to permit mapping of the resultant network. Data is output in matrix form only or as indices in relation to key elements. More seriously, such networks when mapped result in maps which, although they reflect the data, are not designed to enhance the comprehensibility of the data (other than in a purely scientific sense). Such computations can consume considerable amounts of computer time, even on fast machines.

This approach is being explored using test data from the UIA Revelation database consisting of some 5,000 nodes. The work is currently being done on a Mac II using software developed at the University of Dartmouth by Joel Levine of the Department of Mathematical Social Sciences. This software has not been adapted to run under MS-DOS.

(ii) "Crude mapping" A simplistic approach could be taken. This would involve positioning the nodes on a grid determined by the subjects with which they are associated. Such a subject grid (with positions determined by a 4 character identifier) is in use to categorize the UIA data into some 3,000 categories. Relationships would then be plotted between the nodes.

In this case comprehensibility is achieved through the link to the matrix and not through determining the shape of the network. Use of a grid could severely undermine the memorability of the network. It would however be relatively easy to develop and quick to run. A key question would be what kind of interaction it would be possible to have with such a map and whether it would be possible to shift from a detailed focus on a specialized cell of the grid to a wider focus and back (a zoom facility).

(iii) Topological manipulation In this approach, the network of relationships between nodes would be simplified using topological constraints. For example a string of interlinked nodes would be represented by a straight line. The position of the nodes on the line might be equidistant or determined by some logarithmic function based on the distance from the centre of the line. The aim would be to introduce symmetry elements into the data so that it acquires a distinct and memorable pattern or shape. Some of the algorithms required presumably correspond to those of pattern recognition problems.

(c) Plotting

Once coordinates have been determined, software is required to plot the network, whether onto the screen or onto a graph plotter. Many packages exist for this purpose. A distinction should however be made here between adequate quality plots (for working purposes) and high-quality plots for publication in book form. The latter question is discussed later.

The problem in plotting is to be able to introduce distinguishing elements into the plot. These may include variations in line thickness (corresponding to some measure of importance or proximity), variations in node size (corresponding to the number of connections to the node) and the introduction of identifying labels for the nodes.

A key requirement is that the plot be made from the data as processed by one of the above techniques, rather than from data which is manually input. A distinction must also be made between a curve fitting approach and one which passes through the nodes as is required here. A distinction also needs to be made between plotting a graph (from left to right) and plotting a network in which there is no privileged direction. The latter form is more characteristic of CAD programs (see below).

(d) Drawing

It is desirable to move towards an interactive approach to the data. In other words, once a plot is made for a segment of the overall network, editors should be able to modify the network. Such modifications might take one of two forms. The first would consist of simply moving portions of the plot to make it more comprehensible, making room for labels and improving the aesthetics. The second might also involve the capacity to add or delete features from the network. It would of course be highly desirable that the latter changes should be carried back into changes to the relational database. This can raise severe problems of
compatibility between the relational database and the drawing/plotting software, whether in terms of software or of intermediate files. Such features are available in many CAD programs. It is however important to recognize that the CAD software is here used to "design" logical or topological constructs rather than buildings or mechanical parts. This is not a limitation but it may permit use of simpler (and cheaper) CAD software.

It is appropriate to note that the variant of CAD software used for interactive printed circuit board design (PCB) has many features of value to the present application, especially the "auto-router" feature which positions connections on the circuit board in the most economic manner (avoiding cross-overs, etc). Unfortunately the positioning criteria do not make for maximum comprehensibility.

(e) Interface software

In the case of Advanced Revelation there exists a software product CAD/Base which offers "complete integration of CAD drawings with a database environment", via industry standard DXF files. The drawing is viewed as a Revelation file and the drawing elements as Revelation records and fields. The drawing exists as a master file in both the Revelation and CAD environments. Changes in one environment are reflected in the other automatically without any intermediate file conversion required.

Clearly this offers interesting opportunities for using the network map as a menu through which users can select individual nodes on which they can immediately access additional text data.

(f) High-quality graphic output

One objective is the production of maps to be printed in book form. To achieve this one approach might be to produce output in a form which can be handled by PC-TeX to create files for output on a high quality laser printer.

(h) Integration of features

It is possible that CAD/Base offers an appropriate means of integrating the different features discussed above (except the last). It is also possible that such a product, which is relatively expensive, can be considered as "overkill", and that a more compact approach would be more suitable and easier to make available to others. If the emphasis is on the simpler strategy of generating hardcopy, this would certainly be the case. To the extent that interaction with the data is desirable, then more features would be required, even though only a selection of standard CAD features would be necessary.

For the user, there is obviously great merit in ease of use as an adjunct to normal text editing procedures. Ideally such a package would bear some resemblance to the more sophisticated forms of "outliner", such as MORE and INSPIRATION running on Apple machines. In these an essentially hierarchical outline of topics can be opened up into standard text processing or converted into bullet charts. What is required is an equivalent which is tied into a relational database environment. The different approaches to network "map design" noted above might then be options in the way the data was manipulated for presentation, as is the case in standard business graphics (bar charts, pie charts, etc).
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION COMMUNICATION NETWORK

Proposal originally made (in an earlier form in March 1988) by the Union of International Associations, following discussion at the UIA Executive Council, 3rd March 1988 and in the light of the report Online Access to VIA Databases; a preliminary recommendation by Glen Price

Background: General

Over 9,000 international nonprofit bodies are currently listed in the Yearbook of International Organizations produced by the UIA. These have over 145,000 membership links with over 150 countries. Of these bodies over 1100 have offices in Belgium (450 in the Netherlands; 1250 in France). Most of these bodies are in regular and often intensive communication with each other, with their membership, with their working commissions, and with their board members -- in whatever country they are located. Many of them organize international conferences in distant locations which entail further intensive communications. Brussels, especially as the European capital, is a focus for such activity.

Many of these bodies also engage in publishing activities (e.g. newsletters, reports, etc.) and have acquired or are acquiring PCs. They are therefore in a position to extend the use of the PCs to electronic mail. Some of them are already making active use of such services or are investigating their possibilities.

Background: UIA Situation

(a) Access to data networks from personal computers is now commonplace, not only in well-endowed corporate environments but also amongst smaller organizations and active individuals.

(b) Inquiries to the UIA continue to arrive from potential users, including Associate Members and the US Government.

(c) There is a remarkable involvement on the part of grassroots movements and those involved in "citizens diplomacy" using electronic mail to communicate, especially between groups in the USA and Moscow.

(d) A number of low-cost, non-profit electronic mail services (e.g. PEACENET, GREENET, GEONET) are now being used by NGOs and their members to maintain contact.

(e) Within the same building as the UIA secretariat, the International Diabetes Federation has developed DIABETESNET to maintain contact with its members (especially its committee members). This has been done in partial collaboration with WHO and PAHO. Access to databases is also facilitated.

(f) Also in the same building as the UIA secretariat, the International Cooperative Services Associates (ICSA) in association with FAIB (originally created by the UIA) held a meeting in November 1988 to propose the launching of an electronic mail service for NGOs.

(g) The various United Nations departments concerned with NGOs continue to explore the possibility of an on-line link of some form, possibly under the aegis of ACCIS, but seemingly in response to the report by J Ripert on: Relations between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations in the economic and social fields. Parallel, and possibly competing, initiatives in New York and Geneva are underway, some of them under UNDP programmes. The UIA visited both locations in 1988 in this connection.
(h) It is also clear that the various NGO offices of the UN Specialized Agencies, as well as of the Council of Europe, are also exploring the wider use of computers to handle their descriptive and Annex 2 contractual information on NGOs. The UIA has been advising the UNESCO NGO office on this matter in 1988.

(i) The publisher Gale Research, which produces the Encyclopedia of Associations (of which Volume 4 increasingly overlaps Volume 1 of the UIA Yearbook), has had the whole of its Encyclopedia on-line through the Dialog system for a number of years.

(j) The International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA), many of whose members are Associate Members of the UIA, continues to redefine its own further investments in computers in the light of these possibilities.

(k) The publisher of airline information guides, ABC (also part of the Reed group with Saur and Computaprint -- through which the guides are produced) has expressed interest in producing UIA conference data online, and possibly in collaborating in the production of the Calendar in its hardcopy version.

The UIA is in the rather embarrassing position of having a "do-nothing" policy with respect to these developments. Over the past 10 years various trials by the UIA of electronic mail and on-line database use have been made. A consultant was commissioned to prepare a report to the last meeting of the Executive Council outlining the options for the UIA early in 1988. The final decision has been that there is no clear indication to justify any particular initiative or the associated investments.

Recent Developments (as of October 1988)

(a) GREENET/ECONET/PEACENET: These interrelated non-profit electronic mail services have a commitment similar to that of the UIA. Access to the system is provided via Telenet (a packet switching network and national PTTs). They will shortly be in a position to offer online access to databases to their subscribers. GREENET, which markets the service in Europe, has indicated that they would like to start negotiations on this matter before the end of the year. This would imply one of two possibilities:

- UIA supplies them with a copy of its database for which they will be responsible. Presumably some modest charge will be made to users of which some percentage will return to the UIA. The UIA would have little control over the use made of the copy.

- UIA sets itself up as a network node to which GREENET subscribers can have access under conditions controlled by the UIA, with billing by the UIA. This involves a significant investment (possibly $90,000) and ongoing maintenance problems.

The advantage of this approach would be that the UIA would be associating itself with a group which truly reflects association principles, as well as one having a developed user base of some 2,000 users. The disadvantages are clear.

(b) ONTYME: This is a commercial telecommunication service owned by McDonnell Douglas and operating on the Tymnet packet switching network, which is accessible via telephone calls to major cities in 70 countries, as well as via telex. Ontyme Europe has made an interesting proposal to the UIA on the assumption that UIA is solely interested in facilitating the development of communications amongst international organizations:

- an initial trial period without account charges for a period of 3 months, followed (if appropriate) by a further 9 month period under the same minimal conditions

- a subsequent "normal commercial agreement", with some discount to cover the UIA cost of promoting and operating the system.
Under this arrangement, the UIA would develop a network identity, encouraging other organizations to subscribe to the service at the basic ONTYME rate in such a way as to cover the normal account charges (see attached price schedule). At some future time the UIA could consider offering direct access to its database through this service. In the interim, users could formulate queries, and receive replies, through the service, in addition to communicating amongst themselves and with their members. ONTYME is aware of the ICSA initiative in the UIA building and has been in touch with them.

Proposal

Electronic mail and data network facilities, whether in their simplest or the more sophisticated form, offer an opportunity to enhance the activities of such organizations.

This can be done, at relatively low cost, by setting up a "bulletin board" type service on a commercial host.

Due to political, psychological and public relations factors, any such initiative must be undertaken such that coalitions of such bodies (e.g. sporting bodies, medical bodies, academic bodies, environmental bodies, trade associations, etc.) can use the system as though it were their own -- each giving it a separate identity (e.g. SPORTNET, MEDNET, ACADNET, ENVIRNET, TRADNET, etc).

This approach would not prevent such bodies from communicating between the coalitions or with other bodies located on other electronic mail services (e.g. BITNET, MCMAIL, PEACENET, ECONET, GEONET, etc).

Since such electronic mail facilities are still viewed as "high tech", inaccessible, costly and "experimental" by many of these bodies, few of them can justify more than a minimum of investment in this form of communication until its real significance relative to conventional forms has been established in practice. For economic reasons therefore, at a technical level each of the "independent" systems would be integrated within a single framework (a common "account" on the commercial service) until the level or form of usage justifies otherwise.

In this initial period the Union of International Associations is prepared to take responsibility for launching and maintaining the system in relation to the commercial data services on which the electronic mail facility is hosted.

Advantages

1. The timing for such an initiative is appropriate.

2. The UIA is well situated in Brussels within the International Associations Centre (MAI) from which 20 international bodies already operate and to which many others come for meetings. The UIA is also closely linked to the Federation of International Associations established in Belgium (FAIB) which articulates many of the needs of the Belgium-based organizations. There is existing expertise and interest in the field of telecommunications in the International Association Centre.

3. The UIA itself makes extensive use of data processing facilities, since its own database operations call for the use of a local area network of 15 PCs and 300 MB of disk capacity. The UIA has already experimented with use of computer conferencing and electronic mail services.

4. Many of the international bodies are sensitive to their need to work through continuing committees and task forces involving representatives from a geographically dispersed range of countries. Any service which can facilitate this activity and reduce travel budgets would be
welcomed.

5. There is a real need for such bodies to have the opportunity to experiment at minimum cost with the new technology and to discover ways of adapting their operations to it.

Constraints

1. Many of the organizations, including the UIA, are suspicious of the excessive claims made for electronic mail technology -- often with justification when the political, technical and economic constraints are ignored in relation to communication with developing countries. The interface with the telex system therefore requires careful attention.

2. Although many of the organizations are responsible for large funds, they are usually very tightly budgeted with little freedom to invest significant amounts on an experimental basis.

3. Many of the organizations are obliged to maintain a very delicate political neutrality. The predominant influence of any one nationality, through a communication service for example, can raise severe internal difficulties unless appropriate steps are taken to reduce the apparent level of that influence. Clearly the fact that telecommunications networks are increasingly controlled by multinational corporations (often associated with the arms industry) calls for special attention (even though the same may be said of telecommunications networks and airlines).

4. Most of the international organizations (4220 or 48%) are headquartered within the EEC. Over the coming period of consolidation of the EEC, it will be important to base any such initiative within the EEC, rather than in a location perceived as competing economically with the EEC.

5. It is vital to structure the initiative so that no one organization is perceived as having a prominent influence on the manner whereby the system is used.

Implementation

1. The UIA takes the initiative of:

   - opening an account with the commercial host service
   - documenting guidelines on how to use the system (in various languages)
   - promoting its use amongst the international bodies with which it is in contact
   - encouraging the emergence of independent coalitions

   This could be done on the advice of Glen Price of the International Diabetes Federation (also based in the International Association Center) who have already implemented DIABETESNET on a commercial host. The UIA has also been advised by the Institute of Cultural Affairs International who were responsible for installing the UIA local area network and are themselves using FIDONET.

2. As use of the system develops the UIA should encourage the interest of other bodies who may wish to participate in that process -- especially the FAIB and the International Association Centre itself, as well as the bodies based there and which share some facilities. Such bodies might care to form an advisory committee to resolve questions of principle and to review procedures.

3. The UIA itself should investigate ways of opening access to its own database on on 30,000 internationally active organizations through the system, especially with regard to:

   - addresses
   - telephone, telex, fax and other details
   - subject domains in which organizations are active or interested
This might be extended to permit access to the descriptions of the organizations and to the database on their future international meetings. Of special interest to the UIA is the possibility that organizations may develop their interest to the point of feeding information into the database (or, for security reasons, a copy of it). This would be particularly valuable in connection with the database maintained on the world problems with which such organizations are in many cases preoccupied.

4. It is appropriate to note that implementation of such a bulletin board type system does not preclude investigation and use of other forms of access to the UIA database or direct subscription to other electronic mail services.
YEARBOOK (VOLUME 1) PAGE ESTIMATES FOR 1989/90

(as of 25 October 1988)

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VOL 1

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For "names and addresses only" for Sections E and F:
number of entries x 4.5 lines x 100 chars/line / 20,000 chars/pag
DISTRIBUTION OF UIA INFORMATION ON CD-ROM

Background

The opportunity of distributing UIA data on CD-ROM has now matured to the point of feasibility in the immediate future for the following reasons:

1. The hardware is now quite widely available in a standardized form.

2. Reference publications on CD-ROM have now been successfully marketed and have reached an appropriate level of acceptance in libraries.

3. There is increasing recognition that this is a viable route forward, despite the continuing development of on-line systems.

4. The amount of information held by the UIA has now increased to the point at which it can no longer be satisfactorily printed and used within a single volume.

5. Users are increasingly sensitive to the possibilities of more complex searches that are possible in a conventional printed index.

Constraints

The UIA remains sensitive to the following:

1. Abuse of the data supplied in CD-ROM form by end users, who may be in a position to repackage the data into new products in competition with the UIA's own product. This problem can now be solved by encrypting the data and limiting the manner in which it is accessed.

2. Abuse of the data by intermediaries through which the CD-ROM products are prepared.

3. Need for the UIA to conserve a special position with regard to distribution of CD-ROM products to certain collaborating bodies. These may include UN agency offices or other organizations with which it has working relationships or a membership relationship.

4. The CD-ROM products should be the subject of a separate contract from the hard copy forms.

Marketing Opportunities

In addition to the developing CD-ROM "library" market, it is important to recognize that the distribution of the data in this form should be presented as an opportunity to open up new forms of interaction with such data on the part of the limited number of bodies, such as specific offices with in the UN system, with which the UIA maintains collaborative relationships. It is also important to recognize the importance of developing a relationship with those who can interact fruitfully with the data in ways which might be of benefit to the UIA through the improvement of the quality of the data.

It may therefore be helpful to make a distinction between users as clients (libraries, etc) and the limited group, of users as collaborators (UN contacts, certain academic contacts, etc). A prime characteristic of the latter is a need to be able to update the data or add their own information to it. Indeed there is a strong case for considering the use of CD-WORM with such contacts. This group should be seen as helping to promote the use of the data in this new form amongst a wider circle.
Databases to be included

The amount of information to be included could vary under various marketing formulas, with the following order of priority:

1. **Organizations**
   Approx. 30,000 organizations, 31 MB entry file, 2 to 10 MB other (classified indexes, etc)

2. **Calendar**
   Approx. 25,000 meetings, 8 MB entry file, 4 to 8 MB other

3. **World problems**
   Approx. 13,000 problems, 16 MB entry file, 1 to 7 MB other

4. **Human development concepts**
   Approx. 3,000 concepts, 3 MB entry file, 0.5 MB other

Note that in each case, word indexing has not been extended into non-English names or other features, as may be done. Classified indexing has been extended to permit access via French, Spanish, German and Russian (transliterated) words.

It is important to recognize the difference in structure between the data held in UIA files and the data presented in the 3-volume Yearbook.

- other entries cited in an entry have their names included into the entry only when uploaded; only the number is present in the database

- Vol. 1 contains entries (amplified by the cited titles) plus an index. The index in its unabridged form can contain 10 to 15 MB of data, depending on what is included and how it is presented

- Vol. 2 constitutes a representation of the information based on over 100,000 country links which are not (currently) maintained as an index in the database version. Vol. 2 in the printed version contains approx 30 MB of data

- Vol. 3 constitutes a classified subject presentation of the data. These codes are maintained in the auxiliary files for the database version. Vol. 3 in the printed version contains approx 30 MB of data

The above does not include other files from the Encyclopedia. Of special interest for the forthcoming edition is the bibliographic file, cross-referencing the world problems and the human development concepts, which is being created.

Data structure

The Revelation data structure for the above databases is attached. Although not immediately apparent, all the files (except the Calendar) have the same basic structure and are exploited by various programmes in an identical manner. This is also true of the bibliographic file being created. The Calendar structure is a variant of this structure, which can be handled by variants of the application programmes. The main variation in the apparent file structure is the labelling of fields and in the use of Revelation symbolics which are treated as pseudo fields.
SELECTED PUBLICATIONS OF THE UIA, 1910 - 1934


Annuaire de la vie internationale: tome I / Fried A., La Fontaine H. et Otlet P. - Bruxelles : Office central des Institutions internationales, 1908. - 1370 p. : Publié avec le concours de l'Institut international de bibliographie et l'Institut international de la Paix. (A)

Pour conserver à Bruxelles, le Parc de l'Exposition universelle et affecter un de ses palais aux oeuvres internationales (6 août 1910). - Bruxelles : Office central des institutions internationales, 1910. - 4 p. : (A)

Musée international : notice et catalogue sommaire. - Bruxelles : Office central des institutions internationales, 1910. - 39 p. - (Catalogue 1) : (A)

Musée international : catalogue du Musée administratif international : fonds dela participation du gouvernment espagnol. - Bruxelles : Office central des institutions internationales, 1910. - 104 p. - (Catalogue 2) : (A)


Office central des institutions internationales : son organisme, ses travaux et ses services. - Bruxelles : Office central des institutions internationales, 1911. - 72 p. ill., 8. : (A)


Internacia muzeo : notice, catalogue en esperanto du musée international de langue espérantiste organisé par l'Office central espérantiste. - Bruxelles : Office central des institutions internationales, 1910. - 23 p. - (Catalogue 4) : - (A)

Musée international : catalogue sommaire de la section de bibliographie et de documentation. - Bruxelles : UAI, 1912. - 18 p. ill. - (Catalogue 5) : - (A)


Syndicalisme et internationalisme : le Secrétariat international des fédérations syndicales nationales, la Fédération internationale des métiers / Organisation ouvrière internationale. - Bruxelles : UAI. - 250p. : (AB)


L'influence littéraire envisagée au point de vue international / Huszar G. - Bruxelles : UAI, 1913. - 17 p. : Extrait de la Vie internationale, 1913, fasc. 11.


Centre International. - Bruxelles : UAI. - 15 p. : (A)

La Belgique et le mouvement international : pour la création à Bruxelles d'un Palais international. - Bruxelles : UAI, 1913. - 45 p. III. - : - (A)

Conceptions et programmes de l'internationalisme : organismes internationaux et UAI : établissements scientifiques installés au Palais mondial / Centre international. - Bruxelles : UAI, 1921. - 130 p. III. - : - (A)


WHO'S WHO IN SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Opportunity

1. People around the world are aware that their ways of thinking and living are in the throes of change. Some call this the emergence of a new paradigm, a new age or a cultural revolution. Others talk about ethical collapse or political sterility. Both groups agree, however, that the world today is being transformed in the level of consciousness and in the cultural climate. Many are making new choices in their livelihood, in the way they make decisions, in the way they participate in community, and in what they consider meaningful in every aspect of living. While there is a growing literature on the new ways of thinking emerging today, the new styles of work are potentially even more indicative of the depth of this change. Such information is important to people, especially young people leaving university, seeking to organize their lives.

2. In the context of the United Nations World Decade for Cultural Development, and especially in relation to UNESCO's programmes in this respect, it is appropriate to envision a biographical directory which would draw attention to the kinds of people who are acting both "innovatively" and "transculturally". It is to be expected that UNESCO would be interested in assisting in this project, if only in a non-financial way.

3. The UIA publisher K G Saur Verlag is currently interested in financing suitable projects of the "Who's Who" type.

Concept

The UIA has traditionally focussed on international organizations rather than on the people active in them or in relation to them. There is a strong argument for drawing attention to those people who succeed in acting internationally, transculturally and in an innovative manner, especially those who act through, or in relation to, a number of international bodies -- without necessarily being primarily associated with any one of them.

The value of such an exercise would be to point to role models which others may choose to emulate, showing the ways that such people have been able to work through organizations -- if they in fact did -- under different circumstances.

Specific form

The proposal is to gather together 200 to 300 biographical summaries of from 1 to 3 pages in length on A4 pages.

Each biography would contain a short history of standard biographical data. This would be presented in text form and not as a standardized series of data elements (as in the ordinary Who's Who).

The style would vary according to the person. The text would however endeavour to cover: the person's vision or dream; some statement about the future he/she saw their life as bringing about; strategies favoured, etc.

Because of the socially innovative nature of such people, they are necessarily in tension with the main stream of society. As such they are less affected by the symbol systems that sustain most people -- so that which sustains them is of great interest. What gives them meaning? What
"stories", rites, symbols, social frameworks and forms of relaxation keep them going? As innovative people, they are endeavouring to bridge between two worlds. It might be possible to present information on what they are bridging and how they themselves are bridges.

Criteria

Central to the success of the project would be the elaboration of system of flexible criteria for selecting/excluding possible candidates.

This might include indicators of the following:

- innovative activity
- action in two or more cultures (and independence from any one of them)
- action in several international bodies (and independence from any one of them)
- action in two or more institutional sectors (government, business, associative) and independence from any one of them
- working use of two or more languages
- action in two or more regions (or countries)
- action in relation to two or more belief systems (whether ideological, academic, or religious)
- ability to relate to the eminently and to the grass roots

Clearly very few people meet all these criteria to any great degree. The art would lie in applying them flexibly to ensure the inclusion of those fulfilling the maximum number.

Previous examples

The feasibility of this exercise is illustrated by a recently published book entitled Biographical Dictionary of Internationalists (edited by Warren F Kuehl in 1983). This only covers deceased people, including the UIA founder Paul Otlet (see attached). This cross-references a Biographical Dictionary of Modern Peace Leaders.
PRODUCTION OF ORGANIZATION MINI-DIRECTORIES

The following organizations received mini-directories in October-November 1988. These mini-directories contain the description of the organization itself and the descriptions of its associated bodies (those cited in the "Structure", "Activities" and "Members" paragraphs). Bodies cited in the "IGO Relations" and "NGO Relations" paragraphs are listed in appendices.

The mini-directories serve several purposes:
- they serve as proofs (organizations are asked to correct and return the descriptions, or copies of the descriptions)
- they provide a product to such bodies in partial exchange for the information received from them
- they publicise the possibility of producing such directories under some form of collaborative arrangement with the UIA

In October and November of this year the following 178 bodies were sent mini-directories. They are listed by order of the number of directory pages.

EE0409  Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (421 pages)
EE0956  Federation of Semi-Official and Private International Institutions established in Geneva (214 pages)
EE6390  Special Committee of International NGOs on Human Rights (150 pages)
BB3383  United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (129 pages)
AA0458  International Council on Disability (119 pages)
EE4322  ELC International (115 pages)
AA0431  Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (110 pages)
AA0988  General Association of International Sports Federations (110 pages)
BB2698  International Union of Biological Sciences (100 pages)
DD2903  League of Arab States (98 pages)
DD0435  Council of Europe (90 pages)
EE5920  NGO Committee on Disarmament (87 pages)
AA0406  Conference of International Catholic Organizations (83 pages)
DD3030  Organization of American States (83 pages)
AA2303  International Olympic Committee (81 pages)
DD4238  Nordic Council of Ministers (76 pages)
EE3377  United Nations Economic and Social Council (76 pages)
BB2745  World Tourism Organization (73 pages)
AA3353  Union of International Technical Associations (67 pages)
EE0947  European Youth Centre (65 pages)
BB1757  International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (63 pages)
AA2466  International Social Science Council (61 pages)
AA2722  International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (61 pages)
EE7548  Habitat International Coalition (59 pages)
AA2054  International Film and Television Council (58 pages)
AA2723  International Union of Geological Sciences (55 pages)
EE0001  Liaison Committee of NGOs enjoying Consultative Status with the Council of Europe (55 pages)
AA2654  International Union for Conservation of Nature and Nature Resources (54 pages)
BB2824  International Yacht Racing Union (54 pages)
AA1667  International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (53 pages)
AA1771  International Council on Social Welfare (53 pages)
CC2507  Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries (53 pages)
EE2321  Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (53 pages)
EE4174  United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (53 pages)
AA4499  International Fair Play Committee (52 pages)
BB3548  World Health Organization (52 pages)
CC0376 Commonwealth Secretariat (52 pages)
EE8637 Youth Forum of the European Communities (51 pages)
FB9945 International Surfing Committee (50 pages)
ED3943 European Coordination Bureau of International Youth Organizations (47 pages)
AA3010 Confederation of International Scientific and Technological Organizations for Development (43 pages)
AA3399 Universal Esperanto Association (42 pages)
AA1582 International Committee of Historical Sciences (41 pages)
EE4945 International Book Committee (41 pages)
CC3005 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (40 pages)
DD2984 Nordic Council (40 pages)
FF0385 International Network for a UN Second Assembly (40 pages)
AA2277 International Music Council (38 pages)
EE1703 International Container Bureau (38 pages)
EE4001 International World Games Association (38 pages)
BB1823 International Labour Organisation (35 pages)
BB2183 International Federation of Historical Sciences (35 pages)
AA2590 International Statistical Institute (34 pages)
EC7900 International Surfing League (33 pages)
DD4827 European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (33 pages)
GE3790 Council of Non-Governmental Organizations for Development Support (33 pages)
CC5129 International Association of Sound Archives (31 pages)
DD0210 Arab Sports Confederation (31 pages)
AA1945 International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (30 pages)
FB9017 Experiment in International Living (30 pages)
EE0530 Advisory Committee on Pollution of the Sea (30 pages)
AA2011 International Federation of Philosophical Societies (29 pages)
FA4464 Council of International Organizations Directly Interested in Children and Youth (29 pages)
BC3511 World Evangelical Fellowship (29 pages)
BB3556 World Meteorological Organization (28 pages)
CC5129 International Association of Sound Archives (28 pages)
EE1753 International Council for Scientific and Technical Information (28 pages)
EE2835 Scientific Committee on Solar-Terrestrial Physics (28 pages)
AA1728 International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (27 pages)
AA3490 World Confederation of Labour (26 pages)
BB1450 International Catholic Association for Radio, Television and Audio-Visuels (26 pages)
BB3408 Universal Postal Union (26 pages)
EE3381 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (26 pages)
AA1831 International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures (25 pages)
CC2708 International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (25 pages)
EE4175 United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (25 pages)
EE4177 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (25 pages)
EE8225 Coordination Group of Non Governmental Organizations in the Field of Man-Made Environment (25 pages)
FF4530 Latin American Economic System (25 pages)
AA1788 International Dental Federation (24 pages)
CC2708 International Union of Crystallography (24 pages)
AA3514 World Federation for Mental Health (23 pages)
BB2109 International Hospital Federation (23 pages)
EE3300 Association of IOC-recognized International Sports Federations (23 pages)
FF2488 United Nations University (23 pages)
FF3454 World Anti-Communist League (23 pages)
AA2336 International Pediatric Association (22 pages)
AA3537 World Federation of Trade Unions (22 pages)
FD0055 Cartagena Agreement (22 pages)
DD0814 European Movement (22 pages)
FF3220 Socialist International (22 pages)
DD1690 Permanent Council of the International Congress of African Studies (21 pages)
DD8919 European Liaison Committee for Agricultural and Food Trades (21 pages)
AA2501 Rehabilitation International (20 pages)
AA3606 World Veterinary Association (20 pages)
BB1363 International Association of Universities (20 pages)
BB1748 International Council on Monuments and Sites (20 pages)
BB4416 International Council for Adult Education (20 pages)
CB0930 Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Data Analysis Services (19 pages)
CC1935 International Federation of Interior Architects/Interior Designers (19 pages)
CC2747 International Union for Oriental and Asian Studies (18 pages)
CC2764 International Union for Tourism (18 pages)
CC4222 International Federation of Employees in Public Service (10 pages)
CC4381 World Federation for Medical Education (10 pages)
CC5789 International Society for Protection of Sites (20 pages)
CD0401 International Federation of Societies for Immunological Societies (10 pages)
CD1261 World Federation for Medical Education (10 pages)
CD2804 International Volleyball Federation (10 pages)
CD5861 Pan American Association of Educational Credit Institutions (10 pages)
CD6041 International Federation of Societies for Surgery of the Hand (10 pages)
DD0775 Federation of European Wholesale and International Trade Associations (10 pages)
DD8919 European Liaison Committee for Agricultural and Food Trades (21 pages)
DD9826 Federation of European Wholesale and International Trade Associations (10 pages)
BB0461 World Council of Credit Unions (9 pages)
BB2178 International Judo Federation (9 pages)
BB2388 International Publishers Association (9 pages)
BB2611 International Table Tennis Federation (9 pages)
CC1848 International Federation of Aero-Philatelic Societies (9 pages)
CC3551 World Federation of Health Agencies for the Advancement of Voluntary Surgical Contraception (9 pages)
CC9152 World Federation of Development Financing Institutions (9 pages)
FF1069 Inter-American Development Bank (9 pages)
FF1623 International Committee of the Red Cross (9 pages)
BB3245 Soroptimist International (8 pages)
CC3915 International Society of Chemotherapy (8 pages)
DD0475 Christian Conference of Asia (8 pages)
EE0347 Liaison Bureau of Ceramic Industries of the Common Market (6 pages)
BB1967 International Federation of Ophthalmological Societies (7 pages)
BB2195 International League Against Rheumatism (7 pages)
BB2629 International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation (7 pages)
CC2019 International Federation of Surgical Colleges (7 pages)
CD9773 International Confederation of Genealogy and Heraldry (7 pages)
FF6504 OPEC Fund for International Development (7 pages)
BB2190 International Tennis Federation (6 pages)
CC1696 International Congress on Fracture (6 pages)
EC3505 World Organisation of Dredging Associations (6 pages)
DD9764 European Coffee Federation (6 pages)
DE3680 European Telecommunications and Professional Electronics Industry (6 pages)
FF2357 Framework All-European Youth and Student Cooperation (6 pages)
FF4542 Islamic Development Bank (6 pages)
EE0151 FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (5 pages)
FF2405 International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (5 pages)
EE4178 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (4 pages)