

UIA PUBLICATIONS AND THEIR COMPETITORS

A Yearbook of International Organizations

a) Evaluation

This publication gives details on every international organization, governmental and non-governmental, which fulfils certain criteria mentioned below. The current (11th) edition lists 199 intergovernmental organizations and 1935 non-governmental, non-profit organizations. The Yearbook is produced every two years in English. A French index is included. Prior to the 9th edition, the Yearbook was produced alternatively in English and French editions. Thus the 6th and 8th editions were French, but this involved considerable work and prevented re-use of composed text from previous editions.

The Yearbook was first produced in 1908-1909, the second edition in 1910-1911. The latter edition was produced with the aid of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It was only with the 4th edition published in 1951 that the series became regular once more.

Criteria

The editors of the Yearbook, in consultation with United Nations Ecosoc officials, decided upon the following criteria for inclusion of an organization in the Yearbook. The organization must show written evidence (Constitution, etc) of being non-profit making, specifically have members in at least three countries, have these members represented in an equitable manner in the governing body, Intergovernmental bodies were included as such if they were based on an international agreement. No stress is made on the importance or budget of the organization, provided it can show some evidence of continuing activity.

These criteria are very generous on size and effectiveness in that they permit many organizations to be included which would not be listed in any commercial directory because of their lack of general importance. The Yearbook is the only publication which specifically aims to cover all such international organizations. Commercial and other directories give only a selection. The commercial directories are not bound by rigid criteria and tend to concentrate on organizations which are significant internationally rather than 'international' by some arbitrary criteria.

Procedure

The editors collect material from periodicals published by international organizations and from newspapers which leads to identification of new organizations. The address then has to be located. This is the bottleneck in obtaining useful information. The organizations are then questioned using a standard French or English questionnaire and a model answer in English. If replies are received, these are edited with the inclusion of any relevant material collected from periodicals concerning the meetings, officers or activities of the organizations. The resultant text is then listed in the supplement to the Yearbook which appears every quarter in the monthly magazine International Associations, or else is listed directly in the next edition of the Yearbook (see Exhibit 38a).

Difficulties

For subsequent editions, a proof copy of the text is sent to the organization concerned for updating. This procedure gives rise to a weakness in the quality of the text. Depending on the persons concerned, they may either cross out any information no longer current and not provide further data or only provide data to replace what has been crossed out. It is difficult to ensure that an organization will supply new data which has not previously been included in the text - since it is easy to assume that what was previously included was all that was required. An attempt is made to get around this by including a model answer and encouraging the inclusion of further information. The replies for inclusion in the Yearbook have to be processed speedily within a very short period. The editors can therefore not afford to spend much time on individual entries and in trying to obtain supplementary information from other files. Since every change to the original proof is an expense, an attempt is made to avoid unnecessary inclusion or modification of information.

The progressive drop in quality occurs because, if the quantity of text on a given organization does not cover it adequately, there is no guarantee that the text coverage will be increased from edition to edition, rather the opposite. It is not possible with the existing production schedules to try and complete entries.

This leads to the situation where important organizations which replied inadequately in the first place and for which no secondary sources of information are available, will have short entries. Relatively unimportant organizations, which are anxious to ensure maximum exposure will be fully documented.

A difficulty in completing the text is that since the Yearbook attempts to include information approved by the organization concerned, very little supplementary details can be included even if available from other publications. No mechanism exists for establishing an entry on the maximum amount of information available and then getting the approval of the organization concerned.

This applies particularly to texts on intergovernmental organizations. An attempt is made to ensure that these texts are more detailed than for non-governmental organizations, but the editors are even more closely bound to the letter of the updated reply. If the reply or an original text was prepared by a junior in one of the organizations, the editors cannot under present system increase the quality of the text.

Use of Other Sources

A big disadvantage of the present system is that no attempt is made to make use of data published in other directories of international organizations. In many cases these directories are much more specialized than the Yearbook and therefore are in a position to include more detail on a particular organization.

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Due to the present organization of the files, the Yearbook cannot properly benefit from all information at the UIA. A special effort is made to ensure that details for future meetings of a particular organization are included, but no attempt is made to ensure that details on the publications are complete. The files on the periodicals and bibliographical details on meeting reports and annual reports are kept separate.

It is also unfortunate that no attempt is made to ensure that details of a book written about a particular organization are included where this exists. This only can be done when the organization itself has written such a book.

Readership Requirements

The editors try to include useful supplementary information where possible. Prior to the change of format with the 11th edition, each edition contained new items, e.g. languages used, staff, etc. The current format is considered to be stable and no plans are being made for including further items. It is unfortunate that no procedure exists to determine exactly what each group of the existing readers wants or what they would like to be included in the way of new text.

The only indication is that detailed information on the names and addresses of the national members is desired by the commercial bodies concerned with the travel arrangements of these members. The amount of information this would entail, would be too great to include in the Yearbook itself, although consideration could be given to the production of a second volume. The argument against producing such a volume is that the national addresses change too rapidly between editions. A possible compromise would be to produce a list of national addresses for members of selected international organizations.

An unfortunate feature of the current edition of the Yearbook is that even the names of the international organizations grouped by other organizations of international organizations have had to be excluded, except in certain cases.

It is also unfortunate that the detailed criteria for inclusion of organizations and different types of information are not listed in the introduction to the Yearbook. This leads to confusion amongst the research workers using the Yearbook data for statistical purposes. It has the advantage of covering inadequacies in the text.

Other possible improvements in the Yearbook are the following. Indexing is at present based solely on the keywords in the title of the organization, except very occasionally where a title is completely misleading or inadequate. It would be useful if some means could be found for including keywords reflecting the aims, field of activity or publications of the organization where these are not in the title.

It would be an advantage, as is done in other 'international' directories, to include an introduction on the use of the book in several languages apart from English. This emphasizes the 'internationality' of the publication and is an aid to foreign language users.

The UIA possesses files on many organizations which are not in the Yearbook, either because they definitely do not fulfil criteria (despite a suggestive title) or because insufficient information is available to determine whether they do or not. It might be useful to include such information as coded oneline entries to save people from being misled by titles.

b) Direct Yearbook Competitors

The only publication produced on a regular basis which includes details of both intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations is the Europa Yearbook.

Europa Publications Limited

EUROPA PUBLICATIONS LIMITED. The Europa Year Book. (1966)
London, Europa Publications Ltd, 1966, 1107 p., price \$ 44.--
Volumes can be purchased separately.

vol. I pt I International organizations
pt II Europe

vol. II Africa, The Americas, Asia, Australasia

This is published annually, gives details on international organizations and individual countries. It has

63 pages on the United Nations and 39 constituent bodies.
240 pages of detailed entries on 43 IGOs and 16 NGOs.
76 pages of brief details on 902 IGOs and NGOs. The
advertising material mentions details on over 1600
international organizations in the 1968 edition
(i.e. 60% of the UIA number).

It does not state criteria and so is able to include borderline cases of current interest e.g. Nobel Foundation, Kennedy Round, French Community, Lenin Prize Committee.

The remaining text gives for each country (including Communist):

introductory survey, statistical survey (area, population, agriculture, mining, industry, finance, external trade, tourism, transport, communications, education), constitution, government, diplomatic representation, political parties, judicial system, religion, organizations [press (principal papers and selected periodicals), publishers, radio and television, finance, trade and industry, transport, tourism, atomic energy, universities].

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The 1968 edition was checked against the 1966 edition and against the UIA Yearbook:

- there were 177 entries not present in the UIA Yearbook and which were also present in the 1968 edition, i.e. they were carried forward from one edition to the next;
- there were 198 entries not present in the UIA Yearbook but which were also not present in the 1966 edition of the Europa Yearbook, i.e. new organizations or information not detected by the UIA;
- both the 177 and the 198 (which do not overlap) include new organizations, items likely to contain more information, etc. Some of them simply arise from bad indexing by the Europa Yearbook editors. Information on new organizations has been published in the magazine but has not yet appeared in the Yearbook.
- there were 99 additional entries which needed investigating. They include suspect 'international' organizations, 'treaty' organizations, 'bilateral' organizations, commissions, and queries on titles. Some may represent genuine international organizations.
- there were 169 entries listed for the first time in the 1968 edition (i.e. not present in the 1966 edition) but for which the UIA already had an entry in the Yearbook. These therefore represent the entries which Europa could have obtained directly from the Yearbook.

The quality of the brief entries and the indexing was not uniform. A number of organizations no longer in existence were included as active. There were no details on membership.

When the above items were reviewed by the Yearbook editor, 25% of the total were considered to represent new information, namely 94 organizations.

The Europa Yearbook uses similar chapter divisions to the UIA Yearbook. The two may therefore be roughly compared by grouping chapters.

	<u>Europa</u>	<u>UIA</u>	<u>% of UIA</u>
agriculture	91	76	120
arts	52	70	74
education/youth	97	91	106
politics/economics/ intern. relations	101	161	63
industry/professional/ commerce/employers	126	367	33
law	37	48	77
medicine	154	173	89
press	34	58	59
religion	49	93	53

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	<u>Europa</u>	<u>UIA</u>	<u>% of UIA</u>
science	95	137	69
social science	66	80	82
social welfare	55	76	72
technology	45	83	54
transport/travel	60	72	83
sport	1	90	1
Common Market NGOs, etc	216	245	88
	<u>1279</u>	<u>1920</u>	
main entries	<u>98</u>	<u>199</u>	
Totals	1377	2119	65

Although this Yearbook only gives details on less than half of the UIA intergovernmental organizations, this information is given in much greater detail. The details on the 66% of the UIA non-governmental organizations are much more limited but may be all that is required by readers.

The numbers are not quite indicative of the respective coverage of the two volumes since the Europa Yearbook lists more subcommissions of international organizations than does the UIA. It also includes some intergovernmental organizations under the appropriate UIA non-governmental subject chapter headings. From the above figures, the Europa editorial policy is not clear. Except for sport, the comparison with the UIA shows no range of subjects which is less emphasized.

The publication has a stronger and more attractive binding than the UIA's Yearbook and is sold in retail outlets, at least in the U.K. and Europe. It is possible that the title prevents its sale in North America, although it has companion 'regional' volumes. These include details on regional international organizations listed in the UIA's Yearbook. Europa also produce a complementary publication (see below).

The attitude of the publishers to the UIA's Yearbook is unknown. It is almost certain that they make use of Yearbook data to facilitate their search for international organizations. They definitely purchase the Yearbook.

The attitude of the UIA to this publication has been to ignore it. The 1966 copy was supplied free as excess duplicate library material by the International Atomic Energy Authority. No systematic attempt has been made to purchase the Europa Yearbook and use its data on international organizations. It was not known, for example, how many organizations they listed, were covered by the UIA publication, since it is quite possible that the publishers use other sources and thus obtain a different selection of organizations. It was assumed that they copied their text from the UIA.

The fact that this publication is produced annually and is sold partially through retail outlets must mean that it has an effect on the sales of the Yearbook. It is a very professional publication and the UIA's Yearbook has only begun to match this with the layout of its current edition.

c) Specialized Competitors

These include all those publications which give details of particular groups of organizations listed in the Yearbook.

Burke's Peerage Limited

RHODES, H.T.F. et al. The International Year Book and Statesmen's Who's Who (1965). London, Burke's Peerage Ltd, 1965, 4th edition, 1624 p.,

- pt. I 71 p. on international governmental and non-governmental organizations including some British national organizations
33 intergovernmental organizations listed in detail.
- pt. II details on each state
- pt. III Who's Who

This publication is obviously intended for government and diplomatic circles to which the UIA Yearbook is also sold. No information is available on the sales.

The attitude of the publishers to the UIA's Yearbook has been expressed as complimentary, since the two publications specialize in related and slightly overlapping fields. The editor invited the UIA Secretary-General to submit an introductory article on non-governmental organizations for inclusion in an earlier edition.

The attitude of the UIA to this publication is that it is not very useful for UIA documentary purposes. It is not purchased or consulted systematically.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. International Scientific Organisations. Paris, OECD, (1965), 281 p. English and French editions. Supplement. Paris, 1966, 84 p.

- pt. I Inter-governmental organisations.
162 p. devoted to 18 organizations (of which 1 organization was not listed in the UIA Yearbook; 2 organizations only listed as subsidiary to another)

- pt. II Non-governmental organisations.
47 p. devoted to 5 organizations (of which
one was not listed in the UIA Yearbook be-
cause it is national)

For each organization details are given on: foundation, objectives, membership, structure, procedure, personnel, finance, external relations, activities, references, organization charts.

A list of international scientific governmental and non-governmental organizations is included.

The attitude of the publisher to the UIA's Yearbook is apparently that the latter is specialized into a related field and is valuable as a general source of information. The OECD list is intended as a detailed source of information within government and scientific circles. It is significant that the list of organizations was taken from a competitor's book (Library of Congress) and not from the UIA Yearbook because, "the classification used in the latter indicates neither those inter-governmental organizations which are concerned with scientific subjects, nor whether non-governmental organizations dealing with documentation, health, hygiene, agriculture, etc. are engaged in scientific activities as well".

The attitude of the UIA to this publication has been to review it for bibliographical listing in the monthly magazine International Associations. It has not been used as a basis for the compilation of Yearbook entries, nor have the detailed entries been filed.

The existence of this publication as a handy guide for government officials concerned with science policy clearly blocks a certain proportion of the sales of the Yearbook. It is also published through retail outlets in Europe and North America. The UIA has the advantage that its data is constantly updated in each edition as this publication has not yet been put onto a regular basis.

International Council of Voluntary Agencies

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES. Development aid of non-governmental, non-profit organisations. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris, [1967], 1st edition, 1378 p., editions in English and French

- pt. I Basic Information about Organisations.
Gives details on the national aid organizations in 18 OECD developed countries, plus details on international organizations and on ICVA. Criteria are: "international composition of the directing authority or staff"; development aid defined to include "any kind of identifiable economic or social help".

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[A directory already exists for the U.S.A.: "U.S. Non Profit Organizations in Technical Assistance Abroad. (Technical Assistance Information Clearing House of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. N.Y.)"]

Information on each organization includes: aid expenditure, staff, aims, activities, areas aided. 83 NGOs are listed in 53 pages. (of which 7 appeared eligible but were not listed in the UIA Yearbook, 7 others less eligible were also not listed) 1100 national organizations were listed.

pt. II Country Information. Gives details on work of above organizations in 141 countries and territories. Cross-reference tables give relationship between organization, field of activity and region in which it acts.

The publication is aimed at "non-governmental organizations, inter-governmental organizations, OECD member governments, research centres, public at large, and developing countries themselves". These represent important sections of the UIA market.

The attitude of the UIA to this publication, prior to its production, was to exert pressure to ensure that the title was changed to reflect its contents. The original title would have caused considerable confusion with the Yearbook title. At one stage, the UIA was invited to take charge of the production of this publication. The ICVA is an organizational competitor of the UIA (see below). The attitude of the publishers to the UIA is not clear. Presumably it is fairly antagonistic. No mention is made of the UIA or its publications.

This publication clearly answers the needs of many organizations who wish for more details of organizations working in a fairly broad field. These are the organizations which would originally have purchased the Yearbook but would have been dissatisfied with the lack of detail on national organizations in their field. The sales of this publication will be considerably aided by the distributive network of the OECD with its retail outlets and contacts in government circles. This publication will be of particular use to the bodies who have to consider the problems of grant and fund allocation in development work.

The fact that it is produced in a French as well as an English edition is serious for the UIA. In an effort to reduce costs and concentrate on the most profitable market, the UIA has restricted itself to an English edition and an emphasis on sales to the U.S.A. This has led to complaints from French circles. It may well prove the case that these circles will attempt to use the French edition of this publication, possibly combined with the OECD International Scientific Organizations

(see above), to produce a comprehensive volume which would directly compete with the UIA's Yearbook. The UIA has the slight advantage that this publication does not list communist organizations.

International Council of Voluntary Agencies

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES. Directory of NGOs in Africa, Paris, OECD, 1968.

This volume is a specialized version of the previous one. It was not available for examination although the title is fairly clear.

Although specialized, this represents a further impact on Yearbook sales.

Other Specialized International Publications

There is a tendency for each international organization to produce a listing of organizations in its field. For example, the International Council of Scientific Unions regularly lists all the many commissions and sub-commissions associated with its member international organizations. This is published in its annual report. The Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences also lists its members organizations. The International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies lists its members and their characteristics every two years. Two examples are:

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.
List of International Associations connected with the Engineering Industries. (1961). Paris, OECD, 1962, 133 p., offset, 2nd edition (previous edition 1958), bilingual (English/French)

Lists about 100 associations (of which 23 were not listed in the UIA 1966 Yearbook) with brief details of origin, members, aims, activities, structure.

UNESCO. International organizations in the social sciences. Paris, Unesco, 147p., offset, 3rd revised edition (1st, 1956), bilingual (English/French)

Reports and papers in the social sciences, 1964, no. 21
Lists 14 organizations in Unesco categories A and B;
detailed treatment

The attitude of the UIA to these publications is that they provide valuable supplementary detail and are obviously valuable to the organizations concerned. These publications are used to gather further information for production of the Yearbook. Although they are not systematically cut up for filing by organization.

The attitude of the publishers to the UIA's Yearbook is not clear. It is quite possible that they confine their interests to the member group and are not interested in other organizations.

These publications are not a great threat to the Yearbook but they do block knowledge of its existence.

Library of Congress

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Reference Department, International Organizations Section. International Scientific Organizations; a guide to their library, documentation, and information services. Washington, Library of Congress, 1962, 794 p., \$ 3.25

Lists 449 international organizations (of which 25 were not in the UIA Yearbook). Science is interpreted broadly and includes technology, agriculture and medicine. The terms library, documentation and information have not been rigorously differentiated. Entries include list of publications in great detail, activities, brief summary of the origin, purposes and administrative structure, international relationships, financing and membership of the organization. Publications listed are divided into two section:

those prepared or issued by the organization;

books and articles found to be useful in the preparation of the report in which they appear.

This publication was produced in 1962 and no new edition is planned according to available information. The text on each organization gives considerable emphasis to the publications of the organization and its research or information generating activities. It is very well prepared and presented and contains many details not in the UIA Yearbook. Its reference to publications on (as well as of) organizations, is particularly useful. The UIA has only touched on this in its Selective Bibliography.

The attitude of the UIA to this publication has been to review it, but otherwise to make no use of it. No attempt was made to file the entries in the UIA files on each organization.

The attitude of the publishers to the UIA is not clear. They acknowledge the value of the Yearbook and clearly made use of it to obtain and check what they have listed. No entry was included on the UIA.

This publication clearly blocked sales of the Yearbook to libraries in the U.S.A. for some time, since the Library of Congress has the resources of the U.S. Government distributive network. The volume was one seventh the price of the UIA Yearbook. It is probably that the Yearbook is now much more uptodate with regard to the number of organizations but not their publications. If this publication were to be produced on a regular basis, it would severely damage the Yearbook sales. The UIA could circumvent this by including much of the information listed or publish it separately.

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Dietz Verlag Berlin

DIETZ VERLAG BERLIN. Handbuch der Internationalen Organisationen. Berlin, 1967.

The UIA complained to the publishers of this volume. They have since claimed that it was just an "experiment" and no further edition will be produced.

Europa Publications Limited

EUROPA PUBLICATIONS LIMITED. World of Learning, London
Europa, 18th edition in 1968.

This publication is advertised as a guide to educational, scientific and cultural organizations all over the world: 4000 universities and colleges, 4000 libraries and museums, 5000 learned societies and research institutes, and 80,000 persons active in these organizations. It is produced every two years and is in its 17th edition.

The information in this publication is a valuable complement to the Europa Yearbook contents (same publishers).

Other Specialized Publications

Numerous directories exist which cover organizations in a particular field for a given country or region. Such directories generally include sections on national and international organizations, related organizations or government and university departments and industrial firms. As the demand for information increases more and more of such directories will be produced. An example is:

Ganshof van der Meersch, W.J. Organisations europeennes.
Brussels, Emile Bruylant.

vol. I 1966, 590 p.

vol. II (on supranational organizations to be published).

B International Congress Calendar

UIA. International Congress Calendar. Brussels, UIA,
price \$ 11.00

Produced annually as the whole December issue of "International Associations".

Supplements appear monthly in the same magazine.

Indexes appear quarterly and annually.

a) Description

The calendar was first produced in 1909 and was reactivated in 1949. The UIA therefore has one of the most complete card files on past international meetings. From 1949 meetings were listed in the magazine. Attempts were made to produce separate stencilled calendars and to publish and sell the annual calendar separately (see Exhibit These were abandoned and from 1966 onwards, the current formula has been adopted.

The calendar of future international meetings is published each year in December as a special issue of the monthly magazine. It contains about 2000 entries on meetings (now up to 1982). During the course of the year, additions and modifications to the main calendar appear as a section of the same magazine. There are about 200 such entries. Indexes are prepared quarterly. Some calendar pages have advertising on the facing page.

Each entry gives the name of the international organization responsible, title and theme of the meeting, address of the organizing body or person, and the expected number of participants, if available. The date and place are also given. (see Exhibit 38b).

Criteria for inclusion in the calendar have changed over the years. Originally any meeting which was scheduled to receive a balanced selection of delegates from a number of countries was included - provided that the meeting was not a very small study group, or an internal administrative meeting.

The criteria currently used are that the meeting must be organized or under the auspices of an international organization. The number of participants must be approaching one hundred. No international meetings organized by national organizations are included, nor is much emphasis given to the many meetings of a technical nature organized by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

The switch in criteria was made in order to enable the UIA staff to deal with the volume of information and in order not to have too much information to publish. It was also felt that the UIA was essentially interested in furthering the interests of the NGOs rather than national organizations with international interests. No attempt is made to list exhibitions, training courses, international games and other borderline 'meetings'.

b) International Congress Calendar Direct Competitors

There is a considerable number of calendars on national and international events. A selective American list published in 1961 mentioned 390 calendars (Zlatich, M. G4). A more detailed Russian study (Zutova, K. G5) in 1964 which was confined to calendars listing international scientific meetings, mentioned:

- 9 sources on past meetings
- 20 general calendars
- 64 scientific speciality calendars
- 19 general calendars for 15 countries.

It is not known what proportion of these is received by the UIA since no study has been made of them as competitors. The UIA policy has been to make use of the specialized calendars, if supplied free, and to actively campaign against the production of general international calendars.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, General Reference and Bibliography
Division, International Organizations Section. World List
of Future International Meetings.

Washington, Library of Congress, 1959- , six per year,
price \$ 7.50 per annum.

This publication is currently produced in two parts bound together. The first part is entitled Science, Technology, Agriculture, Medicine; the second, Social, Cultural, Commercial, Humanistic.

Each issue contains a complete list of international meetings scheduled for the following three years. Meetings included are internationally organized or financed or have significant international participation. International here denotes bodies in which three or more countries are represented. Conferences held in connection with international fairs and exhibitions are also included. Fairs, work camps, and study courses are not included, nor are sports events, festivals, and competitions. Meetings for which incomplete information is available only, are also included. Subject, sponsor and geographical indexes are included in each issue. There is no advertising. A sample page is given as Exhibit 38c.

The calendar is prepared by computer listing, with offset reproduction of a reduced version of the printout. The index is also prepared by computer using a variation on the KWIC (keyword in context) index.

The Library of Congress makes meeting programs available for consultation and is prepared to answer queries on individual meetings. The publication is subsidised and distributed by a number of U.S. Government agencies. In 1966, approximately 50% more meetings were listed in this calendar than in the UIA publication. The difference arises mainly from the inclusion of nationally organized and United Nations Meetings. More information is included on the sponsors of the meeting. Communist meetings are also listed. No reference is made to the UIA calendar. The calendar refers readers to the UIA's Yearbook for further information about "most" international organizations.

The stated attitude of the publishers towards the UIA publication, as far as it is known, is that the latter contains many errors and is not complete. They nevertheless use it as a check against their publication.

The attitude of the UIA towards this publication is to ignore it as far as documentary work is concerned. This is done for two reasons. The publication is thought to contain many errors. It is also considered to be difficult and time consuming to check. It is not purchased, but free copies are supplied by the Library of Congress.

From the time it was first produced in 1959, the UIA has attempted through the U.S. State Department to get the publication suppressed with the following arguments: that there should only be one international calendar to avoid a multitude of questionnaires to NGOs and a confusing collection of calendars in each country; it appeared to be an unsatisfactory Library of Congress system for locating reports of international meetings; the moral and financial harm done to the UIA (e.g. sales in U.S.A. and Japan of a subsidised or free publication); precedent for commercial firms to exploit the market for such calendars; unfair competition leading to loss of sales and reduction in quality of UIA calendar to avoid expenses; detrimental to the operations of the UIA as a whole and to international cooperation in general. The reply to these points was that the UIA included insufficient data on insufficient meetings for U.S. purposes.

A check on the March 1968 issue of the calendar showed 53 international organizations possibly eligible for Yearbook entry and 8 organizations called 'international' but which were probably not eligible for a Yearbook entry. This check covered the 42 pages of the science section for 1968. On the assumption that the same holds for the other years and for the social section, this means that there are approximately 110 organizations which could be considered for the Yearbook. It could be argued that many of these organizations will have been detected from other sources and listed in the quarterly supplements to the Yearbook, or that they are too new to have been included in the published information. Nevertheless, it would seem that this calendar is a worthwhile source of Yearbook information.

It was not possible to compare the entries in the UIA calendar with this publication. Unless both entries are submitted to the person organizing the meeting, there is no guarantee that either is correct, due to the many channels through which information can be obtained on a meeting.

Technical Meetings Information Service

TECHNICAL MEETINGS INFORMATION SERVICE. World Meetings...

Pt. I. United States and Canada, 1963- , quarterly, \$ 25
Pt.II. Outside U.S.A. and Canada, 1968- , quarterly, \$ 35
Supplement: Continuing Education; a digest of short courses,
seminars, workshops, and conferences in science,
technology, medicine, and management, quarterly
Newton Center, Mass., TMIS

The two parts are bound and sold separately. Each covers information in depth on significant scientific, engineering and medical meetings in the two year period following the date of issue. The second part covers about 1000 meetings in Europe, Latin America, Africa, Asia and Australia during the two-year period following the date of issue. It advertises itself as a registry of meetings for the scientific community as a whole, and a potential mechanism whereby conflicts and undesirable overlap among meetings may be controlled. There is limited advertising.

Very comprehensive indexes are provided. These are an index by date of meeting (includes keyword and city), index by keyword (includes meeting date), index by deadline (includes keyword), index by location, index by sponsor (includes address).

Very comprehensive information is supplied on each meeting (see Exhibit 38d). This includes: a supplied code number for indexing, name of meeting and all sponsors, location, person responsible, description of technical coverage of meeting and number of papers to be presented, estimated attendance and restrictions on attendance, deadlines for abstracts and papers and the person responsible, information on availability of transactions (individual papers, price and source), number of exhibits expected, plus contact address.

Each publication lists both national and international meetings that will take place within its geographical area. The sole criterion for inclusion of a meeting is that it be of significance to the overall scientific and technical community. The calendar is prepared by offset reproduction of reduced card data. Indexes are prepared by offset reproduction of a reduced computer printout.

Associated with these publications are the following services: an air-mail microfiche edition of the calendar, an alerting service to keep individual scientists aware of opportunities for the presentation of papers (available weekly) but the latter is restricted to the meeting in the first part. They appear to be moving towards a pre-print service. The supplement is unique in its comprehensiveness.

The attitude of the publishers towards the UIA publication is unknown.

The attitude of the UIA towards this publication is to avoid making use of it unless absolutely necessary. It is considered too complicated to check and assumed to be largely based on the UIA list. When there is a shortage of data for the UIA calendar, this publication is checked, but only Part II. Part I, because of its slightly ambiguous title is not checked. It does contain material on international organizations. It is not clear whether the UIA will continue to receive both parts as free copies. The publication is not purchased. The only copies available were sent as part of the sales campaign and it is not certain that they will be received on a regular basis. No reference is made to the UIA or its publications.

TMIS appears to be extremely well organized and is in some way linked with Data Bases which is a division of Pennsylvania Research Associates, Inc. They may be planning to extend their calendar operations to Europe.

IGO Calendars

UNION PANAMERICANA. Futuras conferencias y reuniones inter-americanas / Forthcoming inter-American conferences and meetings. Washington, the Union, published quarterly with two monthly supplements for changes and additions, bilingual (English/Spanish)

The publication is divided into two parts. The first covers meetings sponsored by the Organization of American States. The second covers other international meetings to be held in the Western hemisphere.

Subject and sponsor indexes are included.

Both the UIA and the Library of Congress calendars are cited as sources of information on other international conferences.

The following intergovernmental organizations all produce calendars, either as separate documents or printed in some periodical: United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Health Organization, International Labour Organization, Unesco, International Telecommunications Union, Universal Postal Union.

NGO Calendars

Many non-governmental organizations produce calendars covering the field in which they are interested. These are the main source of information for the UIA calendar. Some may cover a broad field in detail, some are general by region, e.g. "Calendar of Meetings on Asia and the Pacific" (Honolulu).

National Calendars

National organizations, some with government aid, associated with the congress trade produce calendars as a guide to their travel agents and the hotel industry. Examples are: "L'Officiel des Congrès" (Paris), "Conferences and Exhibitions" (London), "Corriere dei Congressi" (Rome), "Kongress Revue" (Berlin), "Boletin Informativo de OTAL" (Barcelona), "International Conventions and Conferences" (Japan Convention Bureau), "Calendrier des Réunions et Congrès Internationaux" (In: Notes et Etudes Documentaires, La Documentation Française, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Paris), "Congressos e conferencias realizados e a se realizarem em..., no pais e no estrangeiro" (Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Educacionais, Rio de Janeiro).

Travel Agent Calendars

Some groups of travel agents produce general calendars to aid their members. Examples are: "La Revue de l'Hotellerie Internationale" (Association internationale de l'hotellerie), "FIAV World Magazine" (Federation internationale des agence de voyages), "Le Repertoire des Voyages" (Paris).

National Organization Calendars

Individual organizations may produce calendars of specific interest to travel agents in a given town. Examples are: Commissariats au Tourisme, Centres de Congrès.

Fairs and Exhibition

Organizations dealing with fairs and exhibitions produce calendars which overlap the conference calendars. Examples are: "Travel Trade Gazette" (London), "International Directory of Fairs and Exhibitions".

Airline Calendars

These are produced by airlines and cover all international meetings. They may be distributed internally or to travel agents with which the company deals. An example is the British European Airways "International Convention - Call Report".

The attitude of the publishers of these many calendars towards the UIA is assumed to be one of dependence. It is assumed that many of these bodies do not know of the existence of the American publications and therefore select from the UIA calendar.

C BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- a) UIA. Bibliographical Current List of Papers, Reports, and Proceedings of International Meetings. Brussels, UIA, monthly in "International Associations"; also separately as an offprint.

This publication has been produced monthly since January 1961. For its first three years, it was partially assisted by a grant from the National Science Foundation (U.S.A.). The publication was started to block a similar publication planned by the Library of Congress. An index was produced annually as the twelfth issue. About 130 entries are published on each issue.

Since January 1968, the publication has appeared as a detachable supplement to the monthly magazine (see Exhibit 38e). An index for each issue is included. No annual index is prepared. With the change in presentation, a change in entry content and layout was made. Originally the entries were very detailed and gave information on the contents and papers in each volume. The entries were prepared by professional librarians conforming to the rigorous rules laid down for bibliographical descriptions. They are now prepared in a summary form giving only the information necessary to locate the report. They do not conform to the rules, but this is also the case with many current lists produced by recognized libraries.

The change in presentation was made to render the composed text for calendar details compatible with the text for bibliographical descriptions of the reports of the meeting. This was done in the hopes that a number of lines of composed text could be kept for both purposes.

With the change in presentation, a change in order was made. Originally, the entries were classified by the Universal Decimal Classification system. Under the new system they are classified by date of meeting.

The criteria by which entries are chosen for the bibliography are not stated precisely. There has in fact been a drift in criteria. Originally, as with the calendar meetings, all international meeting reports were eligible. At present, only those reports of meetings which were sponsored by an international organization are regularly included. Data on reports of the major United Nations Specialized Agency and other administrative meetings is excluded, because of the number. Entries are included on meeting reports down to ten pages in length as review articles, where no other information is available. This provides very extensive coverage.

In compiling entries, preference is given to reports which are actually received by the UIA. Information listed in competitor bibliographies is not systematically matched against existing reports or previous years entries to check on whether a more complete report exists, or to complete information supplied on UIA questionnaires by the bibliographically inexperienced meeting organizer. This policy results in a filtering system whereby the UIA tends to include information on the cheaper reports for which free or press copies are available. There is no check on coverage except via the calendar.

- b) UIA. Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings(1960-67).
Brussels, UIA, 1968, 800 p., price \$ 20.00

This publication is being produced for the first time in December 1968. It includes and collects together all the separate entries and any additional information on international meeting reports which have been described in the Bibliographical Current List. It has the same format. The entries are organized chronologically by meeting date order. The first volume will include meetings from 1960 to 1967. The second volume was originally planned to reprint all the entries from 1962 to 1967 included in the first volume, together with any additional information which had appeared in the current list between the two editions, plus details on reports for 1968 and 1969. The third volume would cover 1964 to 1977 and so on.

An earlier attempt was made to publish bibliographical details on international meeting reports on a cumulative basis. Three volumes were produced for the meeting years 1957, 1958 and 1959, with the aid of a grant from the National Science Foundation (U.S.A.). These volumes were not a commercial success and were expensive to produce since much effort was made to abstract individual reports. The new series will therefore bring the old one up to date and may stimulate sales of the older volumes and the current list.

It was hoped that this new publication together with the Yearbook of International Organizations could be sold as companion volumes. This policy together with the resemblance between the titles and the editor's suggestion that the new publication should be dissociated from the three older volumes is currently being debated, despite the fact that the advertising material has already been sent out under the above title. At one stage (in July 1968) it was suggested that this new publication should not be produced at all because of the financial risk involved.

There is no definite market information to indicate that the publication will be a success. It can only be assumed that sales will be better than those for the older series (1957, 639; 1958, 460; 1959, 316), since these volumes covered isolated meeting years and were already late when originally published. The new publication will break even at sales of 500.

The chronological ordering of entries, down to the meeting day date, does not appear to be justified. It is apparently without precedent in this type of publication. It makes it difficult for a librarian to check the publications of a given organization since these are scattered by meeting date through eight years of meetings. It was adopted because of the assumption that research centres would be primarily be interested in meetings in a given year rather than meetings for a given organization over a period of years. Within the UIA the chronological order is convenient for initial detection of meetings, since these can be checked via the calendar card indexes. As with the earlier cumulative volumes, the chronological order will make it unlikely that copies of entries will be sorted into the alphabetical organization files.

The UIA is producing this publication to provide a guide for librarians to the reports produced by international organizations which are often difficult to locate within the existing library system. This will increase the utilization of the results of the meetings thereby increasing the value of NGO activity, in some cases it will provide increased funds to NGOs through sale of the publications.

The criticisms on criteria and treatment of bibliographical information from other sources applied to the Current List also apply to this publication. In particular, alphabetical ordering would permit series meeting to be traced more easily.

c) Bibliography of Publications (non-Meeting)

This is published on a quarterly basis as a supplement within the magazine. The publications described are those published by or on international governmental or non-governmental non-profit organizations, which cannot be considered as meeting reports for inclusion in the Bibliographical Current List. They fall into three groups: international organization in general; research and work by intergovernmental organizations; research and work by non-governmental organizations. They therefore include such items as annual reports, monographs, directories, etc. produced by the organizations, together with studies of organizations or international relations in general produced independently.

Extensive efforts are not made to complete this bibliography and in general a description is ~~only~~ included if the report itself is available (as opposed to modifying descriptions found in other publications).

The Review Bibliography entries are used as a basis for the preparation of the Select Bibliography.

d) Directory of Periodicals Published by International Organizations. Brussels, UIA, 1959, 241 p., \$ 3.00

This publication gives bibliographical details of all the periodicals published by international organizations. The first two editions (1963 and 1959) were a great success and were quickly sold out. A new edition has been scheduled since 1967 but will probably appear late in 1969.

The directory included 1340 entries in the last edition. The term 'periodical' in bibliographical parlance invites confusion, since it also includes 'series' or any sort of publication produced on a regular basis, e.g. annual reports, meeting reports, journals, handbooks, etc. It is not yet clear whether the next edition will attempt to include meeting reports which are produced on a regular basis and thus tie in with the publications listed in the Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings, the Current List, and the Review Bibliography.

- e) Select Bibliography on International Organization (1885-1964).
Brussels, UIA, 1965, 150 p.

This publication groups together the significant items that have appeared in the bibliographical review.

f) Bibliography Competitors

A 1964 Russian study (Zutova, K., G5) of bibliographical sources on international scientific meeting reports listed: 24 general bibliographies; 29 scientific speciality bibliographies.

No publications exist which cover the whole field of international organization meeting reports. Many of the larger specialist libraries have very broad selection criteria and therefore compete with the UIA publication when they produce accessions lists. The international libraries have a large amount of conference material.

Accessions Lists of International Libraries

ILO (Geneva)	- Additions to Library (monthly)
WHO (Geneva)	- Library News (monthly)
UN (Geneva)	- Monthly List of Books Catalogued
UN (Geneva)	- Monthly List of Selected Articles
UN (New York)	- New Publications (monthly)
UN (New York)	- Documents Index (monthly)
OECD (Paris)	- New Books and Documents (monthly)
IAEA (Vienna)	- List of References on Nuclear Energy (bi-monthly)
FAO (Rome)	- Library List of Recent Accessions (monthly)
Centre Int. de l'Enfance (Paris)	- Courrier

NGO Bibliographies

Many NGOs produce regular lists which cover the meeting reports, both national and international, in their specific areas of interest. Examples are: International Federation for Documentation, Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences. Most NGOs attempt to produce a bibliography of publications of their periodical publication.

National Organizations

In those countries where a Union catalogue exists to reference the holdings of all major libraries, a regular monthly supplement is issued to cover additions. The most important catalogue, which includes the majority of important international publications, is the Library of Congress, National Union Catalog. This has monthly and annual supplements. Other national bibliographies (U.K., France, Switzerland, Italy, etc.) concentrate on reports published within or about the particular country. Some national libraries produce special lists, e.g.

GREAT BRITAIN, National Lending Library. Index of conference proceedings received by the National Lending Library.

Specialized Lists

There are many specialized bibliographies and abstracting services by subject area. There are non which specifically duplicate the UIA bibliography of meeting reports, but a number in the international relations field include many reports of general interest, e.g.

CANADIAN PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE. Peace Abstracts (monthly)

LIBRARY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (Chicago). International Information Service.

The UIA makes use of these publications if they are supplied free but makes no attempt to seek them out. The present system would not detect the loss if the UIA was removed from the mailing lists for some of these publications.

No information is available on the general usefulness of these bibliographies. The Directory of Periodicals is one of the few UIA publications which have been sold out, but the Current List only had 450 subscribers before it was combined with the magazine. The Select Bibliography sells relatively slowly. The UIA is therefore taking a risk in producing the Yearbook of International Organizations after the experience with the annual bibliographies and current bibliographies. The competition in the bibliographical field is not acute since bibliographies are not generally produced for profit. The meeting bibliographies have represented the only continuing publishing loss (see Exhibit 32). This has been met by a grant from the National Science Foundation.