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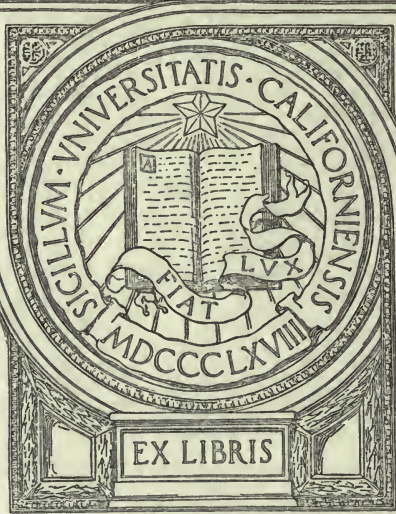


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Union of international associations



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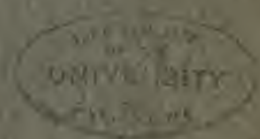
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THE UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS



A WORLD CENTER

— 1914 —

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NUMBER
327.3 (062) (∞)

THE UNION
OF
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

A WORLD CENTER



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The Union of International Associations



A World Center

The organisation of the world is due to a vast and continuous movement, which, remote in its origin, has, of late years, acquired an immense impetus. It tends to stimulate towards much greater co-operation among similar groups in all countries; insures a greater acquisition of knowledge and of technical expression throughout the world; promotes the unification of methods and international agreements on all subjects, wherever possible and desirable.

International Associations have become the centralising organs of this movement; whether official or private, created by the union of States, or formed by the drawing together of national federations by their own free initiative, it is to them that we owe the results which have transformed the world's mode of living: the world's postal service; the extension of the decimal metric system to all relations; the co-ordination, beyond the frontiers, of railway services and navigation; international law applicable to all judicial relations of persons and property; arbitration between nations substituting

the reign of peace for the arbitrement of war; interparliamentary discussions of great world interests; co-operation, charity and insurance, extending to all countries solidarity and fraternity; protection to the public health from great scourges, secured of through concerted hygienic measures; works of art and books protected internationally, exchanged, lent, and the documents made universal; science studied in common, and, by the contributions of results obtained by workers in all countries, constituted into an universal synthesis of knowledge.

At the present time there are about 400 International Associations in actual operation. Because of the variety of their aims they practically cover the whole field of study and activity. Each of them endeavours to collect into a central organisation, generally of a federative character, the most representative forces of the different countries in their own particular domain.

The activity of these Associations is permanently displayed, by meetings and congresses, publications, enquiries, petitions, contributions and communications, collections and joint services; by an incessant propaganda in favour of their ideas. They all tend towards the cooperation of effort, concerted reforms, and general progress. In this way, the International Associations constitute as many centers of the World Life.

During the long period that they remained isolated, these Associations first proceeded to carry out their own separate programmes without seeking to co-ordinate their ideas and action, and without co-operating with one another. This co-ordination and co-operation became, however, imperative as a natural consequence of their work of organisation. When once they had placed all their national groups in close communication, when they had united them into an universal bond of forces acting according to mutual views and concerted plans, it became necessary for the International Associations themselves to consider the relations which could be established between them all, to realise to what extent their solidarity is fundamental, and to consider that, after all, they form parts of a larger whole which embraces the entire social functions of mankind.

The UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS sprang out of this movement for connecting these bodies. It was constituted in 1910 by a World Congress at which there were delegates from 132 international organisations. The scheme had been prepared as far back as 1907, by the CENTRAL OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, the foundation of which was suggested at Brussels by the leading men of several associations who had their head quarters in that

city. Since 1910, the Central Office has become the working organ of the Union (1).

The essential aim of the Union, as defined by its organisers, is to bring together the International Associations, in order to pursue the systematic organisation of International Life in all its branches.

The object of the Union is to extend and coordinate international cooperation in the domain of all the sciences, technical and social activities, by developing the international associations actually existing to the number of more than 400, by harmonizing their program and their work, and by constituting a world center for their general services.

The Union realizes these objects by the following means :

- a) Organization of the representation of all the international associations in a federated body (The Union holds periodical congresses and carries out its resolutions through a central executive Office).
- b) Consolidation of the work done by the several associations through the establishment of universal systems, namely.
 1. Unification (Legal standards of weights and measures, efficiency methods, etc.
 2. Regulation (Normal contracts, international rules and conventions, etc.).
 3. Terminology and language (Technical and scientific nomenclature, notations, classifications ; rules for the use of national languages in international relations.
 4. Publication and documentation (System of synthetic and co-ordinated publications, recording of international literature ; international use of the great storehouses of publications and documents).
- c) Formation of international collections :
 1. International Museum (Comparative and national sections).
 2. International Library.
 3. Cyclopedical Archives.
 4. Universal Bibliographical Catalogue.

(1) See inter alia *The Union of International Associations*, publication n° 25a of the Central Office, and the articles by Messrs. La Fontaine and Otlet which constitute the introduction of the *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale*, and of the review *La Vie Internationale*.

- d) Establishment and administration of headquarters for international associations already existing, and for those not having any fixed office.
- e) Issuance of publications dealing with facts, ideas and organization of international life :
 - 1. Monthly review : *La Vie Internationale*.
 - 2. Year Book : *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale*.
 - 3. General code including the desiderata and the resolutions of the International Congress.

The Union receives contributions from the affiliated international association in proportion of their means. Namely the Interparliamentary Union allows a yearly subvention of 1,000 francs and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace a yeraly subvention of 15,000 dollars. Voluntary liberalities of benefactors interested in world organisation contributed to the progress of the collections.

The World Congress adopted a motion to effect that all governments schould be requested to give their moral and material support to the Union and to organize national sections representing the best forces of their respective country.

SOMMARY

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I. — Co-operation between International Associations : A World Center

The Union invites Associations to deliberate in general meetings, where questions of great interest, common to the whole of humanity, may be brought forward ; to formulate unanimous views ; to bring about action so as to act with more force and harmony by avoiding duplicated or isolated efforts ; and thus to unify their methods.

Instead of creating a work, having no relation with what has been done up to the present, the Union proposes to act in concert with Associations already existing and operating, and to utilize them. It proposes to them to constitute together an International Centre : *Intellectual Centre* of ideas, methods, exchanges, relations and propagandas ; *Material Centre* of collections and of persons devoted as much to the study as to the management of affairs having a world-wide and universal character.

The existence of a Centre assures continuity of work and international collaboration. It forms a favourable medium for comparative studies, to insure the diffusion of new ideas and the multiplication of relations.

Essentially neutral, extra-national, so to speak, and in a manner extraterritorialized, the representatives of each nation in the various branches of study and action ought to consider themselves at home there, and not the guests of another nation.

The Centre must create surroundings of sympathy and impartiality necessary to the production and development of ideas and initiative of world-wide influence. There all international interests may be discussed, frankly and openly, but with mutual respect.

A great deal of this programme is now carried out as shown by what follows.

II. — The Publications of the Union of the International Associations

The Union has undertaken several publications which form a series whose parts are all completed by one another. They are the « *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* », a monthly review « *La Vie Internationale* », the proceedings of the World Congresses, the Codification of resolutions and wishes of International Associations.

a) The « *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* » (Annual of International Life), condenses the results of a permanent enquiry regarding International Associations, be they official or due to private initiative. The first volume, of 1500 pages, was published in 1910. The second volume, of 2650 pages, was published in 1912. They contain the monographs of all the International Associations handled according to the same plan. All these monographs form a first collection of facts concerning the history of each association, its object, its programme, its statutes, the work already done, the composition of its staff, and the international conventions concluded through its intervention. The reproduction of the texts of the resolutions voted by the Congresses and of the conventions signed by the States make the Annual a collection of the greatest documentary value. All the information is obtained from original documents, which are preserved in the Archives of the Office.

b) The review « *La Vie Internationale* » constitutes a monthly survey of all the ideas, facts and organisations in connection with International Life. It endeavours to show what is organic in the movement towards internationalism and how the World Community is growing. The review is a tribune placed at the disposal of the leaders of the International Associations and forms to some extent a permanent World Congress. First published in 1912, the two volumes of each year cover about 1300 pages.

c) The « Codification of resolutions and wishes of International Associations », is undertaken by the Central Office. International Congresses are, practically, real parliaments, each specialised in its own domain. Their resolutions, therefore, may be considered as special international laws. These laws are not enforced by sanctions similar to those which organised legislation possesses to enforce the resolutions adopted by national parliaments. But they have an inherent power of persuasion, and in most cases command a powerful indirect sanction : moral compulsion, exclusion, or boycott.

The first part of this codification has already appeared (see proceedings of the World Congress, 1910, p. 39-196). It coordinates principles, ideas, facts, rules, already formulated on the question of world organisation by a great number of special congresses, and which were never before brought together. The utility of such a codification consists not only in the fact of collecting scattered information, but also in giving a practical demonstration of the interdependence and solidarity of the work done by International Associations. The codification will be presented as a whole to the Governments, and in the future will result in a systematised account of all the means considered, by international leaders, as best for the progressive organisation of the world.

III. — The International Collections

The International Centre organizes International Collections of world-wide importance.

These collections are the International Museum, the International Library, the International Bibliographic Catalogue and the Universal Documentary Archives. Conceived as parts of one universal and international documentation, as an encyclopedical survey of human knowledge, an enormous intellectual warehouse of books, documents, catalogues and scientific objects; established according to unified methods, formed by the collective assemblage of everything, the co-operating associations may gather or classify; closely consolidated and co-ordinated in all their parts, and enriched by duplicates of all private works, undertaken every where, — these collections will tend progressively to realize a permanent and complete representation of the entire world.

1. *The International Museum.*

The aim of the International Museum is to demonstrate the progress accomplished in all fields relating the domain of Internationalism and to accentuate the importance of the facts connected with them from a scientific and social point of view.

According to its general conception the Museum should comprise both National and Comparative Sections.

In the National Sections are assembled, according to didactic and synthetic methods, all possible objects and documents showing the general aspects of the various countries or ethnical groups and facilitating comparative study: political and social organisations; natural and artistic wealth; economical appliances; civilisation and culture; participation in the universal life, material and intellec-

tual exchanges ; participation in international agreements whether of official or private initiative.

The National Sections will be organised by each Government aided by an Executive Committee and the Associations of the country. Their aim is to realise permanently at the International Centre, what has already been accomplished temporarily at the great Universal Exhibitions. Taken as a whole, the halls of the National Sections should form a vast geographical and ethnographical museum, a museum of the Earth and Men.

The Comparative Sections of the Museum are formed by the International Associations, and each will there organise, with the help of the Union, the didactic and intuitive demonstration of the progress realised in the various branches of science and practical activity. It is at the same time a Universal Museum and a Technical, Educational, Geographical Economic and Social Museum.

The Comparative Sections will take up all that is general, universal and really human : the man, his physical and psychological being, the place he occupies amongst his fellow men, on the planet, in the Universe ; the history of ideas, creeds, and philosophical systems ; the transformation and actual state of the organisation of the sciences and their appliances, and co-operation in research and in the diffusion of knowledge, the guiding principles for intellectual and material work ; the chief facts of Universal History and the various phases of civilization ; the laws of the formation, and development of human societies ; the mechanism of production, circulation and distribution of wealth throughout the globe ; the succession of great inventions, the struggle against diseases and plagues ; the great undertakings that have transformed the human abode and given to men power over nature : the means of transportation and of communication ; the immense development of railways ; the progressive constitution of the great transcontinental railways lines, and by the junction of these, the creation of what one might call the transmondial system ; the present state of maritime transportation, interoceanic canals, maritime routes ; the origin, history and diffusion of the universal postal service, telegraphs, submarine cables, telephones and wireless telegraphy.

It must be a museum of the best types and standards. It must endeavour to arrange its material in series, to collect what otherwise can only be found in the world at the cost, of great effort, loss of time and considerable travelling.

The museum will be made a world in miniature, a cosmoscope allowing one to see and understand Mankind, Society and the Uni-

verse ; it will give a vision of the future, formed by combination and synthesis of all the factors of past and present progress.

The International Museum, initiated in 1910, occupies to-day sixteen large halls having an area of 2640 yards. The objects and documents which it contains number 12,000. The arrangement of the proposed building must provide for a development appropriate to the programme which has just been disclosed.

The Comparative Sections will become, in time, special International Museums, which each International Association will form for its own field. Different museums created separately by International Associations have already combined with the International Museum, at the same time retaining their individuality, such as the International Administrative Museum and the International Museum of Roads.

2. *International Library.*

The International Library has as its programme the gathering of a vast collection of books, not in response of national or local needs — like other great existing libraries — but guided by the principles of internationalization and universalization and, as to its purpose, in seeking to respond to the need of comparative study required by the International Associations.

Books are themselves the tools for all concerted work, executed by numerous minds working in separated localities. They are by preference the tools of associations. All that is discovered, observed, and realised takes the form of a written work which is printed and addressed to the public, to anonymous and unknown people, from whom one hopes, in one form or another, to win approval or co-operation. Printed matter, as a whole, resumes and synthetizes all information. It constitutes the memory of humanity and registers its collective experience. Its power for the general good will be strengthened especially when its accessibility is rendered easier, thanks to a more systematic selecting and to a more detailed and better arranged cataloguing, thanks also to a manner of publication, responding better to general needs, and placed under the control of the Associations themselves.

The constitution of an International Centre cannot be conceived without the organisation of important services of documentation. These have been assumed by the International Institute of Bibliography and its large collections are themselves the results of collective efforts.

The International Library in question will take, as its point of departure, the beginning of the 20th century. It aims at being, before all, a modern Library, without at the same time excluding collections relative to previous epochs, regarding all that is fundamental, and it must be constituted by collections of different origins, such as :

1. Depository of libraries belonging to each International Association. These indeed collect works and periodicals of the whole world, relative to their speciality. This is fairly easy, thanks to the exchanges, to authors' presentation copies, and to the organised service of national correspondence.

2. Depository of collections of official publications, printed by the different Governments, by administrations and scientific establishments which depend on them, or are under their auspices. This literature acquires a growing importance with the development of the duties assumed by the State, and the generally admitted principle of the aid given by public powers to important scientific and social publications. Official publications are already to-day the subject of measures taken by the Governments, to facilitate their international exchange. The International Library, from this point of view, constitutes truly a central depository of duplicates of all publications which, according to international conventions, ought to be exchanged between the signatory Governments.

3. Donations of works by authors and publishers. These will appreciate more and more the advantage of being represented by their publications in these central collections. By bringing these works in contact with the general literature on their subject the International Library gives them a useful publicity.

4. Donations of whole libraries by men of science and private persons desirous to co-operate to the constitution of a World Library, and to save from dispersion the works they have collected in connection with comparative studies.

The International Collective Library was constituted in 1907. It is composed to day of the collections of 62 affiliated organisations and includes about 75,000 works.

The number of printed unities in all countries since the invention of printing is estimated at 12 millions. The periodicals and journals number to-day 72,000. It is from this formidable array that a selection could to be made. The constitution of an International Library of 2,000,000 unities is a programme which ought to appeal to collective effort.

3. *Universal Bibliographical Catalogue*

The Universal Bibliographical Catalogue is the realization of a project of catalographical concentration, often sketched during the last century, but carried out only since 1895 as a result of the International Conference organised by the International Institute of Bibliography.

The Catalogue constitutes an universal list of writings, books, and articles from reviews, classified according to authors and to subjects. It concentrates and co-ordinates the catalogues of the great National and International Libraries of all countries, as also special International Bibliographies, a great number of which are undertaken by International Associations. It is at once the collective work of the International Associations, and the proper work of the International Institute of Bibliography which established the general rules.

Science cannot progress without a regular system of bibliography and of documentation recognised and used by a large majority of scientists of all countries.

To work methodically it is necessary, first of all, to enquire if a subject has been studied before and what results others have attained at. This is only possible by a systematic organisation of documentation, a very difficult task for individual effort. The quantity of annual publications produced and added to the previous publications, the dispersion of works in a great number of libraries, the difficulty of knowing the existence of publications when these are wanted, the great number of bibliographical lists or catalogues established according to different plans and their doubtful completeness, the loss of time in bibliographical investigations, the inorganic character of scientific publications themselves are so many insuperable obstacles.

The Universal Bibliographical Catalog which endeavours to give exact, complete and rapid information, now contains 11 million notices ; it should contain 50 million to be up to date.

Its method is the following : it is established on cards of universal size, some manuscript, others printed. The classification is very minute according to the outlines of the decimal system. An alphabetic index enumerating the headings of the 35,000 subdivisions covers the entire field of knowledge and activity.

Each country is invited to publish a catalogue, according to fixed rules, of the works published by its citizens, to insure the direct incorporation of their titles in the Universal Repertory. Each International Association is invited to prepare the systematic bibliography of the periodicals of its speciality after the same methods. Thus an

integral catalogue of intellectual production will be gradually established and placed at the disposal of workers throughout the entire world.

4. *Cyclopedical Archives*

The Cyclopedical Archives complete the documentary work of the Library and the Bibliography; this work can be considered under a quadruple aspect : first of all it is necessary to collect and classify the titles of all the writings published in the different countries at different epochs (Bibliography); then to collect the writings themselves (Library); further all the writings ought to be reduced by a form of desintegration and readjustement in the form of files conceived each as chapters and paragraphs of a single universal book; finally, considering abundance of documents, repetitions and evident errors it becomes necessary to summarize and co-ordinate them in an Universal or Perpetual Encyclopedia.

Such an encyclopedia will be a monument, erected to the glory of human thought, and realise the graphic materialisation of all the sciences and arts. It will have, in fact, as collaborators the thinkers of all ages and all countries; it will be the total sum of the intellectual effort of centuries. It is evident that the Universal Encyclopedia should avoid all national tendencies; it must really emanate from the combined efforts of the best men of every country.

Already, with the aid of some International Associations it has been possible to begin the work on a small scale and to form the following collections :

1. A classified collection of documentary files (Universal Repertory of Documentation) concentrating papers and documents relative to a question or a group of questions (pamphlets, articles from reviews and journals, statistical tables, maps, diagrams, schemes, commercial catalogues, laws, reports, etc.).

2. A classified collection of iconographical documents (Universal Iconographical Repertory) : on each subject a graphic documentation is established in connection with the main documentary files. This work is done by the International Institute of Photography.

3. A general repertory of information, divided into as many parts as there are categories of facts to be considered : information about institutions and persons (Annual of annuals), statistics, tables of legislation; abstracts of natural species; physical and chemical coefficients, patents, etc.

4. Archives of the Press, following day by day in every country the production of periodicals, reviews and journals. This work is done by the International Museum of the Press.

IV. — A Center for International Studies and Informations

The large collections, brought together at the International Center, will attract from all parts of the world, workers certain to find there in a few hours, complete and up-to-date information, for the gathering of which they would have to spend many long days elsewhere. These workers will find there common study rooms or private offices especially arranged for the purpose of reserarch.

The official documentation on every country will attract foreign commissioners delegated by their Governments to obtain comparative informations on questions of general welfare.

A choise of students from every country will come there to complete their education and the organisation of an International University will soon become a necessity. In such a university the best professors of the world will be invited to teach. All countries will be proud to send there their most clever men and to give them an oppportunity of adressing large cosmopolitan audiences, in a surrounding of high and universal culture.

But the International Centre is not only an attracting centre, it is also a distributing point.

The utilisation, on the spot, of the collections, is completed by measures rendering them available at any distance by loan, by copy, or by reprinting : the objects belonging to the Museum may be duplicated to enrich existing collections or form new ones ; copies of the cards of the Universal Bibliographical Repertory can be obtained on demand, whether the demand is limited to a special question or to a special language or period ; the books in the Library may circulate ; photographic processes also permit obtaining, at a verry low price, exact reproductions of texts, figures, statistics, maps and engravings ; typewritten copies can be given of documents preserved in the archives.

The consequence is the organisation and operation of an International Bureau of information (commerce, legislation, technical questions, statistics, social work, etc.)

The documentary centralization, aimed at by the Union of International Associations, has not alone an inestimable value for all personal consultation on the spot, but its scope is more extended. The International Centre will make the world known to the world; it will incite men to work together and promote their cooperation in all the domains of knowledge and action; it will provide a home of study and discussion for the management of the great interests of mankind; it will give to humanity the consciousness of its unity.

V. — The World Palace and the Head quarters of the International Associations

The World Congress of 1913 adopted a motion to the effect that the services and collections of the World Center should be installed in an appropriate building or group of buildings (World Palace) and that the International Associations should be assisted by the governments and individual benefactors of all countries. The following plan was presented to the Congress.

The World Palace will comprise, first of all, spacious halls capable of assembling large congresses, together with perfectly organised services, which now-a-days are necessary, for the temporary meetings of a great number of delegates.

From this point of view, nothing will be wanting to make the arrangements as complete as those realized temporarily in the Congress Palaces of the great Universal Exhibitions : large assembly halls, general assembly rooms, committee rooms, places for the distribution of publications and correspondence, for members of the press ; and numerous others for the postal, telephonic and telegraphic services, etc.

The fact that there will exist, in one town of the World, premises always ready to receive great international meetings, and organised in such a manner as to diminish as much as possible the expenses which such assemblies entail, will have as a consequence to increase the number of these meetings and to render them more regular and periodical.

Naturally, there is no question of opposing the movement of associations to hold their assemblies in different parts of the world, and thus spreading their ideas in every country, but the time has come to complete this itinerant organisation and to create a Centre ever ready to receive associations when financial or diplomatic diffi-

culties arise elsewhere and offering also an easy access from different countries for the frequent meetings of special commissions.

In the Palace there will be premises for the Executive Committees of the Associations and for their Secretaries' Offices, and for the Executive Committee of the Union itself.

The affiliated Associations will be able to establish there not only their Permanent Head Office but also to organize special institutes and laboratories for research.

A great number of these services are already in existence and new ones will certainly be created when facilities are offered. As to the Union, its offices will be installed there, as also those of the services it will organise for the Associations, such as handling and forwarding, copying and printing, photographing and drawing, a central deposit for their publications and the necessary rooms for their collective publishing services

The fact of actually assembling in one and the same building a great number of organisms will allow each of them to profit by a reduction in the cost of a whole series of general services, which would be impossible for them to undertake separately for their individual use.

They may utilize at very little cost, premises, collections, appliances and a staff placed at their disposal, by paying a proportional part of the expenses.

On the other hand, the mutual aid the different organisms will be able to render each other, will be greatly increased by suppressing correspondence, which often requires long delays between the enquiries and replies. The presence of persons on the spot, the means of study, and the furtherance of the means of action, will furnish a considerable aid in scientific and executive work.

The International Associations will be invited to establish their headquarters at the International Centre, but naturally those among them, which have their Head Offices elsewhere, may be represented at the Centre by establishing an agency or branch. They will thus be able to utilize the whole or a part of the advantages offered by the Centre, and reciprocally the Centre may benefit by their collaboration.

It is only by becoming sedentary and having a fixed domicile that Associations can really develop their services; out of the 400 International Associations now existing, there are only 161 having established headquarters. There remain consequently about 240 Associations to be located, apart from the new International Associations, which may be organised in the future.

VI. — The participation of the Governments in the World Center

The Governments are the constitutive elements of a World's organisation. It is for the benefit of the peoples who compose the nations that Governments are established. At the present time, when all the tendencies of technical progress bring men closer to one another and create not only a material but also a moral international interdependence, it is the first duty of Governments to take part in such a movement.

It is to the greatest interest of all nations to be known as they are, to show how they can contribute to the general progress, to indicate the services which they can render to other nations and which other nations can render them.

Up to the present, such knowledge has been scattered in pamphlets and articles, but nowhere is it possible to have a clear view of the conditions, wants, or riches of the countries of the world. The construction of international relations has been the result of accidental circumstances, not of a scientific and permanent enquiry.

The Union of International Associations fully realized this lack, and each of its federated groups is trying to discover and to recommend, in the different domains of activity and research, what is best for the general welfare of men. But their efforts often fail, because they do not possess a true idea of the conditions existing in the various countries.

Therefore the Central Office of the Union has divided its services into sections by countries (national sections), and by subjects (comparative sections). Both, after the explanations above given, must appear as equally important to Governments, and no stronger argument would seem necessary to prove how largely it is the interest of the Governments, to participate in the vast work of co-ordination and co-operation undertaken by the Union of International Associations.

The various Governments are requested : 1^o to give their respective support to a section devoted to their country and organized at the International Centre ; 2^o to be permanently represented by at least one delegate at the Union and specially at its triennial Congresses ; 3^o to help the Union by an adequate subsidy ; 4^o to co-operate in the formation of the international collections : *a*) of the International Museum by sending exhibits suitable for forming a permanent national section like the official sections established temporarily at universal exhibitions ; *b*) of the International Library, by sending all the official publications issued since 1900 by the various governmental authorities or edited under their auspices ; *c*) of the Universal Bibliographic Repertory, by sending all the catalogues concerning works published in their country, or possessed by its leading libraries.

**VII. — Governments
and International Associations represented
to the World Congress 1913**

Governments.

Argentina.	Honduras.
Belgium.	Hungary.
Bolivia.	Italy.
Chile.	Luxemburg.
China.	Mexico.
Colombia.	Norway.
Spain.	Panama.
Ecuador.	Persia.
France.	Portugal.
Great Britain.	Dominican Republic.
Guatemala.	Sweden.
Hayti.	Turkey.

International Associations.

- Alliance Coopérative Internationale.
- Alliance Internationale des Hommes pour le Suffrage des Femmes.
- Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes.
- Alliance Universelle des Diamantaires.
- Alliance Universelle des Unions de Jeunes filles.
- Alliance Universelle des Unions Chrétiennes de Jeunes Gens.
- American Association for International Conciliation.
- Association Auxiliaire du Musée International de la Presse.
- Association Catholique Internationale des Œuvres de protection de la Jeune Fille.
- Association esperantiste universelle.

- Association générale des Hygiénistes et Techniciens municipaux.
Association Internationale de Comptabilité.
Association Internationale de l'Institut Marev.
Association Internationale de la Presse médicale.
Association Internationale de Perfectionnement scientifique et médical.
Association Internationale des Avocats.
Association Internationale des Congrès de Navigation.
Association Internationale des Clubs Cosmopolites.
Association Internationale des Médecins mécano-thérapeutes.
Association Internationale des Pharmaciens espérantistes.
Association Internationale du Froid.
Association Internationale pour la Protection de la Propriété industrielle.
Association Internationale pour l'Essai des matériaux.
Association Internationale pour l'Étude du Cancer.
Association Internationale pour la Destruction rationnelle des rats.
Association Internationale pour la Lutte contre le Chômage.
Association Internationale pour la Protection légale des Travailleurs.
Association Internationale pour la Purification des Fleuves, de la Terre et de l'Air.
Association Internationale pour la Répression de la Traite des Blanches.
Association Phonétique Internationale.
Association pour la création d'un Bureau de Langue internationale.
Association Scientifique Internationale d'Agronomie coloniale.
Association Stomatologique Internationale.
Brucke (die). Internationales Institut zur Organisierung der Geistigen Arbeit.
Bureau Ethnographique International.
Bureau International d'Informations et d'Études sur l'Assistance aux Étrangers.
Bureau International de Correspondance et de Résistance néomalthusiennes.
Bureau International de Documentation éducative.
Bureau International de Renseignements des Congrès Internationaux de Langues vivantes.
Bureau International des Fédérations d'Instituteurs.
Bureau International de la Paix.
Bureau International de Spiritisme.
Bureau Socialiste International.
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

- Comité International pour l'Exécution de la Carte photographique du Ciel.
- Comité International pour l'Unification de la Terminologie du Potentiel et de l'Élasticité.
- Comité linguistique espérantiste.
- Comité maritime international.
- Comité olympique international.
- Comité permanent des Congrès Internationaux d'Actuaires.
- Comité permanent des Congrès Internationaux de Pédologie.
- Comité permanent des Congrès Internationaux des Habitations à bon marché.
- Comité permanent des Congrès Universels d'Espéranto.
- Comité permanent des Congrès de la Fédération européenne.
- Comité permanent International des Assurances sociales.
- Commission Électrotechnique Internationale.
- Commission Internationale des Méthodes d'Analyses.
- Commission Internationale d'Agriculture.
- Commission Internationale d'Analyses.
- Commission Internationale d'Études orphéoniques.
- Commission Internationale d'unification d'analyse des Denrées alimentaires.
- Commission Internationale de l'Enseignement mathématique.
- Commission Internationale des Tables annuelles de Constantes de Chimie et de Physique.
- Commission Internationale permanente de l'Éducation physique.
- Commission Internationale pour l'Étude chimique du Sol.
- Commission permanente des Congrès Internationaux de l'Enseignement technique.
- Commission permanente Internationale d'Aéronautique.
- Commission Socialiste Interparlementaire.
- Conciliation Internationale.
- Concilium Bibliographicum.
- Confédération Internationale des Universités populaires.
- Conférence Internationale de Génétique
- Congrès International d'Horticulture.
- Congrès International de l'Enseignement secondaire.
- Congrès International de Sauvetage.
- Congrès International des Associations d'Ingénieurs-Conseils.
- Congrès International des Villes.
- Congrès International d'Éducation familiale.
- Congrès Internationaux de l'Éducation morale.
- Congrès Internationaux de l'Assistance publique et privée.

Congrès Internationaux des Chambres de Commerce.
Congrès Internationaux des Sciences administratives.
Congrès Internationaux du Pétrole.
Congrès périodiques Internationaux de Gynécologie et d'Obstétrique.
Congrès Universel des Races.)
Corda Fratres, Fédération Internationale des Étudiants.
Entente scientifique Internationale pour l'Adoption d'une Langue
auxiliaire.
Faculté Internationale de Pédologie.
Fédération Abolitionniste Internationale.
Fédération Dentaire Internationale.
Fédération Européenne de Gymnastique.
Fédération Internationale de la Laiterie.
Fédération Internationale de la Libre Pensée.
Fédération Internationale de la Mutualité.
Fédération Internationale de la Presse Périodique.
Fédération Internationale des Associations d'Inventeurs et Artistes
industriels.
Fédération Internationale des Associations de Filateurs de Lin et
d'Étoupes.
Fédération Internationale des Comités permanents d'Expositions.
Fédération Internationale des Employés.
Fédération Internationale des Relieurs.
Fédération Internationale du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics.
Fédération Internationale et Universelle des Sociétés de Crémation.
Fédération Internationale pharmaceutique.
Fédération Internationale pour l'Extension et la Culture et de la
Langue française.
Fédération Internationale pour l'Observation du Dimanche.
Fédération Prohibitionniste Internationale.
Independant Order of good Templars.
Institut Colonial International.
Institut de Droit International.
Institut International d'Art public.
Institut International de Bibliographie.
Institut International de la Paix.
Institut International de Photographie.
Institut International de Plasmologie et de Biomécanique universelles.
Institut International de Sociologie.
Institut International pour l'Étude du problème des Classes moyennes.
Institut International pour la Diffusion des Expériences sociales.
Institut Polaire International.

Institution Internationale d'Éducation physique.
Intermédiaire Sociologique.
Internacia Asocio de Instruistoj.
International Association of Medical Museums
International Congress of free Christians and other religious liberals.
International Electrotechnical Commission.
Internationale Union zur Forderung der Wissenschaft.
Internationale Vereinigung für Rechts-und Wirtschafts-Philosophie.
Internationale Vereinigung für Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft.
Ligue Internationale contre l'Abus des Boissons spiritueuses.
Ligue Internationale de la Paix et de la Liberté.
Ligue Internationale des Associations touristes.
Ligue Internationale des Pacifistes catholiques.
Ligue Internationale du Droit des Peuples.
Ligue Internationale pour la Défense des petites nationalités.
Ligue Théosophique esperanto.
Office Central de Documentation féminine.
Office Central des Nationalités.
Office Central esperantiste.
Office International de l'Enseignement ménager.
Office International de Bibliographie.
Office International de Documentation pour la Chasse.
Office International de Documentation pour la Pêche.
Office International du Travail à Domicile.
Ordre International des Bons Templiers.
Ordre International pour l'Action sociale et pour l'Éducation morale.
Permanence des Congrès d'Assistance publique et privée.
Pro Gentilezza.
Scienca Asocio esperantista.
Secrétariat International de l'Action sociale de la Femme.
Société Internationale de Chirurgie.
Société Internationale de Musique.
Société Internationale pour l'Étude des questions d'Assistance.
Société Internationale pour le Développement de l'Enseignement commercial.
Société Internationale protectrice des Pêcheurs d'Éponges.
Société Positiviste Internationale.
Société Théosophique Internationale.
Société Universelle de la Croix Blanche.
Union Catholique espérantiste.
Union Celtique.
Union Cycliste Internationale.

Union Économique Internationale.

Union Internationale des Amies de la Jeune Fille.

Union Internationale des Tramways et des Chemins de fer d'intérêt local.

Union Internationale des Sociétés éthiques.

Union Internationale pour la Protection de l'Enfance du Premier Age.

Union Interparlementaire.

Union Universelle des Littérateurs Esperantistes.

Uniono por la Linguo Internaciona.

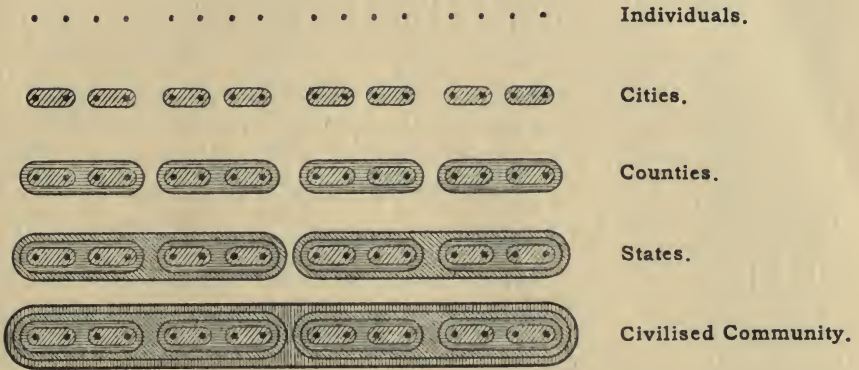
World's Missionary Conference.

World's Peace Foundation.

Tables and Diagramms

Progressiv Extension of Social Structures

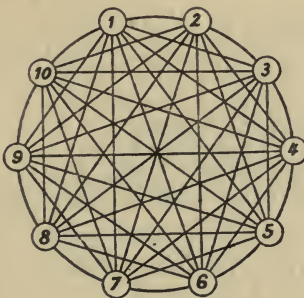
Individuals are grouped in cities, cities in counties, these in states. Actually a superstructure is in formation which tends to organize the states and to realize the civilised community of all the world.



Relations between the Organisms

Advantage of transforming direct relations in relations by the medium of a center :

In the case of 10 organisms the direct system requires 35 relations, instead of 10 only by the central system.

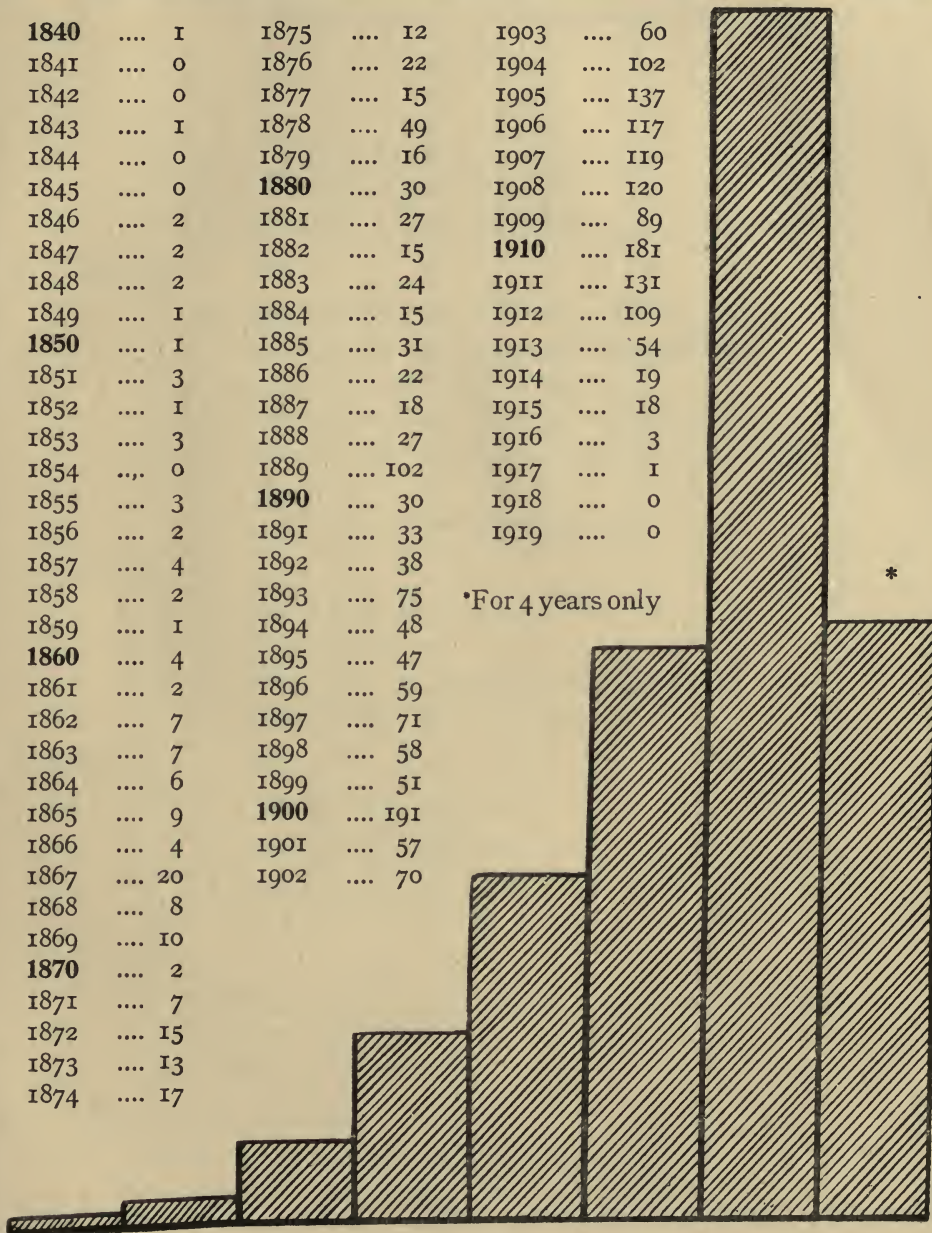


Statistics of International Assemblies (Congress, and Conventions.)

1840	....	1	1875	....	12	1903	....	60
1841	....	0	1876	....	22	1904	....	102
1842	....	0	1877	....	15	1905	....	137
1843	....	1	1878	....	49	1906	....	117
1844	....	0	1879	....	16	1907	....	119
1845	....	0	1880	....	30	1908	....	120
1846	....	2	1881	....	27	1909	....	89
1847	....	2	1882	....	15	1910	....	181
1848	....	2	1883	....	24	1911	....	131
1849	....	1	1884	....	15	1912	....	109
1850	....	1	1885	....	31	1913	....	54
1851	....	3	1886	....	22	1914	....	19
1852	....	1	1887	....	18	1915	....	18
1853	....	3	1888	....	27	1916	....	3
1854	....	0	1889	....	102	1917	....	1
1855	....	3	1890	....	30	1918	....	0
1856	....	2	1891	....	33	1919	....	0
1857	....	4	1892	....	38			
1858	....	2	1893	....	75			
1859	....	1	1894	....	48			
1860	....	4	1895	....	47			
1861	....	2	1896	....	59			
1862	....	7	1897	....	71			
1863	....	7	1898	....	58			
1864	....	6	1899	....	51			
1865	....	9	1900	....	191			
1866	....	4	1901	....	57			
1867	....	20	1902	....	70			
1868	....	8						
1869	....	10						
1870	....	2						
1871	....	7						
1872	....	15						
1873	....	13						
1874	....	17						

*For 4 years only

*



1840-1849

9

1850-1859

20

1860-1869

77

1870-1879

169

1880-1889

309

1890-1899

510

1900-1909

1,070

1910-1919

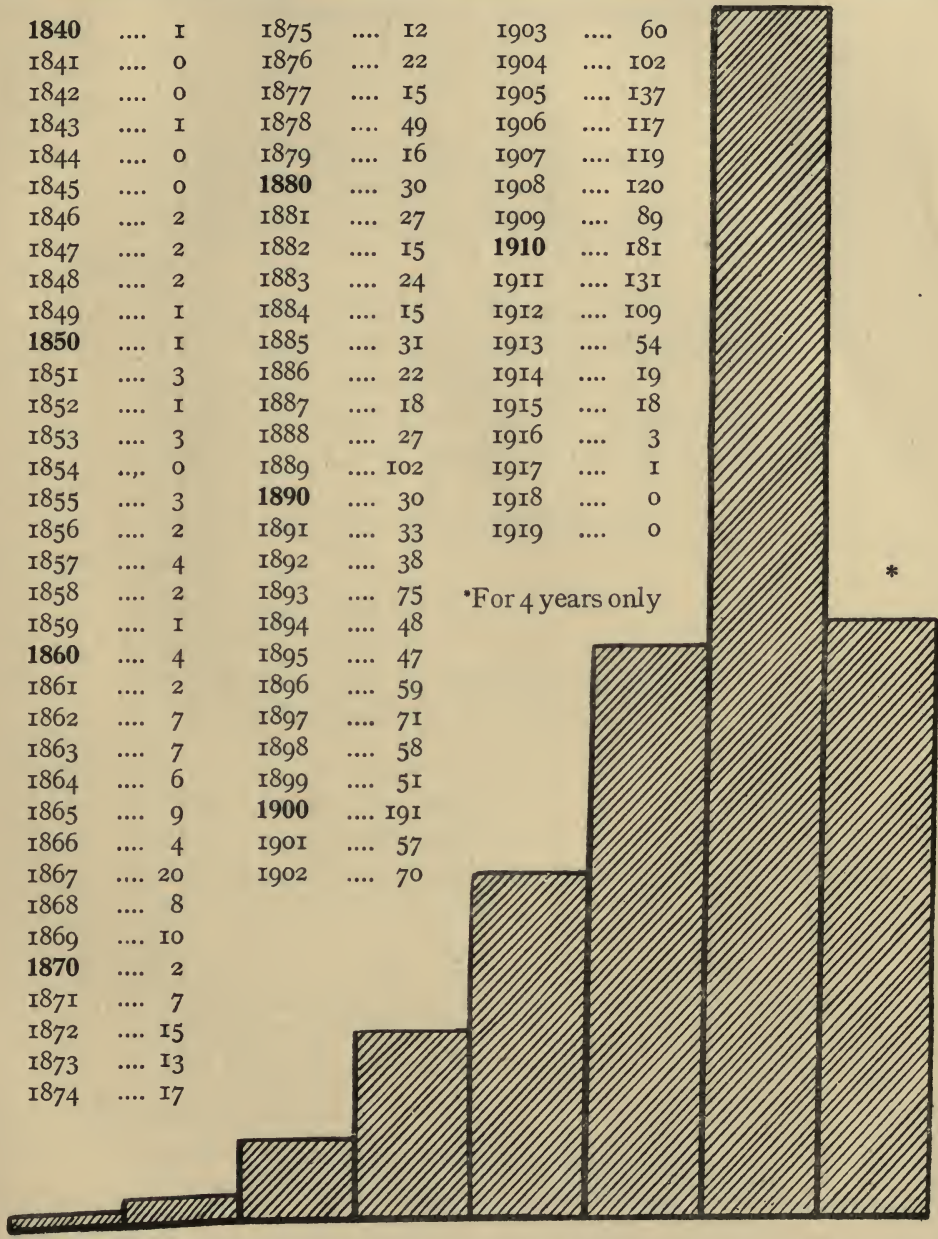
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Statistics of International Assemblies (Congress, and Conventions.)

1840	1	1875	12	1903	60
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1853	3	1888	27	1916	3
1854	0	1889	102	1917	1
1855	3	1890	30	1918	0
1856	2	1891	33	1919	0
1857	4	1892	38			
1858	2	1893	75			
1859	1	1894	48			
1860	4	1895	47			
1861	2	1896	59			
1862	7	1897	71			
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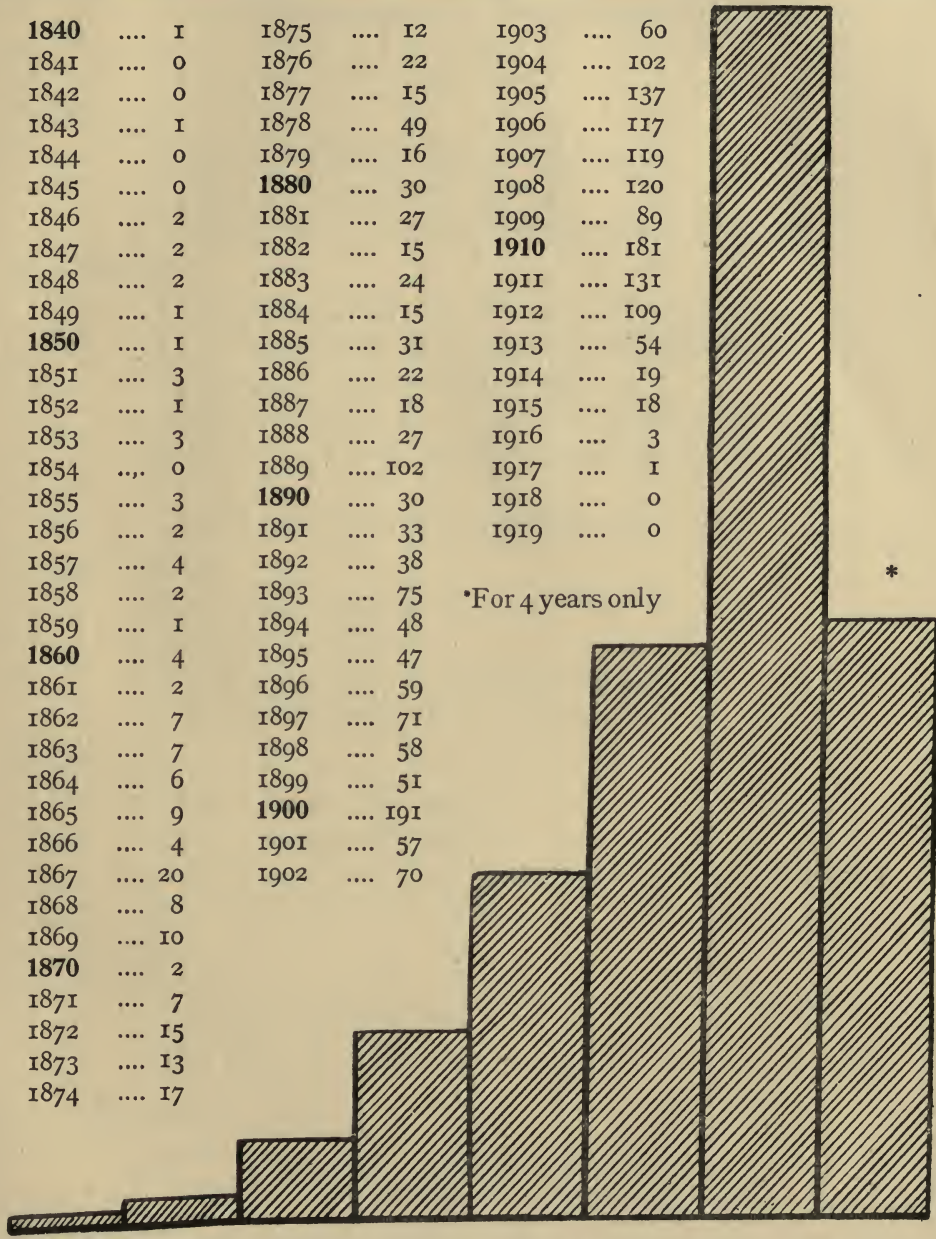
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*For 4 years only

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9	20	77	169	309	510	1,070	535

World Center

founded in 1910 by the Union of International Associations to develop
the Organisation of International Life

A. — ORGANS.

1. World Congress. (Representative organ).
2. Central Office (Executive organ).
3. National Center of Internationalism (Local branches).

B. — WORKS.

1. Cooperation between the International Associations.
2. Contribution to the special international legislation.
3. Coordination of the systems of unities.
4. Systematic organization of the International Associations.
5. Synthetic and coordonated publications. Information. Education.
6. Terminology and international language.

C. — COLLECTIONS.

1. International Museum.
2. International Library.
3. Documentary and encyclopedical Archives.
4. Universal Bibliographic Catalogue.

D. — PUBLICATIONS.

1. Review *La Vie Internationale*.
2. Annual of International Life.
3. General Code of resolutions of the international congresses.
4. Acts of the World Congress.

E. — DIFFUSION.

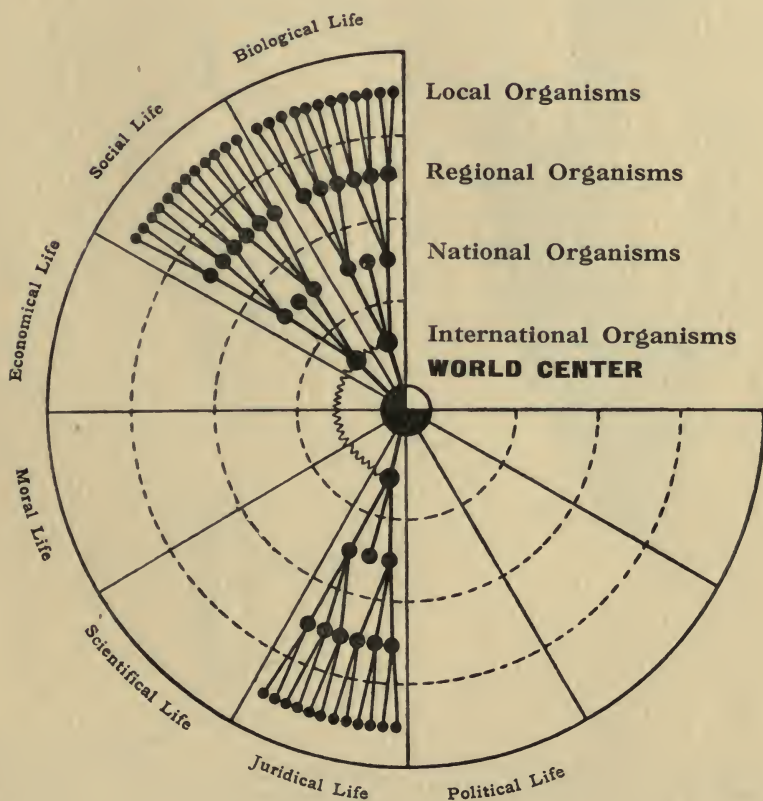
1. Central University and Centre for comparative studies.
2. Circulating University.
3. International Informations Bureau.

F. — COOPERATIVE SERVICES.

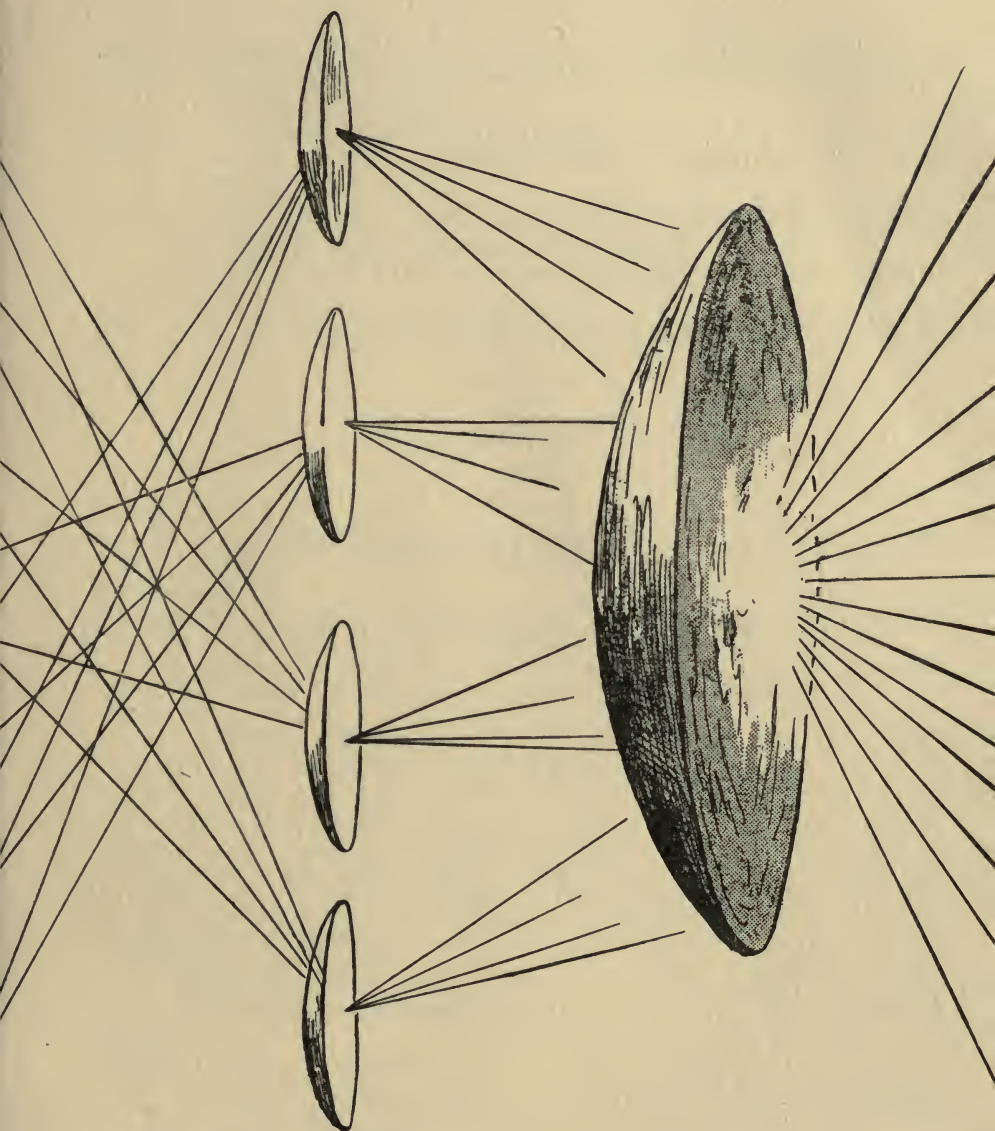
1. Bureaux for International Associations.
 2. Co-operative Bookselling and Publishing services.
-

The World Center

Relations between the World Center and the international, national, regional and local organisms, concerning the several fields of human activity.



Aim and Action of the World Center



Ideas and facts of international life, spontaneously and irregularly produced throughout the world, ought

at the intervention of the International Associations

to be concentrated and coordinated by the *World Center*

in order to be circulated the world over.

A mirror concentrating and diffusing.

History

- 1895. Foundation of the International Institute of Bibliography.
- 1906. Preliminary meeting for the creation of a Central Office of International Associations.
- 1907. Foundation of the International Library.
- 1909. *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* published by the Central Office.
- 1910. First session of the World Congress of International Associations. Foundation of the International Museum.
- 1912. The Review *La Vie Internationale* published as official organ of the Union.
- 1913. Second session of the World Congress of International Associations.

Statistics

Organisation.

International organisations affiliated (1913).....	169
Governments represented at the World Congress (1913).....	22

Publications.

Review <i>La Vie Internationale</i> (1912, 1913). Number of pages..	2.478
Yearbook <i>Annuaire de la Vie Internationale</i> (1908-1909; 1910-1911). Number of pages.....	4.202
World Congress Transactions : <i>Actes du Congrès Mondial</i> (1910).	
Number of pages.....	1.246
Number of reports.....	60
World Congress Transactions : <i>Actes du Congrès Mondial</i> (1913).	
Number of pages.....	1.600
Number of reports.....	80
General Codification of resolutions of the International Associations (<i>en préparation</i>). Number of pages.....	140
Classification : <i>Manuel du Répertoire Bibliographique Universel</i> . Including the 35,000 headings of the Decimal classification. Number of pages.....	2.250
<i>Bibliographia Universalis</i> .	
Number of contributions.....	122
Number of printed notices (1913).....	1.293.652

Collections.

INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM :	
Number of objects.....	12.000
Number of visitors (1913).....	12.904
INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY :	
Number of deposited libraries.....	62
Number of volumes.....	75.000
UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC CATALOG :	
Number of cards.....	11.000.000
Number of consultations (1913).....	1.790
DOCUMENTARY CYCLOPEDICAL ARCHIVS :	
Number of files.....	10.000
Number of pieces.....	300.000



PALAIS DU CINQUANAIRE
PRESENT SEAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM

The International Museum

The aim of the International Museum is to demonstrate the progress accomplished in all matters regarding the domain of Internationalism and to accentuate the importance of the facts connected with them from a scientific and social point of view.

The Museum comprises both Comparative and National Sections.

Actual state : 12,000 pièces.



INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM
POLITICAL AND JURIDICAL SECTION



INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM
TECHNICAL SECTION, AVIATION LABORATORY



INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM : SPANISH SECTION

The International Library

The International Library has for programme the constituting of a vast collection of books, not in view of national or local needs, like other great existing libraries, but guided by the principles of internationalisation and universalisation and destined to respond to the needs of compared study by the International Associations.

Actual state : 75,000 books.



ROOMS OF THE LIBRARY

HOW THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY IS FORMED

1. Depository of special libraries owing to International Associations (increased by international exchanges).
2. Depository of official publications by Governments, States, Counties, Cities.
3. Gifts by learned societies, authors and publishers.
4. Gifts and bequests of private collections.
5. Purchases.

The Universal Bibliographic Repertory

The Repertory constitutes a universal catalogue of writings, books and articles from reviews, classified according to the *Authors* and to the *Subjects*.

It concentrates and coordinates the catalogues of the great national and international libraries of all countries and also special international bibliographies, a great number of which are undertaken by International Associations.

Actual state : 11 million cards.



ROOMS OF THE UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC REPERTORY

Croscup (Georges E.).

7 (73) (084)

1912. A Synchronic Chart and Statistical tables of United States History.

New York, Windsor Publishing Company (185×295), 127 p.

The Documentary and Encyclopedical Archives

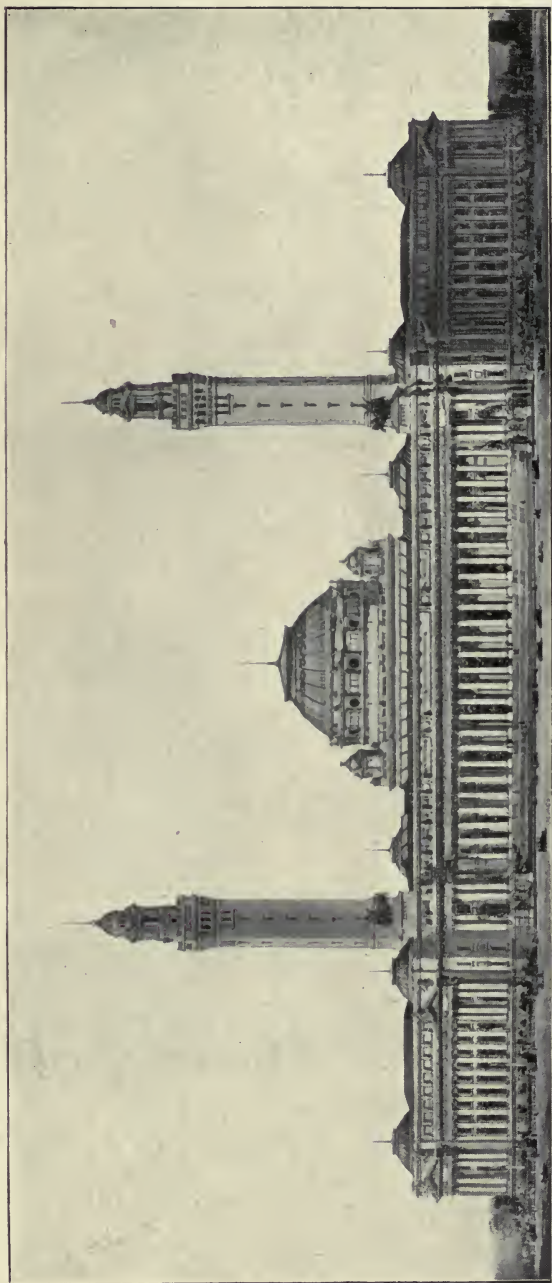
The Archives are destined to establish a Repertory of Knowledge, in the form of documentary files concentrating the papers, the documents, the photographs, relative to a question or a group of questions.

Actual state : 10,000 files.

300,000 pieces



ROOMS OF THE ARCHIVES



The World Palace

Project for the housing of the World Center and of the seats of the International Associations,
Congresses and Assemblies — Museum — Library — University.

PUBLICATIONS

La Vie Internationale (Revue).

Revue mensuelle publiant des études d'ensemble et des informations sur la vie et l'organisation internationales. — Paraît depuis 1912. — Abonnement, par an : 25 francs ; 1 £ ; 20 Mk.

Rubriques. — La Vie internationale et l'effort pour son organisation (exposés généraux de la question). — Calendrier des Congrès et des Expositions internationales. — Compte rendu des congrès. — Faits et Documents sur les questions d'actualité en matière d'organisation internationale. — Articles exposant l'œuvre de certaines associations et les résultats obtenus. — Articles sur la participation des divers pays au Mouvement international. (Prospectus spécial.)

L'Annuaire de la Vie Internationale.

Monographies résumant les données de l'enquête permanente sur les Associations internationales. — Volume I (1908-1909), 1550 pages, relié, 25 francs. — Volume II (1910-1911), 2652 pages, broché, 40 francs ; relié, 45 francs..... Publ. n^{os} 3 et 47.

Actes du Congrès Mondial des Associations Internationales.

Session de 1910 : Un volume in-8^o, 1246 pages, 10 francs.... Publ. n^o 2.
Session de 1913 : Un volume in-8^o, 1600 pages, 10 francs.... Publ. n^o 46.

Notice générale sur l'Union des Associations Internationales. Son but, son organisation, ses services et collections, la collaboration internationale, etc.

Un volume in-8^o, 168 pages, 2 francs..... Publ. n^o 25a

Code de l'organisation internationale.

(En préparation.) Doit contenir une synthèse des résolutions de principe et d'application pratique votées par les Associations et Congrès internationaux. — Premiers éléments du Code publiés :

Publ. n^o 25a, chap. 7 ; Publ. n^o 2 ; Publ. n^o 46.

Catalogues du Musée International.

Série de catalogues décrivant les diverses sections du Musée. (Prix : 1 franc par catalogue) :

<i>Catalogue général sommaire</i>	Publ. n ^o 27a
<i>Catalogue général sommaire, supplément n^o 1</i>	Publ. n ^o 27b
<i>Catalogue de la Section des Sciences Administratives (Donation de l'Espagne)</i>	Publ. n ^o 8.
<i>Catalogue de la Section du Congrès International de la Route</i>	Publ. n ^o 9.
<i>Catalogue de la Section de l'Esperanto</i>	Publ. n ^o 19.
<i>Catalogue de la Section de Bibliographie et de Documentation</i>	Publ. n ^o 23.
<i>Le Musée International et l'Enseignement</i>	Publ. n ^o 61.
<i>Création d'un Musée Technique en connexion avec le Musée International</i>	Publ. n ^o 74.

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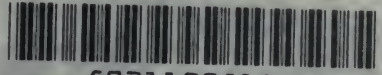
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