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Everything one wants to know about international organizations? A biography of the Yearbook of International Organizations 1909-2016

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Everything one wants to know about international organizations ? A biography of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* 1909-2016. ¹

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Those looking for a current directory of international organizations on the web will invariably access the page of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* (hereafter *Yearbook*), on the website of its current publisher, Dutch based Brill-Nijhoff. Several editorial blurbs assure them this is the reference work they were looking for, such as this one:

Union of International Associations – 100 years of documenting international civil society

INDEPENDENT, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The UIA is a non-profit, independent, apolitical, and non-governmental institution in the service of international associations.

Since its foundation in 1907 the UIA has focused on documenting the nature and evolution of international civil society: international nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and inter-governmental organizations (IGO).

The approach is scientific, the result is quality. The information presented by the UIA is structured, comprehensive and concise. A standard framework makes comparison possible.

Image 1: brochure of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*, http://www.brill.com/sites/default/files/ftp/downloads/98539_Brochure.pdf, accessed 3 July 2017.

Statements of objectivity, independence, continuity and comprehensiveness are expected from any reference work, but the *Yearbook* and its publishers over time have shown a particular gusto for their cultivation, including within the volumes themselves. They immediately trigger the attention of historians familiar with the history of the Union of International Associations (hereafter Union) and the different directories of international organizations it published over time.

Take for instance the point about comprehensiveness. In 1907, one year after his presidential address to the American Historical Association meeting, Simeon E. Baldwin sent another less conspicuous message to historians, buried in a footnote of the appendix to an article about international congresses, conferences

and societies.² As professor at the Yale Law School and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, Baldwin was a household name in US law at that moment. He also had a first hand practice of international congresses and associations, having attended two Prison Congresses and the 1904 Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at the Saint Louis Exposition. His footnote provided the sources he worked with, and included the following caveat: “ So far as I know no general list either of public or private congresses has ever been hitherto prepared. Both those now published may be expected to have the imperfections incident to statistical work in a new field ”.³ Several years later, the young US political scientist Lyman Cromwell White published a survey of international organizations where he acknowledged the limits of existing registries, including the *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale* published by Alfred Fried, Paul Otlet and Henri La Fontaine before the First World War, in part by the Union of International Associations, and the *Handbook of International Organizations* published in his time by the League of nations.⁴ Such caveats are foreign to confident assertions mentioned in and about the more recent *Yearbook*. In the 1990s, the *Yearbook of International Organizations*, was hailed as “ the most complete source of information on international bodies available *anywhere* ” by its distributor in the USA, which advertising inserts flagged this ultimate quote from a review “...Here’s everything you could possibly want to know about international organizations”.⁵

This was more or less when I began to pay interest to the history of international organizations and to the nexus of organizations created or supported by Otlet and Lafontaine,⁶ and I was intrigued by the fact that such brazen statements were hardly discussed. The comprehensiveness, accuracy, coverage and consistence of the volumes put together by the Union over time are largely taken for granted by commentators and scholars. Consider the *Yearbook of Civil Society* series, until recently the flagship of the Global Civil Society Programme at the London School of Economics. It relied heavily on the raw data and statistical visualizations of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* to assess, chart and map the rise and evolution of International Non Governmental Organizations (hereafter INGOs), a key element of their studies.⁷ But the volumes included few comments about the data itself. As well as to Baldwin’s caveat about exactitude, we need to reconnect this current stance to Daniel Laqua’s comment that early leaders

of the Union des Associations Internationales, with the publication of the *Annuaire*, “sought to validate their efforts by demonstrating the extent of “international life”- and in so doing, generated data that has informed the work of subsequent generations”.⁸ Indeed, the early 20th century *Annuaire*s were part and parcel of the Union’s wider attempt to organize, strengthen and support this international life.⁹

This sends us back to the claims of Brill’s brochure, about the Union being “apolitical”, and its work “scientific”. Instead, the internationalism of the Union was a political project for a specific version of the world order, and was defended as such by its leaders. The scientific investigation of internationalism that they claimed to pursue was meant to prove that international life expanded and mattered, and that their political internationalism was rooted in an objective observation of the world. The registration and categorization of organizations, just as the registration and categorization of living beings and things since the 18th century, has been and is still very much a political project.¹⁰ The brochure also points to the “independence” of the Union, whereas for decades, and in the very pages of the *Yearbook*, the latter has emphasized its close links with the United Nations Organization and its agencies. Likewise, the publisher’s presentation implicitly suggests that the observation and registration of “international civil society” has been going on since 1907 and the first *Annuaire*, which does not match well with what seems to be the patchy and uneven publication track record of the *Yearbook* and its predecessors. Another descriptor, “non profit” places the Union out of the materialistic realm, on par with the disinterested international organizations it purports to document. The current *Yearbook*, with a subscription fee between 2200 and 2600 € for the last 3 editions, nonetheless suggests the work is an expansive commercial product. The claims made in the brochure thus beg for precisions. Yet, there is a strong contrast between the imposing presence of the *Annuaire* and *Yearbook* on library shelves and the limited information we have on this flagship activity and publication of the Union.

This chapter starts from a series of questions that emerge from my perception of contrasts between public presentation and liminal historical knowledge, between widespread usage and limited critical appraisal. What is the *Yearbook*’s publication history, and why did its style and substance changed over time? What were the aims and methods pursued in these attempts to gather and publish data on

international organizations, and how were they connected to a project of building up what was called internationalism at the beginning of the 20th century, and global or transnational civil society in the early 20th century ? Why were there third parties interested by the identification and classification of international organizations, and were they connected to the publication of the *Yearbook* and predecessors ? What was the reception given to the different editions of the *Annuaire* and *Yearbook* over time ? Who were its readers ? When and why the usage of their contents become commonplace (or not) ? When the data and information of these volumes were used by scholars, how did they use it, refined it, test it? I will strive to answer these questions by considering three stages that are the building blocks of an elementary biography of the *Yearbook* and directories previously assembled or supported by the Union: their production, their diffusion and their reception.

PUBLISHING DIRECTORIES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The editions of the *Yearbook*, in every volume, includes sections that attempt to establish continuities between typologies, data and names used in the successive editions of the *Yearbook*. We will return to them several times over the course of this chapter, but right now the “Publication history section” (image 2) will be our linchpin to present the different avatars of international organizations directories considered, published, supported or used by the Union.

Publication history

1905–1907

Institut International de la Paix, Monaco
 – *Annuaire de la Vie internationale*: 1905–1906–1907 (1^{ère} série).

1908–1911

Union of International Associations / Central Office of International Associations
 – *Annuaire de la Vie internationale* (with the collaboration of the Institut International de Bibliographie and the Institut International de la Paix) 1908–1909 (2^{ème} série)
 – *Annuaire de la Vie internationale* (with the support of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) 1910–1911 (2^{ème} série)

The above publications are now available online in **Historical International Organization Documents**, with fully searchable text and hyperlinks from historical profiles to current organization profiles. See <http://www.uia.org/archives/pub.php>

1921–1939

Continuation by the League of Nations (Geneva) of the initiative of the Union of International Associations
 – *Répertoire des Organisations internationales*: 1925, 1936 (French ed.)
 – *Handbook of International Organizations*: 1926, 1929, 1938 (English ed.)
 – *Répertoire des Organisations internationales / Handbook of International Organizations*: 1921, 1923 (bi-lingual ed.)

1948–1950

Editions de l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales S.A. (Geneva)
 – *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales / Yearbook of International Organizations*. 1948 (1st ed.), 1949 (2nd ed.), 1950 (3rd ed.) (with the collaboration of the Union of International Associations)

1951–1980

Union of International Associations (Brussels) based on an agreement with the United Nations resulting from a resolution of the Economic and Social Council
 – *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1951/52 (4th ed.), 1954/55 (5th ed.)
 – *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1956/57 (6th ed.)
 – *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1958/59 (7th ed.)
 – *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1960/61 (8th ed.)
 – *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1962/63 (9th ed.), 1964/65 (10th ed.), 1966/67 (11th ed.), 1968/69 (12th ed.), 1970/71 (13th ed.), 1972/73 (14th ed.)
 – *Yearbook of International Organizations / Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1974 (15th ed.)
 – *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1976/77 (16th ed.), 1978/79 (17th ed.)
 – *Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1980 (16/18th ed.)

1981

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels) based on an agreement with the United Nations. Published jointly with the International Chamber of Commerce (Paris)
 – *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 1981 (19th ed.)

1983–2010

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels) based on an agreement with the United Nations. Published, with four supplementary volumes, by K.G. Saur Verlag (Munich)
 – *Yearbook of International Organizations*
 – Vol 1: Organization descriptions, from 1983 (20th ed.) to 1998 (35th ed.) and in 2 parts (1A and 1B) since 1999 (36th ed.)
 – Vol 2: Geographic Volume: International Organization Participation; Country directory of secretariats and membership, since 1983 (1st ed.)
 – Vol 3: Subject volume: Global Action Networks; Classified directory by subject and region, since 1983 (1st ed.)
 – Vol 4: Bibliographic volume: International Organization Bibliography and Resources, since 1996 (1st ed.)
 – Vol 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns, since 2001 (1st ed.)
 – Vol 6: Who's Who in International Organizations, since 2007 (1st ed.)
 – CD-ROM version: *Yearbook / Annuaire Plus*, 1994 (1st ed.) – 2008 (15th ed.)

2011–

Edited by the Union of International Associations (Brussels) based on an agreement with the United Nations. Published by Brill / Martinus Nijhoff Publishers (Leiden/Boston)
 – *Yearbook of International Organizations*
 – Vol 1: Organization descriptions and cross-references, in 2 parts (1A and 1B)
 – Vol 2: Geographical Index – A Country Directory of Secretariats and Memberships
 – Vol 3: Global Action Networks – A Subject Directory and Index
 – Vol 4: International Organization Bibliography and Resources
 – Vol 5: Statistics, Visualizations and Patterns
 – Vol 6: Who's Who in International Organizations

The *Yearbook of International Organizations* is also available online. See <http://www.uia.org/>

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The Annuaire de la Vie Internationale

The publication of the *Annuaire* by the Office Central des Associations Internationales emerged from a series of initiatives started in the late 1890s by the Belgians Paul Otlet and Henri La Fontaine in order to foster coordination and collaboration between international organizations based in Brussels, around the of their own creation (Office International de Bibliographie, Institut International de Bibliographie).¹¹ Otlet's remaining notes and publications suggest the idea crystallized in 1905, as he jotted reading notes and sketches for the creation of an "organisme central destiné à grouper et développer les institutions internationales existantes ou à faciliter".¹² Publication of an "Annuaire des congrès internationaux" is mentioned here, conceived to document organizers, activities, schedules, rules and decisions of congresses, and to provide identity kits for other scientific international institutions such as libraries or research institutes.¹³ The "central organ" would also publish an "annuaire du monde savant" and an "annuaire of publications périodiques". Backed up by La Fontaine, Otlet discussed his ideas with several persons during the summer of 1905. Cyril van Overbergh, the Director general of the administration for higher learning, the sciences and the arts at the Ministry of the Interior, was one of them. Overbergh was a protagonist of the sociological milieu that Otlet (and La Fontaine) were also part of.¹⁴ The other was Ernest Solvay, a major financial sponsor of the science and higher education field in Belgium.¹⁵ The latter's note of rejection, which indicted the vagueness and excessive remit of the project,¹⁶ was compensated by the commitment of the former. Otlet and van Overbergh kept the project going in 1906, entwining it with other endeavors.¹⁷ A preliminary meeting for the creation of the Office was held in July 1906, in the office of van Overbergh at the ministry,¹⁸ and during that year Otlet spread the word in a number of international congresses and conferences while van Overbergh made another of his sociological surveys. Published in 1907 as the third "Enquête sur les structures sociales" conducted by the *Mouvement sociologique international* and the Société belge de sociologie, where van Overbergh was a prominent figure, it tackled a new sociological phenomenon, the international association.¹⁹ Eighteen substantial

individual monographs of international associations made the bulk of it, Otlet and La Fontaine being credited for their mighty help in writing them.

Alfred Fried, who edited the *Annuaire de la vie internationale* since 1905, was then the only available source used to obtain the postal addresses that were needed to send the survey's questionnaire, but the connection was more than practical. As established by Daniel Laqua, the leaders of the Office Central and Fried shared an interest for bibliography, a commitment to peace activism and the vision of a growingly interdependent planet.²⁰ For Cyril van Overbergh, Paul Otlet, Henri La Fontaine and Alfred Fried, the increasing number of international societies and meetings was both proof and promise of that interdependence. Accordingly, a practical science of internationalism was needed, to document and support this growth that contributed so effectively to the "organization of the world", to use Fried's motto.²¹ In line with Otlet's schemes of 1905, and as the vector for this practical science, the three men considered the transformation of Fried's volume, with its uneven informational entries about international associations, into a systematization of van Overbergh's detailed survey of associations' organization, rules and activities. This resulted in a convention between Fried, La Fontaine and Otlet, stipulating that the Office Central would take responsibility for assembling, printing, selling, and distributing the *Annuaire* each year from 1908 onwards, while Fried would keep the property of the title and receive an honorarium for his editorial contribution.²²

Subsequently, the Office Central, transformed into Union des Associations Internationales in 1910-1911, published the 1908-1909 and 1910-1911 editions of the *Annuaire*, presented as the publication venue for the Union's "enquête permanente sur les organisations internationales". The two volumes were published in French, like Fried's previous editions, but where the latter had between 160 and 250 pages each, the former were hefty volumes of respectively 1551 and 2652 pages with information about 300 and 500 organizations. They had the same remit and structure, though, covering the separated categories of "vie internationale officielle" -bureaux, unions and conferences borne out of agreements between governments, and of "vie internationale privée" for the international associations. The new *Annuaire* had long entries for all, including statutes, boards and committees members, incomes and expenses or information about the documentary and artefact collections maintained by the associations. It also included chapters documenting

the work of the Office Central or expounding the editors' views about international life.

The increased content of the 1910-1911 edition was made possible by increased revenues, i.e an appropriation of 15 000 US \$ (75000 Belgian francs) that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (hereafter Endowment) transferred to the Office Central in December 1911 for the year 1912. The Endowment was just beginning its operations, and had decided to support selected peace organizations in Europe.²³ This was a boon to the meager resources of the Office, making up for 90 % of its income in 1912.²⁴ Otlet and La Fontaine were vocal that it was too far from their initial request of 75 000 US \$, but they took great care to send one of the first copies of the new and expanded *Annuaire* to Nicholas Murray Butler on 8th January 1913.

The 1912-1913 edition of the *Annuaire* was never published. Otlet and La Fontaine having left Brussels, the Union restricted team kept on working under van Overbergh.²⁵ In the string of letters that he and Otlet sent to the Carnegie Endowment for the continuation of its financial support, Lafontaine wrote in April 1915 that the new *Annuaire* had been “nearly completed and the half of it was printed last July. It could have been published in November and appear in Holland or in London”.²⁶ Yet, minutes of the meetings in Brussels make it clear that work was still going on, to a point where the material grew so big that two volumes would have been necessary to publish as of October 1916. In a time of material difficulties, this might have been the reason why the Brussels team, at this same moment, began to consider a compact and handy version nicknamed “*Annuaire -résumé*”. On two columns and about 300 pages printed in small type, this version would still have included editorial chapters about international life and the work of the Office, but international associations entries would have provided only basic information (address, foundation, aims, organization, activities, members, activities, publication). Chapters of *Annuaire-résumé* were being examined when the whole process came to a halt in the Spring of 1917, the Union resources having been strained to the breaking point. As the Union activities resumed after the end of the war, nor the 1918-1919 minutes of the Union bureau meetings, nor the many letters sent to the Carnegie Endowment to receive additional funds, suggest that Union leaders

considered the publication of this material or a new edition of the *Annuaire* as a milestone for their future activities.²⁷ The Union's "formidable tasks" lied elsewhere.

The Handbook of International Organisations

Otlet and La Fontaine's priority was to find a place for the Union within the new apparatus of international organisations that developed after the Armistice. They sought to make the Union, and Brussels, relevant to the new interallied associations that flourished after the armistice, and to the League of Nations after 1920. The creation of a Palais Mondial, as a center of international life, became the priority of the Union's leaders. Inadvertently, though, this concern would be at the origin of a new directory of international organizations. Ignazio Nitobe, under-secretary of the League, was in charge of creating connections with international associations in 1919-1920 as the fledgling secretariat was eager to make sense of its environment. After his first visit to Brussels, he saw the pre-war *Annuaire* as the best tool available to navigate the world of private associations, and asked Otlet and La Fontaine to revise the *Annuaire*'s list of associations, to be reprinted for the use of League staff and general assembly participants.²⁸ There are no traces, in these exchanges, that reviving the *Annuaire* could be a project that the Union and the League may embrace together. Nor was the *Annuaire* anywhere in the plan that the Union sent to the League when La Fontaine and Otlet tried to counter the French proposal for the creation of an intellectual bureau for international intellectual work.²⁹ Rather, this first list was the foundation for the League's own work in creating and maintaining a directory of international organizations.

In 1921, the section of International Bureaux of the League of Nations published the *Répertoire des organisations internationales/Handbook of International Organizations*, which that was subsequently maintained and expanded by the Bureau des Bureaux Internationaux in 1923, 25, 26, 29, 36 and 39. The *Répertoire/Handbook*, alternatively published in French or English, or both, was a smaller in-octavo volume, which grew from 167 pages in 1921 to some 500 in the late 1930s. It did not carry editorial chapters, included informative sections about the League and covered private and governmental international organizations. Its compact entries, from a few lines to one page, compiled essential practical as in

image 3

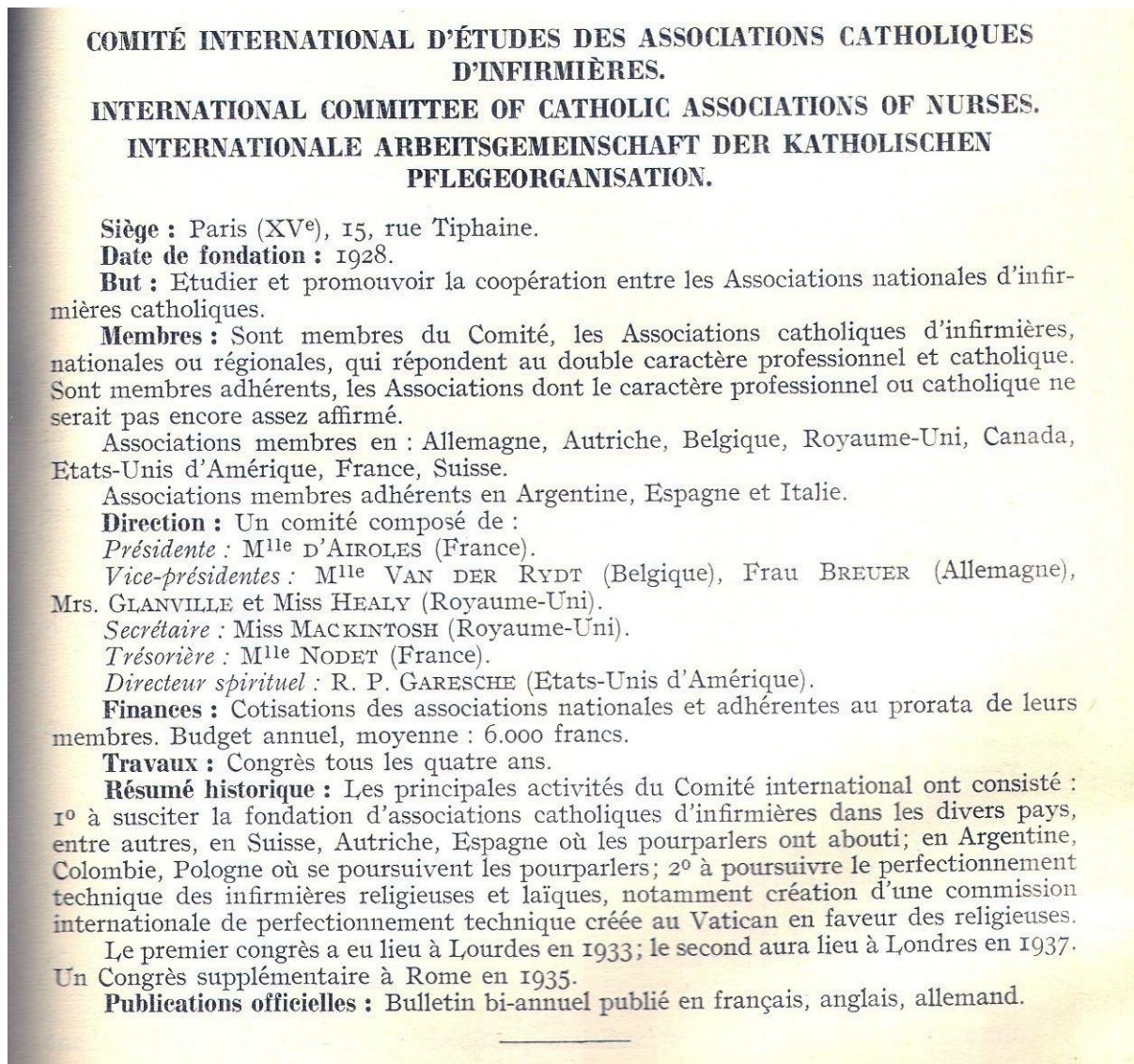


Image 3: Société des nations, *Répertoire des organisations internationales (associations, bureaux, commissions, etc.)*, Genève: Société des Nations, 1936, publication 1936.XII.B.3, p.197.

For the League of Nations secretariat, documenting international associations, bureaux and commissions went beyond the mere implementation of article 24 of the Covenant and its brief to collect information about international bureaux established by treaties between governments. It was a matter of finding who were the League's supporters, constituency, partners, claimants besides national governments. As the League committees and procedures were developed, representatives and members of international associations were invited to join, unless they would come to Geneva to press for their causes and issues. It then

became vital to be able to know who was who and who made what.³⁰ The *Handbook* answered that need, and during the 1920s and 1930s it served as a trivial tool for the governance of the international society.³¹ The Union was not responsible for the publication of these volumes, but their very existence was made possible by its initial willing cooperation, since the initial list of addresses provided the basis for the League people to send questionnaires and compile the 1921 *Handbook*. Despite subsequent claims by the Union that the League's publication "prevented" the Union to resume the publication of the *Annuaire* during the interwar,³² there were no explicit mentions of such a project in a period when we know that leaders of the Union focused on other projects such as the Musée International, the Quinzaine internationale, the Université Internationale, or the Mundaneum/World City.³³

The Yearbook of International Organizations

The organizations created by La Fontaine and Otlet bore the brunt of the Second World War.³⁴ The two men died respectively in 1943 and 1944, the latter having been ousted from the Union and his other brainchildren in 1941, despite his attempts to entice the leaders of the 1940 world –including Adolf Hitler- into his World City project. The Union itself was taken over by the Nazi apparatus, as many other international associations in occupied Europe.³⁵ Union's library and files were raided by occupation authorities, destroyed or brought to Germany to be used by a governmental agency in charge of managing German participation into international private activities, the Deutsche Kongress-Zentrale.³⁶ In 1945 the Union was very much an empty shell, unable to be a protagonist in the organization of post war international cooperation. Pending in-depth research, it seems that it was only at the beginning of 1948 that a provisory committee took the decision to revive its activities, thanks to a bequeath in La Fontaine's will. By then, others had already taken the initiative in terms of directories of international organizations.

Two Swiss journalists, Marcel Henchoz and René-Henri Wust had created a society to publish one, which first edition came out in the Spring of 1948.³⁷ This *Annuaire des organisations internationales /Yearbook of International Organizations* was presented as a guide for all those who had to find their bearings in the international life that was resuming after the end of the Second World War. Entries covered the United Nations Organization and its agencies in much details, as well as

older inter-governmental unions and “non-governmental organizations”, and alternated between French and English, matching the language in which the information was collected. The structure of the entries provided generic information about location, foundation, aims, activities, management, finances and relationship with other international organizations. The quality of information was very uneven as illustrated by image 5: the volume captured many organizations created as recently as 1947, but many old organizations were not included and the entries carried many undocumented items.

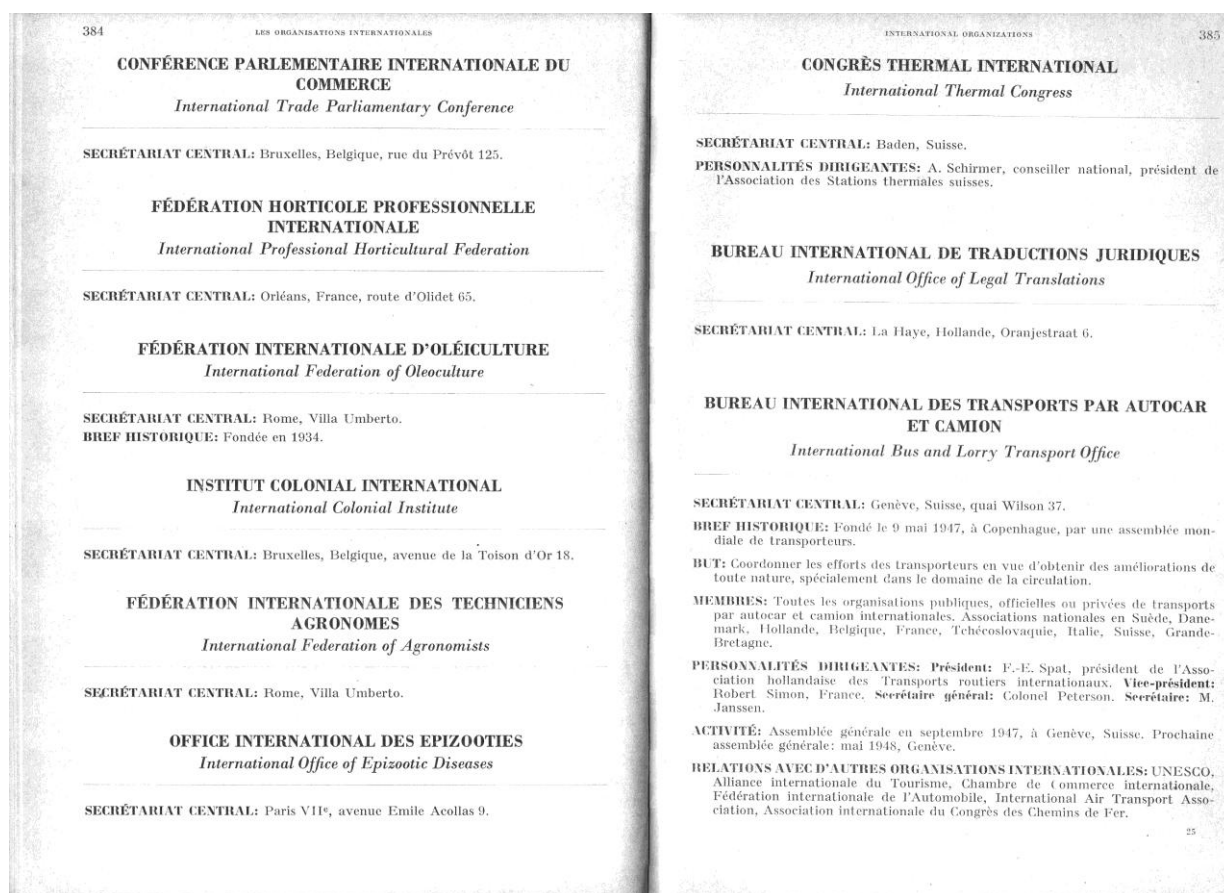


Image 5: *Annuaire des organisations internationales/Yearbook of international organizations*, Genève: Société de l'annuaire des organisations internationales, 1948, p.384-385.

The new volume boldly claimed to be the first to offer a synthesis of increasing relationships between nations, as embodied in international organizations. It made no acknowledgement to the *Annuaire*s or the *Handbooks*. The (poor) entry dedicated to the Union did not mention the *Annuaire*s. This first edition was followed by a second one in 1949, with 650 international organisations described.

The third edition, in 1950, was still under the copyright of the Société des Éditions de l'annuaire des organisations internationales, but the Union appeared as a co-editor on the first page. A brief foreword explained the new edition was the outcome of the joint effort of both organizations.³⁸ This agreement had been announced to the readers of the *Bulletin de l'Union des Associations internationales* in January 1950, following a teaser in December 1949.³⁹ Yet, when it was published in June 1950, with 980 pages and entries for 1000 organizations, the organization of the volume and the coverage of the entries were not significantly different from the previous edition, save for the addition of a code placing each organization into one subdivision of the Universal Decimal Classification (a canonical feature of Union's publications). No traces have been found of negotiations between the two parties, but in August 1951 the periodical of the Union announced that the *Yearbook* was now the "sole property" of the Union.⁴⁰ A new and promising editorial process was presented in the same article, and trumpeted in subsequent advertisements carried by the Union's *Bulletin* as in image 6: the material would initially be collected by the Union through questionnaires, then sent to the Non-Governmental Organizations section of the United Nations secretariat for revision and additions.

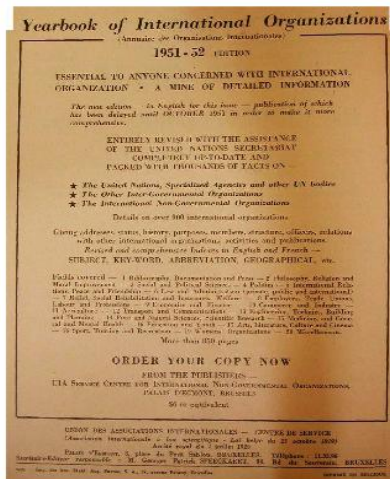


Image 6: Advertisement, *NGO Bulletin ONG*, 8-9 (1951), backmatter. N.B.: at the time, “international non-governemental organizations” and “non-governemental organizations” were often used as synonyms in UN parlance.

When published, in August 1951, the 1951-1952 edition counted 345 additional international organizations, and amounted to 1224 pages. More importantly, the new editorial process reflected the re-invention of the Union’s role and its relationship to intergovernmental organizations. Between 1948 and 1950, the Union’s committee negotiated with representatives of the Interim committee of the consultative non-governmental organizations at the United Nations, liaised with United Nations officials in charge of NGOs and built strong connections with members of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (hereafter Ecosoc). The results took shape in 1950, explaining why exclusive control of the *Annuaire* was sought and obtained at this date. Early in July 1950, the General Conference of Consultative Non Governmental Organizations expressed its interest

for the transformation of the Union into a service center for international non governmental organizations (hereafter INGOs).⁴¹ This design had been elaborated under the leadership of the United Nations during the year 1949, as Aake Ording, a Norwegian member of the UN staff was assigned the task of developing proposals for the Union's new program and structure.⁴² His 1950 report to the General Conference emphasized the technical tasks such a center would fulfill, amongst that "to collect and distribute information on international NGOs, through a Bulletin, a Handbook and otherwise".⁴³

Ording followed his scheme from inception through its adoption in United Nations meetings, and was also in charge of gaining financial support for the revamped Union.⁴⁴ A few days after the General Conference of Consultative Non Governmental Organizations, Ecosoc adopted a resolution that added to the viability of the scheme: the resolution thwarted the project of a UN-made handbook on non-governmental organizations, which had been launched in 1949 by UN secretariat and was advanced enough for questionnaires to be sent to INGOs in the spring of 1950. The resolution instead asked the UN general secretary to rely on the *Yearbook* published by the Union, and to offer information and cooperation to the latter.⁴⁵ Ording's was now firmly in place on the UN side. Following Ording's report, the Union itself revised its statutes and published them in November 1950. The new organization adopted a new name ("Union of International Associations. Service Centre for International Non-Governmental Organizations") and its governing structure was widely open to the presence and input of different partners, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. The missions on top of its agenda were: "1) collect information about international, non-governmental, nonprofit making Organizations; 2) place this information in the bands (sic) and at the disposition of all interested persons and to ensure its distribution".⁴⁶

By and large, the Union became a chosen instrument of the United Nations to assemble and disseminate information about INGOs. The rationale for this UN-led reinvention of the Union needs to be understood in light of Article 71 of the United Nations charter, which called for "suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations" as part of the operation of its Economic and social council -this relation was replicated for specialized UN agencies. As a result, the list of associations requesting or obtaining consultative status quickly swelled, and it became crucial to know who was who.⁴⁷ The *Yearbook* was necessary to the UN

and its agencies to manage relations with other international organizations, even more than it was to the League of Nations before the Second World War. It became the touchstone of the new Union, which co-opted membership and leadership from the world of inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, provided services to the United Nations and to the non-governmental organizations, and worked in cooperation with the UN for the publication of the *Yearbook*.⁴⁸ This entailed constraints that have shaped the content of the *Yearbook* until today, such as the definition of criteria for inclusion in consultation with Ecosoc officials,⁴⁹ the obligation to include in the *Yearbook* every INGO that received consultative status with the UN (including exclusively national bodies),⁵⁰ or the coverage of both IGOs and INGOs.⁵¹ But that also gave the Union a status as publisher of a directory with strong connections to the core of the international system. This role was valued, cherished and protected as a monopoly. In 1952, thus, the Union opposed very effectively the publication by UNESCO of its *Répertoire des organisations scientifiques internationales*, using its political connections to pressure this less prestigious UN agency.⁵²

Until 1980, the Union published the *Yearbook* every two years, save for a gap of three years that separated the 1951-1952 and 1954-1955 edition. Except 3 editions in French, the other 15 of that 1951-1980 lapse used English, sometimes with a supplementary index in French and other languages. Despite the growth in the number of entries, the individual entries kept the same framework over time, which can be seen in image 7. The only substantial change was that smaller typeface, abbreviations and a 2-column organization were introduced as a space saving device for the 1966-1967 edition, in order to avoid to publish two volumes.

A3576

Madagascar. **Am** Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, USA. **As** Israel, Japan, Korea S; **Au** Australia, New Zealand. **Eu** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany DR, Germany FR, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, Yugoslavia.

A3567 World ORT Union
Union mondiale ORT — Unión Mundial ORT — Weltverband ORT
Director-Gen M A Braude, 3 rue Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, T. 34.14.34. Tx 27476.

Paris Office 10, Villa d'Eylau, 75016 Paris. **New York Office** 817 Broadway, New York 10003, USA; **Latin American Office**, Yatay 240, Buenos Aires.

Founded 1880, St Petersburg, Russia, with a view to encouraging and facilitating manual work among Jews. In 1921 it became a world federation of national organizations under the name of ORT UNION of societies for the promotion of handicrafts and industrial and agricultural work among the Jews. **Aims** Development of industrial, artisanal and agricultural work among Jews, as well as raising the standard of production and improvement of the economy in operating countries.

Structure Congress (every 6 years) elects Central Board (every 3 years) of 150 members; Executive Committee of 40 members. Special Commissions. **Central Office Staff** 60. **Finance** Contributions by affiliated organizations, donations and legacies, subventions, campaigns. Budget for 1976: E45 million.

Consultative Status ECOSOC (Ros); on ILO Special List; UN HCR; ICEM. **NGO Relations** Member of Int Council of Voluntary Agencies.

Activities Programs of vocational and technical training for adults and adolescents, apprenticeship, placement services, educational manual training for children, training of instructors for vocational schools, technical and pedagogical documentation, statistical reports. In collaboration with various Governments operates programs to train vocational training instructors and technicians cadres in and for developing countries. **Congresses** Rome 1965, Geneva 1970, Jerusalem 1974.

Publications Internal News Service English/French/Spanish; *Technical and Pedagogical Bulletin* (quarterly) French; *The ORT Chronicle* (quarterly) in Yiddish; *Annuaire Reports*. *ORT yearbook* (English).

Members Committees in 29 countries: **Af** Morocco, S Africa. **Am** Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Peru, USA, Uruguay, Venezuela. **As** India, Iran, Israel. **Au** Australia. **Eu** Denmark, France, Germany FR, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK.

A3569 World Packaging Organization (WPO)
Organisation mondiale de l'emballage

SG Mr Paul Reuman, WPO c/o Packaging Institute/USA, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017, USA.
Founded 6 Sept 1968, The Hague.

Aims Provide a forum for exchange of knowledge on packaging; promote development of technology in this field; disseminate relevant information; develop skills and expertise in this field, particularly as to developing countries, concerning conservation, preservation and distribution of world foods; study ecological effects of packaging materials and develop methods for recycling packaging wastes. Create conditions for: establishing a central packaging data-bank and world packaging information centre; developing institutions to promote packaging education and technology; developing international packaging standards; cooperate with national, regional and international organizations concerned.

Structure General Assembly (every two years); Administrative Council (twice a year), consisting of President (elected for 3 yr term), Sec-Gen and four representatives from each regional Federation. **Language** English. **Finance** Members' dues and contributions; donations.

Liaison Status with FAO. **Congress** Utrecht 1970, Tokyo 1972. **Members** Voting member status: fully recognized continental packaging federation or organization which has been admitted in accordance with WPO statutes.

Asian Packaging Fed, **European Packaging Fed**, **N American Packaging Fed**. Associate member status (non-voting); recognized packaging centre, institute, or organization, where no continental federation or organization is in existence. Honorary member status (non-voting) may be granted to all other national and world bodies interested in packaging.

A3572 World Peace Through Law Center (WPLC)
Centre de la paix mondiale par le droit — Centro para le Paz Mundial mediante el Derecho

400 Hill Building, Washington, D C 20006.
Founded 6 July 1963, Athens, by more than 1,000 lawyers, jurists and legal scholars from over 100 nations in attendance at the First World Conference on World Peace Through Law as an international voluntary association of the legal profession, composed of the World Association of Judges, World Association of Lawyers and World Association of Law Professors.

Aims Mobilize the international legal profession through voluntary international co-operation to build law rules and legal institutions for World Peace Through Law; co-ordinate the development of international law as a requisite foundation for the establishment and maintenance of world law and order; act as a world center for information and communication for the international legal profession; sponsor regional and world conferences on

World Peace Through Law; promote projects and research to advance the development of international law; co-ordinate the computerization of law internationally.

Structure World Conference (every two years) elects Executive Committee, and a National Chairman for each country is designated as a member of the World Assembly by the membership of each country. **Staff** 15 full time. **Languages** English, French, Spanish. **Finance** Members' dues, subscriptions, sales of publications, grants from corporations, foundations, lawyers. Budget (1975-76) E1,010,000.

Consultative Status with ECOSOC (Il), ILO (liaison), Council of Europe.

Activities Serves as worldwide co-ordinator for development of international law; operates a World Center for co-ordination of international activities for World Peace Through Law; organizes and sponsors projects of creative research and action in international law; serves as a world clearing house of legal information and reference services; co-ordinates the automation of international law; sponsors an international conference for judicial co-operation; sponsors World Law Day and the World Exhibit of Law Codes and Historic Law Documents. **World Conferences** 4 up to 1970; Belgrade 1971. Regional Conferences.

Publications *World Jurist* (monthly). Pamphlets Series (research reports). Conference papers, programmes, reports. All in English, French, Spanish. *Directory: Law and Legal Systems of Nations* (1968). *World Law Directory* biennial comprehensive computerized directory of int legal profession in 138 countries.

Members Lawyers, jurists and legal scholars throughout the world may become voting members in their individual capacities; non-members of the legal profession may become associate members without the right to vote. Over 5,000 members in:

Af Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Rep, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somali, S Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia. **Am** Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Rep, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Honduras Brit, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, ST Kitts, Surinam, Trinidad/Tobago, USA, Uruguay, Venezuela. **As** Afghanistan, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Korea S, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sikkim, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam S, Yemen Rep. **Au** Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand, Samoa W. **Eu** Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany FR, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USSR, Vatican, Yugoslavia.

A3573 World Ploughing Organisation (WPO)

Organisation mondiale de labourage
SG Alfred Hall, Foulisye, Loweswater, Cockermouth, Cumbria CA13 ORS, England, T. Lorton 985.637.

Founded 13 Nov. 1952, Stirling and Bridge of Allan, a provisional Governing Board having been set up 5 Feb. 1952, Workington.

Aims Foster and preserve the art and improve the skill of ploughing the land; promote world championship ploughing contests; provide for demonstration work and trade displays; urge development and adoption of improved techniques and aids to man in all branches of agriculture.

Structure Governing Board (2 a year) appointed from Council which is composed of 1 representative appointed by each nationally represented organization. Membership limited to national organizations which arrange national annual championships and associate members. **Staff** 2 paid.

Language English. **Finance** Members' dues: Sw Fr 2412 minimum per country; entrance fee Sw Fr 3015; contest fee.

Consultative Status ECOSOC (Ros).

Activities Co-operation with Government departments, agricultural institutes and associations, industrial, commercial and rural youth organizations. Soil tillage research committee. Symposia. Encourage research projects; promote better understanding of soil cultivation practices. **World Ploughing Contests and Conferences** 19 up to 1972: Ireland 1973, Finland 1974, Canada 1975, Sweden 1976, Netherlands 1977, Germany FR 1978, Australia 1980.

Publications Handbook (annual); Bulletin (irregular). **Members** National organizations in 21 countries: **Af** Rhodesia. **Am** Canada, USA. **Au** Australia, New Zealand. **Eu** Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany FR, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, UK (2), Yugoslavia.

A3576 World Prohibition Federation (WPF)
Fédération prohibitionniste internationale (FPI)

Hon Sec Mark H C Hayler, 64 Dixon Road, London SE25.

Founded 1909, London.

Aims Amalgamate the forces in various countries working along their respective lines toward the one common aim of the abolition of the traffic in intoxicants; to obtain news of progress, information, and news from all parts of the world, and to send such information to all organizations joining the Federation and other applicants.

Structure General Meeting held in conjunction with international congresses against alcoholism; Executive Committee. **Staff** Voluntary. **Languages** English, French, German. **Finance** Members' dues.

Image 7: *Yearbook of International Organizations*, Brussels: Union of International Associations, 1977, p. A 3576

There seems to have been two key persons in the publication of the *Yearbook* during that period. The first was Eyvind Siegfried Tew. From his obituaries, one gets the image of an internationalist background through many different angles : coming from a Quaker background, seasoned traveler, a speaker of many different European languages (plus Esperanto), this British citizen spent the war years as a

cryptographer for the intelligence service. He was brought into the *Yearbook* set-up for copy-editing work by Peter Hunot, H.G. Wells's former secretary who edited the 1951-1952 edition. In 1956, a Ford Foundation grant made it possible to hire Tew on a permanent basis, and he settled down in Brussels in October 1956 as editor of the *Yearbook* and other Union publications until 1975. The second was Anthony Judge, an Australian born in Egypt in 1940 and who grew up in Zimbabwe.⁵³ Judge's first contact with the Union was in 1961-1963 when he worked as an intern assistant-editor for the *Yearbook*.⁵⁴ Five years later, aged 28, he returned as a consultant while finishing his MBA thesis at the University of Cape Town. He would be hired by the Union subsequently, editing its periodical *Transnational Associations* from 1969 to 1978, and in parallel developing computer-based resources that fueled the *Yearbook* and other Union publications. Judge became the major editorial force in the *Yearbook* after 1980 and occupied different executive positions at the Union, including that of acting general secretary. These *Yearbook* editors, just as as the Union's successive general secretaries (G.P. Speeckaert 1950-1970, Robert Fenaux 1970-1985) were not major internationalist writers in the vein of Otlet and La Fontaine, but their trajectories and interventions in the Union publications, including the *Yearbook's* forewords, demonstrated that they were just as much dedicated to the cause of cooperation through international organization.⁵⁵

In-house publishing stopped in 1981 when a new partner briefly appeared for the 19th edition of *Yearbook*, co-published by the Union and the International Chamber of Commerce. This one-shot undertaking may have been the sign of difficulties for the Union to edit and distribute the *Yearbook* on its own, as suggested by its further move. According to Anthony Judge, the collaboration with the International Chamber of Commerce was found unsatisfactory.⁵⁶ This is why he asked Karl Saur, whose firm was distributing the Union publications in Germany since 1974, whether he would add the publication of the *Yearbook* to their collaboration. The two men obviously found their match in one another, and over the course of time managed to develop a considerable number of new publications and initiatives. From the 20th edition in 1983, the *Yearbook* was published by the Munich-based firm and reinvented in style and substance. Its volume incrementally augmented with successive editions: 3 volumes in 1983, 4 volumes from 1997/1998, 5 volumes from 2001-2002 and 6 since 2007. This expansion partly

followed the increase in number of international organizations included in the *Yearbook*, but it chiefly resulted from a shared desire to create a gamut of products.

New volumes added to the ones that described international organizations according to the now traditional frame established by the *Handbook* (location, foundation, aims, activities, finance, members,...). Immediately with the new publishing agreement appeared a geographic volume listing organizations by places (membership and secretariats) and a subject volume arranging organizations by subjects (1983/1984 edition), followed by a bibliographic volume in 1995/1996, and finally a volume of data analysis (statistics and visualizations) for the 2001/2002 set. From 1994 and until 2008, the *Yearbook* was also published in CD-Rom (including a French version and some segments in Spanish and German), and went on-line in 2004. This growth in size and sophistication of data presentation was made possible by an earlier move in data management: after preliminary studies in 1968, the decision to shift from the filing cabinet to the computer was taken in 1972.⁵⁷ The transition materialized first in the printing production process, later in indexation and visualization, and eventually in the diffusion of the *Yearbook* itself. The contract with Saur and the computerization also resulted in other publications linked to *Yearbook* data: specialized directories of international organizations in Africa and the Arab world (1984-1985), *World Guide to Religious and Spiritual Organizations*, a *Who's Who in International Organizations* from 2007 (later included in the *Yearbook* set) or the *Yearbook of World Problems and Human Potential*. Although the imprint of K.G Saur Verlag was bought in 1987 by Reed International, sold to the Gale Group by the now Reed-Elsevier firm in 2000 and again to De Gruyter in 2006, the contract with the Union was maintained. The title changed hands again, without public comments, in 2011: from that date it has been published by Brill/Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, without any major changes to the organization and conception of its 6 volumes. The major changes have taken place in the on-line version of the *Yearbook*, with a new interface introduced in 2014, but the print volumes have retained their characteristics, save for the slimmer volume of statistics and visualizations that the 2014-2015 edition has inaugurated (more statistical tables, less graphs and charts). The *Yearbook* is now one of the assets showcased in presentations of Brill's portfolio,⁵⁸ amongst a number of series and periodicals connected to Public International Law, Human Rights, Humanitarian Law and increasingly International Relations. This might have been the reason for the

publisher's interest for this reference work on international organizations, and this brings our attention to its former trajectory as a commercial product.

DISTRIBUTING DIRECTORIES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In 1950, a footnote in the *Bulletin of the Union des Associations Internationales* mentioned that copies of the *Annuaire* were still available for sale. They could be obtained for 300 Belgian francs a piece, 500 for the two editions, plus postal fees.⁵⁹ There are no further clues that customers rushed for the occasion, but it sounds surprising that the Union or its printer still held copies of the *Annuaire* some 40 years after publication. This suggests that directories of international organizations had been hard to sell. Yet, this appraisal is based on the status of the current *Yearbook*, and on the sense of continuity that has been created between the different avatars of the registries published by the Union. This might be deceptive, and calls for an examination of the commercial trajectory of the Union's directories.

The Annuaire: is this book for sale ?

One of the scarce clues about the distribution of the *Annuaire* is a 1929 buying order in Paul Otlet's correspondence.⁶⁰ The sender was the World Peace Foundation, a pacifist body connected to Tufts University (USA). Trying to trace that copy reveals that the current World Peace Foundation does not have an on-line library catalog, a reminder the presence of the *Annuaire* in libraries of private bodies cannot be appraised even tentatively. Another clue is a note scribbled by a League of Nations staffer in 1919, suggesting that it was not within easy reach: " I am told that there are only three copies of this in England, and we are trying to borrow a copy from one of the owners ".⁶¹ This is, more or less, as far as archival material can take us to document the distribution of the *Annuaire*. Yet, the library trail can be pushed a bit further. As of April 2016, print copies of the *Annuaire*, usually but not always its two Union editions, can be found into 101 public libraries in Europe and North America according to Worldcat.⁶² Whether or not the *Annuaire* was bought by the public libraries who now hold it, and when exactly, or whether copies of those big

volumes with a fragile binding were disposed for bad conditions or sold for obsolescence, is not known. Just as we do not have any clues about the associations, diplomatic services, individual scholars and activists that may have obtained a copy of the *Annuaire*.

Can we appraise the success of the *Annuaire* in the light of that limited information? The only tack for those 101 copies in public libraries is provided by the invoices of the printer who worked for the Office Central in 1913: that year, Oscar Lamberty bound exactly 202 volumes of the 1910-1911 *Annuaire*, in two runs, which added to a previous batch of 6 copies which were sent to very important personalities.⁶³ Thus the *Annuaire* presence in public libraries does not seem ridiculous when compared to an evaluation of its print run. Public libraries catalogues provide us with other yardsticks,⁶⁴ by comparing it with other volumes belonging to the internationalist sphere. One is the second edition of the *Handbuch der Friedensbewegung* (1911-1913). Written by one of the authors of the *Annuaire*, Alfred Fried, and documenting a specialized segment of international associations for a pacifist and internationalist audience, the *Handbuch* can be retraced to 126 libraries covered by Worldcat. Nicholas Murray Butler's *The International Mind*, published in English in 1912, is now on the shelves of some 400 Worldcat libraries around the world and Frédéric Passy's *Pour la paix* (1909) in 102. The *L'internationalisme scientifique*, a survey of scientific international organizations written by Otlet and La Fontaine's Dutch rival Pieter Eijkman, also published in French in 1911, is present in 69 of these libraries. Conversely, there are only some 40 hits for the *Annuaire du mouvement pacifiste* for the years 1910 to 1913, an annual published in Bern by the Bureau International de la Paix where La Fontaine was a major character. Such comparisons suggest that the *Annuaire* copies may not have found its way to libraries shelves as often as a pacifist best-sellers in English, but that it had a robust presence when compared to other directories of international life or to pacifist essays in French. It also compares well with the *Handbook* published by the League of Nations during the 1920s and 1930s, with respectively 62 hits for the English 1921 edition and 24 for the French one.

I may be running after the wrong rabbit, though. If Otlet and La Fontaine papers do not include sales figures, customers lists or postal deliveries complaints, this is not merely the result of archival mishaps. Such a dearth corresponded to the view that presided to the volume's conception and circulation. Premium was not

placed on sales, although the initial convention with Fried mentioned a sales goal of 500 copies. A note sheet of the budget of the Office Central between 1907 and 1911 tellingly leaves a blank in the line “vente de l'*Annuaire*” for the “income” column.⁶⁵ Otlet and La Fontaine openly stated their position in their 1911 memorandum to the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in reference to the 1908-1909 edition: “It was necessary to distribute a great number of complimentary copies to persons and institutions which would have been obliged to buy the publication”.⁶⁶ To their eyes, as La Fontaine wrote later, the *Annuaire* and the journal *La Vie internationale*, belonged to “the category (for which) it is impossible to rely on the usual publishers, and which can find buyers in sufficient numbers to cover their expanses after several years of publications. Besides, they ought to be free of any mercantile concern, inadequate with the greatness of the movement they have to serve”.⁶⁷ True to such view, the 1912 report only included figures on “possible” and “indispensable” expanses, but none about incomes.⁶⁸ In addition to that elision of commercialization, the very conception of the *Annuaire* was barely conducive to it. Established and managed as a “permanent inquiry” about international associations, their activities and their organizations, the *Annuaire* was to include “as much documents as possible”.⁶⁹ The size difference between the first and the second edition suggests the *Annuaire* would have been an ever-expanding, more and more expansive product, and by no means a regular and predictable publication to be marketed and budgeted. This does not mean, though, that no attempts were made.

La Fontaine’s “noblesse oblige” position may well have resulted from a first hand experience of difficulties in selling the *Annuaire*. Before the publication of the 1908-1909 edition, the Union circulated a subscription bulletin to “international bodies” (“*organismes internationaux*”), offering the *Annuaire* for 15 francs a copy.⁷⁰ A subscription to the volume, said the note, would not only guide its users through existing international life, but it would help international life to expand by providing existing groups with means to contact their peers in other countries. The archives or the journal *La Vie Internationale* do not contain any additional information about the fate of this subscription campaign, and it does not seem to have been renewed for the 1910-1911 edition. Neither do the *Annuaire* include any of the commercial advertisements La Fontaine had previously mentioned to the Carnegie Endowment as a possible source of revenues, and which also appeared in the

convention between Fried, Otlet and La Fontaine. Selling the *Annuaire*, or covering its costs, did not seem a priority for the Union.

The Yearbook: a commercial success ?

Conversely, the *Yearbook* published by the Editions de l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales was a commercial venture to boot. This was conspicuous in the typesetting of the first edition, with its many advertisements. The one for Rolex watches, written in English and placed before the title page, appropriately proclaimed "Rolex always ahead". Local advertisements such as those in image 8 suggest that the *Yearbook's* target audience were people who came to Geneva to contribute to the work of international organizations. They were expected to seek information on that sphere of activity as well as to look for services and goods serving the needs of visiting individuals and expatriated families, and the *Yearbook* would cash in from both ends.

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NEUCHÂTEL

VILLE UNIVERSITAIRE - CENTRE D'INSTRUCTION

<p><i>Les établissements d'instruction de</i> Neuchâtel <i>jouissent d'une réputation de premier ordre. Les écoles officielles, les instituts, pensionnats et pensions sont connus pour leur bonne tenue et leur sérieux</i></p> <p><i>Tous renseignements, programmes, règlements, prospectus et listes de pensions sont fournis sur demande par</i></p> <p>L'Association pour le développement de Neuchâtel</p>	<p>Université de Neuchâtel</p> <p>Faculté des Lettres avec Séminaire de français moderne pour étudiants de langue étrangère.</p> <p>Faculté des Sciences avec enseignement préparant aux divers types de licence, au diplôme d'ingénieur-chimiste, d'ingénieur-horloger, au doctorat ès sciences ainsi qu'aux premiers examens fédéraux de médecine, pharmacie, art dentaire et art vétérinaire.</p> <p>Faculté de Droit avec Section des sciences commerciales, économiques et sociales.</p> <p>Faculté de Théologie Du 13 juillet au 28 août, deux cours de vacances. Cours de langue, de littérature et de civilisation française. Se renseigner au secrétariat.</p>
<p>L'École supérieure de Commerce de Neuchâtel</p> <p>a aujourd'hui des élèves de 22 pays différents</p> <p>Enseignement moderne du français et des langues étrangères</p> <p>Diplômes et certificats officiels Programmes et prospectus à disposition</p>	<p><i>A pleasant suggestion for your daughter's future:</i></p> <p>« MONRUZY » INSTITUT MÉNAGER Neuchâtel-Monruz (Switzerland)</p> <p>Mme et M. PERRENOUD-JEANNERET</p> <p><i>Boarding School for Domestic Science</i> <i>French Gardening Sports</i></p> <p>Tennis-court, lake-shore, skating-rink, ski-ing</p>

Image 8: *Annuaire des organisations internationales/Yearbook of international organizations*, Genève, Société de l'annuaire des organisations internationales, 1948, p.279.

After being bought back by the Union, The *Yearbook* upheld its identity of a practical volume for “ people in governmental and private positions of responsibility ”, “ all those in the diplomatic, governmental and intergovernmental services ” as well as “ the sociologist, researcher, specialist and officer of international NGOs ”.⁷¹ The revamped Union, now conceived as a service centre, also marketed the *Yearbook* as a sober, predictable, reliable and easy-to-get product. Editorial statements about international cooperation were left to other publications of the Union to foreground (especially its periodicals), while much was made to reach out to potential customers. In 1952, *ONG Bulletin NGO* published a thank you note for the 48 newspapers and journals that had published a review of the 1951-1952 edition of the *Yearbook* and sent it to the Union : the range of the list, from the *Bulletin of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples* (New York) to *The Times Educational Supplement* (London) via *Le Monde* in Paris, suggests that the Union did not spare on review copies.⁷²

Advertisements were also published, with a consistent series in the journal *International Organization* beginning as soon as 1952.⁷³ Still a leading journal in the field of international relations today, the journal had been created in 1947 by the aforementioned World Peace Foundation in order to publish information and comment about the problems of international organization. It was a place of convergence for researchers, officials and activists who believed in the new structure of international organization and who sought information about its development, and thus a well chosen outlet for *Yearbook* advertisements. Besides this and other scientific journals dedicated to international relations, the Union and its distributors also targeted the periodicals of the American Library Association from the early 1950s. All these advertisements emphasized the patronage of intergovernmental organizations and their contribution to the robustness of the information, together with the practicality of the volume (see images 9 and 10), while supplements documenting new international organizations were published in *ONG Bulletin NGO*, to keep the *Yearbook* up to date in between two editions.

AAA — IAA — IIAS — SIA — SSI

**DO YOU KNOW WHAT ORGANIZATIONS HIDE
THEMSELVES BEHIND THESE INITIALS?**

There is no need to waste time racking your brains.
The 60-column abbreviation index in the *Yearbook
of International Organizations* gives the answer.

The current (1956/57) edition, which is in French, will also
give you detailed descriptions of 136 inter-governmental
bodies and 980 international non-governmental organiza-
tions. Price \$10; 1,266 p.

The next (1958/59) edition, which will be in English, is to
appear in August 1958.

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS
Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium

The indispensable reference book in the field of international
structure

**YEARBOOK OF
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Compiled with the official collaboration of the Secretariat of the United
Nations. Detailed description of all inter-governmental and non-govern-
mental international organizations, giving exact names in four languages,
addresses, history, aims, members, structure, officers, finance, activities,
periodical publications. Subject indexes and abbreviations index in
English and French, geographical index, and various tables.

9th edition, 1962-63, available December 1962

About 1,600 pages

Price: US \$16

published by

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS
Palais d'Egmont, Brussels 1, Belgium

Image 9 and 10 : advertisements in *International Organization*, 12:2 (1958) and 16:4 (1962).

To get hold of this appealing volume, a wide array of methods of payment
were offered even before the 1951-1952 edition was out of the press, from transfers
to Union bank accounts in 6 different countries and including subscription through

post offices or UNESCO book coupons.⁷⁴ The new *Yearbook* was to be bought, and the Union attended to that earnestly.

Appraising the effectiveness of the endeavor is deceptive. Locating the *Yearbook* in Worldcat is a quagmire, for the publication has been indexed in so different manners: as a book or as a serial, according to its different publishers since 1949 or to its single title, by set or by single volumes after their numbers multiplied since 1983. Plus, many universities do not hold a complete run but have bought isolated editions, or successive ones but only in specific time chunks. The development of the on-line subscription is the cherry on the headache. All in all, no accurate figure can be established, but one edition or the other can be found in hundreds of libraries across the world, suggesting it has effectively reached out to the “sociologist and researcher”. Other segments of the targeted audience seems to have been touched: the 1949 and 1951-1952 *Yearbook* copies I consulted came by inter-library loan from the Department of External Affairs of Canada, while the 1950 edition I used had been offered to the library of Université Laval by the French General Consulate of Quebec. The diplomat also seem to have had access to the *Yearbook*.

Was it enough for the *Yearbook* to cover its expenses, or even be profitable for its mother house ? Again, sales figures are not easily accessible: older numbers have still to be found in Union archives, and recent ones are considered confidential by the Union.⁷⁵ Nonetheless, other sources of information can be found to shed light on that issue. They suggest that the *Yearbook* was not an instant or permanent best-seller, but became the major asset in the Union catalogue. Our first snapshot concerns the 1951-1952 edition, which was commented upon in the grant application that the Union filed with the Ford Foundation in July 1954. General Secretary G.P Speeckaert then mentioned a 5 000 US \$ deficit for that edition, insisted on the extreme difficulty of covering the 1954-1955 edition's costs, and he anticipated that the next couple of editions would likely end up in deficit. He warned that the Union may not continue its work because of this. Because of that difficulty in its major activity.⁷⁶ The subsequent grant application to the Ford Foundation shows that Speeckaert had over-dramatized the situation: the 1954-1955 edition was “more than self supporting” according to an assessment of early 1956.⁷⁷ This was not the beginning of a soaring sales trend, yet, as we can gather from another milestone document of the late 1960s.

In addition to his 1968 report about the use of computer data processing methods at UIA, Anthony Judge studied the activities, image and organization of the Union, including markets and competitors. Its conclusion captured the pivotal role of the *Yearbook*: “ The UIA has one very good publication on which its reputation and income has been built, namely the *Yearbook of International Organizations*. The production of this and improvement in its quality is the most important activity of the UIA ”.⁷⁸ This assessment rings true within the financial exhibits of the report. They confirm the financial difficulties of the Union during the 1950s, when support from governments dwindled -especially from the Belgian one.⁷⁹ The Union’s balance sheet was in the red between 1957 and 1961, recouped its past losses between 1962 and 1965 and returned to net profit in 1966. In addition to a three-years grant from the Ford Foundation that kept the organization afloat in 1956-1958, it was the growth of publication sales that re-established the Union on its feet. More precisely, it was the growth of the *Yearbook sales*. Increased printout and rising commercial price, shown in table 1, combined with low editorial costs, delivered a growing profit over the course of 10 years.⁸⁰ This was nowhere near for the other publications of the Union: between 1958 and 1968, the *Yearbook* returned profit 8 times, for a grand total 3 times superior to the magazines of the Union, which were its second source of income and its major source of expanses. Balance sheets leaves no doubt that the Union survived thanks to the *Yearbook* (English) editions, which paid for its other activities.

Yearbook edition	Number printed	Number sold	Price in Belgian francs
1952-1953	3000	3000	350
1954-1955	3000	3000	500
1956-1957	2750	2750	500
1958-1959	3500	3500	580
1960-1961	3250	3150	700
1962-1963	4500	4100	700

1964-1965	4500	4150	800
1966-1967	5500	4800 (ongoing)	880

Table 1: Source: Anthony Judge, "Report of a Preliminary investigation of the possibility of using computer data processing methods", Appendix I, exhibit 21a, http://www.laetusinpraesens.org/uia/docs/thesis/appen/apprep_all.pdf .

Using the material of the Union distribution department, Judge broke down the sales of the 1966-1967 edition by country/continent and by type of purchaser.⁸¹ Among identified buyers, the largest portion were in the USA (30%) from the 78% coming from five countries (USA, France, UK, Belgium, Switzerland). Distribution by types suggests that the *Yearbook* actually reached the constituencies claimed by the 1950s introductions: 33 % of identified sales were made to governmental and intergovernmental bodies, 32 % went to libraries -chiefly in the USA, and 21 % to private organizations (mostly commercial and airline firms, but also travel agents and congress bureaux). Geographical comparison with the 1954-1955 *Yearbook* showed that the increase had taken place in countries and regions that were at the core of the new international order (the North Atlantic world) or were joining it (Africa, Asia) while it failed to attract buyers in the communist block: the *Yearbook* thrived in a Cold War context. The 1966-1967 figures also showed that, while INGOs made for most of the international organizations covered in the *Yearbook*, they only contributed a little segment of its customers, being counted at 114 out of 2112 identified purchasers (5 % of that total, less than airline companies). According to him, and besides their financial limitations, many INGOs were reluctant to buy a volume for which they provided content: they saw the Union as a profit-making Belgian body with pretentiousness to organize INGOs and teach them what to do.

This failure to tap into the INGOs segment was one of the weaknesses identified by Judge, together with the fact that the Union had not maintained a satisfactory sales information system, that its publications in general were under-advertised and that there were no systematic attempt to develop sales despite the increased interest in international affairs. The success of the *Yearbook*, in other terms, he considered disappointing and uncertain, because only a very tiny fraction

of *Yearbook* purchasers had standing orders for future volumes.⁸² To Judge, this was alarming because competition was rising. A number of minor competitors were around, with specialized directories and registries that competed with the *Yearbook* in different segments of the market,⁸³ and there had even be a publication in German that verged on counterfeiting.⁸⁴ A more serious potential danger existed: *The Europa Yearbook*, published every year, identified organizations not included in the Union's *Yearbook*, provided information in much greater detail, included national organizations of international relevance, and was distributed in retail outlets. Moreover, it obviously extracted some of its content from the *Yearbook* pages. The total number of organizations was still very inferior to that of the *Yearbook*, but if its publishers decided to expand their scope, then the Union's leading title might be in trouble, Judge warned. All the more than nothing could be done to discourage a private publisher, unlikely to yield to political pressures by the Union not to walk on its turf, as had been the case before.

After denouncing the fact that the Union did not keep track of such rival publications, nor used their information to complete the entries of the *Yearbook*, Judge considered some solutions he thought could guarantee the future of the Union's flagship publication: a better connection with *Yearbook's* information providers, an active search for correct, improved or missing information about international organizations, serious market research and sales analysis, new forms of advertisement, a larger staff, a wider remit including national organizations and an expansion policy with a *Yearbook* published every year and specialized directories that would prevent any newcomer to "split the market". Even the poor quality of the volume's cover called for improvement. Undeterred by the recent disappointing direct mail campaign for the new *Yearbook* (15 000 leaflets sent, 9 order forms returned), Judge considered the sales of the *Yearbook* were expandable if the appropriate changes were made. The continuing growth of sales over the former 10 years, despite the increase in price and the aforementioned drawbacks, was a clue that demand was robust and growing. In his final recommendations, calling the Union to focus on some specific objectives, Judge pushed the envelope further: "The UIA should consolidate and cease production of all publications whose utility, readership or sales are unsatisfactory. It should concentrate on selling and improving the services related to the *Yearbook of International Organizations*".⁸⁵ Given priority, the *Yearbook* would be the best tool for fulfilling what he deemed the best

prospect for the Union: to facilitate “ bond formation within the world-system ”, i.e formal or informal links between organizations.

Some of these diagnoses, statements and directions seem to have oriented Anthony Judge’s action during his following four decades of editorial work and supervision for the Union. The continuously increasing size, content and price of the *Yearbook* suggest that it has remained the bread and butter of the Union’s visibility, revenues and activities until today. Some hints show that the Union met major cash flow problems in the mid-2000s, and increased subscriptions to the *Yearbook* were then seen as the solution to remediate to the situation.⁸⁶ In the absence of a robust series of sales figures, though, one can only speculate about the evolution of print and on line subscriptions, and the possible impact of new rival publications. According to Worldcat, the volume on international organizations that Gale Research added to its *Encyclopedia of Associations* in 1984 is now present in more US libraries than the *Yearbook*. But presence and sales data, especially when so fragmented as the ones that have been analyzed in this section, are not enough to appraise success: the latter is also dependent of usage.

USING DIRECTORIES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Vivid descriptions of how encyclopedias or dictionaries have been shaping the worldviews of their readers are frequent in autobiographies or diaries, but users of directories of international organizations barely consigned such impressions. Looking back at the afore distribution of customers in the 1960s, I did not find clues about *Yearbook*’s use by staff at airline companies and travel agencies, in governmental departments or in associations. Only the occasional librarian mentioned that it played a pivotal role in his training as a reference librarian in law.⁸⁷ Yet, just as any other directory, the *Yearbook* was certainly often flicked through to find a telephone number, the name of an officer or to check on basic information about the aims of an organization. In his endorsement of the *Yearbook*, Wallace Atwood, director of the office of international relations at the US National Academy of Sciences and a member of the executive council of the Union, claimed that the volume stood “ at his fingertips ” and saved him “ hundred of hours ” while he was

looking for accurate and current information about the organizations he had to deal with.⁸⁸

Besides such incidental mentions, specific users have left more elaborated traces: those who wrote about or with the *Yearbook*, chiefly scholars and/or activists interested into the causes of peace, internationalism and international organization. They signalled the *Annuaire* and the *Yearbook*, reviewed them, cited them. Accordingly, existing platforms of digitized academic journals, which often hark back to late 19th century issues, can be used to recover their usages of the *Yearbook*.⁸⁹ A systematic identification and reading of all the articles that reviewed, signaled or mentioned the *Annuaire* and the *Yearbook* shows that their content has been used in three manners: as a beacon pointing to the world's future, a certificate of accuracy for facts and numbers, and a pool of data to assess trends and patterns in international organization. Attention to the last two confirms that *Yearbook* content has been at the forefront of research about patterns and trends regarding international organization and global civil society, which raises question as to the critical distance adopted by researchers in those instances.

Champion of internationalism

When only the briefest mentions of publication can be found in digitized journal collections regarding the *Annuaire*'s editions of 1905 to 1907, the complimentary copies of the first edition published by the Office central were obviously sent to more effective go-betweens. They often belonged to the ranks of the peace movement, where Fried, La Fontaine and Otlet were household names. Among those, none was as sanguine as William Stead, the English newspaper man and social reformer who -among other fiercely fought causes- advocated women's rights, peace and the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race.

“ When I opened the box and took out the book I felt as if I had suddenly come into the possession of King Solomon's magic carpet, which enabled me to fly far into the future (...). When you read its pages you seem to be witnessing the erection of a new world. (...) An enormous multitude of forces are creating a new body in the shape of a highly complex international organization, and they are informing it with a new soul -the Conscience of Humanity. This is the greatest of all the miracles of our time,-the almost automatic evolution of one

harmonious World State out of the multitudinous jarring congeries of national states which constitute the armed anarchy of this planet ”.

Stead's words, whose original publication I was not able to locate, were quoted in a couple of occasions by US pacifists.⁹⁰ The *Annuaire* as a revelator of cooperation and world integration was also hailed by others with similar pacifist or internationalist leanings (*Isis*, *American Journal of International Law*, *Revue internationale de droit privé*). The carpet still flew after the Second World War, with the 1951-1952 *Yearbook* edition being tagged as “ an eloquent testimonial to the way in which men of good will by international organization are implementing understanding on the basis of mutual interest and need throughout the world ” .⁹¹ Much more recently, the opening note of a publication emanating from the American Society of International Law mentioned (wrongly) that the non-existence of an annual of international organizations “ until 1957 ” was a sign that the number and importance of international organizations had been insignificant so far.⁹² In continuation with the *Annuaire*, the *Yearbook* and the increase of its content have been interpreted as the transcript of current trends in the international order, a “ weighty evidence (in both senses of the term) of how trans-frontier cooperation has been speeding up ”.⁹³ This view, which was also embedded in editorial texts within the *Yearbook* itself, has been foundational for many statements about the state of the world and its evolution towards integration and cooperation in specific situations. Such mentions, which often appeared in journals committed to the project of international organization or devoted to “ peace research ”, were nonetheless quite limited: they appeared in only a handful of the 46 reviews I identified, for instance, with no significant concentration in time. Most of scientific journals addressed the *Yearbook* on a different plane.

The “standard guide” to the world of international organizations

The most frequent qualification for the *Yearbook* was that of “ reference ”, a tag that the *Annuaire* hardly received at his publication. Some reviewers undergirded it with flowery metaphors, the most frequent being that of the maze/labyrinth of international activity that the *Yearbook* helped modern Theseus to navigate. Most of

them were more concise and insisted that the book was “useful”, “comprehensive”, “*vollständigste*”, “impressive”, “*précieux*”, “*wertvoll*”, “reliable”, “authoritative” and by and large “the standard guide” for all those who needed to identify, characterize or locate an international organization or the international organizations in a given domain. When the reviewer for *World Affairs* mentioned that the 9th edition of 1962-1963 had “the density and compactness of a good telephone directory”, this was not a derogatory comment indeed.⁹⁴ This status of reference volume, which the volume was credited with in reviews in the mid-1950s, was simultaneously recognised enhanced by its presence in the “research tips” or “selected bibliographies” lists by journals in international law or politics, and a bit later by its increased presence in the footnotes of scientific articles.

As a result, the *Yearbook* became the place where lawyers, political scientists, sociologists, geographers, historians and other scholars found their certified information when they embraced international organization as an object of study. The *Annuaire* had no such status, for its limited circulation and also because the discipline of international relations was just emerging in the 1920s and 1930s.⁹⁵ Footnotes that cited the *Yearbook* as the source of factual information became frequent after 1960. How many international organizations today? How many international non governmental organizations in the field of anthropology? Who are the member countries of the European Broadcasting Union? How far do inter-governmental organizations include African countries? How many multinational companies have a subsidiary in Ceylon? Which international non-governmental organizations hold consultative status with UN agencies? How large is the budget of a specific international non-governmental association? Which socialist countries belong to international governmental organizations? Do memberships of Taiwan and the Popular Republic of China in international organizations overlap or exclude one another? Until today, researchers from many disciplines have relied on the *Yearbook* for answers to these questions, using it as a proxy for actual statutes of specific international organizations, a primary source for information about organizations, and more than often a spring of quantitative data. In all those occasions, the *Yearbook* content was taken at face value. When a lecturer in law at the University of Salzburg found a contradiction between Russian sources and the

Yearbook as to the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the Uzbek socialist republic into the Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Co-operation, he ultimately relied on the *Yearbook*.⁹⁶

The reliance on the *Yearbook* was at its height when researchers tried to assess the number of international organizations and its evolution, a scholarly concern from the very late 1960s. An article by political scientist Edward Miles, in 1968, might have been the first to compare different editions of the *Yearbook* in order to define a trend.⁹⁷ In the process, he referred to the *Yearbook* as the “official count” of international organizations. Subsequent scholars also adorned the *Yearbook* and its predecessors with official or semi-official status, and stressed its ties with the United Nations and the League of Nations as a certificate of its accuracy.⁹⁸ They referred to the “United Nations and the *Yearbook of International Organizations*” section, which has invariably been included in every edition of the *Yearbook* from the 1951-1952 to the 2011-2012 edition.⁹⁹ This section astutely quoted a League document of 1921 and the aforementioned 1950 Ecosoc resolution to suggest official collaboration. This contributed to the *Yearbook*'s stamp of officialdom, whereas it was only in 2007 that the Union signed an official agreement with an inter-governmental organization regarding the identification of INGOs.¹⁰⁰

This election of the *Yearbook* was not limited to numbers and information, but also included the definitions and categories that shaped these numbers. As any directory, the editorial team had to decide about what organizations to include or to leave out. The decision had to be ad hoc, as no official definition existed: UN texts themselves did not go further than saying an INGO was not established by inter-governmental agreements.¹⁰¹ The *Yearbook* content was thus defined by specific criteria, established in accordance with UN staff since the mid-1950s, and which were made explicit only in the 1968-1969 edition: seven major characteristics decided whether non-governmental organizations were “genuinely international” and could be included into the *Yearbook*.¹⁰² Until the 1976 edition, this altogether excluded organizations whose activities, budget and membership did not cover at least 3 countries. After 1976, such organizations could be included in the *Yearbook* but under different and shifting categories separated from “genuinely international” organizations: in the early 1980s “internationally oriented national organizations”, whose number was comparable to the number of “genuinely international” organizations, in the 1990s new classes that were created to accommodate

emergent and “non-conventional” types of organizations (networks and virtual groups, religious orders, governmental and non-governmental bodies connected to inter-governmental organizations...).¹⁰³ Yet, as had been already noticed, “scholars from different countries and backgrounds have referred to the UIA criteria for a long time as the fundamental criteria for NGOs”.¹⁰⁴ Indeed, almost all the scholarly articles I have identified have followed the *Yearbook’s* delimitation of “genuinely international bodies” to define the population of INGOs that was the basis of their study.¹⁰⁵ This sometimes led to significant contradictions, and Anthony Judge hinted to a textbook by Donald Blaisdell where the author said his definition of INGOs included international organizations with members in only two countries, but subsequently used INGOs numbers from the *Yearbook*, which only included organizations with at least three countries represented.¹⁰⁶

Moreover, only a handful of the dozens of articles I have read includes any acknowledgment or discussion of the “seven aspects” used for inclusion and exclusion, their consequences on the population of INGOs considered by the research, and their impact on research questions and conclusions. Only two articles about INGOs mention complementary research to establish lists of organizations in a given field.¹⁰⁷ One of these explains that the list of human rights organizations compiled from the *Yearbook* yielded 225 “genuinely international” INGOs, but conversation with activists, the use of other lists and directories, and the inclusion of *Yearbook* relevant “internationally oriented national organizations” resulted in a total of 325 organizations to which the research questionnaire was eventually sent. Yet, even these two articles did not delve into the impact of the *Yearbook’s* definitions and categories. Only two other articles endeavored to do so in my scientific literature sample, sociologist Evelyn Bush’s being the most trenchant.¹⁰⁸ Using the example of INGOs in the field of human rights, she insisted that the *Yearbook’s* definition of INGOs hindered a satisfactory identification of religious groups active in that domain. Firstly, because the *Yearbook’s* association with the institutional needs of the UN, and the criteria used to decide inclusion in the *Yearbook* and into the “genuinely international organizations” category, tended to sideline the role and presence of smaller, informal, with a financial or membership gravity center in one or two countries INGOs and more to over-represent organizations that enacted the normative principles shared by the United Nations Organization and the Union. Secondly, because the *Yearbook’s* classification assumed that religion and secular

contributions to civil society and international life were different by nature, with compassion and rationality being respectively the chief motivation for action. Through a comparison between the data from the *Yearbook* and the online Human Rights Directory (www.hri.ca), Bush concluded “ that research using the *Yearbook* (...) is indeed biased toward the more powerful organizations in the human rights field ”, and that the *Yearbook* “religious organizations” category does not adequately capture the growth of religion motivated organizations engaging public issues such as human rights.¹⁰⁹ Her points ring true when reconnected to elements having to do with the “ social life ” of the *Yearbook* over time, as presented in the first two sections of this chapter: the Union’s dedication to support organized internationalism through the *Annuaire* and the *Yearbook*, and its post-1950 concern to make the *Yearbook* the chosen instrument of the United Nations did have and still has an impact on the selection of INGOs to be included, and on the research based on the lists resulting from that selection. The next question, then, is to evaluate how far research on international organizations has relied on the *Yearbook* data.

Going for data: the Yearbook and quantitative social science approaches

And indeed, researchers did not only use the *Yearbook* as a source for lists, facts, figures and definitions. International relations specialists and sociologists gave it prominence as a source of data for quantitative approaches.¹¹⁰ Within the sample of scientific articles used for this chapter, this developed at two moments in time, involved specific disciplinary communities, addressed different research questions and seem to have been characteristic of US social science. Firstly, between 1968 and 1980, the *Yearbook*’s data was mostly used by US international relations scholars who were interested in international governmental organizations and their members, as they tried to figure out the path to world order through international organization. Even if other disciplines contributed, the very first article of that cluster being signed by a development sociologist,¹¹¹ and INGOs were also part of the picture,¹¹² specialists of international organization working on intergovernmental organizations were prominent in that first phase. Twelve out of nineteen articles using *Yearbook* data were dealing exclusively with intergovernmental organizations, including the one that documented the first database to be assembled using -not exclusively, from the *Yearbook* data.¹¹³ A second cluster appeared in the late 1990s,

that investigated the place and role of international associations in globalization. Two families of researchers, whose work still dominates the field today, contributed to that spike. On the one hand, specialists of transnational social movements like Jackie Smith and Kathryn Sikkink who used the *Yearbook* to establish lists and analyze characteristics of INGOs.¹¹⁴ On the other hand, researchers who endorsed the global neo-institutionalist approach of US sociologist John Meyer and strived to establish the dynamics and genealogy of “world society”: they also mined the *Yearbook* for data on INGOs, seam after seam, after its initial exploitation by John Boli and George Thomas. Within that large set of articles, the *Yearbook* is treated, in Jackie Smith’s words, as “the most comprehensive, annual census of international associations”.¹¹⁵

Yearbook data was fed into different types of quantitative machines. Some were modest but widely adopted, as the different indicators, scores and indexes developed and debated by political scientists and sociologists: counts of environmental INGOs per country to estimate pressure for environmental compliance in different countries;¹¹⁶ creation of INGOs in a subject domain to trace the growing of diminishing strength of “world discourse” in this domain;¹¹⁷ country membership in IGOs and INGOs to assess the political autonomy of post-colonial states;¹¹⁸ country participation to INGOs to index support and incentives to “world order” and international cooperation provided by different nations;¹¹⁹ log of national memberships in INGOs to estimate “linkage to world society”.¹²⁰ Measurement of a country’s membership in IGOs or INGOs as mentioned in the *Yearbook* entries seems to have been, since the late 1960s and Robert C. Angell’s “shared membership” score,¹²¹ abundantly used as a proxy for commitment or influence of a country and its citizens in the international system or in social movements, while membership data also was used to estimate the impact of organizational networking on economic growth,¹²² to evaluate the level of pressure by the international system or interest groups on a given country,¹²³ or to measure social capital.¹²⁴ A whole metrology was thus derived from the *Yearbook* and its data, some of it being described as “standard measure”.¹²⁵ *Yearbook* data was also fed into analytic statistics: scholars processed keywords present in *Yearbook* titles and descriptions of INGOs,¹²⁶ analyzed membership figures,¹²⁷ drew from the “NGO relations” section of the *Yearbook* entries to estimate the density of international civil society,¹²⁸ or mapped the geographical repartition of secretariats offices.¹²⁹ Those

with a kick for more sophisticated quantitative analysis built dependent, independent or control variables for regressive analysis or event history analysis applied to understand the development of international organization at large, or international organizations' development in one domain after the other.¹³⁰ The references in all these articles make it clear that the data extracted and coded from the *Yearbook*, together with the indicators or variables it supported, circulated among individuals and generations of researchers.¹³¹ The *Yearbook* and its data were part of a toolkit that circulated between collaborators, among colleagues and from masters to disciples.

This reliance on data from the *Yearbook* permeated the whole field of social science research: when the London School of Economics team began to publish its *Global Civil Society Yearbook*, in 2001, it included a “ membership density index ” for each country, based on the membership information of the *Yearbook* INGOs entries. More generally, their claim that INGOs were the embodiment of global civil society relied heavily on the *Yearbook* and its content.¹³² How much did this reliance and presence lead scholars to ponder the consistency and accuracy of the data collected by the Union and presented in the *Yearbook* ? Here, a distinction needs to be made between researchers who used data about IGOs and data about INGOs. Canadian political scientist Michael Wallace and his US colleague David J. Singer, who assembled data about inter-governemental organizations between 1815 and 1964, made it clear they were not satisfied with the information provided by the *Annuaire*, the *Handbook* and the *Yearbook*. Vagueness of information, inaccuracies in dates and memberships list in the *Annuaire*, chronological publication gaps for the *Handbook*, partial lists and absence of typology of national units for the *Yearbook* were sufficient reasons for caution. More generally, they could not abide with the criteria and rules for inclusion in the directories and for the provision and verification of information: “ In general, it seemed that the editors had largely permitted the organizations to categorize themselves as well as to define their own founding date, membership, and so forth (...)Such a procedure, of course, is not conducive to uniformity and comparability”.¹³³ This is why the IGOs data that in their “Correlates of War” project relied on many other sources, from national listings to records of organizations themselves, through scholarly compilations and monographs. This rigorous approach became a hallmark of the project, and *Yearbook* data was again verified and corrected against other sources when the dataset was expanded in the

early 2000s.¹³⁴ Despite the fact that, until the 2000s, scholars relied on *Yearbook* data to study shared membership in IGOs after 1964,¹³⁵ descriptive statistics quantitative indicators about IGOs have usually been built from the expanded and corrected data of the “Correlates of War” project.

The situation is quite different in the literature about INGOs, where *Yearbook* data is accepted without public reservation since John Boli and George M. Thomas’ original statement that the *Yearbook* data were “adequate for meaningful analysis” because of semi-official status of the *Yearbook*, continuous contact with 13 000 organizations, and annual revision and addition of information by UIA staff.¹³⁶ The very same year, Jackie Smith also endorsed *Yearbook* data, insisting on the use of various sources by the *Yearbook* staff in order to identify and characterize INGOs.¹³⁷ Such endorsements invite to explore the Union’s collection method. From Fried’s first *Annuaire*s to the current edition of the *Yearbook*, information has come from the organizations themselves by way of questionnaires. These questionnaires have never been included in the *Yearbooks*, but some can be found in archives (images 11 and 12).

Internationales • Centre de Service pour les Organisations Internationales Non Gouvernementales
Palais d'Egmont, Bruxelles, Belgique

QUESTIONNAIRE

A remplir en double exemplaire en vue de l'édition 1954 de l'ANNUAIRE DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES
Langue officielle de l'Organisation — dans la langue d'origine

Traductions officielles ANGLAISE FRANÇAISE ESPAGNOLE

Initiales utilisées comme abréviations : en ANGLAIS : FRANÇAIS : ESPAGNOL :

- Adresse du siège principal
- N° du téléphone : Adresse télégraphique :
Adresses, Numéros de téléphone et adresses télégraphiques des Secrétariats internationaux (LOCAUX).
- Statut juridique [Date, bases (loi, décret, charte, etc.) et pays où l'association est reconnue comme ayant la personnalité juridique.]

1 Historique [Lieu et date de fondation. • Dénominations précédentes, noms des organisations fusionnées. • Principaux résultats et activités antérieures.]

● Buts généraux [d'après les statuts.]

3 Membres [Catégories (par exemple Gouvernements, ONG internationales, Organisations nationales, particuliers, etc.) • Base d'affiliation pour chaque cas (par exemple nomination par le Comité, sur demande, etc.) • Noms des pays représentés (par ordre alphabétique) et chiffre total des membres individuels dans chaque pays.]

the Union ? What has been the answer rate to these questionnaires, especially when the updating of an existing entry was required ? How far organizations have provided up to date, exact or even true facts and figures about such sensitive matters as membership distribution by countries, size and origin of their budget or connections to other international organizations, considering they knew it could have consequences on both their inclusion in the *Yearbook* and their public image ? What has been the capacity of the *Yearbook* editorial team to fact-check this information or to complete questionnaire items that were not filled by the organizations? Was *Yearbook* staff able to chase organizations that were not yet included in the *Yearbook*, to follow up with organizations that do not return questionnaires ? These questions seem important to appraise the coverage, accuracy and consistency of the *Yearbook's* content. And subsequently, of the data researchers derived from it.

Elements of answers are scarce. Only the 1968 " Judge report ", on the one hand, and different appendixes published since the 1983-1984 edition of the *Yearbook*, on the other, offer some clues. From the first, we learn that " the quality cannot be controlled because the UIA only includes what it gets and does not make, or cannot make, extensive efforts to improve the quality of individual entries ".¹³⁸ Judge provided several reasons for that incapacity to upgrade information within the *Yearbook's* entries: the lack of a mechanism to even initiate a search for missing information in an entry, the absence of a search information network to collect additional evidence, the poor quality of existing international organizations files, the dearth of staff and time to seek and pick up information from external sources, the belatedness of questionnaire campaigns, as well as the costs involved in modifying existing text between different editions -or even the costs involved in the increase in the number of pages.¹³⁹ Shoe-string operation was taking its toll . Judge's conclusion were stern: insufficient data was available for many organizations, accuracy of information was diminishing between editions, and chances to make up for that were low not only because of the aforementioned reasons, but also because the *Yearbook's* principle was to include only information approved by the organization concerned. Even when the reply was deemed wanting by the editors, they were not in position to increase the quality of the text.

This remained a characteristic of information collection, as confirmed by appendixes present since 1983/1984 edition, chiefly the " Editorial problems and policies " appendix. This editorial material acknowledged the under-reporting of

INGOs that did not fit with the “genuinely international” category and its criteria for inclusion and recognized the fact that some organizations did not want to provide information on their budget or other items they considered confidential. Some even requested “that the country list of membership should be suppressed, because of its political or other significance”¹⁴⁰. Appendixes claimed that the editors resisted to such claims, and made their best to corroborate inflated statements and claims, but the method for collecting and publishing information is laid out loud and clear: “the guiding principle has been to portray the organization as it sees itself usually from its own documents (...). The editors cannot verify the claims made in documents received”.¹⁴¹ Although the formulation and organization changed slightly according to editions, these caveats and tenets have been repeated over time between 1981 and 2015. The *Yearbook*’s “Warning” section, published since the 1986/1987 volume, takes stock of all these: “The final evaluation of the information presented here must be left to the users of this volume”.¹⁴² Like with insurance contracts clauses written in small fonts, readers may not have paid enough attention.

CONCLUSION

Considering the elements of the chain that has been presented here, from production to consumption of the *Yearbook* and other directories of international organizations, I argue that their value has been overstated. Overstated by the Union itself, and its publishers, who have staged a narrative of continuity, distance and consistency that leaves no place for the more tumultuous history of discontinuity, activism, institutionalization and difficulties to collect and cross-check information that have marked the history of the *Annuaire*, *Handbook* and *Yearbook*. Overstated by we scholars who largely elected, accepted and used the *Yearbook* as an official or semi-official source of fine-tuned information and data. This stance has been at its strongest for data concerning INGOs that political scientists and sociologists have been using in the last 20 years or so, especially regarding quantitative approaches to civil society, while social scientists interested in IGOs have been doing complementary research to complete the *Yearbook*.

What’s next? Evelyn Bush’s points about the biases generated by the historical conditions of production of the *Yearbook* do not seem to have been taken

aboard. At the date of 15 June 2016, her 2007 article has only been cited once in the journals available on JSTOR, and none of the 36 citations mentioned in Google scholar make any mention of her analysis of the *Yearbook* data.¹⁴³ Save for a recent chapter by John Boli and David V. Brevington, where they hint to Bush's article for readers who would want to assess "general problems and limitations that are bound to afflict any data source of this nature".¹⁴⁴ Yet, that chapter, published the same year than Bush's piece, goes deeper than ever into a critical appraisal of *Yearbook* data: a footnote mentions the "seven criterias" used by the *Yearbook*, and the text provides the rate of availability of data processed by the authors for their research about international religious non-governmental organizations: data about membership, for instance, is only available for 51,3% of the organizations studied in the chapter.¹⁴⁵ The *Yearbook* itself has begun to present some evaluation of its data collection process, and the 2014-2015 includes a (discrete) mention that the annual questionnaire to INGOs is marked by a response rate of 35 to 40 per cent.¹⁴⁶ Other clues suggest that INGOs researchers are developing a more critical stance on the *Yearbook*. Elizabeth Bloodgood and Hans Peter Schmitz thus underlined that this most common source for quantitative data on INGOs was problematic for "the definition of INGOs which affects the conceptual assumptions shaping the dataset and the number of INGOs reported" and that "a large part of the more detailed information is plagued by missing values, as UIA relies on self-reporting". They follow these remarks by a panorama of the attempts by NGO scholars to build their own *ad hoc* databases, tailored on their research questions. This is still no more than a breeze, though, and it remains to be seen whether the insights of scholars like Bush or Bloodgood will be developed into a thorough critical examination of a source which remains the only available cross sector directory of international organizations.

¹ Several people have been very generous in their help for this chapter: *grand merci* to Christoph Verbruggen, Stéphanie Manfroid, Daiana Torres, Gregory Meyer and Michele Hiltzik for material, and to Elisabeth Boodgood, Davide Rodogno and Daniel Laqua for their comments.

² Simeon E. Baldwin, "The International Congresses and Conferences of the Last Century as Forces Working Toward the Solidarity of the World", *The American Journal of International Law*, 1 : 3, 1907, pp. 565-578, appendix pp. 808-829.

³ *idem*, p.818.

⁴ Lymman White, *The Structure of Private International Organizations*, Philadelphia, George. S. Ferguson, 1933, p.324.

⁵ *Reference & User Services Quarterly*, 38 : 1, 1998,

⁶ Pierre-Yves Saunier, "Sketches from the Urban Internationale. Voluntary Societies, International Organizations and US Foundations at the City's Bedside 1900-1960", *International Journal for Urban and Regional Research*, 25:2, 2001, pp.380-403

⁷ The series was published between 2001 and 2012, beginning with Mary Kaldor, Helmut Anheier, Marlies Glasius eds, *Global Civil Society 2001*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001. A large chunk of the content is now available from <http://www.gcsknowledgebase.org/>

⁸ Daniel Laqua, "Alfred H. Fried and the Challenges for 'Scientific Pacifism' in the Belle Époque", in Boyd W. Rayward, *Information Beyond Borders: International Cultural and Intellectual Exchange in the Belle Époque*, Ashgate, Farnham, 2014, p. 182.

⁹ See Anne Rasmussen, Anne Rasmussen, *L'Internationale scientifique 1890- 1914*, Thèse de doctorat en histoire, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, 1995; Boyd Rayward, *The Universe of Information: the Work of Paul Otlet for Documentation and international Organization*, FID Publication 520; Moscow: Published for the International Federation for Documentation by the All-Union Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (Viniti), 1975.

¹⁰ Patrick Tort, *La Raison classificatoire*, Paris, Aubier, 1989.

¹¹ See Rasmussen, "L'Internationale", chap 5 and Rayward, *The Universe*, chap 7.

¹² "Chemise I. La fondation de l'UAI. A. Origines-historiques-membres. 1 Origines", box 242, Papiers Otlet, Mundaneum archives, Mons (heretofore "PO, Mundaneum"). The documents include a letter from Gaston Moch, a French esperantist and peace activist, on a similar project, and reading notes about similar schemes of organization by the Belgian Édouard Descamp-David, the Hungarian Franz Kemeny or the French Louis Favre. At the Congrès d'expansion mondiale in Mons, in September 1905, Otlet presented a report that supported the creation of an international clearing house for technical and scientific information.

¹³ Folder "Septembre 1905. Congrès mondial, chemise 1. La fondation de l'UAI...1 Origines", box 242, PO, Mundaneum.

¹⁴ Wouter van Acker, "Sociology in Brussels, Organicism and the Idea of a World Society in the Period before the First World War" in W. Boyd Rayward, ed., *Information Beyond Borders. International Cultural and Intellectual Exchange in the Belle Époque*, Farnham : Ashgate, 2014, pp.143-168.

¹⁵ Nicolas Coupain, "Ernest Solvay's scientific networks. From personal research to academic patronage", *The European Physical Journal Special Topics*, 224: 10, 2015, pp 2075-2089; Andrée Despy-Meyer et Didier Devriese (eds.), *Ernest Solvay et son temps*, Bruxelles, Archives de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1997

¹⁶ Solvay to Otlet, 17 September 1905, Folder "Septembre 1905. Congrès Mondial, chemise 1. La fondation de l'UAI... 1. Origines", box 242, PO, Mundaneum

¹⁷ See Laqua "Alfred Fried", Rasmussen *L'internationale* and Rayward, *Information*.

¹⁸ Only 4 of the 38 invited persons were present, according to the minutes of the meeting in "Chemise I. La fondation de l'UAI. A. Origines -historique-membres. 3. Membres", box 242, PO, Mundaneum

¹⁹ Cyrille van Overbergh, "L'association internationale" *Le Mouvement Sociologique international*, 8:3, 1907, pp.615-927. Also published in book format as Cyrille van Overbergh, *L'association internationale*, Bruxelles: De Witt, 1907.

²⁰ Laqua "Alfred H. Fried".

²¹ The chapter written by Fried in the 1908-1909 *Annuaire*, "La science de l'internationalisme", developed these ideas. Fried suggested the term "internationologie" to name this new field of knowledge.

²² Convention entre M. A. Fried, et MM. La Fontaine et Otlet, 218/3, Papiers Personnels Henri La Fontaine, Mundaneum, Mons (hereafter HLF, Mundaneum). The date "1905.08.04" has inaccurately been handwritten on the document, while the document carries a mention to the last 1907 edition of the *Annuaire*. Laqua, "Alfred Fried" details the convention between the three men, which also had been mentioned by Rasmussen (*L'Internationale*, chap.5), although they don't suggest a better dating for the signature of the convention.

²³ The Trustees of the endowment approved the appropriation on December 14th 1911, Butler to La Fontaine, 15 December 1911, series III Division of Intercourse and education, subseries B, vol. 178, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Records, Butler Library, Rare books and manuscripts library, Columbia University, New York City (hereafter CEIP, Columbia). Another 15 000 \$ were granted by the Endowment in April 1913 for the year ending in June 1914, amidst Endowment trustees' growing irritation, as they resented the aggressive attempts by European peace societies to

receive more funds and eventually developed a new policy where the Endowment would stop working through existing groups (e.g Board of Trustees meeting 12 December 1912, I, C, box 12, folder 5, CEIP, Columbia).

²⁴ " Rapport présenté par l'Office des Associations internationales à la Carnegie Endowment for International Peace ", November 1912, III, B, 178, novembre 2012, CEIP, Columbia.

²⁵ The following information is taken from Germany Deutsche Kongress-Zentrale 1870-1943, Union des associations internationales 1910-1937, minutes of the meetings of the administrative committee of the Union between 1915 and 1919, boxes 315-19, Hoover Institution Archives, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Stanford, CA (hereafter DKZ, Hoover). Madeleine Herren-Oesch has worked on this material and its transfer to Stanford in " 'Outwardly... an Innocuous Conference Authority': National Socialism and the Logistics of International Information Management ", *German History*, 20 :1, 2002, pp. 67-92.

²⁶ Lafontaine to Haskell, 28 April 1915, CEIP, Columbia.

²⁷ Post-war correspondence is included in volume 179 of series III, subseries B, CEIP, Columbia.

²⁸ Nitobe to Otlet, 6 September and 11 October 1919, " List of international bureaux etc " R1004, Registry Files 1919-1927, R 1004, Archives de la Société des Nations, Geneva. The translated index was published as *Liste des Unions, Associations, Institutions, Commissions, Bureaux Internationaux, etc. List of International Unions, Associations, Institutions, Commissions, Bureaux, etc., publiée par la Société des Nations - League of Nations, établie par l'Union des Associations Internationales*, London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 4 novembre 1919.

²⁹ Takashi Saikawa " From Intellectual Co-operation to International Cultural Exchange: Japan and China in the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, 1922-1939 ", inaugural dissertation, Universität Heidelberg, 2014, chap.1 and esp. p.28.

³⁰ For impacts resulting from this increased presence, see Helen McCarthy, *The British People and the League of Nations: Democracy, Citizenship and Internationalism, c.1918-1945*, (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2011) and Jean Michel Chaumont, *Le mythe de la traite des blanches. Enquête sur la fabrication d'un fléau*, Paris, La Découverte, 2009.

³¹ Other repertories were published at the time: Madeleine Herren mentions a competing Handbook on international cultural organisations published in Japanese and English by the Japanese government in *Transcultural History Theories, Methods, Sources*, Springer, 2012, p.39.

³² Georges-Patrick Speeckaeert, " A Glance at Sixty Years of Activity (1910-1970) of the Union of International Associations ", *Syntheses*, 288, 1970, pp. 32 and 35.

³³ Van Acker, *Universalism*, chap. 7 and 8.

³⁴ Françoise Lévie, *L'homme qui voulait classer le monde. Paul Otlet et le Mundaneum*, Bruxelles: Les impressions nouvelles, 2006, chapitre 14.

³⁵ Mark Mazower, *Governing the World: The History of an Idea*, New York, Penguin, 2012, chap. 6.

³⁶ Herren " Outwardly ".

³⁷ Wust took up journalism after the war, during which as a military he was a close collaborator of General Guisan. He had been a member of the far right party Union Nationale in the 1930s. See Luc Van Dongen, *La Suisse face à la Seconde Guerre mondiale, 1945-1948, émergence et construction d'une mémoire publique*, Genève, Société d'histoire et d'archéologie de Genève, 1997, p.144 et p.178. I have not found anything about Henchoz.

³⁸ Union's general secretary G.P. Speeckaeert wrote later that the Geneva editors approached the Union, " Ouvrages de référence sur les organisations et réunions internationales ", *Bulletin des bibliothèques de France*, 5: 11, 1960, p.7.

³⁹ " We shall hope to publish quite soon, a Hand-book with remarks on the organisations actually active at the moment ", *Bulletin de l'Union des associations internationales* , 10, 1949, footnote p.155.

⁴⁰ *NGO Bulletin ONG*, 6-7, 1951, pp.180-181.

⁴¹ " The Third Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations ", *Bulletin de l'Union Internationale des Associations*, 8-9, 1950, p.189. It has not been possible to consult UN or Conference of NGOs archives for this chapter.

⁴² Georges Patrick Speeckaeert, " A glance at sixty years of activity (1910–1970) of the Union of International Associations " in Union Internationale des Associations, *Union of International Associations 1910-1970 : Past, Present, Future*, Brussels, Union des Associations Internationales, 1970, p.34.

⁴³ Aake Ording " In the service of International Progress ", *Bulletin de l'union Internationale des Associations*, 1-7, 1950, p.144-146.

⁴⁴ In 1950 and again in 1951, Ording submitted grant applications to the Ford Foundation for turning the UIA into a “service center for INGOs”. Ford Foundation memos mention Ording’s “extreme aggressiveness” in this occasion. “Union of International Associations. Summary & background statement”, 19 November 1954, Ford PA 05600305, reel 0509, section 4, Ford Foundation Papers, Rockefeller Archive Center, Tarrytown (hereafter FFP, RAC).

⁴⁵ Resolution 334, part B, United Nations, *Economic and Social Council records, 5th year, 11th session, supplement n°1 Resolutions*, p.81 (available through Unbisnet.un.org). No official agreement was ever signed beyond this resolution.

⁴⁶ “Revised status for the UIA”, *Bulletin de l’Union Internationale des Associations*, 11: 1950, p.252-256.

⁴⁷ Cf. the growing list of organizations with consultative status in *Yearbook of the United Nations* in 1946-1947, 1947-48 and 1948-1949.

⁴⁸ Actual cooperation, in the form of revision of entries by the UN staff, stopped to appear in advertisements with the 1962-1963 edition, and the annual UN *Report of the secretary general on the work of the Organization* dropped the ritual mention of cooperation between the UN and the Union after 1976. Yet, in every edition since 1951-1952, there has been some appendix highlighting the UN endorsement of the *Yearbook*.

⁴⁹ Anthony Judge, “Report of a preliminary investigation of the possibility of using computer data processing methods”, appendix 1 “Analysis of internal and external factors which may influence the future of the organization”, exhibit 38, p.1. All the documents written by Judge are available on his website, www.laetusinpraesens.org, and have been downloaded in November 2015.

⁵⁰ This obligation was first mentioned in the “Types of organization” section, *Yearbook of International Organizations 1978*, Brussels, Union of International Associations, 1979.

⁵¹ Before the 1950 decision by Ecosoc asking the UN secretary general to give up its plan to publish a handbook of international non-governmental international organizations, the Union publicly contemplated a division of labor in forthcoming editions, with the Union focusing on non-governmental organizations, and the United Nations secretariat on intergovernmental international organizations and commissions (*Bulletin de l’Union des associations internationales*, juillet-aout 1950, p.166. This was foregone after Ecosoc decision, and intergovernmental organizations were part of the 1951-1952 and subsequent editions of the *Yearbook*.

⁵² The 1953 edition of the Repertoire was being finalized in November 1952 when the Union secretary launched his campaign to persuade UNESCO to terminate that publication and instead provide a subsidy to the Union for the *Yearbook*. See correspondence in 061 A 01 UIA/31 *Yearbook of International Organizations*, *Yearbook of International Organizations* edited by Union of Intern. Associations, Bureau of general services, registry and mail division, Index of inactive correspondence files, series 1946-1956, Archives de l’UNESCO, Paris.

⁵³ Himself being reluctant to answer further questions, Anthony Judge’s trajectory is reconstructed from different documents available at www.laetusinpraesens.org, and from his Wikipedia entry. He left the Union in 2007.

⁵⁴ Judge published an account of the Union in a journal published in Auroville (Pondicherry, India), by followers of Sri Aurobindo and his “word union” project: “The Union of International Associations A Profile”, *World Union-Goodwill*, 2: 3, 1962, pp. 40-43, www.laetusinpraesens.org.

⁵⁵ Tew did not publish extensively, but his interest for peace and social issues at world level was acknowledged in his obituaries, see *Transnational Associations*, 6, 1989, pp. 350-351.

⁵⁶ Anthony Judge, “Sharing a Documentary Pilgrimage. UIA/Saur Relations 1982-2000”, www.laetusinpraesens.org.

⁵⁷ Anthony Judge, “Information Culture of the Union of International Associations, a historical review”, 4th February 2005.

⁵⁸ Presentation by publisher’s representative for Eastern Europe, Russia, June 2013 <http://slideplayer.com/slide/4665450/>

⁵⁹ *Union des associations internationales. Bulletin mensuel*, juin-juillet 1950, p.162.

⁶⁰ Otler to Wouters, 30 April 1929, PP PO 918, Mundaneum.

⁶¹ Lloyd to Leak, 17 July 1919, R1004, Registry Files 1919-1927, Archives de la Société des Nations, Geneva. In 1926, another League memo mentioned that there had only been two copies, one in the Foreign Office and one elsewhere.

⁶² <http://www.worldcat.org>. As with other serials, the *Annuaire*’s identification is difficult because of catalogues’ confusion or lack of precision regarding the presence of one of the two editions, or both. Moreover, Worldcat only aggregates a limited numbers of public libraries catalogues, shows uneven

coverage of and within countries, and displays a strong bias for university libraries. These searches were made in April 2016.

⁶³ Facture au 31 décembre 1913, 218 D3, HLF, Mundaneum.

⁶⁴ Not much can be done of the national or regional distribution of holdings because their presence or absence is biased by the multiple filters linked embedded into Worldcat.

⁶⁵ Récapitulatif 1907-1911, 218 D3, HLF, Mundaneum.

⁶⁶ " Note ", appended to La Fontaine to Scott, 30 april 1911, series III Division of Intercourse and education, subseries B, vol. 178, CEIP, Columbia.

⁶⁷ " Rapport sur l'office central des associations internationales présenté à la Carnegie endowment for international peace ", 21 October 1912, p.6, series III Division of Intercourse and education, subseries B, vol. 178, CEIP, Columbia. My translation.

⁶⁸ The back matter is rarely included in the version digitized by the Union and available from its website, but in its current state it did not include any insert with the necessary information for obtaining the *Annuaire* between 1912 and 1914. This would only happen in the first post war issue of the journal, in 1921.

⁶⁹ *La vie internationale*, 2, 1912, p.312.

⁷⁰ " Bulletin de souscription à l'Annuaire de la vie internationale ", undated, folder " Office central des associations internationales ", PP PO 247, Mundaneum.

⁷¹ " Introduction ", *Yearbook of International Organizations, 1951-1952*, Bruxelles, Union des associations internationales, 1952, p.11.

⁷² *ONG bulletin NGO*, aout-septembre 1952, p.314.

⁷³ Advertisements have been found through the search engines of several platforms for digital versions of scientific journals (see below). Note that digitalization does not always include non editorial pages (whence a bias for US journals, for JStor did capture most of the latter, while Hein on line did not).

⁷⁴ *ONG bulletin NGO*, backmatter, june-july 1951.

⁷⁵ Correspondence of the author with UIA, december 2015.

⁷⁶ G.P Speekaert to Shepard Stone, 19 July 1954 and 16 September 1954, PA 05600305 reel 0509 section 4, FF, RAC.

⁷⁷ " The development of the UIA's resources coming from its publications ", PA 05600305 reel 0509 section 4, FF, RAC

⁷⁸ Anthony Judge, " Report of a Preliminary investigation of the possibility of using computer data processing methods ", 1968 (hereafter " Report "), appendix 1, p.101. www.laetusinpraesens.org.

⁷⁹ Judge, " Report ", appendix 1 and appendix 1 exhibits 30 to 33, www.laetusinpraesens.org.

⁸⁰ This had a flip side: the Union was in a financial low every two years, between publications of its bi-annual, and in an even tighter cash-flow position during the months prior publication of the new edition.

⁸¹ Judge, " Report ", appendix I, exhibit 21, www.laetusinpraesens.org. Figures are not wholly coherent, the number of copies actually sold through client bookshops such as United Nations building in New York City remained unknown, and a majority of the sales could not be retraced to final type or country of the buyer, because they involved an intermediary.

⁸² Judge, " Report ", Appendix 1, p.34. www.laetusinpraesens.org

⁸³ those published by the Library of Congress in 1962 (science organizations) and by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies in 1967 (development organizations) were considered the most damaging, and objectively hostile to the Union.

⁸⁴ Heinz Adamczyk et al, hrsg., *Handbuch der internationalen Organisationen*, Berlin, Dietz Verlag, 1967 (the German common library catalogues only includes a 1969 version).

⁸⁵ Judge, " Report ", Appendix 1, p.114, www.laetusinpraesens.org.

⁸⁶ Anthony Judge " UIA survival: separate Siamese twins ? ", 30 January 2005, www.laetusinpraesens.org

⁸⁷ Louis-Jacques Lyonette, "In Memoriam: Adolf Sprudz," *International Journal of Legal Information*, 31: 2, 2003, pp. xxxvi-xxxvii.

⁸⁸ " Foreword ", *Yearbook of International Organizations 1958-1959*, Brussels, Union of International Associations, 1958, p. 9.

⁸⁹ Mentions of the *Annuaire* and of the *Yearbook* have been searched systematically in the following platforms or databases : Academic Search Complete, SocIndex, PAIS Archive, Sociological Abstracts, Academic on File, JSTOR, Web of Science, Hein on Line, Persée, Cairn. By and large, the search for mentions of the *Annuaire* returned a few dozen hits, and that for the *Yearbook* a few hundreds. Biases are of two sorts. Firstly, owing to the scope of these resources and glitches in

optical recognition of characters, on-line search did not return all relevant articles (cf. Chadwick F. Alger "Research on Research: A Decade of Quantitative and Field Research on International Organizations" *International Organization*, 24: 3, 1970, pp. 414-450). Secondly, again owing to the catchment area of these resources, hits have overwhelmingly though not exclusively been from journals published in French and English, and published in the United States of America. Of course, the *Annuaire* and the *Yearbook* have also been used by scholars in monographs and collections of essays. An investigation of the latter was not contemplated because of the absence of digital platforms that would allow the exploration in the full text of coherent series of books over time, as is the case for journals.

⁹⁰ A.W. Allen, "International Peace through enlightened self-interest", 73: 2, 1911, p.42, Lucia Ames Mead, *The Advocate of Peace, Swords and Ploughshares or the Supplanting of the System of War*, New York, Putnam, 1912, p.56

⁹¹ Elmer Louis Kayser "Books", *World Affairs*, 115: 3, 1952, p.92.

⁹² *Studies in Transnational Legal Policy*, 1999, 31, p.1.

⁹³ *Civilisations*, 14:4, 1964, p.414.

⁹⁴ *World Affairs*, 126: 2, 1963, p.150.

⁹⁵ Only 12 footnotes refer to the *Annuaire* as a source of information. The *Annuaire* was acknowledged, though, in the first systematic book-length academic work about international organizations, such as John C. Faries, "The Rise of Internationalism", Ph.D. thesis, Columbia University, 1915 and in Lyman C. White, *The Structure of Private International Organizations*, Philadelphia: George S. Ferguson Company, 1933.

⁹⁶ Henn-Jüri Uibopuu, "International Legal Personality of Union Republics of U.S.S.R.", *The International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 24: 4, 1975, pp. 834.

⁹⁷ Edward Miles "Organizations and Integration in International Systems", *International Studies Quarterly*, 12: 2, 1968, p 196.

⁹⁸ E.g. John Boli and George M. Thomas, "World Culture in the World Polity: A Century of International Non-Governmental Organization", *American Sociological Review*, 62: 2, 1997, p.174

⁹⁹ This section disappeared in the first editions published by Brill. The mention of cooperation between the UN and the Union resurfaced in the 2014-2015 edition, in a more discrete form.

¹⁰⁰ The agreement stipulated that the Union would manage UNESCO NGO section's database.

¹⁰¹ Ecosoc, Resolution 288 (X), 27 February 1950. Ecosoc resolution 1296 adopted in May 1968 did establish some criteria for awarding consultative status, but it was not a definition of INGOs as such.

¹⁰² "What kind of organizations are included", *Yearbook of International Organizations 1968-1969*, Brussels, Union of International Associations, 1969, p.11-12. Aims, members, structure, officers, finance, relations with other organizations, and activities were the seven criteria.

¹⁰³ The table called "Phases and emphases of international organization data series", together with its notes, gives an idea of what was involved in the re-allocation of organizations among new types (e.g. "Before you start" section in the 2014-2015 edition of the statistics and visualization volume).

¹⁰⁴ Kerstin Martens, "Mission Impossible? Defining Nongovernmental Organizations", *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, 13: 3, 2002, p.178

¹⁰⁵ Including Boli and Thomas, "World culture", p.174, whose section on INGO data was reprinted in the influential Boli & Thomas, eds., *Constructing World Culture*, Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1999, chap.1.

¹⁰⁶ Donald Blaisdell, *International Organisation*, New York: the Ronald Press Company, 1966, p.5-11.

¹⁰⁷ Jackie Smith, Ron Pagnucco and George A. Lopez, "Globalizing Human Rights: The Work of Transnational Human Rights NGOs in the 1990s", *Human Rights Quarterly*, 20: 2, 1998, pp. 379-412; Corinne Lennox and Anna-Maria Biro, "Introductory study: Civil society organisations and the international protection regime for minorities", *International Journal of Minority and Group Rights*, 18: 2, 2011, pp.135-160.

¹⁰⁸ Evelyn L. Bush, "Measuring Religion in Global Civil Society", *Social Forces*, 85: 4, 2007, pp. 1645-1665. Patricia Bromley also acknowledged the "well-known weaknesses" of the *Yearbook*, and describes them, but stops there ("The Rationalization of Educational Development: Scientific Activity among International Nongovernmental Organizations", *Comparative Education Review*, 54: 4, 2010, pp. 577-601.

¹⁰⁹ Bush "Measuring", p.1657.

¹¹⁰ For a survey of statistical studies of non state actors and their conclusions, see Elizabeth Bloodgood, "The *Yearbook of International Organizations* and Quantitative Non-State Actor

Research”, in Bob Reinalda, ed., *The Ashgate Research Companion to Non-State Actors*, Farnham, Ashgate, 2011, pp.19-33.

¹¹¹ Ruth C. Young, “Structural Approach to Development”, *The Journal of Developing Areas*, 2: 3, 1968, pp. 363-376.

¹¹² Kjell Skjelsbaek, “The Growth of International Nongovernmental Organization in the Twentieth Century” *International Organization*, 25: 3, “Transnational Relations and World Politics”, 1971, pp. 420-442.

¹¹³ Michael Wallace and J. David Singer, “Intergovernmental Organization in the Global System, 1815-1964: A Quantitative Description”, *International Organization*, 24: 2, 1970, pp. 239-287.

¹¹⁴ Both researchers used the *Yearbook* to constitute their data base, and sometimes cooperated to code data.

¹¹⁵ Jackie Smith and Dawn Wiest, “The Uneven Geography of Global Civil Society: National and Global Influences on Transnational Association”, *Social Forces*, 84: 2, 2005, p.629.

¹¹⁶ Andrew B. Whitford and Karen Wong, “Political and Social Foundations for Environmental Sustainability”, *Political Research Quarterly*, 62: 1, 2009, pp. 190-204.

¹¹⁷ e.g. Yong Suk Jang, “The Worldwide Founding of Ministries of Science and Technology, 1950-1990”, *Sociological Perspectives*, 43: 2, 2000, pp. 247-270.

¹¹⁸ Ruth C. Young, “Political Autonomy and Economic Development in the Caribbean Islands”, *Caribbean Studies*, 16: 1, 1976, pp. 86-114.

¹¹⁹ See the research by Robert C. Angell, esp. *Peace on the march: transnational participation*, New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1969. When discussing Angell’s conclusions, other researchers have relied and continue to rely on *Yearbook* data (Michael P. Sullivan “International Organizations and World Order: A Reappraisal”, *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 22: 1, 1978, pp. 105-120; Bruce Russett, John R. O’neal and David R. Davis, “The Third Leg of the Kantian Tripod for Peace: International Organizations and Militarized Disputes, 1950-85”, *International Organization*, 52: 3, 1998, pp. 441-467.

¹²⁰ John W. Meyer, Patricia Bromley and Francisco O. Ramirez, “Human Rights in Social Science Textbooks: Cross-national Analyses, 1970–2008”, *Sociology of Education*, 83: 2, 2010, p. 121. The measure was established by Boli and Thomas, *Constructing world culture*, chap.2.

¹²¹ Robert C. Angell »An *analysis of trends in international organizations*’, *Peace Research Society International Papers* 3, 1965, pp. 185–95.

¹²² Rob Clark, “Dependency, Network Integration, and Development”, *Sociological Perspectives*, 51: 3, 2008, pp. 629-648.

¹²³ Matthew Potoski and Aseem Prakash, “Regulatory Convergence in Nongovernmental Regimes? Cross-National Adoption of ISO 14001” *The Journal of Politics*, 66: 3, 2004, pp. 885-905; Bernhard Boockmann and Axel Dreher “Do human rights offenders oppose human rights resolutions in the United Nations?” *Public Choice*, 146: 3-4, 2011, pp. 453.

¹²⁴ e.g. Pamela Paxton, “Social Capital and Democracy: An Interdependent Relationship”, *American Sociological Review*, 67: 2, 2002, pp. 254-277.

¹²⁵ John W. Meyer et al. “Human Rights”, p.121.

¹²⁶ e.g. for sociologist David John Frank, in his single or co-authored pieces “Science, Nature, and the Globalization of the Environment, 1870-1990”, *Social Forces*, 76: 2, 1997, pp. 409-435; “The Individualization of Society and the Liberalization of State Policies on Same-Sex Sexual Relations, 1984-1995” *Social Forces*, 77: 3, 1999, pp. 911-943, “The Global Dimensions of Rape-Law Reform: A Cross-National Study of Policy Outcomes”, *American Sociological Review*, 74: 2, 2009, pp. 272-290.

¹²⁷ e.g. Mark J. Schafer, “International Nongovernmental Organizations and Third World Education in 1990: A Cross-National Study”, *Sociology of Education*, 72: 2, 1999, pp. 69-88; Kiyoteru Tsutsui and Christine Min Wotipka, “Global Civil Society and the International Human Rights Movement: Citizen Participation in Human Rights International Nongovernmental Organizations”, *Social Forces*, 83: 2, 2004, pp. 587-620; Jackie Smith and Dawn Wiest, pp. 621-652. “The Uneven Geography of Global Civil Society”, pp. 621-652.

¹²⁸ Jackie Smith. “Characteristics of the modern transnational social movement sector” in Jackie Smith, Charles Chatfield and Ron Pagnucco (eds.), *Transnational social movements and global politics: solidarity beyond the state*, Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University Press, pp.42-58.

¹²⁹ Howard Ramos, James Ron and Oskar N. T. Thoms, “Shaping the Northern Media’s Human Rights Coverage, 1986-2000”, *Journal of Peace Research*, 44: 4, 2007, pp. 385-406.

¹³⁰ e.g. Jason Beckfield, “Inequality in the World Polity: The Structure of International Organization”, *American Sociological Review*, 68: 3, 2003, pp. 401-424.

¹³¹ This was also true for the large databases that used *Yearbook* data: "Correlates of War", now considerably expanded and available at www.correlatesofwar.org, was started by political scientists Michael Wallace and J. David Singer in the 1960s. The "Transnational Social Movement Organization Dataset, 1953-2003", made public under the aegis of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, was created in 2003-2005 by sociologists Jackie Smith and Dawn Wiest

¹³² Helmut Anheier, "Measuring Global Civil Society," in Helmut Anheier et al., eds., *Global Civil Society 2001*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2001; Helmut Anheier and Sally Stares, "Introducing the Global Civil Society Index," in Marlies Glasius et al., eds., *Global Civil Society 2002*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2002.

¹³³ Wallace and Singer, "Intergovernmental Organization in the Global System", p.245

¹³⁴ Jon C. Pevehouse, Timothy Nordstrom, and Kevin Warnke, "The COW-2 International Organizations Dataset Version 2.0," *Conflict Management and Peace Science*, 21:2, 2004, pp.101-119.

¹³⁵ e.g. Charles W. Kegley Jr. and Llewellyn D. Howell, "The Dimensionality of Regional Integration: Construct Validation in the Southeast Asian Context", *International Organization*, 29: 4, 1975, pp. 997-1020; Harold K. Jacobson, William M. Reisinger and Todd Mathers, "National Entanglements in International Governmental Organizations", *The American Political Science Review*, 80: 1, 1986, pp. 141-159.

¹³⁶ Boli and Thomas "World Culture", p.174. Kjell Skejelsbaek, in his 1970 article, did not comment on the coverage of the aggregate data he drew from the *Yearbook*, nor did he explain if his questionnaire to secretaries-general of all INGOs in 1967 was convergent with the *Yearbook* data.

¹³⁷ Smith, "Characteristics of the Modern Transnational Social Movement.

¹³⁸ Judge, "Report", appendix 1 "Analysis of international and external factors which may influence the future of the organization", p.51, www.laetusinprasens.org.

¹³⁹ idem, p.53

¹⁴⁰ *Yearbook of International Organizations 1997-1998*, vol.5, Munich/Brussels, UIA/K.G. Saur Verlag, p.1776.

¹⁴¹ idem, p.1777.

¹⁴² *Yearbook of International Organizations 2014-2015*, vo. 1A, Leiden, Brill, 2015, p.x.

¹⁴³ Not even in an article that attempts to assess the trajectory of the world polity approach: Didem Buhari-Gulmez, "Stanford School on sociological Institutionalism: A Global Cultural Approach", *International Political Sociology*, 4: 3, 2010, pp.253-270.

¹⁴⁴ John Boli and David V. Brewington "Religious organizations", in Peter Beyer, Lori Gail Beaman, eds., *Religion, Globalization and Culture*, Leiden/Boston, Brill, 2007, pp.206.

¹⁴⁵ idem, p.207

¹⁴⁶ *Yearbook of International Organizations 2014-2015*, vol.5, p.444.