

Compass



Newsletter of the Society for International Development

No. 22 November-December 1984

The 18th. SID World Conference, Rome, 1-4 July 1985

An Opportunity for:

- creating a new positive climate in favour of a transition to a world which is "pluralistic but one",
- a hard analysis and reflection on the reality, alternative visions and development policies,

by men and women of practical experience in all levels of action.

The Conference Perspective

The first part of the Conference will make an in depth analysis of the "longer term crisis in a shrinking world" in both the South and the North. The second part will focus on the inadequacy of the international response to these inter-related crises as witnessed by the two "stagnating dialogues" North-South and East-West. The third part will be devoted to "ways out", going beyond the present "certainties" and "uncertainties" towards a realistic vision and sense of detail for the future.

In the closing session a new role for Italy and Europe will be highlighted along with new directions for international development cooperation and the U.N. System.

Early registrations are invited (see enclosed form).

Members and Chapters are encouraged to use this opportunity for enrolling new members and expanding the SID networks.

To SID Members

The World Conference Programming process has evolved with wide ranging consultations by the President, Chairman Programme Committee and Secretary General following the broad guidelines established by the Governing Council. The drafts of the Preliminary Programme following a small Programming Meeting in Rome in March, were discussed at the last Executive Committee Meeting and with representatives of the Italian hosts. Chapters and members were also invited to comment on the Preliminary Programme. The following Programme is an outcome of this process of consultation.

SID Members and Chapters are invited to reflect on the central messages that could result from the SID World Conference to the development community at large in these times of Crises and Opportunities.

The contributions of Chapters and members and other participants can be a part of the panel presentations or discussions that follow. Each panel will be of three hours duration, with three brief presentations and a number of discussants. Provision has been made on Day 2 and Day 3 for additional open sessions. These can be organised by Chapters and institutional members, on the basis of their on-going programmes relating to the perspectives and themes of the Conference.

PRECONFERENCE EVENTS

Date	Organiser
June 29-30 Youth Forum	R. Leder
June 30 Italian NGO Conference	M. Gnerre
Women's Consultative Meeting	D. Akilu C. Pezzullo H. Edwards
General Assembly - Informal Session	



World Development: Risks and Opportunities

In Colombo the 1979 SID World Conference theme was «Development choices for the 1980's and beyond». In Baltimore the 1982 opening plenary's theme was «The emerging global village». In Rome 1985, towards the end of «the great depression», we must take stock of the damage done and rise to the challenge of charting out afresh, a development course between the «risks and opportunities».

These are dangerous times in which fanatisms of all kinds flourish. But these can also be times of hope and opportunity if the direction of change is reorientated toward building a unified but pluralistic world which consists of diversified economic and cultural systems. Paradoxically, it may be easier to change things in difficult times than in good times.

A. The longer term crises of a shrinking world

In the late 1960's and early 1970's two important observations were made — observations that today tend to be pushed to the background once again. The first was that economic growth in developing countries bypassed the poorest 40 per cent of the population. These massive concentrations of wealth in the North and in pockets of the South have not been able to stem the ever growing ranks of poor and disenfranchised which have grown drastically during the recent depression. These are the real targets to which the full attention of national and international policies should be returned. The second observation was that the exuberant consumption patterns in industrialised countries consumed resources so dramatically that it has become difficult to visualise a world-wide duplication of this pattern.

More recently a third crisis has exploded on the world scene — a forgotten dimension so far: the crisis of cultural identity and of cross-cultural conflicts.

The inadequate understanding of the complexity and long-term nature of these overlapping crises will be brought into sharper focus during the Conference allowing for a more realistic appraisal of the risks and opportunities we face.

I. The destabilising poverty crisis

The social and political consequences of the continuing and deepening poverty crisis have reached almost unmanageable proportions. The destabilising effects are felt throughout the world including the North. Compounded by the international system, which is moving at cross purposes, the permanent poverty crisis has been relegated to the background.

Under these circumstances at least three fundamental questions need to be addressed. First, how to move the continuing and deepening poverty crisis back to the centre stage of national and international political concern?

Secondly, what transitional policies are appropriate during this period of shrinking resources, by individual countries or collectively, to mitigate its impact on the lives of people most at risk: the poor, the hungry, the disenfranchised and the unemployed, particularly women and youth?

Thirdly, how to identify, give legitimacy to, and set in motion those processes which can lead to development alternatives and to the fundamental structural changes that are inevitable, if a zero sum game for poor countries and poor people is to be avoided?

II. The deepening crisis of affluence

The permanent poverty crisis in the South also exists in the North, although to a lesser extent. There is a growing realisation mainly in the North, but also in enclaves of the South, that the world is facing a crisis of affluence, of overconsumption, of lifestyles, of the welfare state in general.

The industrialised countries are at a crossroads: will they overcome the current crisis by repeating the whole 1950-1975 cycle into the next century, relying on capital intensive alienating technologies, or will they adapt to a more balanced, less energy intensive, more environmentally friendly, more employment intensive production pattern?

Can we visualise a world in which a privileged minority that is working less and less is squandering an increasingly greater and greater proportion of the world's resources, while the growing majority has to work day and night simply to meet its basic needs?

Can the South afford to continue striving for a pale imitation of the consumption society which in any event it can only hope to construct for a small minority? Can this have anything but a further destabilising effect for the world as a whole?

III. The emerging cultural crisis — cultural conflicts and common ground: the forgotten dimension

Culture has long been the forgotten dimension in development. Cultural conflicts are flaring up, taking on various forms in different parts of the world, leading to tension and violence and frequently eclipsing economic and social concerns. These «horrors» must be seen in the light of the vast opportunities presented by a plurality of cultural stocks which are a necessary component to any solution of the longer term crisis.

People are increasingly looking to their «roots» out of desperation. There is a search for cultural identity. How to develop economically without losing one's cultural identity? or How to define progress and modernisation as renewal of one's own culture? Increasingly, people are proud of their own history and refuse to copy Western culture indiscriminately. The concrete responses to these legitimate aspirations are not always lucid or violence-free. Yet terrorism and fundamentalism cannot be avoided unless the need and legitimacy of the search for cultural identity is recognized and workable solutions are found.

The historical process which created many of today's modern Nation-States took place without consideration for cultural differences. This is especially true in many former colonies, but also in the industrialised world. The status of cultural minorities varies from the denial of free cultural expression (in particular, the use of minority languages) to outright political discrimination, social exploitation, racism and even bloody oppression. This has become a major destabilising factor in any attempt to implement a balanced development effort to overcome the structural crisis of poverty and affluence.

Long after the establishment of the United Nations, the endorsement of the Charter of Human Rights and the declaration for a New International Economic Order by a majority of member nations, chauvinistic attitudes in the North and the South are gaining momentum again, taking advantage of the current economic hardship. Isolationism, protectionism, simplistic anti-western stands, etc. are being considered «facts of life» which have to be accepted, instead of denounced, in the name of «realism». Open racism can be traced in some arguments used, for instance, in the «aid debate». National self-assertion tends to deny the legitimate interests and aspirations of other nations.

Today's economic and cultural interdependence is growing, while revolutions in transport and communication techniques allow for daily contacts between people. These are necessary factors in the advancement of a «human culture» in all its diversity. Human creativity must be unleashed for all the peoples on earth. A greater variety in approaches to research, to «knowledge production», will enrich mankind's intellectual patrimony as well as the economic well-being sought both for the North and South.

A substantial portion of the Conference

will be devoted to identifying the positive and negative aspects of the cultural factor as it relates to the development debate and to the crisis of poverty and affluence. Hopefully, this may lead to a new and truly global vision on development, which includes pluralism as a fundamental tenet.

B. Stagnating dialogue or prospects for international cooperation

The second part of the Conference will deal with the inadequacy of the international responses to these crises.

For good or for ill, the fate of nations is determined to an increasing extent by other nations. We live in an interdependent world of increasing multi-polarity. In this Conference we must address the question of East-West, South-South, North-South and North-North relations. To not include one would paint an incomplete picture of both the risks and opportunities we now face.

Modernization, along with national foreign and military policy interests have increased global interdependence. Those who applauded this growing interdependence in the heady years of the 1960s, have learned in recent years that nation states can also produce social and economic harm and heighten instability by destructive and selfish policies. We now have a world where national policies are forced to make «adjustments» to harsh international realities.

The Conference, in considering the international dimensions of the development problem, must reflect on the inadequacy of the response to date, on the conflicting objectives of different countries and groups of countries, and on the power basis which determines the outcome of an international struggle for increased influence.

The East-West axis must be faced squarely at the Conference, because problems of peace and security are becoming such clear obstacles to economic, social and cultural development that new solutions are becoming a sine-qua-non for any further progress.

I. Development and international economic relations

The Conference will look more particularly at three major topics, namely international trade, money and finance and development cooperation.

In the field of international trade, a major question before us is the future of the international division of labour. The alternatives

are either a continuation of the one-world approach with its huge dependency relations among countries and regions, or a trend towards more regional and complex divisions of labour with diminished dependency relations. This major choice is not unrelated to the cultural factor and to questions of social organisations and lifestyles in the different regions of the world. More specific problems to be dealt with are the erosion in trade cooperation and the problem of food security.

In the money and finance field the major focus must be on the reform of the Bretton Woods instruments and on the long term viability and potential of major debtor countries rather than on the short term bailout efforts and mechanisms.

The development cooperation segment will be based on a view of development and cooperation in the years ahead from both the donor and recipient points of view. Special attention must be paid to the needs of sub-Saharan Africa.

The ultimate question is whether there is a political base, both in the North and in the South, for a programme to stimulate international demand implying stepped-up capital transfers to the South.

II. Development, peace and security

Of special concern is the question whether military security is a substitute for development or is it an exacerbation of societal insecurities. The Conference will explore the role of non-super powers in the pursuit of demilitarization. Moreover, we need to know more about the relationship between less force and more development. For example, while many developing countries are spending relatively larger sums on arms, some developing countries have opted for having very little armament, preferring to create security through domestic development. Austria, for example, enhances its security as a neutral state by encouraging the growth of international organizations within its territory. Canada, on the other hand, is considering the trade-off between military expenditure at home and foreign assistance for her international security.

C. One or several ways out?

In the third part of the Conference the emphasis will shift to two longer term responses: visions for a desirable society and people's movements and experiments.

I. The people react

The «alternative movement» at the micro level is part of the new compulsion for change and reflects a spontaneous response to the growing crisis. It sprang up in the 1960's and the 1970's in Europe and the United States as a reaction, predominantly by youth, to the consumer society, foreign adventurism and meaningless work. This then gathered momentum in the wake of the «great depression». These alternative life style experiments emphasise local level resources. The recent anti-nuclear movements have succeeded in mobilising and linking a number of these alternative groups under a common umbrella. The question that needs to be analysed is whether these are only corrective activities within the same dominant system or do they have greater social significance?

Grassroots movements and experiments in Third World countries have a different history. Some of these go back to the Gandhian experience, the tribal experience with conscientisation in Francophone Africa, Latin America and in some cases to experiments in transforming society by radical political parties. Grassroots movements in the Third World do not constitute a monolithic movement inspired by a single unifying ideology, although most of them underscore «self-reliance» and participation as hall marks of their activities.

The question to which this session will address itself is whether the experiences embodied in these movements add up to the construction of a philosophical and practical base which is of social relevance or whether they remain scattered and ad hoc.

II. Aspects of a new global Order

As the world crises mount, conventional wisdom has been inadequate to provide solutions for many of the quandaries that are manifesting themselves. Rapid changes with profound implications are taking place in relation to «quality of life» issues, the environment, science and technology, and the international division of labour. The current visions are conflicting. On the one extreme are those who place their faith in technological fixes while on the other hand there are those striving to delink themselves from these massive hierarchical structures allowing for greater control over their own lives. New ideas are being experimented with which combine humanistic and scientific tools for cooperation between industrialised and lesser developed countries. There are also new methods for mass diffusion of knowledge and information which can have a tremendously positive impact on society.

The choices need to be clarified and the vision must be tempered by a sense of reality. We must remain sensitive to solutions that imply cooperation and multilateralism and are at the same time innovative and imaginative.

World Development: Risks and Opportunities

Monday July 1

Morning

INAUGURAL CEREMONY		
OPENING ADDRESS	Ismail Sabri-Abdalla	President of SID
SPECIAL ADDRESS	Sandro Pertini*	President of the Republic of Italy
VOTE OF THANKS	Roberto Vacca	President of AISI (Italian Chapter of SID)

PLENARY I - THE LONGER TERM CRISIS OF A SHRINKING WORLD			
The Destabilising Poverty Crisis	Cardinal Paulo Ev. Arns	Archbishop of São Paulo	Brazil
The Deepening Crisis of Affluence	Erhard Eppler	Social Democratic Party (Former Minister of Economic Cooperation)	Germany

Afternoon

NORTH-SOUTH ROUNDTABLE - Session I			
Organisers	Maurice Strong	Chairman - NSRT	Canada
	Khadija Haq	Executive Director North-South Roundtable	Pakistan

THEME(A)	SPEAKERS/PANEL ORGANISERS(B)	NATIONALITY(C)
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PANEL SECTION - A.I. THE DESTABILISING POVERTY CRISIS			
1. The State and Causes of Poverty	Samir Amin	UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research)	Egypt
2. The Many Faces of Poverty	Margaret Catley Carlson	President, Canadian International Development Agency	Canada
3. The Destabilising Effects of Poverty	Richard Falk	Center of International Studies Princeton University	U.S.A.
4. The Crisis in the Sahel	Mehamane Brah	Executive Secretary, Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel	Niger
5. Hunger: Ten Years after the World Food Conference	Sartaj Aziz Nurul Islam	Minister of State for Agriculture Ass. Director General FAO	Pakistan Bangladesh

PANEL SECTION - A.II. THE DEEPENING CRISIS OF AFFLUENCE			
1. From the Affluent Society to the Crisis of Affluence	Paolo Sylos-Labini	Rome University	Italy
2. The Erosion of Employment	Ward Morehouse	President, CIPA (Council for International Public Affairs)	U.S.A.
3. The Welfare State Revisited	Helga Nowotny	European Centre for Social Welfare	Austria
4. Developing Countries and the Construction of the Welfare State	Abdel Fadil	Third World Forum	Egypt

PANEL SECTION - A.III. THE EMERGING CULTURAL CRISIS			
1. Cultural Homogenisation and the Search for Cultural Identity	Chris van Nieuwenhuijze	Chairman Netherlands SID Chapters	Netherlands
2. Cultural/Ethnic Minorities: Recognition or Suppression	Rodolfo Stavenhagen	El Colegio de Mexico	Mexico
3. Racism and Chauvinism and the Threat to the World Community	Asbjorn Eide	International Peace Research Institute	Norway
4. New Cultural Trends in Industrialised Societies	Marianne Gronemeyer	Bochum University	Germany
5. Cultural Diversity and the Common Ground	Felippe Herrera	Chairman Chilean SID Chapter	Chile

Tuesday July 2

Morning

PLENARY II - DEVELOPMENT, PEACE AND SECURITY			
Chairman	Javier Perez de Cuellar*	Secretary General/ United Nations	Peru
Speakers	Robert Mugabe*	Prime Minister	Zimbabwe
	Felipe Gonzalez*	Prime Minister	Spain

* * * OPEN SESSIONS * * *

Afternoon

NORTH-SOUTH ROUNDTABLE - Session II			
Organisers	Mahbub Ul-Haq	Minister of Planning	Pakistan
	Khadija Haq	Executive Director North-South Roundtable	Pakistan

PANEL SECTION - B.I. DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS			
1. Trade Cooperation: The Prospects	Frances Stewart	Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Oxford University	Great-Britain
2. The Debt Crisis	Richard Fletcher*	Inter-American Development Bank	U.S.A.
3. Cooperation for Food Security	Maurice Williams	Executive Director, World Food Council	U.S.A.
4. Special Assistance Needs for Sub-Saharan Africa	S. Javid Burki	Director of International Relations, World Bank	Pakistan
5. The Impact of the World Crisis on Women	Marie-Angélique Savané	President, Association of African Women for Research and Development	Sénégal
6. South-South Cooperation	Boris Cizelij	Director, Research Center for Cooperation with Developing Countries	Yugoslavia
7. The Future of Multi-Lateral Assistance	Robert Berg	Overseas Development Council	U.S.A.

PANEL SECTION - B.II. DEVELOPMENT, PEACE AND SECURITY			
1. Disarmament, Development and Security: A Multi-Disciplinary Approach	Inga Thorsson	Under-Secretary of State: Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Sweden
2. Civil Society, Militarization and Democracy	José Silva Michelena	CENDES (Centro de Desarrollo Economico y Social, Caracas)	Venezuela

3. Disarmament and Industrial Reconversion	Michael Cooley	CAITS/NELP	Great-Britain
4. The Driving Forces Behind the Arms Race	Fabrizio Battistelli	Archivio per il Disarmo	Italy
5. Lessons from Lebanon	Paul Marc-Henry	Ambassador, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs	France

Evening

BARBARA WARD LECTURE			
Chaired by	James Grant	Executive Director, UNICEF	U.S.A.

Wednesday July 3

Morning

PLENARY III - THE PEOPLE REACT			
Speakers	Orlando Fals-Borda	Fundación Punta de Lanza	Colombia
	Petra Kelly	The Greens	Germany
	Erik Damman*	The Future in Our Hands	Norway
	Ela Bhatt*	SEWA	India

* * * OPEN SESSIONS * * *

Afternoon

PANEL SECTION C.I. - THE PEOPLE REACT			
1. Alternative Movements in Industrial Countries - Updating or Transcending Industrialism	Wolfgang Sachs	Society for International Development	Germany
2. After Ten Years of New Social Movements in Europe. What is their Political Relevance?	Zuzsa Hegedus	Centre d'Analyse et d'Intervention Sociologiques	France
3. Participatory Action Research and Organisations of the Poor	D.L. Sheth	Lokayan	India
4. Grass Roots Experiments and People's movements in Africa	Amon Nsekla*	Chairman Tanzanian SID Chapter	Tanzania
5. The Growing Role of NGO's: Autonomous Actors or Part of the Delivery System?	Majid Rahnema	Special Advisor, UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	Iran
6. China - Participation and the Responsibility System	Shi Ying	President, Chinese International Economic Researchers Association	China
7. People's Science and Technology	Jaques Arthur Bugnicourt	Executive Secretary, Environmental Development Action in the Third World	Sénégal
8. People, Work and New Institutions	Yehuda Paz	Director, International Institute for Development Cooperation and Labour Studies, Tel Aviv	Israel
9. Central American Crisis and Participatory Development	Luis Lopezllera	Director, Promoción del Desarrollo Popular	Mexico

Evening

GENERAL ASSEMBLY - FORMAL SESSION			
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Thursday July 4

Morning

PANEL SECTION C.II. - ASPECTS OF A NEW GLOBAL ORDER			
1. Future of Development Thinking	Yves Berthelot	Director, CEPPI (Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales)	France
2. Understanding the New Signs of Development	Alfonso Alfonsi	Febbraio '74, Research and Documentation Center	Italy
3. Beyond Maldevelopment: Conflicting Paradigms	Jan Danecke	Poland 2000, Warsaw	Poland
4. New Ways for Mass Diffusion of Knowledge and Information	Mahdi Elmandjra	Mohammed V University, Rabat	Morocco
5. New Humanistic/Scientific Tools for Cooperation	Roberto Vacca	President, Italian Chapter SID	Italy
6. Children in the Year 2000	Tarzie Vittachi Sheila Barry	Deputy Exec. Director UNICEF NGO Liaison Officer UNICEF	Sri Lanka U.S.A.
7. Towards Self-Reliant Cities?	Ignacy Sachs	Programme Director, The Food Energy Nexus Sub-Programme, United Nations University	France
8. Human Rights: Breaking the Barriers of Silence	Hans Thoolen	Director, The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights	Netherlands
9. A New Role for Europe	Christopher Stevens*	Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex	Great-Britain
10. The Future of the UN System	Marc Nerfin	President, International Foundation for Development Alternatives	Switzerland
11. Peace and Global Transformation	Rajni Kothari	Director, Center for the Study of Developing Societies, India	India
12. Visions of Desirable Societies	Eleonora Masini	President, World Future Studies Federation	Italy

Afternoon

CLOSING PLENARY - WORLD DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES			
Plenary Chaired By:	Giulio Andreotti*	Foreign Minister	Italy
Plenary Organizers	Richard Jolly	Deputy Exec. Director UNICEF	Great-Britain
	Don Mills	Former Ambassador of Jamaica to U.N.	Jamaica
	Jan Pronk	Deputy Secretary General UN-CTAD	Netherlands
Closing Statements:	Louis Emmerij	Chairman - SID Programme Committee	Netherlands
	Incoming President of SID		

* Invited (to be confirmed). (A) Titles subject to change. (B) Speakers and Panel Organisers are participating in their individual capacity. (C) Organisation and national reference solely for identification purposes.




Elections to the New SID Council

Closing date for Chapter nominations: January 25, 1985.

As required by the Constitution, Chapters have been invited to submit nominations. The letter from the Secretary General to Chapter President is reproduced here for the information of members of SID. Members are kindly requested to communicate with Chapter Presidents, if they wish to make suggestions. Members are reminded that only those in "good standing", i.e. those whose dues are paid, will be eligible to vote.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE
POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT



SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL
PARA EL DESARROLLO

جمعية التنمية
الدولية

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The Secretary General

Our ref: A/2.2.4/FW/db 1 November 1984

Dear SID Chapter President,

As you are aware the SID Constitution requires elections to the Governing Council of SID every three years, in advance of the regular meeting of the General Assembly. The current Council was elected in 1982 and the next Council would need to be elected before the General Assembly meets in July 1985.

As required by the Constitution, the SID Council at its meeting on 26 October 1984 followed precedent and established a Nominating and Elections Committee composed of the current President Ismail Sabry-Abdalla, the immediate past President James P. Grant, and Louis Emmerij representing the membership at large.

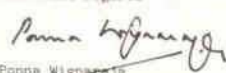
This letter on behalf of the NEC is to invite Chapters who wish to do so, to submit nominations for election to the Council. Each Chapter is invited to submit one name. We trust that the person is selected by some appropriate method of consultation with the membership and is one who is deeply involved in and committed to solving current development problems at the International, National or local levels. Twenty four members of the Council for each SID region will be elected.

Nominations should reach the International Secretariat in Rome no later than 25th. January 1985. The NEC will be meeting towards the beginning of February to draft the ballot, adding names to the list of Chapter nominations, if necessary, as provided for in the Constitution. Each nomination should be accompanied by the present designation of the nominee and some brief description of the background and qualifications.

The timetable for the elections will be as follows:

<u>15 February 1985</u>	Mailing of ballots to members, with cut off date for receipt of ballots - <u>15 May 1985</u>
<u>17 May 1985</u>	Counting of ballots and informing newly elected Council Members of the date of the first Council Meeting on 2nd, July 1985.

Aldo Arena, Legal Counsel of SID will oversee the election procedures.

With kind regards

Porima Wignarajah

Paul Hoffman Awards fund

The Trustees of the Paul Hoffman Fund have made the following awards for 1984:

Cash awards to individuals:

1. Mr. Orlando Fals Borda of Colombia
2. Mr. Houmad Bouchta of Morocco
3. Mr. John C.L. Doku of Ghana
4. Ms. Jacqueline Ki-Zerbo of Upper Volta
5. Ms. Joyce Mapoma of Zambia
6. Mr. Paulus Hidayat Santosa of Indonesia

A Scroll and Medal to individuals

1. Mr. Kamal Amad of Bangladesh
2. Mr. Daniel Benor of Israel
3. Dr. Ary Burger of Brazil
4. Mr. Hassan Fathi of Egypt
5. Mr. Wacław Micuta of Poland

Scroll to Institutions

1. Women's World Banking - USA
2. Trickle-up Programme - USA

The Board also presented a gold medal and scroll to Mrs. Edna Friedman for her faithful, efficient administration of the Hoffman Fund. She has performed these duties as a volunteer without remuneration.

A grant of US\$ 2,3000, depending on the amount available after awards and final administrative expenses have been covered, will be made to the SID for the establishment of a fund for young people concerned with the problems of developing countries. The fund will be used to award prizes in an annual essay competition for young people on a theme to be stated by SID. The International Secretariat has indicated that the competition will be organized in collaboration with SID Chapters. These youth awards will conclude the operations of the Hoffman Awards Fund.

SID Youth Essay Competition commemorating Paul Hoffman

SID student members (under 25 years) are invited to submit an essay of 20 type-written pages on any panel theme in the World Conference Programme. Essays should be submitted to the Chapter President in the location in which they reside before March 31, 1985. The Chapter is kindly requested to screen the essays and send the best one to the International Secretariat by May 15, 1985. A cash reward of US\$ 100 will be made to the winning essay from each of the six SID regions.