Célébration conjointe convoquée par l'UNESCO, l'Organisation météorologique mondiale et l'Association internationale des sciences hydrologiques


1. INTRODUCTION

L'année 1974 marquera la fin de la Décennie hydrologique internationale. A en juger par les résultats déjà obtenus au cours des huit premières années, la Décennie aura donné une forte impulsion au développement de l'hydrologie mise au service de l'homme. Il sera, en conséquence, approprié d'organiser une manifestation commémorative.

Par pure coïncidence, 1974 sera le 300e anniversaire de la naissance de l'hydrologie scientifique, événement méritant aussi d'être commémoré.

Le Conseil de coordination de la Décennie hydrologique internationale, lors de sa troisième session, a recommandé qu'une réunion se tienne à Paris, en 1974, pour célèbrer le tricentenaire de l'hydrologie scientifique, rendant un hommage particulier aux hydrologues qui, par leurs travaux sur le Bassin de la Seine, ont fondé le concept moderne du bilan hydrologique et placé l'hydrologie sur la voie scientifique de l'expérimentation et de la mesure.

La proposition a été approuvée par les organes directeurs de l'UNESCO et de l'OMM, ainsi que par l'AISH. Ces organismes ont donné leur accord pour organiser la célébration, conjointement avec la Conférence internationale sur les résultats de la Décennie hydrologique internationale et sur les programmes futurs en hydrologie, qui doit évaluer les résultats de la DHI et examiner les

1. INTRODUCTION

The year 1974 will mark the end of the International Hydrological Decade. Judged by progress already achieved during its first eight years, the Decade will have afforded a major impetus on the development of hydrology in the service of man. It will be appropriate, therefore, to stage a commemorative event.

By coincidence, 1974 will be the 300th anniversary of the birth of scientific hydrology, which also is an occasion worthy of commemoration.

The Coordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade, at its third session, has recommended that a meeting be held in Paris in 1974, to celebrate the Tercentenary of scientific hydrology, paying special homage to the hydrologists who, by their work in the Seine River Basin founded the modern concept of water balance and set hydrology on the scientific path of experimentation and measurement.

The proposal has been endorsed by the governing bodies of UNESCO and WMO, as well as IAHS. These organizations have agreed to hold the celebration in connection with the International Conference on the Results of the International Hydrological Decade and on Future Programmes in Hydrology which is to evaluate the results of the IHD and to consider long-term programmes in the field of hydrology to be conducted by
1.1. Date et lieu


1.2. Programme

La célébration examinera le développement historique et exposera les tendances futures en hydrologie. Un nombre limité de conférenciers invités présenteront des communications sur les sujets suivants :

(a) Le cycle hydrologique — Évolution historique du concept.
(b) Hydrométrie — Développement historique et tendances actuelles.
(c) Perspectives de l’hydrologie pendant le dernier quart du xxᵉ siècle.

La présentation des communications sera suivie de discussions.

2. COLLOQUES

Deux colloques auront lieu en même temps que la célébration, respectivement sur l’« Influence de l’homme sur l’interface cycle hydrologique — Environnement physique » et sur les « Crues brutales (« flash floods ») — Mesure et prévision ».

2.1. Sujets des colloques


UNESCO and WMO after the end of the IHD.

1.1. Date and Place

The Celebration is to be held at Unesco House, 7, Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, from 9 to 12 September 1974. The International Conference will take place from 2 to 14 September 1974. During the Celebration no plenary meetings of the Conference will be held.

1.2. Programme

The Celebration will review the historical development and present future trends in hydrology. A limited number of invited speakers will deliver lectures on the following subjects:

(a) The hydrological cycle—Historical evolution of the concept.
(b) Hydrometry—Historical development and present trends.
(c) Prospects of hydrology in the last quarter of the 20th century.

The presentation of the invited papers will be followed by discussions.

2. SYMPOSIA

Simultaneously with the Celebration, two symposia will be held respectively on Effects of Man on the Interface of the Hydrological Cycle with the Physical Environment, and on Flash Floods—Measurement and Warning.

2.1. Scope of the Symposia

A. Effects of man on the interface of the hydrological cycle with the physical environment. This subject will be limited to specific problems of effects of man’s activities on erosion in rural and urban environments. Papers on effects of man on erosion in rural environments should focus on long-term features and norms for large areas. Papers on effects of man on erosion in urban environments should focus on currently available data.
communications sur l'influence de l'homme sur l'érosion dans les milieux urbains devraient porter sur les données couramment disponibles sur l'influence du développement de l'urbanisation sur l'érosion et la sédimentation des rivières.

B. Crues brutales (« flash floods ») — mesure et prévision. Ce sujet sera limité aux problèmes spécifiques du rassemblement des données et des mesures de la pluie (et autres éléments météorologiques) et de l'écoulement des rivières avant, pendant et après de fortes crues de très courte durée dans des bassins relativement petits. Les communications devraient porter sur le rassemblement des données opérationnelles et pratiques, les systèmes de contrôle et de prévision. Le sujet n'englobe pas le problème général de prévision et de prédiction des crues et les communications sur de tels points généraux ne seront pas acceptées.

2.2. Présentation des communications aux colloques

Les auteurs sont invités à présenter des communications seulement sur des sujets spécifiques indiqués aux points A et B ci-dessus (voir paragraphe 2.1). Les contributions ne devront pas dépasser 8 pages (y compris les résumés en anglais et français, les figures et tableaux).

Les communications doivent être envoiées au Président de l'AISH, Bureau Central du Service Hydrologique de l'ORSTOM, 19, rue Eugène Carrière, Paris 18e.

3. ORGANISATION

Les langues de travail de la célébration et des colloques seront l'anglais, le français, le russe et l'espagnol. Une traduction simultanée sera assurée dans ces quatre langues.

Les formulaires d'inscription préliminaire (à obtenir de la Division de l'Hydrologie, UNESCO, 7, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris; ou du Département de l'Hydrologie et des Ressources en Eau, OMM, C.P. 1, CH-1211 Genève 20) devront parvenir à l'UNESCO ou à l'OMM avant le 30 septembre 1973.

3. ORGANIZATION

The working languages of the Celebration and Symposia will be English, French, Russian and Spanish. Simultaneous interpretation will be provided in these four languages.

The preliminary registration forms (obtainable from: the Division of Hydrology, UNESCO, 7 place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris; or from: the Department of Hydrology and Water Resources, WMO, C.P. 1, CH–1211, Geneva 20) should reach either Unesco or WMO by 30 September 1973.

Le texte in extenso des contributions devra parvenir au Président de l'AIHS avant le 31 mars 1974.

Les formulaires d'inscription finale seront envoyés seulement aux participants ayant rempli les formulaires préliminaires. Le Directeur-général de l'UNESCO et le Secrétaire-général de l'OMM décideront, en consultation avec l'AIHS, de l'acceptation des inscriptions.

On devra noter que l'inscription à la célébration et aux colloques ne donne pas droit à participer à la Conférence internationale à laquelle assisteront seulement des experts désignés par les gouvernements.

17th SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO

At the 17th session of the General Conference of UNESCO, which was held in Paris during October and November 1972, a number of resolutions were passed of importance to hydrologists and the fostering of international collaboration in hydrology. These resolutions appeared under the heading of ‘Hydrology’ in Nature and Resources, vol. VIII, no. 4, October–December 1972 as follows:

Resolution 2.321
The General Conference,
Recalling resolution 2.2222 adopted at its thirteenth session, by which it established the Coordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade as well as the Statutes of the Council, and resolution 2.333 adopted at its sixteenth session, by which it amended the Statutes;
Selects, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Statutes, the following Member States to be members of the Coordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade in 1973–1974:

Algeria                        Kuwait
Australia                      Madagascar
Brazil                         Morocco
Cameroon                       Netherlands
Cuba                           Nigeria
Czechoslovakia                 Norway
Dahomey                        Senegal
Arab Republic of Egypt         Spain
France                         Tanzania
Federal Republic of Germany    Turkey
Ghana                          Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
India                          United Kingdom
Iran                           United States of America
Italy                          Uruguay
Japan                          Venezuela

Resolution 2.322
The Director-General is authorized to take appropriate measures for continuation and finalization of the International Hydrological Decade and in particular:

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(a) to continue to provide secretariat services for the Coordinating Council of the Decade;
(b) to assist in implementing the scientific projects included in the international programme of the
Decade, by organizing meetings of the working groups and panels set up by the Council;
(c) to take appropriate measures for publication and dissemination of the main scientific and prac­
tical results of the Decade;
(d) to assist national committees for the Decade in developing regional cooperation; and
(e) to strengthen UNESCO’s cooperation with other international governmental and nongovern­
mental organizations, as part of the Decade programme.

Secretariat services will continue to be provided for the Coordinating Council of the Decade.
Meetings of working groups and panels established by the Council will be organized, and
the exchange of data and information concerning these projects promoted. Assistance will be
provided for projects in the following priority areas designated by the intergovernmental
conference of December 1969 or by the Council: basic data; water balances; research; the
diffusion of information; education and training, giving particular attention to the training of
hydrologists in the developing countries. Work will be continued on the establishment of water
balances for river basins, countries, large natural regions and continents, and on the comparison
of results on a regional scale. The inventory of large lakes and the water balance of the lakes and
reservoirs of the world will be completed. Efforts will be made to establish a world-wide classi­
fication of basins, and to develop a hydrological classification of the environment, to stimulate
regional cooperation and the development of research methods. Assistance will be provided to
Member States for studies on representative and experimental basins, the establishment of a
network of stations and the development of exchanges of hydrological data and information on
research results.

In cooperation with competent organizations, the Secretariat will prepare and issue publi­
cations on the main scientific and practical results of the Decade’s projects.
Cooperation between countries sharing common basins, situated in regions with similar
hydrological conditions or having common hydrological problems, will be intensified and more
emphasis placed on the implementation of the Decade programme. National committees will
be assisted in the development of such regional activities. Two sub-regional meetings of national
committees will be organized—one in Africa, the other in Asia. In addition, a meeting on
hydrological problems in Europe will be organized in 1973 in cooperation with the United
Nations Economic Commission for Europe and WMO.
The preparation and publication of hydrogeological maps will be continued; hydro­
geological maps of Europe, South America, the African arid zone north of the equator, the
region of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), and, in cooperation
with WMO, a climatological atlas of South America.

In the implementation of the Decade’s programme, collaboration will be continued and
strengthened with the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the
World Health Organization (WHO), WMO, IAEA, and appropriate nongovernmental organi­
zations, such as the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS) and the Inter­
national Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH).

Preparation of a Long-Term Program of International Cooperation in the Field of
Hydrology

Resolution 2.323
The General Conference,
Recalling resolution 2.335, adopted at its sixteenth session, on the preparation of a long-term programme
in hydrology;
Bearing in mind the recommendations of the Coordinating Council of the International Hydrological
Decade adopted at its seventh session;
Having received the report of the Director-General on the long-term programme in hydrology; and
Approving the objectives and the general tenor of the long-term programme in the field of hydrology
prepared by the Coordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade in accordance
with a decision of the General Conference, as well as the comments by the Director-General on this
programme set out in the report of the Director-General;
Approving the proposals made by the Director-General in that same document concerning the machinery
to ensure its implementations;
1. Decides to launch in 1975 a long-term intergovernmental programme in the field of hydrology,
to be known as the International Hydrological Programme. This programme, focused on the scient­
ific and educational aspects of hydrology, will have the following main objectives:
to provide a scientific framework for the general development of hydrological activities;
to improve the study of the hydrological cycle and the scientific methodology for the assessment of
water resources throughout the world, thus contributing to their rational use;
to evaluate the influence of man's activities on the water cycle, considered in relation to environ­
mental conditions as a whole;
to promote the exchange of information on hydrological research and on new developments in
hydrology;
to promote education and training in hydrology;
to assist Member States in the organization and development of their national hydrologic activities.
2. Stresses the need to give priority in the execution of the Programme to the applications of basic
scientific knowledge acquired during the International Hydrological Decade, and of the results of
subsequent research, taking into particular account those applications which are most closely
linked with the problems of the natural regions of the globe in which the developing countries are
situated;
3. Wishes that this programme be carried out in full cooperation with all organizations of the United
Nations system whose sphere of competence relates to hydrology, with due regard to the views of
the Administrative Committee on Coordination, as well as in close cooperation with the competent
international nongovernmental organizations;
4. Emphasizes that at all times every effort should be made to correlate the International Hydrological
Programme with the other environmental programmes of Unesco, especially with the Man and the
Biosphere programme;
5. Establishes an Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme composed
of representatives of no more than thirty Member States selected by the General Conference of
Unesco taking due account of equitable geographical distribution, responsible, within UNESCO's
field of competence, for planning this programme, defining its priorities, supervising its execution
and making any necessary proposals for coordinating this programme with those conducted by
all the international organizations concerned;
6. Requests the Director-General to prepare the statutes of the above-mentioned Intergovernmental
Council, with due regard to the proposals of the Coordinating Council of the International Hydro­
logical Decade, for submission to the General Conference at its eighteenth session;
7. Invites all Member States to participate in the programme according to their interests and possi­
bilities and recommends that they establish permanent National Committees relevant to the Pro­
gramme. Existing National Committees for the International Hydrological Decade should be
used as a basis for the formation of the new committees. Wherever possible it is recommended
that the National Committees be entrusted with the general coordination of hydrological activities
at national level, including participation in various international programmes in hydrology;
8. Authorizes the Director-General:
(a) to convene in 1974 jointly with the World Meteorological Organization and in collaboration
with other interested organizations of the United Nations system an international conference
to review the main results of the International Hydrological Decade and to prepare an outline
plan for the implementation of the International Hydrological Programme for the period
1975–1980 to be submitted to the General Conference at its eighteenth session, as well as a
draft plan concerning the activities of the WMO in the field of operational hydrology for the
same period;
(b) to make necessary arrangements with competent international governmental and nongovern­
mental organizations for their active participation in the International Hydrological Pro­
grame;
(c) to assist Member States in the preparation of their national plans relating to the International
Hydrological Programme.
Thus the General Conference adopted the idea of a long-term programme in the field of hydro­
logy after the end of the IHD.
The End of Decade Conference which will be convened in 1974 with the collaboration of
WMO, other interested organizations of the United Nations system and other nongovernmental
organizations, will review the main results within the framework of the Decade by Member
States, and will outline a detailed plan for the International Hydrological Programme for the
period 1975–1980. UNESCO will undertake preparatory work for the launching in 1975 of the
long-term International Hydrological Programme. Assistance will be provided to Member States for the preparation of their national plans relating to the International Hydrological Programme and particular attention will be given to strengthening the present national committees in order to ensure coordination at the national level.

**Promotion of the General Advancement of Hydrology**

*Resolution 2.324*

Member States are invited:

(a) to take all the necessary steps to extend hydrological research, paying particular attention to strengthening hydrological services responsible for the systematic study of surface water and groundwater; and to collect information on, and give advance warning of, floods and other dangerous hydrological phenomena; and

(b) to develop regional cooperation in the field of hydrology.

*Resolution 2.325*

The Director-General is authorized:

(a) to stimulate and encourage hydrological research, in particular by promoting the use of modern methodology and techniques, and the collection and dissemination of information in this field; and

(b) to assist Member States in preparing, developing and executing their hydrological research programmes, as well as in the training of hydrologists and hydrological technicians.

In addition to activities within the programme of the IHD, UNESCO contributed to the general advancement of hydrology, mainly through the diffusion of information, the training of hydrologists and hydrological technicians, and assistance to Member States for the development of their hydrological activities. These activities will be continued and expanded as an integral part of UNESCO’s programme in natural resources and environmental sciences.

Certain aspects of the programme in hydrology, in particular those connected with the influence of man’s activity on the hydrological cycle, are of special interest for the Man and Biosphere Programme. The relevant studies and activities will therefore be conceived and conducted so as to fit the general programme of UNESCO in the field of environment. Due consideration will be given to the pertinent recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, June 1972).

Hydrological research will be encouraged by promotion of modern methods for hydrological investigations and by the dissemination of scientific results, ideas and publications. Two symposia will be organized, one in Madrid in 1973 on the design of water resources projects with inadequate data, the other in Paris in 1974 on the tercentenary of hydrology. In cooperation with WMO and WHO, work will continue on the improvement, comparison and standardization of hydrological terminology and of symbols and legends for hydrological maps. Legal aspects of the use of water resources will be studied in cooperation with the United Nations and the International Law Association (ILA).

Assistance will be provided for meetings and symposia organized by IAHS, IAH, IAHR, ILA and other international organizations on subjects of particular interest to the Organization’s programme in hydrology. The programme of publications will also continue.

Assistance will be provided for continuation of the training-courses still existing and for the establishment of new courses primarily in developing countries (including courses for technicians) and lecturers will be provided for training-courses organized by other United Nations organizations. Descriptive information on fellowships in hydrology offered by Member States will be widely distributed.

Short-term expert missions will be sent to developing countries, at their request, to advise on the planning and implementation of activities and projects in the fields of hydrology and related sciences. Assistance will also be provided to Member States, upon request, for the planning, establishing, equipping and operation of hydrological information systems, the use of
modern technological systems and techniques for the evaluation of national and regional water balances, the organization of research and training institutes, on-the-job training and hydrological studies related to engineering projects.

Under UNDP, the following projects are being implemented by UNESCO:


It is expected that, subject to request by Member States and approval by UNDP, some new projects relating to the different activities of the Natural Resources Research Division will be entrusted to the Organization for execution.

**TWO PUBLICATIONS**

At the suggestion of the former IHD Working Group on Hydrological Maps, the Coordinating Council requested national committees for the IHD to provide the IHD Secretariat with Hydrological maps to build up a representative collection. 'Hydrological Maps' Volume 2—A provisional catalogue contains details of a large number of these maps. Volume 1 of this catalogue contains information about maps received up to 1970 and volume 2, maps received after that date. Examples of a wide range of maps from 19 countries are listed including their titles, scales, dates of printing, main topics and other information.

The first preliminary edition of the UNESCO/FAO 'Glossary and multilingual equivalents of karst terms' was published in November 1972. Its aim is to assist and facilitate the study of the hydrology of carbonate rocks of the Mediterranean Basin and elsewhere. The glossary defines 227 terms in English and gives their equivalents in French, German, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, Russian and Yugoslav. The task was undertaken by the Working Group on the Hydrology of Carbonate Rocks of the Mediterranean Basin.