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NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

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COMMITTEE DURING ITS SESSION FROM 10 TO 20 FEBRUARY 1970

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE SESSION

1. The Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations met at Headquarters from 10 to 20 February 1970.
2. At its 291st meeting on 10 February 1970, Mr. N.N. Jha (India) was elected Chairman. At the same meeting, the Committee decided not to reintroduce summary records. It also agreed that its report to the Economic and Social Council would be more comprehensive than in the past, and decided to this effect that a Vice-Chairman should be elected who would also serve as Rapporteur. At its 297th meeting, on 16 February 1970, Mr. H.B. Hjelde (Norway) was elected Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur.
3. During the Committee's session, it considered a total of thirty-eight applications and reapplications for consultative status from non-governmental organizations as well as five requests for reclassification. It also considered the following items referred to it by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session: status of the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations; status of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL); and a proposal by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the grouping of non-governmental organizations.
4. During its discussions the Committee had before it document E/C.2/R.40 and Add.1, containing applications and reapplications for consultative status as well as requests for reclassification, and its report to the forty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council dated 7 May 1969 (E/4647) which, inter alia, related to the three items mentioned above which were referred to the Committee by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session.
5. A list of representatives in the Committee for 1970 appears in annex I. The names of those representatives of non-governmental organizations who were heard by the Committee appear in annex II.
6. On the basis of information given by the organizations, as contained in document E/C.2/R.40 and Add.1, as well as on additional information requested by members of the Committee in certain cases, the Committee decided to recommend twenty-one organizations for category II and nine organizations for the Roster. Two organizations were moved from the Roster to category II. The application of one organization was rejected. The requests by three organizations for reclassification were not considered.

II. CATEGORIZATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

7. The following recommendations of the Committee conform to chapter headings in document E/C.2/R.40 and Add.1.

- A. Applications from NGOs previously in consultative status or on the Register which claim to have a valid or technical reason for not having replied to the NGO Committee questionnaire during the review (chapter I in E/C.2/R.40)

All African Women's Conference

The Committee recommended that this organization be placed in category II.

International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons

Members of the Committee asked a number of questions regarding the membership of this organization and the character of its activities. After receiving additional information, the Committee agreed to recommend this organization for the Roster.

International Council of Commerce Employers

The Committee recommended this organization for the Roster.

International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)

Explanatory note: The International Council of Voluntary Agencies had previously one commission on refugees and one on migration, both of which were on the Register under Economic and Social Council resolution 238 B (X). The International Council of Voluntary Agencies now consists of a single commission on refugees and migration and has requested consultative status on the Roster in place of its two commissions.

The Committee agreed to recommend this organization for the Roster.

International Olive Growers Federation

The Committee recommended this organization for the Roster.

International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)

After discussing the nature of this organization, the Committee agreed to recommend it for category II.

World Union for Progressive Judaism

Some representatives questioned what contribution this organization had made in the past to the work of the Economic and Social Council. Others questioned the nature and scope of its activities, and its membership in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. Further questions were raised regarding the disbursements indicated in the organization's application form and how these related to the programme of affiliated organizations.

A representative from this organization made statements in reply to the questions raised.

A proposal for Roster status was made by the representative of the Sudan. The representative of the United States of America recommended that this organization be placed in category II. The proposal for Roster status was adopted by 7 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.

The representative of the United States of America stated that he voted against Roster status since his delegation favoured category II, in line with its proposal.

- B. Applications from NOGs which had been in consultative status but which did not reply during the review and have had to reapply for status
(chapter VI in E/C.2/R.40)

Committee for Economic Development

The Committee recommended this organization for the Roster.

European Union of Coachbuilders

Some members questioned the relevance of this organization to the work of the Economic and Social Council. Other members pointed out that the organization consults with the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and that such consultation takes place in accordance with resolution 1296 (XLIV) of the Economic and Social Council and recommended, therefore, that it be placed on the Roster. A proposal to reject the application of this organization and refer it instead to the possibilities of consultative status with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and perhaps other organizations within the United Nations system was adopted by 5 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

Federation of International Furniture Removers

The Committee recommended this organization for the Roster.

International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH)

A proposal to place this organization on the Roster was rejected by 2 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions.

The Committee recommended this organization for category II.

International Container Bureau

The Committee recommended this organization for the Roster.

International Society of Social Defence

The Committee recommended this organization for category II.

Studies and Expansion Society - International Scientific Association (SES)

The Committee recommended this organization for category II.

World Federation of Democratic Youth

Some representatives questioned the adequacy of this organization's replies to questions 10 and 11 of the application form.

One delegation questioned what contribution this organization had made during the International Year for Human Rights or was making to the International Education Year and the preparations for the World Youth Assembly. After hearing additional information provided by this organization, the Committee agreed to recommend it for category II.

- C. Revised applications from NGOs which had applied in 1967 but which were not considered by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (chapter II in E/C.2/R.40)

Baháí International Community

The Committee recommended this organization for category II.

International League of Surveillance Societies, The

The Committee recommended this organization for the Roster.

International Senior Citizens' Association, Inc., The

The Committee recommended this organization for the Roster.

International Society for the Protection of Animals

Some members asked what contribution this organization could make to the work of the Economic and Social Council. Others drew attention of the Committee to the connexion between wildlife protection and the question of human environment.

The Committee agreed to recommend this organization for the Roster.

D. Applications considered by the Economic and Social Council in 1967 and deferred for one year (chapter III in E/C.2/R.40)

International Christian Union of Business Executives (UNIAPAC)

One representative suggested that, because of its limited scope and membership, this organization should be recommended for the Roster. Another representative suggested that the special interest this organization took in development problems and its broadly representative character warranted category II status. A proposal to recommend this organization for the Roster was rejected by 6 votes to 6, with 1 abstention.

A proposal to recommend it for category II was adopted by 6 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

E. New applications for consultative status (chapter IV in E/C.2/R.40 including the International Organization of Journalists in E/C.2/R.40/Add.1)

Anti-apartheid Movement, The

The Committee recommended this organization for category II.

Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo Económico Social

The Committee recommended this organization for category II.

Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce

The Committee recommended this organization for the Roster.

International College of Surgeons

The Committee agreed to recommend this organization for category II. After the Committee had decided on its recommendation, further information was placed before it. The Committee decided not to reopen consideration of the status of this organization but instead to inform the Economic and Social Council that this organization had applied for status with the World Health Organization in 1951 and that its application had been deferred; that it had again applied in 1960 and 1969 and had been rejected. This organization had also applied for status with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1969 and its application had been rejected on the grounds that its activities were outside the scope of UNESCO's work.

International Committee of Outer Space Onomastics (ICOSO)

The Committee recommended this organization for the Roster.

International Federation of Forwarding Agents Associations

The Committee recommended this organization for the Roster.

International Federation of Surveyors

The Committee recommended this organization for the Roster.

International Hotel Association

The Committee recommended this organization for the Roster. (See the note under Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations below.)

Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations

The Committee recommended this organization for category II.

Note. After the Committee had made its recommendations with regard to this organization and the International Hotel Association, it was informed by its Secretary that the Secretariat regarded these two organizations as equally important in the field of tourism, each in its respective domain. Although the Committee did not wish to reopen discussion on these two organizations, it agreed to noting this information in its report to the Economic and Social Council.

International Organization - Justice and Development

Numerous questions were posed to the representative of this organization by members of the Committee relating to this organization's activities and membership in developing countries and in South Africa. After further discussion the Committee decided by 4 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions, to recommend this organization for category II. Two members of the Committee, in explaining their votes, stated that they had voted against category II status not because they were opposed to the aims and purposes of this organization but because, in their opinion, this organization would have been more appropriately placed on the Roster.

International Organization of Journalists (IOJ)

Explanatory note. The International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) was in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council until 20 July 1950, when the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations in connexion with a review of organizations granted consultative status, decided to withdraw this status from the organization. The International Organization of Journalists subsequently applied for a renewal of its consultative status on several occasions. The last application, dated 15 October 1969, was considered at the current session of the Committee (E/C.2/R.40/Add.1).

In discussing this organization, several representatives found that it fully met the criteria for inclusion in category II. According to one representative the withdrawal earlier of that organization from category B status had been unjustified and was related to the international situation at that time.

Other representatives noted that there was nothing in the latest application from this organization to show that the earlier criticism was not still valid. Some representatives also found it difficult to see from the information given by the International Organization of Journalists how this organization could make the type of contribution to the work of the Council that was required under the terms of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

A proposal by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to recommend this organization for category II was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

Movement for Colonial Freedom

The representative of the United Kingdom was of the opinion that since the membership of this organization was confined to the United Kingdom, it should be considered in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1296 (XLIV). The organization was a component member of the Anti-Apartheid Movement which had been recommended for consultative status and could make its views known to the Economic and Social Council through that organization.

Other representatives, however, believed that this organization should be granted consultative status because of its aims, which were truly international in character. As apartheid was merely one of the facets of the organization's activities, it could not be effectively represented through the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

A proposal to recommend this organization for category II was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC)

The Committee was apprised of the fact that this organization had governmental bodies as members as well as private organizations. It was also informed that this organization held consultations with the Resources and Transport Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and held informal consultations with relevant sub-organs of the regional economic commissions.

The Committee agreed to recommend this organization for category II.

Society for International Development

The Committee recommended this organization for the Roster.

Vienna Institute for Development

After having obtained additional information regarding the potential contribution of this organization to the work of the Economic and Social Council, the Committee agreed to recommend it for the Roster.

World Association of World Federalists

One representative pointed to particular features with regard to this organization which could justify category I.

Other representatives felt that category II was more appropriate.

The Committee agreed to recommend this organization for category II.

World Student Christian Federation

The Committee recommended this organization for category II.

- F. NGO's put on the Roster by the Secretary-General as an interim measure until they could reapply to remain on the Roster (E/4671)
(chapter V in E/C.2/R.40)

The International Schools Association

The Committee recommended this organization for the Roster.

- G. Requests for reclassification (chapter VII in E/C.2/R.40)

Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service

The Committee recommended this organization for category II.

International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association

The Committee recommended this organization for category II.

Boy Scouts World Bureau; International Council of Social Democratic Women;
and International Prisoners Aid Association

The three above-named organizations, which have applied for reclassification to category II, had been reviewed last year and placed on the Roster. The Committee found that paragraph 40 (a) of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) prohibited it from considering these requests for reclassification since this paragraph states that the "re-application by an organization for status or a request for a change in status, shall be considered by the Committee at the earliest at its first session in the second year following the session at which the substance of the previous application or request was considered...".

III. CO-ORDINATING BOARD OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS (CBJO)

A. Explanatory note

8. In the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to the forty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council (E/4647), the Council was informed that the Committee had been unable to make any recommendation concerning the status of the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations. After a lengthy debate, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of that part of the report of the Council Committee and to refer the matter back to the Committee for further study. The Council further decided that pending its action on the recommendations regarding the future status of the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations this organization would continue in consultative status as a non-governmental organization with the rights and obligations previously exercised by it.

B. Preliminary debate in the Committee

9. At the beginning of the debate on this organization, one representative proposed it be recommended for category II. Others raised numerous questions regarding the activities and structure of this organization and expressed their opposition to granting it any consultative status. The Committee voted on a proposal that members of the Committee could submit written questions to the organization, which would then reply in writing, and that those replies should then be reviewed at a later meeting. This proposal was adopted by 6 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.

C. Written questions

10. According to the above-mentioned decision, members of the Committee submitted the following questions concerning the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations:

Questions submitted by Sudan and Pakistan

1. Have you deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations a copy of your Constitution in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of resolution 1296 (XLIV) of the Economic and Social Council? If so when?

2. Please list all the countries in which any of your constituent organizations has members.
3. Has your organization in the past ten years ever criticized the Government of a State for reasons not connected with the objectives of your organization? If yes, please indicate which State and specify the basis for your criticism.
4. Has your organization in the past ten years ever criticized any political decisions of the United Nations, its organs or its subsidiary bodies? If the answer is yes, please indicate which political decisions of the United Nations and specify the basis for your criticism.
5. Has your organization or any of its constituents launched programmes which were subsidized by the Government of any State? If so, please specify.
6. Has your organization ever subsidized any political organization seeking to promote the national interests of any State?
7. Has your organization or any of its constituent organizations participated in fund raising or any other form of financial assistance to a State? If yes, please specify.
8. Has your organization or any of its constituent organizations ever undertaken, promoted or participated in public relations or information programmes, on behalf of, or in the interests of any State, in other countries? If so, please specify.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Questions by the Soviet delegation in the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to which answers from the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations must be received:

1. The Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations is systematically engaged in disseminating in the United Nations slanderous material about States Members of the United Nations.

This is evidenced, in particular, by document E/C.2/R.39, which confirms that the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations is engaged in disseminating in the United Nations material of a slanderous character concerning States Members of the United Nations, particularly the USSR.

In that connexion, it is essential to receive a written reply indicating and enumerating the sources on which the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations

has drawn and is drawing in disseminating slanderous material about the Soviet Union in the United Nations. Also in that connexion, we should like to draw attention to paragraph 36 (b) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), in which it is unequivocally stated that "if the organization clearly abuses its consultative status by systematically engaging in unsubstantiated or politically motivated acts against States Members of the United Nations contrary to and incompatible with the principles of the Charter", it shall be deprived of consultative status.

2. The Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, as may be seen from its replies to the United Nations Secretariat questionnaire, has a branch in the Republic of South Africa.

It is necessary to have detailed information in writing about the number of members of that branch, the nature of its activities there, its financial situation, the sources of its finances (in detail); its relations with local ruling circles.

Bulgaria

What measures has the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations taken with a view to providing assistance in the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 of November 1967? Is there a decision of the Board on this question and, if so, what is it?

Does co-operation exist between the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations and the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East?

Written replies

11. The following is a summary statement by the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations in response to written questions posed to it by members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations: In response to written questions, CBJO stated:

(1) It had deposited a copy of its constitution with the Secretary-General on 12 February 1970. It had assumed that the Secretariat had a copy of its constitution on file along with its original application for status. Upon learning that this was not the case and as soon as it was notified, a copy of its constitution was submitted.

(2) CBJO has never (a) criticized any Government for reasons not connected with its human rights objectives; (b) criticized any political decision of the United Nations; (c) launched programmes subsidized by any Government; (d) subsidized any political organization seeking to promote the national interests of any State; (e) engaged in financial assistance to any State; or (f) undertaken, promoted or participated in public relations for any State.

(3) Since CBJO is an organization whose mandate is human rights, not political matters, it has not acted upon the November 1967 Security Council resolution. B'nai B'rith has warmly endorsed the resolution in its publications.

(4) CBJO has publicized the works of UNRWA and the plight of the Arab refugees. B'nai B'rith has constantly supported United States appropriations for UNRWA, even though its leaders had criticized certain aspects of the programme.

(5) CBJO has submitted about twenty-five memoranda and oral statements to United Nations bodies in the last ten years. Member States are mentioned in two documents submitted in 1960. This fulfilled the request of the United Nations Secretariat for information required for studies conducted by United Nations organs. CBJO drew upon standard authoritative sources for information regarding discrimination against Jews in the Soviet Union.

(6) CBJO delineated the structure and character of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies. No member of the organized Jewish community is a member of the South African ruling circle. The spokesman of the anti-administration group, the Progressive Party, Mrs. Helen Suzman, a member of Parliament from a predominantly Jewish district, is a leading and highly admired member of the Jewish community. B'nai B'rith has taken an unequivocal position against apartheid.

D. Continuation of debate

12. At a subsequent meeting, the Committee continued its discussion of the CBJO, beginning with the written questions that had been submitted by members of the Committee and the replies to those questions submitted by the CBJO. The Committee also agreed to hear the observer from Kuwait and the representatives of CBJO. Further statements were made by representatives of the Committee and new questions raised were responded to by representatives of the CBJO. Statements made during the debate by members of the Committee as well as by the observer from Kuwait are reproduced below in condensed form.

United States of America

The United States Government traditionally has attached the highest importance to the role of non-governmental organizations in the life of the country. The function of NGOs, composed of private individuals, has contributed in a major way to the vitality of the American democratic system. Many NGOs are devoted to execution of specific programmes in the economic and social field which complement or supplement government activities. More importantly, however, than the distinctive contributions which many organizations make toward the health and welfare of our citizens, is the critical role which they play in commenting on and criticizing official policies, thereby constantly calling the Government to account to the will of the people.

The United States Government therefore takes a very critical view of any effort to restrict the influence which the NGOs should properly bring to bear in the United Nations. There are two essential criteria for consultative relationship: 1. that an organization be clearly non-governmental in character; and 2. that its activities be related to the work of the Economic and Social Council. To apply other extraneous standards, such as judgement of their political views, would only serve to erode their independence and ability to contribute to the work of the United Nations. Simply because an NGO is critical of policies pursued by Governments should in no way be a factor in considering applications for consultative status.

This Committee and the Council last year considered at great length and considerable detail the application of the CBJO for category II, consultative status under the terms of Council resolution 1296. The United States delegation supported this application in both forums. It did so because it is convinced that the record of the CBJO fully warrants category II status and that it is, in fact, one of the best qualified NGOs for such status.

The United States noted the resolution adopted by the Eleventh General Conference of NGOs which deplored attacks in the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and in the Economic and Social Council on NGOs with substantial records of contributions to the human rights programme of the United Nations and to human rights in general. The resolution regarded intrusions of considerations

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extraneous to Economic and Social Council criteria as an erosion of the principles of the United Nations Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Bureau of the Conference was instructed to take all possible steps towards the establishment of processes to protect the status and integrity of non-governmental organizations in their common efforts with the United Nations toward their common goals.

The CBJO has enjoyed an honoured and respected place in a category B consultative status to the Economic and Social Council for the past twenty-two years. The record of the organization's contribution to the work of the Economic and Social Council, particularly in the field of human rights, is impressive. The application of the organization contains a wide range of activities with which the CBJO and its component organizations have been engaged.

CBJO is dedicated to the promotion and advancement of human rights not only with respect to Jews, but with reference to all peoples. It combats all forms of racial and religious discrimination and engages in programmes for the enhancement of the dignity of the individual.

CBJO has submitted some seventy-five memoranda and oral statements to the United Nations organs over the course of the last twenty-two years, ranging in subject from racial and religious discrimination to the rights of the child, the right of asylum, equality in the administration of justice, and the Second Development Decade, and has attended all sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, frequently participating in them.

CBJO contributed to the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, mainly on the subjects of religious rights and freedom of expression. It also played an active part during the drafting of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Article 4, paragraph 1 and article 12, paragraph 3 of this Covenant are directly attributable to CBJO's efforts.

CBJO was vitally concerned with the drafting of the most recent international human rights treaty - the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutes of Limitation on War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity. Its contribution to the drafting of this Convention was praised by a number of delegations, including Italy and the Netherlands.

CBJO has contributed heavily to almost all of the studies undertaken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, most recently to the "Study of Equality in the Administration of Justice", prepared for the Sub-Commission by its Special Rapporteur, Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Abu Rannat of Sudan. Three items in the course of his study, Dr. Abu Rannat cited CBJO as an authoritative source.

B'nai B'rith, the principal constituent of CBJO, considers the combating of racial discrimination and segregation, of which apartheid is a most flagrant example, as one of its top priorities. In March 1966, its Administrative Committee endorsed a strong anti-apartheid statement. B'nai B'rith considers the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination the most important human rights convention to date, and attaches the highest priority to its global ratification.

The record concerning the CBJO is clear. The organization has made a major contribution to the work of the United Nations in the economic, social, and human rights fields. It is non-governmental in character. The United States delegation supports category II consultative status for the CBJO.

The Sudan

The position of the delegation of the Sudan on this organization is determined by the extent to which it satisfies the requirements of consultative status laid down in resolution 1296.

Of the three constituent organs of CBJO, B'nai B'rith "has carried the total financial and staff burden of CBJO". (From the summary records of the eighth Plenary Session of B'nai B'rith International Council held in Caracas in 1967.) It is, therefore, only logical that any evidence relating to the plans, procedures and activities of B'nai B'rith should have a conclusive effect on the qualifications of CBJO.

In the public records of the United States district court, Washington, D.C., in the Civil Action No. 3271-67, Saul E. Joftes vs. Rabbi Jay Kaufman, the Executive Vice-President of B'nai B'rith, and Secretary-General of CBJO, Mr. Joftes who was director general of B'nai B'rith stated under oath on pages 114-15 that in 1965 after an errand to Argentina, Mr. Katz then President

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of B'nai B'rith, made him understand that their primary responsibility was to put through the views as expressed by the Israeli Embassy in Argentina. After another similar mission to Spain, Jofes was told by a certain Rosenne of the Israeli Consulate that if Rosenne had known that Jofes was going to see Franco he would never have let him go. Mr. Jofes again stated that the only impression he could get from the arrival of Rabbi Kaufman was that B'nai B'rith was developing into an adjunct of a foreign Power. The present President of B'nai B'rith, Mr. Wexler, told Jofes at one time after a visit to South Africa that the people at the Israeli Embassy were not satisfied with his performance down there.

In the deposition of Rabbi Kaufman, the Secretary-General of CBJO, he stated that the Israelis are adamant that the B'nai B'rith must keep the Conference of Soviet Jewry by making it a permanent body and that Israel will help the organization raise funds and that Israel is giving instructions and will not tolerate any opposition. By so doing, this organization has made itself a tool of one State and thereby contravenes resolution 1295 (XLIV).

In the organization's reply to the first question put jointly by the delegations of Pakistan and Sudan, we have noticed a disparity of the number of countries in which they operate. This again reflects on the credibility which could be given to the organization.

Again the organization violates paragraph 5 of resolution 1296 (XLIV) by not depositing its constitution until after two years from the date of passing the resolution. Even after the constitution was deposited it did not satisfy the requirements in paragraph 5 by not specifying the policy-making organ of the organization.

Again contrary to paragraph 5 of resolution 1296 (XLIV) the B'nai B'rith has engaged in attacking United Nations resolutions. In the Jewish Telegraphic Agency of 3 January 1969, Mr. Wexler the President of B'nai B'rith, called the approval of the resolution (262) "an encouragement of Arab terrorism and denial of United Nations principles of peace and justice".

The B'nai B'rith also described another Security Council resolution, No. 265, as "dishonourable diplomacy". And the same Mr. Wexler said about the resolution "it further weakens the U.N.'s capacity to serve as a genuine peace making force".

The B'nai B'rith also described the election of Syria by the General Assembly to the Security Council as "political cynicism and hypocrisy", and "makes the United Nations a partner to medieval diplomacy".

Lastly, this organization and its constituent organs give financial support to organizations in other countries seeking to promote interests of Israel.

By the confession of Mr. Edelsberg, the Director of CBJO, the CBJO has paid money to the Indo-Israeli Friendship League [which] was described by its president, Mrs. Kelly, as seeking to persuade the Indian Government to establish diplomatic relations with Israel and thereby open the door to small Asian Powers to follow suit.

For all these reasons we believe that this organization does not satisfy the requirements laid down in resolution 1296 (XLIV) and should therefore be denied any consultative status "with the Economic and Social Council".

Kuwait

The Jewishness of the organization under examination (namely, the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, or CBJO) is not relevant to the determination of its status. It should not affect our evaluation of its qualification for consultative status. Nor should it serve as grounds for special exemption from the requirements and criteria applied to others.

United Nations legislation on the subject, and in particular Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), lays down a number of criteria, in accordance with which the eligibility or otherwise of this organization, like all others, should be determined - if the integrity of the United Nations system of consultation with non-governmental organizations is to be safeguarded.

1. The first test to be applied pertains to the organization's constitution. Does the constitution of CBJO (which, contrary to paragraph 5 of resolution 1296 (XLIV), was not deposited with the Secretary-General until after the opening of the current hearings) conform with the requirements of the said paragraph 5? Clearly, it does not. For it fails to provide for two separate bodies: a policy-making body and an executive body responsible to it. Furthermore, there are grave discrepancies between the organizational realities of CBJO and the stipulations of its own constitution - as a result of which one of

the constituent organizations (namely, B'nai B'rith) so fully overshadows and dominates the other two that the CBJO is, in fact though not in theory, no more than a front for B'nai B'rith.

2. The second test pertains to the degree to which CBJO "support[s] the work of the United Nations and... promote[s] knowledge of its... activities", as required in paragraph 3 of resolution 1296 (XLIV).

The evidence my delegation is now submitting to this Committee proves conclusively that B'nai B'rith (and therefore CBJO) has "deplored" Security Council resolution 262 (1968) as a "denial of United Nations principles"; it has condemned Security Council resolution 265 (1969) as "dishonourable diplomacy"; it has condemned the General Assembly for alleged "political cynicism and hypocrisy" in electing Syria to a seat in the Security Council; and it has slandered UNRWA, describing its record over the years as "one of the great scandals of our era". Even this Committee has not escaped the wrath and fury of the organization now before it; for B'nai B'rith has circulated material charging that this Committee "gave in to prejudice" in 1969 and "permitted discrimination to seep into its deliberations".

If such an attitude be construed as "support" for the work of the United Nations, then I submit that the United Nations can benefit considerably from a little less "support" of this kind, and from fewer "supporters" like this.

3. The third test is the genuineness of the non-governmental character of NGOs. This is clearly indicated in the concern shown by the Council (in preambular paragraph 5 of resolution 1225 (XLII)) with "the necessity of safeguarding the non-governmental character of organizations in consultative status", and in the request (contained in paragraph 2 (b) of the same resolution) that this Committee take appropriate action to "preserve the non-governmental character" of all such organizations.

My delegation is now submitting evidence from official CBJO and B'nai B'rith sources which proves conclusively that this organization has gravely compromised its non-governmental character and has rendered itself a tool, an extension, and instrumentality and an agent of one particular Government, Israel.

The evidence we are now placing before you shows ten distinct manifestations of this subordination of this organization to the will and policies of Israel,

including the following: the active promotion of Israel's official policy of Aliyah (or mass immigration of Jews); lobbying on behalf of Israel in the capitals of other nations and at the United Nations; staging demonstrations of protest, at the behest of Israel, against other Governments, for actions or policies not related to the aims of CBJO; participating in systematic programmes of public relations and propaganda for Israel in other countries, in response to requests from the Israeli Government; subsidizing in other countries other organizations, whose sole function is to mobilize political forces and public opinion on behalf of Israel; sale of millions of dollars' worth of Israel bonds etc.

Of special importance is the fact that B'nai B'rith, according to official intra-organization memoranda, has given cover to a programme of clandestine information gathering and espionage for Israel in the countries of eastern Europe - a programme which was initiated, financed, and fully controlled at all its stages by the Israeli Government, but which operated from the office of the United Nations representative of CBJO through an Israeli agent given, for that specific purpose, a deceptive title and status as a B'nai B'rith official.

4. For all its concern for the welfare and human rights of Jews, this organization has remained strangely silent about the dual discrimination to which some Jews are subjected in Israel itself - on racial grounds as well as on religious grounds. Such silence speaks louder than words.

5. Finally, there is the test of veracity, which is an implicit requirement of the reportorial obligations of NGOs. The foregoing facts, supported by official evidence, show that the replies of CBJO to questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 of this Committee's questionnaire, and also to questions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the joint Pakistan-Sudan questionnaire, misrepresented the true facts about the activities of CBJO and its constituents. A vast "credibility gap" has thus been created, between CBJO and this Committee.

We therefore submit that the spirit and the letter of the relevant Council resolutions make CBJO ineligible for consultative status.

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Pakistan

The delegation of Pakistan is completely opposed to the granting of consultative status to the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations. Our objections are based on the following reasons: (i) This organization does not match up to the criteria provided in resolution 1296 (XLIV) which must be applied when establishing consultative status. The partisan stand adopted by this organization on important issues is contrary to that urged by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations. It has adopted decisions and issued statements deprecating the resolutions of the United Nations. (ii) This organization's actions fall under the suspension clauses provided in paragraph 36 (a) and (b).

Paragraph 36 (a) stipulates that consultative status may be withdrawn from an organization "if there exists substantiated evidence of secret governmental financial influence to induce an organization to undertake acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations".

That evidence of such influence exists has been substantiated by the statement of the observer from Kuwait. That such influence has been used to induce this organization to act contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter is evidenced by the fact that it has adopted as its own policies which have been condemned by the United Nations.

Paragraph 36 (b) stipulates suspension "if the organization clearly abuses its consultative status by systematically engaging in unsubstantiated or politically motivated acts against States Members of the United Nations contrary to and incompatible with the principles of the Charter".

This organization has attacked the policies of several Member States of the United Nations on the basis of uncorroborated evidence and in fields unrelated to its objectives in the field of human rights. Such actions, basic motivations of which are political, are "contrary to and incompatible with the principles of the Charter".

The delegation of Pakistan, therefore, believes that the granting of consultative status to this organization would be a violation of the principles which govern the character and functions of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

After listening here in the Committee to the representatives of the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, my delegation had the impression that these representatives did not come here at the request of the members of the Committee to reply to certain questions of interest to a number of members of the Committee but that they came to their spiritual homeland in order to launch slanderous attacks there on States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. This kind of behaviour is clearly at variance with the practice followed by United Nations organs in their work and with the elementary requirements of respect for the members of this Committee.

In fact, we have heard nothing but arrogant and immoderate eulogies of this organization and a bold denial of facts which, as was shown in the statements of certain delegations, are irrefutable. Moreover, in response to the questions asked, these representatives actually did not give a single convincing explanation.

The representative of the Sudan and the observer for Kuwait offered detailed, convincing facts to show that the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations cannot enjoy any kind of consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and the Soviet delegation fully shares this view.

I do not intend to make any comments on the substance of the written replies of this organization to the questions put by the Soviet delegation in the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. These replies in themselves reveal once again the nature of this organization's activities and demonstrate that it engages in slanderous provocation directed against States Members of the United Nations, which is contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Needless to say, the Soviet delegation strongly rejects these provocative attacks by the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, the slanderous statements made by its representatives in this Committee about my country and the attempts by this organization to interfere in the internal affairs of a State Member of the United Nations. We request that this statement by the Soviet delegation should be reflected in the Committee's report to the forty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council.

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It is a well-known fact that in the USSR the problem of nationalities was solved more than half a century ago on the basis of the Leninist principles concerning equal rights for all peoples in the multi-national Soviet State.

It seems not inappropriate to mention some specific facts which show the direct ties linking the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations with certain Governments.

They are evidenced, in particular, by the campaign conducted by this organization and by the statements of its representatives, which coincided in time and in substance with the recent noisy campaign by international Zionist circles and the ruling Israeli clique in "support" of Soviet Jews who allegedly want to leave for Israel.

The aim of this campaign was to distract the attention of the international community from the crimes being committed by the Israeli militarists in occupied Arab territories. The inspirers of the vile anti-Soviet insinuations in Israel and the people on the Co-ordinating Board who do their dirty work for them would like to silence those in Israel who are boldly speaking out against Israeli aggression and in favour of peace with the Arab countries, the speediest possible implementation of the November resolution of the United Nations Security Council and the solution of the Middle East crisis by political means.

It is typical that in Tel Aviv and the other capitals of imperialist States, as well as in the documents of the Co-ordinating Board, there is a chorus of praise for the "joys" of the heavenly life which supposedly exists in Israel. Thus, we see that what Tel Aviv says is echoed by the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, and vice versa. This fact clearly shows that direct ties exist between the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations and Tel Aviv and that this organization, and first of all the B'nai B'rith, is an obedient instrument of Israeli extremists and world Zionism.

We should also like to emphasize that, while it engages in deceitful and slanderous propaganda about the USSR, the Co-ordinating Board completely ignores such systematic mass violations of human rights as those at Song Mai, in South Viet-Nam, and in the small town of Abu Za'bel, where the Israeli aggressors employed horrible barbarous methods to exterminate peaceful people who were

innocent of any crime. And this organization proclaims itself a champion of human rights. We believe that an organization which is aiding and abetting the reactionary, expansionist policy of the Israeli extremists cannot be in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom delegation expressed the view that no critic of the CBJO had sought to prove that the organization did not play the part it claimed in the human rights work of the Economic and Social Council; their argument was that because the organization was subservient to a Government, its work was valueless.

The activities of the CBJO which had been criticized by the observer from Kuwait flowed from the political sympathies of the main component organization of the CBJO which were well known; the observer had not used any of the written or oral contributions of the CBJO to the Economic and Social Council or its subordinate bodies as evidence. In the view of the United Kingdom delegation, these contributions showed genuine concern for human rights and were of benefit to the Council. The CBJO had not in their opinion "clearly abused its consultative status" in the terms of paragraph 36 (b) of resolution 1296 (XLIV).

Moreover, some other non-governmental organizations which had been accorded category II consultative status had adopted political attitudes; one in particular listed its "Political Resolutions", some of which were directed at Member States and some of which dealt with the same area of conflict with which the CBJO was concerned.

The United Kingdom delegation did not consider that there was a sinister motive in the failure of the CBJO to deposit its constitution with the Secretariat; a representative of the CBJO had referred freely to it at a meeting of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee in September 1966.

The United Kingdom delegation drew the attention of the Committee to the documents prepared for the item on the Study of Discrimination in Political Rights and Draft Principles on Freedom and Non-Discrimination in Political Rights for the forthcoming session of the Human Rights Commission, and in particular to the document containing comments of the CBJO on the drafting of such important principles as freedom of expression, freedom of opinion and association and constitutional guarantees. These were serious and scholarly

contributions which could be of benefit only to individuals who wished to live in peace, freedom and security in a democratic society. The United Kingdom delegation could find no evidence of an attempt by the CBJO to slant their comments to suit a particular Government; at all points the rights of the individual and his relationship with his society were paramount. Many other examples of similar work by the CBJO could be found and the United Kingdom delegation hoped that the members of the Committee would read these documents and then judge whether they constituted an attempt to further the political interests of one Member State.

The United Kingdom delegation believed that the CBJO could continue to assist the Economic and Social Council in its social and humanitarian work and would therefore support the proposal of the United States that this organization be placed definitively in category II.

Bulgaria

Having followed the discussion closely, my delegation still believes that the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations fails to meet the requirements of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

We hold this view for the following reasons:

(1) The Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations has very limited aims; it is concerned with "the protection of the interests of Jews all over the world, with combating genocide and discrimination against Jews", as the Board stated in its reply to the fourth question in the questionnaire of the United Nations Secretariat. The only purpose of its constituent organization in South Africa is to "watch over and to safeguard the religious and civil rights and status and welfare of the Jews of the Republic of South Africa", as stated in clause 2 of its constitution.

(2) The CBJO does not meet the conditions laid down in paragraph 17 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), which specifies that "organizations accorded consultative status in category II because of their interest in the field of human rights should have a general international concern with this matter, not restricted to the interests of a particular group of persons, a single nationality or the situation in a single State or restricted group of States".

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However, in the case of the CBJO we find:

- Activities strictly limited to the interests of a single nationality;
- The activities of the Board are not general in scope but are characterized by a determination to provide increasing support to a particular State;
- We cannot make an exception in the case of this organization and grant it consultative status in category II on the basis of paragraph 17 of resolution 1296 (XLIV) because it is not an organization "whose aims place stress on combating colonialism, apartheid, racial intolerance and other gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms". The CBJO and, in particular, its constituent organization in South Africa is not combating apartheid or racial discrimination in South Africa.

My delegation does not see how it can be contended that this organization is working for human rights in general.

(3) Complete confusion has arisen from the very contradictory replies provided by the representatives of the CBJO in this very Committee, the replies to the Secretariat's questionnaire, to written questions from members of our Committee, and to other questions.

While alleging that their organization is working in the field of human rights, the representatives of this same organization have told us that they are proud of their activities in support of a certain country. They have acknowledged that their activities were motivated by political aims.

Only one thing is clear therefore: the only aim of the Board, and of B'nai B'rith in particular, is to defend the rights of Jews all over the world. However, in recent years there has been a new trend in the aims and activities of this organization - it is making every effort to provide increasingly effective support, in money and human resources, to a particular State whose aggressive and inhumane activities are condemned by the whole world.

(4) The CBJO has blatantly abused its consultative status by levelling unwarranted and slanderous criticism at the Governments of States Members of the United Nations. In this way, the Board has not contributed to international co-operation.

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In view of these activities by the CBJO, there are good grounds for suspending the consultative status of this organization in application of paragraph 36 (b) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

These are the reasons why my delegation cannot support the proposal by the United States representative that consultative status in category II should be granted to the CBJO. We feel that this organization should not be given consultative status in any category.

E. Statement by the CBJO

13. The following is a summary of statements made by the representatives of the CBJO:

In response to oral criticisms, CBJO spokesmen stated the following: as a Jewish organization, CBJO has a particular sensitivity in matters affecting the human rights of Jews. But the religious and social foundations upon which its programmes are built are universal in scope. We hold that security for Jews, or for any other minority, can only be achieved in a world of peace where the human rights of all groups are respected. And so we have worked for the ending of discrimination and the protection of human rights for all peoples, without reference to race, colour or religion.

Each of the constituent organizations of CBJO has a variety of programmes in addition to the human rights programme promoted through CBJO. But the record clearly shows that during its twenty-two years of responsible contributions to United Nations programmes, CBJO itself has worked exclusively for human rights in its broadest sense. In its official memoranda and oral statements, and at NGO meetings, CBJO has worked faithfully to support the United Nations programme and has never discussed any political issue nor systematically criticized any Government.

With reference to accusations specifically against B'nai B'rith we deplored the use of ex parte statements made preparatory to a trial which has not yet taken place. Such statements, taken out of context to create innuendos, are diametrically opposed to the practice of any respectable court procedure. Responsible officials of B'nai B'rith have categorically denied under oath the innuendos from pilfered material submitted by a disgruntled former employee, who has brought personal suit against B'nai B'rith in an attempt to collect \$1 million.

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B'nai B'rith is not a Zionist organization. The relationship between B'nai B'rith and Israel is based upon a spiritual affinity with the land and people of Israel, which dates back thousands of years, and the practical consideration of the security of the 2.5 million Jews whose kin in this generation were victims of the most brutal genocide in history.

One hundred years before the United Nations General Assembly provided for the re-establishment of the Jewish State, B'nai B'rith was engaged in humanitarian activities, including the sending of aid to the victims of an epidemic in Palestine. We continue in that humanitarian tradition, and our non-sectarian aid has gone to many countries of the world. B'nai B'rith supports the principle of the right of Jews who feel oppressed to immigrate to Israel. But B'nai B'rith does not allocate any staff or budget for the purpose of promoting immigration to Israel.

Propaganda emanating from States hostile to Israel may perhaps purport to be merely anti-Israel, but is often in effect anti-Semitic, as for example the reproduction of the notorious anti-Jewish forgery "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion". This tract was recently published by the Social Reform Society of Kuwait and distributed in the United States by the Kuwait Embassy under the title "The Jewish Conspiracy". B'nai B'rith has no alternative but to expose such propaganda. The charge that B'nai B'rith has characterized the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations as anti-Semitic is baseless.

The Indo-Israel Friendship League is part of an international cultural exchange programme to which members of the ruling Indian Congress Party, among others, belong. B'nai B'rith has considered this an organization aimed at promoting good relations between peoples, and made a one-time grant of \$850 towards its operation.

The charge that B'nai B'rith is the tool of any Government is completely rejected. B'nai B'rith is proud and jealous of its autonomy and integrity. If at times its attitudes have paralleled those of various Governments it is because similar dangers often evoke the same reactions. What B'nai B'rith does for its fellow Jews it deeply believes to be consistent with the basic human rights objectives which are the raison d'être of CBJO; these programmes are conducted outside the United Nations and with no impairment of its determination and effectiveness in supporting the United Nations programme. At the United Nations,

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CBJO is concerned solely with human rights; its programme is not restricted to Jews, but encompasses a broad and general concern for the rights of all peoples. This general concern is also true of the thousands of programmes on behalf of peoples of all races and faiths conducted by B'nai B'rith.

F. Recommendation of the Committee on the CBJO and explanation of vote

14. At a subsequent meeting a proposal for category II status was adopted by 8 votes to 5, with no abstentions.

15. Several delegations made statements in explanation of vote as follows:

France

Irrespective of any considerations of a political nature and deliberately excluding from the debate any appeal to passion, the French delegation finds that the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations has in the past made a positive contribution to the work of the Economic and Social Council in the field of human rights.

The fact that in different circumstances the organization may have adopted political positions which it would have been wiser not to take does not, for the time being at least, entitle us to say that it has already abused its consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

My delegation will therefore vote in favour of the proposal made by the United States delegation that this organization should be placed in category II.

Uruguay

With regard to the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, I know perfectly well that in this Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations there have been radical differences of opinion, repeatedly expressed and expressed, on occasions, with undisguised fervour. As a result, in this case, we cannot envisage compromise or agreed solutions which command unanimous support.

Consequently, it was inevitable that the final decision on this question had to be reached by means of a vote. Hence, my delegation, in submitting this brief account of the reasons for its vote, does not seek to convince or persuade, but purely and simply to explain the basic causes of its attitude.

The organization with which we are dealing co-ordinates the activities of three other bodies which cover a considerable number of countries in Europe, America, Africa and Asia.

This Co-ordinating Board, and its co-operating organizations, with great efficiency and on a large scale, is concerned with the promotion and defence of the human rights of Jews and all minorities, the struggle against racial and religious discrimination, the promotion of the principles and activities of the United Nations and of United Nations bodies like UNICEF and UNESCO, and other similar objectives.

Its memoranda, exhibitions and publications on religious and racial discrimination and on specific rights of the human person provide a means of disseminating its concerns and activities on a wide scale.

It cannot be denied that one of the Board's co-operating organizations, B'nai B'rith, has encouraged understanding among people and respect for all rights and that it has fought against extremist views. Material proof of all this is to be found in press and magazine articles, books and films. Nor can it be denied, in my delegation's view, that the Board has been active in defending respect for human rights with the help of the dissemination activities carried out by the affiliates of its co-operating organizations.

It is interesting to note that the Board helped to prepare and draft such important international conventions as those dealing with civil rights and political rights and that it worked hard to ensure that Governments have ratified these conventions as well as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The other two co-operating organizations which are represented on the Board have similar preoccupations and are engaged in similar activities.

My delegation is satisfied with the replies that have been given to the questions raised in this Committee. Moreover, it considers that the Co-ordinating Board is financially dependent on the contributions of its affiliates; that it has not defended or promoted the interests of any State in particular; and that it has not criticized any Government for reasons alien to the basic objective of its existence - the defence of human rights.

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Finally, the specific comments or objections voiced with respect to the activities of any member or representative of this Co-ordinating Board or of any member or representative of its co-operating organizations, could not, even if proved, obscure or nullify the important work which this organization has done in favour of human rights and could not blind us to its noble history in this field.

For these reasons, my delegation has voted in favour of keeping the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations in category II of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Kenya

My delegation has decided to give the organization the benefit of the doubt. We have weighed both sides of the issue very carefully.

Some of the evidence adduced against the organization has proved clearly that it has not conducted itself as carefully as it should have. It has deeply involved itself, for example, with a Member of the United Nations. My delegation takes exception to this.

My delegation is also unhappy that the organization has felt free to criticize political resolutions of the United Nations. This cannot just be dismissed on the pretext of freedom of speech. Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) which governs the granting of consultative status to NGOs clearly provides against such conduct.

It is our hope, therefore, that this affirmative vote will not be interpreted by the organization as a carte blanche for disregarding the provisions of resolution 1296 (XLIV).

It is indeed our hope that the debate which has taken place in this Committee has opened the eyes of the organization and that it will in future conduct itself with greater care.

My delegation reserves the right to support any invocation of part VIII of resolution 1296 (XLIV), should the organization continue to ignore the criticisms which have been made against it during this debate.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Soviet delegation voted in the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations against the United States delegation's proposal that the Committee should recommend that the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth session accord category II consultative status to the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations.

The Soviet delegation based its vote on the following objective considerations:

1. As was shown during the debate in the Committee, the activity of the organization in question in the field of human rights is not of a general international character but is restricted to a particular group of persons and a single nationality and is carried on, in fact, in the interests of a single State. At the same time, it completely ignores large-scale violations of human rights taking place in various parts of the world. Therefore the organization does not meet the criteria set forth in operative paragraph 17 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

2. The Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, as may be seen from its documents circulated in the United Nations and from the statements of its representatives, is clearly and systematically abusing its consultative status by slandering States Members of the United Nations contrary to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter.

This is confirmed once again by the slanderous statements against my country which the representatives of that organization made to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations after being invited by the Committee to clarify certain questions concerning the organization's activities and financing and by the organization's written replies to questions put by a number of Committee members. Such slanderous and provocative activity on that organization's part falls within the purview of operative paragraph 36 (b) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

3. The organization in question gave no satisfactory explanation in reply to questions from members of the Committee; in particular, its representatives did not give a clear picture of the activities of the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations in the Republic of South Africa. On the contrary, the

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representatives of the organization, when invited to appear before the Committee, sought only to advertise themselves, slander States Members of the United Nations and mislead public opinion.

In view of the foregoing, the Soviet delegation believes that the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations is not entitled to consultative status of any kind with the Economic and Social Council.

The Sudan

The delegation of the Sudan by voting negatively on this matter feels that it is living up to its responsibilities as a Member of the United Nations. We are fully convinced that the CBJO acts and record clearly contravene paragraphs (3), (5) and 16 (b) of resolution 1296 (XLIV) of the Economic and Social Council. Neither the statements by the representatives of the organization nor those by members who spoke in favour of its being given consultative status have persuaded us to vote in favour of the organization.

Norway

In explaining the vote of my delegation I would like to state the following.

Irrespective of any political considerations the positive vote of my delegation was based solely on a liberal interpretation of paragraphs 3 and 36 (b) in Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) as well as on the well-recognized contribution of this organization to the work of the Economic and Social Council in the field of human rights.

India

My delegation has been associated with the work of this Committee for a number of years now. This is particularly true of the last three years when a very basic and fundamental review of the entire system has taken place. While the new rules outlined in resolution 1296 (XLIV) are based principally upon the previous system, in operation under resolution 288 B (X), there are, nevertheless, significant departures from the previous formulation. This, in turn, was caused by the experiences gained in the working of the former system over a period of about seventeen years.

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The rules, currently in force, frown upon unsubstantiated or politically motivated acts against Member States, by an NGO. My delegation has played a not insignificant role in the formulation of this part of resolution 1296 (XLIV). We felt then, as we do now, that it forms one of the most important components of the entire resolution. Not all actions of NGOs having a political tone, are necessarily politically motivated or mala fide in nature. The CBJO has some extremely important achievements to its credit and in their long history, its affiliates have, on the whole acquitted themselves, extremely creditably. Nevertheless, my delegation feels that certain facts which have been submitted, both last year as well as this year, about the CBJO, warrant a careful consideration. Consequently, consistent with our stand taken over the years, both here as well as in the Council, that organizations who have misused their status, even temporarily, by indulging in politically motivated acts against Member States, should not be placed in status with the Council, my delegation voted against granting category II status to the CBJO. We felt that in terms of part VIII of resolution 1296 (XLIV), such action by my delegation was unavoidable.

In order to forestall my criticism of the Committee itself having been the scene of politically motivated attitudes, my delegation hopes that, whenever, in the future, such occasions arise concerning an NGO, whether presently in status or not, members of this Committee will bear in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 1296 (XLIV) which strongly discourage such acts on the part of any NGO.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL)

Explanatory note: The Committee had been requested by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session to study a special arrangement to be arrived at between the Council and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and to report to the Council at its forth-eighth session.

16. During the debate on this question, one representative suggested that INTERPOL be confirmed in category II as, noting paragraph 7 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), an international organization not established by intergovernmental agreement could be regarded, for the purpose of consultation with the Economic and Social Council, as a non-governmental organization.

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17. Other representatives suggested that the Secretariat should be requested to study the possibility of a new arrangement for relations between INTERPOL and the Economic and Social Council and that the Committee could discuss this at a future meeting, perhaps at its regularly scheduled session early in 1971.
18. One representative suggested that the Secretariat, in consultation with INTERPOL, submit to the Committee's session in 1971 the draft of a special arrangement between INTERPOL and the Economic and Social Council. This was supported by other representatives and it was so decided.
19. It was also decided that the Committee would recommend that INTERPOL remain in category II until a new arrangement had been arrived at.

V. GROUPING OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanatory note: The Economic and Social Council, at its forty-sixth session, decided to refer paragraph 14 of the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4647), concerning the question of grouping of non-governmental organizations, back to the Committee for further study. The Committee was invited to submit its recommendations to the Council at its forty-eighth session.

20. During the debate on the question in the Committee, certain members strongly supported the grouping of non-governmental organizations with basic interests and similar views in a given field, as set forth in paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV). Others expressed the view that the grouping of non-governmental organizations should not be mandatory and that the primary responsibility in this matter should rest with the non-governmental organizations themselves. Hence, the non-governmental organizations should decide in which instances and on which specific questions they would find it useful to form a joint committee or other body to facilitate and carry on their consultations with the Economic and Social Council or its subsidiary bodies, as they had already done in certain instances by oral interventions and by the submission of joint written statements.
21. Although the Committee reached no consensus on the interpretation of paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), it emphasized the possible value of grouping certain non-governmental organizations on a voluntary and temporary basis for the purpose of consultation on certain specific questions. On the basis of suggestions made by members of the Committee, the following text was approved on the question of grouping of non-governmental organizations:

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"The Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations emphasized the possible value of grouping certain organizations on a voluntary and temporary basis for the purpose of consultation on certain specific questions. The Committee urges the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to give this question its immediate attention with a view to submitting comments on this matter to this Committee."

VI. ORGANIZATIONS ON THE ROSTER AT THE REQUEST OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

22. At its forty-sixth session, the Council, as an interim measure, placed eight organizations on the Roster which had been on the Register previously under resolution 288 B (X) by action of the Secretary-General. These organizations were to remain on the Roster "until they had time to make a direct application to the Council's Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, and the Council had acted on the Committee's recommendations". The Committee has reviewed one such organization and understands that several other organizations in this group intend to apply to the Committee during the coming year.

23. The Committee recommends that the Secretariat advise the remaining organizations in this group that their status on the Roster may cease at the fiftieth session of the Economic and Social Council if they take no action by the time the NGO Committee meets at its regular session early in 1971.

Annex I

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR 1970

BULGARIA	Mr. Stefan TODOROV
FRANCE	Mr. Jean-Dominique PAOLINI
GHANA	Mr. Michael NAMON
INDIA	Mr. N.N. JHA (<u>Chairman</u>)
JAMAICA	Mr. Dennis I. FRANCIS
KENYA	Mr. A.E. OSANYA-NYYNEQUE
NORWAY	Mr. H.B. HJELDE (<u>Vice-Chairman-Rapporteur</u>)
PAKISTAN	Mr. MUNIR-AKRAM
SUDAN	Mr. Omer ELSHEIKH
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	Mr. N.I. YEVDOKHEYEV
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Mrs. M. CHITTY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Mr. Arthur STILLMAN
URUGUAY	Dr. Augusto LEGNANI Dr. Alberto D. FAJARDO

Annex II

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS HEARD BY THE
COMMITTEE DURING ITS SESSION FROM 10 TO 20 FEBRUARY 1970

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations	- Mr. Maurice A. Weinstein
	- Mr. Herman Edelsberg
International College of Surgeons	- Dr. A. Parentela
International Organization - Justice and Development	- Mr. Maxime Ennezat
World Union for Progressive Judaism	- Rabbi William A. Rosenthall
