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COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS

REVIEW OF THE CONSULTATIVE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS GRANTED CONSULTATIVE STATUS BY THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Report prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to
Council resolution 1225 (XLII)

NOTE

Material contained in this report has been quoted, in full or in summarized form, from information submitted by the non-governmental organizations listed herein and therefore reflects their policies and terminology and not necessarily those of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

This report is a continuation of the review of non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council. Replies from fifty non-governmental organizations reviewed appeared in document E/C.2/R.38 and addenda 1 and 2.

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ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Association des femmes pakistanaïses

Asociación Panpakistana de Mujeres

67-B Garden Road, Karachi 3, Pakistan

(At present in Category B)

1. A copy of the APWA budget estimates for the year 1967-68 indicating proposed expenditure under various budget heads as well as a copy of their audited accounts for the year ended 30 June 1967 were submitted to the Secretariat.

Expenditure on various pilot projects sponsored by APWA, such as Children's and Parent's Library, Primary Schools in rural areas, Hospitals for women, Adult Literacy Classes, Vocational Training Classes, Mobile Dispensaries, etc., is mainly met by obtaining donations and by organizing Fund Raising Campaigns. For instance, in 1965 APWA, a non-political organization, considered it most important that it should do its utmost in trying to alleviate the problems faced by the refugees of the country during the emergency. APWA and its affiliated bodies and a number of women's social welfare organizations jointly organized a Fund Raising Campaign and collected a sum of Rs. 153,647 which was utilized for relief and assistance to the refugees. In addition, warm blankets, clothes, gift packages, etc., were also distributed to them.

2. In appreciation of APWA's consultative status with the Government of Pakistan and its wide-spread work for communities both at home and abroad APWA decided to start a Research and Information Bureau to provide statistics and research data regarding women to both government and non-governmental Agencies in Pakistan and abroad and also Social Welfare demonstration Pilot Projects for Rural and Urban uplift. For these activities a token grant is received.

The Membership Fee is collected by APWA's Branches and affiliated Bodies. According to the Constitution, 10 per cent of the total membership fee received by the various units is to be paid to the Central Body.

The various Branches of APWA are autonomous so far as their fund raising and expenditure is concerned but their policy is the same as that of National APWA and they are under the Constitution of APWA.

3. None except for registration under the Voluntary Agency Act.
4. No. Such report has neither been received nor given by us.
5. Membership

APWA's professional membership is divided into two categories: voluntary workers and paid workers.

Voluntary Workers are:

(a) Trained; (b) given on job training by APWA Voluntary members and educationists, lawyers, doctors, nurses, journalists, trained Social Workers, Home Economists, housewives, etc.

Trained Paid Workers:

Administrative Officer trained in Social Administration and Project Work at Swansea.

Accountant - Trained Accountant.

Biographical notes on principal officers

APWA submitted biographical notes on all of its principal officers.

6. The APWA submitted the texts of the following non-political resolutions:

Resolutions passed at the Triennial Conference (1964)

Resolution No. 1 - "Registration of National Voluntary Agencies with the Central Government".

Resolution No. 2 - "Consumer's Interests".

Resolution No. 3 - "Youth Welfare".

Resolution No. 4 - "Attacking the Problem of Beggary".

Resolution No. 5 - "Guidance Counselling Services for Students in View of Increasing Employment Opportunities".

Resolution No. 6 - "The Creation of a Degree in Nursing; Increased Training Facilities for Nurses".

Resolution No. 7 - "Co-operation with the United Nations".

Resolution No. 8 - "Child, Woman and Family Welfare".

Resolutions passed at the Triennial Conference (1968)

During this Conference, the APWA adopted five resolutions concerning women's rights and the advancement of the status of women in their respective countries.

Steps for implementation of resolutions:

- (a) A Sub-Committee is formed in the Centre to chalk out a plan of action.
- (b) Resolutions are sent to all the Branches of APWA.
- (c) Branches have workshops and a follow-up programme and evaluation is done after the resolutions are implemented.
- (d) Report is sent back to APWA Headquarters on the steps taken for the implementation of the Resolutions.
- (e) Through Newsletters, information is sent to relevant United Nations Agencies and international bodies.
- (f) Family Laws are the outcome of the resolutions passed by the United Nations Commission on Status of Women.
- (g) APWA acts as a pressure group to the Government of Pakistan for Ratification of United Nations resolutions.

- 7. No.
- 8. No.

AMERICAN FOREIGN INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Association américaine d'assurances à l'étranger

Asociación Americana para Seguros en el Extranjero

110 William Street, New York, N.Y. 10038

(At present on Register)

1. The budget of this organization is entirely concerned with the development and handling of the insurance business in the various countries in which it operates throughout the world. No audited financial statement is available.
2. No.
3. Our relations with Governments are entirely in connexion with insurance. In some instances, members of our organization may serve on committees which work with Governments on insurance problems.
4. No.
5. Biographical note:

President - Mr. F. Arthur Mayes (USA), elected 1962.

Attended Dartmouth College. Served in Air Force during World War II.

Prior to joining AFIA, Mr. Mayes had been vice-president of Marsh and McLennan, Inc., and vice-president and director of Marsh and McLennan International. Previously he had been associated with Pendleton and Pendleton, a general agency in Brooklyn, N.Y., the American Fore Companies in the Buffalo, N.Y. and Memphis, Tennessee offices, and with the New York Office of the Continental Casualty.

A director of the National Foreign Trade Council and the Far East-American Council of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Mayes is also a member of a number of business, civic and social organization and is also a member of the Council for Latin America.

6. No resolutions have been adopted by this organization on questions of a political nature.
7. No.
8. No.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

(No French title)

(No Spanish title)

Turnagain Lane, Farringdon Street
London E.C.4, England

(At present in Category B)

1. Amnesty International submitted to the Secretariat copies of its budget for the financial years 1968 and 1969, together with audited accounts for the year ending 30 April 1968.

2. As an international non-governmental organization, Amnesty International receives the bulk of its funds from contributions from national sections and over 500 groups in twenty countries and four continents. As a new organization (founded in May 1961) Amnesty is expanding its work and its groups and has recently increased the regular contributions expected from the membership. Additional funds are received from charitable trusts, e.g., the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust (UK). Additional funds are also received from investigations into conditions in prisons in specific areas (e.g., Greece in 1968), although no investigation is financed solely from one source or interested party. Individual donations may also be received to pay the costs of sending legal observers to trials of particular importance.

The national sections of Amnesty International are responsible for their own financial arrangements and in Sweden government funds have been received for relief work in southern Africa. In March 1967, allegations were made that the International Secretariat had received funds indirectly from a government source for relief work in Rhodesia. An enquiry was carried out and all available material relating to the sources of funds for relief work were examined. The conclusion reached was (a) that there was no evidence of any such contribution having been received, and (b) that the International Executive Committee itself had no knowledge of any such funds being either offered or received. On Thursday 9 March 1967 a Parliamentary question was asked in the House of Commons concerning contributions by the British Government towards Amnesty's relief work in Rhodesia. In his reply the Prime Minister said that there had been an approach to the British

Government "and we thought it right to suggest possible donors who might be willing to help". A press release relating to the issue was made on 12 March 1967 by the International Executive - copies of which were submitted to the Secretariat for information purposes. The specific reply to question 2, therefore, is that Amnesty International has not knowingly, directly or indirectly received funds from any Government for its work although national sections may enter into agreements with their Governments for the distribution of relief funds.

3. Amnesty International's relations with Governments is restricted to discussions concerning the imprisonment of persons for political or religious reasons in apparent contravention of the letter and spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. At the international level this will include correspondence with Governments about over-all prison conditions or about individual prisoners. It may also include discussions with regional bodies such as the European Commission on Human Rights or with members of such organizations with regard to complaints lodged against individual countries (e.g., the present case being brought against Greece by the Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and Netherlands Governments or possible future approaches to the Organization of African Unity regarding treatment of prisoners or arrangements for refugees in Africa). There is no relationship with any Government with respect to the management of Amnesty affairs, only in connexion with the orientation and implementation of the work of the organization.

Individual groups of Amnesty International enter into direct correspondence with government departments concerning individual prisoners or conditions in prisons. No national section or local group is ever required to undertake representations or negotiations on behalf of prisoners or in regard to prisons in their own countries. In order to ensure the political neutrality of the work of Amnesty each group is however required to take an interest in prisoners from each of the political blocs, i.e., Communist, Capitalist and Third World.

In furtherance of resolutions taken by the United Nations and its agencies the International Secretariat may from time to time write to Governments asking them to implement or take additional action on decisions taken or recommendations made in the field of Amnesty's general interest. For example: pursuant to the Teheran Conference on Human Rights, Amnesty has written to the Governments who sponsored resolution XV of the Second Committee on "The Protection of Human Rights

in Armed Conflicts". Each Government has been requested to take supporting action by moving a similar resolution at the next session of the United Nations Assembly. Similarly, information may be sought from Governments from time to time with regard to matters of general interest such as conscientious objection, and reports circulated as a result of information received.

4. The only report of financial support from any Government has been referred to in the reply to question 2 above. To our knowledge no other allegations has been made, either in private or in public of Amnesty International being financed or influenced by any Government or government agency.

The Statute specifically provides that the work of Amnesty International shall be "irrespective of political considerations". This attitude is reflected throughout Amnesty activities both nationally and internationally.

5. Amnesty's records do not indicate the professions of its members but support is received from people of all types of background. Trade Unions have given support and trade unionists are members of the groups which are also known to include lawyers, teachers, students, housewives, doctors, social workers, businessmen, etc.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee is Mr. Sean MacBride, S.C., former Foreign Minister of the Republic of Ireland, at present Secretary-General of the International Commission of Jurists.

The Secretary-General is Martin Ennals, former UNESCO international civil servant, for six years General Secretary of the British National Council for Civil Liberties.

The Treasurer is Mr. Anthony Marreco, a member of the British Bar, who was junior member of the British prosecution Council at the Nuremberg trials. Mr. Marreco was the leading investigator in 1957 and 1968 into Greek prison conditions.

The members of the International Executive Committee are:

Drs. Cornelis van der Vlies	Netherlands	(Economist)
Dr. Hajo Wandschneider	Germany	(Lawyer)
Adv. Arne Christensen	Norway	(Lawyer)
Dr. Gustavo Comba	Italy	(Businessman)
Adv. Hans Göran Franck	Sweden	(Lawyer)
Eric Baker	Britain	(Teacher)
Michael Straight	USA	(Writer) ...

/...

6. Political resolutions adopted by Amnesty International in the past three years and steps taken to implement them.

(Texts of these resolutions submitted to United Nations Secretariat)

1965

1. Amnesty's Assembly circulated resolution to relevant countries regretting that they had not ratified the European Convention of Human Rights of November 1950 and appealing to all countries which had ratified the Convention to maintain their support.
2. Resolution urging the Council of Europe to consider a protocol relating to rights of conscientious objectors concerning military service and right to political asylum. (Amnesty was represented at Legal Committee of Council of Europe).
3. Resolution by Amnesty's Assembly requesting "appropriate organs of the United Nations to take the necessary steps to secure an improvement of human rights and freedom in Southern Rhodesia". (Transmitted to United Nations).

1966

1. Resolution supporting "... the proposal for the appointment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights". (Requested Amnesty's representative to the United Nations to continue activities to further this proposal.)
2. Resolution relating to the legal rights of outgoing members of the government in countries "... where changes of government are brought about by force...". (Wherever possible Representations in this sense have been made.)
3. Resolution calling for more vigorous representations by Amnesty "... to the Soviet authorities for the release ... of Russian authors Sinyavsky and Daniel and to do more to give this case and those of other writers publicity ...". (National Sections of Amnesty renewed representations to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.)
4. Resolution calling for Amnesty "to intensify its efforts to investigate the political prisoners in the USSR and the other Communist countries...". (Collection of information from other countries continues.)

5. Resolution submitted to the United Nations "urging Member States to take notice at the next session of the General Assembly of the conflict in Viet-Nam and to take whatever steps are necessary to end it". Suggests Ad Hoc Study Committee by non-involved Governments.
6. Resolution appealing to the "Turkish leaders" regarding the protection of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. (Text of resolution submitted to the Government of Turkey.)
7. Resolution relating to the rights and conditions of "prisoners in Indonesia". (Text transmitted to the Government of Indonesia.)
8. Resolution urging Guinean authorities to release Mr. Neils Groth detained while on a humanitarian mission for Amnesty International. (Negotiations resulted in release of Mr. Groth.)

1967

1. Resolution announcing Amnesty's intention, in association with other international organizations, to ask "a Commission of experienced and respected persons to examine the role and limits of Intelligence services in relation to non-governmental bodies and to the liberties of the citizen". (In abeyance pending appointment of a Secretary-General.)
2. Resolution condemning racial oppression in South Africa and calling for a United Nations Commission to investigate prison conditions, the granting of amnesty to all political prisoners in South Africa, improvement of prison conditions and urging that the Member States of the United Nations "should increase financial aid and material assistance to the victims of racial discrimination". (Transmitted to the United Nations and to the Government of South Africa.)
7. Amnesty International has been in existence for only seven years. Its origins were in the United Kingdom and national sections were established subsequently in Scandinavia, the USA and other countries in Europe and Asia. It is anticipated and hoped that new national sections will be set up in many other countries and efforts are being made to this effect with particular reference to Eastern Europe and Africa. It is however (see reply to question 3 above) the policy of the organization that national sections and groups should not be expected to take up issues relating to prisoners or their conditions in their own countries. The programme of Amnesty therefore does not depend on the existence of national

sections for its fulfilment, in any area. As the resolutions in the reply to question 6 above indicate, Amnesty rarely criticizes any Government but rather appeals to them for their co-operation by observing in their treatment of minorities the rules and standards laid down in the Declaration of Human Rights.

8. Amnesty International has never criticized any political decision of the United Nations, its organs or its subsidiary bodies. On the contrary it has given its full and public support to the work of the United Nations and has taken every opportunity of furthering its objectives, particularly during the International Year for Human Rights.

BOY SCOUTS WORLD BUREAU

Bureau mondial du scoutisme

Oficina Mundial de Exploradores (Boy Scouts)

Case postale 280, CH 1211 Genève 11, Switzerland

(At present on Register)

1. A copy of the outline budget for 1968/9, together with a copy of the most recent annual audited Financial Statement was submitted to the Secretariat by Boy Scouts World Bureau.
2. At no time since its formation in 1920 has the Boy Scouts World Bureau received any contribution, directly or indirectly from any Government.
3. Our organization has no relationships with any Government either with respect to its management or to the orientation of its activities.
4. No.
5. In view of the fact that our organization is undergoing a process of organizational revision it would, we feel, be misleading to give you a breakdown of the current membership along professional lines and this would be more appropriately dealt with after the new Secretary-General has assumed his duties. For the same reason there seems little to be gained by submitting brief biographical notes on the current principal officers. The Boy Scouts World Bureau submitted to the Secretariat a copy of its latest Biennial Report (1965-67) which lists its membership at that date without, however, giving any biographical notes.
6. The Boy Scouts World Bureau is non-political and no resolutions of a political nature are adopted by its governing body at its biennial World Conferences.
7. It is not within our competence to criticize Governments of States in which there are no Scouts. On the other hand, in States where the Scout Movement is only starting or about to start, every assistance possible has been afforded in relationship to the means at our disposal, to encourage organization and development on sound lines.
8. No criticisms of political decisions made by the United Nations or its organs and subsidiary bodies has at any time been offered by the Boy Scouts World Bureau.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
Dotation Carnegie pour la paix internationale
Dotación Carnegie para la Paz Internacional

345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y., 10017

(At present in Category B)

1. The budget of the Endowment is contained in this organization's Report for 1964-1966, a copy of which was submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations.
2. No. The Endowment has co-operated with Governments in financing certain activities, but no funds from Governments have been paid to the Endowment directly or indirectly. The activities referred to include Regional Institutes under the Endowment's "Programs in Diplomacy", held in Beirut, Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Manila, Nairobi, St. Augustine (Trinidad and Tobago), Tangier and Yaounde. They also include the Carnegie-Harvard International Law Seminar held at the Harvard Law School in 1966. Conceived by the State Department in response to United Nations General Assembly resolution 1516 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, the Seminar was financed by the Endowment; the travel and expenses of the participants were paid by the U.S. Government under a Reader Grant Program.
3. None except as implied in answer to (2). The President of the Endowment in his personal capacity, serves as a member of two Department of State Advisory Committees.
4. Not to our knowledge.
5. The Endowment is not a membership organization. Its Officers and Trustees, and biographical data are contained in the organization's report mentioned in question 1 above, and in the Endowment's reply to the Secretariat questionnaire.
6. None.
7. No. The Endowment however has a considerable publications programme. Individual authors have all on occasion criticized either certain actions of certain Governments or certain actions of certain organizations. For further details a list of publications has been submitted to the Secretariat. Endowment publications carry the following statement:

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was established in 1910 to seek practical paths to peace. Income from the original endowment has been devoted to research and education in this field, including an active programme of publications. In this connexion, the Endowment assumes full responsibility for its decision to publish or sponsor the publication of works that appear with its imprint. However, the decision to publish a work does not necessarily imply endorsement of statements of fact or opinion that appear in it.

8. No, see answer to No. (7) above.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Chambre de commerce des Etats-Unis d'Amérique

Cámara de Comercio de los Estados Unidos de América

1615 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006

(At present in Category B)

1. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America is financed by membership dues from its federated organization and business members: 3,700 local, state and regional chambers of commerce, American Chambers of Commerce Abroad, and trade and professional associations; and more than 33,000 business members - firms, corporations and individuals. The Chamber has an underlying membership of nearly 5 million. Its annual dues base currently is \$6,880,890. Funds are to support activities in furtherance of the objectives and purposes of the Chamber as set forth in its by-laws and duly adopted policy positions. Financial statement not published.

2. No.

3. The relationship of the National Chamber with the U.S. Government is that of submitting information and recommendations on behalf of the business community. This is achieved by communication with members of the Executive and Legislative Branches (and in the case of Congress, with Committees or staffs). The Chamber has no relationships with other Governments.

4. No.

5. The National Chamber's membership includes virtually every business and profession found in the United States. Biographical notes on present officers and directors are contained in a booklet, WHO'S WHO ON THE BOARD, 1967-68, copies of which were submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations. The Chamber's Board of Directors consists of a President, a Chairman of the Board, a Chairman of the Executive Committee, six Vice-Presidents, a Senior Council of five former Presidents, a Treasurer and forty-nine elective directors. The names of the principal officers also appear in the Chamber's reply to the Secretariat questionnaire.

6. The National Chamber's booklet POLICY DECLARATIONS, 1967-1968, sets forth the Chamber's basic policy positions on a variety of subjects. Copies were submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations. Implementation is achieved as indicated in question 3 above. The subjects covered in the above-mentioned booklet are as follows: Business-Government Relations, Agriculture, Community Development, Construction Industry, Economic Security, Education, Manpower Training, Federal Appropriations and Expenditures, Taxation and Finance, Industrial Relations, Insurance, International, National Defense, Natural Resources, Transportation and Communication.

7. No.

8. The National Chamber has not in the past ten years criticized political decisions of the United Nations. It has communicated comments or recommendations on certain matters under consideration by the Economic and Social Council where the Chamber had a policy position or could co-operate by aiding in securing data from business firms.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC WORLD UNION
Union mondiale démocrate chrétienne
Unión Mundial Democrática Cristiana

Via del Plebiscito, 107, 00186 Rome, Italy

(At present in Category D)

1. CDWU Budget

(a) Monthly budget of CDWU General Secretariat

Secretary:	Lire:	250,000
Two bilingual secretaries, 150,000 Lire each:	"	300,000
Office supplies:	"	30,000
Rent:	"	150,000
Telephone:	"	70,000
Postage and duplicator expenses:	"	<u>100,000</u>
Total:	"	<u>800,000</u>
Yearly total:	"	9,600,000
Miscellaneous:	"	<u>400,000</u>
ANNUAL BUDGET:	"	<u>10,000,000</u>

(b) Meeting and Travel Expenses

The costs of meetings and travel are covered by the local Christian Democratic Organizations.

(c) Annual Financial Report

The financial report of the CDWU Secretariat is not subject to annual auditing; however, the actual budget is indicated in section (a) above.

2. CDWU has never received any contribution from a Government, directly or indirectly.

3. CDWU does not have relations with any Government.

4. CDWU has never been known to receive financial aid from any Government, nor has it ever been under the influence of any Government or its agents.

5. (a) The members of CDWU are the regional Christian Democratic Organizations and, consequently, it is not possible to give a breakdown of the membership by profession.

(b) The International Executive Board of CDWU includes:

Mr. Mariano RUMOR (Italy)	Member of Parliament, Political Secretary of Democrazia Cristiana, President of the European Christian Democratic Union (ECDU), President of the CDWU International Executive Board.
Mr. Bruno HECK (Germany)	Member of the Bundestag, Minister in the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, Vice-President of ECDU.
Mr. André COLIN (France)	Senator, President of the MRP, former Minister, Vice-President of the ECDU.
Mr. Martin ROSENBERG (Switzerland)	General Secretary of the Christian Social Party, Vice-President of ECDU.
Mr. Rafael CALDERA (Venezuela)	Political Secretary of COPEI, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, President of the Christian Democratic Organization of America (CDOA).
Mr. Hector Cornejo CHAVEZ (Peru)	Senator, former President of the Christian Democratic Party, Vice-President of CDOA.
Mr. R. Armando DE LEON (Guatemala)	Former Member of Parliament, former General Secretary and President of the Christian Democratic Party, Vice-President of CDOA.
Mr. A. Franco MONTORO (Brazil)	
Mr. Istvan BARANKOVICS (Hungary)	Former Member of Parliament, General Secretary of the Democratic Peoples Party, President of the Council of the Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe (CDUCE).
Mr. Antonio ARANIBAR (Bolivia)	President of the International Union of Young Christian Democrats (IUYCD).

The General Secretariat of CDWU includes:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Mr. Leo TINDEMANS (Belgium) | Member of Parliament, former General Secretary of the Christian Social Party, General Secretary of ECDU (European Christian Democratic Union). |
| Mr. Tomas Reyes VICUÑA (Chile) | Senator, former President of the Senate, Vice-President of the Christian Democratic Party, General Secretary of the CDOA (Christian Democratic Organization of America). |
| Mr. Konrad SIENIEWICZ (Poland) | General Secretary of the Polish Christian Workers Party, General Secretary of the CDUCE. |
| Mr. Stanislaw GEBHARDT (Poland) | Secretary General of the IUWCD. |
| Mr. Karl J. HAHN (Netherlands) | General Secretary of the International Democratic Centre for Information and Documentation (ICDCID). |
| Mr. Ernesto TALENTINO (Italy) | Assistant Secretary General of ECDU. |

6. CDWU has transmitted the text of resolutions adopted by its various congresses and conferences to the United Nations Secretariat.
7. CDWU has never criticized any Government.
8. CDWU has never criticized the decisions of the United Nations; on the contrary, the CDWU and its member organizations have passed many resolutions supporting the United Nations.

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Commission des églises pour les affaires internationales

Comisión de las Iglesias para los Asuntos Internacionales

150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

(At present in Category B)

1. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (CCIA) is an agency of the World Council of Churches and its financial transactions are therefore reported to and acted upon by the Council. Copies of the financial report for 1966 where the receipts and payments account for the year ended 31 December 1966 appears as appendix VIII on page 30 were submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations. Attention is also directed to various other parts of the Council's budget, particularly to that of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service, which operates a programme of assistance in many countries around the world, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. The above-mentioned audited account in appendix VIII will provide, with only minor modifications, the 1968 budget for the offices of the CCIA in New York, London and Geneva.
2. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs has not at any time received any contribution from a Government either directly or indirectly. In order that there be no misunderstanding, the Commission has served in liaison capacity between certain commissions or committees of the United Nations and operational units of the World Council of Churches as in the case of the utilization of funds provided by the United Nations Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.
3. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs has no connexion with any Government with respect to its management or the orientation of its activities.
4. To the best of our knowledge our organization has never been reported publicly as having received financial support from or having been under the influence of any Government or its agencies. If such report has been made it is erroneous.
5. The principal officers are as follows:

<u>Chairman</u>	Sir Kenneth G. Grubb, C.M.G. Chairman of the House of Laity of the Church of England
-----------------	--

<u>Director</u>	Dr. O. Frederick Nolde sometime Dean of Philadelphia Theological Seminary
<u>Executive Secretary</u>	Dr. Richard M. Fagley specialist in economic affairs, population problems and decolonization
	Dr. Elfan Rees Representative in Europe and Adviser on Refugee Affairs
	Rev. Alan R. Booth Secretary in London, specialist on African affairs and decolonization
	Rev. A. Dominique Micheli Secretary in Geneva Assistant General Secretary of the World Council of Churches specialist on human rights

A list of CCIA Commissioners appears in the annual report 1966-67, pages 8 and 9, and the national and regional commissions or departments co-operating with CCIA appear on pages 11-14 of the annual report. Copies of this report have been submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

6. The texts of resolutions adopted by the CCIA and by the World Council of Churches are brought together in the following compendia, copies of which were submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations:*

Disarmament and Related Questions	Exhibit 3
Viet-Nam	Exhibit 4
Human Rights and Religious Liberty	Exhibit 5
Advancement of Dependent Peoples	Exhibit 6
Africa	Exhibit 7
Economic and Social Development	Exhibit 8
International Institutions, Law and Ethos	Exhibit 9
Reading List of Publications on Refugee Problems	Exhibit 10
(See also Annual Report 1966-67, pp. 33-58, Exhibit 2.)	

The statements and directives were designed to clarify views held within the World Council of Churches, to assist in the education of member churches as well as to reflect views held by them, and to guide the officers of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs in their representations to the Economic and

* French texts available on request.

Social Council, to the United Nations General Assembly and to commissions, committees and agencies of the United Nations, as seemed appropriate. An illustration of the mode of representation, based upon official acts of the Commission and of the World Council of Churches, may be found in a pre-Assembly memorandum, communicated to all delegates and alternates as well as to members of the Secretariat and to church leaders around the world. Copies of the text of the memorandum preceding the twenty-second session of the General Assembly were submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations as exhibit 11. Upon the conclusion of a session of the Assembly, a post memorandum is prepared to report the actions that have been taken. A copy of the memorandum following the twenty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly was also submitted to the Secretariat as exhibit 12.

7. Since the World Council of Churches is currently composed of more than 230 member churches in over eighty countries, it is difficult to conceive of criticisms directed against the Government of a State in which there are no members, and we do not know of any such criticisms. If the question is directed over a ten-year period, an exception must be noted. Prior to the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches at New Delhi in 1961, the churches of Russia were not members of the Council and the Council nevertheless objectively raised protest against testing by any nuclear Power, particularly in the atmosphere.

8. It is the function of our Commission to report activities of the United Nations as objectively as possible. By way of illustration, exhibit 12, Memorandum on Selected Actions - twenty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly, was submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations. The intent of the reporting is not critical but is directed toward the utilization of United Nations resources to the fullest possible extent.

COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC STUDIES IN THE GAS INDUSTRY
Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz
Comité de Estudios Económicos para la Industria del Gas

4 avenue Palmerston, Brussels 4, Belgium

(At present on Register)

1. Budget: Secretariat Expenses: + \$US5,100 per annum. The Committee for Economic Studies in the Gas Industry (Cometec-Gaz) has forwarded a copy of its financial report of 31 December 1967, with estimates for 1968, to the Secretariat of the United Nations.
2. No contribution, direct or indirect, has been received from any Government in the last ten years.
3. No Government is involved in the control or direction of the activities of Cometec-Gaz.
4. There has never been a public disclosure to the effect that Cometec-Gaz has received financial support from or is under the influence of any Government or its agencies.
5. Delegations to Cometec-Gaz from member countries are composed of management representatives of competent and responsible organizations in the gas industry of each country.
6. No resolution of a political nature has ever been adopted by Cometec-Gaz.
7. Cometec-Gaz has never criticized the Government of any State in which Cometec-Gaz does not have members.
8. Political decisions of the United Nations have never been criticized by Cometec-Gaz.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION, INC.
La Fondation pour le développement Communautaire
Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Comunidad

345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017

(At present in Category B)

1. Budget and Financial Statement

A copy of the budget of receipts and expenditures for the Community Development Foundation for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1968 was submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations. It indicates the manner of financing and its disbursements among the various aspects of the organization's activities.

A copy of the most recent annual audited financial statement of the Community Development Foundation was also submitted to the Secretariat.

During 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963, the Foundation received no grants from Governments. Beginning in 1964 through 1968, the Foundation has received grants from seven Governments. The amounts are indicated below.

These have been payments for professional services in providing technical assistance in the field of community development. This has included training of the community development workers and the organization of computer information systems in the field of community development. This service is available to any Government without regard to race, religion, or political considerations.

2.	<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>INCEPTION</u>	<u>FYE</u> <u>6/30/67</u>	<u>7/1/67-</u> <u>5/31/68</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
GOV'T GRANTS	Colombia	1/65	\$ 20,063	\$	\$ 20,063
	Dom. Rep.	4/64	141,000	39,542	180,542
	Guyana	4/65	36,000		36,000
	Honduras	11/65	47,500	25,000	72,500
	Lebanon	4/68		499	499
	Mexico	12/62	100,000		100,000
	USA				
	Viet-Nam/AID	11/66	78,325	319,942	398,267
	War on Poverty	7/66	8,000		8,000
	OEO	8/67		91,197	91,197
GRANT TOTAL			<u>\$430,888</u>	<u>\$476,180</u>	<u>\$907,068</u>

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3. The relationship to Governments which have received technical assistance has been similar to the relationship under which Governments receive technical assistance from the United Nations and specialized agencies. The service is provided at the request of the Government and it is of a technical and professional nature. There are no political considerations involved. The technical assistance agreements under which technical assistance has been provided are all a matter of public record and there have been public announcements at the time that they were entered into. There have been no private or non-public understandings with respect to the management or the orientation of the Foundation's activities.

4. The Foundation has never been reported publicly as having received financial support or been under the influence of any Government or its agencies other than the payment for professional services in the field of community development which we have always reported to the public.

The Foundation has never been offered nor received any secret subsidy from any source.

5. The Foundation is a professional and technical service organization organized to advance the understanding and application of community development concepts and processes. It is not a membership organization. Biographical notes on the principal officers were submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

6. The Foundation is non-political, non-secretarian and non-profit and has never adopted any resolutions on questions of a political nature.

7. No.

8. No.

CO-ORDINATING BOARD OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS
Comité de coordination d'organisations juives
Comité de Coordinacion de Organizaciones Judias

1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

(At present in Category B)

1. The CBJO submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations copies of the current budgets of its offices in New York and Geneva. The budget is financed by membership dues received by the co-operating organizations.
2. No contributions have been received from any Government, either directly or indirectly.
3. Relationships with Governments is that of a voluntary organization which expresses its viewpoints, makes representations and, on occasion, petitions for a redress of grievances.
4. No.
5. The membership of B'nai B'rith is represented in some forty-five countries. In each country it is a fair cross-section of the Jewish community in that country. The same may be said of the British Board and the South African Board. To sum up, the membership includes professional men, businessmen, employees of small and large companies and government agencies. Biographical sketches of officers have been submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations.
6. CBJO does not hold partisan political views; it does not consider that it engages in "questions of a political nature". However, in the course of implementing our programmes for human rights, etc., we may espouse programmes that may be considered as having political implications. Copies of a resolution of B'nai B'rith which is consistent with CBJO policy have been submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations. This resolution relates to the International Human Rights Year and indicates steps B'nai B'rith is taking to work for human rights. Implementation takes the form of publication in our journal and release to the newspapers.
7. The Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations has submitted over the course of the past ten years approximately twenty-five memoranda and oral statements to United Nations bodies. In two documents, submitted eight years ago, references to specific countries were made. The first instance was to fulfil the request

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of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for information in its inquiry into "Manifestations of Anti-Semitism". We submitted a twenty-page study about instances of anti-Semitism with special attention to the "swastika epidemic" in the United States. We also submitted a brief two-page memorandum on disabilities in the cultural and religious field under which Jews in the Soviet Union live. This information was based upon widely known and extensively reported data. On the basis of these two submitted reports, the then Co-Chairman of the Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Mr. Label Katz, made an oral statement summarizing the submissions to the Sub-Commission in January 1961.

In the second instance we had been asked for information to be submitted to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities who was doing a study on "Discrimination with Respect to the Right of Everyone to Leave Any Country, Including His Own, and to Return to His Country". Our memorandum indicated, on the basis of statements made by high officials of the USSR, that the Soviet Union at that time did not permit Jews to leave to go to another country. We contrasted that policy position with that in other East European Communist countries.

3. No.

ENGINEERS JOINT COUNCIL
Conseil mixte d'ingénieurs
Consejo Mixto de Ingenieros

345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017

(At present on Register)

1. The EJC submitted copies of its financial statements to the Secretariat of the United Nations.
2. No.
3. None.
4. No.
5. The EJC is composed of forty United States engineering societies. A list of these societies was submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations as well as copies of biographies on its principal officers.
6. None.
7. No.
8. No.
