

**ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL****CONSEIL
ECONOMIQUE
ET SOCIAL**E/C.2/W.6
24 June 1947

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COUNCIL NGO COMMITTEE

WORKING PARTY

SUMMARY RECORDS OF FIRST AND
SECOND MEETINGS OF WORKING PARTY

Held at Lake Success, on Tuesday, 4 February 1947 at 11 a.m.

Present:

Chairman:	Mr. Kotschnig	(United States of America)
	Mr. Yang	(China)
	Mr. Catroux	(France)
	Mr. Zuev	(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
	Mr. Alexander	(United Kingdom)
Secretary:	Mr. White	(Non-Governmental Organizations Section)

Election of Chairman.

Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) was elected Chairman by acclamation.

Adoption of the Agenda.

The Committee adopted the agenda prepared by the Secretariat and agreed to discuss items: 1 (b), 1 (a), 1 (c), 1 (d), 2, 3, in that order.

Discussion of Item 1 (b): Whether or not any Applicant Organization Should be Placed in Category (c). (Secretariat Memorandum Dated December 1946).

The Secretary recalled that the Economic and Social Council's decision of 21 June 1946 defined Category (c) as including "organizations which are primarily concerned with the development of public opinion and with the dissemination of information". Although it had originally been thought that organizations belonging to Category (c) would receive lesser privileges than those belonging to Category (b), equal privileges and treatment had been granted in connection with both Categories. Many organizations having special interests or competence felt that they should be admitted to Category (b).

/At the present

At the present time, the Section for Voluntary Organizations of the Department of Public Information assisted organizations which were in a position to give to their members information about the United Nations. The Secretary suggested that the Committee might wish to take into consideration the arrangements made by that Department, in connection with the question of whether or not any organizations should be placed in Category (c).

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) considered that it might be preferable not to make any definite recommendations concerning that question at the present stage of discussion. The Council had decided to establish three different Categories, and any change in that respect would constitute a substantial departure from the Council's decision. It might be possible, however, to reduce the number of organizations in Category (c) and include the bulk of such organizations in Category (b), provided that they met with the necessary requirements.

Mr. CATROUX (France) supported the views expressed by the representative of the United Kingdom.

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) felt that it was preferable to leave a final decision for future consideration. It was difficult to determine the difference between Categories (b) and (c). Moreover, the problem was of a broad scope and should be studied in great detail. Mr. Zuev considered it difficult to express any definite opinions at the present time and suggested that members of the Working Party should exchange opinions on the subject and make recommendations to the full Committee at its next meeting on 25 February 1947.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the Working Party did not have the power to make final decisions, but should submit recommendations to the full Committee. By exchanging opinions and forming definite ideas concerning the various problems confronting the Committee, the Delegates would have a clearer view of those problems at the next meeting of the full Committee.

Mr. YANG (China) agreed with the representative of the United Kingdom

/that it was

that it was preferable, for the time being, to maintain Categories (a), (b), and (c), but suggested that, in practice, Category (c) should be used sparingly.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as representative of the United States of America, agreed that it was difficult to distinguish between Category (b) and (c). From the point of view of logic, it might be preferable to eliminate the latter but such a change would constitute a departure from the principle established by the Council. While adhering to that principle, organizations should be placed as far as possible in Category (b). In reply to a question from the Chairman, Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) thought that the following organizations could be included in Category (c): Rotary International (No. 43); International Association of Lion's Clubs (No. 9); International African Institute (No. 54); World Alliance for International Friendship through Churches (No. 77); International Student Service (No. 17).

Mr. YANG (China) remarked that the degree of relationship between the Council and the organizations belonging to Categories (b) and (c) was small, since the former were concerned with only few fields of activity covered by the Council, while the latter were primarily interested in the development of public opinion.

The SECRETARY pointed out that the arrangements made by the Department of Public Information provided for the distribution of information regarding the United Nations to voluntary organizations, for dissemination to their members. Consultative arrangements were intended for the opposite purpose of obtaining the ideas of private organizations for the benefit of the United Nations.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that, since there appeared to be little difference between Categories (b) and (c), organizations with consultative status should be included in Category (b), and that the Committee should examine what field was left for Category (c) without attempting to abolish that Category.

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that it would be difficult to alter the resolution of the Economic and Social Council. It

/was preferable

was preferable to postpone a decision regarding Category (c) until the Committee was faced with the practical problem of placing the various organizations concerned in either category.

The Committee agreed to follow that procedure.

Discussion of Item 1 (a): Whether or not Consultative Status Should be Granted to National Organizations.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the report of the Council NGO Committee had clearly stated that national organizations could be admitted. However, it had been agreed that this privilege should be used sparingly.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) recalled that the Council had ruled that national organizations would be eligible for consultative status, only if they represented a field not already covered by an international organization. He considered, therefore, that it would not be possible to make recommendation on the national organizations until the completion of the Committee's work on international organizations.

Mr. YANG (China), and Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported the view taken by the representative of the United Kingdom.

The SECRETARY called attention to paragraph 7 of the Secretariat memorandum dated 29 November 1946, which stated that the Secretariat would not, unless otherwise instructed, prepare a working paper on national organizations, since it was understood that it was intended to establish a general principle applicable to all such organizations. The Committee agreed to request the Secretary to prepare a working document on national organizations on the basis of the principle previously enunciated. The Committee also decided to begin with examination of international organizations, and postpone consideration of national organizations, without omitting the latter from the report.

Discussion of Item 1 (c): Consideration of the Number of Organizations that Might be Given Consultative Status Without Over-Burdening the Council or its Commissions (Secretariat Memorandum Dated 13 November 1946).

The SECRETARY called attention to the table prepared by the Secretariat,
/listing the

listing the number of applicant international non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the various specialized agencies and Commissions. He pointed out that in many cases the interests of the organizations listed were only marginal.

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) remarked that many organizations did not possess a clear cut programme; the Committee should postpone consideration of such applicants, and deal first with organizations which had definite programmes of activity at the present time.

The Committee adopted the view that it was unnecessary to evidence concern at the present time that the machinery of the Council might be over-burdened by consultative arrangements.

Discussion of Item 1 (d): Position of Organizations That Have Members in Spain. (Secretariat Memorandum Regarding Spanish Membership of Applicant Organizations).

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should examine the lists prepared by the Secretariat.

The following organizations were pointed out as having members in Spain: No. 2, 3, 7, 11, 14, 16, 18, 27, 32, 35, 37, 38, 44 (?), 51, (?), 55, 63, 64, 91 (?), 92, 99, 101, 105 (?), 107 (?), 108; Womens' Organizations: No. 7K (?), 8K (?), 16K (?), 17K (?).

The CHAIRMAN referred to the General Assembly resolution concerning relations of members of the United Nations with Spain, which recommended, among other provisions, that the Franco Government of Spain should be debarred from membership in international agencies established by or brought into relationship with the United Nations (Journal No. 75, Suppl. A/64, Add.1, page 826). He also referred to the General Assembly resolution regarding agreements with specialized agencies (Journal No. 75, Suppl. A/64, Add.1, page 840). An interpretation of the letter of those resolutions showed that there was no provision on record which barred private organizations having membership in Spain from consultative arrangements with the Economic and Social Council; no specific action had been taken

/by the General

by the General Assembly in that respect. New action would be required on the part of the Economic and Social Council if it were desired that those provisions should also apply to non-governmental organizations.

Mr. YANG (China) felt that three different cases should be taken into consideration: organizations in which the Franco Government took an active part; organizations which did not identify themselves with the Franco Government; organizations having a programme of work in Spain (Churches, etc.). It was obvious that organizations belonging to the first group should be barred from consultative status.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) observed that the action of barring private organizations having Spanish membership from consultative status with the United Nations might militate against the objectives of the General Assembly resolution, which stated that the peoples of the United Nations assured the Spanish people of the cordial welcome awaiting them when circumstances enabled them to be admitted to the United Nations. It was in the interest of the United Nations to maintain the channel of approved organizations operating in Spain so as to encourage and help the Spanish people in their fight against the Falange.

Mr. CATROUX (France) stated that it was difficult to disassociate governments from peoples. There was no doubt that organizations in which the Franco Government took an active part should not be allowed consultative status. The same was true of organizations which included among their members corporations or associations authorized by the Franco Government. A more flexible policy was needed in regard to organizations with individual members having a programme of work in Spain, it being understood that such individual members should not take part in the activities of the Franco Government.

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that a decision in that respect would have to be taken at the forthcoming meeting of the Council NGO Committee.

/The discussion

The discussion of the problem should be based on the terms of the General Assembly resolution; it was necessary, for that purpose, to follow a procedure of analogy, and to conform with the spirit in which the resolution was adopted. It was clear that the Committee should not give consideration to international organizations having corporate membership in Spain. However, the USSR representative required additional time to study the problem of organizations having individual members in that country.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) asked what kind of action might be contemplated in the case of Catholic organizations having group membership in Spain.

Mr. CATROUX (France) replied that this problem brought up the question of the universality of the Catholic religion. He was not at present in a position to state his views in that respect, since the problem involved highly important considerations which required further study. He felt, however, that the Committee should avoid raising the matter of State sovereignty over associations. The Committee should carefully study the entire question, and examine it from the point of view of international law, avoiding any premature decision.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Committee had to take a position in that respect by 25 February 1947. He remarked that certain organizations having members in Spain were not necessarily implicated politically in the affairs of the Franco Government, such as the International Association for Prevention of Blindness and the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Mr. CATROUX (France) replied that the Committee should consider the social reasons of the organizations concerned, but should also make recommendations as to the general principles governing the question.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) stated that the Committee should establish general principles, rather than consider each case solely on its merits, but acknowledged that this would be a difficult task.

The Committee agreed to discuss Item 2 at its next meeting and then proceed to examine the complete list of applicant organizations, with a view to adopting a preliminary position without taking, however, any final decision at present. The Committee decided that future meetings would be held in Manhattan.

The meeting rose at 1:15 p.m.

COUNCIL NGO COMMITTEE

WORKING PARTY

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SECOND MEETING

Held at the Empire State Building, New York, N.Y., on Wednesday
5 February 1947, at 10:40 a.m.

Present:

Chairman:	Mr. Kotschnig	(United States of America)
	Mr. Yang	(China)
	Mr. Catroux	(France)
	Mr. Zuev	(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
	Mr. Alexander	(United Kingdom)
Secretary:	Mr. White	(Non-Governmental Organizations Section)

Discussion of the Question as to whether the word "Consultant" or
"Representative" should be used in referring to persons appointed by
Organizations given consultative status

The SECRETARY asked if such persons should be called "Consultants",
"Representatives" or "Observers". He stated that it seemed to him that since
they came from organizations given consultative status for the purpose of
consulting, that they should be called "Consultants".

The CHAIRMAN felt that this was entirely logical.

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) felt that they should be
called "Representatives" rather than "Consultants" because even though they
had a "Consultant" capacity there was no need to call them "Consultants". The
term "Representatives" was less restrictive.

Mr. YANG (China) pointed out the distinction between "participation" and
"consultation" and stated that the decision of the Social Commission was that
the word "consultation" was the proper one to use.

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) discussed what had happened
in the Social Commission and stated that such a distinction should not be drawn

/since

since both Specialized Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations did participate and that Representatives of the Non-Governmental Organizations should not be limited by calling them "Consultants". He referred to Chapter IV, paragraph 2, of document E/43/Rev.2 the first sentence of which reads as follows:

"Organizations in Category (a) may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at all the public meetings of the Council."

Mr. YANG (China) said that the real problem before the Committee was to consider which non-governmental organizations should be given consultative status. It was clear that the functions were consultative and it was not for the Working Party to discuss the question of participation and consultation. He felt that it made little difference whether the term "Representatives" or "Consultants" was used. He thought the phrase "Representatives of Organizations given Consultative Status" might be used.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) agreed that it was not a subject for the Working Party but he wished to put on record that he could not agree to the use of the word "Representatives" nor could he agree that it was a matter of little importance. He felt that the distinction between participation and consultation was very important.

Mr. YANG (China) suggested that the matter be dropped.

The CHAIRMAN agreed and stated that his Government also felt that there was a very real distinction between participation and consultation.

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) agreed that this question need not be discussed in detail by the Working Party but he wished to have it made clear that he objected to calling them "Consultants".

Mr. YANG (China) proposed that the Working Party should go on to discuss individual organizations and that it should endeavour to go through the entire list of applications, classifying those which were clearly acceptable, those not acceptable, and those for which more information would be needed.

/(Note: ...)

(Note: The Secretariat was directed to cover the discussion of general principles at the beginning of the Summary Record and to place the discussion on individual organizations at the end thereof. Therefore, the following statements are an attempt to present the opinions of the Working Party on general principles which were developed out of the discussion on individual organizations.)

The Question of Jewish Organizations

It was rather generally agreed that the Committee should pick out a few of the more important Jewish Organizations and that those of minor importance should not be given consultative status.

The Question of Referring Organizations to Specialized Agencies.

This question came up frequently throughout the discussion of individual organizations, and it was frequently found that certain organizations would really have nothing to offer to the Council or its Commissions and that they should be told to get in contact with one or another of the Specialized Agencies.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) felt strongly that organizations should, whenever possible, be referred to Specialized Agencies. He felt it would be rare when they should be related both to Specialized Agencies and to the Council. Some of the members felt that there were cases when an organization might be related both to Specialized Agencies and to the Council.

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked what the situation would be if an organization was referred to a Specialized Agency. Did it mean that the organization could have no further relations with the Council or its Commissions?

The CHAIRMAN stated that an organization referred to a Specialized Agency should work through that Specialized Agency before approaching the United Nations.

Definition of an International Organization

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked how many countries had to belong to an organization before it could be considered an international organization. He felt that an organization should not be considered international if it had members in only a few countries.

/The CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that this matter had been discussed by the Committee which had prepared the report adopted by the Council on 21 June 1946, and that it had been agreed that if an organization had members in only two countries it was international. He felt, however, that the Working Party would certainly consider this point in estimating the importance of any applicant organization and that it was likely that an organization which had a very limited membership would not be acceptable.

The Question of the Formation of Joint or Liaison Committees among Organizations having similar aims for the purpose of consultation

This point came up in regard to many different organizations and there was general agreement that organizations having similar aims should be strongly encouraged to form Joint or Liaison Committees. This question came up particularly in the discussion of the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations. (See the discussion on that Organization). The question also came up in the discussion of various transport organizations and it was hoped that representation for most of them might be found through the Central Council for International Touring. (See Summary Record on that Organization).

The Principle of Double Representation

It was generally agreed that double representation should be avoided. For example, the various trade federations, such as No. 20, International Federation of Christian Factory and Transport Workers, which are affiliated to the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, should not be given consultative status. It was felt that their interests would be represented by the larger body. This question also came up in connection with No. 74, Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Discussion on Particular Organizations

(Note: Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that he had not yet received the Russian translation of the statements on the organizations numbered 1 to 19, and that he therefore had no opinion to offer on these organizations.)

1. Amdas Israel World Organization

It was felt that this organization was not one of the more important Jewish organizations. The World Jewish Congress, the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations were mentioned. It was agreed to pass over this organization and to consider it in connection with a list of applicant Jewish Organizations to be submitted by the Secretariat.

2. Baltic and International Maritime Conference

There was some discussion as to whether this organization should be related exclusively to a Specialized Agency, i.e. IMCO. The general trend of thought seemed to lead toward associating it with the Transport Commission.

3. Catholic International Union for Social Service

The CHAIRMAN asked if the Working Party would consider the Spanish question in relation to each of the organizations at this time.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) replied that it would be necessary for the committee members to consult their governments. Leaving the Spanish question aside, it was generally felt that this organization should be put in Category (b).

(Note: Many of the organizations considered have members in Spain. This question was not considered by the Working Party in relation to each of the organizations that it discussed. Tentative positions were taken on each organization, leaving the Spanish question out of consideration for the time being.)

4. Corporation of Caribbean Librarians, Archivists and Curators of Museums

It was agreed that this organization should be referred to UNESCO.

5. General Association of Municipal Health and Technical Officers

After some discussion on the general problem of relating organizations to the Specialized Agencies, and the definition of an international organization, it was agreed that this organization should be referred to WHO. The Secretariat is to find out if this organization is interested in housing.

/6. International

6. International Abolitionist Federation

The CHAIRMAN suggested that this organization had lost some of its vigour and that No. 12, The International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children is more active. Mr. YANG (China) and Mr. CATROUX (France) felt that this organization was essentially social. Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) said that both Nos. 6 and 12 belonged in (b) Category. He wondered if they could not be grouped together since they had similar interests. The CHAIRMAN felt that they should be asked to have one spokesman. It was agreed that both belonged in Category (b) but that the Working Party hoped they would form a Joint Committee. The Secretariat was directed to find out if these two organizations had similar aims and if so, to indicate to them the desirability of forming a Joint Committee.

7. International Air Transport Association

The CHAIRMAN stated that this was a very active organization. Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) felt that this organization should be in Category (b) and also related to PICAO. This was generally accepted.

8. International Association of Criminal Law

Mr. CATROUX (France) stated that this was a very important organization. Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) raised the question as to whether or not it was still really active. He wished to postpone stating an opinion until he was further informed.

9. International Association of Lions Clubs

It was generally agreed that this should be placed in Category (c).

10. International Association of Public Employment Services

The CHAIRMAN suggested that this organization should work through the United States and Canadian Delegations. This point of view was accepted.

11. The International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs

The CHAIRMAN supported this organization stating that it was very useful in connection with transport and that it belonged in Category (b).

/Mr. ALEXANDER

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) did not feel that it was important and stated that he could not recommend it for (b) Category. Mr. CATROUX (France) was willing to recommend it for Category (b). Mr. YANG (China) was non-committal. It could not be said that the Working Party came to any conclusion. (See remarks under 35).

12. The International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children

This organization was discussed in connection with No. 6.

13. International Committee of Schools for Social Work

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) stated that this was the only representative body in its field. He felt that it should be in Category (b). This was generally accepted.

14. International Committee of the Red Cross

The CHAIRMAN brought up the question of Spanish membership.

Mr. CATROUX (France) felt that the nature of the Red Cross should be considered and felt that it would come under Category (b). This opinion was accepted.

15. International Confederation of Christian Metalworkers Organizations

It was agreed that this organization, as well as any of the other trade secretariats belonged to the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, should not be given consultative status.

16. International Conference on Large Electric Systems

It was agreed to postpone judgment on this organization.

17. International Council of Museums

It was agreed that this organization should be referred to UNESCO.

18. International Electrotechnical Commission

The SECRETARY pointed out that this organization was considering affiliation with the International Standards Association now being organized. It was agreed to await developments.

19. International Federation for Art Education, Drawing and Art Applied to Industries

It was agreed to refer this organization to UNESCO.

20. International Federation of Christian Factory and Transport Workers and

21. International Federation of Christian Textileworkers Organizations

It was agreed that these two organizations could not be accepted as they are members of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

22. The International Federation of Christian Trade Unions

Mr. CATROUX (France) stated that the importance of this organization was such that it should be put in Category (a). Mr. YANG (China) felt it should be in Category (b) since only five countries were represented. Mr. CATROUX (France) stated that this organization had always been consulted by the League of Nations. Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) agreed that it was a very important organization but not sufficiently so to be placed in Category (a). He felt it belonged very high up in the (b) list. The CHAIRMAN felt that the number of organizations given Category (a) status should be very limited. He agreed that from the point of view of its broad interests, it should be in Category (a). Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) felt that the organization was not sufficiently important to be put in Category (a). He thought it should be put in Category (b). Mr. CATROUX (France) felt it certainly should be in Category (b) and perhaps even in (a). Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) felt he did not have sufficient information to know whether or not it should be in (a) Category. It was agreed that the question of this organization should be discussed at the next meeting.

23. International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades

This organization is a member of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions. It therefore was excluded.

24. International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees

The CHAIRMAN asked if there was a chance of this organization joining

/the WFTU

the WFTU. Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) stated that it should be suggested to this organization that it should join the WFTU. The Secretariat was directed to ascertain if there was any plan for it to affiliate with the WFTU.

25. The International Federation of Friends of Young Women

It was felt that more information was needed and the Secretariat was directed to find out if it could affiliate with another organization.

26. The International Federation of Technical Agriculturists

The CHAIRMAN asked if this organization could not work through the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) agreed that it should do that or that it should be referred to FAO. It was agreed to exclude this organization.

27. International Federation of the Phonographic Industry

It was agreed that this organization should be referred to UNESCO and ILO.

28. The International Law Association

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) thought that The International Law Association was carrying on the work of the Rome Institute and that it should be in Category (b). This was generally accepted.

29. The International League for the Rights of Man

The CHAIRMAN said that this organization could not be left out as it is the only one of its kind. Mr. CATROUX (France) raised the question of the various national leagues for the rights of man which were not members. It was generally felt that acceptance of the International League would encourage these national organizations to join it.

30. International Missionary Council

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that although this was a religious organization it carried on many activities of importance from the social point of view. Therefore, it should be admitted. It was generally agreed that it belonged in Category (b).

31. International Order of Good Templars

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) was doubtful as to the usefulness of this organization. The other members of the Committee agreed that it might affiliate with the World Women's Christian Temperance Union and that it should be placed in Category (b).

32. International Organization of Industrial Employers

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) felt that this organization should be in Category (a) in order that there would be a balance in this category which now was largely labour. He felt that Category (a) should include two or three organizations representing labour, two or three representing employers, and two or three representing public opinion. The CHAIRMAN reserved his opinion. Mr. YANG (China) felt it depended on how strong this organization actually was. Mr. CATROUX (France) felt it might be placed in Category (a). Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) felt he did not have enough information. The Secretariat was directed to furnish a three or four page statement on the activities of this organization. At this point the Secretariat was also directed to group the organizations into lists according to the subjects with which they dealt.

33. The International Organization of Journalists

It was felt that this organization should be placed in Category (b).

34. International Tea Committee

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization was entirely related to ITO. This point of view was generally accepted.

11.35.51. The International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs
International Touring Alliance
Central Council of International Touring

The Secretary was instructed to find out if the Central Council of International Touring was still active, what members it has at present, and would these members agree that the Central Council should represent them for consultative purposes. It was noted that the International Touring Alliance and the International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs

/were both

were both members of the Central Council before the war.

36. International Transportworkers Federation

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization was considering affiliation to the World Federation of Trade Unions and he suggested that decision should be postponed until this matter was settled. This was generally agreed upon.

37. International Union for Child Welfare

It was generally agreed that this organization belongs in (b) Category.

38. Jewish Agency for Palestine

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization was concerned with the problem of refugees; it was, however, a somewhat special case, since it was an international organization with a national aim.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) stated that he would not object to it because of its national aim, but he felt that it should not present its political views. It was generally agreed that it belongs in Category (b).

39. Ministers International Peace Union

It was generally agreed to exclude this organization.

40. New Education Fellowship

It was agreed that this organization should be referred to UNESCO.

41. Pan-African Congress

The CHAIRMAN questioned whether this organization was really effective.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) stated that he had seen a Resolution of this organization, which was against the trusteeship system, and therefore against the aims of the Charter. He felt that it could not be accepted.

It was generally agreed to exclude this organization.

42. Pan-Pacific Women's Association

This organization was discussed later in connection with the CHAIRMAN's paper.

43. Rotary International

It was generally agreed that this organization belongs to Category (c).

44. The World Calendar Association Inc.

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization was really an American organization. It was agreed that consideration should be postponed.

45. World Federation of Democratic Youth

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that this organization should be placed in Category (a). Youth problems are very important and have a direct bearing on problems within the scope of the Economic and Social Council. This organization was the largest organization representing youth, therefore it should be placed in Category (a) in order that youth should be represented in the United Nations.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) stated that it was impossible to separate youth from the rest of humanity; youth was actually a part of other organizations such as Trade Unions; to admit this organization would mean double representation.

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that he could not agree with Mr. ALEXANDER, because it could not be said that all youth were in Trade Unions.

Mr. YANG (China) stated that not all of the members of this organization were young.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) stated that was one reason why he was suspicious of its real motives; was it an organization primarily concerned with youth's economic and social problems or was it a political organization.

The CHAIRMAN inquired as to whether this organization had any age limit.

Mr. CATROUX (France) suggested that it should be in Category (b) and possibly (a).

The CHAIRMAN stated that he was not sure regarding the membership figures given by this organization. He quoted the definition of Category (a) and said that this organization did not fit into that definition. He also

/stated

stated that this was true for the Women's International Democratic Federation. He felt therefore that both should be in Category (b).

Mr. YANG (China) agreed.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) felt that the decision should be postponed since the organization was very new. He asked what it had accomplished. He was for an indefinite postponement.

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that there could be no doubt about the membership of this organization nor the fact that it represented many countries. He said that it dealt with all the subjects covered by the Economic and Social Council and could be of a great assistance to the Council. He strongly felt that it should be placed in Category (a).

It was felt that the Committee could not profitably continue the discussion as to whether this organization should go in Category (a) or (b). It was agreed however, that a decision should be taken when the Committee meet on 25 February.

46. World Federation of United Nations Associations

The CHAIRMAN said it was difficult to judge this organization, to know how well established it was since it was very recently founded.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) stated that it should be taken into consideration that it was really a successor to the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, and therefore really had a long history. Through its affiliation it could give valuable advice. He felt that he would probably support it for Category (a).

Mr. CATROUX (France) felt that it should be in Category (c) with the understanding that if it proved itself it could be placed later on in Category (a).

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that he needed further information regarding its membership.

The Secretariat was instructed to obtain this information.

47. World Government Association

Since this organization was solely American, it was agreed to postpone consideration of it for a year.

48. World Jewish Congress

The CHAIRMAN stated that this was the most representative Jewish organization and felt that it should be in Category (b).

This was generally accepted.

49. World's Poultry Science Association

It was agreed that this organization should be referred to FAO.

50. Union for the Protection of the Human Person

It was generally agreed to exclude this organization on account of its small membership.

51. Central Council of International Touring

This organization was discussed in connection with 35.

52. The Econometric Society

The CHAIRMAN felt that this organization might be put in Category (b) but he retained some doubts. It was generally agreed to put it in Category (b) but to bring it up for consideration at the next meeting.

53. International Academy on the History of Sciences

It was generally agreed to refer this organization to UNESCO.

54. International African Institute

It was generally agreed that this organization belongs to Category (b).

55. International Association for Prevention of Blindness

It was generally agreed to refer this organization to WHO.

56. International Auxiliary Language Association

It was generally agreed that this was an American organization and should be referred to UNESCO.

57. International Christian Esperanto League

It was generally agreed to refer this organization to UNESCO.

/58. International

58. International Committee for Securing Employment to Refugee Professional Workers

The CHAIRMAN stated that he was familiar with the origins of this organization but he wondered whether it was still active. He felt it should be related only to IRO. This was generally agreed upon.

59. International Cyclists Union

It was agreed to exclude this organization.

60. International Federation of Agricultural Producers

The CHAIRMAN stated that this was probably the only representative agricultural organization and that it should be in Category (a).

This was generally acceptable.

61. International Federation of Arts, Letters and Sciences

It was agreed that this organization should be referred to UNESCO.

62. International Federation of the Cinematographic Press

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) stated that this organization was important, but should be referred to UNESCO.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that it might be concerned with the World Congress on the Freedom of the Press, which was to be called by the United Nations and that it might possibly be put in Category (b).

It was agreed to postpone consideration of this organization.

63. International Federation of Motorcycling Clubs

It was agreed to exclude this organization.

64. International Federation of Olive-Growers

It was agreed to refer this organization to FAO.

65. International Friendship League

It was agreed that this organization should be referred to UNESCO.

66. International Institute of Administrative Sciences

The Secretariat was directed to prepare an essay on what this organization is doing and whether or not it could be related to UNESCO.

67. International League for Reconciliation and Fraternization

It was agreed that this organization should be excluded on the ground

68. International Order of Good Templars

This organization had already been discussed. (See No. 31).

69. International Stomatological Association

It was agreed that this organization should be referred to WHO.

70. International Student Service

Mr. YANG (China) stated that this organization should be placed in Category (b).

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) stated that the organization was not controlled by the voting process.

The CHAIRMAN stated that this was correct.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) suggested that it might be put in (c) Category.

After a brief discussion it was agreed that it should be referred to UNESCO and possibly be put in Category (b).

71. International Training Administration, Inc.

This organization was excluded for the time being since it is a national organization.

72. International Union against Tuberculosis

It was agreed to refer this organization to WHO.

73. International Union of Public Transport

It was agreed to postpone consideration of this organization and to consider all transport organizations together.

74. Inter-Parliamentary Union

The SECRETARY pointed out that this organization had stated that it should be placed in Category (a) or nothing.

Mr. CATROUX (France) felt that recognition of this organization would involve double representation.

The CHAIRMAN stated that there was some question as to whether this organization might not be an inter-governmental organization. In regard to the question of double representation, he pointed out that it might be possible

/to get

to get more support for the United Nations through this organization and that therefore the question of double representation should not be given too much weight.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) suggested that it might possibly be put in Category (a).

It was generally agreed to postpone any decision until 25 February.

75. Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) suggested that it should be referred to IMCO.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that Mr. Lukac, Director of the Division of Transport and Communications was interested in this organization.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) felt that it should be considered in connection with a complete list of transport organizations.

It was agreed that it might possibly be put in Category (b) after consideration of the other transport organizations.

76. The Theosophical Society

It was agreed to exclude this organization.

77. World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches

It was agreed that this organization belongs to Category (c).

78. World Engineering Conference

It was agreed to postpone consideration of this organization.

79. World Power Conference

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that this organization could be very useful and should be put in Category (b).

The Working Party agreed.

80. World Prohibition Federation

It was agreed to exclude this organization.

81. World Union for Progressive Judaism

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that this organization was parallel to No. 1, Agudas Israel World Organization. Since it had been agreed to exclude the

/most conservative

most conservative Jewish organization, this one, which is perhaps the most liberal Jewish organization, should also be excluded.

The Working Party accepted this point of view.

82. International Agricultural Credit Conferences

It was agreed to refer this organization to FAO.

83. International Broadcasting Organization

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization should be referred to ITU and to UNESCO.

It was agreed to postpone consideration.

84. International Centre of Tobacco

It was agreed to exclude or possibly to refer this organization to FAO and ITO.

85. International Commission for Family Education

It was agreed to exclude this organization since it was felt that it was not really active at this time.

86. International Geographical Union

It was agreed to refer this organization to UNESCO.

87. International Hotel Association

It was agreed to exclude this organization for the time being since it was in process of organization.

88. International Language Union

It was agreed to exclude this organization.

89. International Social Service (or International Migration Services)

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization had done excellent work in the past.

The SECRETARY pointed out that he had reason to believe that it was still very active.

The CHAIRMAN stated that it should be put in Category (b).

This was generally accepted.

90. International Committee of Radio-Electricity

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) stated that this organization was practically dead.

The CHAIRMAN stated that in any case it should be referred to ITU.

It was generally agreed to exclude it.

91. International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization was inter-governmental and therefore should be excluded.

92. International Wool Textile Organization

It was agreed that this organization should be referred to ITO.

93. Salvation Army

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Committee which had prepared the report accepted by the Council on 21 June 1946, had decided that this organization, although it was not controlled by the voting process, might be admitted to consultative status.

The SECRETARY stated that he regretted that he found it necessary to disagree. He felt certain that the Committee had decided that the Salvation Army could not be admitted to consultative status since it was not controlled by the voting process. He felt that exclusion of the Salvation Army would have an unfortunate effect on public opinion.

It was agreed that this organization should be put in Category (b) and that it would be up to the Council to decide this matter.

94. South American Petroleum Institute

It was agreed that this organization should be referred to ITO or to the new International Petroleum Organization should it be established.

95. Table of Selected Constants and Numerical Data

It was pointed out that this organization is, in fact, already related to UNESCO, since UNESCO has made arrangements with the International Council of Scientific Unions.

96. Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production

It was agreed to secure further information before considering this

organization.

97. International Federation of Christian Employees Trade Unions

It was agreed to exclude this organization.

98. International Federation of Workmen's Evangelical Associations

It was agreed to exclude this organization since it did not seem to have anything to offer the Council.

99. International Office of Cocoa and Chocolate

It was agreed that this organization should be referred to ITO and FAO.

100. International Permanent Secretariat of Social Workers

It was agreed to postpone consideration.

101. International Union of Railways

It was agreed that this organization should be in Category (b).

102. World's Alliance of Young Men Christian Associations

The Working Party generally agreed that this organization should be in Category (b).

103. Apostleship of the Sea International Council

It was felt that this organization might be put in Category (b) but that the members of the Working Party would need to secure further information.

104. Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization should be in Category (b). He said that it had been formed for the purpose of meeting the wishes of the Council regarding the joining together of organizations with similar views for the purpose of consultation.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) said that he had no instructions. He felt that consideration of this organization should be postponed; it might possibly be put in Category (b).

The Working Party came to no conclusion.

105. Federation of International Semi-Official and Private Institutions Established at Geneva

The CHAIRMAN said that this organization had a local purpose. He could see no reason why it should consult with the Council. It was agreed to

postpone consideration.

106. International Conference of Social Work

It was generally agreed that this organization should be in Category (b).

107. International Committee for the Diffusion of Artistic and Literary Works by the Cinema

It was agreed that this organization should be referred to UNESCO for the time being.

108. International Union against Venereal Disease

It was agreed to refer this organization to WHO.

109. International Union of Civil Register Officials

This organization was excluded since it has members in only two countries.

110. Special Libraries Association

This organization was referred to UNESCO.

(Note: K1, K2,...etc. refer to the annexes in the working paper presented by the CHAIRMAN)

K1. Associated Country Women of the World

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization afforded an effective means of liaison with rural women. He suggested Category (b).

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) felt that he could not agree until some decision had been taken as regards the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations.

The CHAIRMAN stated that this Liaison Committee was not very strong. The affiliated organizations, he said, are willing to use the Liaison Committee for matters on which they agree, but they are not willing to speak entirely through it since each of the affiliated organizations have specific interests. They would rather disband the Liaison Committee than work solely through it. Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) suggested that it might be possible when women's questions were involved for consultation to be made through the Liaison Committee, but when other questions came up, the organizations could consult separately.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that women's organizations often look at things differently from men's organizations. They are often better informed since women have more time. He felt that the support of women's organizations had

been very important during the time of the establishment of the United Nations and added that it would be very important to the United Nations to continue to receive their support. He said that women could not be expected to operate through men's organizations and recommended Category (b).

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) stated that an organization once given separate consultative status would never join with other organizations for consultative purposes.

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization has a very definite character of its own and should be in Category (b).

Mr. CATROUX (France) agreed.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) reverted to the question of the Liaison Committee.

The CHAIRMAN stated that since the parts are stronger than the whole, that the proposal to consult only through the Liaison Committee would not work. He read from a letter of Mrs. Home Peel, Honorary Secretary of the Liaison Committee (Copies of this letter are being distributed to the Members of the Committee).

K2. International Alliance of Women for Equal Rights and Equal Responsibilities

The CHAIRMAN stated that if it were to be given consultative status at all it should belong in Category (b).

K3. International Co-Operative Women's Guild

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization could speak through the International Co-operative Alliance.

K4. International Council of Women

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization should belong in Category (b) and possibly even (c).

K5. International Federation of Business and Professional Women

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization was more closely connected with economic life than some of the other women's organizations.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) suggested (c) Category.

/K6. International

K6. International Federation of University Women

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that this organization was one of the most firmly established and one of the most active women's organizations.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) suggested (c) Category.

K7. International Federation of Women Magistrates

It was felt that this organization was very weak and might be excluded.

K8. Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations

This organization was discussed in connection with its various member organizations.

K9. Pan-Pacific Women's Association

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that this organization was being re-organized and therefore consideration should be postponed.

K10. St.Jean's Social and Political Alliance

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization although small was very active and that it should be put in Category (b).

K11. Women's International Democratic Federation

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that it was the most important women's organization, had the largest membership, and should be placed in Category (a). He did not see how it could be asked to affiliate itself with the Liaison Committee. If anything, the Liaison Committee should be asked to join this organization. He could not understand how the Liaison Committee would actually operate. He stated that he would need further information about the other organizations before he could express his opinions regarding them.

The CHAIRMAN felt that the Working Party would not be able to agree on the Women's International Democratic Federation or the International Federation of Democratic Youth. This question would have to be taken up at the next meeting. There was no possibility of the Women's International Democratic Federation becoming a member of the Liaison Committee.

/K12. Women's

K12. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

It was felt that consideration regarding this organization should be postponed since it was rather inactive.

K13. The World Union of Women for International Concord

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization was not very strong. He read a letter from this organization dated 10 January 1947, which stated that this organization was undergoing a very grave crisis, had not yet been able to re-group its members, except in a few places, and that it was in great financial difficulties.

It was agreed that consideration of this organization should be postponed.

K14. The World Women's Christian Temperance Union

It was felt that this organization should join with 68: The International Order of Good Templars.

K15. World Women's Party for Equal Rights

The SECRETARY pointed out that the National Women's Party of the United States which was named among the affiliated organizations neither paid dues nor voted. There was apparently no real connection.

The Working Party felt that consideration should be postponed.

K16. World Young Women's Christian Association

The CHAIRMAN stated that this organization should be in Category (b).

This was generally acceptable.

K17. International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues

The CHAIRMAN stated that if the World Young Women's Christian Association were given consultative status, then consultative status ought to be given to this organization.

The Committee then considered the Women's International Organizations as a whole and it was found that five had been definitely eliminated, leaving 12 for further consideration.

The Committee entered into a general discussion regarding the Liaison Committee.

/The CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN asked if it would be possible to say that the Liaison Committee would speak on agreed matters with the understanding that by inference its affiliated organizations would be recognized for the purpose of expressing either a minority point of view or views on subjects in which the other affiliated organizations were not interested.

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that the Women's International Democratic Federation should be in Category (a). He did not see how it could combine with the Liaison Committee.

Mr. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom) stated that he would not exclude putting the Liaison Committee in Category (a) if it were really representative.

Mr. CATROUX (France) said that the Liaison Committee could not be put in Category (a) and that it could not even be given consultative status.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the most important organizations might be given Category (b) and that they might be told that they would strengthen their case if they would speak through the Liaison Committee on all agreed subjects. He felt that this compromise was one for which the Committee might work. Of course, the Women's International Democratic Federation would not be included in the Liaison Committee.

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that it should be noted in the Summary Record that the Representative of the USSR expressed a definite opinion only about the Women's International Democratic Federation and the International Federation of Democratic Youth and that he reserved his opinion on the other applicant organizations until he had studied the material on these organizations. He had not received the Russian translations in sufficient time and did not have full information. He expected to express definite opinions at a later date.

At this point, the Working Party took up the consideration of the fourth and fifth Items of the Agenda:

Consideration of Communications in Support of the WFTU

Consideration of Communications in Support of Other Organizations

/The SECRETARY

The SECRETARY stated that numerous communications in support of the WFTU had been received by the Secretariat. These communications were of differing character. Some requested that the WFTU should be recognized by the United Nations, others asked that it should be made a Member of the United Nations.

The SECRETARY also stated that a few communications had been received in support of other organizations. The Secretariat had replied to these communications stating that they would be brought to the attention of the Council NGO Committee.

The CHAIRMAN felt that no further action was necessary and that the Members of the Committee could see these communications whenever they wished in the office of the Secretary at Lake Success.

The Committee then discussed Item 2 of the Agenda:

Discussion of the probable recommendations of Commissions that the Council confer on them the right to call in organizations for consultation, even though they have not been given consultative status.

The SECRETARY explained the background. It was possible to interpret the Council's decision of 21 June 1946 as restricting consultation with Commissions to those organizations given consultative status. On the other hand, it was equally possible to give an opposite interpretation to the Council's decision, which was not explicit on this point. Working papers prepared by the Secretariat for various Commissions had suggested that the Commissions might wish to recommend to the Council that it confer on the Commissions the right of calling in non-governmental organizations for consultation.

Mr. YANG (China) felt that there should be a distinction between one consultative act and consultative status. He felt that a Commission would not need any authorization by the Council in order to call in a representative of a Non-Governmental Organization for consultation.

Mr. ZUEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that he felt that only those with consultative status could consult with the Commissions. He asked what would be the difference, if this were not so, between organizations

/given

given consultative status and those which were not given consultative status.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the difference would be that organizations not given consultative status would not be given the facilities granted to those given consultative status.

Mr. CATROUX (France) stated that organizations not given consultative status, but which were called in for consultation, would not have any right to consult and that that was the difference.

The CHAIRMAN stated that it would be improper for a Commission to continually call in the same organization again and again when it had not been given consultative status.

The discussion of this problem was dropped as the Working Party considered it was not an urgent matter.

The meeting rose at 6:10 p.m.
