

**ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**CONSEIL
ECONOMIQUE
ET SOCIAL**

E/C.2/W.5/Add.2
27 May 1947

ENGLISH ONLY

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSULTATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS

This document continues and completes the statements on national organizations in the United States of America which were begun in document E/C.2/W.5/Add.1.

NOTE: The Regular Veterans Association has withdrawn its application for consultative status. This should be noted on page 1 of document E/C.2/W.5/Add.1.

ECONOMIC
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WHO

40. National Consumers League
348 Engineers' Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

The League was founded in 1899. It has a membership of fifteen thousand including national and branch Leagues.

Its general purposes are to educate the public by means of lectures, publications and other methods with reference to the conditions under which goods are manufactured and distributed and economic services are rendered and to awaken public responsibility for such conditions. It aims to secure for wage-earners, reasonable hours, one day's rest in seven, statutory rest at night, a living wage, and other conditions of employment conducive to health and welfare. It also seeks to promote honest and unadulterated products.

Its specific interests are in the field of labour legislation, particularly laws affecting women and minors, minimum wages and social security.

Its Council meets annually. It has conducted a field survey of migrant camps. The branches of the League work for better conditions for labour.

It publishes a quarterly Bulletin entitled "Bulletin of National Consumers League for Fair Labor Standards".

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41. National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

The Council was founded in 1935 and now has 900,000 members belonging to its affiliated organizations.

The membership includes some women in India and Africa. It is a member of the International Council of Women which has been granted category (b) consultative status.

Its general purposes are to unite national organizations into closer fellowship; to disseminate information concerning the activities of women; to develop competent leadership among Negro women and to effect their integration and that of all Negro people into political, economic, educational, cultural and social life; to create and maintain interracial and intercultural understanding; to provide a channel of articulation for Negro women; to affiliate with international organizations of women in order to promote world peace.

It is specifically interested in human rights and the status of women.

It holds annual Conventions.

It was a consultant organization at the San Francisco Conference, 1945. It sponsored a seminar to Cuba, 1941.

It publishes "Telefact" monthly and the "Afroamerican Women's Journal", quarterly.

WOMEN
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42. National Council of Women of the United States
501 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

The National Council was founded in 1888. It is composed of twenty autonomous organizations * with a total membership of five million women.

The National Council is a Member of the International Council of Women which has been granted category (b) consultative status.

Its general purposes are: "To unite member organizations in a national council affiliated with the International Council of Women, to serve as a clearing house for the dissemination of information concerning the activities and methods of organized womanhood, and to initiate and promote national projects which are in harmony with the general purposes of the Council, which was founded for the practical implementation of the Golden Rule."

It has not stated its specific interest clearly, but it is certainly interested in Human Rights, Status of Women and probably in matters dealt with by the Social Commission.

* Member organizations

American Cancer Society, Inc., Field Army
American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc.
Association of Army and Navy Wives
Hadassah
Indianapolis Council of Women
National Association of Colored Women, Inc.
The National Association of Negro Business & Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
National Kindergarten Association
National Motion Picture League
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
National Woman's Party
National Woman's Relief Society
May Wright Sewall Indiana Council of Women
Osteopathic Women's National Association
Pan Pacific Women's Association
The Philadelphia Federation of Women's Clubs and Allied Organizations
Rhode Island Council of Women
University Forum of Oklahoma City
Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association

/s/ The Executive

The Executive Committee meets monthly. It acts as a clearing house for its members but does not itself sponsor activities of a controversial nature. It has held various exhibits, conferences and other meetings of an educational and cultural nature, such as an international congress of women which met in Chicago in 1943, to discuss women's contribution to a new world order. It has sponsored several series of radio programmes, some of which have been presented on national networks.

It suspended publications during the war and now has only the bulletins of its member organizations.

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ILO
WHO

43. National Lawyers Guild
902 Twentieth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

The National Lawyers Guild was founded in 1936. It has a membership of over 5,000 lawyers.

Its general purposes are to make law and the administrative and judicial agencies responsive to the will of the people; to support democratic institutions and civil rights and liberties, to promote justice, to secure legal advice to all who are in need and cannot obtain it, to aid in the adoption of laws for the economic and social welfare of the people, to inform the people upon legal matters, to advance the well-being of the members of the legal profession, to encourage study of the social and economic aspects of the law, to improve the educational standards of lawyers, and to support the United Nations.

It is specifically interested in economic and social problems and human rights.

It states that the special experience of its Committees should be extremely valuable to the Council.

Its national Convention meets annually. It was one of two national Bar Associations which acted as consultant to the United States Delegation at the San Francisco Conference. It is stated that it has played a leading role in all contemporary legal developments in the field of social legislation, health legislation, civil liberties, labour law and international law, and that its Committees have been responsible for some of the most comprehensive reports and analyses submitted to public bodies. It has exchanged views on these matters with associations of lawyers throughout the world.

It publishes a Lawyers Guild Review bi-monthly as well as special

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44. National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs
961 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

The National Non-Partisan Council was founded in 1938 by the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, which was founded in 1908. The membership includes 165 chapters, composed of Negro college women, with a total membership of approximately 10,000.

Its general purposes are to improve the social and economic conditions by the passage of appropriate legislation, by programmes to improve these conditions, including the integration of minority groups into all public programmes dealing with these problems. It is specifically interested in employment, human rights, (particularly protection of minorities and prevention of discrimination), status of women, social problems, social, educational, and health problems.

It holds annual national Conventions. The legislative representatives of the Council has supported many anti-discrimination measures in Congress and have testified at many Hearings, including those on fair employment practices, United Nations Charter, Child Care Centers. It has also worked on such matters as Federal Aid to Education, Equal Rights Amendment, National Health Programme. The Council has held many conferences. A meeting was held with twenty-three organizations as a result of which various important Negro personalities were appointed by the Office of Education to the Citizens' Advisory Committee. A conference of twenty-five organizations interested in the integration of all racial groups into the informational, cultural and educational programmes of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs and of UNESCO was held.

/The Council

The Council has been represented at Conferences concerned with improving international relations and has been represented on a considerable number of committees concerned with improving international relationships, training for peace, etc. The Council has publicized the programmes of many governmental agencies in order that citizens may enjoy the benefits to which they are entitled. It has encouraged the Negro people to join trade-unions and to take part in various national organizations.

It publishes a quarterly magazine and many special publications such as its legislative release and pamphlets on health, social planning for the future, government careers, international relations.

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45. National Retail Dry Goods Association
100 West 31 Street
New York 1, N.Y.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association was founded in 1911. Its membership is limited to individuals, corporations and chains engaged in the retail dry goods trade, and includes more than 7,000 stores. It holds membership in the following organizations: The American Retail Federation, Retailers National Council, American Standards Association, National Consumer Retailers Council, United States Chamber of Commerce.

Its general purposes are to foster retail trade and the interest and well-being of those engaged therein; to diffuse information on matters of interest to its trade, to reform abuses, to secure freedom from unlawful exactions; to procure uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of such trade; to promote greater co-operation among stores, to foster interchange of ideas and methods, and to develop friendly relations between store people and those dealing with them. It states that it is specifically interested on matters pertaining to distribution in the United States and on such other trade affairs, national or international, as may come before the Council upon which it can render assistance.

Its Board of Directors holds four meetings annually. The activities are carried on through ten separate divisions, each concerned with a specific field of store operation and store problems. These divisions hold regional and local conventions, conferences and clinics for the discussion of all store operation and legislative and economic problems.

It publishes a monthly Bulletin and many publications on Control, Credit, Management, Personnel, etc.

- /46. National Social Welfare

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46. National Social Welfare Assembly
1790 Broadway, Room 406
New York 19, N. Y.

The National Social Welfare Assembly was founded in 1945 as a re-organization of the National Social Work Council which was established in 1922. Its members include ninety-eight individuals who represent thirty-four national voluntary agencies, ten federal agencies, five associate groups of national agencies and thirty-two individual members-at-large. The affiliate organizations and the associate groups are listed as follows:

AFFILIATE ORGANIZATIONS	
	<u>Number of persons belonging</u>
American Association of Medical Social Workers	2,049
American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers	696
American Hearing Society	10,000
American National Red Cross	28,000,000
American Public Welfare Association	2,400
American Social Hygiene Association	10,000
Boy Scouts of America	1,745,007
Boys' Clubs of America	(275 clubs)
Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency	(governmental)
Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice	(governmental)
Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency	(governmental)
Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency	(governmental)
Camp Fire Girls	338,162

/Child Welfare

AFFILIATE ORGANIZATIONS
(continued)

	<u>Number of persons belonging</u>
Child Welfare League of America	(450 agencies)
Community Chests and Councils, Inc.	(475 local chests)
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds	(255 local federations)
Department of Christian Social Relations, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America	
Extension Service, Department of Agriculture	(governmental)
Family Service Association of America	650
Federal Public Housing Authority, National Housing Agency	(governmental)
Girl Scouts	1,012,465
National Association of Legal Aid Organizations	(59 local associations)
National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations	(1,020 local associations)
National Child Labor Committee	16,000
National CIO Community Services Committee	
National Conference of Catholic Charities	2,500
National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations	1,200,777
National Federation of Settlements	388
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis	
National Jewish Welfare Board	390,000
National Organization for Public Health Nursing	11,041
National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services	2,000
National Recreation Association	8,900
National Safety Council	6,000
National Society for the Prevention of Blindness	30,000
National Travelers Aid Association	920

AFFILIATE ORGANIZATIONS
(continued)

	<u>Number of persons belonging</u>
National Tuberculosis Association	2,200
National Urban League	25,000
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency	(governmental)
Re-training and Re-employment Administration, Department of Labor	(governmental)
The Salvation Army	4,981
United States Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency	(governmental)
United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency	(governmental)
Veterans Administration	(governmental)

ASSOCIATE GROUPS

American War Community Services
Associated Youth Serving Organizations, Inc.
Education-Recreation Council
National Health Council
Social Case Work Council

The general purposes are:

"To provide a means of consultation and conference on
social welfare needs and problems.

"To provide leadership and facilities for affiliate
social welfare agencies and associate groups of agencies
and individual members to plan and act together voluntarily
in matters of common interest."

The Assembly is interested in many of the problems dealt with by
the Social Commission including such matters as refugees, juvenile
delinquency, housing and health. It is also interested in the Human

/Rights

Rights Commission, particularly in the problems of minority groups.

The Assembly of one hundred and thirty members meets three times a year. In July 1946, seventeen national youth organizations joined under the sponsorship of the Assembly in a conference held at the White House on Youth United for Famine Relief. Twenty organizations are participating in the Assembly's National Committee on Service to Veterans. The Assembly's Committee on International Social Welfare Organization has worked with the Department of State and the Temporary Social Commission of the United Nations on its proposal for such a specialized agency. The report of the Temporary Social Commission credited the Assembly with the material which it had presented. The work of the Permanent Social Commission and the staffing of the Secretariat for Social Welfare Services has been taken up with the United Nations Secretariat. The Assembly has consulted with the United States Government regarding the centralization of social welfare functions. A Youth Division has been created to develop co-operation among organizations interested in youth. The Youth Division is concerned with famine relief and the control of juvenile delinquency. The Assembly has promoted the co-ordination of the field services of a number of important national organizations such as those doing social service work for children or those concerned with public health nursing. The Assembly's Social Case Work Council has assisted social case work organizations by studies on job classification, Social Service Index, and the problem of building better public understanding of social case work. The Assembly has also been active in health matters including a plan of participation in international health conferences, assisting in the organization of a conference on juvenile delinquency, and educational and recreational services to veterans. The Assembly has helped many organizations on such problems as financing and use of surplus war materials, etc. Forums have been held on such subjects as the civilian handicapped, foreign relief, and housing. A regular monthly publication is being planned. A number of special reports have been issued.

WOMEN
HUMAN RIGHTS

47. National Woman's Party
144 B. Street, N.E.,
Washington, D. C.

The National Woman's Party was founded in 1913. It has approximately 5,000 members recorded at its national headquarters in addition to those recorded in State Branches only. It states that it is affiliated to the World Woman's Party (The application of the World's Woman's Party is to be reconsidered). However, it is understood that it does not pay dues and does not vote.

Its general purposes are: "To attain equality of rights for women - political - civil - economic - educational - etc. throughout the United States. It is specifically interested in equal rights for women. It worked for the suffrage amendment, for equality in the acquisition of American nationality, for equality under the law in various States of the United States, and for equality under the law throughout the United States.

It publishes a magazine called "Equal Rights" every two months.

- /48. National Women's Trade Union

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48. National Women's Trade Union League of America
317 Machinists Building
Washington 1, D.C., U.S.A.

The National Women's Trade Union League of America was founded in 1903. It has 20,000 members composed of individuals and local Women's Trade Union Leagues. There are also many affiliated unions including the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and unions belonging to both the CIO and the AFL, with a total membership of many millions. Each such affiliated organization is entitled to one vote at the Conventions.

Its general purposes are to serve the interests of wage-earning women through organization of workers into trade unions, legislation for the workers' economic and social good, workers' education and interpretation of labour problems to the public, to support international co-operation to raise standards of living throughout the world and in other ways to prevent war, and to support the United Nations. It is specifically interested in the work of the Human Rights Commission and of the Commission on the Status of Women.

It holds triennial conventions, one being scheduled for May 1947. Regional conferences are held annually. It has called three International Congresses of Working Women (Washington, D.C., 1919; Geneva, 1921; and Vienna, 1923). Its activities consist of working with unions, distributing educational material, and analyzing legislative issues both national and international. It is a member of the Women's Action Committee for Lasting Peace, and of the Emergency Committee for Civilian Control of Atomic Energy.

It publishes a monthly bulletin and occasional pamphlets.

- /49. Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League

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49. Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League
165 West 46th Street,
New York 19, N. Y.

The League was founded in 1933. It is a federation of affiliated organizations about 1,200 of which have sent delegates to one or another of its Conventions. Individuals may become associate members and there are approximately 20,000 such members.

The general purposes are: "(a) To explore, investigate and expose activities of Anti-democratic agitators and propagandists within the United States, and related activities in other parts of the world. (b) To weaken the economic foundations of the Axis powers (From 1933 to 1941 this was a primary purpose, and is still a major purpose with respect to steps looking toward prevention of the recrudescence of Nazi-controlled economic aggregations). (c) To eradicate discrimination, bias and bigotry arising out of religious or racial barriers or fostered by propagandists. (d) To conduct a wide-spread programme of civic education in connection with the above subjects."

It is specifically interested in human rights, and it states that its files dealing with its attempts to set up an economic boycott against Axis goods (1933-40) and with subversive agitators or propagandists engaged in disseminating anti-democratic, Nationalistic, or racist doctrines, would be of real value to the Council.

It would be very interested in a careful scientific study of the feasibility of economic sanctions as a means of preventing the rise of military aggressors including the control or prevention of the re-establishment of certain types of cartels.

The National Convention usually meets every two years; its Board of Directors meets quarterly.

/The League

The League initiated the movement for a popular boycott of Axis products. It co-operated with a Committee of the United States Congress in the investigation of Axis propaganda in the United States and thereafter retained on its payroll much of the staff of that Committee. It exposed the Nazi Bund, the Ku Klux Klan and other organizations. It maintains a field staff of expert propaganda analysts, and regularly releases facts through the press, radio, and in educational publications. It states that its files are constantly consulted by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Justice Department, Treasury Department, and the Army and Navy Intelligence Services.

It issues News memoranda weekly and an Anti-Nazi Bulletin, ten times yearly. Special pamphlets are issued occasionally. It co-operates in sponsoring series of popular pictorial publications against anti-democratic propaganda, the last issue of which contains 110 pages.

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50. Unitarian Service Committee
9 Park Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

The Committee was founded in 1940. It is a standing committee of the American Unitarian Association (established 1847) consisting of not more than thirty members, all American citizens, appointed by the Board of Directors of the American Unitarian Association. This board is elected by the official delegates of local Unitarian churches in the United States and Canada.

The general purposes are "to investigate opportunities for humanitarian service as may in its judgment seem desirable, and to raise funds to carry out its objectives". It is specifically interested in the international exchange of students and teachers, scholarships, international work camps and service projects, the rehabilitation of displaced persons and other war victims. It states that it has a special interest in IRO and WHO.

The Committee meets monthly. Its budget for 1946 was \$800,000. It has distributed food and clothing and in other ways aided displaced persons and war victims, and has been particularly interested in medical relief and child care. In 1945 it sent a mission to Italy to study the effects of malnutrition and medical teaching missions to Poland and Czechoslovakia. As a result of the success of these two missions the Committee was asked by the Interim Commission of WHO to organize another medical teaching mission to be sent to Europe. A hospital, a dispensary and two convalescent homes are maintained in France, and a dental clinic in Austria. A medical unit of Polish doctors and scientists, supported by the Committee, is now setting up a 350-bed hospital in Poland. The Committee also maintains two rehabilitation homes for children in France, one of them for Spanish children. It helped, in co-operation with the British Unitarian Service Committee and

/the Czechoslovakian

the Czechoslovakian Government, to set up a model children's home in Czechoslovakia. It helped to maintain a summer camp for youth in France in 1946. It has co-operated with UNRRA and with the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization. It acts as agent for the Inter-governmental Committee for Refugees in Lisbon in administering a programme of emigration, and has assumed the responsibility for the administration of a temporary reception centre in Paris for Spaniards, a project which is financed by the Inter-governmental Committee.

The Committee publishes a monthly bulletin and occasional pamphlets.

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STATISTICAL
TRANSPORT

51. The World Calendar Association Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue,
New York, 20, N. Y.

The World Calendar Association Inc. was founded in 1930; it may be considered either as a national or international organization, depending upon the definitions used. The World Calendar Association Inc. is the U. S. Branch of the World Calendar Association, and it is controlled by a Board of Directors composed of four Americans. There are thirty-one regional affiliates in other countries,* which do not have voting rights; on the other hand, policies are determined upon after consultation with these regional affiliates, and the World Calendar Association considers itself to be an international organization.

Its general purposes are the study and promotion of calendar reform. It is specifically interested in calendar reform if and when it is considered by the United Nations in the Commissions mentioned above.

It holds annual meetings. The U. S. Advisory Committee meets infrequently, and at no stated periods. The World Advisory Committee functions entirely through correspondence and the members serve to advise, co-ordinate and serve as liaison between international headquarters and regional affiliates.

* Argentina	Dominican Republic	Paraguay
Australia	Ecuador	Peru
Belgium	England	Poland
Bolivia	France	Puerto Rico
Brazil	Germany	South Africa
Canada	Greece	Switzerland
Chile	Hungary	Turkey
China	Italy	Uruguay
Colombia	Mexico	Venezuela
Costa Rica	Panama	Yugoslavia
Cuba		

The Association was very active in connection with the League of Nations study of calendar reform and one result was that fourteen nations accepted the World Calendar in preference to all other plans.

The Association has secured endorsements of many national and international organization and has co-operated or collaborated with various organizations including the Washington Naval Observatory, the Bureau of Standards and other agencies of the U. S. Government. It has served as a centre of information on projects of calendar reform, and publishes many items including a quarterly Journal of Calendar Reform.

Further Information on the World Calendar Association, Inc.

On the basis of the above statement, the Council NGO Committee decided that this was a national organization.

The World Calendar Association, Inc., has now submitted a proposed Charter which, it feels, meets the requirements necessary for an organization to be international. The relevant articles of this Charter read as follows:

"The purposes of this Association are:

1.
2.
3. To continue the national autonomy of existing national organizations and groups on administrative questions, but to weld them into a more integrated world-wide organization so that its international headquarters may speak with unquestionable authority, and hence more effectively, on behalf of this proposed revision of the calendar.
4. To give each national Affiliate a vote at an annual election for the officers of the Association, and by a three-fourths majority decision elect the officers at the international headquarters for the following year and thereby bring the government of the Association into conformity with democratic principles and procedures and give the affiliates a clear part of the responsibility for the program and its conduct.

/5."
/The Charter

5."

The Charter goes into effect when signed by three Members of the present World's Advisory Committee. Amendments may be made by a three-fourths majority vote at the annual meeting.

A letter of 1 May 1947 states that the Spanish affiliate has been dropped and that no invitation will be extended to it to accept this Charter.

The Members of the Committee will also be interested in document E/291 of 28 February 1947 which is the "Draft Resolution on the appointment of an ad-hoc Committee to study THE WORLD CALENDAR", presented by the representative of Peru and in the Decision of the Economic and Social Council on Calendar Reform which is as follows:

WORLD CALENDAR

Resolution of 24 March 1947

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

RESOLVES to adjourn to its next session the consideration of the proposal presented by the Representative of Peru for a World Calendar,

INSTRUCTS the Secretary-General to prepare whatever material is readily available for the consideration by the Council, at its next session, on the subject of the revision of the Calendar, and,

REQUESTS the Secretary-General to communicate to the Member Governments of the United Nations the proposed resolution of the Representative of Peru.

HUMAN RIGHTS

52. World Citizenship Movement
21 North Main Street
Oberlin, Ohio

The World Citizenship Movement was founded in 1940. It has 5,520 members. There are 200 local groups or Councils of which about 160 are in the United States, twenty-two in Canada, and the remainder in China and other countries. However, the organization has not yet become an international organization since, according to its present constitution, the initiators are known as sponsors. A full fledged central organization is being formed which can act on its behalf. When the Movement is fully developed, the directing body will be a World Citizens Congress with members directly elected by the members of the local chapters throughout the globe.

The general purpose is "to make people aware of the fact that they are world citizens, to enable them to function as world citizens, and to work for the creation of representative world government of the people of the world, by the people of the world, and for the people of the world."

The Movement is specifically interested in human rights and in education for world citizenship.

It has conferences at irregular intervals; its Executive Committee meets four times a year. The Movement encourages the establishment of local organizations to carry out its purpose. The Director and other persons belonging to the Movement give numerous speeches and radio talks.

It issues a quarterly News Letter and various pamphlets.
