

United Nations

Nations Unies

**ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**CONSEIL
ECONOMIQUE
ET SOCIAL**

RESTRICTED

E/C.2/W.8/Add.1/Rev.1
13 January 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSULTATION
WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
(COUNCIL NGO COMMITTEE)

STATEMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WHOSE
APPLICATIONS FOR CONSULTATIVE STATUS ARE TO BE
CONSIDERED BY THE COUNCIL NGO COMMITTEE

This document contains statements on international non-governmental
organizations whose applications for consultative status were received by
9 January 1948 and which were not contained in document E/C.2/W.8.

* This revision was necessitated by the omission in E/C.2/W.8/Add.1 of the
statements on several organizations. That document should be destroyed.

Application received 24 December 1947

HUMAN RIGHTS

PCIRO

WHO

44. International Hebrew Christian Alliance
"Memorial House", 19 Draycott Place,
London, S.W.3, England, United Kingdom.

This organization was founded in 1925. It has affiliated alliances in the following 12 countries: Denmark, France, Hungary, Netherlands, Palestine, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Its general purposes are to take care of the spiritual and material welfare of baptized Jews who are members of the Evangelical Churches.

It is specifically interested in the care of Hebrew Christian refugees and displaced persons.

It maintains friendly relations with Jewish missionary societies and is "connected" with the International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews.

It holds international Conferences, the last of which took place in June 1947. Its Executive Committee held its last meeting in June 1947.

It publishes a quarterly bulletin - "The Hebrew Christian".

ECONOMIC
SOCIAL
ILO
ILO
UNESCO

45. International Industrial Relations Institute
(Institut international des Relations industrielles)
130 East 22nd Street,
New York City, N. Y., United States of America

This organization was founded in 1925 after three years of preparatory work following an International Industrial Welfare Conference held in France in 1922. It is composed of full members and associate members. Full members are individuals experienced in the field of scientific management and industrial engineering, industrial relations, trade unions, medical or social service in industry, etc. while associate members are individuals who are responsible for adult education in its widest sense.

The organization had 400 members at the outbreak of World War II. Present dues paying membership totals about 100 persons most of whom reside in the United States of America. Relationships in other countries are being re-established, but no membership fees are at present solicited from those residing outside of the United States.

The general purposes of this organization are to study and promote such principles and methods as tend to develop satisfactory human relations and conditions in all undertakings established for the production and distribution of goods or the rendering of services. The organization states that it is specifically interested in consultation based on its actual experience in industrial management and technique; industrial work processes; industrial organization and administration; research in technological and social economic problems.

The activities of the Institute consist in the organization of study conferences, consultation with other bodies, research and publication programmes. Its method of work is to bring together in meetings groups of various character to study these questions. It seeks to maintain relations with research workers and technicians in its field of interest. It planned to hold a Conference in 1940-41, which would have been called "World Conference on Natural Resources and Standards of Living". At present, it is going through a stage of
/reconstruction,

reconstruction. Its headquarters have been moved from the Hague to New York and are housed, equipped and furnished secretarial help by the Department of Industrial Studies of the Russel Sage Foundation.

The Institute is directed by an international Continuing Committee.

The Institute has no periodical publication. It has collaborated with the Department of Industrial Studies of the Russel Sage Foundation in a publication entitled "Technology and Livelihood" published in 1944. It has published several books and leaflets in the past and a forthcoming publication of the Institute under the title of "The Technological Basis for National Development" is announced.

Application received 8 December 1947

HUMAN RIGHTS

46. International Institute of Political and Constitutional History

(Institut international d'Histoire politique et constitutionnelle)

Sorbonne, Paris, France.

This organization was founded in 1936. Its membership is limited to forty full and fifty associate members.

There are members in the following 24 countries: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Its general purposes are to do scientific work in the fields of constitutional and parliamentary history.

It is specifically interested in the evolution and history of individual liberties and human rights.

It holds yearly meetings, the last of which, held in July 1939 at Liège, dealt with constitutional history.

Activities were interrupted during the war and started anew during the Spring of 1947. Its Council met recently. The next plenary meeting of the Institute will be in Paris in the Spring of 1948. Prior to World War II, the Institute published the "Revue d'Histoire politique et constitutionnelle", Year Books, and volumes on parliamentary history in a serial form. It plans to begin publication of the "Revue" again soon.

Application received 8 December 1947

HUMAN RIGHTS

47. International Institute of Public Law
(Institut international de Droit public)
12, Place du Panthéon,
Paris, France

This organization was founded in 1927. Its members are outstanding specialists on public law. It has full and associate members in the following 16 countries: Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Greece, Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia. The number of full members is limited to forty and that of associate members to fifty.

Its general purposes are to do scientific work in the following fields: public law and political science; the theoretical examination of various problems pertaining to public law, constitutional law and administrative law; the relations between international public law and internal public law; the elaboration of methods; the application of general principles, and the comparison and appreciation of various national doctrines related to the development of individual liberties.

The organization states that, ever since its foundation, it has endeavoured to become a scientific centre of studies dealing with the legal aspects of human rights. It states that its specific interests are in individual liberties and human rights.

It holds yearly meetings to discuss scientific reports. Its activities were interrupted at the outbreak of World War II and re-established in the Spring of 1947. The organization is now active and plans to hold a Conference in Paris in the Spring of 1948.

Until 1940, the Institute published the "Annuaire de l'Institut international de Droit public", a review which commented on all the constitutional laws of the world promulgated during the year under review. A new edition of the "Annuaire" is being prepared now. The Institute also sponsored the publication of the "Bibliothèque de l'Institut international de Droit public", comprising several volumes.

Application received 9 January 1948

ECONOMIC
SOCIAL
TRANSPORT
BANK
ITO
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION
PCIRO
UNESCO

48. International Union of Official Travel Organizations

(Union internationale des Organismes officiels de Tourisme)

Harbitz Gate 18,
Oslo, Norway

This organization grew out of the International Congress of the Official Propaganda Associations (Congrès international des Associations officielles de Propagande) set up as a permanent body in 1925. The war interrupted its activities; these were revived on a broader basis at the International Travel Conference held in Paris in 1947 where travel organizations from 48 countries were represented. This Conference adopted the statutes and by-laws of the Union.

This organization has now 21 full members which are the official travel organizations of the following 22 countries: Austria, Belgium Congo, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia. The other 27 countries which sent representatives to the Paris Conference still have the right to become founder members. No Spanish organization was invited.

The general purposes of this organization are to promote free flow of travellers among nations in the interest of expansion of trade and development of international understanding. Also to present a common opinion on all questions affecting international travel and to facilitate international interchange of visitors.

It is specifically interested in the development of international travel, both as regards the removal of obstacles to free travel in the form of currency, immigration, and national entry restrictions and the expansion of facilities in the means of travelling, accommodation, passenger transport, etc. and the provision of information for travellers.

/This organization

This organization states that one of its main objectives is to co-operate with the United Nations and other organizations in the achievement of the social and economic objectives of the United Nations.

It holds annual conferences to discuss current travel problems and has established study commissions to examine the following problems: (1) Currency restrictions on travel; (2) Trans-Atlantic passenger transport between North America and Europe; (3) The tourist industry's contribution to the rehabilitation of Europe; (4) Collection of international travel statistics; (5) Examination of entry formalities at national frontiers and national travel restrictions; (6) Report on the development of popular and low-cost travel facilities.

Its Executive Committee met last in December 1947.

The organization publishes a monthly bulletin and it has also published a Report of the Paris International Conference. It plans to publish an annual report, reports of study commissions; and "International Travel Statistics".

Application received 24 December 1947

SOCIAL

ILO

UNESCO

WHO

49. International Union of Socialist Youth

(Union internationale de la Jeunesse socialiste)

Nørrebrogade 159,

Copenhagen N. Denmark.

This organization was founded in October 1946. It is a reconstruction of the old Socialist Youth International which was established in 1907. It has a total of 552,770 members from the following 12 countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Spain (Federacion de Juventudes Socialistas de Espana en el Exilio), Sweden, United Kingdom.

Its general purposes are (1) the development of the political education of young socialists in all countries; (2) the struggle for better working conditions for young workers in order to make possible their full intellectual and physical development; (3) the fight against war and contributing to world-wide solidarity among all nations.

It states that its specific interests are all matters relating to the living and working conditions of young people.

Its activities consist of exchange of information and materials, the holding of international courses and camps, and establishing contacts between its members of different countries.

Its Congress met in October 1946; the next meeting is scheduled for 1949. Its Executive Committee met in July 1947.

It publishes an "International Bulletin" (quarterly).

Application received 19 December 1947

ECONOMIC
SOCIAL
PCIRO
UNESCO

W

50. Pax Romana - International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs

(Pax Romana - Mouvement international des Intellectuels catholiques)

Cito Universitaire,
Fribourg, Switzerland

This organization was created in Rome in April 1947. It grew out of the graduate section of the Pax Romana (International Movement of Catholic Students) set up at the Twentieth World Congress of Pax Romana which met in Fribourg in August 1946. It is composed of 22 organizations:

Australia; Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, India, Italy, Latvia (group in Neuotting a/Inn, Bavaria, Germany), Lithuania ("Ateitis", Tubingen, French zone, Germany), Netherlands, Peru, Poland, (group "Veritas" located in London) Roumania (group located in Paris, Slovenia (group located in Rome), Spain (Junta Tecnica Nacional de Accion Catolica, Secretariado de Cultura, Aranda 1, Madrid), Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine (group "Obnova" located in Munich, Germany), United States of America.

The general purposes of the organization are: to unite Catholic university graduates with a view to placing their intellectual and moral resources at the service of true world peace, to encourage the study of human and social problems which come up in relation to the various professions, and to facilitate contacts and co-operation among its members.

The organization states that it is particularly interested in economic, social, cultural and relief problems. It states furthermore that it is concerned with everything that can contribute to mutual understanding and intellectual co-operation on the international level.

Its activities consist of representation of its members on the international level; promotion of the formation of new national federations; services of documentation, the organization of World Congresses and relief to university graduates.

It has fourteen specialized international secretariats dealing with professional groups, international economic and social studies, and relations
/with international

with international organizations.

Its Plenary Assembly is composed of delegates of federations and met last in April 1947. Its Council met in July 1947.

Relations between the International Movement of Catholic Students and the International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs are governed by the "Committee of Pax Romana" composed of the President, one Vice-President and the General Secretary of each Movement. This Committee prepares the world congresses of Pax Romana, which take place, if possible, every three years. (Last meeting of the Committee: 18-19 October 1947)

The journal "Pax Romana" is published jointly by the student and graduate Movements of Pax Romana and appears 10 times annually.

Note: See also "Pax Romana - International Movement of Catholic Students" in E/C.2/W.8 pages 44 and 45.

Application received 9 January 1948

ECONOMIC
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
SOCIAL
FAO
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION
UNESCO

51. South American Union of Engineers' Associations

(Union sud-américaine d'Associations d'Ingénieurs) - (União Sulamericana de Associações de Engenheiros - Union Sudamericana de Asociaciones de Ingenieros) (USAI)

R. Araujo Porto Alegre, 64 4° Pav.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

This organization was founded in 1935 in Buenos Aires, and has as members nine national associations of engineers of the following 9 countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. These nine associations have altogether 10,528 individual members. There are also associate and adhering members, but only the active members may vote and send representatives to the Convention. An association, federation or union of engineers' associations, in order to become an active member "must be recognized by the Union as representing the engineers of its own country, on a general and national basis".

The general objectives of the organization are "the encouragement, promotion, extension and unification of engineering activities in South America," and particularly "to assist: (1) in the elevation of the engineering profession to a higher status in society, through activities and propaganda stressing the value of the work carried on by engineers; (2) in the establishment of closer international ties and of peace among nations, through the mutual understanding, respect, and esteem of their citizens".

Its specific interests are technical, economic and social questions. The organization states in its application that its purposes are not only to enter into consultation with the Economic and Social Council, "but, also to become its advisory body in Latin America on any question arising out of technical, economic and even social subjects".* The convention of the Union which met at Montevideo in March 1947 passed a resolution to this effect.

* "de devenir son organisme-conseil pour l'Amérique du Sud, dans les sujets concernant la technique, les questions économiques et même sociales".

The activities of the organization are the following: (1) to promote the South American Engineering Congresses - the first congress was held at Santiago, Chile, in 1939, and the 2nd congress is expected to take place at Rio de Janeiro in 1949; (2) the calling of Conventions every two years. Between 1936 and 1947, 5 conventions were held and the next convention is expected to take place at São Paulo in 1949; (3) to encourage individual and collective visits, exchange of professors, lecturers and engineers and the establishment of closer personal relationship of engineers in different countries; (4) to organize relationships of administrative character among various types of engineers' associations. In this line, the Union has been active in the establishment of three international organizations:

- (a) Pan American Institute of Mining Engineering and Geology
(Instituto Panamericano de Ingeniería de Minas y Geología-IPIMIGEO)
- (b) South American Petroleum Institute
(Instituto Sudamericano del Petróleo-I.S.A.P.)
- (c) The South American Committee on Technical Standards
(Comité Sudamericano de Normas Técnicas)

The Union has also been active in the establishment of the South American Committee of the World Power Conference (Conférence mondiale de l'Energie). The Union has collaborated closely in the work of the first two organizations and has supervised the activities of the third. It has also contributed to the work of other South American and Pan American organizations, notably Permanent South American Railway Congress Association (Congreso Sudamericano de Ferrocarriles - Asociación Internacional Permanente), and the Pan-American Highway Confederation set up by the Fifth International Conference of American States, held at Santiago, in 1923; (5) to raise the professional standard of engineers; (6) to study technical and economic problems as well as projects for public work affecting several countries in which the Union has member associates; (7) to represent its affiliated associations at meetings of international inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Representatives of a number of South American Governments and official observers of the Pan American Union participate regularly in its conventions.

The Union is governed by a Directorate (Diretório) of nine members which meets monthly. Each member association appoints an Executive Committee which supports the Directorate in the achievement of its purposes in every country.

The Union publishes a quarterly entitled "Boletín Informativo de la Unión Sudamericana de Asociaciones de Ingenieros". It also publishes Proceedings of conventions and Annals of congresses as well as other special publications and reports.

Application received 9 January 1947

ECONOMIC
SOCIAL
TRANSPORT
ICAO
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION
FAO
UNESCO
WHO

52. World Federation of Scientific Workers
(Fédération mondiale des Travailleurs scientifiques)

47, Boulevard St. Michel,
Paris V, France

The British Association of Scientific Workers convened delegates to an international meeting in July 1946 when the World Federation of Scientific Workers was founded.

Membership is open to organizations of scientific workers. Individual membership is also allowed in a country where no other appropriate organization exists. At the present time, the World Federation of Scientific Workers is composed of 18 organizations in the following 14 countries: Australia, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom and United States of America.

This organization has approximately 23,850 individual members, apart from groups in Australia, Czechoslovakia, India and United States of America for which countries no exact member figures have been supplied by the respective national organization.

The general purposes of the organization are "the protection of scientific and intellectual work; the application of science to social problems and the scientific utilization of resources for the benefit of mankind".

The objects of the organization are stated in a detailed manner in Article 2 of its Constitution which read as follows:

(a) To work for the fullest utilization of science in promoting peace and the welfare of mankind, and especially to ensure that science is applied to help solve the urgent problems of the time;

/(b) To promote

- (b) To promote international co-operation in science and technology in particular through close collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- (c) To encourage the international exchange of scientific knowledge and of scientific workers;
- (d) To preserve and encourage the freedom and co-ordination of scientific work both nationally and internationally;
- (e) To encourage improvements in the teaching of the sciences and to spread the knowledge of science and its social implications among the peoples of all countries;
- (f) To achieve a closer integration between the natural and social sciences;
- (g) To improve the professional, social and economic status of scientific workers;
- (h) To encourage scientific workers to take an active part in public affairs, and to make them more conscious of and more responsive to, the progressive forces at work within society.

The specific interests of this organization are the relations of scientific research and development to industrial production, agriculture and medicine; in particular, fuel and its utilization, housing, the utilization of natural resources, use of science to improve agricultural production and better utilization of food materials; the selection and training of scientific and technical personnel. This organization states that it is also deeply concerned with the improvement of the standard of living in backward countries, particularly through its branches in China and in India.

The activities of this organization consist of: (a) holding conferences of international scientific interest; (b) preparing a "Charter for Scientists"; (c) organizing memorial meetings in memory of distinguished scientists. Such meetings were organized recently in memory of Prof. Paul Langevin (France) and Prof. Lord Rutherford (United Kingdom).

The next meeting of its Assembly will take place in the Summer of 1948; its last meeting was held in Paris in November 1947.

Its Executive Council is composed of the most eminent scientists from different countries, and the organization itself is presided over by Professor F. Joliot-Curie, member of the "Institut de France", foreign member of the Royal Society (United Kingdom), holder of the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1935, and High Commissioner for Atomic Energy of France.

The organization emphasizes the importance of relations with other bodies. It has "observer status" with UNESCO. It has initiated discussions for the conclusion of agreement with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The World Federation of Scientific Workers issues a bulletin from time to time and the publication of an international scientific journal is in preparation. Reports on Secrecy in Science, Coal, Housing, the World Food Situation, Atomic Energy are also being prepared for circulation to affiliated organizations. The organization also will issue studies on well-known scientists. It plans to develop a more systematic publication program in the future.

Application received 23 December 1947

HUMAN RIGHTS
UNESCO
ALL COMMISSIONS
ALL SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

53. World Movement for World Federal Government

(Mouvement universel pour un Gouvernement fédéral mondial)

10 rue Diday,

Geneva, Switzerland

The planning of this organization began at the Luxembourg Conference of Federalists in October 1946. Seventy-five delegates from thirty-seven organizations and fourteen countries met there and set up a Provisional Body. This Provisional Body called a World Convention at Montreux in August 1947 where the World Movement for World Federal Government was set up.

The present membership of the World Movement for World Government has not been indicated. However, the organization communicated a list of 49 groups in 14 countries which took part at the Montreux Convention and "are currently performing the necessary acts of ratification of the statutes required for them to become full members."*

* This is the list of organizations:

Austria
Die Weltbürger

Belgium
Institut d'Economie européenne
Rassemblement fédéraliste,
Union fédérale mondiale

Canada
World Government Association

Denmark
Een Verden

France

Alliance spirituelle des Femmes pour la Paix
Cercles socialistes fédéralistes et communautaires
Comité international des Etats-Unis du Monde
Comité international politique pour un Gouvernement fédéral mondial et Ligue des Citoyens du Monde
Comité international pour une Fédération européenne et mondiale
Comité pour Union fédérale universelle
Confédération française des forces culturelles, économiques et sociales
Groupe fédéraliste des Elèves des grandes Ecoles

/Jeuneses

Jeunesses fédéralistes

Union des Etudiants fédéralistes

Union économique et fédérale européenne

Union fédérale mondiale

Union universelle pour le Droit international et l'organisation de la Paix

Italy

Mouvement "Pax" pour les Etats Unis du Monde

Movimento Unionista Europeo

Movimento Unionista Italiano

Luxembourg

Union fédérale luxembourgeoise

Netherlands

Action européenne

Beweging voor Federale Wereldregering

Dutch Student Movement for World Government

Universala Ligo

Wereldseenheidbeweging

New Zealand

Federal Union for World Government

Federal Unionists, Ltd.

Norway

Norges Fredsråd

Røsla for Verdens Forente Stater

Sweden

Föreningen Mellanfolkligt Samarbete för Fred

Varldsfederalisterna

Varldsmedborgarforeiningen

Varldsmedborgarford

Switzerland

Europa Union

Mouvement populaire suisse en faveur d'une Fédération des Peuples

United Kingdom

Campaign for World Government;

Crusade for World Government;

Federal Union;

Student Movement for World Government.

United States of America

Action for World Federation;

Campaign for World Government;

The Federalists;

International Campaign for World Government;

Peoples' Convention for a Federal World Constitution;

World Government News;

World Republic.

According to information given by the World Movement, these organizations have altogether 157,016 members.

The general purposes of the organization are to establish a World Federal Government based on the following principles:

- "1. Universal membership: The world federal government must be open to all peoples and nations.
2. Limitation of national sovereignty, and the transfer to the world federal government of such legislative, executive and judicial powers as relate to world affairs.
3. Enforcement of world law directly on the individual wherever or wherever he may be, within the jurisdiction of the world federal government: guarantee of the rights of man and suppression of all attempts against the security of the federation.
4. Creation of supranational armed forces capable of guaranteeing the security of the world federal government and of its member states. Disarmament of member nations to the level of their internal policing requirements.
5. Ownership and control by the world federal government of atomic development and of other scientific discoveries capable of mass destruction.
6. Power to raise adequate revenues directly and independently of state taxes."

This organization is applying for Category (a) Consultative status.

The specific interests of the organization are given as follows:

"The fundamental aim of the World Movement for World Federal Government is to bring about the establishment of a global organization wherein conditions of justice and peace, similar to those maintained with the individual nations, may be achieved on a world-wide scale. The Movement therefore believes that it has a particular and vital interest in maintaining the closest collaboration with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. In its opinion, the full realization of Article 55 of the United Nations Charter may only be attained under a global government."

Furthermore, a declaration adopted by the Montreux Convention specifically states the organization's interest in the Economic and Social Council:

"We consider the integration of activities at...(the) functional level is consistent with the true federal approach...the solution of technical, scientific and cultural problems which concern all the peoples of the world, will be made easier by the establishment of the specialists functional bodies."

The three particular points on which the World Movement for World Government would like to have consultative relations with the Economic and Social Council are as follows:

- "1. The development and enforcement of an adequate bill of human rights;
- "2. The preparation of a practical voting formula for international organizations;
- "3. The advancement of education in the responsibilities of world citizenship."

The Montreux Convention has formulated the following plan of the major activities of the Movement:

1. To prepare and call a Peoples' Constituent Assembly to be held not later than 1950.
2. To prepare and call an Inter-Parliamentary Convention in which members of parliaments will discuss a World Federal Constitution.
3. To co-ordinate activities with various similar groups to advance public education for improvement of the machinery of the United Nations.

The organization is governed by an Executive Council which met last in November 1947.

The World Movement uses at the present time as its organ, "World Government News" issued as an independent World Government publication in New York City. As yet it has no publication of its own. On the other hand many of the constituent groups of the Movement issue their own publications.
