

**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**

**Note:** This Working Paper is divided into four parts and contains material received up to 22 January 1948.

- Part I.** Contains additional information on organizations described in E/C.2/W.8 and E/C.2/W.8/Add.1/Rev.1.
- Part II.** Contains requests that decisions of the Economic and Social Council concerning certain organizations should be changed, also supplementary material on requests contained in E/C.2/W.8.
- Part III.** Contains information on the execution of the Council's decisions concerning the exclusion of Spanish affiliates.
- Part IV.** Application of the International Shipping Federation.

**Note:** The numbers used in connection with each organization in Parts I and II correspond to those used in E/C.2/W.8 and E/C.2/W.8/Add.1/Rev.1.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION ON TRANSPORT ORGANIZATIONS  
REFERRED BACK TO THE COUNCIL NGO COMMITTEE BY THE  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The full text of paragraph 3, Part I, Report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic and Social Council on the applications of non-governmental organizations for consultative status (E/543, 9 August 1947) which was omitted by mistake from page 3 of E/C.2/W.8, is reproduced here for the convenience of the members of the Committee:

"THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

DECIDES to request the Transport and Communications Commission to advise the Council on the applications of the organizations noted below, it being understood that the question of Spanish membership will be taken into consideration when the Council acts upon these applications, some of which appear to fall within the terms of the Council's Resolution of 28 March 1947 providing that "in the case of certain organizations consultative arrangements should not be made, since their work would appear to fall entirely within the field of activity of one of the specialized agencies or other inter-governmental organizations."; and

DECIDES to request the Council NGO Committee to consider the report of the Transport and Communications Commission and forward its recommendations to the Council:

Central Council of International Touring  
(Conseil central du Tourisme international)

International Air Transport Association  
(Association du Transport aérien international)

International Shipping Conference  
(Conférence internationale de l'Armement)

International Union of Public Transport  
(Union internationale des Transports publics)

International Union of Railways  
(Union internationale des Chemins de Fer - UIC)

Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses  
(Association internationale permanente des Congrès de Navigation)."

TRANS-1

Contains additional information on organizations described in  
E/C.2/W.8 and E/C.2/W.8/Add.1/Rev.1.

(Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 31, 41)

Note: The numbers used in connection with each organization correspond  
to those used in E/C.2/W.8 and E/C.2/W.8/Add.1/Rev.1.

TRANSPORT

## TRANSPORT

### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

5. (37) International Union of Railways  
(Union internationale des Chemins de fer - UIC)  
10, rue de Prony  
Paris XVII, France

#### Additional information:

The International Union of Railways was constituted by the Railway Administrations in order to carry out a suggestion of the Genoa Conference of 1922 which recommended the establishment of a permanent conference of Railway Administrations for the unification and improvement, in the interest of international traffic, of the conditions of equipment and operation of railways.

The Organization for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations, to whom this recommendation was referred, held that, while as an inter-governmental agency they should abstain from taking active part in the handling of matters which were in the province of Railways Administrations, a close liaison with the planned Union was indispensable. Such liaison was always maintained.

The statutes of the International Union of Railways aim at including all railway administrations which have traffic relations with each other within Europe and outside.

This organization held its last annual Congress at Stockholm (Sweden) in June 1947.

According to information received from the Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe a close co-operation exists between the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and the International Union of Railways. The collective research which has hitherto formed the basis of agreements on technical standards for railway equipment is considered of great importance for the reconstruction of Europe. In this connection, the Secretariat quotes a document of the Economic Commission for Europe (RESTRICTED: E/ECE/TRANS/46 - 6 January 1948) containing the text of a letter from the Secretary-General of the International Union of Railways, dated 22 December 1947, addressed to the United Nations, regarding the "Standardization of Railway Rolling Stock." In this letter, requested by the ECE, the International Union of Railways pledges its assistance in connection with studies to be made by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe on the use of railway substitute materials. The original text of this document of about 1200 words can be consulted at the Non-Governmental Organizations Section, Room C1 - Extension 2644, United Nations

6. (41) Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses  
(Association internationale permanente des Congrès de Navigation)  
38, rue de Louvain  
Brussels, Belgium

Additional information:

In a publication issued by this organization, its general purposes were defined as follows:

"To encourage the progress of inland and maritime navigation and in particular to consider the improvement of rivers, canals and ports and their technical operation and to study the economic and commercial questions connected with them."

On the invitation of the Portuguese Government, the 18th Annual Congress of this organization will be held in September 1949 at Lisbon. Among the subjects on the agenda are the following:

1. Speeding up of traffic on inland transport systems.
2. Means of reaching higher levels through locks and elevators.
3. Role played by storage reservoirs in the regulation of waterway flow.
4. Reports on the improvement of waterways mouths either natural or artificial, and also on oil industry equipment of seaports.

This organization is issuing Reports and reviews as well as various types of documents. Among these are the following:

- (a) Semi-annual Bulletin published since 1913.
- (b) Reports and reviews of 17 international Navigation Congresses.
- (c) Bibliographical Notes: 6 series.
- (d) Technical Dictionary.

7. (6) International Academy of Comparative Law  
(Académie internationale de Droit comparé)  
Peace Palace,  
The Hague, Netherlands

Since E/C.2/W.8 was issued the Secretariat has received the following information.

The number of ordinary members of this organization is limited to 40. The Bureau of the Academy held a meeting recently at which several new members were elected to fill some vacancies caused by death. Among the newly elected members are Prof. Rihladelthio de Azavedo (Brazil), Judge at the International Court of Justice; Prof. Jules Basdevant (France), Vice-President of the International Court of Justice; Dr. Jose Gustavo Guerra (El Salvador), President of the International Court of Justice.

This organization states that "its official representatives can speak authoritatively for the membership on matters concerned with the stated purposes of the organization."

NOTE: The new address of Prof. Elemer Balogh, the Secretary-General of this organization, is: 385 Woodstock Road, Oxford, England, United Kingdom



8. (9) International Association of Penal Law  
(Association internationale de Droit pénal).

New address:

12, Place du Panthéon,  
Paris, France

This organization has supplied additional information regarding its structure and activities. The International Association of Penal Law states that it continues the work of the former International Union of Penal Law (Union internationale de Droit pénal) established in 1889. This Union reduced and finally ceased activities shortly before World War II.

The International Association of Penal Law had up to the middle of 1947 about 1200 members (adhering individuals or members of national groups in 16 countries). Since mid-Summer 1947, national groups have been set up in the following countries: Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Hungary and Italy. The Swiss Society of Penal Law (Société suisse de Droit pénal) also recently adhered. The Association, therefore, now has national groups in 23 countries. The Secretariat, however, has not been informed of the number of individual members in each of these additional national groups.

In 1946 this organization undertook to re-organize itself completely. To this effect, a Preparatory meeting was held in May 1946 at the headquarters of the International Tribunal of Nuremberg. This meeting was presided over by the American Judge Mr. Francis Biddle. Other members of the Nuremberg Tribunal were also invited. The meeting recognized that "following this second world war, the necessity for international collaboration to wage war against crime was a world-wide duty. World War II had served to develop the fearful progress of criminality; it had increased the virulence of its usual causes and had created new causes. The material and moral disequilibrium suffered by numerous countries, the usual result of great political catastrophes, was not a favourable condition for maintaining respect for law. The merging of peoples, the presence on many territories of foreign elements, have multiplied the variety of international forms of crime. In addition, the peace treaties, by displacing frontiers will create a great number of important problems of revision and codification of penal laws."

The Nuremberg meeting was followed up by the full revival of the activities of the organization at its first post-war meeting (Paris, October 1946). Among the newly elected members of the Executive Council of the re-organized association there are a considerable number of distinguished scholars in the field of penal law.

The 5th Congress of the International Association of Penal Law was held in July 1947 at Geneva under the auspices of the Swiss Government. This Congress was attended by specialists from 25 countries. In addition to representatives of groups from member countries, there were groups from Lebanon, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Syria, United Kingdom, United States of America and Venezuela. The Legal Department of the United Nations and various international non-governmental organizations were represented.

The main questions dealt with by the Congress were the following:

- (a) How can a country contribute by its penal legislation to the peace of another country?
- (b) The principle of legality and the principle of opportunity in regard to penal law suits.

It was agreed that the following questions would be set aside for further study.

1. Penal guarantees for a Charter on Human Rights.
2. The question of proof in criminal law and the laws protecting society.
3. International aspects of economic criminality.
4. Acts of deprivation of liberty and the protection of fundamental human rights.
5. Acts of violence and cruelty committed in connection with certain penal procedures.
6. International criminal jurisdiction.
7. Recrudescence of juvenile crime and the best means of combatting it.

On the invitation of the French Government the 6th Congress of the International Association of Penal Law will take place in Algiers.

On several occasions recently the views of this organization have been requested on matters of penal law by the Secretariat of the United Nations. The Association states that its views were also requested in May 1947 in regard to the elaboration of the first draft of the genocide convention.



9. International Council of Christians and Jews  
(Conseil international de Chrétiens et Juifs)

Headquarters: 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.  
and: 21 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1, England, U.K.

European

Office : 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland

Additional information:

This organization wrote on 15 January 1948 that the International Council of Christians and Jews is now in being, as a result of Resolutions adopted on 6 November 1947 at the Annual General Meeting of the Council of Christians and Jews (London) and on 28 October 1947 by the Board of Trustees of the National Conference of Christians and Jews (New York, U.S.A.).

According to one of these Resolutions, the International Council of Christians and Jews is

"regarded as having been provisionally constituted by these two national organizations and that pending the accession of further members and the detailed determination of its Constitution, it be known as the International Council of Christians and Jews (process of formation)."

A "Draft Agreement for the Formation of the International Council of Christians and Jews" has also been submitted to the Secretariat, and Article 4 of this Draft Constitution specifies the objects as follows:  
(Cf. E/C.2/W.8 - Page 16 - al. 2)

"... to establish world-wide co-operation among Christians and Jews in mutual respect for differences of faith and practice; in education for racial and religious understanding, in furtherance of their common responsibilities in civic and community service; ..... to co-operate and consult with, advise and render assistance to the United Nations' Economic and Social Council in general, and its Human Rights' Commission in particular on all problems relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms, religious, social, cultural, educational, economic and related matters appertaining to Jewish-Christian relations and to the problem of Anti-Semitism."

The following three persons are noted as co-chairmen of the International Council of Christians and Jews: M. Jacques Maritain (French Ambassador to the Vatican), Lord Reading (Former Viceroy of India), Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken (Ex-President, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., U.S.A.)

11. Pan-American League  
(Ligue pan-américaine)  
845 Ingraham Building,  
Miami 32, Florida, U.S.A

Additional information:

In a recent communication this organization states that the representatives of its Latin American branches are permitted to vote at its Triennial Meetings on matters which concern their areas. The League further states with regard to its Latin American branches that "it is the policy of the League not to make special effort to encourage such - due to the fact that internal changes of a political nature in South American countries, too often wash out these Branches, and open avenues for possible political involvement, which could prove embarrassing, if not detrimental to the friendly objectives of the Pan American League." Such Branches as the League has, were sought by natives of the countries in which they exist. The League gives them its utmost co-operation, though it does not charter these organizations as it does its Branches in the United States, nor do Latin American Branches make any financial contribution to the League. "The Pan American League prefers to work with established organizations in the other countries with which it has contact."

According to the statement of the organization, "the Pan American League has been recognized by the U.S. Department of State," and has been "represented at the United Nations meetings in San Francisco, London, New York and Mexico City." Mr. Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State of the United States is given as a reference and it is stated that he has been "familiar for many years" with the work of this organization. This organization expresses its keen desire to be connected with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations as it feels that the work which the League has been doing for many years parallels closely with that of the United Nations.

HUMAN RIGHTS  
SOCIAL COMMISSION  
STATUS OF WOMEN  
UNESCO  
WHO

14. World Organization of the Teaching Profession  
(Organisation mondiale de la Profession enseignante)  
1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Additional information:

After considering the application of this organization further, the Secretariat is of the opinion that its activities are not only related to those of UNESCO but also to the activities of the Commissions and Specialized Agencies cited above. These considerations are partly based on the general purposes of the World Organization of the Teaching Profession, and partly on the scope of activities outlined at the Glasgow Conference. Both of these items have been included in the essay on page 23 of E/C.2/W.8.

15. European Union of Federalists  
(Union européenne des Fédéralistes)  
Palais Wilson, 52 rue des Paquis,  
Geneva, Switzerland

Additional information:

1. This organization has sent to the Secretariat a 140-page Report of its first Annual Congress which took place at Montreux, Switzerland on 27-31 August 1947. This Report contains and defines the position as well as the objectives of the European Union of Federalists, resulting from the discussions held at Montreux, which are to become the grounds for the basic action of this organization. This Report can be consulted at the Non-governmental organizations section, Room C-1, Extension 2644, United Nations Lake Success, N. Y.

2. A further important development has been reported. In the course of December 1947, an International Committee for the Co-ordination of Movements for a United Europe (Comité international de Co-ordination des Mouvements pour l'Unité européenne) has been set up. It comprises the following organizations:

1. European Union of Federalists  
(Union européenne des Fédéralistes)  
Chairman: Mr. Henry Brugmans (Netherlands)
2. Independent League for European Co-operation  
(Ligue indépendante de Co-opération européenne)  
Chairman: Mr. Paul Van Zeeland (Belgium)
3. French Committee for a United Europe  
(Comité français pour l'Europe unie)  
Chairman: M. Edouard Herriot (France)
4. United Europe Committee  
(Groupement de l'Europe unie)  
Chairman: Mr. Winston Churchill (United Kingdom)

The Chairman of the International Co-ordinating Committee is the Right Honourable Duncan Sandys, former member of the British War Cabinet. Its Executive Committee includes apart from the five chairmen, etc., M. Paul Bastid, Lord Layton and the Rev. Gordon Lang, M.P. The Secretary-General of the co-ordinating committee is Dr. J. H. Retinger (Belgium). It will maintain offices in Paris and in London.

A series of specific projects to promote understanding and inter-state co-operation among European countries is being worked out. The co-ordinating committee

committee has decided to hold an important international manifestation called "The European Congress" (Le Congrès de l'Europe) at The Hague Peace Palace, on 21 May 1948. At this meeting, there will be represented various European groups such as trade unions, political parties and parliamentary groups, universities, churches, representatives from commercial, industrial and agricultural associations, etc.

The European Union of Federalists further states in a communication sent to the Secretariat that "they believe that their work is carried on in accordance with the principles provided for in the United Nations' Charter, and for this reason, they would be grateful if their request for consultative status - Category (a) could be brought to the attention of the Committee..."

Relations with World Movement for World Federal Government (Mouvement universel pour une Confédération Mondiale): It has been pointed out in E/C.2/W.8 - page 27 - that the European Union of Federalists has working relations with the World Movement for World Federal Government. The delegates of the European Union of Federalists took an active part in the work of the Convention of the World Movement held at Montreux on 17-20 August 1947. Several members of the European Union of Federalists were elected to the Council of the World Movement for World Federal Government. The Chairman of the Council of the World Movement, Mr. Jean Larmeroux (France), is a member of the Central Committee of the European Union of Federalists. These two organizations, while pursuing distinctive yet closely related purposes, as expressed in the European Union of Federalists' motto: "One Europe, in a United World", are constantly in relation with one another.

18. (63) International Association of the Medical Press  
(Association internationale de la Presse médicale)  
47, via dei Macelli,  
Rome, Italy

Additional information:

In a letter dated 9 January 1948, the following outline regarding the recent and planned activities of this organization is given:

(1) Medical Weeks:

- (a) Italian Medical Week in Paris. This meeting did not take place, not having the approval of the French Government.
- (b) Italian Medical Week in Spain; scheduled for March 1948 with lectures of Italian Professors at the 10 Medical Faculties of Spain.
- (c) Italian Medical Week at Lisbon; expected to be held at the same time as the Italian Medical Week in Spain.
- (d) Italian Medical Week in Basle (Switzerland); expected to be held in September 1948.
- (e) French Medical Week in Rome; scheduled for May 1948.
- (f) Spanish Medical Week in Italy; scheduled for May 1948 at the University of Bologna.
- (g) Portuguese Medical Week in Rome; scheduled for May 1948.

(2) International Congress of the Medical Press:

This Congress is planned for August 1949 (place undecided).

(3) Bibliographical Bulletin:

Several recent numbers of this Bulletin have been published, and are being distributed free of charge to Editors of medical periodicals, and to Deans of medical faculties.



21. International Council of Nurses

(Conseil international des Infirmieres)

19, Queen's Gate

London, S.W.7, England, United Kingdom

Additional information:

The International Council of Nurses was re-organized during the Summer of 1947. It is based on self-governing associations of nurses which are non-political and non-sectarian in character. The Grand Council decided in May 1947 that acceptance of new groups applying for active membership should be postponed until the re-organization of the International Council had become effective and also until a representative of the Council could study the nursing situation in the countries concerned. It was further agreed that all possible professional help be given to the re-establishment of national nurses' associations in Austria, Germany, and Japan.

A Study Committee, set up to consider the purposes of the International Council of Nurses, defines this organization as "a fact finding, standard making, co-ordinating body which acts in an advisory capacity to National Nurses Associations. It is the organization responsible for the collection and dissemination of information relating to nurses and nursing on an international level. It has no executive or administrative functions insofar as its member associations are concerned." The Study Committee also recommended that during the next four years, the activities of the International Council of Nurses should be along the following lines:

1. The professional, social and economic welfare of nurses.
2. Nursing education.
3. Nursing service.
4. Legislation affecting nurses and nursing.
5. Publications and public relations.
6. Administration and operation of the International Council of Nurses including its relationships with other organizations.

The International Council of Nurses held its 9th Congress at Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.A. in May 1947. This Congress was attended by 6592 nurses of whom 748 represented groups in 39 countries other than the United States of America. The expenses of the Congress were partly covered by a donation of \$5,000 given by the American Red Cross. The following topics were discussed:

(1) Education, (2) Public Health, (3) Employment conditions, (4) Nursing Problems. The Council adopted a Resolution in support of the United Nations.

The Tenth Annual International Congress of Nurses will be held at

Stockholm in 1949.

Corrigendum:

This organisation has approximately 200,000 members in 31 countries  
(instead of 32 mentioned in E/C.2/W.8 on page 35).

24. International Psycho-Analytical Association

(Association psychanalytique internationale)

20 Maresfield Gardens

London, N.W.3, England, United Kingdom

Additional information:

The unofficial organs to which reference has been made on page 38 of E/C.2/W.8 are bulletins and other types of periodicals published by member societies of the International Psycho-Analytical Association.

27. (65) Overseas Press Club of America (French title not available)  
Suite 411, 1475 Broadway  
New York, N. Y., U.S.A.

Additional information:

A letter dated 13 December 1947 states that persons who are non-citizens of English speaking nations can also become full members of the organization if they "have worked outside the United States for at least twelve (12) consecutive months, or for an aggregate of at least twenty-four (24) months as accredited staff correspondents or staff reporters or staff commentators or staff photographers for American newspapers, press associations, press syndicates, broadcasting companies, magazines, or other legitimate branch of the American press conducted in the interests of the general public".

The organization has at the present time as full (active) members, citizens of the following 7 countries: Canada, Chile, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America.

30. (66) World ORT Union (Union mondiale ORT)

70 rue Cortambert,  
Paris XIV, France.

Additional information:

The World ORT Union has had since 1940 an office at 6 rue Eynard, Geneva, Switzerland, which directs an important part of the international activities of this organization.

An ORT organization has been recently set up in Switzerland under the auspices of which 158 institutions are functioning at the present time. Including the Swiss branch, the total number of member organizations is twenty-nine.

31. World Trade Alliance Association (French title not available)

Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue

London E.C.4, England, United Kingdom

Additional information:

A letter dated 23 December 1947 states that it has members at the present time in the following 9 countries: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and that new members are about to join the organization from other countries.

All members have voting rights at the Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings of members.

The organization is proceeding at the present time to form an international organization of producers and it states further that "delegates of the nations assembled at Geneva agreed this would materially help in the establishment of an international trade organization and expedite its operations".



41. (33) International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues  
(Union internationale des Ligues féminines catholiques)

Correction of address:

22, Nieuwegracht

Utrecht, The Netherlands

This organization has sent in a complete list of the names and addresses of its five member bodies. The following list replaces the list reproduced on page 80 of E/C.2/W.8:

1. International Catholic Association of Girls Friendly Societies  
(Association catholique internationale des Oeuvres de Protection de la jeune Fille)  
24 Grand' Rue  
Fribourg, Switzerland
2. Association of the Ladies of Charity of St. Vincent-de Paul  
Mission for the Sick Poor  
(Association des Dames de la Charité de Saint-Vincent de Paul, Oeuvre des Pauvres malades)  
4 avenue Constant Coquelin  
Paris VII, France
3. The Circle of the Daughters of Isabella (no French title)  
375 Whitney Avenue  
New Haven 2, Connecticut, U.S.A.
4. Catholic Union for Health and Social Services  
(Union catholique internationale des Services de Santé et de Services sociaux)  
16 rue Thiphaine  
Paris XV, France
5. The Federation of Catholic Alumnae (no French title)  
676 S.O. 22nd Street  
Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

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Contains requests that the decisions of the Economic and Social Council concerning certain organizations should be changed, also supplementary material on requests contained in E/C.2/W.8.

A Organizations now in Category (b), for which Category (a) consultative status is being requested.

(Nos. 33, 35, 54.)

Note: The numbers used in connection with each organization correspond to those used in E/C.2/W.8 and E/C.2/W.8/Add.1./Rev.1.

33. (45) Women's International Democratic Federation  
(Fédération démocratique internationale des Femmes)  
37, rue Jouvenet,  
Paris XVI, France

Further communications have been received requesting that this organization be placed in Category (a) as follows:

- Letter dated 16 August 1947 from the School Mistresses of the City of Elbasan, Albania.
- Letter, December 1947, from annual conference of 6,000 women of the department of Vidine, Bulgaria.
- A Resolution dated 7 December 1947 from the Conference of Organized Women, Svilengrad, Bulgaria.
- A Resolution dated 9 December from 200 women of Roussée (Chumene, Bulgaria), "from all public classes and of different political convictions."
- Four letters dated 22 December 1947 from the following branches of the Popular Union of Bulgarian Women (Union populaire des Femmes bulgares) 157 rue Rakovsky, Sofia (Bulgaria: (1) Kroumovgrade, (2) Momtchilgrade (3) Nevrokop, (4) Sliven and its region.
- The Popular Union of Bulgarian Women (Union populaire des femmes bulgares), rue Rakovsky 157, Sofia, Bulgaria, forwards by letters dated 26 December 1947, Resolutions from the following:
  1. Annual Conference of the Women's Organizations of the City and region of Petrich.
  2. Regional Conference of Roussée of representatives of women's societies with a membership of 40,000.
  3. Annual Conference of Women of the region of Targovichte.
  4. Annual Conference of Women of the region of Pomorié.
  5. Regional Conference of Women of Gorna Djoumojia.
- Letter received 6 January 1948 from the Departmental Committee of Women's Societies, Vidine, Bulgaria.
- Letter, undated, received 16 January 1948, from the Annual Conference of Women's Societies of the region of Stara-Zagora.

35. (49) World Federation of United Nations Associations  
(Fédération mondiale des Associations pour les Nations Unies)

European Office: Villa Rigot

1, avenue de la Paix

Geneva, Switzerland

American Office: 45 East 65th Street

New York 2, N. Y., U.S.A.

Additional information:

1. The November 1947 Bulletin of the World Federation of United Nations Associations gives further information on the activities of this organization.

Successful United Nations weeks were celebrated by the United Nations Associations of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cuba and the United States at the opening of the Second General Assembly of the United Nations.

A permanent secretariat has been set up for the Federation's Education Commission.

The World Federation has started a new campaign to develop United Nations Associations in Latin America.

2. Since the publication of the list contained in E/C.2/W.8, pages 60-62, new United Nations Associations have been organized in the following countries and accepted for full membership: Mexico, Togoland (West Africa), Yugoslavia.

An application for membership is expected from Finland. The United Nations Association in Togoland is the first formed in a United Nations Trust Territory.

3. The date of the letter from the United Nations Association of New Zealand, mentioned under point 4 on page 58 of E/C.2/W.8, omitted by error, is 3 August 1947.

54. World Jewish Congress  
(Congrès juif mondial)

1834 Broadway

New York, N. Y., United States of America

1. This organization, which is now in Category (b), applies for Category (a) consultative status in the following letter:

"Ref: SDW: beg. 1058

New York, January 9, 1948

Dr. Trygve Lie  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
Lake Success, New York

Dear Sir:

We have the honor to apply hereby for our admission by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations into Category a of non-governmental organizations.

On March 28, 1947, the Economic and Social Council granted us consultative status by a resolution adopted under paragraph 1 (b) of Part IV of the Report of the Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations, which was approved by the Council on 21 June 1946 (Document E/43/Rev.2 of 1 July 1946).

We should like to state the following as our reasons for requesting that we be granted Category a of non-governmental organizations by the Economic and Social Council.

- (1) Until now, not one Jewish organization has been admitted into Category a.
- (2) Of all Jewish international organizations, the World Jewish Congress is the most important. The Congress represents Jewish communities and organizations of sixty-two countries. These communities and organizations group the majority of Jews of the world (see annex).
- (3) In many of these countries, the communities and the organizations affiliated with the Congress direct all religious, political, cultural, social and often economic life of the Jewish population.
- (4) The ever-growing importance of the World Jewish Congress in international affairs has been implicitly recognized by the United Nations in the recent Geneva reunion of the Commission for the Prevention of Discrimination and for the Protection of Minorities.

Our delegates have been repeatedly invited to participate in the

/deliberations

deliberations of the Commission, and some of our suggestions have been accepted.

It seems to us that under these conditions it would be only equitable that Consultative Status, Category a be granted to us. We would be very grateful to you, should you consider our request justifiable, if you would be kind enough to support it with the Economic and Social Council.

I am at your entire disposal to give you whatever additional information you might desire on the activities of the World Jewish Congress. In the meantime, I wish to remain, Dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

(signed) S. D. Wolkowicz

Political Department"

2. A complete and lengthy list of World Jewish Congress Affiliates, Co-operating Bodies and Offices, issued 15 September 1947, may be consulted at Non-Governmental Organizations Section, Room C-1, Extension 2644, United Nations, Lake Success, New York.

3. Following is a summary of this list:

(a) The World Jewish Congress is composed of:

59 Affiliates: ("Communities or other representative Jewish bodies or Committees which, through formal decision have become integral parts of the World Jewish Structure") and 83 Co-operating bodies ("Communities or organizations which, though not yet formally affiliated with the World Jewish Congress, work together with it"). They are to be found in the following 69 areas of the world.

#### I. EUROPE

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Trieste, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

#### II. WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, British West Indies, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dutch Guiana, Dutch West Indies, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

#### III. AFRICA

Algeria, Belgian Congo, Cirenaica, Egypt, France, Morocco, Kenya Colony, Rhodesia, Spanish Morocco, Tangier, Tripoli, Tunisia, Union of South Africa.

#### IV. ASIA

China, India, Iran, Lebanon, Palestine, Republic of the Philippines, Syria.

#### V. AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand.

/(b) The main



(b) The main offices of the World Jewish Congress are located in the following seven (7) countries:

Argentina, Australia, France, Hungary, Mexico, Rumania and Switzerland.

(c) The World Jewish Congress has also two regional organizations, (1) a European Consultative Council with its European Secretariat in London, branches in Paris and Geneva, and (2) an Advisory Body to Headquarters in New York, with its Seat in Buenos Aires where the World Jewish Congress also has its South American office.

PART II.

Contains requests that the decisions of the Economic and Social Council concerning certain organizations should be changed, also supplementary material on requests contained in E/C.2/W.8

B. Organizations not Granted Consultative Status  
and which are Reapplying

(Nos. 36, 55-56)

Note: The numbers used in connection with each organization correspond to those used in E/C.2/W.8 and E/C.2/W.8/Add.1/Rev.1.

36. (46) Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
(Ligue internationale des Femmes pour la Paix et la liberté)  
10, rue de la Madeleine  
Geneva, Switzerland

Additional information:

The following are excerpts from a communication received from this organization dated 20 December 1947.

"The process of reorganizing the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has gone on without interruption. Regular meetings of the International Executive Committee were held in 1946 and 1947 at which National Sections reported progress in reconstructing and extending their work. New plans were discussed, a number of resolutions were passed and proposals for action were adopted by National Sections. An International Summer School to be held at Schiers, Switzerland, July 17-25, 1948 is being organized. The first tentative program has been sent out in three languages. The Report of 232 pages of the Xth International Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom held at Luxembourg August 4-9, 1946, has been published."

"International Circular Letters with up-to-date news from National Sections and International Headquarters as well as reports of international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, are regularly sent to all National Sections and International Members. Several National Sections issue printed monthly New Sheets to keep their members informed of WILPF activities, national and international.

"The Maison Internationale in Geneva 12, rue du Vieux Collège where our International Headquarters has been located ever since 1920 is now being rebuilt. We are returning there under a five years' lease as soon as it is ready for occupancy.

"We ask that the points raised and the additional data presented in this letter be submitted to the members of the Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations and that the matter of the application of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom for Consultative Status be put on the Agenda of the next meeting of the Committee to be reconsidered by its members."

Re-application received 21 January 1948.

HUMAN RIGHTS

PCIRO

55. Agudas Israel World Organization (French title not available)  
37/38 Mitre Street,  
London, E.C.3,  
England, United Kingdom  
Branch Offices: Saasour Buildings, Jerusalem, Palestine  
and 2521 Broadway, New York 25, N. Y., United States of  
America

1. The Council decided on 13 August 1947 (E/583 - Part I) on the basis of the recommendations of the NGO Committee (E/500 - page 4) that consultative status should not be granted to this organization (cf. E/C.2/W.6 - page 13; E/C.2/W.7 - pages 2 and 3; E/C.2/SR.21/25 - pages 1 and 2).
2. This organization has re-applied on 21 January 1948. The Secretariat draws attention to the material already published regarding this organization (E/C.2/W.4 - pages 3 to 8) and reproduces in full the text of the re-application of this organization.

"MEMORANDUM

TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF UNITED NATIONS

ABOUT THE ADMISSION OF THE AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION TO CATEGORY "B"  
OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH CONSULTATIVE STATUS

- (1) Agudas Israel World Organization is an international organization of Jews with established national branch-organizations in the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China (Shanghai), Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, France, Germany, (British, French and United States Zones), Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay.
- (2) The national organizations of Agudas Israel have local groups in almost every Jewish Community in the respective countries. The membership of these groups amounts to hundreds of thousands of individuals. The Agudas Israel World Organization includes also a special Federation of Youth, called "Zeire Agudas Israel", a Federation of Workers groups, called "Poale Agudas Israel" and a Federation of Women.

/(3) The offices

(3) The offices of Agudas Israel World Organization are in New York, the residence of the President; in Jerusalem, the residence of the Chairman of the Executive; and in London, the residence of the Political Secretary. In all the three places there is a branch of the World Executive; in New York for the Western Hemisphere, in Jerusalem for Palestine, and in London for Europe.

(4) Agudas Israel World Organization is concerned with several of the fields of activity of the Economic and Social Council, such as the Commission on Human Rights, problems of special protection for workers, emigration, settlement of displaced persons, and education. The Agudas Israel World Organization has submitted on many occasions memoranda to the Economic and Social Council. Members of the Organization have often discussed practical problems with various delegates to the Economic and Social Council. Sessions of the Commission on Human Rights were attended by representatives of Agudas Israel World Organization, and practical suggestions concerning the proposed International Bill of Rights were submitted to the Chairman of the Commission, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the Rapporteur, Prof. René Cassin. Agudas Israel has also before World War #2 successfully cooperated with the League of Nations on problems belonging now to the fields of activity of the Economic and Social Council.

(5) The admission of Agudas Israel World Organization to Category (b) of International Organizations with Consultative Status is herewith requested, based on the fact that it represents a large segment of the Jewish people all over the world with specific interests and views and has a long standing in many countries in the political, social and economic field. The previous rejection of Agudas Israel World Organization from admission to Category (b) must be based on a misunderstanding because smaller and less important organizations were admitted, which caused unnecessary trouble to representatives of Agudas Israel World Organization who attended recently the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination in Geneva. It can be assumed that no discrimination against any Non-Governmental Organization of the importance and size of the Agudas Israel World Organization is contemplated.

Agudas Israel World Organization  
JACOB ROSENHEIM, PRESIDENT"

/Re-application



Re-application received 16 January 1948

SOCIAL

56. International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law

(Bureau International pour l'Unification du Droit Pénal),

8, route de Florissant

Geneva, Switzerland

1. The application of this organization was rejected by the Council at its Fifth Session. (E/C.2/SR.21-25, page 14; E/500, page 4; E/543, page 4 Notes 1.c.) The organization re-applied on 15 January 1948, giving new information.

2. This is a full reproduction of material previously issued on this organization:

E/C.2/W.4/Add.1, page 8

"The International Bureau for the Unification of the Penal Law was founded in 1927. It is composed of representatives of States and individual members. Before the second World War the Bureau had fifty State Members; at the present moment, the Bureau is in process of reorganization and according to its statement, thirty-two State Members have promised, up to now, their participation in the reorganized Bureau.

Its general purposes are to study proposals of governments and of international organizations related to the codification of international penal law and to proceed to further study of the drafting of an international code of penal law.

The Bureau organized seven conferences in the past, the eighth will take place in Brussels in July 1947. This Conference will be attended by official delegates accredited by the invited States. There are two questions on the agenda:

(a) Unification of texts to prevent forgery in public and private records in the various countries.

(b) Definition of crimes against humanity.

The Bureau worked in close co-operation with the League of Nations and initiated a Consultative Meeting in 1932 of seven organizations: International Association of Penal Law, International Bureau for Unification of Penal Law, International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (inter-governmental), International Commission of Criminal Police, Howard League for Penal Reform, International Law Association, International Association of Penal Law.

The Bureau has published the proceedings of its seven international conferences."



3. At the present time, the organization has members in the following 31 countries: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States of America, The Vatican.
4. The Bureau called the Eighth International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law in July 1947 in Brussels. This Conference, attended by representatives of 33 States, was held upon the invitation of the Belgian Government. The United Nations was represented by an observer at this Conference and about 10 international non-governmental organizations also sent representatives.
5. The International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law refers in its re-application to Resolution 9 passed by the Social Commission during its Second Session held at Lake Success, 28 August to 12 September 1947 (see E/578 - paragraphs 53/56 - pp. 23 and 24, English; and pp. 34 and 35 in French).

In view of the emphasis placed on this Resolution by this organization, the full text is herewith reproduced:

"9. RESOLUTION ON PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

"THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

"HAVING regard to the Resolution of the Economic and Social Council adopted on 29 March, 1947,

"REQUESTING the Secretary-General to submit a report at a future session of the Commission on the question of the prevention of crime, and treatment of offenders, showing which suggestions are suitable for international action and how they could be carried out, and

"TAKING NOTE of the preliminary report on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders\* prepared by the Secretariat and submitted to the Commission for its comment and opinion, gives preliminary approval to that report, as a result of which a plan of action will be submitted by the Secretary-General to a future session of the Social Commission;

"INVITES the close collaboration of the specialized agencies and of other appropriate agencies in this matter;

"REQUESTS the Secretary-General in making the study to take into account the suggestions made during the discussion of this question by the Commission, and particularly to give priority to the development of a plan for the collection, analysis and distribution of information already available in Member nations regarding crime causation, prevention of crime

and treatment of offenders; and

"URGES the Secretary-General to call upon experts in developing his proposals and to assist the Secretariat on an ad hoc basis, either individually or as a small international working group, to which specific aspects of the problem of the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders within the framework of an approved plan will be submitted wherever necessary insofar as they cannot be referred to any of the existing specialized agencies."

The organization is of the opinion that in view of this Resolution adopted after the decision of the Economic and Social Council not to grant consultative status to the International Bureau, it should be considered that the subjects with which the Bureau deals with are within the competence of the Economic and Social Council.

The organization notes that the Department of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, referring to the Resolution of the Social Commission, requested on 17 December 1947 the co-operation of the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law.

6. The organization in a "Memorandum addressed to the United Nations" made public by an international legal periodical, states its reasons for wishing to consult with the United Nations.

Quotations from this "Memorandum" follow:

"In view of the activities of the International Bureau between the two wars as shown by the publication of 7 volumes, including the Proceedings of the Conferences for the unification of penal law, containing over 2,300 pages, the Bureau is of the opinion that it would be capable of consulting with the Economic and Social Council on all questions relating to the problem of prevention of criminality, which is primarily a social phenomenon.

It could also contribute to the preparatory studies undertaken by the United Nations for the progressive development of international penal law and its codification. It could also be helpful to the Legal Department of the United Nations in its studies concerning matters relating to penal law.

Because of its studies in the field of penal law, carried on for many years, and considering that it has the technical means of carrying on this work under the best conditions, the Bureau hopes to collaborate in the work of that great institution the United Nations, and recognizes its essential role in the organization of peace and the rapprochement of peoples."

(Translation from French)

Unification du Droit pénal et codification progressive  
du Droit pénal international

(Memorandum adressé aux Nations Unies par le  
Bureau international pour l'Unification du  
Droit pénal)

Edité par "La Revue de droit international, de  
Sciences diplomatiques et politiques"  
(A. Sottile), Genève, 1947. pages 17-18.

Part III  
Contains information on the execution of the Council's decisions  
concerning the exclusion of Spanish affiliates.

(No. 57.)



57. The Council decided on 13 August 1947 (E/383 - page 2) that consultative status be granted to the following organizations subject to the exclusion of their Spanish affiliates:

International Automobile Federation (formerly International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs) and the International Touring Alliance (to be jointly represented).

International Bar Association

International Federation for Housing and Town Planning

International Organization for Standardization

The following gives the information received up to date by the Secretariat on the execution of this Decision:

(I.) International Automobile Federation

(Fédération internationale de l'Automobile)

International Touring Alliance

(Alliance internationale de Tourisme)

These two organizations are to be jointly represented. The address of their (joint) General Committee is as follows: 31 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, England, United Kingdom.

(a) A letter to the Secretary-General dated 8 July 1947, signed by the President of each organization, contains the following statement:

"L'Automobile-Club d'Espagne n'a aucun délégué au sein du Comité général. Il a en outre été invité tant par l'A.I.T. que par la F.I.A. à se retirer des deux organisations qui suspendent leurs relations avec lui jusqu'au moment où elles recevront la lettre de démission ou que la procédure de radiation, engagée conformément aux statuts, sera terminée. Nous nous permettons de vous faire remarquer qu'au point de vue du tourisme en général, cette radiation affectera principalement les automobilistes étrangers désirant traverser l'Espagne en transit."

(b) The Secretary of the NGO Committee requested the opinion of the Legal Department on 27 August 1947 as to whether or not this action met the conditions of the Council's decision.

(c) The Legal Department gave the following opinion on 8 January 1948:

"It is understood that the opinion of the Legal Department is desired regarding whether the International Automobile Federation and the International Touring Alliance are entitled to be jointly placed in the Category referred to in paragraph 1 (b) of Part IV

/of the Economic

- (II.) International Organization for Standardization  
(Organisation internationale de Normalisation)  
39, route de Malagnou,  
Geneva, Switzerland

The President of this organization informed the Secretary-General on 9 December 1947 that the Spanish Committee of its International Electrotechnical Commission, the only Spanish member of the International Organization for Standardization, had resigned and the resignation had been accepted by the International Electrotechnical Commission at its meeting in Brussels on 28 October 1947. This organization, therefore, now enjoys consultative status.

- (III.) No information has been received from the two following organizations concerning the execution of the Council's decision:

International Bar Association (French title not available)

501 Fifth Avenue,  
New York 17, N.Y. U.S.A.

International Federation for Housing and Town Planning

(Fédération internationale de l'Habitation et de l'Urbanisme)

13 Suffolk Street,  
Haymarket, London, S.W.1,  
England, United Kingdom.



PART IV

Contains application of the International Shipping Federation

(No. 58)

Note: The Working Party of the Council NGO Committee agreed that: "applications received after 2 June 1947 should not be considered until the 6th Session of the Council, except in unusual cases."\* (Page 16, E/C.2/W.7).

The application of the International Shipping Federation was received on 16 June 1947, and was described in E/C.2/W.4/Add.2 on page 17, but in accordance with the above decision, it was not considered by the Council NGO Committee. The description of this organization was inadvertently omitted from E/C.2/W.4.

\* This decision did not apply to national organizations.

Application received 16 June 1947

TRANSPORT

ECONOMIC

ILO

58. International Shipping Federation Limited  
(Fédération internationale des Armateurs)  
52, Leadenhall Street,  
London, E.C.3, England, United Kingdom

The International Shipping Federation was founded in 1906. Its membership consists of central shipowners' organizations in the following 16 countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Its general purposes are "to provide on a consultative basis for exchange of views and adjustment of policy of shipowners, with particular reference to social matters and industrial relations generally." Giving the reasons why it is interested in the work of the Economic and Social Council, it states that it is "particularly concerned with the work of the International Labour Organization as affecting shipping. It provides the medium through which shipowners prepare for International Labour Maritime Conferences and meetings of the Joint Maritime Commission of the ILO. It is also responsible for the organization and secretariat of the Shipowners Group at these international meetings." It also states that it would be interested in the work of the Transport and Communications Commission of the Economic and Employment Commission.

The International Shipping Federation works through a General Council on which the shipowners' organizations of each affiliated country has two members. Special sub-committees are set up as required. The Council meets at least once a year and sometimes two or three times a year. The last meeting was held in Stockholm in June 1947. There were two important resolutions taken by the General Council at the Stockholm meeting:

1. It was re-affirmed that shipowners "were not prepared to agree to the Joint Maritime Commission of the International Labour Organization being made tripartite so as to include representatives of Governments, but that there was no objection to the Commission itself establishing tripartite sub-committees on special subjects in which Government participation was essential.

/2. It re-affirmed

2. It re-affirmed the principle "maintained by the Shipowners' Group at all International Labour Maritime Conferences, 'that if international conventions are to be really international in effect they must only come into force when ratified by a really substantial proportion of the world's tonnage'".

The Stockholm meeting therefore welcomed the respective articles of the Seattle Convention of 1946, and also decided to advise all national associations of shipowners for the ratification of the Seattle Convention. The Stockholm meeting also stressed for the necessity to increase the minimum amount of tonnage requirements contained by the Seattle Convention.

The International Shipping Federation has no publications; but substantial reports on its Council meetings are published by the Shipping World and Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering News (London) and the "Journal de la Marine marchande et de la Navigation aérienne" (Paris).

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