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SOCIAL COUNCIL

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CONSEIL
ECONOMIQUE ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
ET SOCIAL

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 three parts.

Part I contains statements on international non-governmental organizations whose applications for consultative status were received by 2 June 1947 and which were not contained in E/C.2/W.4.

Part II contains additional information on the organizations described in E/C.2/W.4. The numbers used in connection with each organization correspond to those used in E/C.2/W.4.

Part III contains information received from organizations requesting that the decision of the Economic and Social Council concerning their consultative status should be changed.

PART I

HUMAN RIGHTS
SOCIAL
WOMEN
NARCOTIC

54. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
(Comité des Eglises pour les Affaires internationales)
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs was founded August 1946 at Cambridge, England, by the Conference of Church Leaders on International Affairs called on behalf of the World Council of Churches* and the International Missionary Council.**

The Commission consists of 24 members "of wide experience in international affairs". The Commission is assisted by "recognized consultants" in various parts of the world. It operates through affiliated national and regional church commissions on international affairs, like the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The general purposes of the Commission are "to serve the Churches, Councils and Conferences [of Churches] which are members of the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council as a source of stimulus and knowledge in their approach to international problems, as a medium of common counsel and action, and as their organ in formulating the Christian mind on World issues and in bringing that mind effectively to bear upon such issues."

The Commission is interested, in principle, in all the activities of the Economic and Social Council. However, for the time being, in applying for consultative status, it limits its interests to the Commissions mentioned above in order that its commitments may be kept within the bounds of its present resources.

/Its Executive Committee

Its Executive Committee meets according to need. The next meeting is scheduled for June 1947. The next meeting of the full Commission is scheduled for the Summer of 1948.

The functions of the Commission are to encourage the setting up of national Church commissions on international affairs, initiating educational programmes through the Churches, distribution of memoranda on the United Nations, etc.

It has no regular publications. It states that it can utilize the official organs of its parent bodies*** as well as the numerous denominational press agencies of the Churches in different countries.

*World Council of Churches
(In Process of Formation)
Conseil oecumenique des Eglises (en formation)
17, Route de Malagnou - GENEVA

The World Council of Churches is still in process of formation. The Provisional Committee was set up in 1937 and represented a merger of the interests of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work established in 1925 and the World Conference on Faith and Order established in 1927.

The membership of the World Council of Churches consists of official denominational church bodies. At present there are 108 churches in 37 countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, England, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Philippine Islands, Poland, Scotland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United States of America, Wales, West Indies, Yugoslavia.

The Salvation Army and the Church of the East and of the Assyrians are also members. The general purposes of the World Council of Churches shall be:

- "(1) To carry on the work of the two world movements, for Faith and Order and for Life and Work.
- (2) To facilitate common action by the Churches.
- (3) To promote co-operation in study.
- (4) To promote the growth of ecumenical consciousness in the members of all Churches.
- (5) To establish relations with denominational federations of world-wide scope and with other ecumenical movements.
- (6) To call world conferences on specific subjects as occasion may require, such conferences being empowered to publish their own findings."

/The Provisional

The Provisional Committee of the World Council of Churches will continue to be the policy making body until the First World Assembly of the Churches which is planned for August 1948. The Provisional Committee meets once a year. Its last meeting was held at Buckhill Falls, Pa., U.S.A. on April 22-25, 1947.

The most important activities at present include a programme for reconstruction and inter-church aid in Europe and Asia, the calling of Conferences of Christian youth, the setting up of special study groups, the promotion of programmes of international and inter-church co-operation in fields of special urgency, chaplancy service for displaced persons, the Ecumenical Refugee Commission and its subsidiary bodies aiding the placement of refugees, etc.

**Obtained consultative status "B" at the Fourth Session of the Council (E/435). The International Missionary Council has expressed the wish that its separate listing as a consultative organization be terminated if consultative status is granted to the Commission, since the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs represents both it and the World Council of Churches.

***The Ecumenical Press Service (Geneva) of the World Council of Churches and The International Review of Missions (London) of the International Missionary Council.

HUMAN RIGHTS
TRANSPORT
UNESCO
ITU

55. Inter-American Broadcasting Association
(Association Interamericaine de Radiodiffusion)
Calle Uruguay 1218,
Montevideo, Uruguay.

The Inter-American Broadcasting Association was founded in 1946, and is composed of national broadcasters associations and broadcasting stations in the 21 member countries of the Union of American States and Canada.

The general purposes of the Association are "to place broadcasting within the principles of liberty and responsibility, so that it may strengthen peace and continental solidarity, through the promotion of unity and understanding among peoples."

It states that its specific interest includes "the development of private broadcasting on all matters concerning [sig] with the development of public opinion and dissemination of information.

II. Among further general purposes the following should be mentioned:

1. Freedom of expression of thought.
2. Affirmation of the right for the continuous and permanent execution of broadcasting.
3. Affirmation of the principle that television and other new radio-electronic inventions and improvement are complementary systems of radio broadcasting and therefore, the present licences are better able to carry on these services.

Apart from these general purposes the Statutes of the Association state a great number of specific purposes, like (a) to promote the collaboration of radio broadcasting stations with activities in the public interest; (b) to promote effective representation of broadcasting interests in official or private national and international organizations; (c) to sponsor all kinds of continental or regional conferences of a technical, legal or educational nature etc. etc.

Its Council meets twice a year and its Assembly is to meet once every two years.

The Association encourages the setting up of National Broadcasters Associations where such bodies do not yet exist. It wishes to participate in the World Telecommunications Conference. The first issue of a monthly bulletin in Spanish and English is being prepared.

HUMAN RIGHTS

56. International Bar Association
508 Fifth Avenue,
New York 17, N. Y.

The International Bar Association was founded in 1947. It is composed of twenty-two national Bar Associations with a total estimated membership of 60,000 lawyers. The countries are as follows: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, England, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Newfoundland, Peru, Siam, Scotland, Spain, Syria, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Its general purposes are to advance the science of jurisprudence in all its phases and particularly in regard to international and comparative law; to promote uniformity in appropriate fields of law; to promote the administration of justice under law among the peoples of the world; to promote in their legal aspects the principles and aims of the United Nations; to establish and maintain friendly relations among the members of the legal profession throughout the world; to co-operate with, and promote co-ordination among international juridical organizations having similar purposes. The Association is ready to assist in obtaining the view of the organized bars of the world on the legal aspect of any subject dealt with by the Council.

The control of the Association is vested in its House of Deputies which is the legislative body; the Executive Council is the administrative body. The Association plans to call international conferences of the legal profession annually or bianually.

An official publication is under consideration.

SOCIAL

57. International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law (Bureau Internationale pour l'Unification du Droit Penal)
8 Route de Florissant,
Geneva, Switzerland

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.

HUMAN RIGHTS
ECONOMIC
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WOMEN

58. International Association of Democratic Lawyers (Association
Internationale des Juristes Democratés)
19, Quai Bourbon
Paris, France

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers was established in October 1946 and is composed of affiliated Bar Associations in the following countries:

Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Iran, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Spain (this means Spaniards in exile), Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The purposes of the Association are:

1. To facilitate contact and exchange among lawyers of the world in order to develop a spirit of mutual understanding and fraternity;
2. To enhance juridical science and international law;
3. To support the aims of the United Nations, especially through the common action of lawyers for the
 - (a) restoration, defense and development of democratic liberties;
 - (b) the achievement both nationally and internationally of the punishment of war criminals and the extirpation in the field of law of all vestiges of fascism;
 - (c) co-operation with other groups in order to assure respect for law in international relations and the establishment of a durable peace.

The Association states that its specific interests include the field of the above mentioned commissions. It also points out that it is interested directly in the work of the Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification.

The first annual Congress will meet in Brussels, Belgium on July 17, 1947 and will adopt the Constitution of the Association. Between Congresses, policy is made by the International Board of Directors which met last in April 1947 in Paris.

Major activities during the past year have been in connection with codification of laws of the Nuremberg trial and genocide. Among future plans are studies of the work and findings of the Commission on Human Rights and of the status of democratic rights and judicial process in Greece.

An official bulletin is in preparation.

**SOCIAL
ECONOMIC**

59. International Federation for Housing and Town Planning (Federation
Internationale de L'habitation et de L'urbanisme)
13, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.
England

The Federation was founded in London in 1913 under the name of the International Garden Cities and Town Planning Association. It is composed of thirty-seven technical, educational, scientific or propogandist bodies, eighty-four public bodies and public institutions (among them local authorities, government organizations, public boards, public institutions, and international organizations)., and hundred fifty three individuals. The Federation has members in the following countries: Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Eire, France, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, India, Luxembourg, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, United States of America. The membership in Spain, as of March 1947, is as follows:

Public Bodies and Public Institutions
Direccion General de Arquitectura
Ministerio de la Gobernacion

Individuals

Senor Pedro Muguruza Otano

Its general purposes are "to promote and co-ordinate throughout the world the study and practice of housing and regional, town and country planning and development with a view to securing higher standards of housing, the improvement of town and cities and a better distribution of the population..." It is specifically interested in housing and town planning, as dealt with by the Social Commission and the Economic and Employment Commission.

The Federation has held eighteen International Congresses, the last
/one being

one being in 1946. This Congress was attended by 1200 delegates from fourteen countries. The next Congress is scheduled for June 1947 in Zurich. The Federation has organized tours for visiting architects, planners and students in different countries. A conference of experts is to be held in Paris in July 1947 to consider specific problems of housing and planning.

The Federation has built up an International Information Center and Library. A quarterly Review and Monthly Notes were published before the war. A News Sheet is now published quarterly.

FISCAL

60. International Fiscal Association (Full official title is):
International Association for Public Finance and Fiscal Law
(Association Internationale de Droit Financier et Fiscal)
116 Mesdagstraat, La Haye
The Hague, Netherlands

The Association was founded at The Hague in 1938. It is composed of 371 individual members belonging to national branches, (the countries are not named), comparative aspects of taxation, together with the financial and economic problems connected therewith. It is specifically interested in the work of the Fiscal Commission.

The Association held its first international Congress in July 1939, which was attended by some 200 delegates from 17 countries. A second Congress is planned for September 1947, at The Hague. The problems of recent legislation during and after World War II, particularly as to capital levies affecting non-resident individuals and corporations, and tax treaties concluded since 1939, and the double taxation of holding companies, will be discussed. According to the statutes, international conferences are to be called every two years. The Council meets twice a year and its Board of Control meets whenever necessary.

It publishes the Bulletin de Documentation Fiscale Internationale from time to time, and studies in the field of international fiscal law. It also set up, in 1939, an International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation, the Headquarters being in Amsterdam. The object of this Bureau is to collect and keep up-to-date a library of all material of interest for the study of international fiscal law.

FISCAL

61. International Institute of Public Finance (Institut International de Finances Publiques)
12, Place du Panthéon,
Paris.

The Institute was founded in 1947. It is composed of 160 individual members belonging to twenty-five countries (which are not named) and national organizations in Belgium and Netherlands.

Its general purposes are to establish contact and exchange of views between persons of various nationalities: scientists, professors, government officers, particularly officers of financial administrations. It states that it is particularly interested in the work of the Fiscal Commission.

The General Assembly meets once a year; between the sessions of the Assembly the Institute is directed by a Board of sixteen persons. The Institute called an international congress in 1938 in Paris, dealing with problems of public debts and direct and indirect taxes; a second international congress was called in Brussels in July 1939. Post-war activities started in May 1946 when the Board met in Brussels. It has been decided to call an international congress in September 1947 at The Hague to study the financing of post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation.

It publishes the Reports of its Congresses.

SOCIAL
HUMAN RIGHTS

62. World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
(Association mondiale des Guides et des Eclaireuses)
9, Palace Street, Westminster
London, S. W. 1
England

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts was set up in 1928. The membership includes organizations* in twenty-eight countries with a total membership of 2,114,490.

The general purposes are "to promote unity of purpose and common understanding in the fundamental principles of Guiding and Girl Scouting throughout the world, and to encourage friendship between all girls of all nations." The World Association is specifically interested in youth guidance and human rights.

The Conference meets every two years and met last in Evian, France in September 1946. The World Committee of nine members meets at least once a year and met last in Paris in February 1947.

Co-operation between Guides and Girls Scouts of different nations is being furthered through interchange of visits of leaders of the world movement, correspondence, world gatherings and international training.

It publishes Biennial Reports, a magazine "The Council Fire" (quarterly) and occasional pamphlets, etc.

* These organizations must accept the fundamental principles that the Movement should be open to children of all races, nations, creeds and classes, that its membership is voluntary, and that the Movement is strictly non-political.

PART II

(Contains additional information on the organizations described in E/C.2/W.4. The numbers used in connection with each organization correspond to those used in E/C.2/W.4)

The World Organization of the Teaching Profession
1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Note: This organization was referred to on page 2 of E/C.2/W.4.

The World Organization of the Teaching Profession in a letter dated 12 June 1947 states that it prefers that its application for consultative status should not be considered during the Fifth Session of the Council as it wishes to wait until it is more fully developed before it submits information in connection with its application.

3. Catholic International Union for Social Service

The papers referred to in the letter which is reproduced on page 11 of E/C.2/W.4 have been received and are available in Room H-132 at Lake Success.

5. Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations for Consultation with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

A letter dated 29 May 1947 gives additional information on the membership of this organization. This information is as follows:

THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS

Location of Constituent Bodies

Australia
Eire
New Zealand
United Kingdom

Number of countries represented: 4

THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE

Location of Constituent Bodies

/The American

The American Jewish Conference (61 out of 62 affiliates)

United States

B'nai B'rith (affiliate of the American Jewish Conference)

District Grand Lodges

- #9 Bucharest, Rumania
- #10 Prague, Czechoslovakia
- #14 Palestine
- #15 London, England
- #16 Cairo, Egypt
- #17 Sofia, Bulgaria

Lodges

Argentina	Holland
Australia	Hungary
Bolivia	Mexico
Bulgaria	Palestine
Canada	Panama
Chile	Rumania
China	Sweden
Cuba	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Syria
Denmark	United Kingdom
Ecuador	United States
Egypt	Uruguay
France	

Number of countries and territories represented: 25

THE SOUTH AFRICAN JEWISH BOARD OF DEPUTIES

Location of Constituent Bodies

Union of South Africa
Southern Rhodesia

Number of countries and territories represented: 2

Thus the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, taken as a whole,
has member organizations in the following 29 countries and territories:

Argentina	Hungary
Australia	Mexico
Bolivia	New Zealand
Bulgaria	Palestine
Canada	Panama
Chile	Rumania
China	Southern Rhodesia
Cuba	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Switzerland
Denmark	Syria
Ecuador	Union of South Africa
Egypt	United Kingdom
Eire	United States
France	Uruguay
Holland	

8. International Association For Prevention of Blindness

Further details on why this organization wishes consultative status are given in the following letter:

"Dear Mr. White:

In reply to your letter of April 4, I beg to point out that although it has great affinities, on the one hand with ophthalmological science, and, on the other, with the welfare of the blind, yet the work of this Association differs essentially from either. It is primarily concerned with the Social applications of those measures which have been found most effective in the preservation of sight. That this social aspect draws a dividing line between this Association and other organizations dealing exclusively with the science of ophthalmology can be shown by the following facts:

1. the prevention of blindness is represented by separate organizations internationally, nationally in the United States of America and in the fifteen countries where prevention of blindness committees have been set up.
2. The Journal of Social Ophthalmology published by this Association is devoted almost exclusively to the social aspect of the problem.
3. The programme advocated by the Association consists in the application of medical and social measures liable to prevent diseases and injuries which may cause blindness. Although some of these are closely allied with the discoveries of ophthalmological science, others are quite distinct from them. Among these measures may be mentioned:

the application of the Crede method against purulent ophthalmia;

- Vaccination, to prevent blindness due to variola;
- Protective measures, such as screens and goggles against industrial eye accidents;
- The creation of sightsaving classes for children with defective vision;
- Public health progress in socially backward countries where blindness and eye diseases are widespread.

I hope that these considerations may justify the application of this Association for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and that you will kindly submit them to the Members of the Council.

Yours sincerely

(signed) Dr. P. Bailliart, President"

/12. International

12. International Committee for Horticultural Congresses

A letter of 13 May 1947 from this organization states that it must be considered as an international non-governmental organization and that its rules have not been formally ratified by governments.

25. International Shipping Conference

A letter dated 14 May 1947 supplies the following additional information:

PROGRAMME OF FURTHER MEETINGS

February/March/April

International Wireless Committee

- (a) Wireless Wave Bands
- (b) Wireless Safety Requirements.

Safety of Life at Sea

International Technical Committee

May

General meeting of Committee to consider policy in connection with revision of Safety of Life at Sea Convention and to deal with Life Saving and Fire Appliances.

June/July/September
according as data
becomes available.

Special Meetings or Sub-Committees to deal with the following:

- (a) Structural (Subdivision and Fire Protection)
- (b) Carriage of Dangerous Goods
- (c) Collisions Regulations
- (d) Air/Sea Rescue
- (e) Miscellaneous questions covered by the Safety Convention.

October

Further General Meeting of Technical Committee to co-ordinate results of Sub-Committees or special meetings.

The International Shipping Conference has been invited to the following conferences in connection with the question of radio communications.

The International Radiocommunications Conference
beginning 15 May 1947

The International Short-Wave Broadcasting Conference
immediately following the Radiocommunications Conference.

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union - 1st July 1947.

This organization has also been recently concerned with obtaining information regarding "examples of discriminatory practices and extensions of actual or threatened double taxation of shipping in a number of countries".

32. International Union Against the Venereal Diseases

In a letter dated 3 June 1947, this organization states why, in addition to having consultative status with WHO it desires also to have consultative status with the Council. The reasons given are as follows:

"1. Because of the Union's concern with the broad social and educational aspects of the campaign against the venereal diseases. These aspects are recognized as an integral part of the whole effort, without which medical and public health measures cannot achieve success.

"2. Because the Union is the only international non-governmental organization which includes in its program all of these aspects (educational, social, legal, medical and public health) and is in a position to promote and aid in correlating efforts of the various national agencies concerned in these fields in the nations having membership in, or affiliated with the United Nations."

The Union has submitted various publications in support of these points.

These publications show the interest of the Union in the social causes of prostitution and the measures which can be taken against it.

The By Laws of this organization have been modified to provide that only such national societies or organizations as belong to countries recognized by WHO can be members of the Union. This would appear to eliminate the question of Spain.

In order to spread the knowledge of the advance made by the various countries in the fight against venereal diseases, it is planned to publish a Journal in two languages, to establish regional offices, and to send an expert from one country to another.

The Union is also interested in the international exchange of epidemiological information and the enforcement of the four international agreements regarding the suppression of traffic in women. A revised edition of the publication "Les Legislations Antiveneriennes dans le Monde" is being prepared.

33. International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues

A letter of 15 May 1947 re-iterates that the Spanish members of this organization "are purely social and religious and are not controlled by the Franco Government". Enclosed with the letter is a copy of the general

Statutes of the Spanish Women's League.

In a letter dated 10 June 1947 it is stated that the following international Womens Organizations are part of the Union:

l'Union Catholique des Service de sante et les services sociaux.

l'Association Internationale Catholique des Oeuvres de Protection de la Jeune Fille.

l'Association Internationale des Dames de la Charite de St. Vincent de Paul.

la Federation of Catholic Alumnae

la Jeunesse Catholique Femine.

34. International Union of Local Authorities

A letter dated 21 May 1947 states that organizations in the following countries have resumed their affiliation with the Union since the war:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, United States, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

No details concerning the number of persons in the member organizations are available except for the American Committee for the International Union of Local Authorities, to which more than 30,000 government officials, local, state and federal, belong, and the American Municipal Association which is composed of Leagues of Municipalities in forty-two States, representing more than 9,000 cities and towns. In most countries, the member of the International Union is a national union or association of local authorities, that is to say, municipal governments.

In regard to the reasons why the Union wishes to consult with the Council, it is stated that: "One of the great problems facing the United Nations Economic and Social Council is the reconstruction of Europe and Asia. It is in the cities of the world where the great bulk of war damage occurred and where reconstruction work must be centred. It is scarcely conceivable that the urban reconstruction can be carried out without

/the advice

the advice and assistance of municipal officials and other specialists in the art and science of municipal government. It is on the shoulders of municipal officials that the final responsibility for urban reconstruction will fall.

"The International Union of Local Authorities is in a position to provide information on the most effective methods of meeting important urban problems and to identify individuals who might serve as consultants on any phase of municipal administration."

The letter lists some topics which have been on the agenda of past international congresses which provide examples of the interests of the Union and the types of subjects on which the Union would be prepared to present its views to the Council and its Commissions as follows:

- "The Land Policy of Local Authorities
- Financial Organization and Trading Undertakings for Local Authorities
- Compulsory Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes
- The Practical Workings of Local Authorities
- Education in Local Government Administration
- Measures for Dealing with Unemployment
- Activities of Local Authorities in the Cultural and Artistic Spheres
- Smoke Abatement
- Treatment and Disposal of Sewage."

The Seventh International Congress of Local Authorities is to be held in Paris, 6-12 July 1947, and will discuss "Civic Education" and

"Administrative and Financial Aspects of Reconstruction."

42. St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance

The following letter contains additional reasons why this organization feels that it should have separate consultative status apart from the Liaison Committee of Womens International Organizations of which it is a member.

"ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL & POLITICAL ALLIANCE
(Not-Party)

55, Berners Street
London, W. 1,
England

June 4th, 1947.

Reference
453-635.

Dear Mr. Lyman White,

Thank you for your letter of April 7th informing me that the Economic and Social Council decided that the application of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance for Consultative Status would be considered at a later date and that you would kindly bring to the attention of the Council NGO Committee and the members of the Economic and Social Council a further statement if this Alliance considered such desirable.

St. Joan's Alliance notes that Consultative Status (category B) has been given to the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations which will be the recognized consultative body for all its affiliated societies on subjects on which there is an identity of view. My Alliance is in wholehearted agreement with this decision but wishes to put before you the following facts in the hope that independent Consultative Status may be considered justified.

St. Joan's Alliance is the only organization of Catholic Women in the Liaison Committee and while on many subjects our views are identical with those of the other constituent societies, it is possible that some subjects might arise on which this Alliance would hold a different point of view.

St. Joan's Alliance has been very prominent in connection with the status of women in non-metropolitan territories and this fact is recognized among women's organizations. It has worked with the I.L.O. in the matter and with the Mandates and Slavery Commissions of the League of Nations for many years and presented a Statement on the Status of Women of Native Races to the XVIII Assembly of the League. The Alliance has sent Memoranda on this subject to the Human Rights Commission, the Trusteeship Council and to the Status of Women Commission.

On matters affecting the Social Commission, the Alliance has worked very actively against the state regulation of prostitution, particularly in France and Brazil where the Alliance leaders are also leaders in this important movement.

Another subject on which St. Joan's Alliance has taken a strong line and different from some of the other societies in the Liaison Committee and also from the International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues, is that of special "protective" legislation for women. The Alliance holds that all labour laws and regulations should be based on the nature of the work and not on the sex of the worker and is at the present time engaged in seeking to have amended the NON-DISCRIMINATION clauses of the I.L.O. draft Convention on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories so that "sex" should be included with "race, colour, religion or tribal association."

/I shall be

I shall be grateful if you will bring this further information to the attention of the authorities and trust that St. Joan's Alliance may be granted independent Consultative Status in common with the 8 other organizations mentioned in your letter.

I may add that the St. Joan's International Alliance is holding a Conference in Brussels starting September 3rd next and an answer before this date would be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Vera Laughton Mathews

President.

Lyman C. White Esq.
Non-Governmental Organizations Section,
United Nations,
Lake Success,
New York."

45. Women's International Democratic Federation

Many communications have been received requesting that this organization be placed in category (a) rather than in its present category (b) status. These communications have been brought to the attention of the Council NGO Committee from time to time. Three communications have been received since the meeting of the Council NGO Committee on the 25th of February 1947. These communications are a cable dated 26 May 1947 from the Union Populaire des Femmes Bulgares, a letter of 8 May 1947 from the Svenska Kvinnors Vansterforbund, a letter from the Women's Section of the C.C. of E.A.M., Athens, Greece and a letter from Magyar Nok Demokratikus Szovetsege dated 7 June 1947. The first two of these organizations are members of the Women's International Democratic Federation. Information on this point is not available for the third organization.

46. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

The following letter requesting consultative status has been received.

/June 14, 1947

June 14, 1947

"Dear Mr. White: "

Please allow me to tell you how earnestly I am concerned that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom should be given Consultative Status by the Economic and Social Council.

I cannot suppose that my personal request either in the capacity of Honorary International President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom or as a joint recipient of the 1946 Nobel Peace Prize (which Jane Addams also formerly Honorary President of the WILPF also received), can carry too much weight but I believe that Miss Gertrude Baer, long a leading figure in the WILPF and for years one of our three joint international presidents, has submitted very substantial evidence in support of our request for the very real privilege of Consultative Status. We prize anything that promises to enable us to be more useful in the cause of international organization and good relations between peoples, as we believe the admission of our request would do.

With renewed assurance of my profound belief in the work of the Economic and Social Council, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Emily G. Balch"

48. World Federation of Democratic Youth

Further information on the activities of this organization are that it is holding a World Youth Festival in Prague, Czechoslovakia, 20 July to 17 August 1947. It is expected that thousands of young people from over fifty nations will attend. Extensive programmes of exhibitions, lectures, discussions, sports, films, concerts, etc. are being organized. Groups made up of youth of different nations will engage in various reconstruction activities including helping to rebuild Liddice.

49. World Federation of United Nations Associations

The following cable has been received from Mr. Jan Masaryk, the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia who is also the President of this organization.

TRYGVE LIE, HENRI LAUGIER, BENJAMIN COHEN

STRONGLY SUPPORT APPLICATION WFUNA CONSULTATIVE STATUS. FEDERATION IS OVERCOMING INITIAL WEAKNESSES OF ALL NEW ORGANIZATIONS GREAT EXPANSION ACTIVITY RECENT MONTHS AND OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING. WHILE REFUSAL RECOGNITION WOULD SERIOUSLY UNDERMINE THEIR EFFORTS CONSIDER RECOGNITION NOT ONLY FULLY JUSTIFIED BY WIDESPREAD PROGRESS MADE IN YEARS WORK BUT WOULD BE GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT TO NEW ASSOCIATIONS WHERE UN ALMOST UNKNOWN

JAN MASARYK

PART III

This Part Contains Information Received from Organizations Requesting that the Decision of the Economic and Social Council Concerning Their Consultative Status Should be Changed

International Hotel Association (Association hoteliere internationale)
22 rue d'Anjou
Paris

The statement on this organization which was contained in a document dated 6 December 1946 circulated only to the Members of the Council NGO Committee is as follows:

"The Association was founded in March 1946 to replace the former International Hotel Alliance and International Hotelmen's Association.

It is just beginning to recruit members. However, its Executive Committee includes representatives of ten countries.

Its general purposes are to unite the former Hotelmen's Associations in order to have a world association of the whole industry.

Its specific interests are any questions concerning the hotel industry (free traffic, free exchange of money for travelling, the abolition of visas, etc.)

Its representatives cannot yet speak authoritatively for the members since they are provisional until the organization is confirmed by its Assembly.

It is too early to speak of its activities."

The following letter gives information on recent developments and asks that the Council reconsider its decision:

"Dear Sir:

I have just received your letter of 10th April and I noted that the Economic and Social Council decided, on 28th March 1947,

/that consultative

that consultative status should not be granted to the International Hotel Association, because our organization is still in the process of formation.

However, I am now in a position to tell you that our Association is definitely constituted. The decisive meeting was held at Brussels on 22nd February 1947. The Council of the I.H.A. decided finally on the statutes and I am sending you enclosed, a copy in French and in English. 17 Associations of the hotel industry of which I enclose a list are members of the I.H.A. We furthermore got about 1650 individual members, i.e. hotels and restaurants all over the world. We certainly have not finished the recruitment of new members. From 22nd to 27th September 1947, we shall hold our first international hotel congress in Paris. Further details you will find in the enclosed bulletin No. 1 forwarded to all our members in April 1947.

Would you please note that in some days I shall transfer my offices to Paris, 8e, 22 rue d'Anjou (establishment of the French Hotel Association).

I hope that this information will enable your Economic and Social Council to take another decision about the character of the I.H.A.

Yours sincerely,

(signed)

Dr. M. Riesen

The Association has Associations in the following countries:

Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, India (British), Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, San Domingo, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States.

Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production.

Missiones 1400,
Montevideo, Uruguay

In the following letter this organization asks that it be reclassified from category (b) to category (a):

/s/ Mr. Trygve Lie

"Mr. Trygve Lie
Secretary-General
United Nations
Lake Success, New York
U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, we beg to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of April 23 last, advising us of a resolution approved by the Economic and Social Council on March 28 to the effect of granting our institution the status of non-governmental consultative organization under paragraph (b) Section IV (1) of the Report by the Special Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations.

The Executive Committee has given close attention to the matter, considering the various aspects involved, with respect also to those organizations which have obtained category (a) consultative status according to information published in the United Nations Bulletin, and to the specific conditions non-governmental organizations are required to meet to be eligible for consultation under category (a). Such considerations have led to the conclusion that the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production is in fact eligible for consultative status (a), in view of its specific activities and its close relationship with the economic and social interests in the Western Hemisphere as a whole, and in each of the American nations.

May we also call your attention to the fact that the non-governmental organizations included in category (b) are of an extremely heterogeneous nature. If, as it has been repeatedly stated in official reports of the U.N. Economic and Social Council, organizations under (b) are those having "a special competence but are concerned specifically with only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Economic and Social Council", and apart from the question specifically concerning the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, it would seem highly undesirable to include all non-governmental organizations under category (b) in one single list. Such organizations should be classified according to "special competence" dividing them into groups of economic and social, labor, juridical, student, zionist and other organizations.

Moreover, the Third Plenary Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, held here at Montevideo, on April 8-11 last, recommended "that the Executive Committee establish close and continuing relationship with international social and economic organizations, in particular the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, providing that it is in a position to give positive and effective cooperation to such organizations as a consultative body with the status and the specific power and duties due to the Inter-American Council."

We are now awaiting the reports and other documents concerning the work of the Economic and Social Council, as per your above letter, and experience will teach us how to fulfill our consultative functions, and which shall be our final decision regarding this matter.

In the meantime, we are, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(signed)

Jose Brunet
President "

/International

International Abolitionist Federation (Federation abolitionniste internationale)

37 Quai Wilson

Geneva, Switzerland; and the

International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children (Bureau internationale pour la repression de la traite des femmes et des enfants)

12 Old Pye Street,

Westminster, London, S.W.1., England

These two organizations were granted consultative status on condition that they be jointly represented. A letter dated 28 April 1947 from the International Abolitionist Federation states that it is in contact with the International Bureau for the purpose of organizing its joint representation and hopes that it will soon be able to communicate the name of the joint representative. On the other hand, a cable dated 2 June 1947 reads as follows:

"Your letter 22/4/47 convinced freedom of our society to indicate and impress its views would be much hampered by joint representation.

(signed) Tomlinson - International Bureau"