



information is based mainly on information in the possession of the Secretariat and on the replies to questionnaires which were sent out in the early part of 1949. As regards the organizations which were granted consultative status in the eighth and ninth sessions in 1949, it is based mainly on the information which was submitted in connection with their applications. So far as it was practicable, the resulting descriptions have been checked in consultation with the organizations themselves, from whom much willing co-operation was received. The descriptions thus relate to the date 1 January 1949, except where a footnote specifies a later date.

3. Each description follows a standard pattern based on the form of presentation of application for consultative status to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. First comes the name in both English and French, the headquarters address, the address of any branch international office, with the telephone numbers and cable addresses. The category of consultative status, whether (A) (B) or (C) and the date when granted follows. The remainder of the description is presented under the ten headings listed below.

(i) Historical Facts

This heading includes the date and place of foundation followed by information on the circumstances leading to the creation of the organization.

(ii) General Purposes

This section contains where practicable the relevant excerpts from the constitution or statutes of the organization.

(iii) Membership

Membership figures are in some cases not accurate, as the organizations themselves have in a number of cases indicated, and for a variety of reasons they are not strictly comparable with each other. In considering the membership figures, also, it should be taken into account that many organizations are still in the process of reorganization after the war and many of their branches have not been fully re-established.

(iv) Structure

In this section a brief description of the organ having the highest authority comes first, followed by the subordinate bodies.

(v) Officers

This section lists the officers, with their nationality if available. The name, address, and telephone number of the permanent consultant representing the organization at the Headquarters of the United Nations is also given.

(vi) Finance

The figures on expenditures or income are those for the international organization itself and do not include the expenses of the member organizations.

(vii) Relations with Non-Governmental Organizations

(viii) Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

(ix) Activities

(x) Publications

In this section the periodical publications are listed together with information concerning how often they appear and in what languages. In some cases important pamphlets or books published by the NGO are also mentioned.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS GRANTED CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH  
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
up to and including the 9th Session of the Council

Agudas Israel World Organization (Organisation mondiale Agudas Israel)	1
All-India Women's Conference (India) (No French Title)	6
American Federation of Labor (Fédération américaine du Travail)	11
Associated Country Women of the World (Association mondiale des Femmes rurales)	15
Boy Scouts' International Bureau (Bureau international des Eclaireurs)	19
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (USA) (Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale)	24
Catholic International Union for Social Service (Union catholique internationale de Service social)	27
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (Comité des Eglises pour les Affaires internationales)	31
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations (Conseil consultatif d'Organisations juives)	38
Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations for Consultation with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (Comité de Coordination d'Organisations juives chargé des Consultations avec le Conseil économique et social des Nations Unies)	40
Econometric Society, The (Société d'Econométrie)	44
Friends World Committee for Consultation (Comité consultatif mondial de la Société des Amis)	47
Howard League for Penal Reform (UK) (Ligue Howard pour la Réforme pénale)	50
Indian Council of World Affairs (India) (No French Title)	53
Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production (Conseil interaméricain du Commerce et de la Production)	58
International Abolitionist Federation (Fédération abolitionniste internationale)	62



International African Institute (Institut international africain)	65
International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities (Alliance internationale des Femmes - Droits égaux, Responsabilités égales)	68
International Association of Democratic Lawyers (Association internationale des Juristes démocrates)	71
International Association of Lions Clubs - The Lions International (No French Title)	73
International Association of Penal Law (Association internationale de Droit pénal)	77
International Automobile Federation* (Fédération internationale de l'Automobile)	80
International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children (Bureau international pour la Répression de la Traite des Femmes et des Enfants)	83
International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law (Bureau international pour l'Unification de Droit pénal)	86
International Carriage and Van Union - R.I.C.** (Union internationale des Voitures et Fourgons)	90
International Chamber of Commerce (Chambre de Commerce internationale)	93
International Committee of Schools of Social Work (Comité international des Ecoles de Service social)	99
International Committee of Scientific Management (Comité international de l'organisation scientifique)	102
International Committee of the Red Cross (Comité international de la Croix-Rouge)	106
International Conference of Social Work (Conférences internationales du Service social)	110
International Co-operative Alliance (Alliance coopérative internationale)	113
International Co-operative Women's Guild (Gilde internationale des Coopératrices)	120
International Council of Women (Conseil international des Femmes)	123
International Criminal Police Commission (Commission internationale de Police criminelle)	128

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\* To be represented jointly with the International Touring Alliance  
\*\* To be represented jointly with the International Wagon Union

International Federation for Housing and Town Planning (Fédération internationale de l'Habitation et de l'Urbanisme)	131
International Federation of Agricultural Producers (Fédération internationale des Producteurs agricoles)	135
International Federation of Business and Professional Women (Fédération internationale des Femmes de Carrières libérales et commerciales)	139
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (Confédération internationale des Syndicats chrétiens)	142
International Federation of Friends of Young Women (Fédération internationale des Amies de la Jeune Fille)	146
International Federation of Secondary Teachers (Fédération internationale des Professeurs de l'Enseignement secondaire officiel)	148
International Federation of Unions of Employees in Public and Civil Services (Confédération internationale des fédérations de fonctionnaires et du personnel des services publics)	152
International Federation of University Women (Fédération internationale des Femmes diplômées des Universités)	156
International Fiscal Association (Public Finance and Tax Law) (Association internationale de Droit financier et fiscal)	159
International Institute of Administrative Sciences (Institut international des Sciences administratives)	162
International Institute of Public Finance (Institut international de Finances publiques)	165
International Institute of Public Law (Institut international de Droit public)	168
International Law Association (No French Title)	170
International League for the Rights of Man, The (Ligue internationale des droits de l'Homme)	175
International Organization for Standardization (Organisation internationale de Normalisation)	178
International Organization of Employers (Organisation internationale des Employeurs)	182
International Organization of Journalists (Organisation internationale des Journalistes)	186
International Road Transport Union (Union internationale des Transports routiers)	188

International Social Service (Formerly: International Migration Service) (Service social international)	191
International Society of Criminology (Société internationale de criminologie)	195
International Statistical Institute (Institut international de Statistique)	200
International Student Service (Entraide universitaire internationale)	203
International Temperance Union (Union internationale contre l'alcoolisme)	207
International Touring Alliance* (Alliance internationale de Tourisme)	211
International Transport Workers' Federation (Fédération internationale des Ouvriers du Transport)	215
International Union for Child Welfare (Union internationale de Protection de l'Enfance)	220
International Union of Architects (Union internationale des Architectes)	223
International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues (Union internationale des Ligues féminines catholiques)	227
International Union of Family Organizations (Union internationale des Organismes familiaux)	231
International Union of Local Authorities (Union internationale des Villes et Pouvoirs locaux)	235
International Union of Official Travel Organizations (Union internationale des Organismes officiels de Tourisme)	238
International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power (Union internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Énergie électrique)	242
International Wagon Union - R.I.V.** (Union internationale des Wagons)	243
Inter-Parliamentary Union (Union interparlementaire)	246

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\* To be represented jointly with the International Automobile Federation

\*\* To be represented jointly with the International Carriage and Van Union - R.I.C.

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations (Comité de Liaison des grandes Associations internationales féminines)	251
National Association of Manufacturers (USA) (No French Title)	254
Pax Romana - International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs* (Pax Romana - Mouvement international des Intellectuels catholiques)	260
Pax Romana - International Movement of Catholic Students* (Pax Romana - Mouvement international des étudiants catholiques)	262
Rotary International (No French Title)	267
Salvation Army, The (Armée du Salut)	273
Service civil international (No English Title)	279
Women's International Democratic Federation (Fédération démocratique internationale des Femmes)	283
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (Ligue internationale de Femmes pour la Paix et la Liberté)	287
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The (Association mondiale des Guides et des Eclaireuses)	291
World Engineering Conference (Conférence technique mondiale)	296
World Federation of Democratic Youth (Fédération mondiale de la Jeunesse démocratique)	302
World Federation of Trade Unions (Fédération syndicale mondiale)	306
World Federation of United Nations Associations (Fédération mondiale des Associations pour les Nations Unies)	312
World Jewish Congress (Congrès juif mondial)	319
World Movement of Mothers (Mouvement mondial des Mères)	326
World Organisation of the Teaching Profession (Organisation mondiale de la Profession enseignante)	328

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\* Both Pax Romana movements to be represented jointly

World Power Conference (Conférence mondiale de l'Energie)	332
World Union for Progressive Judaism (No French Title)	336
World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (Alliance universelle des Unions chrétiennes de Jeunes Gens)	340
World's Women's Christian Temperance Union (Union mondiale des Femmes abstinentes chrétiennes)	344
World's Young Women's Christian Association (Alliance universelle des Unions chrétiennes de Jeunes Filles)	349

Agudas Israel World Organization  
Organisation mondiale Agudas Israel

Sansour Buildings, Tel. 5393 257 Seven Sisters Road, Tel. Archway 4200  
 Jerusalem. London, N.4 Cable: Centraguda,  
 London

Branch office: Tel. Mo.2-3543  
 2521 Broadway, Cable: Centraguda, New York  
 New York 25, N.Y.

Category B, Consultative status granted 3 March 1948.

1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1912 at the Founding Convention of Kettowitz  
 (Upper Silesia).

Particularly after the middle of the 19th Century, irreligious and anti-religious tendencies began to infiltrate into Jewry, particularly in Western Europe and America. A great part of European and American Jewry, influenced by the harder economic struggle caused by Sabbath observance, anti-Semitic tendencies - directed particularly against religious Jews - and purely materialistic trends in science and social life, departed from the orthodox position either by completely renouncing it or by degrading the historical character of Judaism to the level of a merely secular nationhood. This tendency was less pronounced among the great masses of Eastern European Jewry where Jewish religious leaders farsightedly wanted to prevent the secularization of Judaism that had seized the West.

It was this situation that led them, in the spring of 1912, to establish the Agudas Israel World Organization at a Convention held at Kattowitz (Upper Silesia) which was attended by the most outstanding rabbinical and lay representatives of strictly orthodox Jewry.

The first international conference which was to meet in 1914 was postponed on account of the war. The Central Office in Switzerland, however, kept up connections. In 1919, a conference of the European members of the Agudas Israel took place in Zurich and, in 1923, the first great congress convened in Vienna. Similar meetings were held in Vienna (1929), Marienbad (1937), London (1946) and Marienbad (1948)

## 2. General Purposes

"Agudas Israel" aspires after the solution of any and all tasks of the Jewish people -- constituted by the Torah - in the spirit of the Torah. Agudas Israel, therefore, must spiritually and physically support the Jewish people in the Holy Land and the Diaspora by:

- (a) Uniting all Jews who are striving for the preservation of orthodox Judaism;
- (b) Keeping alive the consciousness of the Jewish idea of solidarity in the face of tendencies alien to the Jewish spirit;
- (c) The practical promotion of Torah-true life with all its requirements, the energetic furtherance of the study of the Torah and of Jewish education in general in the spirit of the Torah;
- (d) The practical furtherance of literature and of the press by filling it with a Jewish spirit;
- (e) The colonization of Palestine in the spirit of the Torah so that it may become a fountainhead of life of sanctity to the Jewish people;
- (f) The improvement of economic conditions of the Jewish masses in the countries of need; the spiritual and material life of immigrants and the organizing of rescue activities of any kind;
- (g) The warding off of attacks against Jewry and Judaism and the cultivation of relations between the Jewish communities of the Gola and their respective governments as the Torah prescribes it.

## 3. Membership

Algeria	150
Argentina	150
Australia	100
Austria and occupation zones	3,000
Belgium	3,500
Canada	1,200
China	200
Cuba	100
France	5,000
Hungary	15,000
Ireland	250
Israel	50,000
Italy	2,500
Morocco	100
Netherlands	600
Poland	17,000
Rumania	80,000
Sweden	1,000
Switzerland	1,000
Tangier	100
Union of South Africa	38,500
United Kingdom	5,000
Uruguay	200

#### 4. Structure

- (1) The Rabbinical Council, embracing members of all the national rabbinical Councils is responsible for all matters of a religious character; it has its seat in Israel.
- (2) The Congress is the supreme authority. It meets every five to seven years and is composed of individual members of the Organization who have paid the "Sela". These members may attend with voting rights.
- (3) The Central Council of 120 members representing the national branch organizations meets at least once a year in the period between the Congresses. Its task is to supervise and control the entire activity of the organization, inclusive of financial matters.
- (4) The Executive Branch, consisting of not less than seven and not more than twenty-five members, is elected by the Congress. At least seven of the members of the Executive Branch must live in the same locality. The Executive Branch has branch leaders who work on the agenda of the World Organization. In this work the instructions of the Rabbinical Council and the Central Council are followed.

At present, the Presidium and part of the Executive are located in New York. The majority of the Executive Branch is located in Jerusalem and another seat of the Executive, especially for European affairs, is at London.

#### 5. Officers

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| President:         | Mr. Jacob Rosenheim,<br>2521 Broadway,<br>New York 25, N.Y.  |
| Secretary-General: | Mr. H.A. Goodman<br>257 Seven Sisters Road,<br>London, N.4, England  |
| Consultants:       | a) Dr. Salamon Goldsmith,<br>600 West 192nd Street,<br>New York 33, N.Y.<br><br>b) Dr. Isaac Lewin,<br>230 Riverside Drive,<br>New York 25, N.Y.<br>Tel. No. 2-6839<br><br>c) Rabbi Dr. Michael Munk,<br>22 Fairview Avenue<br>New York 33, N.Y. |



6. Finance

Estimated Budget for 1949

<u>Central Administration</u> Jerusalem	\$ 12,000
London	15,000
New York	6,000
<u>Education</u> (Schools for boys and girls in Europe, the Americas and Israel)	
Beth Jacob	490,000
Tora-Schools	735,000
<u>Orphanages</u> in Europe and Palestine	200,000
<u>Reception Centres and Kitchens</u> in Israel	400,000
<u>Agudist Women's Organization Girls' Groups,</u> Youth groups (incl. Summer Camps and Refugee Homes)	230,000
<u>Cultural and Religious Work</u> in Israel	60,000
<hr/>	
	2,048,000
Planned Franklin D. Roosevelt Children's Village near Jerusalem	1,000,000
<hr/>	
GRAND TOTAL	<u>3,048,000</u>

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

Agudas Israel co-operates with the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations, the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations and the World Jewish Congress, except where religious principles of the Agudas Israel require independent action, as in the case of Zionism and Liberal Judaism. It, therefore, can work with other organizations on the economic and political interests of Jews, the care for the repatriation or migration of Jewish refugees, reconstruction of livelihood, the defence against anti-Semitic tendencies and the prevention of a neo-fascism.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

At the Versailles Peace Conference, Agudas Israel supported views similar to those of other Jewish organizations. It supported the Balfour Declaration, and in 1926, presented its views on the reform of the calendar to the League of Nations.

From 1924-27, the Agudas Israel successfully worked to secure the right to form independent orthodox communities within Palestine.

Agudas Israel has consultative status with UNESCO.

#### 9. Activities.

Agudas Israel has, throughout its existence, worked in support of its purposes, presenting to governments and to international organizations, the views of religious Jewry, and has constantly worked for the political, social and cultural interests of Jewry.

Special departments have been organized to work in particular fields, e.g. youth and adult education, religious activities, financial support of the existing or newly to be erected schools for the youth of both sexes, the training of rabbis and other community functionaries (Keren Hatorah). A special section for the education of girls was established under the name of "Beth Jacob" (the House of Jacob).

Another department is the Palestine Headquarters of Agudas Israel whose sphere of tasks embraces religious, educational, economic and political matters concerning Palestine and which, under the name of "Keren Hayishuv", created a fund for agricultural purposes.

A further section has as its goal activities in the field of charity (founding of war orphan asylums, care of emigrants, activities of relief for the economically needy - especially children - erection of workshops in which to train young people, etc.).

The organization has established a women's and girls' organization, a religious labourers' organization and a youth organization.

The Agudas Israel has been particularly active in promoting its principles within Palestine, believing that the Jewish people could live permanently on the soil of the Holy Land only on the basis of a spiritual foundation in accordance with the Bible and Prophets, and that the violation of those principles had led to the destruction of the former Jewish State.

By the immigration of Agudist settlers, by the creation of an Agudist labourers' organization, by the erection of an Agudist school network, by winning important key positions in the individual settlements and communities, by a campaign to enlighten people about the real character of

Judaism through literature and the press, through detailed statements of Agudist representatives before the different English and international commissions of inquiry, it was possible to a large degree to make it clear to the Jewish and non-Jewish public that it is not a question of Palestine colonization that is standing as a stumbling block between the Agudist and Zionist organizations, but rather the question of the primacy of religion.

Agudas Israel representatives were received into the Provisional Government of Israel and all groups and societies of orthodox Jewry founded a united election bloc for the election of the permanent government.

#### 10. Publications

Agudas Israel World Organization does not publish any periodical. There are, however, weekly or monthly papers published by its national organizations in the USA, United Kingdom, France, Hungary and Poland. Two daily papers of the Agudist movement appear in Israel, also one weekly paper and several quarterlies.

The All-India Women's Conference  
41, Queen's Barracks,  
Foreshore Road,  
Fort, Bombay 1, India.

Tel. 35990  
Cable: MASSWOMEN

Category B Consultative status granted 13 August 1947; it is one of four national organizations granted consultative status.

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: January 1927. The All-India Women's Conference owes its origin to a circular letter from Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins who, in the autumn of 1926, as secretary of the Women's Indian Association, Adyar, Madras, addressed an appeal to women all over the country to form local committees and hold Constituent Conferences in each of the Provinces and in certain other clearly defined districts and Indian states, for the purpose of declaring their views on problems of education.\* The response to this appeal was enthusiastic and between September and December 1926 local conferences were held in 22 different places. In January 1927 the first All-India Women's Conference was held in Poona with Mrs. Cousins as

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\* The events giving rise to Mrs. Cousins's letter were an appeal by

Honorary Organizing Secretary and H.H. The Maharani Chinnabai Gaekwar of Baroda as President. The resolutions of this first conference were, with one exception, concerned with educational matters.

## 2. General Purposes

To work actively for the general progress and welfare of women and children; to inculcate in women and children the ideals of true citizenship; to promote education along right lines; to work and press for social reform; to strive to establish equal rights and opportunities for all; to work for a united India; to set and demand a high moral standard in all departments of life; and to stand for international good will and world peace. The AIWC does not belong to any political organization nor does it take part in party politics.

## 3. Membership

The total membership of AIWC is 45,000 in 37 branches, each of which is composed of one or more "constituent" (or Local) branches of which there are a total of 200 throughout the country. Any woman in India over 16 years of age is eligible to join a branch of the AIWC.

NOTE: On the 31st March 1948 the Branches situated in the territory which became Pakistan were disaffiliated. The AIWC is still an organization limited by Indian territorial boundaries.

## 4. Structure

The Conference generally meets annually, and is composed of the Patrons, Standing Committee members, Branch Delegates, Reception Committee Members and Delegates elected by the Branches. Distinguished visitors are sometimes invited by the Standing Committee. The Conference instructs the Standing Committee, elects the officers (except the President who is elected by the Standing Committee) and may amend the Constitution.

The Standing Committee is composed of the office-bearers, "Members-in-charge of Special Subjects", Branch Representatives, ten Patrons, co-opted members, etc, and now has a total of 76 Members. It meets three times a year, elects the Patrons, etc., carries out the instructions of the Conference, amends the Bye-laws, decides policy questions and, in general, administers the activities of the AIWC.

The Executive Committee is composed of four office-bearers ex-officio and seventeen other members elected by the Standing Committee. It deals with matters referred to it by the Standing Committee (or by the Chairwoman, if urgent), ratifies the Constitutions of Branches and Constituent Branches, and may recommend items for inclusion in the Standing Committee and Conference agenda.

5. Officers

President:	Shrinati Urmila Mehta
Hon. General Secretary:	Shrinati Raksha Saran
Hon. Treasurer:	Shrinati Mithan Lam
Vice-Presidents:	H.H. The Maharani Vijaya Raje Scindia Shrinati Lakshmi N. Menon Shrinati Renuka Ray Shrinati Annu Swaminadhan Shrinati Tarabai Patwardhan Shrinati Jayashree Raiji

6. Finance

Expenditure about Rs 20,000 annually.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

AIWC is affiliated with the International Alliance of Women, Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities. It also maintains relations with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, YWCA of the U.S.A., the Australian Women's Charter Conference, the American Friends Service Committee and the Friends Service Council (United Kingdom) as well as other organizations.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

AIWC maintains relations with UNESCO. It is supporting UNAC.

9. Activities

At its first conference in 1927, AIWC passed resolutions relating to all levels of education, from Primary Schools to College and Adult Education, and condemned child marriages. The following year it pledged its support for the Sarda Bill to restrain child marriages, which soon after (1930) became law. In 1928, AIWC set up the All-India Women's Education Fund Association. In 1929 the AIWC widened its scope to include social reform. In 1932, the Lady Irwin College

of Domestic Science was opened in New Delhi through the Association, and to-day receives a grant from the government as well. A joint conference of the AIWC, the Women's Indian Association and the National Council of Women in India drew up a Memorandum in April 1931 asking for adult franchise and equal rights for men and women, which was submitted to the Franchise Committee of the Round Table Conference in London. The AIWC later gave evidence supporting the Memorandum to the Lothian Franchise Committee touring India. Failure to obtain the demands voiced in this Memorandum prompted the AIWC to draft a second one at its eighth Conference (1934) which, while conceding that adult franchise might be delayed during a transition period, again asked for equal terms for men and women. This was submitted to the joint Parliamentary Committee in London. At its Ninth Conference (also 1934), AIWC established a Liaison Group in London to make its work known to British Women's Organizations. At this time the organization began its educational work in villages and in 1935 passed a resolution stressing the need for instruction in birth control. As the effectiveness of the Sarda Act restraining child marriages was impeded by legal loopholes, the AIWC in 1935 agitated for its amendment by the Legislative Assembly. In 1936 it also enlisted public support for amendment of the Hindu Law governing Hindu women's property rights and a bill recognizing inter-caste marriages. That same year, at the request of the International Alliance of Women, the AIWC submitted a memorandum to the League of Nations and the Indian Government on the political, legal, social and educational status of women in India. AIWC agitation led the Indian Government to appoint a Committee to study the injustices done to women under the Hindu Law. In 1941 the organization set up a Village Reconstruction Project and proceeded with its literacy work and other education and health activities, including the training of women in small cottage industries and the marketing of their products. A questionnaire of the Hindu Law Committee on legal disabilities of women was answered. Political unrest and tension throughout the country made it impossible for the Conference to meet again until 1944. The President and Honorary General Secretary, as well as many of its members, were in prison for some time. During this troubled period, however, the AIWC set up a camp for the training of women social

service workers and undertook relief work in flood and famine areas. An All-India Save the Children Committee was formed in 1944 and soon was running 20 homes for destitute children in Gengal, Malabar and Orissa. Following its April 1944 meeting, the AIWC gave evidence before the Hindu Law Committee, set up its Central Office in Bombay and launched an All-India Milk Campaign. The Bombay Government was persuaded to subsidize milk for children and nursing and expectant mothers. The organization campaigned successfully to reimpose the ban on women working in mines, in accordance with an International Convention to which India had agreed. During the early part of 1946, the President of AIWC was invited to present her organization's views to the Cabinet Mission which had come to India. AIWC prepared a Charter of Women's Rights to be presented to the Constituent Assembly, claiming equality for women and economic, political and social opportunities in public life. A "Memorandum on Planning for National Welfare" was also prepared for the same purpose, outlining the various services (health, education, welfare etc.) which it considered essential for nation-building. AIWC members were representatives to the Constituent Assembly. An AIWC Commission toured the tea plantations in Assam and issued a Report on conditions there. In 1946, the AIWC was presented with the Asoka-Akbar Mobile Health Van (Skippo Van) by Mrs. Hilda Seligman, founder of the London Skippo Committee for medical relief in isolated Indian villages. Later, the Village Mobile Health Van Committee (Skippo, AIWC) was registered, and the work has expanded, with several vans. In 1946 Miss Mary Sweeny of the USA directed a three-months Pre-Basic Teachers' Training Course for the AIWC in Bombay. Foreign contacts have always been maintained, through the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations and directly with European and American women's organizations, and they were especially stimulated with several Asian women's organizations when AIWC delegates met Asian women at the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi in 1947. A quarterly Newsletter is sent out by the AIWC to foreign organizations giving topical information about the work of the AIWC.

#### 10. Publications

AIWC's monthly journal "Roshni" appears in separate editions with different material and articles in English and Hindustani. A Report

is issued for each Session of the Conference. Special publications have been issued from time to time, namely: "Food and Milk", "Women in Mines", "Draft Hindu Code", "Civil Liberties", "Our Nursing Services", "Towards a National Theatre", "Education of Women in India", "Juvenile Literature", "Industrial Co-operatives", "A National Civil Code", "Some Careers for Women" and "The Artisan in Indian Society". Branches also issue local publications from time to time.

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American Federation of Labor  
Federation americaine du travail

Tel: National 3870  
Cable: AFEL

American Federation of Labor Building  
Washington 1, D.C.

Category A Consultative status granted 21 June 1946.

1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1881 in Pittsburgh, U.S.A, by a group of trade unionists representing 50,000 members. Samuel Gompers, who is known as the Founder, became President in 1882 and remained in that post until his death in 1924. The American Federation of Labor was known as the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada until 1886. Its basic approach was to organize workers by crafts and skills, rather than by industries. The AFL joined the International Federation of Trade Unions in 1937. It, however, never joined the World Federation of Trade Unions which was established in 1945.

2. General Purposes

Article II of the Constitution is as follows: "Section 1. The object of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial, or Provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interests of the working masses.

"Sec. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.



"Sec. 3. The establishment of Departments composed of National or International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of the same industry, and which Departments shall be governed in conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

"Sec. 4. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions, to aid and assist each other to aid and encourage the sale of union label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

"Sec. 5. To aid and encourage the labor press of America."

### 3. Membership

The AFL is a federation of autonomous trade unions having a total membership of approximately 8,000,000 paid-up members on 31 August 1948. At that time, 105 national (U.S.A.) and international trade unions (for names of the most important international trade unions see point 5 below), composed of 40,000 local trade unions were affiliated. There were also 808 city central bodies grouping various local AFL unions. In addition, 1,330 local unions which did not belong to any national or international union, were directly affiliated. The international trade unions have members in Canada and in some cases also in Mexico, Puerto Rico and Panama.

### 4. Structure

The Annual Convention elects the officers of the AFL and the Executive Council, and determines policy. The Convention is composed largely of the delegates of the national or international trade unions according to a scale giving the larger unions greater (but not proportionately greater) representation. On roll-call votes, each union is allowed to cast one vote for every 100 members.

The Executive Council is the governing body between Conventions and meets four times a year. It is composed of the President, the Secretary-Treasurer and the 12 Vice-Presidents. Its duty is to watch measures, legislative and otherwise, affecting the interests of working people, and to carry out the policies laid down by the Convention.

The Headquarters of the AFL has the following departments:  
Building Trades, Metal Trades, Railway Shop Crafts, Union Label

5. Officers (Members of the Executive Council)

President:	Mr. William Green	
Secretary-Treasurer:	Mr. George Meany	
Vice-Presidents:	William L. Hutcheson	President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
	Matthew Woll	Vice-President, International Photo-Engravers Union of
	Joseph N. Weber	Traveling Representative, American Federation of Musicians
	George M. Harrison	President, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks
	Daniel J. Tobin	President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Warehousemen & Helpers of America
	Harry C. Bates	President, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International
	W.D. Mahon	President, Emeritus, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America
	W.C. Birthright	President, Secretary-Treasurer, Barbers, Hairdressers & Cosmetic International Union of America
	W.C. Doherty	President, National Association of Letter-carriers
	David Dubinsky	President, International Ladies Garment Workers Union
	Charles J. MacGowan	President, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders & Helpers of America
	Herman Winter	President, Bakery & Confectioners Workers International Union of America

D.W. Tracy

President, International  
Brotherhood of Electric Workers  
in America.

Consultants: Mathew Woll  
570 Lexington Avenue,  
New York

David Dubinsky  
1710 Broadway,  
New York

Miss Tony Sender  
Freedom House,  
20 West 40th Street,  
New York 18, New York  
Tel: Pennsylvania 6-0727

#### 6. Finance

The AFL is financed by the payment of per capita dues from each of its affiliated unions. Receipts for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1948 totaled \$3,812,520.83.

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The AFL co-operates, among others, with The International Trade Secretariats, such as the International Transport Workers' Federation, International Federation of Metal-Workers, etc. The AFL also co-operates with the International Trade Union Advisory Committee for the European Recovery Program in Paris, and the International Co-operative Alliance. The AFL has exchanged fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress and British National Unions for over 50 years.

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The AFL maintains close relations with ILO, WHO and FAO. The workers representatives on the delegation of the United States to ILO Conferences are appointed from the AFL, which also has a representative on the ILO Governing Body. Representatives of the AFL have attended ILO Conferences in Lima, Peru, Santiago de Chile, Havana, Cuba, and Mexico City, Mexico.

#### 9. Activities

The principal activities of the AFL are to aid constituent unions in organizing and bargaining, to promote or oppose legislation, litigate test cases in court, watch interpretation and enforcement of

laws, represent its affiliates in tripartite government agencies, and act for its membership in international bodies.

The AFL maintains standing committees on education, taxation, veteran's affairs, social security and international labor relations. These Committees report to the Executive Council, and these accountings frequently form the basis of recommendations for action by the Annual Conventions of the AFL.

During World War II and since the end of the war the AFL has contributed millions to the relief of trade union members in Europe and Asia to enable workers to restore trade unions and carry on their work.

During 1948 the Federation continued its active fight against Communism and totalitarianism in every form throughout the world. In its 1948 Annual Report, the Federation's Executive Council directed special attention to the menace to freedom posed by Fifth Columnists, and urged that the 1949 Convention of the Federation make paramount in its deliberations, the preservation of free American institutions.

#### 10. Publications

"American Federationist" (monthly magazine)  
"Labor's Monthly Survey"  
"Weekly News Service"  
International Free Trade Union News (monthly in English, French, German, Italian.)

Special reports on all important economic problems are printed as the need arises from which the following titles are given:

"American Labor Looks at the World"  
"The Rights of Labor - Democracy vs. Totalitarianism"  
"What Happened to the Trade Unions Behind the Iron Curtain"

Associated Country Women of the World  
Association mondiale des Femmes rurales

Telephone: Frohisher 4490  
Cable Address:  
Ascoworld, London

Flat 1, 15 Collingham Road,  
London, S.W.5, England.

Category B Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1930 in Vienna.

The Associated Country Women of the World had its beginnings in

an assembly of country women in London in 1929, called by a Committee under the chairmanship of the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temaire, and held under the auspices of the International Council of Women. Next year, at a Conference held in Vienna, the Liaison Committee of Rural Women's and Homemakers' Organizations was formed, which in 1933 at a Conference in Stockholm changed its name to the Associated Country Women of the World. Conferences were held in Washington, 1936 (7000 country women from 23 countries were present); London, 1939; and Amsterdam 1947.

## 2. General Purposes

The general purposes of the Associated Country Women of the World are:-

- (a) To promote and maintain friendly and helpful relations between the countrywomen's and homemakers' associations of all nations and to give any possible help in their development in the economic, social and cultural sphere.
- (b) To further the common interests of these associations.
- (c) To encourage the formation of new organizations working for the interests of countrywomen, especially in countries where this need has not already been met.
- (d) To stimulate interest in the international aspects of rural life and development.
- (e) To work for the improvement of rural conditions generally.

## 3. Membership

The total membership, through individual membership of constituent societies, is approximately 5,000,000. The ACWW is composed of 85 associations of country women organized on a national, provincial or State basis, in the following 23 areas: Australia, British West Indies, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, East Africa, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Natal, Nyasaland, Netherlands, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Rhodesia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States. Membership figures for each country are not available.

In addition to these voting members, there are approximately 500 "Contributing Members" and "Life Members" with the right to vote at the Annual Meeting only.

#### 4. Structure

The Conference, which normally meets triennially, is the supreme authority of the Association. It is composed of the unpaid officers of the Association, the unpaid officers and members of the Executive Committee and five representatives from each constituent organization all of whom may vote.

The Executive Committee, consisting of the unpaid officers, a representative of each of the Member Organizations, as well as six elected and not more than six co-opted members, meets every other month in London to carry out the policy determined by the Conference.

The Annual Meeting consists of individual members and the members of the Executive Committee. It may discuss business placed before it by the Executive Committee and address recommendations to the Executive Committee; it may not, however, exercise any powers of decision over the Executive Committee.

#### 5. Officers

President, and Consultant

to the Economic and Social Council: Mrs. Raymond Sayre (United States of America)

Vice-Presidents:

Mrs. Elema Bakker (Netherlands)  
 Lady Eleanor Cole (Kenya)  
 Mrs. Leslie Craig (Australia)  
 Miss Amy Kane (New Zealand)  
 Mrs. Norman Kennedy (Great Britain)  
 Mrs. Eleanor Lilliehöök (Sweden)  
 Lady Tiphaine Lucas (France)

Honorary Secretary:

Mrs. Arthur Fawcus (Kenya)

Honorary Treasurer

Mrs. D.M. McGrigor (Great Britain)

Chairman:

Mrs. Charles Russell (United Kingdom and New Brunswick)

Vice-Chairman:

Lady Howard (United Kingdom)  
 Mrs. Ian MacDonald (United States of America)  
 Mrs. W. Meier (Switzerland)  
 Mrs. A. Putland (Netherlands)

General Secretary:

Miss K.O. Britton

Financial Secretary:

Mrs. P.S. Fraser

Editor:

Miss Elsa Graham White

6. Finance

The 1948 Budget of the ACWW amounted to £4,000. Income is derived from contributions of constituent societies and individual contributing members.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The ACWW is a member of the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations (g.v.). The ACWW works closely with the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and several international organizations of women.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The ACWW has category 2 consultative status with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, and has been granted consultative status with UNESCO.

9. Activities

(a) The Associated Country Women of the World assisted in the establishment of new country women's associations in Ceylon, Netherlands and the British West Indies.

(b) Friendly relations among members of the Organization are being promoted by hospitality arrangements for travelling members, as well as through a correspondence system called the Letter Friends scheme;

(c) Provision of speakers for Women's Institutes and other bodies to supply information on the life of countrywomen;

(d) Collection and preparation for use of data on various aspects of rural life, especially on "Food in relation to the country home", consumption of milk in rural households, midwife service in rural areas, traditional and other crafts, etc.

(e) Preparation and distribution of study folders, small portable exhibitions, featuring Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland and the Union of South Africa.

(f) Setting up of Special Committees for different functional purposes. A specially important committee was set up during the war to assist rural housewives in post-war reconstruction. This Advisory Sub-Committee on International Reconstruction prepared a memorandum in four parts covering food, housing, health and education.

10. Publications

"The Countrywoman" (monthly)

A series of six volumes, "What the Countrywomen of the World are Doing" containing reports on questions vital to rural women, has also been published.

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Boy Scouts International Bureau  
Bureau international des Eclaireurs

132 Ebury Street, Westminster  
London, S.W.1, England.

Telephone: SLOANE 7565  
Cable Address:  
Intascout, London

Category B Consultative Status granted 13 August 1947

1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1920 (London)

The Boy Scouts International Bureau is the Secretariat of the International Scout Conference and of its Committee. These two latter organs are the immediate outcome of the First International Jamboree, held in 1920 in England, which proclaimed Lord Robert Baden-Powell, who in 1907 had founded Scouting, World Chief Scout.

2. General Purposes

The Scout Movement recognises no barriers of country, creed, race, class or colour. Scouting aims at uniting men and boys of all faiths in complete amity and in the belief in God. Each member is expected to be loyal to the religious faith which he professes and to be tolerant towards the faiths of others. Broad as this basis is, the BSIB declares that "it cannot be a meeting ground for those who have no religious faith and those whose outlook is entirely materialistic." The Scout is to be a loyal citizen of his own country and a friend to those of other countries. The Movement is strictly non-political. An essential feature of the Movement is that membership is voluntary and its principles are freely accepted.

The Boy Scouts International Bureau is the central clearing house for the Scout Movement throughout the world. It controls membership, takes note of the recognition granted to national Scout Associations by the International Committee and records national Scout associations.

Acting on behalf of the International Conference and the



#### International Committee:

(a) it secures co-ordination and unity of purpose with a common understanding of the fundamental principles of Scouting as laid down in the Scout Law written by Lord Baden-Powell;

(b) it arranges world and regional Scout gatherings and interchange of visits;

(c) it serves as a permanent centre for exchange of information and publicity.

### 3. Membership

World Membership: approximately 4,500,000

53 Boy Scout Associations of the following 41 countries, one emigre national group and D.P. Scouts in Germany and Austria (11,272) and the United Nations Scout Troop are recognized by the International Bureau: Argentina (10,300), Armenian (émigré) Scouts (2,460), Austria (7,321), Belgium (42,495), Brazil (10,689), Burma ( ? ), Canada (98,794), Chile (16,568), China ( ? ), Colombia (966), Costa Rica (950), Cuba (1,892), Denmark (20,202), Dominican Republic (600), Ecuador (450), Egypt (8,000), El Salvador (578), Finland (20,096), France (211,727), Great Britain (including the British Commonwealth, except India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa) (643,524), Greece (41,722), Guatemala (709), Haiti (897), Iceland (2,112), India (414,649), Italy (49,220), Lebanon (2,196), Liechtenstein (224), Luxembourg (2,544), Mexico (4,721), Netherlands (116,000), Nicaragua (740), Norway (22,534), Pakistan ( ? ), Peru (1,855), Philippines (175,057), Portugal (2,529), Sweden (49,352), Switzerland (25,010), Union of South Africa (25,168), United States (2,063,397), Venezuela (4,853). The membership figures given above in parentheses are for 1948 where known, otherwise for 1946. Complete census is not available until August 1949.

### 4. Structure

The International Bureau is the administrative or functional organ of the world authority of the Scout Movement. The other two organs are:

- a) The International Conference of the Boy Scouts Movement composed of six delegates from each country in which there is one or more recognized Boy Scout Association. It meets biennially, (the 11th meeting was held - 1947, France);

b) The International Committee of 12 members, which is empowered to act on behalf of the International Conference between meetings.

## 5. Officers:

### International Committee:

Honorary Vice Presidents: Dr. Walter de Benstetten (Switzerland)  
Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, C.B.E.  
(United Kingdom)

Members: Chief Justice Mr. Vivian Bose (India)  
Mr. Pierre Delsuc (France)  
Mr. Jackson Dodds, C.B.E. (Canada)  
Dr. Velen Fanderlik (Czechoslovakia)  
Mr. Walter W. Head (USA)  
Ing. Ove Holm, R.D. (Denmark)  
Senor Juan Laine (Mexico)  
The Lord Rowallan, M.C. (UK)  
Mr. Jean Salvaj (Switzerland)  
Ing. Sten Thiel (Sweden)  
Mr. Robert Ulrich (Austria)  
Mr. Andre Woronoff (Belgium)

### International Bureau:

Director: Col. J.S. Wilson, O.B.E. (United Kingdom)

### Consultant to the Economic and Social Council:

Dr. Ray O. Wyland  
c/o Boy Scouts of America  
2 Park Avenue  
New York, N.Y.  
Tel: LE 2-3200

## 6. Finances

The budget, as approved by the International Committee, is based on annual registration fees from member countries on a per capita basis of active boys and leader membership. The income of the Bureau in 1948 was £4,220.

## 7. Relations with Non-Governmental Organizations

The Boy Scouts International Bureau is a member of the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction (Paris). It works closely with the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Friendly relations also exist with the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Association's and other international and national youth organizations as well as with the League of Red Cross Societies.

## 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Boy Scouts International Bureau has consultative status with UNESCO. It has worked with UNRRA and co-operates now with IRO in matters of welfare and re-settlement of children of displaced persons.

## 9. Activities

The Bureau organizes world wide and regional scout gatherings.

a) World Jamborees - 6 have been held:

England	(1920)
Denmark	(1924)
England	(1929)
Hungary	(1933)
Netherlands	(1937)
France	(1947)

This last Jamboree was attended by 40,000 boys of 30 nationalities.

b) Rover Meets (these are meetings of Rover Scouts, i.e., Scouts aged 17 years or older. The 4th World Rover Meet takes place in Norway in August 1949).

c) Regional Jamborees

(e.g. In February 1947, at Lagos (Nigeria), a Rover Meet was held for over 1,000 scouts from all parts of West Africa).

d) International Training Camps for leaders, especially in the international Training Centre, Gilwell Park (England) and the Kanderstog Chalet (Switzerland).

The Bureau also encourages the holding of exchange camps and local Jamborees, (e.g. 1,877 British Boy Scouts camped in 13 different countries and 785 Scouts of 12 countries have camped in Great Britain during 1948).

It maintains a small International Scout Library for research purposes.

The Bureau endorsed the creation of the Inter-American Boy Scout Advisory Committee, set up at the First Inter-American Scout Conference, in May 1946 at Bogota, Colombia. The duties of this Committee are to promote Inter-American Scout Co-operation with special reference to literature and training and to arrange for a Second Inter-American Scout Conference to be held three or four years later. It has no executive power over Scouting in the American Continent and works

under, and in consultation with, the International Bureau.

10. Publications

"Jamboree - Journal of World Scouting", monthly, [in English with occasional articles in French]. World Brotherhood Editions of fundamental books on Scouting are sponsored. Activity reports as well as other material on the Jamborees and Scouting principles are also published.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace  
Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale

405 West 117th Street  
New York 27, N.Y.

Tel. University 4-1850  
Cable address:  
INTERPAX, NEW YORK

700 Jackson Place, N.W.,  
Washington 6, D.C.

Tel. National 3428  
Cable address:  
INTERPAX, WASHINGTON

173 Boulevard St. Germain  
Paris VI, France

Tel. Littré 88-50  
Cable address:  
INTERPAX, PARIS

Category B, Consultative status granted 13 August 1947; it is one of four national organizations granted consultative status.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 14 December 1910. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was founded by Andrew Carnegie, who transferred to 28 Trustees selected by him the amount of \$ 10,000,000 in bonds, the revenue of which he said: "is to be administered by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization."

2. General Purposes

The Endowment works to advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war, to encourage and promote methods for the peaceful settlement of international differences and to aid in the development of international law.

3. Membership

The Endowment is a private corporation administered by twenty-eight Trustees.

4. Structure

The Board of Trustees, composed of the twenty-eight members of the corporation, is the governing body of the Endowment. It meets twice a year. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee, which consists of the Chairman of the Board, the President and five Trustees elected for a three year term, assumes all the powers of the Board in management, direction and supervision of the business and the conduct of affairs of the corporation when the Board is not in session. The

Executive Committee is subject to the authority of the Board.

5. Officers

Chairman of the Board and ex-officio chairman of the Executive Committee:	John Foster Dulles
Vice-Chairman:	John W. Davis
Acting President and Consultant:	James T. Shotwell
Treasurer:	Eliot Wadsworth
Secretary:	Elwood N. Thompson
Director of Publications and Research, Assistant Consultant:	Malcolm W. Davis
Director of Educational Program, Assistant Consultant:	Howard E. Wilson

6. Finance

The budget for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1949 is \$ 699,396.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

In keeping with its policy of working with other agencies wherever such cooperation gives promise of yielding results consistent with its own program, the Endowment assists or cooperates with other organizations including the Academy of International Law at the Hague, the American Bar Association, the American Institute of International Law, the American Society of International Law, the International Law Association, the International Student Service, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the western Policy Committee and the World Peace Foundation.

It is a member of the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations and has appropriated funds for the study of consultative relationships between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, which is being made by two experts under the auspices of this Committee. It has also acted as convener of a consulting group of representatives of United States national organizations.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

Endowment Officers and Trustees cooperated with the League of Nations, with the United Nations Conference on International

Organization in San Francisco in 1945, and in the establishment of various United Nations organizations including UNRRA, the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and UNESCO.

#### 9. Activities

Officers of the Endowment have participated in substantially all inter-governmental conferences since the organization of the Endowment, including the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919; the Advisory Committee of Jurists which formulated the Statutes of the Permanent Court of International Justice in 1920 and subsequent conferences and negotiations concerning the adherence of the United States; and the discussions preceding the negotiations for the Part of Paris for the Renunciation of War in 1928. In 1929 the Endowment began the establishment of International Mind Alcoves in American libraries, as a part of its general interest in increasing the material on international relations available to the American reading public. A total of 1,120 adult collections and 447 juvenile collections have been established in libraries in all of the States and in territories and possessions of the United States. This service was terminated in 1948. Almost 900 International Relations Clubs are now affiliated with the Endowment. Through the Clubs the Endowment reaches approximately 80,000 leading college students throughout the United States, Canada and in 19 other countries. The Endowment has sponsored in some instances and constantly cooperated in educational programs dealing with international affairs, both in this country and abroad. Since 1947 the Endowment has also worked with other organizations in developing orientation programs and library facilities for students going abroad on special ships made available for that purpose. The Endowment has provided grants to such projects as the United Nations Internship Program, the Regional Summer Institute on the United Nations at Mt. Holyoke College, the United Nations Secretariat Personnel Adviser for outside activities and the Woodrow Wilson Foundation for the publication of its monthly periodical on United Nations events. The Academy of International Law at The Hague was founded in 1913 with the active support, and under the auspices, of the Carnegie Endowment. Since its opening in 1923, The Academy has been attended by 6,808 students from 67 different countries. During World War II its

activities were halted but the first session held after the war in 1947 was attended by 500 students, the attendance at the 1948 session was 581, from 46 countries.

#### 10. Publications

The list of publications of the Endowment fills over fifty closely printed pages and includes: 150 volumes on the economic and social history of World War I, 30 volumes on Canadian-American relations, nine volumes in the series of "Studies in the Administration of International Law and Organization", three studies on monetary reconstruction in Europe, and a series of special studies on the United Nations, two of which have been published so far: "The Budget of the United Nations", and "Coordination of Economic and Social Activities".

The Endowment also publishes the following periodicals: "International Conciliation (monthly) and Notes and Forecasts, a fortnightly mimeographed analysis of major United Nations trends and activities (publication suspended June 1949). A complete description of the work of the Endowment may be found in its Summary of Organization and Work, 1911-1941 and in succeeding Year Books and the Annual Report for 1948.

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Catholic International Union for Social Service  
Union Catholique internationale de Service social  
111 rue de la Poste,  
Brussels, Belgium

Tel: Brussels 173037

Branch Office: Union Catolica Internacional de Service Social  
Escuela de Servicio Social  
Ave. Vicunna,  
Mackenna 360  
Santiago, Chile

Category B Consultative status granted 13 August 1947.

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: October 1925, at a Conference in Milan, which dealt with theoretical and practical training for Social Service, and the coordination of the programs of Social Service Schools. Conferences have since been held at Brussels (1926), Aix-la-Chapelle (1927), Paris (1929), Brussels (1935) and Lucerne (1947).



## 2. General Purposes

To develop Social Service as a means to the establishment of a social order in conformity with natural law and inspired by Catholic social teaching;

To study in common, in the light of Catholic principles, such doctrinal, scientific and practical questions as affect Social Service;

To promote the establishment of Catholic Schools of Social Service and Catholic groups of Social Workers in the different countries;

To facilitate intercourse between Schools of Social Service and groups of Social Workers with a view to the co-ordination and support of their action;

To represent on the international level, official or private, the Catholic viewpoint as it affects Social Service.

## 3. Membership

A total of 75 schools of Social Service, 21 Associations of Social Workers and four centers of Social Service Training in the following 23 countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

In addition, there are members of the Patronage Committee and corresponding members in the countries already enumerated, as well as in South Africa, China, Ceylon, Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Haiti, India, Ireland, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Vietnam.

## 4. Structure

The CIUSS is composed of two sections, that of Schools of Social Service and that of Social Workers groups, which hold separate sessions whenever required.

Each section appoints a Bureau from its own ranks composed of five to seven members, an equal number for each section, and chosen in a manner to represent, insofar as possible, the different continents, the different languages, the various types of schools and social services, etc.

Each section meets separately (as Bureau or as Committee), when necessary. The sections' presidents are by right vice-presidents of the CIUSS, and the sections' secretaries are by right its assistant secretaries.

The Committee takes all necessary measures for the functioning of the Union and may amend the statutes. Each member School and association has the right to send one delegate.

The Bureau, appointed by the Committee, operates the organization between Congresses. It appoints a President, a Secretary-General, a Treasurer and - when necessary - one or several technical advisers from the ranks of the Committee or from the outside. A moral counsellor, appointed by the Ordinary at the site of the Secretariat headquarters, is by right a member of the Bureau.

5. Officers

Secretary-General: Miss Maria Baers (Member of the Belgian Senate)

Moral Counsellor : Canon Jean Belpaire (Belgium)

Assistant Secretary-General: Miss Anne-Marie de Vuyst (Belgium)

Representatives of the Social Service Schools:

Rev. F. O'Shea (England)

Miss Naegelen (France)

Miss A. Izquierdo (Chile)

Miss Keller (Switzerland)

Miss King (United States)

Mrs. Llatas de Aguirre (Spain)

Representatives of the Social Service Associations:

Miss Aguirre Turienzo (Uruguay)

Miss Bernoz (Peru)

Miss Bothello (Portugal)

Miss De Coster (Belgium)

Miss Lavoine (France)

Miss White (United Kingdom)

Consultant:

Miss Anna E. King, Dean

School of Social Service

Fordham University

134 East 39th Street,

New York 16, N.Y. Tel: MU 3-5464

6. Finance

The only sources of revenue are membership dues, individual donations, subsidies and numerous advantages granted by the Secretariat-General of the Catholic Women's Social Service of Belgium, where the CIUSS has its Headquarters.

The budget for 1949 is 653,500 Belgian francs.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The CIUSS is a member of the Temporary International Council on Educational Reconstruction (TICER) and cooperates with the International Conference on Social Work and the International Committee of Schools of Social Work, by participating in their international Congresses, and assisting in such technical work as the preparation of the year book of the Schools for Social Work. It is a member of the Study Committee on Legal Status of International Non-Governmental Organizations. The CIUSS also cooperates with international catholic organizations such as those of nurses, Women's Leagues, students and intellectuals on questions of common interest.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The CIUSS cooperates occasionally with ILO and has offered its help to IRO. Its relations with UNESCO through TICER (referred to under point 7) are close. It has been granted consultative status by UNESCO.

9. Activities

Numerous questions have been discussed at the Conferences or other meetings of CIUSS such as the importance of a catholic doctrinal basis in the training of Social Workers; a thorough study of psychology in schools; social service assistance to needy families; the professional and vocational training of social workers, the guarantee and protection of academic degrees and the title of Social Worker, Freudism, Parish aid, professional secrecy and the duties of the social worker, and the various kinds of social service (industrial, rural, family and popular education).

The CIUSS is interested in the development of the Social Service throughout the world and endeavours to extend its relations in all continents. The Union seeks by all means, including scholarships, documentation, internships and the organization of travels, to assist social workers and social schools in all countries.

10. Publications

Bulletin d'information trimestriel (French only).

Many special publications and reports prepared for its Conferences and other meetings.

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs  
Comité des Eglises pour les Affaires internationales

297 Fourth Avenue,  
 New York 10, New York, U.S.A.

Tel: Gramercy 5-3475  
 Cable: Worcil, New York

20 Balcombe Street  
 Dorset Square  
 London, N.W.1.  
 England, U.K.

Tel: Ambassador 1073  
 Cable: Intaffairs, London

Category B. Consultative status granted 13 August 1947

1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: August 1946 in 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.\*\*

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\* The World Council of Churches, (Conseil oecumenique des Eglises) 17, Route de Malagnou, Geneva, Switzerland and 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

A provisional Committee for the establishment of the World Council of Churches 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 World Council of Churches which had been in the process of formation since 1938 was definitely established at its First Assembly held in Amsterdam from 24 August to 5 September 1948.

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 membership of the World Council of Churches consists of official denominational church bodies. At present there are 145 churches in 44 countries, with a total membership of approximately 140,000,000: Africa, Australasia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Borneo, Brazil, Canada, Celebes, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, Yugoslavia. The following are also members: Church of the East and the Assyrians, Salvation Army, Union of Armenian Evangelical Churches in the Near East.

The Officers are as follows: Honorary President: Dr. John R. Mott, (U.S.A.); Presidents: Marc Beogner (France); Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury (UK); Tsu-Chen Chao (China); Erling Eidem, Archbishop of Uppsala (Sweden); Strenopoulos Germanos, Archbishop of Thyateira (Greece); Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Church (USA). General Secretary: W.A. Visser't Hooft (Netherlands). Associate General Secretaries: Henry Smith Leiper (New York); Robert C. Mackie (Geneva); Stephen C. Neill (Geneva); O. Frederick Nolde (New York); Oliver S. Tomkins (London).

The World Council of Churches carries out its threefold mission (witness to the Christian faith, education and prophecy) under eight main headings: Faith and Order: to further church unity; Study: to consider common problems confronting Christianity everywhere; Reconstruction and Interchurch Aid: to exercise a common ministry of healing and reconciliation among the victims of war; Evangelism: to find new ways to bring the Gospel to the peoples of the earth; Youth: to develop ecumenical responsibility and experience in the coming generation; Oecumenical Institute: to train a new leadership equipped to meet contemporary conditions and opportunities; International Affairs: to uphold and make effective the Christian ethic in public life, especially in the field of international dealings and relations; Women: to study the future place of women in the Church.

\*\* International Missionary Council (Conseil international des missions)  
Offices: 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, USA, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1, England, UK.

The International Missionary Council was founded at a conference held at Crans, Switzerland in 1920, attended by delegates from 20 countries.

The functions of the Council are as follows:

1. To stimulate thinking and investigations on questions related to the mission and expansion of Christianity in all the world, to enlist in the solution of these questions the best knowledge and experience to be found in all countries, and to make the results available for all who share in the missionary work of the churches.

2. To help to co-ordinate the activities of the national missionary organizations and Christian councils of the different countries and to bring about united action where necessary in missionary matters.

3. Through common consultation to help to unite Christian public opinion in support of freedom of conscience and religion and of missionary liberty.

4. To help to unite the Christian forces of the world in seeking justice in international and interracial relations.

5. To be responsible for the publication of The International Review of Missions and such other publications as in the judgment of the Council may contribute to the study of missionary questions.

6. To call a world missionary conference if and when this should be deemed desirable.

General meetings of the International Missionary Council may be called by the Committee of the Council, but supreme authority is vested in the latter body. The Committee is composed of 45 members, elected by the 30 national missionary organizations and Christian Councils, according to a scale contained in the Constitution. In addition to these 45 members, the Committee may elect not over three additional members from countries not otherwise represented. Consultants without voting powers may also be elected by the Committee. The Committee may amend the Constitution subject to the approval of the constituent organizations.

The officers of the Council are a Chairman, not more than eight Vice-Chairman - two of whom shall be women, a Treasurer, and two or more Secretaries. The officers are as follows:

Chairman Emeritus: Dr. John R. Mott, New York; Chairman: Dr. John A. Mackay, Princeton, New Jersey, USA; Vice-Chairman: The Rev. C.G. Baeta, Africa; Prof. G. Baez-Camargo, Mexico; Dr. Hendrik Kraemer, Switzerland; Dr. S.C. Leung, China; The Bishop of Manchester, England; Principal D.G. Moses, India; Miss Eleanor Rivett, Australia; Mrs. A.M. Sherman, USA; Treasurer: Mr. Lawrence J. Macgregor, New York; General Secretary: The Rev. C.W. Ranson, New York; Secretaries: Dr. J.W. Decker, Dr. Glora M. Wynsor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10; The Rev. Norman Goodall, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1, England; Assistant Secretaries: Miss B.D. Gibson, Miss D.H. Standley; Survey and Research; Mr. E.J. Bingle, London.

The Council has held Conferences at Jerusalem (1928), Madras (1938), and an Enlarged Meeting at Whitby, Canada (1947). The Committee of the Council has met more frequently, the last meeting having been held at Oegstgeest, Netherlands, September, 1948.

The Council in 1930 established a Department of Social and Economic Research and Counsel. On January 1, 1948, the work of the Department was merged with the general work of the Council. Studies have been carried out on the effect of modern industry upon African

tribal life in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo and on the Bantu Educational Cinema Experiment in British East Africa. Both projects are generously financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The department has been increasingly called upon for counsel with the area and functional committees of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and with many other groups and individuals, and so far as possible correspondence has been maintained with the national Christian councils and with individual missionaries.

The Department has issued many publications. Since 1930, the Council's Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews has published information, sponsored visits to centres of Jewish life in Europe and the Near East, organized conferences on the work among Jews (Atlantic City, New Jersey, USA, 1931; Digswell Park, England, 1932; Old Jordans, England, 1935; British and European Section, London 1938 and 1939; Vienna, 1937; Basle, Switzerland 1947; Stockholm, 1948; Edinburgh 1949), combatted anti-Semitism, assisted persecuted Jews and Christians of Jewish origin, and promoted the parish approach to the Jews.

The Council's International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, which developed out of Conference held in 1926, was established in 1929. Its work includes the promotion of the publication and distribution of literature, visits to Africa for study and consultation, the encouragement of literacy campaigns, the publication of a quarterly bulletin, Books for Africa, and a magazine in English for women and children entitled Listen, issued six times a year.

The Council has been active since the war in renewing contacts with areas which had been isolated by war, particularly in Japan and Germany. In addition to the member organizations, the Council keeps 22 Committees and Councils informed on matters of international missionary interest.

The Council publishes the International Review of Missions quarterly, in addition to numerous special publications.

## 2. General Purposes

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.

## 3. Membership

The Constituency of the parent bodies. The Commission at present has a limited membership of 40 Commissioners from 23 countries.

## 4. Structure

The full Commission meets whenever the Executive Committee shall convene it. The Commissioners are appointed by the parent bodies, on nomination of the Executive Committee, for a period of three years.

The Executive Committee consists of the officers, acting ex officio, together with the General Secretary of each of the parent bodies, and not more than ten (elected) members of the Commission.

## 5. Officers

President	:	Professor Baron F.M. van Asbeck, (Netherlands)
Treasurers	:	Mr. W. Rodman Parvin (USA) Mr. W.D. Menzies (UK)
Chairman	:	Mr. Kenneth G. Grubb, C.M.G. (UK)
Director	:	Dr. O. Frederick Nolde (USA)
Secretaries	:	The Rev. E. Philip Eastman (UK) Mr. Robert L. Steiner, Jr. (USA)
Documentation Officer	:	Miss A. Amelia Wyckoff

## 6. Finances

Budget for 1949: \$35,000.

## 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Commission maintains a two-way line of communication in the field of international relations and problems with the constituency of the two parent bodies, the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council.



Three organizations, the World's Young Women's Christian Association, the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, and the World Student Christian Federation, have representatives holding CCIA Commissioner membership.

The Commission co-operates informally with many other organizations. It is a member of the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Commission was granted Consultative Status with UNESCO in February, 1949. The Department of Reconstruction and Interchurch Aid of the World Council of Churches has been regularly represented in the deliberations of the UNESCO Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission and has also had informal contact with the IRO.

9. Activities

The Commission seeks to work at the following levels:

(a) National or Regional Committees. It was recognized that the strength of international Christian action in international affairs would be in proportion to the interest and activity of the churches in their national settings. The Commission endeavours, therefore, to encourage the formation of such committees, through which the conscience of Christians may be stirred and educated as to their responsibilities in the world of nations. Inquiry was directed to the constituency of the two parent bodies as to the best means of establishing contacts within their particular country. In June 1949, 211 correspondents in 57 countries were on the active list in a relationship varying from parent body membership and official established national commissions, committees, or departments on international affairs to that of liaison with international organizations of related interests.

(b) Contacts with International Authorities. Contacts with United Nations and its organs is maintained in two ways:

(1) Official registration with the United Nations Department of Public Information

(2) Consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. In particular, the work of the Commission on Human Rights, the seventh session of the Council and the third session of the General Assembly have been closely followed.

(c) Information to the Churches. A number of important mailings, addressed to different groups of the Commission's constituency as the situation warranted, were made to bring to the attention of the churches information and issues with which Christians were apparently concerned or on which judgments could helpfully be expressed.

(d) Representations to International Authorities. The authorized contacts of the Commission with the United Nations organs opened the way for a ready transmission of Christian views. In only one field - human rights, and more particularly, religious freedom - has there been sufficient evidence of a common mind to enable the Commission to speak directly on behalf of the churches. At one stage, the Commission undertook an inquiry among representative church leaders all over the world inviting reaction to certain Articles of the proposed International Bill of Human Rights, Declaration and Covenant draft. An evaluation of findings based on replies from 33 countries was subsequently circulated as an official UN document. On recommendation of the CCIA important resolutions in support of the enactment of a United Nations International Bill of Human Rights were adopted by the 1948 meetings of the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council, as was also a Declaration of Religious Liberty.

(e) Plans for the Future. The Commission is making provision for communicating information about the activities of the United Nations to churches throughout the world, as well as transmitting the United Nations decisions which have been reached by the Commission's constituency. In order to develop effectively this two-way lane of communications, the Commission is promoting the extension and the strengthening of national commissions and committees of the churches concerned with international affairs.

#### 10. Publications

No regular publications. The Commission utilizes the official organs of its parent bodies\* as well as the numerous denominational press agencies of the churches in different countries.

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\* The OEcumenical Review (Geneva) of the World Council of Churches, the International Review of Missions (London) of the International Missionary Council, and the OEcumenical Press Service (weekly news sheet - Geneva and New York) of the WCC, the IMC and other sponsoring organizations.

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations  
Conseil consultatif d'Organisations Juives

Tel: NJ 5-0181  
Cable: WISHCOM,  
NEW YORK

386 Fourth Avenue  
New York 16, New York, U.S.A.

Category B, Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical facts

Date of foundation: 1946 (New York) by an Act of Agreement between the Alliance israélite universelle, the American Jewish Committee and the Anglo-Jewish Association.\*

2. General purposes

To co-operate and consult with, advise and render assistance to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on all problems relating to human rights and economic, social, cultural, educational and related matters pertaining to Jews.

3. Membership

The affiliated organizations have a combined membership of 34,000:

Alliance israélite universelle with a total membership of 10,000 has branches in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Curacao, Israel, Mexico, Switzerland, United States and Venezuela. It has individual members in Belgium, Egypt, Greece, Morocco, Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

4. Structure

The Governing Board, which is the policy making body of the Consultative Council, consists of twelve members four of whom are appointed by each of the constituent bodies. The Presidents of each

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\* The Alliance israélite universelle was founded in Paris 1860 and is one of the oldest leading Jewish organizations. Its fundamental aims are to give effective help to all suffering Jews and to work for their emancipation and moral progress all over the world.

The American Jewish Committee with headquarters in New York, was founded in 1906 with the purpose of combating anti-Semitism and protecting the rights of Jews throughout the world.

The Anglo-Jewish Association, with headquarters in London, was founded in 1871. Its fundamental aims are identical to those of the Alliance israélite universelle and the American Jewish Committee.

The American Jewish Committee	14,000
Anglo-Jewish Association	10,000

of the three organizations are ex-officio members of the Board and its Co-Chairmen. Immediately responsible to them is the Executive Officer responsible for the administration of the organization and the carrying out of the programme and policies laid down by the Board.

5. Officers.

Co-Chairmen: Mr. René Cassin (France)  
President, Alliance israélite universelle  
Mr. Jacob Blaustein (USA)  
President, The American Jewish Committee  
Mr. Leonard Stein (UK)  
President, Anglo-Jewish Association

Secretary and Consultant: Mr. Moses Moskowitz (USA)

Other Members of the:  
Governing Board Mr. Jules Braunschvig (France)  
Mr. Andre Meyer (France)  
Mr. Herbert H. Lehman (USA)  
Mr. Joseph M. Proskauer (USA)  
Mr. Samuel I. Rosenman (USA)  
Mr. Rowland Landman (UK)  
Mr. Leonard G. Montefiore (UK)  
Mr. Sam I. Salmon (UK)

6. Finances

The budget for the fiscal year 1948/49 is \$25,000.

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The Consultative Council is co-operating with a great number of non-governmental organizations, national and international, in a common endeavour to promote the efficacy of the United Nations efforts in the humanitarian and social fields.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

The Consultative Council through its constituent bodies has closely followed the activities of the IRO and UNESCO.

9. Activities

A distinction should be drawn between the activities of the constituent bodies and of the Consultative Council itself. The manifold activities of the three constituent bodies include the organization,

· maintenance and conduct of educational institutions, research into social and inter-group relations, publication of books and periodical literature of general and specialized interest, conduct of public relations, as well as active defense against infringement of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of their co-religionists.

The Consultative Council, itself, co-ordinates the policies, programmes and research activities of its constituent bodies in the field of human rights and related areas insofar as they are germane to the work of the United Nations; follows the proceedings in the United Nations and analyzes and abstracts the pertinent documents of various United Nations organs; recommends policies and programmes of activities and initiates various studies and investigations; acts as liaison with various international non-governmental organizations accredited to the United Nations and participates in the work of the United Nations in the field of its special competence by means of written and oral representation.

#### 10. Publications

"Implementation of an International Covenant of Human Rights",  
May 1949, 95 pp.

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#### Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations for Consultation with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

Comité de Coordination d'Organisations  
juives chargé des Consultations avec le  
Conseil économique et social des Nations  
Unies.

Suite 301  
1003 K Street, N.W.,  
Washington 1, D.C.

Branch Offices:	Woburn House Upper Woburn Place London, W.C.1, England	Tel: EUSon 3952-4 Cable: Deputies, Kincross, London
	124 Fox Street Johannesburg Union of South Africa	Tel: 22-7206 Cable: Deputies

Category B. Consultative status granted 13 August 1947.

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: December 1946 in New York, following two years of close informal cooperation between the constituent bodies in the

international field. On 1 January 1949 B'nai B'rith replaced the American Jewish Conference (dissolved December 1948) as a member of the Co-ordinating Board and the main office was moved from New York to Washington, D.C.

2. General Purposes

Co-ordinated representation for the purpose of consultation with the Economic and Social Council of the UN on behalf of the status, rights and interests of Jews insofar as such status, rights and interests may be affected by the deliberations and decisions of the Economic and Social Council, its Commissions and Sub-Commissions and related inter-governmental bodies.

3. Membership

The constituent bodies of the Co-ordinating Board with their membership are as follows:

B'nai B'rith

B'nai B'rith, the oldest and largest Jewish service organization established in 1843, is open to all Jews of good moral character, men 21 years of age and over and women 18 years of age and over. B'nai B'rith's governing body is called the Supreme Lodge, and it meets in convention every three years. Between these conventions, its highest authority is the Executive Committee. All B'nai B'rith officials hold their positions as the result of democratic elections. All local lodges elect their own officers and their own delegates to their respective District conventions. At the District conventions, delegates are elected to the Supreme Lodge conventions. The President and other officers of B'nai B'rith are elected at the Supreme Lodge elections for terms of three years. B'nai B'rith has at present 325,000 members in the United States and Canada and 21,462 members in the following 25 countries:

Argentina (125), Australia (240), Bolivia (60), Chile (75), China (201), Cuba (200), Czechoslovakia (50), Denmark (30), Ecuador (35), Egypt (1000), France (255), Hungary (325), Israel (1700), Mexico (150), Netherlands (165), North Africa (30), Panama and Canal Zone (59), Rumania (1000), Sweden (30), Switzerland (180), Syria (25), Union of South Africa (131), United Kingdom (1200), Uruguay (70).

### The Board of Deputies of British Jews

The Board of Deputies of British Jews, established in 1760, is composed of representatives, known as deputies, who are democratically elected by synagogues (orthodox, reform and liberal) throughout the United Kingdom and by some synagogues in Australia, Eire and New Zealand, as well as by a number of secular institutions, such as Friendly Societies, Youth Bodies, Organizations of Jewish Women, Associations of Jewish Ex-servicemen, etc. The Board consists of 485 deputies, representing 123 London synagogues, 128 provincial congregations, 7 overseas congregations and 29 institutions, together comprising a membership of about 400,000 of which only about 4,000 are outside of the United Kingdom.

### The South African Jewish Board of Deputies

The South African Jewish Board of Deputies, established in 1903, is the central representative organization of the approximately 110,000 Jews of the Union of South Africa. The Board's membership consists of 171 Hebrew Congregations, 29 Zionist societies, 34 friendly societies and fraternal bodies, 39 philanthropic societies, 23 women's organizations, and 11 cultural bodies. The affairs of the Board are governed by an Executive Council which is elected every two years at a National Congress.

The total number of members of the three constituent bodies is approximately 856,462.

#### 4. Structure

The Governing Body of the Co-ordinating Board is composed of the Co-Chairmen. Meetings take place semi-annually and also when the Economic and Social Council is called into session.

#### 5. Officers

Co-Chairmen	:	Mr. Frank Goldman (President B'nai B'rith) Prof. S. Brodetsky (President Board of Deputies of British Jews) Mr. Arthur Ettliger, K.C. (President The South African Jewish Board of Deputies)
Secretaries-General	:	Mr. Maurice Bisgyer (USA) Mr. A.G. Brotman (UK)
Consultants	:	Mr. Bernard Bernstein and Mr. Joseph B. Friedman 165 Broadway, Suite 1815 New York, N.Y. Tel. DI-9-0883

## 6. Finance

Expenses of the Co-ordinating Board are met from the combined resources of the constituent bodies as required. No separate accounting of Co-ordinating Board expenditures has been maintained.

The annual budgets of the constituent organizations are approximately as follows:

The Board of Deputies of British Jews:	£20,000
B'nai B'rith:	\$4,500,000
The South African Jewish Board of Deputies:	\$40,000

## 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Co-ordinating Board and its constituents co-operate informally with many national and international non-governmental organizations.

## 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Co-ordinating Board and its constituents are co-operating with IRO and UNESCO.

## 9. Activities

The constituent members of the Co-ordinating Board, in conjunction with other Jewish bodies, made joint formal representations at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations in 1945, at the Paris Peace Conference of the United Nations in 1945, at the Paris Peace Conference in 1946, at sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers, at the sessions of UNRRA, at the second part of the first session of the General Assembly of the U.N. and at other international gatherings. The Co-ordinating Board has been represented at meetings of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities and the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press during the years 1947, 1948 and 1949. The Co-ordinating Board has presented to the Human Rights Commission a number of memoranda on various human rights problems and representatives of the Co-ordinating Board have made a number of oral statements to the Human Rights Commission, its Committees and Sub-Commissions concerning these problems. In addition to representations on specific matters by memorandum and oral statement, the Co-ordinating Board has taken an active part in discussions with members of delegations and



of the Secretariat concerning human rights and related problems. The Board acts as a liaison centre between the constituent members and keeps them informed on various international developments.

#### 10. Publications

Periodic reports of a substantive character with respect to the programme and activities of the Co-ordinating Board.

The Board of Deputies of British Jews publishes an Annual Report and numerous special reports, pamphlets and statements. Among publications within the past few years are: "The Jews - Some Plain Facts" (7th edition). "The Refugees - Some Facts and Figures", "Science and Victory - The Contribution of the Refugees", and "Speakers' Notes" on various Jewish topics, and a "Reference Manual on Palestine".

B'nai B'rith publishes the magazine, The National Jewish Monthly, which was founded in 1886. It has a circulation of 220,000 and contains material of general Jewish interest as well as B'nai B'rith news. B'nai B'rith publishes other books, pamphlets and other documents from time to time.

The South African Jewish Board of Deputies publishes a "Report" every two years for submission to the biennial congress; also a monthly journal entitled "Jewish Affairs". From time to time pamphlets and statements are also published.

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Econometric Society  
Société d'Econométrie

Tel: Midway 3-0800 Ext. 1164

C/o The University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois, U.S.A.

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1930 in Cleveland, Ohio, USA, by a group of economists, statisticians and mathematicians of various countries.

#### 2. General Purposes

The advancement of economic theory in its relation to statistics and mathematics, and in particular the promotion of studies that aim at a unification of the theoretical-quantitative and the empirical-quantitative approach to economic problems and that are penetrated by

constructive and rigorous thinking similar to that which has come to dominate in the natural sciences. Any activity which promises ultimately to further such unification of theoretical and factual studies in economics shall be within the sphere of interest of the Society.

### 3. Membership

Eight hundred and eighty-two individual members of 49 different countries.

Algeria (1); Argentina (18); Australia (4); Austria (2); Belgium (10); Bolivia (1); Brazil (12); Bulgaria (1); Canada (16); Chile (2); China (3); Colombia (2); Costa Rica (2); Czechoslovakia (12); Denmark (11); Egypt (3); England (43); Ecuador (1); Finland (2); France (55); Germany (11); Guatemala (1); Hungary (10); Iceland (1); India (11); Ireland (2); Israel (1); Italy (15); Japan (11); Java (1); Mexico (3); Netherlands (24); New Zealand (2); Norway (28); Panama (1); Philippines (1); Poland (5); Portugal (1); Rumania (1); Scotland (3); Singapore (1); Spain (12); Sweden (16); Switzerland (12); Trieste (3); Turkey (1); Union of South Africa (4); United Kingdom (see England, also Scotland); United States (489); Uruguay (2).

### 4. Structure

The Fellows, representing the highest authority of the Society, are consulted on any vital question by mail vote. They are nominated by the Council and elected by a mail vote of the Fellows. Amendments to the Constitution which are approved by the Council must be ratified by a two-thirds majority of the Fellows.

The Council, composed of from 7 to 15 members and including the officers ex-officio, acts for the Society, subject to referral of its important decisions to the Fellows. The Council elects the officers, while other members of the Council are elected by the Fellows upon nomination by the Council.

### 5. Officers

President (and Editor of <i>Econometrica</i> )	:	Ragnar Frisch University of Norway
Vice-President	:	Tjalling C. Koopmans The University of Chicago

Secretary (and Managing : William B. Simpson  
Editor of *Econometrica*) The University of Chicago  
Treasurer : Alfred Cowles  
The University of Chicago

6. Finances

Expenditures for 1948: \$11,691.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Society is affiliated with the International Statistical Institute, and accordingly participates through representatives in the consideration of questions of mutual interest and in the preparation of the scientific programme of sessions of the Institute. The principal meeting of the Society in the United States is usually held in connection with the meetings of the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, and other social science organizations. Additional meetings are held jointly with Section K of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and with the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the American Mathematical Society and Mathematical Association of America. The yearly European meetings were resumed in September 1948 at The Hague. In addition, plans are being developed for an annual Asiatic meeting of the Society.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

None

9. Activities

The Society holds meetings for the presentation and discussion of scientific papers, and publishes a journal, Econometrica.

10. Publications

Econometrica, (quarterly, English and French).

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Friends World Committee for Consultation  
Comité consultatif mondial de la Société des Amis

Telephone: EUS. 7125

Friends House, Euston Road  
London N.W.1, England.

Category B. Consultative status granted 3 March 1948.

1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1937 in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, United States.

The FWCC was established at the Friends World Conference in 1937. The American Friends Service Committee and the Friends Service Council (UK) which co-operate in the consultative work of this organization were given the Nobel Peace Prize for 1947.

2. General Purposes

To help clarify the religious and social beliefs of the Quakers around the world and to promote international co-operation among all Quaker groups. It also endeavours to make better known the spiritual message of Quakerism.

3. Membership

The FWCC is composed of representatives appointed by the 54 "Yearly Meetings" and other organized groups of Friends.

The 172,678 individual members of those groups are scattered in the following 25 areas of the world: Australia (702), Canada (1,045), China (1,143), Cuba (674), Czechoslovakia (7), Denmark (39), East Africa (Kenya) (15,257), France (129), Germany (400), India (264), Ireland (2,044), Jamaica (1,017), Japan (750), Madagascar (6,700), Mexico (215), Netherlands (71), New Zealand (374), Norway (80), Palestine and Syria (114), Sweden (81), Switzerland (53), Union of South Africa (140), United Kingdom (20,764), United States (114,034), Zanzibar (100).

4. Structure

The Committee is divided into three sections: The American Section, the European Section, and the Pacific Area Committee. The Central Executive Committee is appointed by the members of the World Committee. The American Section also has an executive committee appointed by the members of the section. The membership of these executive committees is reviewed each year. The following organizations are not members of the FWCC but are represented on it and are interested in its consultative work with the Economic and Social Council:

(a) The American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

(b) The Friends Service Council, Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, UK. (This is a body representative of both the London and the Dublin Yearly Meetings.)

(c) The Five Years Meeting of Friends, 101 South 8th Street, Richmond, Indiana, USA.

(d) The Friends General Conference, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

## 5. Officers

Honorary Chairman:	Carl Heath (UK)
Executive Secretary:	Frederick J. Tritton Friends House, Euston Road, London N.W.1, England.
Chairman:	D. Elton Trueblood (USA)
Vice-Chairmen:	Norah Douglas (Ireland) Greta Stendahl (Sweden) Maurice Webb (Union of South Africa) Edmond Privat (Switzerland)
Treasurers:	Barrow Cadbury (UK) Henry H. Perry (USA)
Executive Secretary of the American Section:	Leslie D. Shaffer
Consultant:	Elmore Jackson Quaker House, 450 East 52nd Street, New York 22, New York Telephone: MU 8-0676

## 6. Finance

Budget figures for 1948:	Central Office budget	\$8,000
	American Section Office	<u>10,636</u>
		\$18,636

This does not include any of the budgets of the four organizations referred to under point 4 above.

## 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The FWCC is a member of the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction. Close relations are also maintained with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Student Service, the

Service civil international and many other international organizations working in the fields of relief, reconstruction, rehabilitation and peace education.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The FWCC has consultative arrangements with UNESCO.

9. Activities

The activities of the organization consist mostly in work of an educational character undertaken through conferences "for the sharing and spreading of information". Conferences were held during 1947 in April in the Netherlands and in September at Richmond, Indiana, United States.

10. Publications

"Friends World News" (quarterly bulletin)

Reports of the conferences

Studies on the situation of Quaker groups in various countries

"Friends in Europe", (handbook published in 1945).

Howard League for Penal Reform  
Ligue Howard pour la Réforme pénale

Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street  
London, S.W.1. England

Telephone: Abbey 3689

Category B. Consultative status granted 16 August 1947, it is one of five national organizations granted consultative status.

1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1921

Ever since the death of John Howard in 1790, his name has been commemorated by the existence of societies for Penal Reform drawing inspiration from his work. The records are incomplete before 1866, but they include a full account of a meeting of the Howard Society in Dublin in 1834, when it had the support of a considerable number of well-known public men, and shortly before this time it is recorded that General Lafayette was elected an Honorary Life Member of the Society in recognition of his work for the abolition of the death penalty.

In 1866, the Howard Association was formed under the presidency of Lord Brougham, the famous Lord Chancellor, with a Council which included a number of lawyers, magistrates and governors of prisons. The Howard Association had a continuous existence from 1866 to 1921, when it was united with the Penal Reform League (founded in 1907) under the name of the Howard League for Penal Reform. From its inception, the Howard Association carried out investigation and enquiry into prison conditions, and the working of the criminal law, not only in Britain but in different countries of Europe and America, and brought considerable influence to bear on the Home Office and Prison Administration.

2. General Purposes

Research, discussion and action to secure more humane and scientific treatment of lawbreakers in all countries.

3. Membership

Approximately 1,500 members, some of whom represent other bodies.

Affiliated societies:

Australia	Howard League for Penal Reform, Victoria Branch (Australia) and Howard League for Penal Reform, South Australia Branch
Canada	John Howard Society of British Columbia and the Penal Association of Canada

New Zealand      New Zealand Howard League for Penal Reform  
Union of South Africa      Penal Reform League of South Africa  
Africa

Correspondents in Belgium, Norway, Netherlands,  
Switzerland, Hungary, Southern Rhodesia, Trinidad,  
and Ireland.

The "affiliated societies" do not vote, and therefore, are not formal members of the Howard League, which is a national organization, although its interests and working contacts extend to many countries outside of the United Kingdom.

#### 4. Structure

Executive Committee meets monthly. It is elected by a General meeting of members each year in London.

#### 5. Officers

President: Lord Templewood (United Kingdom)

Vice-Presidents: Lord Pethwick-Lawrence (United Kingdom)  
Miss Margery Fry, LL.D., J.P. (United Kingdom)

Chairman: George Benson, M.P. (United Kingdom)

Honorary Treasurer: Alfred Fowell Buxton (United Kingdom)

Honorary Secretary: Miss Cicely M. Craven, M.A., J.P. (United Kingdom)

Consultant: Mr. E.R. Cass  
American Prison Association  
135 East 15th Street,  
New York 3, N.Y. Tel. AL 4-9718

#### 6. Finance

Receipts during 1947-48: Approximately £2,000

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

Represented at the Non-Governmental Organizations Conference in Geneva, May 1948. Corresponds and exchanges publications with the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, International Union for Child Welfare, and the World Federation for Mental Health.

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

Corresponds with UNESCO and for correspondence in preparation with ILO and WHO on prison labour, medical services, mental health and crime.



## 9. Activities

Drafted and promoted the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act in 1930 and the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act (1933).

Raised the funds for the first earnings scheme now extended through the prison service (1930) and for prison wireless and correspondence courses (1944-45).

Promoted an Abolition of Corporal Punishment Bill and organized the Memorial to the Home Secretary, which led to the appointment of the Department Committee on Corporal Punishment. It can claim a large share in the abolition of all judicial sentences of corporal punishment.

Worked for an International Charter for Prisoners.

Collaborated with the National Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, (merged in the Howard League, December 1948) to secure examination of the question of Capital punishment by a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Helped to secure the passing of the Money Payments (Justices Procedure) Act (1935), designed to reduce imprisonments for default in payment of fines, separation allowances, rates, etc.

Is responsible for many of the amendments introduced into the Criminal Justice Act (1948).

## 10. Publications

"The Howard Journal", a Review of Modern Methods for the Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Juvenile Delinquency (published annually).

Up to 1939: "The Penal Reformer", quarterly (in conjunction with the National Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty.)

From 1929 to 1939: Memoranda submitted annually to the League of Nations (Fifth Commission).

In 1930, at the International Penal and Penitentiary Congress at Prague, planned, and in 1932 published, the first (and only) issue of "Tribunal", a trilingual international review of penal methods with contributions from France, Germany, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Canada, British India, Norway, Peru (Einstein wrote the foreword).

"Lawless Youth" by the International Committee of the Howard League (1942-1946). A study of the Treatment of Young Offenders, with suggestions for post-war reconstruction of Juvenile Courts and methods of care.

methods of ten European countries contributed by members from those countries.

"Gaul Delivery", Mark Benney.

"Treatment of the Adult Offender", Margery Fry.

"A Notebook for the Children's Court", Margery Fry and Champion B. Russell.

"Prisons Today and Tomorrow", Sir Harold Scott and A.J. Brayshaw.



Indian Council of World Affairs \*

8-A, Kashi House, Connaught Place  
New Delhi, India.

Category B Consultative Status granted by July 18, 1949, it is one of five national organizations granted Consultative Status.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 21 November 1943 (New Delhi). It was originally proposed in a circular issued on 27 August 1943 over the signatures of Pandit H.N. Kunzru, President, Servants of India Society and Mr. P.N. Saprú, Member Council of State.

2. General purposes

(a) "Promoting the study of Indian and international questions so as to develop a body of informed opinion on world affairs and India's relations thereto, through study, research, discussion, lectures, exchange of ideas and information etc. with other bodies in India and abroad engaged in similar activities."

(b) "Organizing, maintaining and co-ordinating the activities of the Council's branches in and under various centres in India and elsewhere so as to facilitate the study and discussion of matters above-mentioned."

(c) "Publishing books, monographs, periodicals, journals, reviews, papers, pamphlets and other literature on these subjects."

(d) "Arranging conferences to discuss and frame India's attitude and policy towards international problems."

(e) "Serving as a clearing house of information and knowledge regarding world affairs."

\* Information as of 1st June 1949

(f) "Establishing contacts with other organizations with similar objects."

(g) "And in general undertaking such other things from time to time, as shall be deemed necessary, for the promotion of the ideas and the attainment of the objects of the Council." (Article 3 of the Constitution).

"The Council, as such, shall not express any opinion on any aspect on Indian or international affairs."

3. Membership is open to:

(a) any adult person resident in India at the time of his election and,

(b) any corporate body in India which is in agreement with the objects of the Council.

The Council on 31 December 1946 had 1,056 members, 44 of whom were residents outside of India. At present, membership is over 1,400.

4. Structure

The Annual General Meeting of members considers the Annual Report together with the audited accounts of the Council.

The Executive Committee is composed of 42 members, thirty-four of whom are elected by annual general meeting, the remainder being co-opted by the Committee from amongst persons whose knowledge and experience would be valuable to the Council.

There are 21 Branches in India.

5. Officers

President:	Dr. H.N. Kunzru
Vice Presidents:	Sir Maurice Gwyer
	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
	Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar
	Sir Shri Ram
	Dr. Zakir Husain
	Raja Sir Maharaj Singh
Treasurer:	Mr. N.R. Sarker
Secretary:	Dr. A. Appadorai

6. Finances

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending 31 December 1947 were 96,378 rupees.

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The Council maintains very close relations with the Institute of Pacific Relations (New York) as well as with the Council on Foreign Relations (U.S.A.), the Foreign Policy Association (U.S.A.), the American Russian Institute (U.S.A.), the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, the Royal Institute of International Affairs (U.K.), the South African Institute of Race Relations, the Australian Institute of Political Science, the Indian Economic Association, and the Indian Political Science Association.

The Council maintains the closest relations with the Asian Relations Organization. The offices of the organization are housed in the same building and there is a frequent exchange of ideas between the two Secretariats.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

Close contact exists with the United Nations Information Centre, New Delhi, as well as with the International Labour Organization. The members of the International Labour Office staff served as technical advisors to the Council's "Study Group on Asia and the ILO."

9. Activities

(a) Maintains and develops a library and reading room.

(b) Develops information service. Inquiries are answered partly by having the information collected by the Council Secretariat and partly through the help of experts from among the members of the Council and others.

(c) Setting up of a research section which is responsible for the preparation of study programmes, papers and memoranda, and other types of publications. Since May 1947 there has been a special emphasis on research and it has been stated that the Research Board of the Council should contain the best persons available in India.

(d) Organization of a series of lectures in different parts of India.

A total of 58 meetings were held throughout India in 1947 and about the same number in 1948, by the Council and its Branches.

(e) Study Groups.

(f) The most important of the activities of the Indian Council of World Affairs, since its foundation, has been the organization of the Asian Relations Conference. This met under the auspices of the Indian Council of World Affairs at New Delhi from 23 March to 2 April 1947. The objectives of the Conference were to review the position of Asia in the Post War World, to exchange ideas on problems which are common to all Asian countries and study the ways and means of promoting closer contacts between these countries. The Conference set up on 22 April the "Asian Relations Organization" with the following purposes:

- (i) "To promote the study and understanding of Asian problems and relations in their Asian and world aspects."
- (ii) "To foster friendly relations and co-operation among the peoples of Asia and between them and the rest of the world, and
- (iii) "To further the progress and well being of the peoples of Asia."

The Asian Relations Organization is a federative one to be comprised of National Non-Governmental Units, one in each affiliated Asian country. These national units have been or are being organized with objectives similar to those of the Central Organization. The Nepal Council of Asian Relations is already affiliated. The question of affiliation of Councils in Singapore, Jerusalem and Nanking is under consideration.

The Asian Relations Organization is directed by a Provisional General Council with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as President. It consists of 34 members from all Asian countries and also has an Advisory Board. The permanent Constitution of the organization is yet to be formulated by the Provisional General Council and submitted for ratification to the next general conference. The Second Asian Relations Conference was to be held, according to original plans, in 1949 in China. Apart from having taken steps to arrange the Second Asian Relations Conference, the following were other activities of the Asian Relations Organization:

- (i) A scheme for the publication of small pamphlets on different Asian countries has been initiated.
  - (ii) The organization recently published a volume of the verbatim report of the Proceedings of the Asian Relations Conference, entitled "Asian Relations".
  - (iii) It is engaged in preparing a volume entitled "Asian Year Book".
  - (iv) It has arranged for a study on the Constitutions of Asian countries.
  - (v) It answers inquiries from the national units, and others interested in Asian problems.
  - (vi) It has a programme of publishing a survey of Asian affairs and series of books entitled "Modern Asia".
- (g) An Indo-American Conference under the joint auspices of the Indian Council on World Affairs and the Institute of Public Relations is being planned for early 1950.

10. Publications

- (a) India Quarterly
- (b) Specialized Studies
- (c) Memoranda and Papers (Altogether the Indian Council of World Affairs has published about 150 different publications since its foundation, apart from the India Quarterly which is at present in its fifth year).

Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production Telephone: 89596)  
Conceil interaméricain du Commerce et de la Production 90321)

Consejo Interamericano de Comercio y Produccion  
Edificios 1400, Montevideo, Uruguay

Cable: TICIRACUS

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical facts

Date of foundation: 1941 in Montevideo

Created at the American Conference of Associations of Commerce and Production as a permanent body of same. This step followed seven years of efforts toward uniting the chambers of commerce and other associations of commerce and production in the American countries.

Four plenary meetings of the Council have been held since. The first was held in July 1942 at Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile; the second in May 1944, in New York, where the name of the organization was changed to Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production; the third plenary meeting took place in Montevideo, April-May 1947 and the fourth in Chicago, September 1948.

2. General Purposes

- (a) To represent and advise the economic private enterprises of all the American countries;
- (b) To insure better guidance in meeting present day economic problems and in dealing with new trends in the foreign trade of the nations of the Western Hemisphere;
- (c) To contribute towards an orderly expansion and intensification of Hemispheric resources;
- (d) To function as centre for coordinated and comparative information and joint action, in behalf of the economic interest of the Americas.

3. Membership

The Inter-American Council is composed of 145 private business associations, in the twenty-two Western Hemisphere nations (USA, Canada, and twenty Latin-American countries), representing agriculture, mining, industry, trade and commerce, banking, insurance, stock exchange, transport and communications, and other interests.

#### 4. Structure

The Council has two deliberating bodies and two executive bodies. The two deliberating bodies are the General Conference of American Associations of Commerce and Production and the Plenary Meeting of the Council. The executive organs are the Executive Committee and the National Sections.

The General Conference is convened by the Executive Committee. All the affiliated entities participate with one vote each. It is the task of the General Conference to establish the general lines along which the Council may act.

The Plenary Meetings of the Council are held when the Executive Committee so decides, or upon request of at least three National Sections. In the Plenary Meetings each country has one vote and the delegates represent the National Sections or adhering entities. It is the task of the Plenary Meetings to review and approve the agreements affected and the work done by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is the highest permanent organ. It is composed of a President, three Vice-Presidents and five members appointed for three years. To fill these positions, the Plenary Meeting of the Council first selects the nine National Sections from which the appointments are to be made and then proceeds to the election of the President and Vice Presidents. The remaining five members are elected respectively from the remaining National Section. The Executive Committee runs the activities of the IACC in the intervals between Plenary Meetings of the Council and implements the Resolutions of the Plenary Meetings or the General Conferences.

The National Sections are composed of the member entities belonging to the CICYP in each country and they consist of a President and a delegate of each of the members. As need arises, the National Sections present to the Council their proposals and suggestions. The National Sections have jurisdiction over problems within their respective countries which are related to the activities of the Council.

English, French, Portuguese and Spanish are the official languages of the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production.



5. Officers

President: Mr. James S. Kennen (United States)  
Vice-President  
Treasurer: Mr. José Brunet (Uruguay)  
Vice-Presidents: Mr. João Daudt d'Oliveira (Brazil)  
Mr. Adolfo Ibáñez B. (Chile)  
Secretary-General: Mr. Carlos María Ons Cotelo (Uruguay)  
Consultant: Mr. Kirkwood H. Donavin,  
1615 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 6, D.C.

6. Finance

Member bodies contribute quotas proportionate to their resources, for the maintenance of the Secretariat in Montevideo and the national branches which exist in various countries. Latest annual budget amounted to about 120,000 gold pesos Uruguayor or about \$65,000.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Inter-American Council cooperates with various non-governmental organizations throughout the Americas which represent agriculture, mining, industry, commerce, banking, insurance, transportation. It maintains close contacts with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Inter-American Statistical Institute (Instituto Interamericano de Estadística); the Inter-American Trade Arbitration Commission (Comisión Interamericana de Arbitraje Comercial); the Inter-American Safety Council (Consejo Interamericano de Seguridad); the Pan-American Institute of Mining Engineering and Geology (Instituto Panamericano de Ingeniería de Minas y Geología IPIMIGEO); Pan-American Railway Congress (Congreso Panamericano de Ferrocarriles); South American Petroleum Institute (Instituto Sudamericano de Petróleo), etc.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Council maintains working relations with the following Specialized Agencies: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations; International Civil Aviation Organization, as well as with the Interim Committee of the International Trade Organization. The organization was granted consultative status in April 1946 with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. It maintains close working contacts with the Organization of the American States.

## 9. Activities

At its first Plenary Meeting, the Council adopted Resolutions and Recommendations covering a wide variety of economic and social subjects, (Reference page 366 of Ruth B. MASTERS Handbook of International Organizations in the Americas, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington D.C., 1945). At the Fourth Plenary Meeting (Chicago, September 1948), the Council made recommendations concerning "Inter-American Financial Cooperation", including the following items: a) The problems of unfavorable balance of payments of various countries; b) Mutually beneficial development of foreign investments; and c) The European Recovery Program: Its impact on the economies of the American countries. The question of "Trade and Prices" covered the following items: a) Commercial policy; b) Rules pertinent to commercial treaties; and c) Stabilization of raw material prices. The recommendations approved regarding these important subjects indicate in the most authentic manner, the ideas and policies of the business man of this Hemisphere. In cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, it organized the First Hemispheric Insurance Conference (New York, 14-16 May 1946). The Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production also called two Hemispheric Stock Exchange Conferences, the second of which was held in October 1948 at Santiago de Chile. Its observers attended among others the "Conferencia das Classes Productoras do Brasil", Teresopolis, Brazil, May 1945; the Third Inter-American Agricultural Conference, Caracas, Venezuela, July 1945; and Fifth Pan-American Railway Congress, Montevideo, Uruguay, April 1946; the Conference of Latin-American Nutrition Experts, Montevideo, Uruguay, July 1948, etc.

## 10. Publications

The Council publishes a monthly "Information Bulletin". It has also issued about 100 publications mostly in Spanish on economic, financial, industrial and social matters, in the Western Hemisphere.

International Abolitionist Federation  
Fédération abolitionniste internationale,  
37 Quai Wilson,  
Geneva, Switzerland.

Telephone: 2.20.14  
Cable: Fédération  
abolitionniste, Genève.

Category B, Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1875 in Liverpool on the initiative of Josephine Elisabeth Butler. The Organization, at first called the "British, Continental and General Federation", adopted its present title in 1896. Its Secretariat, originally established at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, moved to Geneva in 1885, thus becoming one of the five or six international organizations to have their headquarters in Geneva before the establishment of the League of Nations. Seventeen International Abolitionist Congresses have been held since 1877; the last Congress was held in Brussels in 1947.

2. General Purposes

The International Abolitionist Federation has for its object the abolition of prostitution specially regarded as a legal or tolerated institution.

Holding that the organization of prostitution by public authority is a hygienic mistake, a social injustice, a moral monstrosity and a judicial crime, the Federation endeavours to arouse opposition to the system, and to secure its condemnation everywhere.

3. Membership

The Federation is composed of seven national branches in Belgium, France, India, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom and 16 other affiliated and associated bodies in the following six countries: Brazil, France, Netherlands, Peru, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

It has also 37 individual members in the following eight countries: Belgium, France, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

4. Structure

The General Assembly is the supreme organ of the Federation. It is composed of delegates of the national branches (each national

branch may have no more than nine votes) and one delegate of every affiliated organization, individual correspondent members, and members of the International Committee.

The General Assembly meets every three years and, among other tasks, elects the members of the International Committee.

The International Committee is composed of the President, Treasurer, one member of every national branch and seven other members. It meets at least once a year and directs the work of the organization between meetings of the General Assembly.

#### 5. Officers

President: Dr. Jules Droin (Switzerland) M.D.

Vice-President: Prof. P. Gemaehling (France) Dr. of Law

Secretary-General: Théodore de Félice

Other members of  
the International  
Committee:

Mrs. E. Abbott (United Kingdom)  
Dr. R. Biot (France)  
Mr. A. Bouman (Netherlands)  
Dr. A. Brazao (Portugal)  
Miss K.H. Cama (India)  
Miss M. de Reding (Switzerland)  
Mrs. E. Fatic-Naville (Switzerland)  
Mrs. M. Legrand-Falco (France)  
Mrs. M. Leroy-Boy (Belgium)  
Sir Denys Pilditch (United Kingdom)

Consultant to the Economic and Social Council: Dr. George Loewenstein,  
Great Chebeague Island,  
Maine, U.S.A.  
Tel: Yarmouth 6278-4

#### 6. Finance

Budget in 1948: 18,000 Swiss francs

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The International Abolitionist Federation is a member of the Federation of Private and Semi-Official International Organizations established at Geneva. It has close working relations with the International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children, the International Union against Venereal Diseases and with the following women's international organizations: The International Alliance of Women, International Council of Women, International Federation of Friends of Young Women, Liaison Committee of Women's

International Organizations and St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance. It has close working relations, in addition, with the American Social Hygiene Association.

Representatives of the women's international organizations mentioned above attend the International Abolitionist Congresses regularly.

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The International Abolitionist Federation is interested in the work of WHO, particularly in regard to venereal disease.

#### 9. Activities

(a) The Federation maintains a documentation centre on the legal, moral, economic and social aspects of prostitution as well as on the traffic in women and children. It has a specialized library with about 9,000 volumes.

(b) It undertakes scientific studies on prostitution as to its causes, its effects and the means of remedying it. These studies are based on research and extensive travel.

(c) Information service through correspondence and publication programme.

(d) Propaganda against:

(1) Prostitution as a legal and tolerated institution.

(2) Traffic in Women and Children.

Its propaganda work is undertaken in both the national and international fields.

The principles of the International Abolitionist Federation have been incorporated in the legislation of several countries. The first legislative victory of the members of the Federation was obtained when the British Parliament suspended the "Contagious Disease Acts" in 1883. In later years, the Federation has been active in promoting many legislative measures against State regulation of prostitution in various countries. The most recent in the series of laws forbidding prostitution was the vote by the Belgian Parliament, July 1948, suppressing houses of prostitution in the whole of Belgium.

The Advisory Committee on Social Questions of the League of Nations recommended to the League Council that the Federation become a "Correspondant Member" of the Committee beginning in 1940.

10. Publications

"Bulletin Abolitionniste" (issued since 1875, at present seven times a year).

Yearly Surveys on the World Abolitionist Situation (Situation Abolitionniste mondiale).

Reports on Congresses.

"La Traite des Femmes et des Enfants et la maison de Tolérance" by J.D. Reelfa (Genève, 1933, 93 pages) considered a standard work, and many booklets and pamphlets.

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International African Institute,  
Institut international africain,  
Seymour House,  
17, Waterloo Place,  
London S.W.1,  
England.

Telephone: Whitehall 4212  
Cable: AFRILAC-PICCY, London

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical facts

Date of foundation: 1926 in London. The International African Institute, formerly known as the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, was founded at a conference of leading African linguists, anthropologists and missionaries under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Lugard.

2. General purposes

To organize research, and to act as a co-ordinating agency, a central bureau and a clearing-house for information regarding research in African linguistics, anthropology and sociology, and

To bring about a closer association between scientific research and the practical problems with which administrators, educators, missionaries, those engaged in industry and commerce and the leaders of the African race have to deal.

### 3. Membership

It is composed of 1,300 individual and association members in the following areas: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Brazil, British Cameroons, Canada, Central America, China, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, French Cameroons, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Gambia, Germany, Gold Coast, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Pacific Islands, Palestine (see Israel), Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Rhodesia N., Rhodesia S., Sierra Leone, Somaliland, S.W. Africa, Spain, Spanish W. Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Uganda, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, Yugoslavia, Zanzibar.

### 4. Structure

The Governing Body is composed of representatives of scientific and missionary bodies and universities in 19 countries (maximum membership, 100). It is normally consulted by correspondence.

The Executive Council, composed of not more than 22 members, is responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the Institute.

The Bureau Committee, consisting of the members of the Executive Council resident in the United Kingdom, deals with the routine business between meetings.

There are also Advisory Committees on linguistic and ethnographic research projects.

### 5. Officers

Chairman, Executive Council: Sir John Waddington, GBE, KCMG,  
FCVO (UK)

Administrative Director  
and Editor: Professor C. Daryll Forde, Ph.D.  
(UK)

Consultative Directors: Professor E. De Jonghe (Belgium)  
Professor M. Griaule (France)

Honorary Treasurer: Mr. H.C. Judd (UK)

Secretary: Mrs. B.E. Wyatt (UK)

6. Finance

The income of the Institute is derived from contributions from governments, societies, missionary bodies, commercial firms and members' fees. A publication fund has been established with the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation. Grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, H.M. Treasury, the French Government, the Belgian Government, and the Carnegie Corporation have been received for financing specific research projects.

Estimated expenditure for 1949: general £6,740, research £1,200, publications £725. Total £8,665.

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The Institute works in close collaboration with: The Royal Anthropological Institute; The School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London); Rhodes-Livingstone Institute; East African Institute of Social Studies (Makerere); 100 academic and learned institutions appoint representatives to its Governing Body.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

The Institute collaborates with UNESCO's section of Philosophy and the Humanities.

9. Activities

The Institute is engaged in the preparation of an Ethnographic Survey of Africa, several sections of which are now in course of publication; a handbook of African Languages, in connection with which four studies have already been published and three others will be ready for publication shortly. A study of the Economic Position of Women in the Cameroons under British Mandate has been carried out by a fellow of the Institute during 1944-48. Another research Fellow is now in the Belgian Congo making a study of matrilineal societies, and a member of the research staff is in Tanganyika studying unpublished material on various East African tribes. A team of four linguists is studying the languages of the North Bantu border area extending from Douala to the K.E. Sudan. A study of African marriage and family life, and the effects of modern contacts, is being carried out by a team of three investigators - a lawyer, an anthropologist and a missionary. Meetings of the Institute's Executive Council have been held in London, Brussels and Paris. The Institute's reference library has been expanded



and reorganized and a comprehensive card catalogue of publications on African anthropology, languages and social organization is being built up - the catalogue is classified under regions, authors and subjects. The Institute has undertaken, with the assistance of a grant from UNESCO, to produce a quarterly publication devoted to abstracts of current periodical literature in the field of African studies.

#### 10. Publications

"Africa" (a quarterly journal, including a Bibliography of current literature dealing with African languages and cultures)

African Abstracts - quarterly

Monographs on Linguistic and Anthropological subjects  
(32 volumes)

Memoranda on African arts, education, linguistics etc.  
(23 papers)

Publications issued in connection with the Handbook  
of African languages (4 volumes)

A practical orthography, which has been adopted in at  
least 60 African languages

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International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities  
Alliance internationale des Femmes - Droits égaux, Responsabilités égales  
c/o Dr. Hanna Rydh,  
Johannesgaten 20, Tel: Terminus 3972  
Stockholm, Cable address: Terminus 3972, London.  
Sweden.

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1904.

The Alliance was planned in the United States under the inspiration of Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Chapman Catt. It was formally constituted at a Congress in Berlin in 1904 as the "International Woman Suffrage Alliance". In 1926, the title was changed to "International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship". Since the Alliance believes that its primary purpose, the enfranchisement of women, has been achieved for the most part, at its recent meeting in August in Interlaken the Alliance again changed its name to the "International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities" to enlarge its scope of activity. It continued to function during the war and held its 14th Congress in 1946 at Interlaken, Switzerland.

2. General purposes

To aid in the enfranchisement of women in every country where it does not yet exist. To work for other reforms necessary to establish the equal status of men and women in regard to economic status, civil rights, nationality laws and moral standards. Furthermore, to exercise the influence of women in support of peace and international co-operation based on respect for fundamental human rights without distinction of sex, race or creed.

3. Membership

The Alliance is composed of 35 national organizations. There are affiliated Societies in the following 30 countries: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

4. Structure

The Triennial Congress has full powers to elect the officers and to amend the Constitution of the Alliance. The Board of Officers, consisting of 21 persons, is the executive body and conducts the business of the Alliance in the intervals between Congresses.

The International Committee is a consultative body and consists of the members of the Board and Presidents of affiliated societies.

There are also Special Commissions on political and civil status of women, equal moral standard, economic equality and peace.

5. Officers

Honorary President:	Mrs. Margery I. Corbett Ashby (United Kingdom)
Honorary Vice-President:	Mrs. Adele Schreiber (Switzerland)
President:	Dr. Hannah Rydh (Sweden)
Vice-Presidents:	Miss Marie Ginsberg (USA) Judge Dorothy Kenyon (USA) Mrs. Germaine Malaterre Sellier (France) Mrs. Hansa Mehta (India)
Headquarters Secretary:	Mrs. Katherine Bompas (United Kingdom)
Corresponding Secretary:	Mrs. Elisabeth Vischer-Alioth (Switzerland)
Treasurer:	Mrs. Nina Spiller (United Kingdom)

Consultants:

Mrs. C. Barnett Mahon  
77 Park Avenue  
New York 21, N.Y. Tel: MU 6-2396  
and  
Mrs. M. Baker van den Berg  
Room 1613, Beckman Tower  
3, Mitchell Place  
New York 17, N.Y. Tel: EL 5-7300,  
Ext. 1613.

6. Finance

The budget for 1948/1949 is approximately £1,000.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Alliance is a member of the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations, and of the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Alliance maintained close contact and continuous co-operation with the League of Nations. Several of its Commissions' reports on nationality and status of Women were issued as official League of Nations Documents. The Alliance has followed the work of the International Labour Organization from the point of view of the status and interests of the woman worker. It makes representations to the Governing Body of the International Labour Conference, both directly and through its national societies which can approach their national delegations.

The Alliance has been granted observer status by UNESCO.

9. Activities

The work of the Alliance has been largely one of co-ordination, dissemination of information and "the inspiration given by a common aim and the comradeship of the likeminded". It maintains a central information bureau for assisting co-operation between national groups, collecting and disseminating legal, social and economic data, affecting the legal status and general welfare of women in all countries. It assists in the organization of campaigns to secure equal civil rights for women and equal moral and economic treatment.

10. Publications

Nouvelles Feministes Internationales (Monthly) - The International Women's News

Reports of Triennial Conferences and of the Special Commissions

International Association of Democratic Lawyers  
Association internationale des Juristes Démocrates  
19 Quai Bourbon  
Paris, France.

Category B. Consultative status granted 13 August 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: October 1946 in Paris.

The Association was initiated by the mouvement national judiciaire (France). Its foundations were laid at the United Nations San Francisco Conference by delegates belonging to the legal profession, and by lawyers participating in the Nuremberg trials. The Association was founded at a Conference in October 1946 at Paris.

2. General Purposes

To facilitate contact and exchange among the lawyers of the world in order to develop a spirit of mutual understanding and fraternity; to enhance juridical science and international law; to support the aims of the United Nations, especially through the common action of lawyers for the restoration, defence and development of democratic liberties, 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; co-operation with other groups in order to assure respect for law in international relations and the establishment of a durable peace.

3. Membership

The organization is composed of affiliated Bar Associations in the following 25 countries: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, "Democratic Greece", Ecuador, France, Iran, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, "Republican Spain", Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

4. Structure

The Annual Congress is the highest body, each affiliated Bar Association having one vote. It elects the officers and the Board of Directors and determines policy.

The Board of Directors works out policy decisions between meetings of the Congress and carries out policies adopted by the Congress.

5. Officers

President:	Professeur René Cassin (France)
Vice-Presidents:	Lord Chorley of Kendal (United Kingdom) Mr. Robert W. Kenny (United States) Professor A. Trainin (U.S.S.R.) Baron Adrien Van den Branden de Reeth (Belgium) Mr. Leon Chair (Poland) General Doctor Ecer (Czechoslovakia)
Secretary-General:	Mr. Jōe Nordmann (France)
Secretary for Europe:	Dr. M. Muszkat Skrzynka Paczlawa Nr. 240 Warsaw, Poland
Consultant and Secretary for the United States:	Mr. Martin Popper 160 Broadway New York 7, N.Y. Tel. WO 4-8541

6. Finance

Annual budget: \$ 5,000.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

Co-operates informally with other organizations on programmes of mutual interest.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

None.

9. Activities

During 1946 the Association was engaged in activities in connection with the codification of laws of the Nuremberg trial and genocide. An international delegation of lawyers was authorized to make an independent study of the legal situation in Greece, with particular reference to the status of democratic rights and judicial procedure. A committee of the Association visited Franco Spain in 1948 to investigate the trials of persons accused of political crimes and the treatment of political prisoners. A report was made and distributed to lawyers throughout the world.

In 1949 a committee representing the Association observed the trial of the leaders of the Communist Party of the United States and submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a statement urging that the matter be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly as a violation of the Declaration of Human Rights.

The first Congress was held in Paris in 1946 at which, for the first time after World War II, distinguished lawyers of nations which played a leading part in the defeat of Germany met. Congresses have since been held in Brussels (1947) and Prague (1948). The next Congress will be held 28-31 October 1949 at Rome.

#### 10. Publications

A law review is planned for publication beginning probably October 1949.

The International Association of Lions Clubs, Lions International  
 332 South Michigan Avenue,  
 Chicago 4,  
 Illinois,  
 U.S.A.

Telephone: Wabash 2-0190  
 Cable: Lionsintl

Category C. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1917 in Chicago.

The history of Lionism dates back to the year 1914 when Melvin Jones conceived the idea of uniting on a basis of unselfish community service, business men's clubs in the U.S. having no other affiliation. This was a distinct departure from the practice, then prevailing, of forming business men's clubs primarily for business purposes. After three years of corresponding with clubs located around the country, the International Association of Lions Clubs was founded in 1917, with an initial membership of approximately 50 clubs, all located in the U.S.A. The Association became truly international by the establishment of clubs in Canada (1920), Mexico (1925) and China (1926). In March, 1949, the Association had clubs in 25 countries.

Conventions have been held annually since 1917, the 1948 convention being held in New York with an attendance of 16,314 official delegates, and approximately 12,000 additional visiting Lions and ladies.

## 2. General Purposes

The objects of this Association, as stated in its constitution, are:

"To create and foster a spirit of 'generous consideration' among the peoples of the world through a study of the problems of international relationships;

"To promote the theory and practice of the principles of good government and good citizenship;

"To take an active interest in the civic, commercial, social, and moral welfare of the community;

"To unite the members in the bonds of friendship, good fellowship and mutual understanding;

"To provide a forum for the full and free discussion of all matters of public interest, partisan politics and sectarian religion alone excepted;

"To encourage efficiency and promote high ethical standards in business and professions; provided that no club shall hold out as one of its objects financial benefits to its members."

## 3. Membership

In February, 1949, Lions International had member clubs in the following 25 countries: Australia (148), Bermuda (124), Bolivia (304), British Honduras (52), Canada (17,014), Chile (420), China (120), Colombia (1609), Costa Rica (332), Cuba (6286), Ecuador (728), El Salvador (452), France (127), Guatemala (426), Honduras (528), Mexico (5697), Netherlands West Indies (146), Newfoundland (192), Nicaragua (349), Panama (545), Peru (933), Sweden (288), Switzerland (139), United States (including Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico) (346,513), and Venezuela (1922). There were more than 7,400 clubs with approximately 390,000 members in these countries.

## 4. Structure

The International Convention is held annually. Each member club is required to send one delegate (and may send one alternate) for each 25 members. The Convention exercises broad powers, setting the policy of the Association for the succeeding year and electing all officers other than the District Governors, the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary-General, the Secretary, and the Treasurer.

The District Conventions composed of the delegates of the clubs within the district elect one or more District Governors, and may take "appropriate action". In February, 1949, there were 189 districts.

The Board of Directors is composed of the President, Immediate Past President, three Vice-Presidents, sixteen Directors elected from the United States, one Director elected from each other country having at least forty-five clubs, and the Chairman of the Board of Governors who is an ex-officio member. It is the administrative body of Lions International.

The Executive Committee, composed of five members of the Board of Directors, acts for the Board between sessions.

The Board of Governors is composed of the District Governors of the previous year. Three or more members of the Board of Directors may appeal decisions taken by less than a two-thirds majority, to the Board of Governors, which then decides by a majority vote.

The Executive Council composed of five members of the Board of Governors, elected by that Board, serves under the direction of the Board of Directors.

The Board of International Relations, composed of one representative from each country where there are Lions Clubs, operates under the direction of the Board of Directors, which it advises.

5. Officers

Officers for the 1948-49 fiscal year are:

President: Eugene C. Briggs

Immediate Past President and Consultant to the Economic and Social Council: Fred W. Smith

First Vice President: Walter C. Fisher

Second Vice President: H. C. Petry, Jr.

Third Vice President: Harold P. Nutter

Secretary General: Melvin Jones

Assistant Secretary General: H. Roy Keaton

Secretary: William R. Bird

Treasurer: Wilburn L. Wilson.

6. Finance

The total income for the fiscal year which ended 30 June 1948 was \$1,700,111.57. Income is largely derived from dues and entrance fees of members.



7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

Lions International recently published a Model United Nations Programme at its own expense and sent a minimum of fifteen copies to numerous non-governmental organizations, as well as to all of its member clubs. Many Lions Clubs have used this programme to stimulate community interest in the United Nations.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

Lions International cooperates with UNESCO.

9. Activities

Lions International through its publications and the extensive travel of its officers encourages the formation of new clubs (now being organized at a rate of more than two per day) and the development of their activities. Clubs are particularly active in connection with Community Betterment, Health and Welfare, Work for the Blind, Education, Youth Welfare, and in matters pertaining to Food and Agriculture. Typical of Lions Club activities are: Promotion of better roads, airports and transportation facilities; installation of playgrounds, recreational centres and community buildings; encouragement of school and municipal bands, dramatic classes, art contests and other cultural activities; building and/or equipping many hospitals, wards and clinics; furnishing aid for needy persons; the sponsoring of County Fairs, harvest festivals, horse, livestock, poultry and home gardening shows; and support of such organizations as Red Cross, March of Dimes, Boy Scouts, etc.

For many years, and particularly since the close of World War II, Lions International has been especially prominent in the promotion of international friendship and cooperation through its publications, community programmes like United Nations Week, etc. Specifically every Lions Club undertakes to devote every effort to increase the interest of the club members, and of the people in the community in which they reside, in all affairs pertaining to the United Nations.

10. Publications

"The Lion" - a monthly magazine in English, with a circulation of 360,000;

"El Leon" - a monthly magazine in Spanish. Circulation, 30,000; and Lions International Monthly Letter, in English and Spanish.

Numerous special publications on the administration and activities of Lions Clubs, including discussion programmes, are also published. A number of these are especially devoted to the United Nations.

International Association of Penal Law,  
Association internationale de Droit penal

Offices: 75 rue de Rennes  
Paris 6, France.

Address all correspondence to:

Prof. V.V.Pella  
Apt. 2D, 116 East 63rd Street,  
New York 21, N.Y. USA

Tel: BU 8-0909

Category B. Consultative status granted 3 March 1949.

1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1924 in Paris at a meeting attended by delegates from 14 countries. The association was established to continue the work of the former International Union of Penal Law, founded in 1899, which ceased to exist after World War I. Among the Founders were: Raymond Poincaré, Edouard Benes, Louis Barthou, H. Barthélemy, Mégalos Caloyanni, Le Comte H. Carton de Wiart, H. Donnadieu de Vabres, Enrico Ferri, Raffaele Garofalo, Louis Huguency, André Mercier, V.V.Pella, N. Politis, Emile St. Rappaport, J.A.Roux, Quintiliano Saldana, S. Sasserath and Wignore.

2. General Purposes

To establish friendship and closer cooperation between those who in different countries devote themselves to the theoretical study of criminal law or who participate in its application; to study crime and its causes, the appropriate means of combatting it, the reforms which should be made in penal law, in the regime of penitentiaries and in criminal procedure - in particular - to fight against juvenile delinquency and to work for the rehabilitation of guilty youth; to promote the theoretical and practical development of international penal law in order to achieve a universal penal law; the coordination of rules of procedure and criminal instruction; the establishment of an international criminal jurisdiction and the elaboration of a penal code for the international community.

3. Membership

The Association has national groups in the following 19 countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey. There are also

individual members in the following 5 countries: Argentina, Brazil, Iran, Great Britain, United States.

The total number of individual members is about 1200.

4. Structure

The Council, composed of 20 members, is the supreme body.

The Executive Committee is composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary-General, and the Treasurer, and acts under the authority of the Council.

5. Officers

President	Vespasien V. Pella (Rumania) Professor of Penal Law
Secretary-General	Jean Andre Roux (France) Conseiller à la Cour de Cassation
Assistant Secretary-General	Pierre Bouzat (France) Professor of Penal Law at the University of Rennes
Treasurer	B. Auger (France) Avocat du Conseil d'Etat et à la Cour de Cassation de France
Vice-Presidents	The Rt. Hon. Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, K.C., M.P. (UK) Former Attorney General  E. St. Rappaport (Poland) President of the Supreme Court of Poland  H. Donnedieu de Vabres (France) Professor of Penal Law in the law faculty of the University of Paris  Thomas Dodd (USA) Formerly of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremburg.  S. Sasserath (Belgium) Professor at the Institut des Hautes Etudes de Belgique

6. Finances

Budget for 1949: 400,000 French francs.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Association cooperates on questions concerning the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders with the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law, the International Criminal Police Commission, the Howard League for Penal Reform, the International Institute of Statistics, the International Law Association and the International Union for Child Welfare. It is a member of the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Association cooperates with the ILO, WHO, UNESCO and the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission on matters related to the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

9. Activities

The Association has held five Congresses: Brussels 1926, Bucharest 1929, Palermo 1933, Paris 1937, Geneva 1947. This last Congress dealt with the following subjects:

1. How can a State, by its national law, contribute to the peace of another state?
2. Principle of expediency and principle of legality in matters of criminal proceedings.

The Congress decided that the following questions should be studied by the Association:

1. Penal Guarantees for a Charter on the Rights of Man.
2. The Question of Proof in Criminal Matters and the Laws of Social Defense.
3. The International Aspects of Economic Crimes.
4. Measures of Deprivation of Liberty and Protection of Fundamental Human Rights.

Conscious of the extent of the task to be accomplished after the destruction of moral order caused by the Second World War and noting the recrudescence of crime in all countries even those which did not participate in hostilities, the International Association of Penal Law urgently appeals to all jurists, professors of law, magistrates, advocates, directors of penal institutions, as well as to lawyers in the field of forensic medicine, and psychiatrists, to assist in the work of reconstruction and social protection. In addition, in view of the important function which will be assigned to penal law as a result of the acceptance of the idea of war crimes, the Association endeavours to unite the criminologists of all parts of the world in order to defend in this new field, the fundamental values which humanity should strive for in order to achieve a fruitful and durable peace.

10. Publications

Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal (Articles in English or French followed by a translation)

Collection of Penal Codes (French only)

Actes de Congrès Internationaux de Droit Pénal (French only)

International Automobile Federation Tel: Anjou 34-70  
Fédération internationale de l'Automobile (FIA) Cable: Assinter, Paris  
8, Place de la Concorde  
Paris, 8<sup>eme</sup>, France

Category B. Consultative status granted 1 March 1949.

NOTE: All letters should be addressed to the Central Bureau of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme and of the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile in London. This office is the Secretariat of the General Committee AIT/FIA which has been formed to co-ordinate the activities of the two organizations, and ensure joint representation in the international field and to centralize the collation and distribution of touring information.

Address: Central Bureau AIT/FIA Tel: Sloane 6234  
31 Belgrave Square, Cable. Fiatburn, London  
London, S.W.1, UK.

Officers: President (1949) : M. Adrien Lacherai (Swiss)  
Central Secretary : Mr. M.H. Perkowski (Polish)  
Assistant Central Secretary : Mr. J.L. Young, M.B.E. (British)

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 20 June 1904; after the motorcar race which took place in Homburg on the Taunus Circuit. At that time the delegates of a few automobile clubs, which had been found a short time before, felt the need of uniting their efforts specially for the organization of international motorcar races, international touring and traffic by motorcar. Thirteen automobile clubs grouped themselves under the title of ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES AUTOMOBILE CLUBS RECONNUS (AIACR). Baron de Zuylen, President of the Automobile Club of France was elected President of the AIACR.

The present title FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'AUTOMOBILE was adopted in 1946.

#### 2. General Purposes

To unite the National Automobile Clubs throughout the world principally to:

- 1) Promote the development of international motor circulation;
- 2) Provide regulations governing automobile sport;
- 3) Ensure the unity of the automobile movement and safeguard the interests, material and moral, of motoring in all countries.

### 3. Membership

Membership consists of the National Automobile Clubs of the following 39 Countries:

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Equador, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel (see Palestine), Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

### 4. Structure

The General Assembly which meets twice a year is composed of the delegates from clubs and associations members of the FAI, on the basis of a maximum of five delegates per country (Cf. Art.8 of Statutes). The General Assembly is the organ of Direction and Administration of the FIA. It represents the FIA in the various forms of its activities, takes all decisions and has the right of administration and control.

The Committee is under the control of the General Assembly. It is composed of the President and 16 members of whom five are Vice-Presidents. The members of the Committee, except the President, must all be of different nationalities. The Committee controls the observance of the Statutes and regulations and prepares the questions to be submitted to the General Assembly, takes all urgent decisions and is empowered to decide all cases unforeseen in the present regulations but in conformity with the Statutes and under reserve of ratification by the next General Assembly.

The Secretariat, which comprises the Secretary-General and Treasurer is entrusted with all current matters, under the supervision of the President.

Permanent Commissions are appointed by the General Assembly.

They are:

1. The International Sporting Commission (CSI)
2. The International Commission on Circulation and Customs (CICD)
3. The International Touring Commission (CIT)
4. International Technical Commission (CTI)

9. Activities

1. The duties of the Commission Sportive Internationale are as follows:

- (a) To study and prepare the International Sporting Code or the modifications to be made to that code: annually revise appendices thereto and submit the whole to the approval of the General Assembly.
- (b) To prepare and draw up papers of appeal, - if necessary to convene the International Court of Appeal.
- (c) To ensure as promptly as possible the recognition of records submitted to its jurisdiction.

2. The duties of the Commission internationale de Circulation et des Douanes are as follows:

To study the means by which crossing of frontiers shall be facilitated as regards administration and customs formalities.

3. The duties of the International Touring Commission are as follows:

To study touring matters specially those related to circulation and to the improvements to be brought on an international level to the laws and regulations and to actual conditions of international traffic.

4. The duties of the International Technical Commission are as follows:

- (a) To study technical matters related to motor vehicles, their equipment and accessories and in particular those questions with which it will be entrusted by the FIA or the other Permanent Commissions;
- (b) To prepare the International regulations referring to technical trials and to control these trials.

10. Publications

International Sporting Code and appendices.

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

Bureau international pour la Répression de la Traite des Femmes et des Enfants;

12 Old Pye Street, London, S.W.1, England Telephone: Abbey 1738  
Cable: Childry, Sowest,  
London

Category B Consultative status granted 13 August 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1899, at an International Congress in London called by Mr. W.A. Coote, Secretary of the National Vigilance Association, whose work for the protection of women and girls had brought him into conflict with the white slavers.

2. General Purposes

The total suppression of traffic in women and children by international agreement.

3. Membership

The International Bureau at present consists of 27 members; seven nominated by the National Vigilance Association (United Kingdom) and 20 representing National Committees of the following countries: Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark (3 members), Egypt, France, Greece, India, Yugoslavia, Netherlands (2 members), Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and the United States of America.

4. Structure

International Conferences and Congresses are held in different countries every second or third year, surveying the progress and development of the work of the various National Committees and of the International Bureau. These meetings have no authority over the International Bureau.

The International Bureau itself meets in London regularly four times a year or more frequently, and is the supreme authority.

5. Officers

President: vacant

Acting Chairman: Sir Stuart Greaves (United Kingdom)

Vice President: The Right Reverend Dr. John G. Vance, M.A. (United Kingdom)

Joint Secretaries: Miss B.C. Bastin (United Kingdom)  
Mr. G. Tomlinson (United Kingdom)

Consultant: Mrs. Wanda W. Grabinska (Poland),  
1/4 B Street, N.E.,  
Washington, D.C.

Tel. Atlantic 1210



6. Finance

The International Bureau is financed by the National Vigilance Association (London).

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The International Bureau co-operates with the International Abolitionist Federation and all other organizations concerned with the question of suppression of traffic in women and children.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

None.

9. Activities

It is stated that the League of Nations undertook its work to abolish the traffic in women and children "as a direct result of the activities of the Bureau". The Bureau was a "correspondent Member" of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Social Questions. The Bureau participated in various preliminaries which finally led to the continuation, by the United Nations, of the League's work against traffic in women and children. IBSTWC Congresses and Conferences have been held throughout Europe (London, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Zurich, Liège, Vienna, Madrid, Brussels, Graz, Copenhagen, Geneva, Warsaw, Stockholm, Berlin and Paris).

The normal functioning of the Bureau was suspended during World War II, at least in so far as the regular convening of International Conferences and Congresses was concerned. Official reports of the most abhorrent conduct toward women and girls and children in countries suffering enemy occupation, together with the presence in England of many "governments-in-exile", spurred the Bureau to continue its work on an international basis, in spite of war. The work of the Bureau is now proceeding on normal peace-time lines.

The normal operations of the Bureau include representations by deputation and otherwise to the various Government Departments concerned with the question of traffic in women and children and close co-operation with Governments.

10. Publications

Among the special reports and books published by the International Bureau are:

"Post-War Europe as a Field for the Traffic in Women and Children"

"The Abolition of Tolerated Prostitution"

"Introductory Note on the Legislative Development of the International Conventions Against the Traffic in Women and Children".

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International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law

Bureau international pour l'Unification de Droit pénal

31 rue de l'Athenee  
Geneva, Switzerland.

Tel: 5.61.96

Address all correspondence to:

Prof. V.V. Pella, Secretary-General,  
Apt. 2D, 116 East 63rd Street,  
New York 21, N.Y. Tel: BU 8-0909

Category B, Consultative status granted 3 March 1948.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1926 in Brussels by the First International Congress of Penal Law on the basis of a resolution proposed by Professor V.V. Pella.

2. General Purpose

To study the proposals of governments and the proposals of the United Nations or other international institutions concerned with the unification of penal law and the codification of international penal law.

To undertake the preparatory work in order to determine which questions of penal law could be the object of uniform dispositions in the legislation of different States or of certain groups of States.

To draw up draft conventions for the prevention and repression of certain crimes of an international character.

To make the necessary arrangements for the holding of international conferences for the unification of penal law.

To assure the continuity of work between such conferences.

To maintain contact with the competent authorities of the countries participating in the international conferences for penal law unification in order to bring together the necessary information for the work of these conferences.

### 3. Membership

The Bureau is composed of individual persons from each State which is represented at any of the international conferences for the unification of penal law as well as representatives of the principal international penal organizations.

The individual members elected for a period of five years by the Brussels Conference of 1947 are of the following 40 countries:

Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Two representatives of each of the following organizations are also members of the Bureau: International Association of Penal Law, International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, International Criminal Police Commission, Howard League for Penal Reform, International Law Association.

### 4. Structure

The International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law which normally meets every two or three years is composed of the members of the Bureau and the delegates or observers of the States. These conferences are of a scientific, rather than an administrative character. The resolutions are submitted to the official organs of the participating States for their consideration.

The Plenary Assembly of the Bureau, which is the supreme authority, is composed of all members of the Bureau. The President of the conference is an honorary member. The Plenary Assembly elects the officers and may elect as associate members persons especially qualified in matters of penal law. These associates participate in a consultative capacity in the plenary assemblies of the Bureau and in the conferences.

The Executive Committee composed of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary-General, the Treasurer and a representative of each of the five international organizations mentioned above elects the Assistant Secretaries and directs the work of the Bureau between meetings of the Plenary Assembly.

5. Officers

- President : Le comte H. Carton de Wiart (Belgium)  
Ministre d'Etat, Membre de la Chambre  
des Représentants, ancien premier ministre  
de Belgique
- Secretary-General : Vespasien V. Pella (Romania)  
Professeur universitaire de Droit pénal
- Assistant Secretary- : Jean Graven (Switzerland).  
General (Président de la Cour de Cassation de Genève  
et professeur universitaire de Droit pénal
- Treasurer : (vacant)
- Vice-Presidents : Abdel Fattah El Sayed Bey (Egypt)  
(Conseiller honoraire à la Cour de cassation  
d'Egypte)
- E. Delaquis (Switzerland)  
Professor at the University of Berne)
- E. St. Rappaport (Poland)  
(President of the Supreme Court of Poland,  
Professor at the University of Lodz)
- J.A. Roux (France)  
Conseiller à la Cour de cassation
- Simon Sasserath (Belgium)  
(Advocate at the Court of Appeals, Brussels)
- H.J. Schlyter (Sweden)  
(Former Minister of Justice)
- H. Bonnedieu de Vabres (France)  
Professeur de droit pénal à la Faculté de  
Droit de Paris
- Chao Lung Yang, S.J.D.  
(Professor of Law of the Comparative Law  
School of China)

6. Finance

3,000 Swiss francs. Income is derived from membership dues and gifts.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The relations of the Bureau are particularly close with the five organizations mentioned under "Membership" of which all except the second are non-governmental. The Bureau has also established relationships (with regard to the unification of conventions and certain projects relating to the traffic in women and children) with the International Council of Women, the World's Young Women's Christian Association, the Catholic International Union for Social Service, the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations and the International Alliance of Women.

The Bureau considering that it would be useful to co-ordinate the activities of non-governmental legal organizations concerned with the study of international law and comparative law and thus dealing with activities of interest to the United Nations in the fields of public law, private law, penal law and economic law, was among those organizations which took the initiative in establishing a World Federation of Non-Governmental Legal Organizations which has just been established with its headquarters at the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris with two special sections at New York and Geneva.

8. Relations with other Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Bureau initiated a meeting of seven organizations, of which all but one were non-governmental called by the League of Nations in 1932 to consider problems of penal law.

The Bureau participated in the drawing up of a draft convention on the suppression of the exploitation of the prostitution of others elaborated by the League of Nations in 1937.

9. Activities

The Bureau has held eight international conferences as follows:- Warsaw 1927, Rome 1928, Brussels 1930, Paris 1931, Madrid 1933, Copenhagen 1935, Cairo 1938 and Brussels 1947.

The Bureau endeavours to lead the way toward the progressive acceptance of the best methods of defending society against crime. It does not deal with theoretical questions which are the concern of scientific associations. It is a permanent place for research at which the jurists versed in the work of the codification of penal law on the national and international level participate and the Bureau works toward the perfecting of the contemporary legislative techniques in

penal matters. The activity of the Bureau in its conferences stresses the preparation of draft legislative texts for national law or stipulations to be introduced into international conventions on penal matters.

Following an important resolution adopted in 1931 by the Assembly of the League of Nations on the unification of penal law, the Bureau was reorganized and thereafter also became a centre for the co-operation of the principal international penal organizations. Following a resolution of 6 October 1933 of the Assembly of the League of Nations it was foreseen that the Bureau would be called upon to assist the League of Nations in preparatory studies in view of the drawing up of conventions on penal matters. Up to the beginning of the second world war the Bureau and its conferences prepared draft texts having a particular interest for the co-operation of states in the fight against crime and for the protection of international peace by penal law, as for example, on extradition, on uniformity in the different national laws concerning certain grave acts the prevention and suppression of which is of international interest such as counterfeiting, traffic in women, traffic in narcotics, slavery, abandonment of family, terrorism, war propaganda, spreading of false documents and false news detrimental to good international relations and the international regulation of the right to reply and of rectification concerning news reports.

The 1947 Conference considered:

- (a) Unification of Texts to prevent forgery in public and private records in the various countries.
- (b) Definition of crimes against humanity

#### 10. Publications

Actes des Conférences Internationales pour l'Unification du droit pénal. (Eight volumes in French only)

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International Carriage and Van Union\*  
 Union internationale des Voitures et Fourgons  
 (Regolamento Internazionale Carrozze)(RIC)  
 Swiss Federal Railways  
 (Chemins de Fer fédéraux suisses)  
 6 Hochschulstrasse  
 Berne, Switzerland

Tel: 66  
 Cable: FERVOJO, BERN

Category B, Consultative status granted 16 February 1949.

\* This organization was previously called "Union for the Use of Carriage and Vans in International Traffic (Union pour l'Utilisation des Voitures et Fourgons en Trafic international - R.I.C.)".

1. Historical Facts

The RIC\*\* may be said to have been founded at a conference in 1889 initiated by the Prussian and Bavarian Railway Administrations. The present name was adopted in 1921. The original statutes came into force on 1 January 1923. They were replaced by new statutes in May 1928. On 1 October 1938 new regulations came into force, which are about to be revised. The new edition will be issued in 1950.

2. General purposes

To regulate the reciprocal use of railway carriages (passenger cars) and vans (baggage cars) in international traffic.

3. Membership

Membership is open to any railway administration operating a public service and

- (a) an international vehicle service;
- (b) acceding without reservation to the provisions of the "Regolamento" (RIC);
- (c) presenting guarantees sufficient to ensure observance of the "Regolamento".

The RIC is at present composed of 24 Railway Administrations in the following 20 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. With few exceptions all the railways of these countries belong to the Union.

4. Structure

The European Through Carriage Conference (known also as the European Conference on Through Carriages and the European Conference for Through Services,) the governing body of the RIC, is composed of representatives of the Member Administrations and meets once a year in conjunction with the European Time-Table Conference. Each Administration has one vote, and an additional number of votes, according to the number of its vehicles which leave its lines in

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\*\* The initials "RIC" from the Italian name of the regulations under which the Union operates (Regolamento Internazionale Carrozze) are commonly used to denote the Union itself.

international traffic, as laid down in its statutes. Decisions are taken by a majority and are obligatory.

The (Managing) Committee consists of representatives of each Member Administration. It is divided into an operating sub-committee and a technical sub-committee. The Committee prepares the agenda of the Conference and interprets the Regulations.

The Managing Administration (Secretariat) is appointed by the Conference for a period of five years and is eligible for re-election.

#### 5. Officers

The duties of the Managing Administration have been carried out by the Swiss Federal Railways ever since the RIC was established. The Managing Director of the RIC is the Superintendent of operation in charge of the Swiss Federal Railways, at present Mr. E. Ballinari.

#### 6. Finances

Expenses of management are apportioned among the members of the RIC pro rata to the number of votes to which each is entitled in plenary sessions.

The expenditure for 1948 amounts to 11300 Swiss francs, or 29 Swiss francs for each vote.

#### 7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

Co-operation with the International Union of Railways (UIC) by means of exchange of the protocols.

#### 8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

None.

#### 9. Activities

In 1923 the RIC drew up a "Convention pour l'emploi réciproque des voitures et des fourgons en service international" (in Italian: Regolamento Internazionale Carrozze).

This Convention deals with the interchange of passenger vehicles generally, with accounts and clearing, and also with technical rules governing (a) operation and (b) construction and maintenance.

Each year the Conference draws up the table of European Through Carriage Services (Europaischer Wagenbeistellungsplan, EWP); it



supplements the work of the European Time-Table Conference by arranging connections of through carriage services between important centres which are not linked by through-train services and deciding what stock shall be supplied for trains.

#### 10. Publications

The RIC publishes, from time to time, revised editions of the "Regolamento" above as well as a list of addresses of its members.

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International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)  
(Chambre de Commerce Internationale) (CCI)  
38 Cours Albert ler, Paris (VIII) France

Telephone: Elysee 05-92  
Cable Address: Incomerc,  
Paris

Category A, Consultative status granted 1 October 1946.

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1919 at Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.A., by business leaders from Belgium, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The new organization continued on a permanent basis the work which had been begun by a pre-1914 series of international conferences of Chambers of Commerce. The ICC was a member of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations. It attended, and often took an active part in many official conferences, in particular, The World Economic Conference of 1927. Altogether, between 1920 and 1944, ICC delegations attended one hundred and fifty international conferences of both inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. Between the two wars, ten Congresses were held as follows: London 1921, Rome 1923, Brussels 1925, Stockholm 1927, Amsterdam 1929, Washington 1931, Vienna 1933, Paris 1935, Berlin 1937, Copenhagen 1939. Up to 1939 the ICC had issued about two hundred special studies, etc., in addition to its periodical publications. Activities were discontinued with outbreak of war in 1939 and resumed in November 1944 following a decision made at a business men's conference held in Rye, (U.S.A.). A Congress was held in Montréux, Switzerland, in 1947, and at Quebec, Canada, in June 1949.

## 2. General Purposes

To represent all the economic factors of international business, including commerce, industry, transportation and finance; to ascertain and to express the considered judgement of those interested in international business; to secure effective and consistent action for the improvement of business conditions between nations and for the solution of international economic problems; to encourage intercourse and better understanding between business men and business organizations of the various countries; and thereby to promote peace and cordial relations among nations.

## 3. Membership

There are two kinds of members: (a) Organization Members (business organizations, including in addition to Chambers of Commerce, leading industrial, financial, banking, transport and trade associations), (b) Associate Members (individuals, firms and corporations). There are over one thousand Organization Members and it is estimated that the ICC represents a membership of over one million business men. The members are grouped into National Committees in the following thirty-one areas: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, French Africa, French Indochina, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States. Inactive National Committees exist in Bulgaria, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, while Organization or Associate Members, not grouped into National Committees, are found in the following eighteen countries: Albania, Bolivia, Ceylon, Columbia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, New Zealand, Philippines, Sudan, Syria, Union of South Africa, Uruguay. These National Committees are the focal points of national opinion and action. They carry the ICC's message to governments and public opinion within their countries and bring nationally agreed views of their members before the ICC's Council and Working Committees.

## 4. Structure

The Congress, or general assembly of members, both organization and associate, is the final authority within the ICC and determines its general policy and activities. It meets every two years in a different country and is attended by delegates from all member countries as well as by

representatives of international organizations co-operating with the ICC. Each organization member represented at a congress is entitled to from one to ten delegates as fixed by its National Committees upon due consideration of its importance and membership. Voting is by show of hands unless the delegates of three countries request that it be by countries, in which case, a two-thirds vote ratifying a previous vote by delegates is final. If not so ratified, the question is referred to the Council for final decision.

The Council is an administrative body which directs the work of the ICC and puts into operation the policies approved by the Congress. It is composed of six, four or two representatives of the National Committees (depending on the economic importance of the country concerned) and meets twice or three times a year.

The Executive Committee, consisting of a smaller number of countries, meets to consider routine or urgent matters in between Council meetings.

Working Committees consisting of business men and experts with specialised knowledge investigate the problems selected by the Congress and the Council. They are the study groups where international business opinion is formed before it takes final shape in Council and Congress. Working Committees total forty-five and are divided as follows:

ON QUESTIONS OF GENERAL APPLICATION:

Group I

Commercial and Financial Relations

Steering Committee.

1. Special Co-ordinating Committee for ITO Charter.
2. Commission on Commercial Policy and Trade Expansion.
3. Committee on Customs Technique.
4. Committee on Monetary Relations.
5. Committee on Foreign Investments.
6. Committee on Taxation.

Group II

Production and Distribution

Steering Committee.

1. Committee on Maximum Employment.
2. Committee on International Industrial Ententes.
3. Committee on Primary Products and International Markets.
4. Commission on Distribution.
- 4a. Sub-Commission "Structure and Cost of Distribution".
- 4b. Sub-Commission "Statistics on Distribution".

- 4c. Sub-Commission "Marketing Research (Consumer Goods)".
- 4d. Sub-Commission "Professional Training, Exchange of Experiences, Public Education.
5. Committee on Advertising.
- 5a. I.C.C. Council on International Advertising Practices.
6. Committee on Private and State Production and Trading.
7. Committee on International Fairs and Exhibitions.

Group III      Transport and Communications

Steering Committee.

A. Transport

1. Commission on Transport Users.
- 1bis. Sub-Committee for the International Transport of Perishables.
- 1ter. Sub-Committee On International Through Bills of Lading.
2. Committee on Air Transport.
- 2bis. Sub-Committee on Air Law.
3. Committee on Sea Transport.
4. Committee on Highway Transport.
- 4bis. Sub-Committee on Vehicles and Road Characteristics.
5. Committee on Railway Transport.
6. Committee on Inland Navigation.
7. Committee of Experts for the Simplification of Formalities in International Transport.

B. Communications.

1. Committee on International Telegraph Services.
2. Committee on International Postal Service.
3. Committee on International Telephone Service.

Group IV      Law and Commercial Practice:

Steering Committee

1. Commission on International Commercial Arbitration.
2. Commission on International Protection of Industrial Property.
3. Committee on Foreign Establishments.
- 3bis. Sub-Committee on Public Services.
4. Trade Terms Committee.
- 4bis. Drafting Sub-Committee on Trade Terms.
5. Committee on Banking Techniques.

ON REGIONAL QUESTIONS:

1. Committee for European Affairs.
2. Committee of Co-ordination for the Far-East.

The International Headquarters is directed by the Secretary-General. It carries out the instructions of the Congress and Council, co-ordinates the activities of the National Committees and undertakes such technical work as falls within the scope of the ICC. Liaison offices with the United Nations are maintained in New York and Geneva.

5. Officers

**President:** Philip D. Reed, Chairman, Board of Directors, General Electric Co. Schenectady.

**Honorary Presidents:** Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of Directors, The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, New York.

Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, G.B.E., Director of the Orient Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., London.

Willis H. Booth, Vice-President, The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York

J. Sigfrid Edström, President, Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget, Stockholm; former President, Federation of Swedish Industries, Stockholm.

Dr. F.H. Fentener Van Vlissingen, Managing Director, Steenkolen-Handelsvereniging, N.V. Administratiekantoor Unitas; President, Algemeene Kunstzijde Unie, N.V. Arnhem.

Sir Arthur Guinness, K.C.M.G., Partner, Guinness, Mahon & Co., Merchant Bankers, London.

Ernest Mercier, President, Société Lyonnaise des Eaux et de l'Eclairage, Paris.

Dott. Alberto Pirelli, Managing Director, Società Italiana Pirelli, Milan.

Georges Theunis, former Prime Minister of Belgium; President Société Inter-Brabant, Brussels.

Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation, New York.

Chairman of the Budget Commission:

Dr. F.H. Fentener Van Vlissingen

Honorary Chairman of the Budget Commission:

The Lord Riverdale of Sheffield, G.B.E., Chairman, Arthur Balfour & Co., Ltd.

Vice-Presidents:

The Chairmen of the National Committees of the I.C.C.

Treasurer:

I.J. Pitman, M.P., Chairman and Managing Director, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., London.

Deputy Treasurers:

Alec W. Barbey (Geneva), Partner, Ferris & Lullin & Co.  
William M. Black (New York), Partner of Peat, Marwick Mitchell & Co.

Jean Boyer (Paris) Honorary Director & Manager, Comptoir National d'Escompte

Bernard S. Carter (Paris), Chairman, Morgan's Bank.

Wallace B. Philips (London) Chairman of the Executive Committee, The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Secretary-General:

Pierre Vasseur

ICC/United Nations Liaison Offices

New York: Edith Sansom Executive Secretary in charge of liaison with  
and permanent Consultant to the Economic and Social Council  
of the United Nations,  
37 Wall Street, New York 5 ("Nyincomerc New York") (Telephone:  
Whitehall 4-8522)

Geneva: Charles Aubert, Geneva Chamber of Commerce,  
8 rue Petitot, Geneva.

6. Finance

The ICC is financed exclusively by the dues from its National  
Committees, determined in proportion to the Economic importance of the  
countries they represent.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The ICC collaborates with nearly one hundred non-governmental  
organizations and is often represented at their conferences. It is  
a member of the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental  
Organizations. (f.v.)

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The ICC has followed closely the organization and progress of  
the Specialized Agencies of an economic character:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
International Bank for reconstruction and Development (Bank)  
International Monetary Fund (Fund)  
International Trade Organization (ITO)  
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  
Universal Postal Union (UPU)  
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)  
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

During 1948, attendance of ICC representatives covered over  
800 working days at the various United Nations meetings.

9. Activities

- (a) Study and research on numerous international economic and  
financial problems through:
  - (i) Expert investigations (by individuals or  
working committees);
  - (ii) Consultation with national groups.
- (b) Formulation and presentation of recommendations in the form  
of resolutions, reports or studies to Governments (through

the National Committees), the United Nations, and the Specialized Agencies, other inter-governmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations.

- (c) Attendance at conferences held by inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to present its policies and to supply expert assistance on economic and social problems on the agendas of such conferences.
- (d) Maintenance of a Court of International Arbitration for the settlement of disputes between business men of different countries. This Court has dealt with over one thousand cases.

#### 10. Publications

Numerous reports and studies on economic matters; reference material on trade in regard to trade terms, banking, commercial arbitration, etc.; "World Trade/L'Economie internationale" (quarterly)

International Committee of Schools of Social Work  
(Comité international des Ecoles de Service social)  
58, Ign. Bospkinloan, Bloemendaal, Netherlands

Category B, Consultative status granted 28 March 1947

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1929, following the meeting of the First International Conference for Social Work which met in Paris in the summer of 1928.

#### 2. General Purposes

To bring about an exchange of opinion and experience between schools of social work and to deal with all problems of international co-operation between these Schools, such as the exchange of teachers and students, the organization of a centre of documentation and information, the initiation of international study-courses and participation in the preliminary work for international congresses for social work. The Committee is strictly neutral in matters of politics, philosophy, religion and government.

#### 3. Membership

Membership of the Committee is open to individual schools, which are regularly organized with the object of training professional social workers; and to national associations or Councils of such Schools. There are at present 31 schools and 6 national Associations (composed of 146 member schools) in the following 22 countries: Argentina,

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, India, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay.

#### 4. Structure

The General Meeting of the Committee is held at least once in two years. Each Member School is entitled to one vote on any issue at meetings of the Committee. Absent members may vote by proxy, but no representative may cast more than 5 votes.

The Executive Board is composed as follows:

(a) A president and six members are elected at the General Meeting to serve for a period of two years. All of them are eligible for re-election;

(b) The Chairman of each of the national associations of Schools which have been admitted as members of the Committee, with their secretaries as alternates;

(c) Co-opted members, who serve until the date of the next General Meeting, and are eligible for re-election.

The Executive Board decides about admission of new members and carries out policy decisions of the General Meeting.

#### 5. Officers

The members of the Executive Board are:

Honorary Presidents	: Mrs. Marie Mulle (Belgium)
President	: Dr. René Sand (Belgium)
Vice-Presidents	: Miss I. Cremer (France)
	Prof. Benjamin E. Youngdahl (USA)
Secretary	: Dr. M.J.A. Moltzer (Netherlands)
Treasurer	: Miss Dr. Aimée Racine (Belgium)
Members	: Miss E. J. Black (United Kingdom)
	W.D. Borrie (Australia)
	Prof. Dr. Gunnar Heckscher (Sweden)
	Miss L. Hering (France)
	Dr. M. Schatter (Switzerland)
	Mrs. Luz Tocornal de Romero (Chile)

Members representing the National Committees

Prof. Edward Batson (Union of South Africa)

Dr. Harry Cassidy (Canada)

Miss I. Cremer (France)

Dr. J.F. de Jongh (Netherlands)

Prof. Arthur Radford (United Kingdom)

Prof. Benjamin E. Youngdahl (USA)



## 6. Finance

Each affiliated school pays an annual fee of 20 Swiss francs (\$5.-). National Associations or Councils pay a fee of 10 Swiss francs for each affiliated School, unless a special arrangement is made.

The budget for 1948 was 2,000 Swiss francs.

## 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The International Committee of Schools of Social Work supported the International Conference of Social Work. It helped to organize a visit to England, of Directors and Tutors of Belgian Schools of Social Work (1946). It maintains close relations with the Catholic International Union for Social Service. It is a member of the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction.

## 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The International Committee of Schools of Social Work co-operates with the International Labour Office.

## 9. Activities

The International Committee of Schools of Social Work, as a corresponding member of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions of the League of Nations, was consulted in connection with the enquiry into methods of training for social work.

The organization established a Center of Information concerning the activities of schools of social work, at the library of the International Labour Organisation.

International Summer Schools with visits and discussions were held at Brussels 1934, (Penitentiary Institutions and the Protection of Minors); in the Netherlands 1935, (Housing); at Zurich, 1938 (Protection of Mentally, Physically and Handicapped); in Paris 1947 (Adolescence Problems).

The general meetings have dealt with the relations between theory and practice in the formation of Social Workers and problems related to the professional morale and other subjects. The last General Meeting was held in New York in 1948. The next conference will be held in 1950 in the Netherlands on problems of training.

## 10. Publications

"Education for Social Work, a Sociological Interpretation based on an International Survey", by Dr. Alice Salomon, was published in 1937, with the help of the Russell Sage Foundation. This contains a description of 179 social schools.

International Committee of Scientific Management (ICSM)\*  
(Comité international de l'Organisation scientifique-CIOS)  
Chêne-Bourg, Case Postale 18277 Telephone: 4 63 52  
Geneva, Switzerland

Category B, Consultative status granted 18 July 1949.

### 1. Historical facts

Date of foundation: 11 June 1926 (Paris) as the International Scientific Management Committee. Its forerunners were the International Management Congress in Prague, 1924 and the International Permanent Delegation of the Scientific Management Congresses, founded in Brussels in 1925. In 1927 the ICSM founded with the ILO and the 20th Century Fund, the International Management Institute in Geneva, (liquidated 31 January 1934). The Secretariat of the ICSM was first in Paris, then in Geneva, Zurich and Brussels and has, after an interruption through the war, now been re-transferred to Geneva.

### 2. General purposes

To study the application of scientific management methods and to spread knowledge of such methods to all concerned. Help to adapt such methods to all forms of activity where their application may issue in a larger return or improved working conditions. It will not undertake any action of a political, controversial, commercial or financial character. (Article 2 of the Statutes).

### 3. Membership

The International Committee of Scientific Management is a voluntary federation of the principal groups in each country interested in its objects and represented by National Committees or other suitable organizations. Before the war there was a total membership of seventeen National Organizations. Now there are sixteen.

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\* Information as of 1st June 1949.

Countries in which there are Committees whose individual members are directly contributing to the organization: (figures in parenthesis indicate individual members)

Australia	: The Australian Council of the Institutes of Industrial Management	(2622)
Belgium	: <u>Comité national belge de l'Organisation scientifique</u>	(5202)
Brazil	: <u>Instituto de Organizacao Racional do Trabalho</u>	(2109)
France	: <u>Comité national de l'Organisation française</u>	(2871)
Netherlands	: <u>Nederlandsch Instituut voor Efficiency</u>	(1507)

Countries in which there are Councils (Roof Organizations) which group the various national groups concerned with management: (figures in parenthesis indicate the number of member organizations in respective Councils).

Austria	: <u>Oesterreichisches Kuratorium für Wirtschaftlichkeit</u>	(22)
Canada	: Canadian Management Council	(10)
Czechoslovakia	: <u>Ceskoslovenský Národníkomitet pro vedeckou Organizaci</u>	(5)
Denmark	: <u>Dansk Nationalkomite for rationel organisation</u>	(18)
Finland	: Delegation of Rationalisation of Finland	(18)
Greece	: Hellenic Committee of Scientific Management	
Norway	: <u>Den Norske Nasjonalkomite for Rasjonell Organisasjon</u>	(23)
Sweden	: <u>Svenska Nationalkommitten for Rationell Organisation</u>	(20)
Switzerland	: <u>Comité national suisse d'Organisation scientifique</u>	(2)
United Kingdom	: British Institute of Management	(37)
United States	: National Management Council of the U.S.A.	(18)

The organization states that the total number of persons who are connected either through individual membership or through member organizations of the Councils, could be estimated at more than 200,000.

#### 4. Structure

The International Congress meets once every three years.

The Council consists of the officers of the International Committee and the delegates of member organizations. It meets on the occasion of each International Congress and other times as necessary. The last meeting was held at Stockholm in July 1947.

The Executive Committee is designated by the Council. It consists of the President, the Deputy President and one elected representative of each member organization. It only meets in the case of necessity and it deals with current affairs by correspondence. The last meeting was held at Copenhagen, 20-21 January 1949.

#### 5. Officers

President:	Mr. Assar Gabrielsson (Sweden)
Deputy-President:	vacant
Vice-Presidents:	Sir Clive Baillieu (United Kingdom)
	Mr. Lewis H. Brown (United States)
	Mr. Louis Ferasson (France)
	Mr. Theodore Limperg (Holland)
	Mr. Carl Bertel Nathorst (Sweden)
	Prof. Ing. E. Slechta (Czechoslovakia)
Honorary Treasurer:	Mr. William L. Batt (United States)
Secretary:	Mr. Hugo de Haan (Switzerland)

#### 6. Finances

Membership dues for 1948: 41,800 Swiss francs.

Budget for 1949: 42,000 Swiss francs.

#### 7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The International Committee of Scientific Management has a Liaison Committee for limited purposes with the International Institute of Administrative Sciences.

#### 8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations.

The ICSM has consultative status with UNESCO with which it

co-operates on "Modern Terminology and International Tensions".

It also co-operates with the International Labour Organization in the particular field of "Training within industry". Further information on relations of the International Committee of Scientific Management with these two specialized agencies may be found on pages 3 and 4 of E/C.2/W.20/Add.1.

#### 9. activities

The chief task of the International Committee of Scientific Management has been the convocation of eight International Management Congresses: Prague, 1924; Brussels, 1925; Rome, 1927; Paris, 1929; Amsterdam, 1932; London, 1935; Washington, 1938 and Stockholm, 1947. These Congresses have been organized and financed by the National Committees of the respective countries, and were held under the auspices of the ICSM. They have been attended by many thousands of businessmen, managers and engineers; many hundreds of papers have been submitted to, and discussed at these Congresses, and finally published in their Proceedings.

The ICSM plan from now on to organize, with the help of its constituent member-Committees, technical and regional Conferences in order to "provoke a constructive international exchange of management experiences and to proceed to organized international management research activities in special fields."

At recent meetings of the Executive Committee, definite decisions have been taken to organize the next (IXth) International Management Congress at Brussels, in 1951, and to prepare the work of its various Sections by technical conferences of smaller size, to be held in France, England, Holland, Sweden, and United States, during 1949 and 1950.

A special "Western Hemisphere Management Conference" will be organized under ICSM auspices, by the Canadian and American Management Councils and the Brazilian Management Committee IDORT, at Quebec, in May 1949.

An invitation has been received by ICSM to hold the Xth International Management Congress at Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1954.

The Programme of the Brussels Congress, as adopted at the Copenhagen meeting of the ICSM Executive Committee includes the following 12 items:

Topic:

- I. Structure of large enterprises
- II. Working methods and efficiency of top managers
- III. How to interest the personnel in the prosperity of the undertaking
- IV. Job evaluation
- V. Work measurement (methods of establishing production standards)
- VI. Statistical quality control
- VII. The flexible and the variable budget
- VIII. Tested procedures leading to reductions in the unit cost of distribution
- IX. Progress in home and department design, in relation to the simplification of household routines
- X. Comparison of principles and practices of exceptional versus poor management of farms located in the same geographical area
- XI. Procedures in public administration, which have led to decreased unit costs of operation and improved service
- XII. Education for management

10. Publications

A Reference Manual

Chart of its membership structure

International Committee of the Red Cross  
Comité international de la Croix-Rouge  
7, Avenue de la Paix, Geneva, Switzerland.

Telephone 2 05 60

Cable: INTERCROIXROUGE

Category B, Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: February 17, 1863 in Geneva by a group of citizens of Geneva on the initiative of Henry Dunant.

Sponsor of the Geneva Conventions and founding organ of the Red Cross movement throughout the world.

## 2. General Purposes

To preserve the fundamental principles of the Red Cross (impartiality, neutrality, universality and independence of the Red Cross and equality among the national Societies);

To fulfil the tasks laid down in the Geneva Conventions and those recommended by the International Red Cross Conferences;

To promote new humanitarian conventions and to perfect those already in force;

To recognize new Red Cross Societies (at present numbering 66) after verifying the conditions under which they are created;

To act as a neutral intermediary in time of war (international, civil or internal disturbances) on all questions of charitable nature, on the one hand between belligerent governments and, on the other between national Red Cross Societies;

To establish, in war-time, information agencies concerning prisoners of war; to visit prisoners of war and civilian internees in their camps, improve their material and moral situation, and make reports to the countries of origin and those of detention;

To succour victims of war and its consequences without distinction of race, nationality, religion or political opinion;

To develop and improve the hospital equipment and personnel required in time of war, in co-operation with the national Red Cross Societies and the medical services of the armed forces.

In general, to take every initiative proper to relieve the distress of war victims.

## Governing Principles

In carrying out its task the International Committee strictly observes the fundamental principles of the Red Cross - impartiality, neutrality and independence. Being in the service of all those who are in distress without any distinction of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion, it always remains ideologically neutral. One of the effective safeguards of this neutrality is the Committee's political, financial, and moral independence.

## 3. Membership

Twenty-five members at most (at present 19), elected by co-optation, all of whom must be of Swiss nationality. No affiliated associations. The International Committee is part of the International

Red Cross, which includes the National Red Cross Societies and the League of Red Cross Societies, the latter embracing all the national Red Cross Societies in the world for peace-time work. The National Red Cross Societies, the Governments (which are parties to the Red Cross Conventions), the Committee and the League, are members of the International Red Cross Conferences, which are the supreme legislative assembly of the International Red Cross.

#### 4. Structure

The Committee meets monthly in plenary session.

The Bureau which acts as an executive committee, meets weekly, and is composed of eight members of the Committee.

#### 5. Officers

Honorary President : Professor Max Huber

President : Mr. Paul Ruegger

Vice-Presidents : Mr. Martin Bodmer  
Dr. Ernest Gloor

Directors-Delegate : Mr. Roger Gallopin  
Mr. Jean S. Pictet

Secretary-general : Mr. Jean Duchosal

(The three last carry out the decisions of the Committee).

#### 6. Finance

Income is derived from voluntary contributions of national Red Cross Societies, grants from Governments, donations from other organizations and from individuals.

The 1948 budget was approximately 5,000,000 Swiss francs.

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The International Committee is in working relationship with the following non-governmental organizations: The League of Red Cross Societies and the 66 national Red Cross Societies; Caritas Internationalis; the World Council of Churches; Union OSE (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants); American Friends Service Committee; Centre d'Entr'Aide internationale aux populations civiles; the International Union for Child Welfare; the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations; the World's Young Women's Christian Association; the World Student Relief Fund and many others, especially those having representatives in Geneva.



8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The I.C.R.C. maintains relations with specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Refugee Organization (I.R.O.), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

9. Activities

The initiative and the preliminary work of the International Committee have led to the conclusion of two major Conventions, both of which are still in force; the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864, for the relief of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (expanded and revised in 1906 and 1929); the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929, relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. To these should be added the Tenth Hague Convention of 1907 for the adaptation to Maritime Warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention. A fourth Convention, for the Protection of Civilians Populations in Time of War has been drafted. This project as well as the draft revision of the three preceding conventions, have been accepted by the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, held at Stockholm in August 1948, and will be submitted to a diplomatic Conference due to open on April 21, 1949, at Geneva.

Statistical Data Relating to the Activities  
of the International Committee of the Red  
Cross during World War II  
(as on Dec. 31, 1948)

Maximum number of assistants	3,600
Maximum number of delegates outside of Switzerland	179
Number of visits to camps for prisoners of war and interned civilians	12,769
Mail items received	60,410,000
Mail items sent out	62,090,000
Telegrams received and sent out	572,000
Number of cards on file with information on prisoners of war, etc.	39,000,000
Official lists of prisoners of war, etc. registered (pages)	3,600,000
Individual cases investigated	1,000,000
Civilian messages transmitted	24,000,000

Relief supplies forwarded to prisoners of war, civilian internees and other war victims : 450,000 tons, worth 3 billion Swiss francs (nearly one billion dollars), representing the equivalent of 90 million packages of five kilograms each and given to civilian populations (including the action of the Joint Relief Commission, which was set up during the war conjointly with the League of Red Cross Societies); 500 million Swiss francs. Total number of vessels navigated during the war under the Committee's flag : 40.

From 1919 to 1948 funds received amounted to 64,500,000 Swiss francs (45% given by the Swiss people). Expenses amounted to 66,500,000 Swiss francs.

#### 10. Publications

Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge. Monthly; with English and Spanish supplements;

Bulletin international des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge (Monthly);

Numerous special publications (in French, Spanish, German and Russian), on the principles and work of the International Red Cross and on the Geneva Conventions.

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International Conference of Social Work Telephone: Adams 5772  
Conférences internationales du Service social ICOS0.0  
82 North High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio, U.S.A.

Category B Consultative status granted 13 August 1947

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1928 at a Conference in Paris attended by 2,500 persons from 42 countries.

The founding of the International Conference of Social Work was largely due to the initiative of the National Conference of Social Work of the United States of America. The late Howard R. Knight, General Secretary of the National Conference, who became later Secretary General of the International Conference of Social Work, took an active part in the creation and development as well as in its reorganization, which took place in 1946, after the interruption caused by World War II. During the war period an office and headquarters were, nevertheless, maintained in the United Kingdom. A new constitution was adopted at The Hague in 1947.

## 2. General Purposes

To provide an international forum for the discussion of social work and related issues; to promote the exchange of information and experience among social workers and social agencies throughout the world; to stimulate and promote international social work; and to facilitate cooperation among all international organizations related to the field of social welfare and particularly between those organizations and the United Nations, its sub-divisions and its various specialized agencies.

The International Conference is "dedicated to the cause of World Peace and understanding". It is non-political and non-sectarian and does not undertake activities of an operational nature.

## 3. Membership

The Conference functions through National Committees which receive applications for membership from any individual or organization sympathetic with the objectives and activities of the Conference. International organizations may join as associate members on application to the Conference Secretariat.

National Committees exist in the following 31 countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

## 4. Structure

The International Conference meets every four years.

The Permanent Committee, which is the governing body, consists of:

- (a) Two members elected by each National Committee
- (b) Observers delegated by members in countries without a national committee and by international organizations on invitation of the Permanent Committee.

It meets at the time of the Conference or when convened by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee, composed of 21 members including the officers, is elected by the Permanent Committee.

The Executive Committee has full charge in the intervals between the meetings of the Permanent Committee and meets annually.

The responsibilities of the National Committees are:

- (a) To promote the purposes of the Conference;
- (b) To promote and approve membership in the Conference and to assure participation in its various meetings;
- (c) To select representatives to the Permanent Committees;
- (d) In accordance with principles prescribed by the Executive Committee to determine membership fees and contributions within their country and to cooperate in their collection.

#### 5. Officers

Honorary President:	Dr. René Sand (Belgium)
President:	Mr. George E. Haynes (U.K.)
Vice-Presidents:	Mr. H.E. Chang (China) Mr. Fred K. Hoehler (U.S.A.) Dr. J.M. Kumarappa (India) Mr. F.H. Rowe (Australia) Dr. H.A.L.H. Sark (Netherlands)
Secretary-General:	Mr. Joe R. Hoffer (U.S.A.)
Assistant Secretary-General for Europe:	Mlle. I. De Hurtado (France)
Treasurer General:	Mr. William H. Dewar (Canada)

#### 6. Finances

The budget for 1949 was approximately \$24,000.

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

In September 1947, at The Hague, a meeting was held with representatives of international non-governmental organizations. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the social welfare problem of war devastated countries. Plans were also made for the re-establishment of the International Conference following the interruption caused by the war.

The International Conference of Social Work maintains close relations with the International Committee of Schools of Social Work.

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The International Conference of Social Work cooperates closely with UNESCO, the World Health Organization, and the International Labour Organization.

9. Activities

The main activities of the Conference consist of calling international conferences of social work. Four conferences have been held. The first International Conference was held in Paris in 1928 and was financed largely by contributions from foundations in the United States. The Second conference, on the general theme of Social Work and the Family, was held in 1932 at Frankfort-am-Mein, Germany. The third Conference was held in London in 1936. The general theme of the London conference was Social Work and the Community, and special commissions dealt with the subjects of health, recreation, material welfare, social adjustment and unemployment. An Interim Meeting was held at The Hague in August 1947 to consider the urgent needs of countries devastated by the war and to review the experience gained of social work during the war period. The Fourth International Conference took place in April 1948, first in joint session with the 75th (American) National Conference of Social work at Atlantic City, New Jersey, and secondly, in business session in New York with the participation of representatives from 46 countries, as well as of 39 other delegates and 55 observers from 26 countries who took part in the discussions on organizational matters. A new constitution was adopted. Among the subjects discussed were international welfare programs (UN, UNICEF, ILO, IRO, WHO and voluntary agencies), post-war needs and social measures established to meet them in Western Europe and in the United Kingdom, special needs in rural and undeveloped areas, etc.

10. Publications

Proceedings of the Conferences.

A quarterly news letter in English, French and Spanish.

International Co-operative Alliance  
Alliance Coopérative Internationale  
14 Great Smith Street  
London, S.W.1, England

Telephone: ABBEY 7487  
Cable: INTERALLIA,  
PARL, LONDON.

Category A. Consultative status granted 21 June 1946.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1895 in London. The first authentic record of an attempt to found an international organization connected with

Co-operation is that of Robert Owen who, in 1835, formed the Association of All Classes of All Nations in London. At the British Co-operative Congress in Derby in 1884, Harold Cox, a well-known figure in English economic circles, announced to the delegates that the French Co-operators desired to enter into relations with the British. The following year there was an exchange of visits between the two countries, each sending a delegation to the National Congress of the other. At the Plymouth Congress in 1886, Emile de Boyve, the representative of the French Co-operative Union, urged the establishment of organic relations among Co-operators of all countries. It was not until 1895 that the proposal became a reality in the convening of the First International Congress at London which decided to establish the International Co-operative Alliance.

## 2. General Purposes

The International Co-operative Alliance, in continuance of the work of the Rochdale Pioneers and in accordance with their Principles, seeks, in complete independence and by its own methods, to substitute for the profit-making régime a co-operative system organized in the interests of the whole community and based upon mutual self-help.

Its objects are to be the universal representative of co-operative organizations of all types which, in practice, observe its Principles; to propagate co-operative principles and methods throughout the world; to promote co-operation in all countries; to safeguard the interests of the co-operative movement in all its forms; to maintain good relations between its affiliated organizations; to promote friendly and economic relations between the co-operative organizations of all types, nationally and internationally; to work for the establishment of lasting peace and security.

The ICA does not associate itself with any political or religious organization and regards Co-operation as neutral ground on which people holding the most varied opinions and professing the most diverse creeds may meet and act in common. Such independence, on which the unity of the international co-operative movement depends, is maintained in all the meetings and in all the publications of the ICA.

## 3. Membership

ICA is an association formed of National Unions of Co-operative Societies; National Federations of Co-operative Unions; Regional

Federations or Unions of Co-operative Societies; Recognized Auxiliary Organizations of affiliated National Unions or Federations; Co-operative Societies; Associations of persons or organizations which comply with the conditions laid down in its Rules as regards eligibility for membership.

It comprises in its membership at present national co-operative organizations in 31 countries, which include 457,489 societies with 100,000,000 individual members.

Organizations applying for membership must conform to the Principles of Rochdale, particularly as regards Voluntary Membership; Democratic Control assured by the election of the administrative organs of the Association by the members freely and on the basis of equality; the Distribution of the Surplus to the members, in proportion to their participation in the social transactions or in the social services of the Association; Limited Interest on Capital.

The present structure of the International Co-operative Alliance (based on 1946 statistics, except for subsequent affiliations) is as follows:

Countries comprised in the Membership of the ICA

- Europe - Austria - 130,000 members; Belgium - 430,304; Bulgaria - 1,820,743; Czechoslovakia - 3,074,162; Denmark - 1,287,454; Finland - 841,476; France - 4,079,332; Germany (3 Western Zones) - 500,000; Great Britain - 9,745,436; Greece - 420,160; Holland - 278,000; Iceland - 27,125; Italy - 3,824,802; Netherlands (see Holland); Norway - 239,854; Poland - 3,197,555; Romania - 3,244,583; Sweden - 851,576; Switzerland - 516,311; United Kingdom (see Great Britain); USSR - 32,000,000; Yugoslavia - 2,487,366.
- America - Argentina - 117,402; Canada - 387,575; Colombia - 3,025; United States - 1,517,000.
- Asia - China - 19,624,599; India and Pakistan - 8,355,180; Israel - 243,957.
- Oceania - Australia - 317,169; New Zealand - 11,500.
- South Africa - 3,000 - 1 society.

Geographical Distribution of Membership

Europe .....	68,996,239
America .....	2,025,002
Asia .....	28,223,736
Oceania .....	328,669
South Africa .....	3,000
TOTAL .....	<u>99,576,646</u>

Composition of Membership

<u>Type of Societies</u>	<u>No. of Societies</u>	<u>Individual Membership</u>
Consumers' .....	121,146	59,762,952
Workers' Productive and Artisanal ....	18,182	1,820,360
Agricultural .....	123,341	18,402,788
Building .....	1,660	192,139
Miscellaneous .....	2,486	435,266
Credit .....	190,674	18,963,141
TOTAL .....	<u>457,489</u>	<u>99,576,646</u>

4. Structure

The Congress, which is the highest authority, meets, as a rule, every three years and consists of the delegates of the affiliated organizations. It has the power, inter alia, to elect the Central Committee from nominations submitted by affiliated organizations; to establish the policy and programme of the ICA; to amend the Rules; to decide upon the dissolution of the ICA.

The Central Committee, which at present comprises 98 members and meets at least once a year, interprets the policy and carries out the programmes of the ICA established by the Congress; elects the President, Vice-Presidents of the ICA; also the Executive; decides the Agenda of the Congress; and confirms agreements which impose permanent obligations upon the ICA.

The Executive Committee of 14 members meets as often as circumstances demand. It has the following duties: to admit new members into the ICA; to draw up the budget for confirmation by the Central Committee and to control expenditure; to prepare the agenda for the meetings of the Central Committee; to prepare and organize the Congress; to present to the Central Committee an Annual Report of its work; to direct the collaboration of the ICA with United Nations bodies, and with voluntary and non-governmental organizations with which the ICA shall have established relations; to control the affairs of the ICA between the meetings of the Central Committee; to deal with all questions referred to it by the Central Committee.



5. Officers

President .....	Mr. T.H. Gill (Great Britain)
Vice-President .....	Mr. A. Brot (France)
Vice-President .....	Mr. I.S. Khokhlov (USSR)
Director .....	Mr. Thorsten Odhe (Sweden)
General Secretary .....	Miss G.F. Polley (Great Britain)
Consultant .....	Mr. Leslie Woodcock Co-operative League of the United States of America Freedom Fund Office 23 West 45th Street New York 19, N.Y. Tel. LU 2-1264

6. Finance

Income for 1948: £24,550.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

For many years past the ICA has had relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions (succeeded by the WFTU), the International Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations.

The ICA now has relations with the other eight category A organizations and is a member of the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The ICA formerly collaborated with the League of Nations and was associated with such assemblies as the Washington Disarmament Conference, December, 1921; the Genoa Conference, April, 1922; the Economic Conference, Geneva, May, 1927, the Consultative Committee there established; the Disarmament Conference, Geneva, 1931; and the World Economic Monetary Conference, London, 1933. The ICA also cooperated, before the war, with the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

In addition to its consultative status with ECOSOC, the ICA also has consultative status with FAO and ILO, with which it has had relations for many years, and collaborates with UNESCO.

9. Activities

The ICA achieves its objects (defined in paragraph 2) by convening periodical International Congresses; by sending delegations to visit the movements in all countries and by giving such advice and guidance as the

movements desire; by issuing publications; by promoting the teaching and study of co-operation in all countries; by developing the activity of the Henry J. May Foundation, Permanent Centre of International Co-operative Study; by carrying out research studies and inquiries on problems of vital importance to the movement; by collecting co-operative statistics; by promoting the creation of International Co-operative Auxiliary Organizations for Trading, Production - Agricultural, Industrial, and Artisanal, Banking, Credit, Assurance, as well as for other sectors of economic activity, and by maintaining close relations with all such auxiliaries; by collaborating to the fullest extent with all United Nations bodies, and with non-governmental international organizations which pursue aims of importance to Co-operation; by any other suitable and legal method.

In 1937 its efforts led to the creation of the International Co-operative Trading Agency, with Headquarters in London, to which Consumers' Co-operative Wholesale Societies in 14 countries are affiliated. Other Auxiliary Committees were created before the Second World War namely, the International Co-operative Banking Committee, and the International Co-operative Assurance Committee. At the ICA Congress at Zurich in 1946 the International Co-operative Petroleum Association was formed which has its headquarters in New York. Starting as a small concern, the Association plans to own oil-wells, produce its own crude oil and refine it in its own refineries; also to convey it to consumers in importing countries in its own tankers.

Other new Auxiliary Committees are: the Committee of Representatives of Workers' Productive and Artisans Societies, and the Committee of Agricultural Co-operation.

In 1922 International Co-operative Day was instituted, which has since been observed by Co-operators throughout the world on the first Saturday in July.

The Rainbow Flag - in the seven colours of the spectrum - is the emblem and standard of the ICA and of the World Co-operative Movement.

The activity of the Henry J. May Foundation includes the organization of Annual International Co-operative Schools and Conferences on problems of education. The Permanent Centre of

International Co-operative Study will be established in London as soon as the ICA obtains new headquarters.

In 1946 the "ICA Jubilee Triennial Prize" was instituted to mark in a permanent way the 50th anniversary of the ICA, August, 1945. The Prize is awarded triennially at the Congresses of the ICA and the subjects chosen are such as will promote contributions to the development of co-operative ideas and achievements on the national and international plane. The First Award was made at the 18th Congress at Prague, September, 1948, to a work "Co-operative Retailing, 1914-1945" by J.N. Hough, M.A. (Econ.) M.A. (Com.), Great Britain. The subject for the Second Award will be "How can Co-operative Principles be realised in Public Economy"?

Following the First World War, the ICA was instrumental in promoting the rehabilitation of the Co-operative Movements in the warstricken countries, and following the cessation of hostilities in 1945, it rendered far-reaching assistance in the rebuilding and rehabilitation of the Movements in the former occupied countries, as well as in Germany and Austria. For this purpose an International Relief and Rehabilitation Fund (Freedom Fund) was raised which totalled over £500,000.

#### 10. Publications

"Review of International Co-operation" - official organ of the ICA - published monthly in English, French and German.

International News Services - Co-operative and Economic - published monthly in English, French and German.

Reports of the Congress of the ICA (First 1895 - Eighteenth 1948) in English, French and German.

Other publications include -

First and Second Year Books of International Co-operation, 1910 and 1913.

Reports of the Central Organization of the Various Countries on their Activities during the War (1914-1918).

International Co-operation, three volumes, 1924-1926, 1927-1929, and 1930-1936.

Statistics of Affiliated Organizations, five volumes, 1924-1926, 1927, 1928-1929, 1930-1932, 1933-1935; (stencilled) 1938-1944.

International Directory of the Co-operative Press, four editions, 1909, 1927, 1930, 1937, also (stencilled) Supplementary Edition 1937.

A Century of Co-operation, 1945 - An Epitome of the Birth and Growth of the National Movements.

The Place of Co-operation in World Economy, 1947.

Co-operative Retailing, 1914-45 (Jubilee Triennial Prize).

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International Co-operative Women's Guild Telephone: Royal 7221,  
Guilde Internationale des Coopératrices Ext. 2338  
82 Leaman Street  
London, E.1. England.

Category B. Consultative status granted 16 August 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1921 at a Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance in Basle. Of the founder members, amongst whom were Frau Emmy Freundlich (Austria) and Miss Honora Enfield (England), only two survive: Miss K.M. Callen (Scotland) and Mme Heymann-Coulon (Belgium).

2. General Purposes

The International Co-operative Women's Guild is closely linked with the International Co-operative Alliance and aims at educating women in the ideals of co-operation, in spreading co-operation in general and in promoting lasting peace. It seeks to unite women attached to the co-operative movement in different countries in order to ensure joint action to promote the development of co-operative principles and practice; to raise the status and extend the influence of women, particularly housewives; to improve welfare institutions and protect the interests of mothers and children; to raise the standard of nutrition and the general conditions of home life; to help advance international understanding and world collaboration in economic, social and political fields.

### 3. Membership

affiliated Guilds or committees with a total membership of over 22,000,000 in the following countries:

Australia	(25 branches)
Austria	(300,000 members)
Belgium	(about 9,000)
Canada	(membership not available)
Czechoslovakia	(membership 1,000,000)
Denmark	(membership 3,000)
England	(membership nearly 65,000, with nearly 2000 Branches)
Finland	(1,000 local Branches) (membership not available)
France	(membership not available)
Germany (Western Zone)	54 Branches with a membership of over 4,000)
Ireland	(membership over 5,000)
Italy	(Women's Committee, Lega Nazionale delle Co-operative) (membership about 300,000)
Italy	(Women's Committee, Confederazione Co-operative Italiana) (membership about 2,000)
New Zealand	(about 3,000)
Norway	(membership over 5,000)
Poland	(membership 300,000)
Scotland	(membership over 43,000)
Sweden	(membership about 20,000)
Switzerland	(membership 6,000)
USSR	(membership over 20 millions)

### 4. Structure

The International Conference, which determines policy, meets every three years in conjunction with the Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance. The Committee consists of one representative from each affiliated organization, the President, two Vice-Presidents and the Secretary. The Committee meets just before the Congress and at least once between each two Congresses. It administers the affairs of the Guild and decides on the policy of the ICWG in questions of principle not covered by previous Congress decisions. Between meetings the business of the Committee is decided by means of Circular Letters.

### 5. Officers

President:	Frau Ella Egli-Guttinger (Switzerland)
First Vice-President:	Mrs. Cecily Cook, O.B.E. (elected by the English Guild)
Second Vice-President:	Anna Maria Gorolovskaya (nominated by the Soviet Co-operative Women's Central Committee)
Secretary:	Mrs. Vera Semmens (United Kingdom)

6. Finance

The expenditures for 1948 were slightly in excess of L1,000.

Income is provided by subscriptions, donations from affiliated organizations and regional and national co-operative bodies, sales of literature and badges.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Guild is affiliated to the Liaison Committee of International Women's Organizations and works in closest co-operation with the International Co-operative Alliance.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The ICWG is interested in the work of the specialized agencies, such as ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO.

9. Activities

In 1926 it submitted a memorandum to the League of Nations calling for definite international agreements on reduction of armaments; in 1938 it collaborated with the League's Committee of Experts on the Status of Women and in 1941 the Guild was invited to submit its views on nutrition, health, nationality and the status of women to the League.

In 1941-42 it formulated programs for World Reconstruction and Post-War Relief. At the first post-war Congress of the ICWG in Zurich in October 1946 papers on "Rationalisation in the Home" (Gertrud Gröbli - Switzerland) and on "Women, Co-operation and World Reconstruction" (H. Miturina - USSR and Cecily Cook - England) formed the subject for discussion. Papers discussed at the last Congress in Prague (September 1948) on "International Co-operative Education" (Etti Widhe and Greta Bergstrom, Sweden) and "The Economic Independence of the Housewife" (Mme Fernande Heymann-Coulon, Belgium). These now form the basis of some of the work of the National Guilds.

10. Publications

The International Woman Co-operator, (bi-monthly) (issued simultaneously in English, French and German)

Conference Reports

Pamphlets on particular subjects (irregular)

- - - - -

International Council of Women  
Conseil international des Femmes  
3, Frankengasse  
Zurich, Switzerland

Telephone: 144-24,70,75  
Cable address: Femincon

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1888 in Washington, D.C. by a group of American women. Among the founders were Susan B. Anthony, leader of the women suffrage movement in the United States, May Wright Sewall, pioneer of women's higher education and an enthusiastic worker in the peace movement; Frances A. Willard, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Reverend Anna Shaw, brilliant woman preacher, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Rachel G. Foster, Clara B. Barton, and other famous women.

The first International Council meeting in Washington, 25 March 1888, was attended by 49 delegates from Canada, Denmark, England, Finland, France, India, Norway and the United States.

The Founders invited women to the "First Quinquennial Meeting" at Chicago in 1893 at which Lady Aberdeen (later Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair) was elected President. (She was President 1893-1899; 1904-20; and 1922-36 - a total of 36 years).

The Second Quinquennial Meeting was held in London in 1899 and Standing Committees were set up to deal with the legal position of women and international arbitration. Further meetings were held in Berlin (1904), Toronto (1909), Rome (1914), Oslo (1920), Washington, D.C. (1925), Vienna (1930), Paris (1934), Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia (1936), Edinburgh (1938), Philadelphia (1947).

In 1919 a joint deputation from the International Council of Women, and the Inter-Allied Conference of women Suffragists, was received by the League of Nations Commission of the Peace Conference which was headed by President Wilson. The joint deputation requested that an office for education, and an office for health be established within the League of Nations, that women be eligible to all offices in the League of Nations, that the League suppress the traffic in women and children, and that women's suffrage be recognized.

In 1924, the ICW held a Conference on the Prevention of the Causes of War at Wembley, London.

In 1929, on the initiative of the ICW an International Conference of Rural Women's Organizations was held in London. This led later to the establishment of the Associated Country Women of the World.

In 1931, the ICW held a Conference on Cinematography and Broadcasting in Rome, by invitation of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute of the League of Nations.

During World War II, the International Council of Women kept up its activities insofar as possible. The Executive Committee met in Brussels in June 1946 and since that time, the activities of the ICW expanded rapidly with an important plenary meeting being held in Philadelphia in 1947.

In January 1948, the headquarters were moved to Zurich, Switzerland. The Executive Committee and Standing Committee met in Lugano, Switzerland, in June 1949.

## 2. General Purposes

1. To bring together women's organizations from all parts of the world for consultation on action to be taken to promote the welfare of mankind; of the family and of the individual.
2. To work for the removal of all disabilities of women.

## 3. Membership

The International Council of Women is composed of national councils of women composed of national women's organizations in the following 28 countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Nyassaland, Peru, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America. The total membership is over 20,000,000.

## 4. Structure

The Council meets every three years, and is composed of delegates from the affiliated Councils as well as certain other delegates ex-officio, such as the general officers and the conveners of Standing Committees. Resolutions, decisions on new work and amendments to the Constitution require a two-thirds majority.



The Executive Committee is composed of the Board of Officers, the Presidents of the National Councils, Conveners of Standing Committees and other ex-officio members. It meets before and after each Plenary Meeting and at least once during each triennial period. The Executive Committee must approve any business to be brought before the International Council.

The Board of Officers consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Recording Secretaries and the Honorary Treasurer, and is responsible for the administration of the activities of the ICW.

The International Standing Committees, established by the Plenary Meetings, deal with the following subjects: Press and Publicity, Peace and International Relations (established 1899), Laws and Suffrage, Moral Welfare, Health, Education, Migration, Trades and Professions, Child Welfare, Arts and Letters, Cinema, Broadcasting, Housing, Home Economics.

#### 5. Officers

Honorary President	:	Baroness Pol Böel (Belgium)
Honorary Vice-Presidents	:	Froken Henny Forchammer (Denmark) Dame Elizabeth Cadbury, D.B.E. (UK) Fru Betzy Kjelsberg (Norway) Dr. Ingegerd Palme (Sweden)
Treasurer of Honour	:	Froken Karen M. Glaesel (Denmark)
President	:	Dr. J. Eder-Schwyzer (Switzerland)
Vice-Presidents	:	The Dowager Lady Nunburnholme (England) Miss L.C.A. van Eeghen (Netherlands) Mme Pichon-Landry (France) Dr. Renée Girod (Switzerland) Fru Sigrid Stray (Norway) Miss Minerva Bernardino (Dominican Republic) Mrs. Edgar D. Hardy, C.B.E. (Canada) Mrs. Harold V. Milligan (USA) Mrs. Ignez B. Correia D'Araujo (Brazil) Mrs. McIlwraith Trellis (South Africa) Mrs. Maneklal Premchand (India)
Recording Secretaries	:	Hon. Mrs. Home Peel (United Kingdom) Mejuffrouw A.C. Schippers (Netherlands)
Acting Treasurer	:	Mejuffrouw E.A. van Veen (Netherlands)
Vice-Recording Secretaries	:	Mme S.J. Majorelle (France)
Liaison Officer with the United Nations and Consultant	:	Mrs. L.D. Barney Shoreham Hotel Washington 13, D.C. U.S.A. Tel: Adams and 0700 74 rue Raynouard, Paris XVI, France

6. Finance

The sources of income are dues from national councils, triennial members contributions, and donations. The Headquarters' expenses of ICW for 1948 amounted to approximately 17,000 Swiss Fr. This does not include the Bulletin nor any travelling expenses for Board or Committees. No officer, committee convener or consultant receives any remuneration, direct or indirect, for her work in the interest of ICW and its aims.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The International Alliance of Women is entitled to send three voting delegates to the Plenary meetings of the ICW.

The ICW is a member of the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction. The ICW is frequently represented at the conferences of other organizations such as the International Union of Family Organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Alliance of Women, the Associated Country Women of the World, the International Abolitionist Federation, the International Association of Penal Law, the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law, the International Co-operative women's Guild, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

The ICW was active in promoting the establishment of the Liaison Committee of women's International Organizations as well as the Joint Committee of the Major International Organizations and belongs to both.

The ICW also actively supports co-operative efforts among non-governmental organizations such as the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The ICW has consultative status with UNESCO and FAO, and has been represented at conferences of the ILO. The work of IRO and WHO is also followed.

9. Activities

The International Council of Women is interested in a very large number of international problems. Numerous resolutions based on the preparatory work of its Standing Committees have been passed. (See list under point 4 above). At the Philadelphia conference in 1947, the

Resolutions, in addition to a "Declaration" (against war crimes, in support of the United Nations and for equal opportunities for women, etc.) dealt with the following subjects:

Convention for Prevention and Punishment of Genocide  
Condemnation of War Crimes  
United Nations Appeal for Children  
International Refugee Organization  
United Nations and League of Nations Conventions  
Protection of Civilian Population  
Free Access to Information  
Use of Press, Radio, and Films  
Relation of the Film to Social Life and Support of UNESCO  
War Harm to Youth and UNESCO  
Appointment of Women to International Bodies  
Specialized Training for Women  
Equality of Citizenship of both Sexes  
National Laws and United Nations Charter  
Women in the Labour Market  
Women Police  
Conventions concerning Protection of Women and Children  
World Health Organization  
Narcotics  
Change of Title of Permanent Central Opium Board  
FAO and World Food Council  
Hygienic Production of Milk  
Housing Accommodation and Housing Committees  
Home Assistants  
Domestic Service  
Creches and Nursery Schools  
Birth Certificates  
Education available to all and Instruction in Citizenship  
Free Time for Culture  
Women as Critics of Literature and Arts  
Children's Literature

In addition to the various conferences mentioned above under "Historical Facts", the ICW has held numerous special meetings from time to time.

10. Publications

Bulletin of the International Council of Women (6 numbers per year in English and French)

Conference Reports (Latest - Report of the First Post-War Conference, Philadelphia, 5-13 September 1947).

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International Criminal Police Commission Telephone: Galvani 96-67  
Commission Internationale de Police criminelle Cable: Interpol Paris  
11, rue des Saussaies  
Paris, 8e, France.

Category B. Consultative status granted 16 February 1949

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1923 in Vienna by the Head of Police of Vienna, Dr. Hans Schober, who afterward became Chancellor of Austria. The Headquarters were transferred to Paris in 1946.

2. General Purposes

To insure and officially promote the growth of the greatest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities, within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries, to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute to an efficient repression of common-law crimes and offences.

3. Membership.

The Commission is composed of persons officially appointed by their Governments, two delegates usually being sent from each country. The 33 countries adhering to the ICPC are as follows: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangier, Trieste, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

In spite of the Commission's very close official connections, it is an international non-governmental organization since it has not been established by an inter-governmental agreement. Extraordinary members may be elected by a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly. The members must always be approved by their respective governments.

4. Structure

The General Assembly elects the President, seven Vice-Presidents, the General Rapporteurs, and the Secretary-General. It meets annually and controls the work of the Commission.

The Executive Committee is composed of the President, three General Rapporteurs and the Secretary-General. It is charged with the carrying out of all decisions reached by the General Assembly, the supervision of

the International Central Board, and of all other institutions of the Commission as well as preparation for the plenary meetings.

Only one delegate from each adhering country has the right to vote.

## 5. Officers

- President : Mr. Florent E. Louwage (Belgium),  
Inspector General at the Belgium  
Ministry of Justice.
- Secretary-General : Mr. Louis Ducloux (France),  
Honorary Prefect.
- General Rapporteurs : Mr. Ronald M. Howe (United Kingdom),  
Assistant Commissioner,  
New Scotland Yard, London, S.W.1.  
Mr. Werner Muller (Switzerland),  
Chief of the Criminal Police of the  
City of Berne.  
Mr. Harry Soderman (Sweden),  
Director of the Technical Police  
Institute, Stockholm.
- Vice-Presidents : Mr. Knud Begtrup Hansen, Chief,  
Danish Police,  
Copenhagen (Denmark).  
Mr. Guiseppe Bilancia,  
Director-Administrative and Judiciary  
Police,  
Rome, (Italy).  
Dr. Josef Goerner, Councillor,  
Chief of the Central Criminal Office  
of the Ministry of Interior,  
Prague, (Czechoslovakia).  
Mr. John E. Hoover, Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington (United States).  
Mr. Jontheer Van Asch Van Wijck,  
Director General of the Dutch Police,  
The Hague (Netherlands).  
Mr. M. Zaki,  
Assistant Director of the Identification  
Service,  
Home Office, Cairo (Egypt).

## 6. Finance

The income is derived from contributions from governments, according to a scale based on population, fixed by the General Assembly.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Commission is in close touch with the International Association for Penal Law and the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law for all questions concerning criminality and penal law.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

None.

9. Activities

On the theoretical level, the International Criminal Police Commission examines all problems connected with crime and the methods used by lawbreakers and keeps its members well informed about these questions. The ICPC is also interested in legal matters, especially comparative criminal law as well as social questions related to crime. Before the war, this organization sent representatives to the League of Nations and presented numerous reports.

On the operational international police level, the International Central Board (i.e. the Board established at the Headquarters) is under the Secretary-General's authority. Its purposes are to co-ordinate the activities of the different police systems in international affairs and to centralize the documentation pertaining to the repression of international lawbreakers. The Board transmits to the Member States information regarding these criminal activities and keeps at their disposal important documentation including :

- a general index of lawbreakers;
- a file of lawbreakers classified according to the type of criminal activity and "modus operandi";
- fingerprints, photographs, etc.

The International Board is a true "clearing house" on international criminal activities.

The International Board also centralizes information regarding counterfeiting of money and of valuable papers and documents, the illicit traffic in drugs, and the traffic in women.

10. Publications

"International Criminal Police Review" (monthly in English and French).

"Counterfeits and Forgeries" (English and French). It is published whenever a new counterfeit or forgery appears to be in circulation. It is a technical publication principally for police and banks.

International Federation for Housing and Town Planning Telephone:  
Fédération internationale de l'Habitation et de Whitehall 2881  
l'Urbanisme  
13 Suffolk Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.,  
England.

Category B. Consultative status granted 16 February 1949.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation 1913 in London, under the name of "International Garden Cities and Town Planning Association". In 1924 the name was changed to "International Federation for Town and Country Planning and Garden Cities". In 1926 the Federation adopted its present title.

During the war, the headquarters of the Federation in Brussels were taken over by the Germans and in 1941 a Free Section of the Federation was formed in England. In 1944, a Provisional Committee took over the work and called a Congress in the autumn of 1946 at Hastings, England, attended by more than 1200 delegates from 24 countries. Arrangements were made for the re-establishment of the work of the Federation.

2. General Purposes

To promote and co-ordinate throughout the world the study and practice of housing and of regional town and country planning and development with a view to securing higher standards of housing, the improvement of towns and cities and a better distribution of population, and to advance the knowledge of, and secure improvements in the practice of, the following matters:-

Housing for all Classes; Housing Costs; Financing of Working-Class Housing; Rural Housing; Abolition of Slums; Housing for Special Groups, such as single or aged persons; the Use of Land, Town and Country Planning; Traffic Problems in relation to Planning; Garden Cities; Decentralization of Industry; City Re-development; and the preservation of Rural Amenities and beautiful or historic Buildings.

3. Membership

Membership is composed of forty-two technical, educational, scientific or propagandist bodies, one hundred and nine public bodies and public institutions (among them local authorities, government organizations, public boards, public institutions and international organizations), and one hundred and sixty-one individuals. The Federation

has members in the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, United States of America, Venezuela.

#### 4. Structure

A General Meeting is held at each Congress and is composed of representatives of the affiliated organizations and individual members. It receives a Report on the work of the Federation and may discuss and pass Resolutions which have been submitted to it by the Council. It does not, however, direct the work of the Federation.

The Council meets about once a year and is composed of representatives appointed by the affiliated bodies in each country. The Council determines the rules and Constitution, chooses the President, Vice-Presidents and the Executive Committee, and approves the Working Program.

The Executive Committee is composed of the President and 24-30 members, elected at the time the Council convenes; the Committee controls expenditures and the general work of the Federation and makes decisions on matters not taken care of by the Council.

The Bureau is composed of the President, the immediate past President, and seven other members appointed by the Executive Committee, at least one of whom, shall be a Belgian. The Bureau conducts the business of the Federation between meetings of the Executive Committee.

#### 5. Officers

President	:	Sir George L. Pepler, C.B., P.P.T.P.I., F.S.I. Hon. A.R.I.B.A.
Vice-Presidents	:	Cesare Chiodi (Italy) Carlos Contreras (Mexico) Ricardo G. Cortes (Chile) Buhoslav Fuchs (Czechoslovakia) Michal Kaczorowski (Poland) Emil Kloti (Switzerland) J.Y. Van der Meer (Netherlands) Lewis Munford (United States) Charles Franard (France) Lewis Silkin (Great Britain) Emile Vinck (Belgium)
Honorary Secretary	:	Lady Pepler
Honorary Treasurer	:	F.J. Osborn
Exhibition Organizer	:	H.J. Spiwak



6. Finance

Expenditure for the year ending 31 March 1949 was approximately 3,500 pounds.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Federation maintains close contact with the International Union of Local Authorities, the International Union of Architects, and other international organizations.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Federation has been granted consultative status by UNESCO and is co-operating with the ILO.

9. Activities

The activities of the Federation may be listed as follows:

- (a) The study of the principles of housing development, national, regional, town and country planning, and of the garden city movement, in their applicability to the conditions of life in different countries.
- (b) The encouragement of the formation of housing, national, regional, town and country planning and garden city associations in countries where such associations do not exist, and the promotion of the movement in all countries.
- (c) The collection, arrangement and dissemination of information.
- (d) The collection of publications, documents, drawings, photographs, etc., and the establishment of an International Library.
- (e) The publication of a review, bulletins and reports, etc.
- (f) The carrying out of inquiries and the preparation of international statistics.
- (g) The interchange of opinion between organizations of various countries.
- (h) The furtherance of the objects by entering into relation with municipalities and other public bodies, international, national and local.

- (i) The convening of periodical international congresses, worldwide and regional, and the promoting of exhibitions. Nineteen Congresses have been called. The Nineteenth Congress considered the following subjects: Financial Aid to Housing, National and Regional Planning of Town and Countryside, Housing Progress and the Methods Employed to Promote it, Financial Relation of Planning to Ownership Rights, Training the Planner and the Planning Team, Methods of Development Control, The House or Building in relation to Site, Surroundings and Orientation Growth and Development of Housing Management, Analysis of the Survey, Neighbourhood Planning and its Architectural Expression, Standards and Equipment for the Home.
- (j) The promotion of its objects in all countries by any other suitable means.

The General Sessions of the 19th International Congress (Zurich June, 1948) dealt with the following subjects:

Financial Aid to Housing  
National and Regional Planning of Town and Countryside  
Housing Progress and the Methods Employed to Promote it  
Financial Relation of Planning to Ownership Rights

"Study Groups" at the Congress dealt with:

Training the Planner and the Planning Team  
Methods of Development Control  
The House or Building in relation to Site, Surrounding and Orientation  
Growth and Development of Housing Management  
Analysis of the Survey  
Neighbourhood Planning and its Architectural Expression  
Standards and Equipment for the Home

#### 10. Publications

News Sheet - quarterly.

Congress Reports and Congress Proceedings

Bulletins - About 50 Bulletins have been published on various special problems in housing and town planning.

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International Federation of Agricultural Producers Telephone:  
Fédération internationale des producteurs agricoles Sterling 4086-4087  
Offices: 712 Jackson Place, N.W. Cable: IFAP  
Washington 6, D.C., USA.  
1 rue d'Hauteville Telephone:  
Paris X, France Taitbout 4035

Category A. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: May 1946 in London at a conference called by farmer's organizations of the United Kingdom, attended by representatives of 31 countries.

2. General Purposes

- (a) To promote the well-being of all who obtain their livelihood from the land and to assure to them the maintenance of adequate and stable remuneration;
- (b) By the exchange of information and ideas, to discover mutual interests of such organizations in order to take co-ordinated action;
- (c) To encourage, in any manner determined by the Federation, efficiency of production, processing and marketing of agricultural commodities;
- (d) To confer with, advise or assist, as the Federation may deem expedient, international organizations, such as the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, on any matters affecting the interests or welfare of agricultural primary producers.

3. Membership

The 36 member organizations of the IFAP in 23 countries and their membership is as follows: Belgium: Alliance Agricole Belge (28,000), Belgische Boerenbond (91,848), Fédération Nationale des Unions Professionnelles Agricoles de Belgique (30,000), Het Boerenfront (37,000), Union Nationale des Agriculteurs Belges (6,000), Burma: All Burma Peasants' Organization (450,000), Canada: Canadian Federation of Agriculture (382,000), China: Chinese National Farmers' Association (8,000), Denmark: Landbrugsraadet (141,000) and (2,000,000 co-operators), Finland: The Central Union of Agricultural Producers (138,901), The Central Union

of Finnish Farmers' Co-operative Societies (300,000), France: Confédération Générale de l'Agriculture (1,700,000), Germany: Deutscher Bauernverband (?), Deutscher Raiffeisenverband (?), Iceland: Stettarsamband baenda (?), India: Federation of Rural Peoples' Organizations (1,250,000), Ireland: Irish Primary Producers' Association (150,000), Jamaica: The Central Committee of Primary Producers (?), Kenya: Kenya National Farmers' Union (?), Luxembourg: Centrale Paysanne (6,500), Netherlands: Stichting voor den Landbouw (231,500), New Zealand: Federated Farmers of New Zealand (36,500), Norway: Landbrukets Sentralforbund (?), Norges Bondelag (70,000), South Africa: South African Agricultural Union (?), Southern Rhodesia: Rhodesia National Farmers' Union (3,500), Sweden: Rkksforbundet Landsbygdens Folk (185,000), Sveriges Lantbruksforbund: (1,000,000), Switzerland: Union suisse des Paysans (?), United Kingdom: National Farmers' Union of England and Wales (182,000), National Farmers' Union of Scotland (22,000), Ulster Farmers' Union (30,000), United States: American Farm Bureau Federation (1,128,259 families), National Farmers' Union (425,000), National Council of Farmer Co-operatives (2,400,000), The National Grange (750,000).

The total known membership of the IFAP is 11,183,008 plus 2,000,000 co-operators.

#### 4. Structure

The Council which meets once a year is the governing body and consists of a delegation from each member country of not over 10 persons. Each delegation has one vote. The decisions of the Council require a two-thirds majority. It elects the officers and members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee which usually meets twice a year has the power to take action on behalf of the Federation. It is composed of the President, three Vice-Presidents and not less than three nor more than five representatives of members, provided that the immediate Past President of the Federation shall be ex-officio a member of the Executive Committee until the Annual General Meeting immediately following that in which the election of his successor is made, unless the Council shall otherwise decide.

5. Officers

- President : Mr. H.H. Hannam (Canada)  
President and Managing Director  
Canadian Federation of Agriculture
- First-Vice-President : Mr. H.D. Louwes (Netherlands)  
President, Stichting voor den  
Landbouw
- Second-Vice-President : Mr. P. Martin (France)  
President, Confédération Générale de  
l'Agriculture
- Third-Vice-President : Mr. A.S. Goss (USA)  
Master, The National Grange
- Additional members of  
Executive Committee :
- W.N. Ferry (New Zealand)  
Dominion President,  
The Federated Farmers of New Zealand
  - N.V. Naidu (India)  
All India Kisan Congress
  - G.J. Rossouw (South Africa)  
President,  
The South African Agricultural Union
  - K.F. Svardstrom (Sweden)  
Secretary,  
Sveriges Lantbruksforbund
  - A.B. Kline (USA)  
President,  
American Farm Bureau Federation
  - Sir James Turner (UK)  
President,  
National Farmers' Union of England  
and Wales
- Secretary-General : Mr. Andrew Cairns (Canada)
- Assistant Secretary-General : Mr. Roger Savary (France)

6. Finances

annual budget: \$115,000.

7. relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Committee on Agricultural Co-operation is now actively engaged in establishing working relations with non-governmental co-operative organizations other than those which are already represented by membership in the IFAF (e.g. the International Co-operative Alliance). Meetings were held in Brugg, 23/25 April 1949 between representatives of the European Confederation of Agriculture (CEA) (formerly the International Confederation of Agriculture) and of the IFAF to discuss

a draft agreement between IFAP and the CEA. The Agreement was ratified by the Guelph Conference. It provides, amongst other things, that while the CEA's task is to promote in the technical spheres the particular interests of European agriculture, matters of international concern, such as economic policy affecting the various countries, remain the subject of representation through IFAP.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The IFAP has category (1) consultative status with FAO. The ILO has invited the IFAP to be represented on the Advisory Committee on Co-operation. Liaison with UNESCO, with particular reference to the National Sciences Section of UNESCO, and its work on agricultural education, is being established. IFAP has consultative status with the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

9. Activities

In addition to liaison with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, the IFAP has engaged in many other activities. It has established a European Committee on European Economic Recovery consisting of representatives of the farmer organizations in the countries which participate in the Marshall Plan Program, and a Committee on Agricultural Co-operation, consisting of representatives of all its member farm organizations. It is also engaged in studies to develop a plan for the economic stabilization of agricultural prices, and is encouraging governments to consult with farm organizations in the planning of trade agreements and customs unions. The IFAP is also furthering the work of the member farm organizations for the interchange of students and farm workers. At the 1949 Annual General Meeting, reports were received from the following:

1. Sub-Committee on Exchange of Agriculturists
2. Sub-Committee on Exchange of Information and the Development of Agricultural Extension Services
3. Sub-Committee on Measures to Stabilize Prices
4. Sub-Committee on Special Agricultural Problems
5. Sub-Committee on Agricultural Co-operation
6. Sub-Committee on European Economic Recovery and International Trade.

10. Publications

IFAP Monthly Bulletin (English and French)  
Reports of Annual General Meetings.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
Fédération internationale des femmes de carrières libérales  
et commerciales  
Hotel E Baltimore,  
Madison Avenue - 43rd Street,  
New York 17, New York  
US..

Telephone: MU 6-3977  
Cable: Profed Newyork

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical facts

Date of foundation: 1930 in Geneva at an international conference attended by representatives of 16 countries. Originally the organization consisted of five national groups; by 1939 membership extended to twenty-five countries.

2. General purposes

To promote the interests of business and professional women and to secure combined action by them.

To work for high business and professional standards of service.

To promote friendly relations and understanding among the business and professional women of all countries.

To make available and ensure the use of the specialized knowledge and economic and technical skill of business and professional women in the promotion and support of the programs and activities of world governmental organizations.

3. Membership

The total membership of the International Federation is over 251,300. The International Federation has active members and associate members. Active members are national federations of clubs or organizational groups in the following 17 countries:

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Associate members are club members in countries where no national federations have as yet been formed: Austria.

#### 4. Structure

The International Congress is held every three years and each active member federation is entitled to six voting delegates. The total number of associate members of any unorganized country shall be together entitled to one representative and one vote. Also entitled to vote at congresses are the international officers including the chairmen of standing Committees.

The Board of Directors meets yearly. It consists of the international officers, of the chairmen of Standing Committees and two representatives from each National Federation.

The Executive Committee meets every six months. It is composed of the President, the Treasurer and three members. It conducts the business of the Federation in the interim between Board meetings.

The International Standing Committees on employment exchange, finance, United Nations, fine arts, legislation, etc., are functioning permanently.

#### 5. Officers

President	:	Miss Sally Butler (USA)
Founder President	:	Dr. Lena Madesin Phillips (USA)
Vice-Presidents	:	Dame Caroline Haslett, D.B.E. (UK) Miss Margaret P. Hyndman, K.C. (Canada) Dr. Ines De Guidi Insabato (Italy) Maitre Madeleine Martinache (France) Dr. Gilda Peraza (Cuba) Miss Margery L. Toulson (New Zealand) Mrs. Anni Voipio-Juvas (Finland)
Secretary	:	Miss Bergliot Lie (Norway)
Treasurer	:	Mrs. Isabelle Claridge Taylor (USA)
Consultant	:	Miss Margaret A. Hickey, 56 North Skinker St. Louis 5, Missouri, USA.

#### 6. Finances

Budget for 1948-1949:

International Liaison Office in New York City	\$20,000
Membership expansion fund deposited in Great Britain	\$20,000



7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The International Federation is a member of the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations and co-operates with the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the International Council of Women, the World's Young Women's Christian Association, and other groups.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Federation has working relations with the International Labour Organization.

9. Activities

In pre-war days, the International Federation frequently assumed leadership among women's international organizations at both League of Nations Assemblies and International Labour Conferences on matters which affected the status of women. It succeeded in 1934 in securing modifications of the terms of the International Labour Convention prohibiting night work for women so that executive and professional women might be exempted from its provisions. The succeeding year it secured a similar exemption in the Convention forbidding women to do underground work in mines. It was largely responsible for securing the support of women's organizations for a programme offered by the International Labour Office for relieving unemployment stringency among the youth of the world.

The most significant development in the Federation programme before the war was the adoption of a Three-Year Objective at the board meeting in June 1937 in Stockholm. The member federations pledged themselves to exert their efforts to increase the number of qualified women office holders in all countries. They started a campaign to secure greater recognition for women in executive capacities in both business and the professions, and they made a concerted drive to dispel fallacious contentions about business and professional women, such as the charges that they are impermanent in business, that they are "pin money" workers, etc.

During the war the International Headquarters received a never-ending stream of refugee numbers and gave valuable assistance in helping them to orient themselves in the United States. The Federation and its

affiliated branches are working to obtain everywhere equality of status and better opportunities for gainfully employed women. It is conducting studies and opinion polls concerning post-war reconstruction especially as this pertains to the employment of women in business and the professions.

10. Publications

"Widening Horizons" (bulletin published six times a year).  
Pamphlets on international organizations, such as a series entitled "Women and the United Nations".

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International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU)  
Confederation internationale des Syndicats chretiens (CISC)  
12 Oudenoord, Utrecht, Netherlands

Category A. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1920 at The Hague. Before the First world war, Christian Trade Unions had an international Secretariat at Cologne. When the IFCTU was formed its headquarters were established at Utrecht.

2. General Purposes

(a) To exercise its influence in international economic and social life.

(b) To defend the interests of workers in economic and social matters, notably in the International Labor Organization and in the economic and social bodies of the United Nations.

(c) To assist its affiliated organizations morally and materially, and to assure their mutual co-operation.

(d) To diffuse in all countries the ideas of christian trade unionism, particularly in countries where no Christian Trade Union Movement exists.

(e) To work for the strengthening of the International Christian Trade Union Movement by the creation or affiliation of other confederations, by the establishment of International Christian Trade Union secretariats, and by a continuous collaboration between them and the IFCTU.

### Guiding Principles

The guiding principles of the IFCTU may be summarized as follows:

The program is based on Christian principles and particularly on the high value which Christianity attaches to the human personality. Therefore, the IFCTU takes a firm stand against materialism and against individualism. It opposes the deprivation of the workers human dignity and his exploitation by capitalism for the sake of profit, as well as marxian socialism which propagates a class war turning the workers into mere parts of a mass, breeding hatred and spreading the idea that power is the only thing of importance. The IFCTU believes that justice and love must form the foundations of the state and society; that the importance of workers must grow and their rights be recognized. It does not want the state to extend its power nor its authority in every domain. In defending the rights of personality, the IFCTU also defends the family against socialism and against the state. This implies a defense of private property it being important that everyone should have the possibility to acquire property of his own. The aim of economic life should be the gratification of the legitimate needs of all people founded on the justice which everyone derives from the fulfilment of his duty towards himself, his family, his profession and towards society. The IFCTU does not believe that the free play of forces will result in harmony, but that a new society will have to be built up by common effort, and wants in every industry a body built up by the co-operation of the employers and workers' unions to which the state would grant the rights of legislation, execution and jurisdiction inside its vocational group and which will gradually be given the general management of production. Industry should be controlled by a general social and economic body formed by the joint industries and the State must have the general supervision and control. The worker should have security and a real and active share through his union in the general management of industry although the IFCTU wishes to leave to the managers the leadership of the undertakings in which their initiative and their spirit of enterprise form an essential element.

### 3. Membership

The membership of the IFCTU is composed of national trade union centers and trade internationals which must accept Christian principles

and the Constitution and program of the IFCTU to become members.

The IFCTU has national member trade unions as follows:

Austria .....	90,000
Belgium .....	500,000
Canada .....	85,000
Euzkadi (the Basques) .....	70,000
France .....	1,000,000
Luxembourg .....	3,000
Netherlands .....	425,000
Switzerland .....	70,000
Saar (Germany) .....	25,000
Total:	<u>2,268,000</u>

Besides these ordinary members there is an "extraordinary member" organization in Italy with a membership of 600,000.

The trade-internationals are those of the agricultural workers, foodstuffs workers, building and wood workers, railway and tramway workers; salaried employees; printers; metal workers; miners; postal, telephone and telegraph workers; civil servants and personnel of public services; tobacco workers; textile workers; factory and transport workers.

#### 4. Structure

The Congress meets every three years, is the supreme authority, and elects the Executive Committee. Affiliated organizations are accorded one or more votes in the Congress according to a scale laid down in the Statutes.

The Council meets once a year and is composed of the representatives of the affiliated national trade unions and the trade internationals. The Council, following the decisions of the Congress issues the general instructions to be followed by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee which meets every four months is composed of the President, two Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-General and at least four other members. Its duty is to direct the day to day activities of the IFCTU on the basis of instructions from the Congress and the Council.

5. Officers

President	:	Gaston Tessier, (France)
Vice-Presidents	:	F.P. Fuijkschot, (Netherlands) Aug. Cool, (Belgium)
Secretary-General	:	P.J.S. Serrarens, M.P. (Netherlands)
Assistant Secretary-General	:	A.A.J. Vanistendael, (Belgium)
Members	:	Senator J. van Buggenhout, (Meners) M. Garnier, (Railway workers) A. van der Meijs, (Textile workers) Senator A.C. de Bruijn, (Netherlands)

6. Finance

No information.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

No information.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The IFCTU has consultative status with the ILO.

Its Secretary-General is a deputy member of the Governing Body of the ILO.

9. Activities

IFCTU representatives attend the International Labor Conferences of the ILO where they have fought for the freedom of trade-union activity. In 1934, when Austria created a state-sponsored trade-union and sent its president to the ILO Conference, the IFCTU refused to recognize him as a workers' delegate, even though he was a former leader of the Christian trade unions in his country. When the Soviet Union sent a representative of the Communist State-controlled unions to the Labor Conference of 1937, the IFCTU representatives equally attacked his qualifications as a workers' delegate even though they were not supported in this view by their fellow workers' representatives. The IFCTU was represented at the International Economic Conference in 1927 and on the Consultative Economic Committee of the League of Nations. Its representatives were heard by the International Court of Justice in 1922, 1926 and 1933. At its autumn session in 1947, the IFCTU adopted a resolution in support of the Marshall Plan.

The activities of the IFCTU include the holding of congresses, the study of international questions, the collection of documentation, working for the rights of labor and the ratification of labor conventions, supporting the ILO and the United Nations, issuing publications, and seeking the proper regulation of international movements of workers.

10. Publications

L'International Syndicale Chrétienne (monthly)

Reports of its Congresses - Special material from time to time.

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International Federation of Friends of Young Women  
Fédération internationale des Amies de la Jeune Fille  
2 rue Seyon,  
Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

Telephone: 5.22.01  
Cable: Centralstar,  
Neuchâtel.

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1877 in Geneva.

Founded by 32 women from seven countries at the close of the first Congress of the International Abolitionist Federation where Mrs. Josephine Butler had shown the dangers to which lonely foreign and other girls were exposed. Historically, this is the first international organization of women.

2. General Purposes

To provide a complete system of international protection, by centralizing and co-ordinating the efforts being made for lonely young women obliged to leave their homes to search elsewhere for their living. This protection is to be provided for every young woman who is isolated or lives in a bad environment whatever be her nationality, religion or occupation.

3. Membership

The IFFYW has approximately 9,000 individual members, not counting members in countries where the work is being reorganized or where contacts have not yet been re-established. Most of the individual

members are grouped in national unions which exist in the following six countries: Germany (2,000), Belgium (150), France (2,000), Italy (500), Netherlands (1,300), Switzerland (2,500).

In addition, the Federation has groups in Alexandria (Egypt), in Lisbon (Portugal) and isolated members in other countries - Austria, Canada, Denmark, Luxembourg, Morocco, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

#### 4. Structure

The Conference is the general assembly of members. It normally takes place every five years.

The International Council is composed of two delegates from each national union, one delegate of each regularly constituted group and the members of the Central Office.

The International Central Office is appointed by the Conference. It is composed of 7 or 9 members who are eligible for immediate re-election.

#### 5. Officers

President	:	Miss Andrée Kurz
Treasurer	:	Mrs. Paul Benner
Secretary	:	Miss M.T. Loup

#### 6. Finance

The budget of the Central Office for 1948 was 10,000 Swiss francs covered by subscriptions and gifts.

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The IFFYW co-operates with the Organizations grouped in the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations of which it is a member, with the International Abolitionist Federation and the International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children.

During World War II, the offices of the International Central Office at Neuchâtel (Switzerland), were put at the disposal of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Volunteer members of an auxiliary section of the Aid to Prisoners of War worked there under the direction of members of the Central Office of the International Federation.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

From 1922 to 1936 the Federation had an assessor's seat on the Permanent Consultative Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children of the League of Nations. The Federation also participated in the work of the Conference for the Protection of Migrants which advised the International Labor Office on matters related to immigration. The JFFYW has been in contact with the International Labor Office, the International Refugee Organization and the World Health Organization for either consultation or transmission of proposals.

9. Activities

The Federation organizes:

Travellers information and aid services in railway-stations and seaports, Hostels, Homes, Restaurants, Clubs, lectures, holiday camps and other leisure-time activities, Inquiry and Registry Offices.

It provides lists of addresses which are safe for young women travellers and posters to be fixed in railway-stations and carriages.

10. Publications

"Bulletin international des Amies de la Jeune Fille" (monthly) and quarterly national Bulletin. A special 50 years Jubilee report in 1927, followed by periodical international reports.

Papers on Registry Offices and on Travellers' aid work.

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International Federation of Secondary Teachers - FIPESO

Fédération internationale des Professeurs de l'enseignement  
secondaire officiel

46-47 Moray Place, Edinburgh 3, Scotland.

Telephone: 23216,-7,-8

Category C. Consultative status granted 23 March 1948

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1912 in Brussels, when a Charter for the "Bureau International des Fédérations Nationales du Personnel de l'Enseignement Secondaire Public" (International Federation of Associations of Secondary Teachers) was signed by two Belgians, two Frenchmen, and a Dutchman in the names of their respective national



associations of Secondary Teachers. Bi-annual Conferences have been held since 1913, interrupted only by the two wars. In July 1932 the name of the organization was changed to "Fédération Internationale du Personnel de l'Enseignement Secondaire Officiel" (FIPESO) and in March 1936 it was changed to "Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de l'Enseignement Secondaire Officiel" (International Federation of Secondary Teachers). From 1935 to 1945 the Federation was not fully active. However, in January 1945, the Joint Committee of the English Secondary Teachers Associations invited Allied Secondary Teachers in exile in the United Kingdom to meet in London. The meeting, attended by 120 teachers from 17 countries, decided to revive the activities of FIPESO.

## 2. General Purposes

The aims of the FIPESO are:

To establish bonds of friendship and international solidarity among all its members;

To contribute to the progress of secondary education;

To consider methods of assisting young people residing abroad to continue their studies without prejudice or interference;

To seek means of improving the material and moral status of its members;

To collaborate in undertakings, whether official or private in origin, pursuing the same ends.

The Federation has always been inspired by two principles: the conviction that the teacher's most precious possession is spiritual liberty and the consciousness of the vital importance of his task in cultivating in his pupils a loyal and generous attitude toward other nations.

## 3. Membership

The Federation is composed of 26 affiliated National Associations of qualified teachers in public secondary schools in the following 16 areas: Belgium (1,500), Bengal (20,000), Denmark (1,400), Egypt (no data), England (34,000), Finland (963), France (12,200), Iceland (30), Luxembourg (300), Netherlands (3,600), Norway (1,600), Puerto Rico (500), Scotland (21,000), Sweden (4,000), Switzerland (1,535), United Kingdom (see England, also Scotland), United States (20,000). Total individual membership is over 113,000.

#### 4. Structure

FIFESO is administered by a Council composed of two delegates from each national affiliated association. The Council meets once a year in private session. On the occasion of the annual meetings of the Council there may be an International Educational Congress, with public debates, but at which only accredited delegates of the National Affiliated Associations have the right to vote.

The Council delegates its powers to an Executive Committee which consists of the President and Secretary-General and four other members, all elected by ballot by the Council for a four year term. The Executive Committee meets when required in the intervals between the sessions of the Council.

#### 5. Officers

President	:	Dr. Karl Kärre, (Sweden)
Ex-President	:	Mr. A.M. Gossart, (France)
Treasurer	:	Mr. P. Frieden, (Luxembourg)
Pedagogical Editor	:	Mr. Hojberg Christensen, (Denmark)
Secretary-General	:	Miss Janet M. Lawson, M.A. (Scotland)

#### 6. Finances

Income for the period July 1946 to June 30, 1947: L 568.12.11 1/2

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

FIFESO was a member of the Joint Committee of Major International Associations. It is a member of the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction.

It has very close contacts with several international organizations of teachers. It held two joint meetings with the International Federation of Primary Teachers' Associations at Interlaken, Switzerland, in August 1948, during which "The Transfer and Distribution of Pupils from Primary to Secondary Education" was discussed.

It established in November 1948 a Joint Committee with the International Federation of Primary Teachers Associations, and the Fédération Internationale Syndicale de l'Enseignement (Syndical International Federation of Teachers) (FISE). The world Organization of the Teaching Profession is represented by observers meantime. The purposes

of the Committee are: (1) Exchange of information; (2) Consideration of common activities and of the means of co-ordinating them; (3) Contact with UNESCO, the International Bureau of Education and the other official international organizations for culture and education; (4) to strengthen and maintain union among the international associations of the teaching profession.

Mr. Gossart (Inspecteur de l'Académie de Paris, Sorbonne, 47, rue des Ecoles, Paris, Vème) was elected President of the Joint Committee.

FIPESO is in close co-operation with other educational international organizations such as the New Education Fellowship, the International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchange (FIOCES) and with the International Federation of Modern Languages Teachers.

FIPESO co-operates with other non-governmental organizations, specially with the International Education Commission of the world Federation of United Nations Associations and with the International Red Cross.

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

It has always had most friendly relations with the International Bureau of Education which has sent representatives who may participate without vote in the meetings of its Congresses and Council. FIPESO's observers have attended UNESCO Conferences.

#### 9. Activities

Organization of Annual Congresses. Last Congress: Edinburgh 1947. A subject is chosen for discussion and a questionnaire is prepared. Each association sends to the Secretary-General its answers, from which a summary is prepared and published in the Bulletin. The Congress considers the replies and states its conclusions in a series of recommendations which are transmitted to government departments and other national and international bodies. Subjects of the last Congress: the exchange of pupils and teachers with a view to developing a democratic and international outlook in secondary education; the element of general culture in post-war education.

10. Publications

International Bulletin (Bulletin International) (printed in English and French, issued quarterly before the war but irregularly since).

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International Federation of Unions of Employees in  
Public and Civil Services\*  
Confédération internationale des Fédérations de  
Fonctionnaires et du Personnel des Services Publics  
36 Dryden Chambers,  
119 Oxford Street,  
London, W.1, United Kingdom.

Telephone:  
GERrard 6588

Category B. Consultative status granted 18 July 1949.

1. Historical Facts

The International Federation of Employees in Public and Civil Services is the outcome of the fusion of the International Federation of Employees in Public Services\*\* and of the International Federation of Officials\*\*\*, at the Copenhagen Congress in 1935.

The activities of the International Federation were interrupted from May 1940 to September 1945. The first meeting of the Executive Bureau took place in September 1945 in Brussels. The headquarters were moved from Paris to London. The first post-war congress was held in May 1946 in Zurich.

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\* Information as of 1st June 1949.

\*\* The Foundation Congress of the International Federation of Public Services was held in August 1907 at Stuttgart. The Federation's activities were interrupted by the war, but it was reconstituted at the Congress of October 1919 at Amsterdam. Congresses were held at Copenhagen in 1910, at Zurich in 1913, at Brussels in 1923, at Berlin in 1925, at Stockholm in 1929, at London in 1932, at Copenhagen in 1935.

\*\*\* The International Federation of Officials was founded in Paris in 192 .

2. General Purposes

(a) Promoting the economical, social and cultural interests of all workers in public and civil services and in public utility works;

(b) promoting the expansion of public economy;

(c) strengthening international solidarity.

(Article 1 of the Constitution)

3. Membership

The Federation is composed of the following twenty-one organizations of Employees in Public Services in fourteen countries:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Membership</u>
Austria	<u>Gewerkschaft der Gemeindebediensteten</u>	98,000
Austria	<u>Gewerkschaft der Öffentlich Angestellten</u>	40,000
Belgium	<u>Centrale générale des Services publics</u>	30,000
Denmark	<u>Dansk Kommunalarbejderforbund</u>	18,000
Finland	<u>Suomen Kunnantijöntekijäin Liitto</u>	17,000
France	<u>Fédération des Personnels des Services publics et des Services de Santé, Force ouvrière</u>	
France	<u>Fédération des Travaux publics et des Transports, Force ouvrière</u>	
France	<u>Fédération des Industries de l'Energie Electrique et du Gaz, F.O.</u>	
France	<u>Comité interfédérale des Fonctionnaires, F.O.</u>	
France	<u>Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Etat, F.O.</u>	
	Approximate number for France:	300,000
Germany	<u>Gewerkschaft öffentliche Dienste, Transport und Verkehr</u>	425,000
Luxembourg	<u>Association générale des Fonctionnaires et Employés de l'Etat</u>	4,000
Netherlands	<u>Algemene Bond van Ambtenaren</u>	40,000
Norway	<u>Norsk Kommuneforbund</u>	40,000
Singapore	<u>Singapore Municipal Services Union</u>	1,000
Sweden	<u>Svenska Kommunalarbetareförbund</u>	175,000
Sweden	<u>Svenska Kommunalarbetareförbundet</u>	41,000
Sweden	<u>Union of State Hospital Employees</u>	6,500
Switzerland	<u>Schweizerischer Verband des Personals Öffentlicher Dienste</u>	28,000

<u>Country</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Membership</u>
United Kingdom	<u>National Union of General and Municipal Workers</u>	850,000
United Kingdom	<u>Civil Service Clerical Association</u>	150,000
United States	<u>American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees</u>	55,000

Total individual membership 2,312,000  
(on 1 January 1937 - 411,478)

#### 4. Structure

The Congress is the sovereign authority in the Federation.

It consists of the members of the Executive Committee and the delegates of the affiliated organizations. The number of delegates representing each organization increases along with the number of its members.

The Congress meets once every three years. Last meeting was held in May 1946.

The General Council administers the work of the Federation. It consists of a representative from each of the countries of which unions are affiliated to the Federation and of the General Secretary. The General Council meets at least once a year.

The Executive Committee consisting of eight members of the General Council and the Secretary-General, meets twice a year.

#### 5. Officers

Members of the Executive Committee : Mr. T. Williamson, (United Kingdom)  
President  
Mr. F. Böhny, (Switzerland)  
Mr. R. Bomal, (France)  
Mr. G. Hallström, (Sweden)  
Mr. R. Stonner, (Austria)  
Mr. N. Vijlbrief, (Netherlands)  
Mr. T. J. Henriksen, (Norway)  
Mr. A. Zander, (United States of America)

General Secretary : Mr. M. C. Bolic, (Netherlands)

#### 6. Finances

Affiliation fee for 1948 - 8 pounds per 1,000 members.

Income from affiliation fees during 1947 - 6,199 pounds; 11 shillings; 3 pence.

Budget for 1948 - 7,750 pounds.

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The Federation co-operates with other International Trade Secretariats in a Co-ordinating Council set up at the Conference of Bournemouth (March 1949), after the negotiations of this organization with the WFTU were interrupted.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

(a) International Labour Organization

It is in process of "re-establishing and clarifying its relationship with the International Labour Office, and also examines the possibility of establishing permanent contacts both with the ILO and the World Health Organization".

(b) The Organization for European Economic Co-operation:

The International Federation has expressed its full support for the European Recovery Program. Since the end of 1948 it has been in touch with the Organization for European Economic Co-operation with regard to the possibility of being consulted by its Technical Committees in connection with the implementation of the European Recovery Program in the Industrial field.

9. Activities

(a) The organization of Trade Conferences is one of the major activities of the International Federation:

An International Conference of Firemen was held in September 1947 in London.

An International Conference for Civil Servants was held in Nice, France in October 1947.

A Trade Conference for Bus and Tramway Personnel was held in May 1948 in Utrecht, Netherlands.

(b) Participation in European Recovery Program: Already referred to in #8 (b) above.

(c) International Exchange of Employees in Public Services:

The Federation worked out a scheme of International Exchange of Employees which has already been started on a modest scale, e.g., exchange of police employees between the Scandinavian Countries;

municipal employees of Zurich paid a visit to Copenhagen for study purposes, etc.

(d) The General Council, meeting in January, 1947, decided to start relief programmes for members of the Austrian unions as well as to members of the Union of Spanish Refugee Civil Servants and Public Employees.

Financial support was also voted in 1948 to the French Force ouvrière Unions.

#### 10. Publications

Press Report, published fortnightly in English, French, German and Swedish. Quarterly Bulletin, published in English, French, German and Swedish. Women's Bulletin, published quarterly in English, French, German and Swedish. Report of Activities and Financial Report for 1946, 1947 and 1948.

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International Federation of University Women Telephone: SLOane 8281  
Fédération internationale des Femmes diplômées Cable: IFEDERUW, London  
des Universités  
17A King Road  
London, S.W.3,  
England

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1919 in London. The Federation was founded by women graduates of the Universities of the United Kingdom and the United States. At its first conference, held in London in 1920, representatives from 15 countries were present. By 1933, it embraced 37 associations and, in spite of the subsequent disappearance of associations in certain European countries, the total membership steadily increased. During World War II, the Headquarters staff in London continued the essential work of the Federation and resumed full activities as soon as hostilities ceased in Europe. The first post-war Council Meeting was held in London in July 1946.



## 2. General Purposes

The aim of the Federation is to promote understanding and friendship among university women of different nationalities, irrespective of their race, religion or political opinions, and by this means to further their common interests and to develop sympathy and mutual helpfulness among their countries. It is an organization which offers opportunity for combined action to improve the professional status of women. The International Federation of University Women encourages its members to take a more active role in local, national and international affairs.

## 3. Membership

National Associations of university women are affiliated from the following thirty-four countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

It has a total individual membership of approximately 120,000. The minimum requirement for individual membership is two years' work at a university.

## 4. Structure

The Conference of delegates of the National Associations meets every three years to receive reports, to elect officers, to define policy, to consider new developments and to discuss questions of general interest. The Council is composed of one representative of each national association and meets every year.

The Board of Officers meets twice a year and carries out the business of the Federation between Council meetings. Standing International Committees (on conferences, finances, standards, fellowships, economic and legal status of women, cultural relations, publications, relief) are responsible for the direction of special activities.

## 5. Officers

President	: Dean A. Vibert Douglas, M.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S. (Canada)
Past President	: Lektov S. Adamowicz, Lic. Sc. Kamd. Mech., (Poland)
First Vice-President	: Miss J.M. Bowie, B.A., Barrister- at-Law, (United Kingdom)
Second Vice-President	: Miss J.H. Chaton, Agrégée de l'Université (France)
Third Vice-President	: Professor H.C. White, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D. (United States)
Honorary Treasurer	: Mrs. J. Eder, Ph.D., (Switzerland)
Executive-Secretary	: Miss M.C. Hermes, M.B.E., B.A. (United Kingdom)
Consultant	: Dr. Janet Robb, 47 East 67th St, New York 21, N.Y. Tel: RE 4-7313.

## 6. Finance

The budget for 1948-49 is \$4920. In addition, considerable sums of money are collected annually to increase the endowments provided by the International Fellowship Fund and to provide money for relief and reconstruction through the Relief Fund.

## 7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The International Federation is a member of the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations and of the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction. It co-operates with other university organizations.

## 8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

The Federation has consultative status with UNESCO and co-operates with IRO. It also follows the work of the ILO.

## 9. Activities

Apart from the tri-annual conferences and meetings of the standing committees, the Federation undertakes considerable work in the following fields:

(a) International fellowships for travel and research are made available annually for encouragement of independent research to be carried out in any country other than the candidate's own.

(b) Assistance to university women. Special funds have been raised to help through international study grants and bursaries, gifts

of books, professional equipment etc. members who, by reason of race, religion or political opinion, have lost their means of livelihood or suffered through the war.

(c) Individual and group travel is being facilitated and organized between the member associations.

(d) Club houses have been established in Washington, Paris and London.

(e) Particular study is being made on questions affecting the status of women.

(f) International cultural relations are being strengthened through interchange particularly by teachers and the exchange of compilation of publications.

#### 10. Publications

Bulletins and reports on the work of the conferences and councils. Publications on special subjects such as: "Books from Many Lands"; "L'Enseignement secondaire de Jeunes Filles en Europe"; "Types of University Training"; "A List of International Fellowships for Research" and an "International Glossary of Academic Terms".

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#### International Fiscal Association - (Public Finance and Tax Law)

Association internationale de Droit  
financier et fiscal  
116 Mesdegstraat  
The Hague, Netherlands

Telephone: WHitehall 4-2111  
Cable: CARINTLAW

Category B. Consultative status granted 16 February 1949

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1938 in The Hague.

#### 2. General Purposes

The object of the Association is the study of international and comparative public finance and fiscal law, especially international and comparative law of taxation, together with the financial and economic problems connected therewith.

### 3. Membership

The IFA is composed of 493 individuals of 28 countries as follows: Argentina (4), Austria (1), Belgium (63), Bolivia (1), Brazil (12), Canada (3), Chile (1), Colombia (1), Cuba (2), Czechoslovakia (15), Denmark (2), Egypt (2), France (27), Greece (17), Indonesia (5), Italy (40), Luxembourg (7), Mexico (3), Netherlands (169), Norway (4), Peru (1), Philippines (1), Portugal (2), Sweden (86), Switzerland (38), United Kingdom (34), Turkey (4), United States of America (40).

National groups have been established in Belgium, Brazil, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. The Brazilian Group was formed on February 23, 1949. The Swedish Group on January 14, 1949, the Swiss Group on June 10, 1949.

### 4. Structure

The General Meeting, normally held every two years, is composed of all members of the IFA who attend. It is the supreme body and elects the Council.

The Council, composed of 17 members, meets twice a year.

The Executive Council, composed of five members, is elected by the Council.

### 5. Officers

Honorary President	:	Mr. C.W. Bodenhausen
President and Consultant	:	Dr. Mitchell B. Carroll (USA) 67 Broadway New York 6, N.Y. Tel. WH 4-2446
General Secretary	:	W.R. Enman Riedel (Netherlands)
General Treasurer	:	M.F.J. Cool (Netherlands)
Members of the Executive Council in addition to the President	:	Mr. G. Archibald (UK) A.C. Burgersdijk (Netherlands) Prof. P. Coart Fresart (Belgium) Dr. Camille Rosier (France)

### 6. Finance

Expenditure for 1948: fl. 1,222,506.

### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The IFA co-operates with the International Law Association, the International Bar Association, the International Institute of Public Finance, and the International Chamber of Commerce.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

No information.

9. Activities

The IFA has held three congresses.

The 1939 Congress held at The Hague dealt with:

- (1) Taxation with regard to the earnings of limited companies with international interests;
- (2) Would the incorporation of fiscal law in a separate system, independent of other branches of the law, tend to facilitate international agreement?

The 1947 Congress also held at The Hague dealt with:

- (1) Trans- and post-war tax legislation;
- (2) Tax treaties since the outbreak of the war.

The 1948 Congress held in Rome considered:

- (1) The computation of taxable profits;
- (2) The extent to which the tax legislation of a country is materially changed by provisions in tax treaties to which the country is a party from the viewpoint of the consequent benefits to international trade and investment.

Many leading fiscal experts contributed papers on the topics discussed at each of these Congresses.

Four themes for study have been chosen by the Council to be treated by international committees during the years 1948/49. They are:

- (1) The tax treatment of war loss recoveries,
- (2) The establishment of an international tribunal for tax appeals,
- (3) Double taxation by capital levies,
- (4) The problem of double death duties.

For the next congress, to be held in London in July, 1950, the following themes have been selected:

- (1) the establishment of an international tax tribunals,
- (2) the effect on taxable income of fluctuations in currencies,
- (3) tax incentives for encouraging trade in under-developed areas.

In 1939 the Association, in co-operation with the Municipality of Amsterdam, which has granted a subsidy and provided premises, founded the International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation, with its seat in that city. (Heerengracht 196, Amsterdam, Netherlands). The object of the Bureau is to collect and keep up to date a library of all material of interest for the study of international fiscal law relating to the principal countries and to provide an organization which will answer inquiries by members as to the tax provisions of all important countries. Fees for information are based on the time occupied and the cost of the salaries of the Information Section staff. It publishes the Bulletin mentioned below.

10. Publications

"Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation" (10 times yearly, each number is partly in English and partly in French).

"Studies on International Fiscal Law"  
(eleven volumes have been published)

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International Institute of Administrative Sciences  
Institut international des sciences administratives  
47, rue Juliette Wytsman,  
Brussels,  
Belgium.

Telephones: 12.26.87  
and 48.42.36.  
Cable: Sercom, Bruxelles

Category B. Consultative status granted 13 August 1947

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1930 in Madrid. The Institute was set up at the Fourth International Congress of Administrative Sciences to replace the Standing International Commission of Congresses on Administrative Sciences. This Commission had been set up by the First Congress held in Brussels in 1910. During World War II the Institute ceased operation until the liberation of Belgium in September, 1944. As a result of efforts to re-establish the Institute, a Regional Congress of Administrative Sciences was organized in Brussels in June 1946. The VIIth International Congress of the Institute (the first since the war) was

held at Berne in 1947.

## 2. General Purposes

Comparative examination of administrative experience in the different countries; working out of rational administrative methods, affirmation and spreading of general principles; generally speaking, all studies, investigations, schemes and agreements for improving administrative law and practice.

## 3. Membership

The total membership is 294. It is composed of States members, national sections and collective members in the following 22 countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

## 4. Structure

The General Assembly is convened every two years simultaneously with the Congress.

The Bureau is in charge of the execution of General Assembly decisions. It also follows up the resolutions of the congresses, takes all necessary measures for the preparation of the following congress, prepares its agenda, sets up Study Commissions and designates their members and rapporteur and may initiate measures pertaining to administrative sciences.

## 5. Officers

President	:	Mr. Oscar Leimgruber (Switzerland)
Vice-Presidents	:	Mr. René Cassin (France) Mr. Georges Dor (Belgium) Mr. Frants Hvass (Denmark) Mr. Gerrit Van Poelje (Netherlands) Mr. Marcelo Caetano (Portugal) Mr. Maurycy Jaroszynski (Poland) Mr. Herbert Emmerich (United States) Mr. Rafael Rielsa (Argentina)
President of the Scientific Commission	:	Mr. Henry Puget (France)
President of the Commission of Administrative Practices	:	Mr. Donald C. Stone (United States)

Secretary-General : Mr. Edmond Lesoir (Belgium)  
Honorary Secretary-General;  
Chief of the Center of  
Documentation : M. Daniel Warmotte (Belgium)

6. Finance

Receipts for 1948: 267,650 Belgian francs.

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The Institute decided in 1936 to enter into closer relations with the International Union of Towns and Local Authorities (called to-day the International Union of Local Authorities). The Institute maintains also working relations with the following non-governmental organizations: Union of International Associations, International Institute of Documentation, International Committee of Scientific Management, International Federation of Housing and Town Planning.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

The Institute has close working relations with UNESCO.

9. Activities

In order to promote the development of administrative sciences, the improvement in the functioning of public administration, the perfecting of methods and techniques in administration and progress in international administration, the Institute:

1. Examines in what domains and in what given situations administrative activity is being - or can be - exercised within various States.
2. Studies the means of action which administrations have at their disposal, and is concerned with the training of civil servants, rationalization of work and mechanization of services, as well as the application of scientific discoveries in the administrative field.
3. Supervises studies, inquiries, projects and plans, and prepares agreements aiming at the progress of administrative law and administrative methods.
4. Creates committees and commissions to study specific problems in administrative law with regard to administrative method, technique and practice.
5. Sets up national documentation sections and an international documentation center.



10. Publications

Reports of the International Congresses and other periodical meetings. The "Revue internationale des sciences administratives" appears quarterly. "A Directory of International Organizations in the Field of Public Administration" was issued in 1936.

Publications on special subjects such as the monographs on "The Organization of Administrative Statistics in Various Countries" and the "Inquiry on the Recruitment and Improvement of Personnel" and Bibliographical monographs.

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International Institute of Public Finance  
Institut international de Finances publiques  
38, Avenue de la Jonction  
Brussels, Belgium  
and  
12 Place du Pantheon  
Paris, France.

Telephone: Brussels 431191

Category B. Consultative status granted 16 February 1949.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1938 in Paris. Two Congresses were held before the War at Paris in 1938 and in Brussels in 1939. World War II brought an end to all activities. Congresses were called after the war in 1947 at The Hague and in 1948 at Rome.

2. General Purposes

Scientific study of public finance from the budgetary, financial and economic points of view.

3. Membership

Members of the Institute are individuals elected by the General Assembly and academics, societies, etc., having a similar object, which may be represented by one delegate with one vote. There are at present 234 individual members in the following 29 countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland,

Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The two following institutes also belong:

Institut Belge de Finances Publiques:

Nederlandsch Instituut voor Publieke Financien

#### 4. Structure

The General Assembly meets annually and is the supreme authority.

It is composed of the individual members of the Institute and elects new members.

The Executive Committee is elected by the General Assembly and is composed of the President, the Vice-President and 12 other members. It meets at least once between meetings of the General Assembly and takes all necessary decisions to assure the carrying out of the work of the Institute.

#### 5. Officers

##### Executive Committee:

Honorary President	:	M. Rappard (Switzerland)
President	:	Max Leo Gerard (Belgium)
Vice-Presidents	:	Lord Beveridge (Great Britain) H. de Peyster (France) U. Papi (Italy) B. Schendstok (Netherlands) C. Shoup (United States)
Members	:	F. Baudhuin (Belgium) T.E. Gregory (Great Britain) R. Jacomet (France) H. Laufenburger (France) P. E da Silva (Portugal) B. Suvicanta (Finland)
Secretary-General	:	A. Michelson (France)
Assistant Secretary-General	:	M. Masoin (Belgium)
Auditors	:	Mrs. Hollond (Great Britain) H. Matten (Belgium) D. Simons (Netherlands) K. Wolinder (Sweden)

#### 6. Finance

The expenditure is covered by membership dues of four dollars a year.

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The Institut co-operates with the International Fiscal Association.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

None.

9. Activities

The most important activities of the Institute have been the holding of International Congresses for the study of public finance questions as follows:

Paris 1938 (1) Re-imbusement of the Public Debt (2) The Question of Direct Taxation and Indirect Taxation in Fiscal Systems

Brussels 1939 (1) Public Finance and Conjoncture (2) Relations between the Treasury and Banks of Issue.

The Hague 1947 (1) The Financing of Post-War Reconversion and Reconstruction.

Rome 1948 (1) Taxes as an instrument of political, social and demographic economy (2) The financing of the Recovery by International Credits.

10. Publications

1) Travaux de l'Institut international de finances publiques  
Ed. Sirey, Paris - (session, 1938)

2) Idem. 1939

3) Idem. 1947/1948.

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International Institute of Public Law  
Institut international de Droit public

Headquarters: Faculté de Droit de Paris  
12, Place du Pantheon  
Paris 5, France.

Secretariat: Prof. Boris Mirkine-Guetzévitch, Secretary-General  
40 East 10th Street  
New York 3, New York, U.S.A. Telephone: Gramercy 3-5492  
(All correspondence should be addressed to the  
Secretary-General)

Category B. Consultative status granted 16 February 1949

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1927 in Paris.

The Institute was founded by a group of specialists in public law from different countries: Nicolas Politis, Gaston Jeze, Leon Duguit, President Orlando, A. Lawrence Lowell and others who wished to create an international institute devoted to all branches of public law as well as international law.

2. General Purposes

Scientific research in public law and political science, the theoretical study of various problems of public law, constitutional law, administrative law, international public law in relation to national public law, elaboration of methods; statement of general principles; comparison and assessment of national doctrines with a view to developing through legal principles the freedom of the individual in free States.

3. Membership

The Institute has 31 regular, and 20 associate members (individuals) in the following 15 countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Egypt, France, Greece, Poland, Romania, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

4. Structure

Plenary Assembly is the supreme authority and meets annually. All regular members of the Institute are entitled to attend with voting rights.

The Council directs the work of the Institute between the annual meetings.

The Constitution of the Institute provides that the total number of regular members shall not exceed forty and the total number of associates shall not exceed fifty, and that in each of these two categories, specialists from the same State may not hold more than one-fifth of the total number of seats.

5. Officers

- President : Georges Scelle, Honorary Professor,  
Faculté de Droit, Paris.
- Delegates to the Council : A. Alvarez, Judge of the  
International Court of Justice.  
Gaston Jeze, Honorary Professor,  
Faculté de Droit, Paris.  
Hans Kelsen, Professor at Berkeley  
University, California, U.S.A.  
Professor F. Nitti, former Prime  
Minister of Italy.  
Moscoe Pound, University Professor  
Emeritus, Harvard Law School.  
H.A. Rollin, Professor at the  
University of Brussels, President of  
the Senate of Belgium.
- Secretary-General : Boris Mirkine-Guetzévitch,  
Dean of the Faculty of Law of the  
French University of New York.
- Treasurer : L. Rolland, Honorary Professor,  
Faculté de Droit, Paris.

6. Finance

The Institute is financed from the dues of its members.

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

Data not available.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

Data not available.

9. Activities

The main activity of the Institute is the Plenary Assembly, devoted to the discussion of scientific reports, prepared in advance and distributed before these meetings. The meeting in Paris, 1949 was

devoted to various problems of individual liberties and the rights of man.

#### 10. Publications

Annuaire de l'Institut international de Droit public, a review which included scientific reports, the records of the Institute's discussions and the texts of all the constitutions and other principal fundamental laws of the countries of the world, with comments and historical notes. Twelve volumes were published between 1929 and 1940. The Institute plans to start publishing the annuaire again. The Institute also sponsored the publication of the "Bibliothèque de l'Institut international de Droit public" comprising monographs on important problems of public law, written by its members. Nine volumes were published. The "Bibliothèque" was made possible by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation.

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International Law Association  
3 Paper Buildings, The Temple,  
London E.C.4. England.

Telephone: Central 2904  
Cable address: PAXUNA LONDON

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: October 1873 in Brussels, as "The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations". The name was changed to its present one at the Brussels Conference of 1895. The 43rd Conference, celebrating the 75th anniversary of the foundation, was held in Brussels in 1948.

#### 2. General Purposes

The objects of the Association include the study, elucidation and advancement of international law, public and private, the making of proposals for the settlement of cases of conflicts of laws, and the furthering of international understanding and goodwill.

#### 3. Membership

It has over 2,000 members (grouped in headquarters membership and in the eighteen branches) and "Body" members. These corporate members

include many important bodies especially in the United Kingdom where they include: The Law Society, London, with 13,760 members; The General Council of the Bar of England, representing some 10,000 barristers, and the London Chamber of Commerce, with 15,000 members.

In addition to Headquarters Membership, the ILA has 18 branches in the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium (including Luxembourg), Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States. Several other branches are in process of formation.

The Association welcomes to its membership not only lawyers, whether or not specialists in international law, but shipowners, ~~underwriters~~, merchants, and philanthropists, and receives delegates from affiliated bodies, such as Chambers of Commerce and Shipping, and Arbitration or Peace Societies, thus admitting all "who, from whatever point of view, are interested in the improvement of international relations".

#### 4. Structure

The Conference normally meets every two years, elects the President and may amend the Constitution by a three-fourth vote. All members of the ILA may attend and vote on payment of the Conference fee. "Body" members may send up to five delegates.

The Full Council of not exceeding 75 members, together with the Officers, meets during Conferences. The Presidents and Secretary of all branches are members, ex officio.

The Executive Council of not more than thirty members together with officers, ex officio, has the full powers of the ILA during the intervals between Conferences. It elects the officers other than the President. Members hitherto have been co-opted, but election is under consideration. The Executive Council meets when necessary usually three to six times a year.

#### 5. Officers

President	:	Albert Devèze, Ministre d'Etat, Ancien Batonnier de l'Ordre des Avocats à la Cour d'Appel, Brussels.
Chairman of the Executive Council	:	Lord Porter (United Kingdom)

Officers (continued)

- Vice-Chairman : Professor A.L. Goodhard, K.B.E. (Hon.),  
LL.D., D.C.L., K.C., (United States)
- Treasurer : Rt. Hon. Lord Schuster (United  
Kingdom)
- Honorary Secretaries : Arthur Jaffé, Barrister, (United  
Kingdom)  
W. Harvey Moore, K.C., (United Kingdom)
- Honorary Vice-Presidents : Lord Alness, K.C. LL.D. (United  
Kingdom)  
Viscount Cecil, K.C. (United Kingdom)  
H.E.F.T. Cheng, LL.D. (China)  
Sir Cecil Hurst, G.C.M.G., K.C.  
(United Kingdom)  
Viscount Jowitt, K.C. (United Kingdom)  
Trygve Lie (Norway)  
Lord MacMillan, K.C. (United  
Kingdom)  
Viscount Nuffield, Hon. D.C.L. and  
LL.D. (United Kingdom)  
Viscount Simon, K.C. Hon. D.C.L. and  
LL.D. (United Kingdom)  
Field-Marshal Smuts, K.C., LL.D.  
(South Africa)  
Robert Temperley (United Kingdom)
- Vice-Presidents : Dr. Alejandro Alvarez (Chile)  
Judge Algot Bagge (Sweden)  
Prof. Eugène Borel (Switzerland)  
Prof. J.L. Brierly (United Kingdom)  
Sir Lynden Macassey, K.B.L. (United  
Kingdom)  
Dr. Arthur Kuhn, Ph. D. (United States)  
Count Henri Carton de Wiart (Belgium)  
Sir Arnold D. McNair, C.G.E., K.C.,  
LL.D. (United Kingdom)  
Dr. Emil Nagy (Hungary)  
Dr. K. Sindballe (Denmark)
- and the following Past : Dr. H.J. Hammarskjöld (Sweden) 1924  
Presidents, ex officio:- Hon. John W. Davis (United States) 1930  
Prof. Albert de la Pradelle (France)  
1936  
Dr. J. A. Van Hamel (Netherlands) 1938



Officers (continued)

- : Lord Porter, K.C. LL.D. (United Kingdom) 1946  
Dr. Jaroslav Zourek (Czechoslovakia) 1947

6. Finances

Income for 1948: about £1,750.

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The ILLA is co-operating with the International Chamber of Commerce and other bodies in regard to Commercial Arbitration, and with the Non-Governmental Organizations such as the conferences in Geneva, May 1948; and in Paris, October 1948, on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

The ILLA co-operates with UNESCO, ICRO (Legal Committee) and with the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in a consultative capacity.

9. Activities

During the seventy-five years of its existence, it held forty-three conferences, usually every two years. At its successive conferences, the Association has been presided over by many distinguished men, and has discussed many important subjects affecting international relations. As the result of these discussions, resolutions have been adopted, or model rules of law or practice have been drafted, which have undoubtedly in some cases exercised an important influence on legislation in the various States; whilst others of the reforms desired by the Association still await execution, whether by international treaty, by State legislation or by business contracts.

Among its earliest achievements were the drafting and acceptance of the:

- (1) York-Antwerp Rules of General Average (1877)\*
- (2) Budapest Rules on Bills of Exchange (1908)

\* Revised by the ILLA at Liverpool in 1890, at Stockholm in 1924, and in Brussels in 1948, and are today incorporated into bills of lading and charter-parties all over the world.

Between the Great Wars, the following more outstanding matters have been discussed and "finished so far as an unofficial body can finish anything". In 1921, at The Hague, the Regulations for the treatment of prisoners of war were passed and have since been adopted in substance by the British Government; The Hague Rules of Affreightment were passed and, slightly modified in drafting, are in general use and in some statutes; at Stockholm, in 1924, Nationality, statelessness and expatriation were discussed and embodied in a model statute; Rules for the enforcement of foreign judgments were drafted; at Vienna, in 1926, the Conference adopted a draft Convention on maritime jurisdiction in time of peace, the statutes of a proposed International Penal Court, and Rules relating to the protection of minorities and of private property; at Warsaw, in 1928, were adopted a draft Convention on extradition, rules for the governance of territory occupied by hostile forces; among the finished results of the New York Conference of 1930 may be reckoned Rules on the effect of war on contracts and the legalization of documents; at the Oxford Conference of 1932 a draft Convention was adopted, intended to protect private property belonging to foreigners, another intended to regulate the sale of goods; draft Rules on the effect of war on contracts, a general Form of CIF (C&F) Contract and draft Principles which should govern jurisdiction in divorce and nullity of marriage were also adopted; at Budapest 1934, articles of interpretation of the Briand-Kellogg Pact were adopted; at Paris, 1936, and Amsterdam, 1938, much progress was made in several current subjects. Since the Second world war, Conferences have been held at Cambridge (1946) at Prague (1947) where the Development and formulation of international law was the subject of an important report by Sir Arnold McNair's Committee, and at Brussels, 1948 "Human Rights" was the principal topic, and a resolution demanding International Arbitration as a means of abolishing war was unanimously adopted.

The Association will hold its 44th Conference at Copenhagen in 1950 when the discussions will probably include; Nationality, statelessness and protection of children; Uniform law of trade marks; Conflict of laws (agency in sale of goods); Air Law; Divorce; the "Continental Shelf".

10. Publications

Reports of the Conferences. Special Reports are issued occasionally, e.g. Report of Committee on Divorce Jurisdiction, London Conference 1910; Articles of Interpretation of Briand-Kellogg Pact adopted at the Budapest Conference in 1934 and others. Preliminary Reports are usually prepared by committees, and printed, for presentation to each conference, the United Nations and other interested bodies.

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International League for the Rights of Man  
Ligue internationale des droits de l'Homme  
756 Seventh Avenue  
New York 19, New York.

Telephone: PLaza 7-8674  
Cable: Rightsman New York

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1941 in New York.

The League is the successor on American soil of the old International Federation of Leagues for the Defense of the Rights of Man and of Citizens, founded in Paris in 1922. The League was founded by a group of refugees most of whom were of French nationality.

2. General Purpose

To defend the principles of the "rights of man" as set forth in the French and American Bill of Rights, namely the principles of freedom of speech, press, assembly, organization, fair trials, non-discrimination as to race, religion and nationality; and the economic and social rights more recently recognized in social security, collective bargaining and labor legislation.

3. Membership

The membership of the League is composed of individuals who subscribe to its purposes and pay annual dues. There are also a number of affiliated organizations as follows:

Africa	Ligue des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie Nouvelle
Argentina	Argentine League for the Rights of Man
Austria	Liga Fur Menschenrechte

France	Ligue Hongroise des Droits de l'Homme
Haiti	Ligue Haitienne des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen
Italy	Liga Internazionale Dei Diritti Dell 'Uomo
Japan	Japanese Civil Liberties Union
Korea	Korean Civil Liberties Union
Philippines	Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines
Switzerland	Ligue des Droits de l'Homme
United Kingdom	International Arbitration League
United Kingdom	German League in Exile
United States	American Civil Liberties Union
United States	National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples.

These affiliated organizations have no voting rights in elections but when they have representatives in New York, as several do, these representatives sit on the Board of Directors with voting rights.

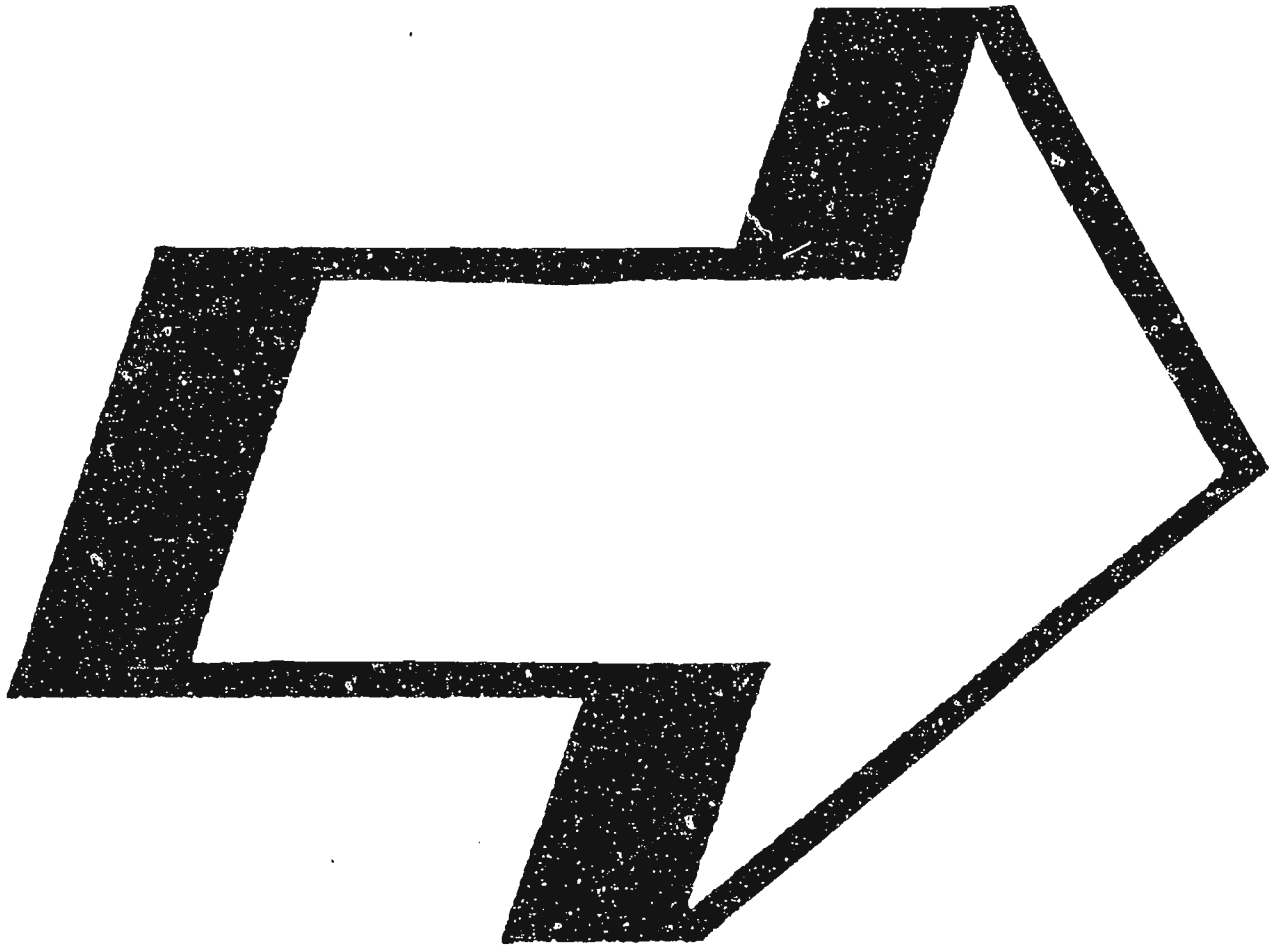
#### 4. Structure

The Board of Directors composed of not less than 15 nor more than 40 persons, residents in the United States, and elected by the membership of the League, directs its affairs. No more than one-quarter of the members of the Board are from any one country. The Board elects the officers and the members of the Advisory Committee. The Board meets at least ten times a year.

The Advisory Committee is elected by the Board of Directors. Its functions are consultative only. Its members may attend Board meetings, without vote.

#### 5. Officers

Honorary President	:	Mr. Henri Laugier (France)
Board of Directors Chairman	:	Mr. Roger N. Baldwin (United States)
Vice Presidents	:	Sir Norman Angell (United Kingdom) Mr. A.A. Berle Jr. (United States) Mr. Louis De Brouckere (Belgium) Mr. Justin Godart (France) Mr. E.J. Gumbel (France: German origin) Mr. Li Yu Ying (China) Mr. B. Mirkin-Guetzévitch (France: Russian origin) Mr. Eduardo Santos (Colombia) Mr. Julio Alvarez Del Vayo (Spain)
Secretaries	:	Miss Frances R. Grant (United States) Mrs. Nina Raditsa (Italy)



*01-06-1999*

Officers (continued)

Treasurer : Mr. Basil Vlavianos (Greece)  
Counsel : Mr. Raymond L. Wise (United States)  
Representative at U.N. and  
Consultant : Dr. Max Beer (United States)  
243 Riverside Drive  
New York 25, New York, Tel: R19-0700

6. Finance

Expenditures for 1948: \$2,600.00

Practically all of the work of the League is done by voluntary helpers.

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

Co-operating organizations:

Australia	Council for Civil Liberties
Austria	Union for the Protection of the Rights of Citizens
Egypt	Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, Section d'Egypte
France	Ligue des Droits de l'Homme Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, Section Italienne Fédération Internationale des Ligues contre le Racisme et l'Antisémitisme
Germany	Liga Fur Menschenrechte (American Zone) Liga Fur Menschenrechte (local) (British Zone) Liga Fur Menschenrechte (local) (French Zone)
India	Bombay Civil Liberties Union Madras Civil Liberties Union
Ireland	Irish Association of Civil Liberty
Luxembourg	Ligue Luxembourgeoise Pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme
Netherlands	Ligue Internationale des Droits de l'Homme
New Zealand	New Zealand Freedom Association
Union of South Africa	Natal Indian Congress

The League also maintains fraternal relations with the Federation of Leagues for the Rights of Man (Paris)

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

None

9. Activities

The League's achievements have been largely in the field of interventions with governments and with U.N. agencies on specific violations of human rights - some of which have been corrected, some

have not. Public meetings in New York are frequently held to protest violations. In view of the very large number of violations of these rights constantly reported, the League has undertaken to intervene only in those cases where documentary evidence was available.

Interventions have covered all parts of the world, regardless of the character of government. The League has also carried on a continuous study of the provisions for an International Bill of Rights and its enforcement, making repeated representations to the Human Rights Commission and United Nations officials.

10. Publications

Monthly Bulletin (English only)

Textes Sacrés de la Liberté (booklet in French only).

"Censorship around the World" (reprint of a survey by the Associated Press, 1949).

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International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Organization internationale de Normalisation

39 Route de Malagnou

Geneva, Switzerland.

Branch Office: 70 East 45th Street

New York 17, N.Y.

Telephone: 5.92.98

Cable: ISORGANIZ

Telephone: MU 3-3058

Cable:

Category B. Consultative status granted 4 March 1947

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: October 1946 in London.

The International Organization for Standardization is a merger of the United Nations Standards Co-ordinating Committee (UNSCC), founded in July 1944, and the International Federation of National Standardizing Associations (ISA), founded in 1926 and active until the outbreak of World War II. ISO was formally organized at a meeting of members of UNSCC and former members of ISA held at London in October 1946.

The International Electro-Technical Commission (IEC), established in 1906, has been affiliated to the IOS as its Electrical Division.

## 2. General Purposes

The object of ISO is to facilitate the co-ordination and unification of the standards of its member bodies.

## 3. Membership

Membership in the Organization is open to standards bodies occupying national status, only one such body being admissible from each country. Membership on 1 January 1949 was as follows:

Australia:	Standards Association of Australia
Austria:	Oesterreichischer Normenausschuss
Belgium:	Institut Belge de Normalisation
Brazil:	Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas
Canada:	Canadian Standards Association
Chile:	Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Tecnológicas y Normalización
China:	National Bureau of Standards
Czechoslovakia:	Ceskoslovenska Spolecnost Normalisacni
Denmark:	Dansk Standardiseringsraad
Finland:	Suomen Standardisoimislautakunta
France:	Association Française de Normalisation Commissariat à la Normalisation
Hungary:	Magyar Szabványügyi Intézet
India:	Indian Standards Institution
Israel:	The Standards Institution of Israel
Italy:	Ente Italiano de Unificazione
Mexico:	Dirección General de Normas
Netherlands:	Hoofdkommissie voor de Normalisatie in Nederland Central Normalisatiebureau
New Zealand:	New Zealand Standards Institute
Norway:	Norges Standardiserings-Forbund
Poland:	Polski Komitet Normalisacyjny
Portugal:	Repartição Normalização
Union of South Africa:	The South African Bureau of Standards
Sweden:	Sveriges Standardiseringskommission
Switzerland:	Association Suisse de Normalisation
United Kingdom:	British Standards Institution
USA:	American Standards Association, Inc.
USSR:	Vsesojuznyj Komitet Standartov

## 4. Structure

The General Assembly, the ultimate authority, is to meet at least once every three years.

The Council of 11 members, each representing a national standards body, is the governing body and meets once a year. Council members are elected for 3-year terms by the membership, except that for the



first five years the standards organizations of China, France, Great Britain, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have permanent seats on the Council.

The working Committee of the Council comprised of the President, Vice-President and Treasurer, supervises the operation of the General Secretariat.

5. Officers

President	:	Mr. Howard Coonley (USA)
Vice-President	:	Vacant
Treasurer	:	Mr. F. Streiff (Switzerland)
Secretary-General	:	Mr. Henry St. Leger (USA)
Consultant	:	Mr. Edmund A. Pratt (USA) 30 Broad Street (Room 1215) New York 4, N.Y. Tel: DI 4-1497

6. Finance

The budget for 1948 was \$49,000. The source of income is membership dues, the individual contributions varying from \$500 to \$8,000, depending on size of country, degree of industrialization, etc.

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

Liaison is maintained with several non-governmental organizations concerned with standardization, among which are: International Dairy Federation; International Federation on Documentation; International Office for the Standardization of Artificial Fibres; International Wool Textile Organization; International Commission of Agricultural Engineering (CIGR); and the International Union of Chemistry (IUC).

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

Liaison is maintained with several of the specialized agencies of the U.N. and will eventually be established with others as circumstances require. Contact is now maintained with the following: UNESCO, ILO, ICAO and the International Meteorological Organization.

9. Activities

69 Technical Committees have been established or are under active consideration as follows:

Screw Threads; Bolts, Nuts and Accessories; Limits and Fits;

Bell and Roller Bearings; Pipes and Fittings; Paper; Rivets; Shipbuilding details for Sea Navigation; Shipbuilding details for Inland Navigation; Drawings (general principles); Test Pressures for the acceptance of stationary Boilers and Unification of Boiler Construction Codes; Quantities, Symbols, Units, Conversion Tables; Axle Heights for Machines; Shaft Ends; Couplings; Keys; Iron and Steel; Commercial Zinc; Standard Diameters and preferred Numbers; Aircraft; Fire Fighting Equipment; Automobiles; Agricultural machines; sieves; Cast Iron and Cast Steel; Copper and Copper alloys; Solid mineral Fuels (Coal, Coke, etc.); Petroleum Products; Small Tools; Measurement of Fluid Flow; Tires, Rims and Valves (general); Splined Shafts and Hubs; Refractories; Agricultural Product; Raw material for paints, Varnishes and Lacquers; Cinematography; Terminology (general principles and co-ordination); Textiles; Machine Tools; Upholstery material; Pulleys and Belts (including Vee-Belts); Photography; Acoustics; welding; Rubber; Documentation; Chemistry; Laboratory Glassware; Thread Tolerances; Shellac; Pallets for Unit Load method of materials Handling; Metal Food Containers; Package of frozen Foods; Essential Oils; Timber (sizing, defects); Mica; Surface Finish; Gas Cylinders; Building Construction; Gears; Plastics; Sheet and Wire Gauges (designation of diameters and thicknesses); Screw Threads for Glass Containers; Method of Testing for Performance and Efficiency of Fuel using Equipment, excluding Internal Combustion Engines Manganese Ore; Determination of Viscosity; Material for Pipe Lines and other fixed Installations in the field of the Petroleum Industry; Standardization in the sphere of Banking; General Definitions relating to chemical and physical Test results.

10. Publications

ISO Journal (quarterly).

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International Organization of Employers  
Organization internationale des Employeurs  
33, rue Ducale, Brussels, Belgium

Telephone: 12.17.85  
Cable: EMPLOYERS BRUXELLES.

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947, reclassified to category (a) on 16 August 1947.

### 1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: November 1919, during the first International Labor Conference in Washington. The new concept of tri-partite representation of governments, workers and employers, inaugurated by the International Labor Organization, had as one of its results the bringing together of employers from all over the world, for the first time. In order to insure permanent liaison among employers represented at the Labor Conference, it was decided to create the International Organization of Industrial Employers as a permanent organization. On 16 June 1948, the present name was adopted, as the Organization defends the interests of all employers, not merely "industrial employers".

### 2. General Purposes

To establish and maintain permanent contact between its members, so as to keep them informed of developments in, and to facilitate the consideration in common of social problems together with the economic and other repercussions thereof, particularly social problems before the International Labor Organization and the Economic and Social Council.

### 3. Membership

Any national central federation of employers which deals with social questions, together with the economic and other repercussions thereof, is eligible for membership in the IOE. If, in any country no such central federation exists, and one or several federations of employers from that country are desirous of joining the International Organization, the Executive Committee shall submit proposals to the General Council, which has power to decide the question of admission. The Executive Committee shall in the same manner make proposals to the General Council for admission to membership of employers in those countries where no central or other federation, as defined above, exists. Each member retains its full autonomy and independence with

respect to all questions and in all circumstances.

The following national federations of 23 countries are affiliated with the IOE:

Australia	Associated Chamber of Commerce of Australia Australian Council of Employers' Federation (20,000)
Belgium	Fédération des Industries Belges (40,900)
Canada	Canadian Manufacturers' Association (?)
Denmark	Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening (23,200)
Finland	Suomen Tyomentajain Keskusliitto (2,100)
France	Conseil national du Patronat français (852,000)
India	All-India Organization of Industrial Employers The Employers Federation of India (2,500)
Iran	Association of Industrial Employers (?)
Ireland	Federated Union of Employers (1,300)
Italy	Confederazione General dell' Industrial Italiana (70,000)
Luxembourg	Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois (210)
Mexico	Confederacion de Camaras Industriales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (?)
Netherlands	Werkgevers Federate Voor Internationale Arbeidszaken (4,500)
New Zealand	New Zealand Employers' Federation (12,000)
Norway	Norsk Arbejdsgiverforening - Centralstyret (5,200)
Portugal	Associacao Industrial Portuguesa (?)
Sweden	Svenska Arbetsgiverforeningen (9,900)
Switzerland	Union centrale des Associations patronales suisses (20,000)
Union of South Africa	South African Employers' Committee on International Labor Affairs (?)
United Kingdom	British Employers' Confederation (?)
United States	Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America (19,100) National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) (15,000)
Uruguay	Camara de Industrias y de Comercio (1,700)

The number of enterprises represented by the various organizations affiliated with this organization is about 1,250,000. In this figure are not included the industrial enterprises affiliated with the federations of the United Kingdom, Austria, Canada, India (The Employers Federation of India), Iran, Mexico, Portugal and the Union of South Africa; according to available information, these eight federations represent between eighty and ninety per cent of all industrial and commercial enterprises of their respective countries.

#### 4. Structure

The General Council is the supreme body of the ICE and meets annually preceding the International Labor Conference of the ILO; it is composed of two delegates of each affiliated national federation. The General Council fixes the budget, elects the members of the Executive Committee, and reviews the activities of the preceding year.

The Executive Committee is entrusted with the execution of the general purposes of the organization. The Executive Committee meets every three months, before each session of the Governing Body of the ILO, and at other times as necessary.

The General Secretariat executes the decisions of the General Council and of the Executive Committee and carries on the day by day administration. It also serves as the secretariat of the Employers' Group at the International Labor Conference, the Governing Body of the ILO, and at various ILO Commissions.

#### 5. Officers

The officers of the Organization for 1948-49 are the following:

President of the General Council:	Mr. P. Pons (Uruguay)
Senior Vice-President of the General Council:	Mr. J.D. Zellerbach (US)
Junior Vice-President of the General Council:	Mr. L. Cornil (Belgium)
President of the Executive Committee:	Mr. H.C. Orsted (Denmark)
Vice-President of the Executive Committee:	Sir John Forbes Watson (UK)

Officers (continued)

Secretary-General: Mr. John Lecoq  
Assistant Secretary-  
General: Mr. G. Emery  
Consultant: Mr. Charles. E. Shaw  
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 2265  
New York, N.Y. Telephone: CO 5-2700.

6. Finance

The income of the IOE is derived entirely from the contributions of the affiliated federations. The annual subscription, payable by each affiliated federation, is calculated by the General Council acting upon recommendations of the Executive Committee according to the total number of wage-earners employed in the industrial and commercial enterprises within the country it represents.

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The IOE co-operates with the International Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Interim Committee of Consultative non-governmental Organizations.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

The IOE is closely associated with the International Labor Organization and since 1919 has been represented at all the meetings of the Governing Body, Commissions and Conferences.

9. Activities

The activities of the IOE consist of the study of labor and other social problems before the ILO and the Economic and Social Council, preparatory work for the various meetings of these bodies, and presentation of the view of employers.

10. Publications

Documentary studies and publications for members only.

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International Organization of Journalists Telephone: 240-41  
 Organization internationale des Journalistes Cable: INTORGJOUR  
 II. Opletalova 5, PRAGUE  
 Prague, Czechoslovakia

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: June 1946 in Copenhagen. The International Organization of Journalists was created at the World Congress of Journalists at Copenhagen following the formal dissolution of the International Federation of Journalists (founded in 1926) and of the International Federation of Journalists of Allied and Free Countries which, from 1941, carried on the idea of international co-operation among professional journalists. The Secretariat moved in 1947 from London to Prague.

2. General Purposes

Its objectives are protection by all means of the liberty of the press and journalism, the defence of the peoples' right to be informed honestly and accurately; promotion of international friendship and understanding through free interchange of information; and the promotion of trade unionism among journalists. The International Organization of Journalists also endeavours to protect the professional rights and interests of journalists and to improve their economic status; to fight against war propaganda and to prevent further spreading of distrust and hatred among nations; to see to it that the press forms a link, and not a dividing factor, among the nations and to conduct an active campaign for the strengthening of peace in the world.

3. Membership

The membership of the IOJ is made up of guilds, associations and unions of working journalists in the following 22 countries:

Austria	(490)
Belgium	(450)
Bulgaria	(400)
Czechoslovakia	(1400)
Denmark	(1050)
France	(3500)
Finland	(640)
Hungary	(880)
Iceland	( 38)

Israel	(188)
Netherlands	(950)
Norway	(600)
Philippines	(150)
Poland	(900)
Roumania	(750)
Spain (exiled journalists)	(95)
Sweden	(1600)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(14000)
United Kingdom	(9500)
United States	(17000)
Venezuela	(300)
Yugoslavia	(640)

The total membership of the Organization is: 47,591

#### 4. Structure

The Congresses are held biennially.

The Executive Committee consists of the President, four Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-General elected by the Congress for a two-year period and one representative named by each affiliated organization for each session of the Executive Committee. It directs the preparation and dissemination of information to assist all affiliated organizations in the promotion of the welfare of their members. It examines reports dealing with the aims and activities of the IOJ and gives special attention to restrictions placed upon freedom of the press.

The Bureau is appointed by the Executive Committee to conduct the affairs of the organization between the Congresses.

#### 5. Officers

President: Mr. Archibald Kenyon (United Kingdom)

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Pavel Judin (Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics)  
Mr. Harry Martin (United States of America)  
Mr. Eugene Morel (France)  
Mr. Gunnar Nielsen (Denmark)

Secretary-General: Treasurer: Mr. Jiří Hronek (Czechoslovakia)

Executive Secretary: Dr. Josef Klánský (Czechoslovakia)



6. Finance

Budget for 1948-49: about \$5000.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The International Organization of Journalists has working relations with the World Federation of Trade Unions and other international NGOs.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The IOJ has consultative status with UNESCO.

9. Activities

At its Congresses and Executive Committee meetings, the IOJ has dealt especially with the freedom of the press and the fight against war propaganda and the dissemination of distorted and false reports.

10. Publications

Monthly news bulletins and reports; reports of Congresses.

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International Road Transport Union

Union internationale des Transports routiers  
7, rue Coutier,  
Geneva, Switzerland.

Tel: 27194

Cable: ROUTUNITRANS

Category B. Consultative status granted 16 February 1949

1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1947 in Copenhagen.

This organization was founded as the International Bus and Lorry Transport Office (Bureau international de Transports par Autocar et Camion - B.I.T.A.C. The present title was adopted in March 1948.

2. General Purposes

To contribute to the defence, promotion and prosperity in all countries of national and international road transport, to safeguard the interests of either professional road carriers or ancillary users of transport and to facilitate for them the exercise of their functions, and particularly to study and endeavour to solve all problems of any

nature whatsoever directly or indirectly pertaining to road transport; to work in particular for the unification and simplification of regulations and practices relating to road traffic, customs, formalities, transport contract, road safety, and similar matters; draw up accordingly all requisite programs of action, adopt or recommend all appropriate measures to take all such steps as may be appropriate to achieve the principal objects of the Union; co-ordinate and support national efforts which have as their object the development of national and international road transport; represent its members and road transport in general vis-a-vis public authorities and all bodies or agencies, whether public or private, national or international, which are directly or indirectly concerned with road transport.

### 3. Membership

Austria	Osterreichische Internationale Strasseverkehrs Organisation
Belgium	Union Professionnelle Belge des Transporteurs Routiers Internationaux
Denmark	Landsforeningen Danske Vogmaend
France	Federation Nationale des Transports Routiers Union des Véhicules de Transport Privé
Hungary	Road Transport Division of the Hungarian Automobile Club
Italy	Ente Autotransporti Merci
Netherlands	Nationale Organisatie voor het Beroepsgoederenvervoer Wegtransport Algemeene Verladers en Eigen Vervoerders Organisatie Nederlandsche Internationale Wegvervoer Organisatie
Norway	Norges Lastebileier Forbund Norges Rutebileier Forbund
Sweden	Svenska Lasttrafikbilägare Förbundet Svenska Omnibusägareförbundet Linjebuss A.B.
Switzerland	Association pour la Fiduciaire des Transports Automobiles (T.A.G.)
United Kingdom	Traders Road Transport Association Passenger Vehicle Operators Association

### 4. Structure

The General Assembly meets once every two years and is composed of national delegations of not over eight members. However, voting may take place by Section, i.e. the professional sections for goods transport;

professional section for persons transport; and the section of ancillary users of transport in which case every section of each country has one vote.

The Council meets twice a year and is composed of one member for each section of every country and the Chairmen of the Specialist Commissions (which may be set up by the Council as research, advisory and information bodies).

In the Council, the Sections can meet separately with each member having one vote. The Council manages the affairs of the Union, subject to instructions from the General Assembly.

The Presidential Executive composed of the President and the Vice-Presidents manages the daily affairs and meets whenever necessary. Its duties are to carry out the instructions of the Council and to supervise the Secretariat.

#### 5. Officers

President	Dr. F.E. Spat (Netherlands) President of the Algemeene Verladere en Elgen Vervoerders Organisatie
Honorary Vice- President:	M. Ritter von Henriquez (Austria) President of OSTR
Vice-Presidents:	Mr. P.E. Eriksson (Sweden) Director Linjebuss A.B.; Colonel A. Jerrett, M. Inst. T. (Great Britain) Director Guys Motors Ltd; Mr. R. Simon (France)  Honorary President FNTR; Mr. P. Schweizer (Switzerland) Director Lastag A.G.
General Secretary:	Carl J.K. Petersen (Sweden)

#### 6. Finance

The budget is fixed every year by the Council.

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Union co-operates with the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Automobile Federation, the International Touring Alliance, the International Railway Union, the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, etc.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Union maintains contact with the International Refugee Organization and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

9. Activities

See "General Purposes".

10. Publications

There are no regular publications. Irregular circulation to members, only of documents giving the latest developments in the governmental sphere regarding road transport, and information about the activities of the Union.

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International Social Service  
Service Social international  
(formerly International Migration Service)  
37 Quai Wilson  
Geneva, Switzerland.

Tel. 2.01.85  
Cable address:  
MIGRANTO, Geneva

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947

1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1921 in London. The International Migration Service was initiated by the World's Young Women's Christian Association as an experiment in handling and studying internationally the social problems resulting from needs of refugees and separated families. In 1924, the International Migration Service became an independent international organization with its headquarters and office in London. In 1925 the headquarters was transferred to Geneva. The organization adopted its present name in 1946.

2. General Purposes

This is a non-partisan and non-sectarian international social service agency.

Its functions are:

(a) To render professional social service on a co-ordinated and co-operative international basis to individuals or family groups whose

problems have arisen as a consequence of migration and the solution of which involves action in more than one country.

..(b) To study from an international standpoint the conditions and consequences of migration in their effect on individual, family and social life.

### 3. Membership

This is not a membership organization. Its Branch Committees, however, are made up of representative leaders in social service and related fields. The Branch Committees maintain close contact with their respective governments, with other social agencies, and with national organizations concerned with social questions. There are Branch Committees in Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Switzerland and the United States. In addition the organization also has 35 correspondents in 28 other countries.

### 4. Structure

The International Committee is the governing body and meets once a year. It is composed of:

- (a) The President of each Branch Committee and two delegates of the National Committees elected by each Branch Committee,
- (b) All members of the Executive Committee,
- (c) Members elected by the Committee itself,
- (d) Ex-officio, the International Director, the Associate Directors as well as all Branch Directors.

The Executive Committee meets several times a year and is composed of 10 members chosen from the International Committee.

### 5. Officers

President:	Mr. J.W. Schotte (Netherlands)
International Director:	Mr. H.E. Kunde (United States)
Associate International Directors:	Miss Suzanne Ferrière (Switzerland) Miss Ruth Larned (United States) Miss Marcelle Trillat (France) Mme Jean Vignat (France)
Consultant:	Miss Ruth Larned (United States) 122 East 22nd Street New York 10, N.Y.      Tel. GR5-6830

6. Finance

The expenditures for 1948 were \$94,753.31 which is the sum total of expenditures of International Headquarters and Branches.

Some of the Branches receive subsidies from the governments of the countries in which they are situated. These subsidies are added to by voluntary contributions from the nationals of that country.

Most of the Branches are supported entirely, as is the United States Branch, by voluntary contributions.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The International Social Service co-operates with non-governmental organizations, particularly those interested in the protection of migrants. During the war it had a very close working relationship with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The International Social Service was partly instrumental in the creation of and the work accomplished by the Permanent International Conference of Private Organizations for the Protection of Migrants, set up in 1924. This body included in its membership most of the private organizations then existing for the protection and welfare of migrants.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The International Social Service signed an agreement with the International Refugee Organization and maintains a close working relationship with that body.

9. Activities

The International Social Service undertakes family and individual social investigations across the borders of different countries and seeks to find a solution on a casework basis to the problems which arise as a consequence of migration or as a consequence of residence in a foreign country. To this end it endeavours to procure legal documents, to get in touch, through its national branches or correspondents, with the individuals or local authorities concerned in other countries; to help individuals and families to resolve their social problems of an international nature.

The International Social Service also undertakes studies of underlying problems in the field of migration and collaborates closely with organizations similarly interested in getting at the causes of cases.

The International Social Service has dealt with the problems of 500,000 individuals during its 28 years of existence.

Members of the International Headquarters staff served as Observers on League of Nations Committees on Child Welfare and Traffic in Women and Children. One of the International Associate Directors was a member of the Committee on Experts on Assistance to Aliens. The International Director was one of three expert advisers to the Emigration Committee of the International Labor Office. One of the Associate Directors was a member of the directing body of the Mansen office of the League of Nations. Studies based on International Social Service case histories on various subjects of interest were presented to the League of Nations Social Section. The present International Director was one of the original committee of four which laid the plans for organizing the present Standing Conference of non-governmental organizations which work with the International Refugee Organization.

The International Social Service has co-operated closely with and made studies for governments in various countries. For example, the American Associate International Director, who is also American Branch Director, was one of six experts called to Washington to work with a special committee on the examination of several thousand delayed deportation cases in order to arrive at sound social solutions in each case. The International Social Service participated with Columbia University and voluntary agencies in preparing relief workers for post-war service abroad. Since the end of the war the organization has taken part in training new Intergovernmental Committee workers for service abroad. Also in America the International Social Service helped organize a conference of 30 national agencies to explore the problems of British wives, fiancées and illegitimate children of American soldiers.

In Poland, after the World War I, the International Social Service made a study of migration problems arising from the return of Poles to Poland.

During World War II the International Social Service was assigned responsibility by the Swiss Government for the care and protection of unaccompanied refugee children who succeeded in crossing the Swiss border. From the experience they accumulated the Swiss Government developed its methods for registering refugees in Switzerland. The International Social Service in France was assigned special responsibility by the French Government for the care and protection of aliens in that country. It also has been given responsibility by International Refugee Organization for supervising all IRO cash assistance cases in France.

The International Social Service is now making plans to organize training institutes for certain selected social workers of the International Refugee Organization.

#### 10. Publications

A number of studies and reports dealing with various aspects of migration have been issued.

International Society of Criminology \*  
Société internationale de Criminologie  
12, place du Panthéon  
Paris, France

Category (b). Consultative status granted 18 July 1949

##### 1. Historical Facts

The origin of this Society goes back to the International Meetings of Criminologists held in Paris (Ministry of Justice) in 1935 and in Brussels in 1936. The Society itself was set up by the unanimous vote of 1,500 members of the First International Congress of Criminology, held in Rome in 1938, and had its legal headquarters in Rome (Italy) until the end of 1948. The war interrupted its further development. National Secretariats, however, were set up and functioned in a number of countries during the war. The constitution of the organization was approved by an international meeting, held in Paris in January 1949, to work on the preparation of the second International Congress of Criminology. (Réunion technique internationale du IIème Congrès international de criminologie, Paris, 1950.) (Further information on this will follow under No. 9.)

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\* Information as of 1st June 1949



## 2. General Purposes

The Society proposes by combining its activities with those of the existing specialized associations "to assure the development of scientific methods in their application to the criminal punishment"

(a) "The term 'scientific methods' as used here refers to 'social sciences'. So far as the criminologist is concerned they are, more particularly:

(i) biology, typology, psychology, psychiatry, psychoanalysis, sociology etc... (observational sciences)

(ii) forensic medicine, technical and scientific police forces, penitentiary science (applied sciences).

(b) "Criminology and penal law. As thus understood, criminology formally excludes the normative point of view. Its purpose is exclusively that of scientific research into the causes and remedies of crime on the basis of the social sciences (para. 1).

In relation to penal law, it is an auxiliary science. It is the function of criminology to provide jurists with the conclusions of the social sciences in their application to the phenomenon of crime; they need these conclusions to enable them to draft and apply just and effective laws for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. Thus, the object of the Society must not be confused with that of any association of jurists.

(c) "Criminology and the applied science. Similarly, criminology as thus understood must not be confused in any way with the applied sciences or bodies of teaching which have special practical and immediate purposes to which specific methods are adapted. It should, however, draw on the assistance of these sciences to the extent - and it is a large extent - to which they provide data capable of being used by the observational sciences.

(d) "Criminology and the observational sciences. Criminology must not be confused with any of these sciences. Each has its purpose, its method and its own doctrine. If the phenomenon of crime were to be restricted to one of these sciences (criminal anthropology, sociology, psychology), the resulting interpretation would be bound to be partial and based more on the general considerations of that particular science than on the nature of crime as such. This latter is the proper object of criminology.

Criminology uses the methods of:

- (i) drawing on all forms of knowledge capable of providing enlightenment (the synthetic point of view);
- (ii) deducing from the conclusions of those sciences and by appropriate criteria, what specific factors cause crime; ascertaining how and when these factors combine and lead to crime and how this process may be counteracted.

"Conclusion: The International Society of Criminology cannot, by the very definition of its objects, trespass on the proper field of study of any of the other existing learned societies, any more than it could be replaced for the purposes of its work by any one of them."

### 3. Membership

The Society is composed of (a) 147 individual members in the following thirty-two countries:

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rounania, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

(b) the "Society of Comparative Legislation" and the following eight national scientific institutions:

Argentine Society of Criminology

Commission suisse d'études criminologiques et de prophylaxie criminelle

Institute of Criminal Biotypology of Brazil

Institute of Criminology of Chile

Italian Society of Criminology

Société française de Médecine légale

Uruguayan Institute of Criminology

Venezuelan Society of Criminology

The candidacy of new members has to be presented by a member of the Society and has to be approved by the Managing Board.

### 4. Structure

The General Assembly of members meets whenever it is called by the Managing Board or at the request of one-fourth of the membership.

The Managing Board (Conseil d'Administration) is composed of the officers and sixteen members elected for six years by the General Assembly. The present members are from the following countries:

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Brazil, France, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Syria, United Kingdom and the United States.

The organization states that the composition of the Managing Board will be enlarged at the Second International Congress of Criminology in 1950, in order to make it more representative geographically.

The Executive Committee is composed of the President, the four Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-General, the two Assistant Secretaries-General and the Treasurer, elected by the Managing Board.

#### 5. Officers

##### Members of the Executive Committee

President: Professor Benigno DiTullio, University of Rome (Italy)

Vice-Presidents: Professor Donnedieu de Vabres, University of Paris (France)

Dr. Dennis Carrol, Co-Medical Director of the Institute for Scientific Treatment of Delinquency, London (United Kingdom)

Secretary-General: Mr. P. Piprot D'Alleaume (France)

Assistant Secretary-General: Dr. Carlo Erra (Italy)

#### 6. Finances

Budget for 1949: 180,000 French francs.

#### 7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The Society works in close liaison with other international and national non-governmental organizations in the field of criminology, penal law etc. It has especially close relations with the International Criminal Police Commission, the International Association of Penal Law and the International Institute of Social Defence.

The Society is one of the founder members of the Conseil permanent pour la coordination des Congrès internationaux de Science Médicale set up in Brussels in April 1949 at the initiative of UNESCO and WHO.

#### 8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

Representatives of the International Society of Criminology actively participated at a meeting of criminologists held in connection

with the Social Seminar called by the Department of Social Affairs in 1948.

Representatives of WHO and UNESCO attended the meeting of January 1949 in Paris. The organization applied for consultative status with both of these specialized agencies.

Representatives of the International Society of Criminology attended the First Pan-American Conference of Criminology, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro in 1947 and will also be present at the Second Pan-American Conference to be held in October 1949 at Mexico City.

There is active co-operation between the Society and the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.

#### 9. Activities

The Society is concentrating its activities at present on the organization of the second International Congress of Criminology to be held in Paris in the last fortnight of September 1950. At the preparatory meeting, held in Paris on 5 - 6 - 7 January 1949 there were representatives from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Burma, Cuba, France, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Syria and the United Kingdom.

The preparation of the Conference will be continued on the international scale at:

- (a) the second Pan-American Conference of Criminology, Mexico City, October 1949 and
- (b) at a new International Meeting of Criminologists to be held in connection with the European Seminar on Social Affairs in Paris, November 1949.

The Congress will have on its agenda the project of the creation of an International Institute of Criminology (Institut international de Criminologie). A detailed programme of the Conference was issued on pages 13 - 17 of the "List of Conferences, Congresses or Meetings to be Convened in 1949 and 1950 by the Principal International Organizations to Study the Problem of the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders" prepared by the Division of Social Activities, Department of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (Paper No. 7 L.S. - 18 March 1949).

#### 10. Publications

Micrographed material on the preparation of the second International

Congress of Criminology. It is being planned to start an International Review of Criminology.

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International Statistical Institute, (I.S.I.)  
Institut international de statistique  
2, Oostdwinhaan, Telephone: 11.63.90  
The Hague,  
Netherlands.

Category B. Consultative status granted 13 August 1947

### 1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1885 in London, at the 50th anniversary meeting of the "Royal Statistical Society" of London. Prior to this date international statistical congresses met at the initiative of Adolphe Quetelet (Belgium) between 1853 and 1876. The first constitution of the proposed International Statistical Association was drafted by Professor von Neuman-Spallart (Austria). Sir Rawson W. Rawson, President of the Royal Society, was elected first President. The first regular session of the International Statistical Institute took place in April 1887 in Rome. The Permanent Office was set up in 1913 in Vienna.

### 2. General purposes

The International Statistical Institute is an autonomous society devoted to the development and improvement of statistical methods and their application throughout the world, by encouraging the international association of statisticians, the exchange among them of professional knowledge, and the growth among them of a collective interest in the advancement of such knowledge; by studying statistical theories, appraising statistical methods and practices, encouraging statistical research and furthering the use of statistical methods in diverse subject matter fields wherever useful; by attracting the attention of Governments to questions which can be resolved by statistical observation; by fostering public appreciation of sound statistical practice and the usefulness of statistical methods.

### 3. Membership

The Institute consists of three types of members: Ordinary, Honorary and Ex-officio.

Ordinary members. A person distinguished for his contributions to the development or application of statistical methods, or to the administration of statistical services, may be elected an ordinary member. (There cannot be more than 300.) At present, there are 185 ordinary members of the Institute in the following thirty-four countries: Argentina (1), Australia (2), Austria (1), Belgium (7), Brazil (5), Canada (5), China (3), Czechoslovakia (3), Denmark (2), Egypt (2), Finland (5), France (14), Germany (15), Greece (3), Hungary (5), India (4), Ireland (2), Italy (18), Japan (3), Mexico (3), Netherlands (5), New Zealand (1), Norway (4), Palestine (1), Poland (2), Portugal (2), Romania (1), Spain (2), Sweden (7), Switzerland (7), Turkey (1), United Kingdom (23), United States (22), USSR (3), and without nationality (1).

Honorary members. A person who is or who has been an ordinary member, and whose contributions to statistics merit special honor, may be elected an honorary member. (There cannot be more than 30 honorary members). At present, there are 12 honorary members of the Institute, in the following eight countries: Belgium (1), France (2), Germany (1), Italy (2), Netherlands (1), Norway (1), United Kingdom (2), United States (2).

Ex-officio members can be the occupants of positions in official national statistical agencies and in appropriate international governmental organizations which have a substantial statistical interest. Provision is also made for affiliated organizations to designate representatives who shall be entitled to ex-officio membership in the Institute.

Under the old Statutes, the Institute did not have any affiliated organizations. The revised Statutes (July 1948), however, provide for the possibility of affiliation of some categories of international scientific organizations, and of national statistical societies. The following international scientific organizations have already decided to affiliate with the Institute: the Econometric Society, the Biometric Society, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth (subject to final approval of its membership) and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

#### 4. Structure

The General Assembly, composed of the members of the Institute, holds sessions every two years.

The Bureau, composed of the Institute's officers (the President, four Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-General, and the Treasurer), is the administrative organ of the Institute.

The Permanent Office, composed of a Director, appointed by the Bureau, and staff members, is in executive charge of the administrative and scientific activities of the Institute.

#### 5. Officers

President:	Dr. S. S. Rice (United States)
Vice Presidents:	M. G. Jahn (Norway)
	M. P. C. Mahalanobis (India)
	M. J. I. Rueff (France)
	M. E. Szturm de Sztrem (Poland)
Secretary-General:	Dr. J. Tinbergen (Netherlands)
Treasurer:	M. A. L. Bowley (United Kingdom)
Director of the Permanent Office:	M. G. Goudswaard (Netherlands)

#### 6. Finance

Budget of the Permanent Office for 1948-49: 32,500 Dutch Guilders.

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

Close cooperation with world-wide or regional non-governmental organizations working in the field of statistics and related matters.

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Institute has consultative status with UNESCO.

#### 9. Activities

The International Statistical Institute, in order to further the international integration of statistics, is providing a link of close cooperation for statistical societies and other official and unofficial organizations having statistical interests. It is promoting the training of competent statisticians, as well as the use in all countries of the most appropriate statistical methods. The Institute establishes and maintains professorships, lectureships, and fellowships for advanced studies in statistics. The work of the Institute is constantly oriented toward furthering international comparability of statistical data. The sessions of the Institute are of very great scientific interest.

10. Publications

Monthly Bulletin of the Permanent Office of the International  
Statistical Institute (1920-1930)

Review of the International Statistical Institute (quarterly)  
(from 1933)

Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute (Vol. I - XXX)

50 years of the International Statistical Institute, by F. Zahn

International Statistical Yearbook

International Abstract of Economic Statistics

Aperçu de la démographie des divers pays du monde

Renseignements sur l'organisation actuelle des statistiques de  
l'état civil dans divers pays

Annuaire statistique des grandes villes

Statistique internationale des grandes villes : tourisme,  
électricité, gaz et eau, territoire et population, logement

Répertoire international des institutions statistiques

Recueil internationale de statistiques économiques

Nomenclatures internationales des causes de décès.

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International Student Service, (I.S.S.)  
Entr'aide universitaire internationale  
13, rue Calvin,  
Geneva (Switzerland)

Telephone: 4 73 54  
Cable: INTERSTUD, GENEVA

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1926. In 1920, the World's Student  
Christian Federation organized the "European Student Relief" which  
collected £450,000 for the assistance of destitute students in  
Central Europe. In 1925, the International Student Service took  
its present name in recognition of an accomplished fact, for,  
it had become world-wide. Its 25th conference met in 1930 in  
Denmark.

In 1940 the World's Student Christian Federation and the  
Europa joined with the International Student Service to form the  
European Student Relief which was later enlarged into the World  
Student Relief. The administration of the World Student Relief  
was entrusted to the International Student Service.



## 2. General Purposes

It encourages and supports all efforts on the part of students, professors and others, to develop the universities and institutions of higher learning as true centres of national culture, intimately bound up with the realities, international economic and social, of the modern world. The International Student Service works without distinction of race, nationality, political or religious conviction.

## 3. Membership

The International Student Service is a service organization. There is no "membership" but only "Friends of the International Student Service" who pay voluntary contributions. The International Student Service has Corresponding Members and Co-operating Committees in the following countries:-

Australia	Italy
Austria	Korea
Belgium	Malaya, Federation of
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Burma	New Zealand
Canada	Norway
China	Pakistan
Czechoslovakia	Romania
Denmark	Switzerland
Finland	Sweden
France	Thailand
Greece	Union of South Africa
India	United Kingdom
Indonesia	United States
Ireland	Viet-Nam
Israel	

## 4. Structure

The General Assembly is the supreme organ of the International Student Service. It is composed of 20 to 30 members elected by co-optation for a one year period. The Assembly meets at least twice a year.

A Standing Committee appointed by the Assembly administers current affairs, in close contact with the headquarters secretariat at Geneva and the national co-operating committees.

During World War II a War Emergency Executive Committee headed by Dr. Hans Bosshardt was entrusted with the powers of the Assembly.

5. Officers

Chairman: Mr. Robert C. Mackie

Secretary-General. Dr. Sigvard Wolontis

Treasurer: Mr. Gerhart M. Riegner

6. Finance

Budget 1 October 1948 - 30 September 1949: 306,500 Swiss francs.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The International Student Service is a member of the World Student Relief, the other members of which are the World Student Christian Federation, Pax Romana - International Movement of Catholic Students, the World Union of Jewish Students, and the International Union of Students. It is a member of the Federation of Private and Semi-Official International Organizations established at Geneva and of the Temporary International Committee for Educational Reconstruction. The International Student Service co-operates with other international student and youth organizations as well as with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The International Student Service has consultative status with UNESCO.

9. Activities

When the immediate need for relief became less acute, the International Student Service became an international fellowship of academic workers providing an impartial platform for the discussion of wider issues. Its activities included:

- (a) Study of university questions, research and publication of works on those questions. A considerable documentation was collected on all aspects of university problems. The Department of University Research, which benefited from grants of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, published a series of

studies on the trends of higher education in the various countries, and inquired into the problems of academic over-crowding and unemployment in the learned professions. The League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Co-operation adopted in 1937 a survey "Unemployment in the Learned Professions" (by Walter M. Kotschnig, Oxford University Press, 1937) as a basis for its own work. In 1949 a conference of experts on "General Problems of Student Health" was held in Haslev (Denmark).

(b) Organization of conferences and enquiries to study university political, economic, social, and cultural problems. At these meetings, among other issues the following problems were discussed: the cultural and political relations between France and Great Britain and between France and Germany, the problem of the Indian and Chinese students in European universities, the problem of anti-semitism, the problem of the political and economic organization of the European Continent, etc. The method followed was that of round-table discussions between teachers and students who represented various conflicting trends of thought in the countries concerned.

(c) Serving as an experimental centre for the improvement of student life in all its forms, by encouraging the formation of centres, co-operative clubs and work camps, etc. Also worked on matters of student exchange.

(d) Parallel with these wider activities, the original aim of direct relief where it was most needed was steadily pursued. Aid was given to Chinese students during the war with Japan and to Jewish and non-Jewish refugee students from Central Europe during the thirties.

In 1939 the need for large-scale student relief became evident. It was at this time that the International Student Service, along with Pax Romana and the World's Student Christian Federation founded the European Student Relief with offices in Geneva staffed by men and women who had worked for years with the International Student Service, knew the various countries, and had the confidence of university people everywhere. During and since the war the result of this cooperation, now known as World Student Relief, has distributed over 5 million dollars to universities and students throughout Europe and Asia.

(e) In the post-war world, the International Student Service is concerned with emergency aid to students everywhere. University research to supply students and professors with information on present-day problems in the university, is being made available by the International Student Service through various publications. The International Student Service is creating opportunities of student contact through international student conferences.

10. Publications

- "University" (a quarterly review)
- "ISS in Action" (a monthly news letter)
- "ISS Programme Notes" (a letter issued irregularly)
- "ISS Grab Bag" (issued irregularly)
- "ISS News Release" (issued irregularly)

In addition reports, studies and monographs are also published.

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International Temperance Union\*(or International Union Against Alcoholism)

Union internationale contre l'alcoolisme  
Case Gare,  
Lausanne, Switzerland

Telephone: 25942  
Cable: Furintalc, Lausanne

Category (b) consultative status granted 18 July 1949.

1. Historical facts

Date of foundation: 1907 (Stockholm) at the Thirteenth International Congress "on questions related to alcoholism". It was originally called International Temperance Bureau or International Bureau Against Alcoholism (Bureau international contre l'alcoolisme) and was administered by the "Secrétariat anti-alcoolique suisse" but had its own international Committee. It became an independent organization in 1921. Gradually it came to be realized that the original structure of the organization did not insure close relations with the governments which had supported the Bureau from the outset nor with the various societies against alcoholism (not only total abstinence societies), therefore, the form of an International Union against Alcoholism was chosen in 1934. During the period of reorganization after World War II, a new constitution was adopted (July 1946). For about twenty years the president of the

International Bureau was the Swedish senator and archeologist,  
Professor Johan Bergman, in Stockholm.

2. General purposes

This is a "neutral agency of information on all problems  
concerning alcoholism: scientific, educative, legislative, practical;"  
with the following general purposes:

- (a) To develop international collaboration in the fight against alcoholism;
- (b) to collect and disseminate information relating to the problem of alcoholism;
- (c) to promote scientific research into the alcohol problem;
- (d) to maintain regular relations with national and international organizations whose activities are directed to human welfare;
- (e) to popularize the use of non-alcoholic beverages, especially of fruit juices;
- (f) to maintain a secretariat (the International Bureau Against Alcoholism), which will serve as a connecting link between the temperance associations and kindred bodies (Art. 207 of the Constitution).

3. Membership.

The International Temperance Union has different categories of members as follows:

- (a) The following 8 Governmental members:  
Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Norway,  
Sweden and Switzerland as well as the government  
of the Province of Madras, India.
- (b) The following 5 international non-governmental organizations:  
World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WWCTU)\*  
International Order of Good Templars  
International Catholic League Against Alcoholism  
International Federation of Blue Cross Temperance Societies  
International Socialist Temperance Union

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\* Category (b) consultative status granted 28 March 1947  
by Council Resolution 57 (IV) 2.

- (c) National Societies and individuals in the following 15 countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Uruguay.

4. Structure

The Assembly of Delegates meets every three years and is composed of:

- (a) representatives of full members with the right to vote and  
(b) associate members who have no voting powers.

It elects members of the Executive Committee and officers, receives reports and decides upon action.

The Executive Committee meets once a year and is composed of twelve persons. It directs the work of the Union between meetings of the Assembly and also approves applications for membership. It exercises its functions through an Administrative Committee of fifteen members.

There are Special Committees on Colonial, Medical problems, etc.

5. Officers

President:	His Excellency Minister Tapio Voionmaa (Finland)
Vice-President:	Mr. W.H. Green (Australia)
General Secretary:	Dr. R. Hercod
Other Members:	Dr. Paul Dauphin (France)
	Rev. J.C. Furman (United States of America)
	Prof. D. Gokay (Turkey)
	Rev. H. Harmer (United Kingdom)
	Mr. H. Cecil Heath (United Kingdom)
	Mrs. Cecil Heath (United Kingdom)
	Mrs. J. Hermann (Switzerland)
	Dr. Earl Hotalen (United States of America)
	Jonkneer Michiels van Kessenich Mayor of Maastricht (Netherlands)
	Professor Dr. Stampar (Yugoslavia)
	Governor Wagnsson, Member of Parliament (Sweden)

## 6. Finance

Article 4 of the statutes provides the minimum contributions:

- (a) For a Federation of Temperance associations - 500 Swiss francs.
- (b) For individual Societies - 100 Swiss francs.
- (c) For Associate Members - 20 Swiss francs.

The budget for 1949 is 37,000 Swiss francs, one half of which is expected to come from government sources.

## 7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The information given under point 3 above shows that five of the most important international non-governmental organizations in the field of anti-alcoholic movement, are members or about to become members, of the International Temperance Union.

The International Temperance Union maintains working relations with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Missionary Council, the League of Red Cross Societies, International Union for Child Welfare, World Council of Churches and the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations.

## 8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations.

The Union has working relations with the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization, UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education.

## 9. Activities

(a) Establishment and progressive development of a documentation centre on all subjects connected with the problems of the temperance movement.

(b) Information service through correspondence and publications.

(c) Inquiries (enquêtes) on specific subjects. For example: the one undertaken at present by a special Colonial Committee presided over by the Rev. Henry Carter (London) with the help of both Protestant and Catholic missionaries and Colonial government officials, "on the effects of alcoholism among Native races in Central Africa". The organization desires to submit the results of this inquiry to the Colonial Powers and/or the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

(d) Development of co-operation among and with organizations interested in the fight against alcoholism.

(e) Organization of international congresses against alcoholism. The 23rd Congress was held on the 4 - 9 July 1948 at Lucerne.

(f) Organization of specialized international conferences. It is planned to call a conference "on alcohol and traffic" at Stockholm to be held in 1950 in order to draw up a Highway Code relating to problems of alcoholism. At this conference, apart from non-governmental organizations, governments will also be invited.

#### 10. Publications

"The International Review against Alcoholism", published quarterly, in English and French (restarted in 1947 after interruption).

Reports of the Proceedings of International Congresses.

Bulletins and notes on special subjects.

The publication of a Year Book is being planned at present, containing information on temperance organizations.

#### International Touring Alliance

Alliance Internationale de Tourisme (AIT)  
9, rue Pierre Fatio,  
Geneva, Switzerland.

Tel. : 4 33 45

Cable: AITOURISME  
GENEVE

Category B. Consultative status granted 1 March 1949.

NOTE: All letters should be addressed to the Central Bureau of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme and of the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile in London. This office is the Secretariat of the General Committee AIT/FIA which has been formed to co-ordinate the activities of the two organizations, and ensure joint representation in the international field and to centralize the collation and distribution of touring information.

Address: Central Bureau AIT/FIA  
31, Belgrave Square,  
London, S.W.1, England

Tel : Sloane 6234

Cable : FIAITBURO, LONDON

Officers: President (1949) : Mr. Adrien Lachenal (Switzerland)  
Central Secretary : Mr. M.H. Perkowski (Poland)  
Assistant Central Secretary : Mr. J.L. Young, M.B.E., (United Kingdom)



### 1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1898 in Luxembourg. The International League of Tourists Associations was founded in Luxembourg in 1898. The work of this organization was interrupted by World War I. In 1919, it resumed its activity under the name of Alliance Internationale de Tourisme thanks to the Touring Club of France, the Touring Club Italiano, the Touring Club of Belgium, the Cyclists' Touring Club and the Automobile Association and Motor Union of Great Britain, then to the Union Vélocipédique of France, the American Automobile Association and the Ligue Vélocipédique Belge.

### 2. General Purposes

To study questions relating to International Touring and circulation and to achieve progress and reforms thereby suggested;

To encourage by all available means the development of International Touring and circulation, in their various forms and aspects;

To bring together the touring associations in order to co-ordinate their efforts, to facilitate the execution of their international work and to protect their interests.

### 3. Membership

The membership consists of 87 national touring associations or automobile clubs in the following 56 areas:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, British Guiana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia (Dutch East Indies), Iraq, Iran, Ireland, Israel (see Palestine) Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rhodesia, Roumania, Thailand, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Union of South Africa and Uruguay.

### 4. Structure

The General Assembly will meet once a year. Any active member association may be represented by a number of delegates of whom, however, only one will be entitled to vote.

The Administrative Council is elected by the General Assembly and consists of a maximum of 25 associations holding active membership and each is entitled to one vote. It will meet at least once a year on the occasion of the meeting of the General Assembly, to which it submits the annual reports and the accounts. It governs all matters concerning the admission of members to the AIT and conventions between members or with foreign associations.

The Management Committee consists of the President, the General Secretary, the Deputy General Secretary, the Secretary to the Presidency and not more than eight other persons elected for three years from among the representatives of associations which are members of the Administrative Council. It will meet as often as the affairs of the AIT so require. It gives to the General Secretariat its terms of reference and organizes its activity. It convenes the Administrative Council and the General Assembly.

5. Officers

President : M. Adrien Lachenal (Switzerland)  
Secretary General : M. Joseph Britschgi (Switzerland)  
Deputy General Secretary: M. Paul Ossipow (Switzerland)

6. Finance

Based on subscriptions from members, sale of customs documents and sale of AIT publications.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Alliance is closely associated with the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile with which it has established the Central Bureau AIT/FIA (see note above). All common matters are discussed in the General Committee AIT/FIA.

The Alliance has relations also with other organizations such as: the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Road Transport Union, the International Road Federation, etc.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Alliance has no relations with such organizations.

9. Activities

The Alliance has actively participated in the elaboration of a number of international conventions, such as those on automobile traffic of 1909

and 1926, on road signs in 1931, and on tariffs in 1937. It participated in the work of the Tariff Conference in 1932, and in the work of the International Institute at Rome for the Unification of Private Law. It was closely associated with the work of the transit and communications section of the League of Nations. Since 1947, it has co-operated in the work of the United Nations concerning transport and communications.

The Alliance Internationale de Tourisme issues "Carnets de passages en douanes" which permit motor vehicles to cross frontiers for temporary stays in other countries under the guarantee of the clubs affiliated with the Alliance.

10. Publications

Information Bulletins (English and French, 5 or 6 per year).

Jubilee Book (English and French, published last year for the AIT Jubilee).

International Transport Workers' Federation, (ITF)  
Fédération internationale des ouvriers du transport,  
Maritime House,  
Old Town,  
Clapham,  
London S.W.4,  
England.

Telephone: MACAULAY 5501/5502  
Cable: INTRANSFE, LONDON

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1896 in London. Prior to that date, there existed a loose association of railwaymen's organizations of a number of European countries which held its first international meeting in 1890. In 1896 the International Association of Dock, Wharf and Riverside Workers was founded. In 1898 the Railwaymen joined the Association which then adopted the name of International Transport Workers' Federation as had already been proposed in 1896.

In 1904 the Headquarters of the International Transport Workers Federation was transferred to Berlin. The Organization was reconstituted in 1919 and established in Amsterdam. In August 1939 the Headquarters returned to London.

2. General Purposes

To establish, promote and maintain trade unions of transport workers in all countries and to unite them in a strong and unbreakable international federation, in order:

1. to protect and further the economic and social interests of all transport workers;
2. to support such national and international action as the circumstances may warrant in the struggle against economic exploitation and political oppression of the workers, and thus to make international working class solidarity effective;
3. to co-operate in the establishment of a world order based on the association of all peoples in freedom and equality for the promotion of their common welfare by the joint use of the world's resources.

3. Membership

The International Transport Workers Federation is a federation of trade unions. Any trade union and association of trade unions of persons

engaged in any capacity, in any transport industry, whether publicly or privately owned or operated, are eligible for affiliation with the Federation. There are approximately 4,500,000 individual members in the Federation. It is composed of 111 trade unions in the following 39 countries: Argentina (5,000)\*, Australia (15,000), Austria (96,825), Belgium (73,952), Canada (28,000)\*, Ceylon (125), Chile (5,000)\*, China (152,298), Denmark (55,569), Egypt (4,925), Finland (50,445), France (89,000), Germany (600,000), Great Britain (962,729), British Guiana and West Indies Seamen's Federation (600), Greece (relations suspended), Hongkong (3,119), Iceland (1,552), India (608,954), Ireland (6,000), Israel (see Palestine), Italy (relations suspended), Jamaica (3,923)\*, Kenya (1,006), Lebanon (2,500)\*, Luxembourg (5,200), Mexico (4,158), Netherlands (56,620), Netherlands West Indies (450)\*, New Zealand (8,470)\*, Norway (68,853), Palestine (950), St. Lucia (416), Scotland (20,000), Singapore (3,500), Union of South Africa (3,000)\*, Southern Rhodesia (3,357), Sweden (125,128), Switzerland (50,625), Syria (1,000), Trinidad (2,110)\*, United Kingdom (see Great Britain, also Scotland), United States (866,882)\*.

Individual member trade unions having over 100,000 members are:

China	National Chinese Seamen's Union, Shanghai	152,298
United Kingdom	National Union of Railwaymen	434,009
" "	Transport and General Workers' Union	250,000
India	All-India Railwaymen's Federation	475,000
"	All-India Port and Docks Workers Federation	100,000
Germany	Gewerkschaft der Eisenbahner Deutschlands (Railwaymen)	100,000
	Gewerkschaft der Offentliche Dienste, Transport und Verkehr (Public Services, Transport and Communication Workers) - Transport Departments only	200,000
United States	Railway Labor Executives' Association	705,882

#### 4. Structure

The Congress, which meets bi-annually, is the supreme authority of the Federation. The number of delegates which affiliated organizations may send depends upon their membership according to a scale in the constitution.

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\* This figure is an estimate of the ITF Secretariat. In certain cases the estimate applies to only one trade union out of several in a given country (i.e. for the United States only 10,000 out of 866,882 is estimated).

The General Council of 33 members, is the supreme authority between sessions of the Congress. It meets annually. Its members are elected by the Congress on the basis of national and regional groups. It carries out the policies laid down by the Congress.

The Executive Committee is the chief administrative body. There are eight members elected by the Congress from among the members of the General Council. It carries out the decisions of the Congress and of the General Council and is responsible for the general management of the Federation's affairs.

The Management Committee is composed of four representatives of the affiliated organizations in the country in which the Federation is domiciled, chosen as far as possible from different organizations by the delegations of such organizations attending the Congress, supervises expenditures and the Secretariat. It is elected by the Congress from among member organizations in the country which is the seat of the Secretariat.

Industrial sections to deal in the first instance with matters affecting the workers of particular branches of transport are:  
1) Seafarers; 2) Sea fishermen; 3) Inland navigation workers;  
4) Waterside workers (sea and inland ports); 5) Railwaymen; 6) Road transport workers (including tramwaymen); 7) Civil aviation personnel,  
Section conferences are convened by the Executive Committee.

Branch offices are maintained in New York and Singapore.

5. Officers

President:	Mr. Omar L. Becu (Belgium)
General Secretary:	Mr. Jacobus H. Oldenbroek (Netherlands)
Assistant General Secretary:	Mr. Paul J. Tofahru (Belgium)
Consultant:	Mr. Willy J. Dorchain, Rm. 325, 5 Beekman Street, New York 7, N.Y. Tel: CO 7-3744

6. Finance

Income for 1948: £26,332/5/5.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

No information.

## 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

A close co-operation exists with the International Labour Organization, on all matters concerning working conditions of transport workers. The ILO's Industrial Committee on Inland Transport and the Joint Maritime Commission constantly deal with proposals from the Federation.

## 9. Activities

A series of Seafarers conferences were held which culminated in the adoption of the International Seafarers' Charter. The initiative of the ITF made possible two important sessions of the Joint Maritime Commission of the ILO in 1942 and 1945. A Regional and European Dockers' Conference was held at Antwerp in August 1946. An International Railwaymen's Conference took place under the auspices of the ITF in September 1943, and one in March 1947. In September 1948, the ITF held a Congress in Oslo, Norway. This Congress unanimously re-elected the Executive Committee and adopted a new scale of affiliation fees which increased the affiliation fees of 90% of the affiliated organizations by over 30%. The increase in income will facilitate the carrying out of plans for decentralizing the work of the ITF and organizing it on a regional basis. In connection with these plans, a proposal of the Belgian TWU was adopted which called for the setting up of a Centre for training trade union organizers for international work, and also for national work in countries where the trade union movement is not yet highly developed. Sectional conferences were held for railwaymen, road transport workers, seamen and fishermen, dockers and inland waterway workers, and civil aviation personnel in conjunction with the Oslo Congress.

The Federation works for its objects by: advocating, promoting, establishing, and operating schemes of mutual assistance among transport workers trade unions of different countries and, in particular, supporting transport workers' trade unions engaged in disputes by:

- (i) Obtaining and extending financial assistance when the duration of disputes causes exhaustion of the funds of the unions concerned;
- (ii) Taking sympathetic action and such other steps as may be calculated to contribute to the successful conclusion of such disputes;

- (iii) Enlisting the support of the world Labour Movement and world public opinion by appropriate publicity about such disputes.

Financial support to organizations is not provided out of the ordinary contribution (affiliation fee) to the ITF's general fund. In each case, an appeal for help is sent out to affiliated organizations. According to circumstances, an appeal is made for grants or loans.

Of potentially much greater importance than financial assistance to organizations locked in battle is the direct help provided by the promotion of sympathetic action. Between the two wars there have been several cases where the ITF brought about sympathetic strikes or embargoes which had a direct influence on the outcome of strikes of seamen and dockers. But it has not been found desirable to make participation in such action an obligation of membership. The Rules merely state that affiliated organizations assume the obligation "to co-operate in the carrying out of the decisions of the governing and executive bodies of the Federation, and to report to the Secretariat on the action taken and its result or on the reasons why no action is taken."

It is a noteworthy feature in the ITF's history that in the four outstanding cases of international strikes the purpose was not primarily to assist transport workers' organizations engaged in disputes. In 1919 the ITF organized a boycott of Hungary to break the White Terror against the working class and its organizations. In 1920 it stopped the transport of ammunition to Poland when that country attacked the Soviet Union. In 1926 it stopped the transport of coal to Great Britain during the miners' strike in that country. During the Spanish Civil War from 1936 to 1939, it hampered the transport of war supplies to Franco-controlled ports and assured the manning of vessels and lorries carrying supplies to the Republican Government.

The daily task of the ITF is to spread knowledge about transport workers everywhere, about their conditions of life and work, their organizations and their struggle for the improvement of living and working conditions. It is done by: holding international congresses and conferences; collecting and disseminating data and information concerning working and living conditions of transport workers in the various countries, and matters affecting these conditions, such as national and international legislation and regulations dealing with



matters related to work in the transport industries, technical developments affecting the life and work of transport workers, and mode of organization, ownership and management of transport industries.

So far, the ITF has functioned as a geographically centralized organization, but since 1928 there has been in existence an approved plan to create regional sub-divisions embracing whole continents or perhaps parts of continents. On the eve of the second world war preparations were under way to create a South American division but the war and post-war conditions have prevented the carrying out of the project. Recently these preparations have been taken up again. They are at the moment extended to the Far East and the South Eastern Pacific as well as to the Middle East.

#### 10. Publications

"The International Transport Workers' Journal" published bi-monthly in English, German and Swedish.

Press reports published fortnightly in English, French, German, Swedish and Spanish.

Reports on particular problems in the transport industries.

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International Union for Child Welfare (IUCW)  
 Union internationale de Protection de l'Enfance (UIPE)  
 43 Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland.

Telephone:  
 2-6038  
 Cable address:  
 UIPE, Geneva

Branch offices in Budapest and Buenos Aires

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 20 September 1946 in Geneva.

The Union came into being on 20 September 1946 by the amalgamation of the Save the Children International Union (Union internationale de Secours aux Enfants), founded in Geneva in 1920, with the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare (Association internationale pour la Protection de l'Enfance), created in Brussels in 1921.

#### 2. General Purposes

To make known throughout the world the principles of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, proclaimed in 1923 by the Save the Children

International Union and endorsed in 1924 by the Assembly of the League of Nations, and commonly known as the Declaration of Geneva; to relieve children in case of distress; to raise the standards of child welfare; to contribute to the moral and physical development of the child.

### 3. Membership

The Union is a federation of 43 national organizations in the following 32 countries:

Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

There is one international organization and also six associate members in Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

### 4. Structure

The General Council determines policy and meets every two years.

The Executive Committee, composed of sixteen members elected by the General Council, meets every six months and watches over the general interests of the Union between sessions of the General Council.

The General Secretariat functions as an executive and liaison body. It also represents the Union in its external relations.

Advisory Committees (composed of individuals or representatives of organizations to deal with particular questions, e.g. Delinquent and Maladjusted Children and Young People; Stateless Children: Relief Questions)

### 5. Officers

Chairman:	Mrs. G. Morier
Secretary-General;	Dr. Georges Thelin
Consultant:	Miss Mary A. Dingman 135 East 52nd Street New York 22, New York. Telephone: PL 3-4700

### 6. Finance

Contributions and subscriptions from member organizations, gifts, bequests, and subsidies. The budget of the International Secretariat for 1948 was \$60,000.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Union is a member of the following inter-organizational liaison bodies:

Federation of Private and Semi-Official International Organizations established at Geneva.

Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction (TICER), Paris.

Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations, (Geneva, New York)

It maintains friendly relations with a number of non-governmental organizations, especially the following:

International Association for Social Security

International Committee of the Red Cross

International Conference of Social Work

International Pediatric Association

International Relief Centre

International Union against Alcoholism

Inter-Parliamentary Union

League of Red Cross Societies.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Union has been granted consultative status by UNESCO, FAO and WHO. The Union also co-operates closely with the ILO, the International Bureau of Education, and the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood.

9. Activities

Investigates conditions and needs of children; sets up child welfare standards; stimulates national efforts and encourages their co-ordination; co-operates with other organizations working for similar objects; collects funds to be used either through member organizations or by the General Secretariat of the Union, and calls conferences on subjects related to its activities.

Its present programme of work includes:

(a) Child welfare or relief programmes mostly carried out by the member organizations and their field representatives.

(b) Relief programmes carried out under the direct responsibility and supervision of the International Secretariat, including - distribution of relief supplies to individual children and to child welfare organizations, arranging for children's supplementary meals, etc. in France, Hungary and Italy: Forwarding of relief supplies to France, Italy, Hungary, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Poland. Providing assistance to 4,000 children in 13 countries by interested individuals and groups ("sponsors").

(c) Specialized conferences on "Juvenile Delinquency Resulting from War Conditions", Geneva, 29 April to 2 May 1947, and "Methods of Child Relief", Paris, 8-10 September 1947.

(d) Extensive research on the following subjects: delinquent and maladjusted children and young people, stateless children, legislation affecting the citizenship of children, care of children of divorced parents; day nurseries, methods of child relief, children's relief needs, broadcasting and child welfare; housing and child welfare; protection of children in time of war maternity and infant welfare; leisure time of young people, and educational needs of child war victims.

#### 10. Publications

"International Child Welfare Review" (English and French editions, bi-monthly)

Information Bulletin of the IUCW (in Spanish, quarterly)

Miscellaneous Studies - e.g. "Stateless Children"

Documents prepared for the General Council, e.g. Reports of the Secretary-General.

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International Union of Architects  
Union internationale des Architectes  
Grand-Palais, Paris

Telephone: ELY.84.15

Secretariat: 31 avenue Pierre I de Serioie  
Paris XVI.

Telephone: KLE.87.10, Ext. 84

Category B, Consultative Status granted 16 February 1949.

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: June 1948 in Lausanne.

The International Union of Architects was set up as a merger of the permanent International Committee of Architects which had been

founded in Paris in 1867 and the Reunions internationales d'Architectes, founded in Paris in 1931.

## 2. General Purposes

The Union proposes to facilitate and multiply free contacts among architects, without distinction of nationality, race, religion, professional training or architectural doctrines, to create friendly relations of mutual understanding and respect among architects; to enable them to present their ideas and beliefs, to extend their acquaintanceship and to enrich themselves from their mutual differences. Architects will thus be able to participate more effectively in improving human living conditions by the reconstruction of devastated villages and cities, the suppression of slums, the equipment of the less developed regions, the elevation of housing standards by developing a better comprehension of peoples and by endeavoring always to more fully satisfy their aspirations for spiritual and material well being. In these ways architects intend, in collaboration with professional and cultural international organizations, to contribute to the progress of human society and the firm establishment of peace.

## 3. Membership

There are national groups in the following 26 countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, North Africa, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

## 4. Structure

The General Assembly is composed of one to five delegates from each national section. It meets every two years. It elects officers and determines policy.

The Executive Committee is composed of the President, three Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-General, the Treasurer and four to eight additional members. At present it is composed of 14 members. It meets at least once a year. It prepares the General Assembly, and in general, takes any necessary action or decisions.

The Board is composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the Secretary-General. It takes necessary action between meetings of the Executive Committee and may be consulted by correspondence.

There are also "Congresses" which are only for the purpose of discussing problems relating to architecture. The Congresses meet at the same time as the Assembly.

#### 5. Officers

Honorary President:	Mr. Auguste Perret (France)
President:	Sir Patrick Abercrombie (UK)
Vice-Presidents:	Mr. Paul Vischer (Switzerland)
	Mr. Nicolas Baranov (USSR)
	Mr. Ralph Walker (USA)
Secretary-General:	Mr. Pierre Vago (France)
Treasurer:	Prof. J. H. Vanden Broek (Netherlands)
Consultant:	Mr. Ralph Walker 101 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York. Telephone: LE 2-1600

#### 6. Finance

Budget for 1949: 300,000 French francs.

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Union signed an agreement on 10 February 1949 with the World Engineering Conference for the purpose of promoting the co-ordination of activities and co-operation between these two organizations. It is represented on working group 59 of the International Organization for Standardization.

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Union has consultative status with UNESCO.

#### 9. Activities

The chief activity of the Union to date has been the holding of its Founding and first International Congress which dealt with "The Architect and the Problems of Town Planning", "The Architect and Industrialization in Building", and the Position of the Architect in regard to the State and Society. The next Congress will be held in 1950 in Warsaw.

There are, at present, nine working committees as follows:

1. Finance
2. Documentation
3. City Planning

4. Industrialization of the Building Industry
5. Social Position of the Architect
6. Education (or Formation) of the Architect
7. International Competitions (or Contests)
8. Exhibitions
9. Hospital Problems

In order to achieve its general purposes the Union proposes to carry on the following activities:

1. To maintain free intercourse on professional matters among architects all over the world regardless of national or political barriers;
2. To consult with the great international organizations on all questions relating to architecture and urbanism;
3. To establish and maintain close relationships with international organizations or urbanists, engineers and technicians;
4. To organize congresses, conferences, meetings and to promote study trips in which architects of all countries can take part;
5. To organize or participate in the organization of international exhibitions;
6. To organize or participate in the organization of international competitions;
7. To organize or participate in the organization of the exchange of professors, speakers, students and internes;
8. To organize or participate in exchange of professional information; in the publication of periodicals, studies, bulletins, press reviews, technical dictionaries, translations, etc;
9. To establish and maintain an international list of architects;
10. To set up an international Bureau of Research, Information and Documentation;
11. To participate on an international scale in the work of standardization and normalization;
12. To undertake and support all activities in conformity with the aims of the Union.

10. Publications

Bulletin d'information bimensuel (French only).

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International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues (IUCWL) Tel. 775946  
Union Internationale des Ligues féminines catholiques Cable address:  
6, Neuhuyskade Romme,  
The Hague, Netherlands. the Hague.

Category B. Consultative status granted 13 August 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1910 in Brussels by the Catholic Women's Leagues of nine European and two South American countries. Meetings of the Council were held annually (Madrid (1911), Vienna (1912) and London (1913)) until the outbreak of World War I. Forty organizations of 20 countries were represented at the first post-war IUCWL Council, which was held in Rome in 1922. In 1925 the present Constitution was adopted, a Cardinal Protector was assigned to the Union, and it was stipulated that the Council would meet in Rome every four years. In 1926 the Youth Section of the Union was founded in Luxembourg. In 1932 the Union presented the petitions for peace from the Catholic women of the world to the Geneva Disarmament Conference. The most recent Council meeting was held in 1947.

2. General Purposes

To foster the influence of Catholic principles;  
To integrate organizations of Catholic women and girls;  
To inquire into religious, cultural, family, social, and civic problems of general concern to the community;  
To encourage and to co-ordinate the efforts of Catholic women;  
To achieve a world peace, based on Christian principles;  
To bring the point of view of Catholic women throughout the world to the attention of international bodies of an official character.

3. Membership

About 36,000,000 members of 166 affiliated Leagues, in 73 countries of the world as follows:



Azores	Ecuador	Panama
Africa, British East	France	Paraguay
Africa, Portuguese	Greece	Peru
East and West	Germany	Philippines
Algeria	Guatemala	Portugal
Argentina	Haiti	Puerto Rico
Australia	India	Romania
Austria	Indo-China	Sweden
Belgium	Ireland	Switzerland
Bolivia	Italy	Scotland
Brasil	Iran	Spain
British Guiana	Japan	Syria
Canada	Lebanon	Tanganyika
Ceylon	Lithuania	Transvaal
Chile	Luxembourg	Tunis
China	Madagascar	Turkey
Colombia	Madeira	Union of South Africa
Congo	Malta	United Kingdom (see
Costa Rica	Morocco	England also Scotland)
Cuba	Mexico	United States
Czechoslovakia	Natal	Uruguay
Denmark	Netherlands	Venezuela
Dominican	Nicaragua	
Republic	Norway	
Egypt	New Zealand	
El Salvador	Palestine	

The largest member groups are: National Council of Catholic Women of the United States, 6,000,000 members; Catholic Action of France, 2,300,000 members.

The following international bodies are affiliated;

The International Catholic Association for the Protection of Girls,

The International Association of the Ladies of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul,

The Catholic Union for Health and Social Services.

There is also a Youth Section entitled, "The International Federation of Catholic Girls", composed of 10 million members in about 70 organizations in more than 65 countries.

4. Structure

The Quadrennial Council, which meets in Rome, is the governing body. It is composed of the Board and three delegates, one of whom may vote, from each affiliated organization, which may also send experts and observers.

The Board, which is the executive body, meets twice a year and is composed of six officers ex-officio, six members elected by the Council, the President of the International Federation of Catholic Girls, the President of the International Catholic Association for the Protection of Girls and from five to ten additional members co-opted by the Board. The Executive Committee meets every fortnight.

5. Officers (members of the Board)

General President	:	Mrs. F. Steenberghe-Engeringh (Netherlands)
General Vice-President	:	Miss M. du Rostu (France)
Vice-President for North and South America	:	Mrs. H. Mannix (USA)
Spiritual Adviser	:	Dr. A. Ramselaar (Netherlands)
General Secretary and Treasurer	:	Miss M. Romme (Netherlands) Miss M. Baers (Belgium) Mrs. P. Colini-Lombardi (Italy) Dr. L. Dupraz (Switzerland) Miss M. Lazaro (Spain) Miss F. de Mikola (Austria) Miss C. de Lineiro Pearson (Argentina) Miss Y. de Robien (France) Miss J. de Romer (Switzerland) Hon. Mrs. Stirling (UK) Miss S. del Valle (Mexico) Hon. Mrs. M. Douglas Woodruff (UK) Miss E. Zillker (Germany)
Honorary Member	:	Donna M.C. Giustiniani Eandini (Italy)
Representative of the Youth Section	:	Miss C. de Hemptinne (Belgium)

Representative of the International Catholic Association for the Protection of Girls :: Baroness S. de Montenach (Switzerland)

Consultant :: Miss Catherine Schaefer  
32 East 39th Street  
New York 16, N.Y.,  
Tel. MU-3-6315

6. Finance

Budget for 1948: 12,000 Dutch guilders.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

In addition to the three affiliated international organizations, the Union co-operates with the Migration Bureau of the Vatican in Geneva, and with the International Catholic Co-ordinating Committee (Vatican Office for UNESCO). It is a member of the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations and of the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction. The Union is permanently represented among the officers of the International Catholic Association of Broadcasters, and the International Catholic Film Office.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Union has consultative status with UNESCO. Contact is maintained with the IRO in regard to displaced families on which the Union has a special Study Commission. The Union was represented on the League of Nations Committee for the Protection of Women and Children, and on the Study Commission on Women's Work of the ILO.

9. Activities

The following study-commissions have been set up: Relations with the United Nations, Relations with UNESCO, Family, Religious Vocations, Intellectual Problems, Social Problems, Civic Affairs, Relief. These study-commissions meet two years before each Council for "Study-Weeks", with experts from affiliated organizations, to consider the subjects to be brought before the Council. These subjects have been as follows: "The Family" (1930); "Education" (1934); "Catholic Women in the Contemporary World" (1939); "Contribution of the Christian Woman to Society" (1947); A study-week on "International Life" will be held in 1950 in preparation for the next Council.

The Union encourages its member Leagues to assist the war-devastated countries by material gifts and by sending persons to help.

10. Publications

"Cahiers de l'Union" (bi-monthly)

"Jeunesse Nouvelle" (quarterly) the publication of the Youth  
Section.

"Reports on the "Study Weeks" and the "International Councils".

A number of pamphlets and memoranda including:

"The Opinion of 30,000,000 Catholic Women",

"A Declaration of Principles"

"Catholic Action"

"Nationality of Married Women"

"Peace-work of Catholic Women"

"Repatriation of Prostitutes"

"Legal Status of Women"

"Russian Refugees in Mandchouria"

"Women's Labour in Mines"

"Unemployment of Young People"

"Activities in the Line of Reconstruction of Teaching"

"Help to Promote Cultural Life"

"The Declaration of Human Rights"

"Draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child"

"Charter of the Family"

"Statement Denouncing the Trial of Cardinal Mindszenty"

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International Union of Family Organizations  
Union Internationale des Organismes Familiaux

28 Place Saint Georges  
Paris, IX, France.

Tel: TRUdaine 96-70

Category B. Consultative status granted 3 March 1948.

1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1947 in Paris, at the World Congress on Family and Population Problems. This was initiated by the Union Nationale des Associations Familiales (France) and had an attendance of 700.

2. General Purposes

The establishment of liaison, without distinction as to race or opinion, between all organizations working on behalf of the welfare of the

The Union also wishes to extend and to intensify all activities throughout the world for family welfare. To this end, it intends:

To build up permanent connections between the family organizations of all countries.

To represent the material and moral interests of the family at the qualified international organizations.

To determine and express the needs, the aspirations and the rights of the family before world public opinion.

To work for the welfare of every social class and to foster solidarity among all the families of the world.

To create and encourage a spirit of friendship among them for the purpose of bringing about a lasting peace.

### 3. Membership

The International Union is composed of 75 member organizations in the following 15 countries.

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Among the members, there are 38 active members and 37 associate members. Active members are groups and organizations other than Government Departments which have as their essential aim and principal activity the promotion of better conditions of family life.

Associate members can be any organization, public or private, whose aims and activities are directly or indirectly consonant with those of the Union.

The Union has also correspondents in the following countries:

Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Uruguay.

### 4. Structure

The General Assembly is the supreme organ of the Union. It is made up of active members. Associate members may be invited to participate in its work, in a consultative capacity.

The General Council is the executive organ of the Union. It is elected by the General Assembly for a three year period. It is composed of a maximum of 60 members; the number of members drawn from any one nationality may not exceed five. The General Council elects a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-General and a Treasurer for three year terms. They deal with current matters between General Council sessions.

5. Officers.

President	:	Mr. Maurice Veillard (Switzerland)
Secretary-General	:	Mr. Jean Delaporte (France)
Executive Director	:	Mr. Robert Boudet (France)
Consultant	:	Mr. Frank J. Hertel 122 East 22nd Street New York 10, N.Y. Tel. GR 5-627

6. Finances

Budget for 1949: 62,250 Swiss francs.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

Co-operates particularly with the World Movement of Mothers, and the International Union for Child Welfare.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Union has consultative status with UNESCO.

9. Activities

The Union collects and distributes general information concerning activities of interest to families in all countries of the world and on problems inherent in family life, including:

Family Structure (Social and economic structure; The trend of modern thought in relation to the family).

Psychological problems of married life (The family life of married couples; Preparation of young people for marriage; Relations between husband and wife; Grandparents; Divorce; Children and family life; Relations between parents and children; Sexual education).

Family and Social life (The family and work; The place of the mother; The family and school; The family, cultural life and leisure).

Family Organizations and Activities within the nation and their relation with the State (Laws governing the family).

Economic problems of the family (Comparative study of standards of living, Family welfare schemes : family allowances, etc....; Other aid to families : Food, dress, housing, taxes; Family dwellings; Housekeeping; Household equipment).

Biological problems in relations to the family (Heredity, Eugenics).

The Family and social diseases (Alcoholism, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, infant mortality).

Demographic problems.

In addition, the information and documentation service of the Union supplies bibliographical research material and background information on family legislation and on various problems concerning the family.

The results of research and inquiries are made available through publications and working papers submitted to the World Congresses. Between the Congresses, conferences, called "study-days" study thoroughly special questions. During the "study-days" of 1948 in Geneva, the subject was "Juvenile Delinquency and Family Responsibilities". In September 1949, in Rome, the Union will study "The Family Economy in the Insecure Modern World".

10. Publications:

"Families throughout the World", (a quarterly review).

Family Problems in the World (Proceedings of the Paris Congress):

1. "Niveau de Vie des Familles", published in 1948
2. "Organisations Familiales dans le Monde" to be published in 1949.

International Family Year Book (in preparation).

International Union of Local Authorities

Union internationale des villes et pouvoirs locaux  
5, rue de la Régence, Brussels, Belgium

Tel. 12.26.87

New address after 1 October 1949:

Paleisstraat 5

The Hague, Netherlands

Tel. 11.20.83

Category B. Consultative status granted 13 August 1947.

1. Historical facts

Date of foundation: 1913 in Ghent. The activities of the Union were interrupted during the two World Wars. International congresses and conferences were held from 1913 on in Amsterdam, Antwerp, Barcelona, Berlin, Berne, Brighton, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Ghent, Glasgow, Liege, London, Lyons, Munich, Paris, Seville, Warsaw and Zurich. The last congress was held in Paris, attended by representatives of about 500 towns and local authorities from 23 countries. The next will be held 12-20 September 1949 in Geneva.

2. General purposes

To study all questions of interest to local life, excluding all questions of party politics.

3. Membership

The International Union is composed of national unions or associations of towns and local authorities or municipal governments of the following seventeen countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

The local authorities in the United States are represented by the American Committee for the International Union of Local Authorities, the American Municipal Association and the United States Conference of Mayors. The British Committee of the International Union contains more than 10 organizations of local government agencies and public officials.

The International Union, through its federated structure, reaches and in a sense represents a substantial proportion of the organizations of municipal governments, and experts concerned with municipal government, throughout the world.



#### 4. Structure

The General Council is the supreme body of the Union. It is composed of delegates of National Unions, and meets every two years or more frequently if necessary. The General Council establishes the general programme of activities of the Union.

The Permanent Bureau is composed of the delegates of the National Unions. It is responsible for the execution of the decisions of the General Council, and for the organization of conferences, congresses and the meetings of the General Council. It adopts the budget and elects the Executive Committee. The Bureau meets at least twice a year.

The Executive Committee is composed of the President, the Vice-President, and the Secretary-General Director.

#### 5. Officers

President	:	Mr. P.J. Oud (Netherlands)
Secretary-General Director	:	Mr. N. Arjema (Netherlands)
Assistant Director	:	Miss H.J.D. Revers (Netherlands)

#### 6. Finance

The income of the Union consists of the membership fees of the affiliated organizations, and of special subsidies granted by countries where Congresses of the Union are held. The average annual income of the Union before 1940 was about 50,000 Swiss francs. The present income of the Union theoretically should be 146,000 Swiss francs, but the actual income is much lower because of the delays in reorganizing the National Unions.

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The International Union has joint services of administrative research and documentation with the International Institute of Administrative Sciences and the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning. It also co-operates with the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Statistical Institute and the International Automobile Federation

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The International Union of Local Authorities had close working relations with the League of Nations Secretariat and was referred to by name in the General Assembly resolution of 25 September 1924. It maintained working relations with the International Labour Office. It has con-

sultative status with UNESCO for which it undertook an enquiry in co-operation with two other non-governmental organizations on the subject of international exchange of officials. It maintains the closest co-operation with the Organization of American States which set up a Pan-American Municipal Centre at Havana (Cuba).

9. Activities

The periodical organization of international congresses; the establishment and development of inter-municipal relations through national relations between local authorities in each country and international relations between the national unions; the maintenance of a permanent central office to study and collect documentary material on questions which are of interest to local administrations. Among the problems studied by the Congresses of the Union are the following:

The Land Policy of Local Authorities

The Communal Autonomy

Financial Organization of Local Authorities

Trading Undertakings of Local Authorities

Compulsory Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes

The Practical Workings of Local Authorities

Training and Recruitment of Local Government Officials

Education in Local Government Administration

Measures for dealing with Unemployment

Activities of Local Authorities in the Cultural and Artistic Spheres

Regulation and Control of Milk

Smoke Abatement (Atmospheric pollution)

District Heating

Treatment and Disposal of Sewage

Civic Education

Cultural Exchanges

Administrative and Financial Aspects of Reconstruction

10. Publications

Reports on International Congresses.

Among the Union's periodical publications is "Local Government Administration" with its supplement "Les Tablettes documentaires municipales".

International Union of Official Travel Organizations

Union internationale des Organismes officiels de Tourisme  
6 Arlington Street, St. James's  
London, S.W.1., United Kingdom.

Tel. Regent 2181

Cable TOURUNION, PICCY  
London

Category B. Consultative status, granted 23 March 1948.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation : 1925 in the Hague.

A series of conferences of official tourist organizations were held under different names from 1925 to 1930, when a reorganization took place, and the International Union of the Official Tourist Propaganda Organizations was established. Eleven conferences were held up to the beginning of World War II. The first post-war International Conference of National Travel Organizations (October 1946, London) set up a Commission to study the possibility of founding an international body entrusted with the protection of the interests of national travel organizations throughout the world. The Commission, charged with the elaboration of the plan of a World Union, expressed itself in favour of an extension of the already existing International Union and proposed to change its name and statutes accordingly. At the second International Conference in Paris, 1947, at which 48 countries were represented, the National Travel Organizations accepted the recommendations of the Commission and the IUOTO was recognized as the most suitable body to deal with the international aspects of travel problems. On the occasion of its 14th General Assembly, the IUOTO convened the third International Conference of National Travel Organizations which met in June 1948 at Oslo.

2. General Purposes

1. To promote the free flow of visitors among members in the interest of the expansion of trade and the development of cultural understanding.

2. To facilitate the solution of problems in the field of international interchange of visitors through consultation and collaboration among members and to present a united front on all questions affecting international travel.

3. To create increasing opportunities for the expansion of the travel trade of the member-countries on a mutually advantageous basis, by developing with the respective Governments uniformity, simplicity, and freedom of travel in all countries.

4. To co-operate with the United Nations and other international organizations in the achievement of the social and economic objectives of the United Nations.

5. To promote national and international action for the reduction of barriers to international travel; the facilitation of the movement of travellers; the simplification and standardization of the documentary, registration, and inspection requirements and procedures for persons and their personal effects, funds, and means of transport; the reduction or elimination of fees, charges and other costs incidental to travel; and the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international travel - thus contributing to the creation of exchange, the stimulation of trade, the expansion of transport facilities, the development of latent economic resources, and mutual appreciation of the cultural contributions of all countries.

6. To promote the interchange, between member-organizations, of all information and literature likely to be of service to the cause of international tourism and to raise the standards of travel and tourist propaganda material.

7. To provide international machinery for the collaboration of all members in carrying out these purposes.

### 3. Membership

The National Travel Organizations, established or recognized by the government in each of the following 32 areas, are full members of the Union: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, East Africa, France, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia.

The National Travel Organizations of Ceylon, Iceland, San Marino and Trinidad - Tobago joined the Union in 1948 as Associate Members and are not yet full members.

Other Associate Members: International Association of Skat Clubs, International Federation of Railway Employees' Travel Associations, and the International Hotel Association.

#### 4. Structure

The General Assembly is the policy making body, meets annually, and elects the President, the members of the Executive Committee and the auditors.

The Executive Committee, composed of twelve members including the President, carries out the work delegated to it by the General Assembly and controls the funds of the organization. It holds meetings as required but with at least one meeting between General Assembly meetings.

Study Commissions have been set up as follows:

European Travel Commission - working closely with the Organization for European Economic Co-operation; Chairman, M. Ingrand (France)

Study Commission for the Western Hemisphere - Chairman, a representative of the Corporacion Nacional de Turismo (Peru)

Study Commission for Africa - Chairman, a representative of the South African Tourist Corporation

Study Commission on Tourist Personnel - Chairman, Mr. G. Ollivier (Monaco)

Study Commission on International Travel Statistics - Chairman, Mr. J.G. Bridges, M.B.E. (Great Britain)

Study Commission on European Postwar Recovery - Chairman, Mr. Ernest W. Wimble, C.B.E. (Great Britain)

Study Commission on Transport USA/Europe - Chairman, Mr. S. Bittel (Switzerland)

Study Commission on Passports, Visas and Frontier Formalities - Chairman, Mr. A. Haulot (Belgium)

Study Commission on Social Tourism - Chairman, Mr. A. Haulot (Belgium)

Study Commission on Currency Problems - Chairman, Commander A. Londoos, D.S.O. (Greece).

5. Officers

President for 1948/49: Mr. Ernest W. Wimble, C.B.E. (United Kingdom)  
Secretary-General : Mr. F. Morin

6. Finance

Income for 1948: £3,800.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

Friendly relations are maintained with the International Air Transport Association and similar organizations.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

Active co-operation with the Organization for European Economic Co-operation through the European Travel Commission. The organization is also in contact with the Pan-American Travel (Tourist) Congress.

9. Activities

The Union conducts enquiries by means of Study Commissions (see list under "Structure" above) and through its member organizations and after presentation of reports, adopts resolutions on problems arising from international travel matters, e.g. Cultural and popular travel, currency restrictions on travel, European post-war recovery, hotel and transport problems, international travel statistics, monetary restrictions, passports, visas and frontier formalities, tourist personnel, Trans-Atlantic passenger transport.

The Union endeavours to bring about international agreement concerning currency facilities for tourist purposes.

The Union encourages, through studies and active participation in the work of regional economic bodies, regional co-operation in the field of travel and tourism.

10. Publications

Bi-monthly bulletin

Reports of the 1947 and 1948 Conferences, and (in conjunction with the British Travel Association), the following Reports from Study Commissions:

"European Recovery 1948-1951 and the Tourist Industry", by Ernest W. Wimble, C.B.E.

"International Travel Statistics 1947", by J.G. Bridges, M.B.E.

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International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power  
Union internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Énergie  
Électrique  
12, Place des États-Unis, Paris, XVI, France.

Tel. Kléber 02-20  
and  
Laborde 90-00  
Cable address:  
UNIFEDE, PARIS

Category B. Consultative status granted, 13 August 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1925 in Paris.

2. General Purposes

To study all questions relating to the production, transport and distribution of electric energy.

3. Membership

The active members of the Union include national professional groups representing private electrical enterprises or national electrical enterprises in those countries where the industry has been nationalized. The Union has active members in the following 13 countries: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

The Union has also supporting, associate, correspondent and honorary members (both societies and individuals).

4. Structure

The General Assembly meets every three years in liaison with the Congress of the International Union. It is composed of representatives of the active members with voting rights as well as representatives of the supporting and associate members with consultative rights.

The International Managing Board is the executive body of the Union. Its members are nominated by the General Assembly and is composed of not less than six and no more than 30 members. The Board administers all activities between meetings of the General Assembly. It approves the budget and determines general policies. It meets several times a year.

5. Officers

President: Mr. G.J. Th. Bakker (Netherlands)

Delegate General: Mr. Pierre Ailleret

Secretary: Mr. Lucien Chalmev

6. Finance

The budget for 1948-1949 amounts to 3,500,000 French francs.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The International Union is cooperating with the World Power Conference, the International Conference of the Principal Highway Tension Electrical Systems, the International Electro-Technical Commission, and the International Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Consultative Committee.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The International Union is co-operating with the Committee on Electric Power of the Economic Commission for Europe.

9. Activities

The International Union has an Information Bureau for its members and also furnishes them with documentation concerning technical, economical and statistical aspects of the production and distribution of electricity. The Union supports international measures likely to increase the supply of electricity.

It organised six congresses before World War II and also set up permanent study committees, which prepared the periodical congresses, and conduct matters of interest to the electrical industry.

10. Publications

- 1) Periodic Circular (quarterly)
- 2) "Revue l'Electrique" (monthly)
- 3) Verbatim Congress Proceedings
- 4) Annual statistics on the production and distribution of electrical energy in the various countries of the world
- 5) The Union also issued maps of European Power lines in 1931 and in 1948.

International (Railway) Wagon Union (RIV)  
Union internationale des Wagens  
Regolamento Internazionale Veicoli (RIV)  
Swiss Federal Railways  
Chemins de Fer fédéraux suisses  
6, Hochschulestrasse  
Berne, Switzerland

Telex: 66  
Cable: FERVOJO, BERN

Category B. Consultative status granted 16 February 1949.

1. Historical facts

This Union was founded 25 April 1921 at the Strass Conference



called at the initiative of the Italian State Railways and attended by representatives of 14 governments. The machinery of this organization is based on bilateral agreements between Member Administrations. The most recent statutes came into force 1 January 1948.

## 2. General purposes

To ensure the application of the "Regolamento"\* for the reciprocal use of railway wagons (goods, vehicles, or freight cars) in international traffic by its member railway administrations.

## 3. Membership

Membership is open to any railway administration operating a public service and,

- (a) Having standard gauge lines and owning wagons capable of use on the lines of the International (Railway) Wagon Union;
- (b) Acceding without reservation to the "Regolamento";
- (c) Presenting sufficient guarantees, in the opinion of the Committee, to ensure full observance of the "Regolamento".

The Union at present is composed of 50 Railway Administrations in the following 20 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia. With few exceptions, all the railways of these countries having standard gauge lines belong to the Union.

## 4. Structure

The General Assembly holds an ordinary meeting every five years. At these meetings the Managing Administration is appointed and decisions are taken in regard to changes in, or additions to, the "Regolamento".

At the General Assembly each Member Administration has one vote plus one additional vote for every 100 kilometers of line operated.

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\* See under 9. below.

Decisions are taken by majority vote, except in the case of amendments to the Statutes or the "Regolamento", when a two thirds majority is necessary. All decisions taken are obligatory.

The (Management) Committee consists of six permanent members (representatives of the Railway Administrations of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Poland and Switzerland) and three non-permanent members, appointed for five years, chosen from representatives of other member Railway Administrations, each of which must operate at least 1,000 kilometers of line. It decides on admission of new members, prepares the agenda of the General Assembly, arbitrates disputes among members and interprets the "Regolamento".

The Managing Administration (Secretariat) is appointed by the General Assembly for a period of five years and is eligible for re-election.

5. Officers

The duties of the Managing Administration (Secretariat) have been carried out by the Swiss Federal Railways ever since the Union was established.

The Managing Director of the Union, the Superintendent of operations in charge of the Swiss Federal Railway, at present is Mr. E. Ballinari.

6. Finances

The expenses of management are apportioned among the Member Administrations of the Union pro rata to the number of votes to which each is entitled at the General Assembly. The expenditure for 1948 amount to 18,000 Swiss francs, or nine Swiss francs for each vote.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

Co-operation with the International Union of Railways [UIQ] by means of exchange of the protocols.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

None.

9. Activities

The International (Railway) Wagon Union, acting upon mandate of the Stresa Conference, drew up and keeps up to date, the "Règlement pour l'Emploi réciproque des Wagons en Trafic international", referred to

as "Regolamento". The initials "RIV" from the Italian name, "Regolamento Internazionale Veicoli" are often used to denote the Union itself. The last revision of the RIV came into force on January 1948.

The Regolamento covers the following points:

- (a) A fully-loaded wagon must be allowed to continue its journey over the frontier to destination.
- (b) The receiving Administration pays rent for the wagon to the owning Administration. This is a uniform rent calculated per diem.
- (c) To prevent delay in the return of the wagon, the rent is on a sliding scale, reaching its maximum after fifteen days.
- (d) To save empty haulage, wagons after unloading may, under prescribed conditions, be diverted to pick up a return load either for an internal or for an international journey.

The RIV has established a clearing office, and the ultimate settlement of balances is effected through the Bureau central de Compensation, Brussels, whose general function is to clear debts and other payments.

#### 10. Publications

The "Regolamento" referred to under point 9 above and the following two publications which are also being kept up to date:

"Recueil des Adresses des Administrations intéressées au Règlement" (RIV) (French only)

"Nomenclature des Véhicules et de leurs Parties essentielles" (French only)

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Inter-Parliamentary Union  
Union interparlementaire  
6, rue Constantin, Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 48296  
Cable:  
Interparlement Genève.

Category A. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947

#### 1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1889 in Paris.

The Union was founded as the "Inter-Parliamentary Conference for International Arbitration" by William Randal Cremer (Great Britain), the first Englishman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (in 1903) and by Frederic Passy (France).

## 2. General Purposes

To promote personal contacts between members of all Parliaments, constituted into National Groups, and to unite them in common action to secure the co-operation of their respective States in the firm establishment and democratic development of the work of international peace and co-operation between nations by means of a universal organisation of nations. Its object is also to study and seek solutions for all questions of an international character suitable for settlement by parliamentary action, and to make suggestions for the development of parliamentary institutions with a view to improving the working of these institutions and increasing their prestige.

## 3. Membership

The Union is a federation of National Groups composed of some or all of the members of national parliaments of the following 34 countries: \*Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, \*Czechoslovakia, \*Denmark, Egypt, \*Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Iraq, Italy, \*Lebanon, \*Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, \*Rumania, Spain, \*Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom, \*United States of America, Yugoslavia.

## 4. Structure

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference is composed of delegates named by the National Groups, meets in principle once a year at the Parliament of one of the National Groups - elects the members of the Executive Committee, adopts and amends the Statutes. Article 5 of the Statutes provides that - "It is the duty of a National Group to keep its Parliament informed, through its Committee or through one of its members of resolutions adopted at the Conferences which call for parliamentary or governmental action, and, not later than one month before the next following annual Conference, to report to the Bureau of the Inter-Parliamentary Union as to the action taken thereon."

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\* In these countries all members of Parliament belong to the National group. In countries not marked \* the national groups include from 9/10 to 1/5 of the total members of Parliament.

The Inter-Parliamentary Council is composed of two Members from each National Group. The Council calls Conferences, prepares their agenda, decides the time and place of their meetings, appoints study committees, elects the Secretary-General and establishes and approves the budget of the Union. It is authorized to make decisions of a general character and frame messages in the interval between conferences (for example: The Peace Message of Nice, voted April 7, 1948).

The Executive Committee is composed of five Members belonging to different National Groups. It convokes the Council, instructs the Secretary-General and executes the decisions made by the Conferences and the Council.

The Bureau (Secretariat) is composed of six paid employees headed by the Secretary-General who, in addition to the normal duties, presents an annual report on the general world situation to each Session of the Conference.

The President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council has his own Secretariat at Westminster Palace in London.

##### 5. Officers

Honorary President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council: Count Carton de Wiart (Belgium), former Prime Minister.

President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council: The Rt. Hon. Viscount Stansgate (United Kingdom), Member of the House of Lords.

Executive Committee: The Honourable Alben W. Barkley, Vice-President of the United States,

Hartvig Friach, Minister of National Education, Denmark, Member of Parliament,

H.E. Haekal Pasha, President of the Senate of Egypt,

N.E. Vladimir Simitch, President of the Federal Council of the Popular Assembly of Yugoslavia,

Paul Bastid, Member of Parliament, Former Minister, Member of the Institute (France)

Secretary-General: Mr. Leopold Boissier (Switzerland), Professor at the University of Geneva.

Consultants: The Honourable Alben W. Barkley, Vice-President of the United States,

Professor Boris Mirkin-Gurtzevitch, 40 East 10th Street, New York 5, N.Y. Tel. GR-3-5492.

6. Finance

The income of the Union consists of contributions made by the various States in accordance with a fixed scale. The budget for 1948 was 230,800 Swiss francs plus supplementary credits of 20,000 Swiss francs.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Union is a member of the Federation of Private and Semi-official International Organizations established at Geneva and of the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations (q.v.)

The Union co-operates with a series of non-governmental organizations by exchanging documentation as, for example, with the International Union for Child Welfare when the problem of the protection of the mother and child was included on the agenda of the 1948 Inter-Parliamentary Conference. The Union has also been represented at Conferences of other organizations, as, for example, the International Conference of the Red Cross, Stockholm, August 1948.

The policy of the Union in connection with these relations with other organizations is due to its semi-official character, to preserve the fullest possible autonomy.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

In addition to its consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, it has consultative status with UNESCO. It maintains an "observer" at the Preparatory Commission of the International Trade Organization, and exchanges documentation with the International Labour Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Washington, the Bank for International Settlements at Basle, Switzerland, and the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency in Brussels, Belgium.

9. Activities

Before 1914, the Union concentrated its efforts on the development of arbitration and international justice. In this field it contributed largely to the convening and to the work of the two Hague Conferences in 1899 and 1907. After the first World War it extended its field of action and placed on its agenda all problems likely to be of interest to Members of Parliament; in particular: arbitration and security, the development of economic relations, and social progress. It gave

special attention to reduction of armaments and the protection of national minorities and, lastly, turned to the defence of representative institutions, then under the growing threat of dictatorship. During World War II, the Union kept its organization in existence, several of its Groups and its Geneva office carrying on a reduced activity. From 1945 onwards, the Council and Committee met several times, and in April 1947, a full Conference was convened in Cairo, in which 247 members from 24 Parliaments participated. The questions on the agenda were: The Problem of Reparations; Transfers of Populations; Codification of International Law and Travel Facilities.

The latest Conference was held in Rome (Italy), September 6-11, 1948, and was attended by more than 400 representatives from 38 National Groups. The agenda included the following items: Principles of International Morality, Protection of Mothers and Children, Present Position of Non-Self Governing Territories in the light of Articles 73 and 74 of the United Nations Charter, Regional Economic Agreements.

At the present time, the Union has seven Study Committees as follows: Committee on Political and Organization Questions; Committee on Juridical Questions; Committee on Economic and Financial Questions, Committee on Non-Self Governing Territories and Ethical Questions, Committee on Reduction of Armaments, Committee on Social and Humanitarian Questions, Committee on Intellectual Relations.

Questions now being studied with a view to their being discussed at the next Inter-Parliamentary Conference are: The Problem of Unequal Treaties; the Possibility of creating a World Popular Representative Assembly in view of the maintenance of peace; the Protection of Mothers and Children and the Teaching of History.

#### 10. Publications

Proceedings of Inter-Parliamentary Conferences

Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin - 4 to 6 times a year, in French and English

Minutes of Inter-Parliamentary Study Committees

"Informations constitutionnelles et parlementaires" and

"Constitutional and Parliamentary Information"

Before World War II, it published the "Annuaire interparlementaire." "La vie politique et constitutionnelle des peuples" was published under the auspices of the IFU.

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organization  
Comité de liaison des grandes Associations internationales féminines.  
19, Wellington Square,  
London, S.W.3., England. Tel: Sloane 3246

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation, 1925. In 1925 a Joint Standing Committee of Women's International Organizations was set up on the proposal of the International Council of Women to work for the appointment of women on Committees and other bodies of the League of Nations. In 1931 a second group was formed, also through the initiative of the International Council of Women, to work in a wider field under the name of the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations. In 1934 these two bodies were amalgamated under the latter name.

2. General Purposes

To serve as a medium of inter-communication and co-operation between the member organizations.

To serve as a focus for the active expression of the opinions, on matters affecting the welfare of humanity, jointly held by organizations of women throughout the world.

To raise the status and authority of women to an equality with that of men and to oppose and to prevent discrimination on grounds of sex.

3. Membership

There are thirteen member organizations as follows:

Associated Country Women of the World  
International Alliance of Women  
International Co-operative Women's Guild  
International Council of Women  
International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
International Federation of Friends of Young Women  
International Federation of University Women  
International Federation of Women Magistrates and Members of the  
Legal Profession  
Open Door International



St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance  
World Union of Women for International Concord  
World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union  
World's Young Women's Christian Association

4. Structure

The General Committee composed of two persons from each member organization, is the governing body and meets at least four times a year.

5. Officers

There is no permanent President or Chairman of the Liaison Committee. The Chairmanship passes in rotation among the member organizations at each meeting of the Committee. An Honorary Secretary and an Honorary Treasurer are elected by the Liaison Committee biennially. The present officers are:

Honorary Secretary : The Honorable Mrs Home Pecl, J.P.  
Honorary Assistant Secretary : Miss D.M. Retchford

New York Branch : Mrs. Eunice Carter,  
Hon. Secretary Counsellor at Law,  
516 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, 18, U.S.A.

Geneva Branch : Mlle Renée Dubois,  
Hon. Secretary 5, Place de Champel,  
Geneva, Switzerland.

Paris Branch : Mme Majorelle,  
Hon. Secretary 195, Boulevard Saint Germain,  
Paris, VII. France

Consultant : Dr. Janet Robb,  
47 East 64th Street,  
New York 21, N.Y. Tel: RE 4-7313

6. Finance

Each Member Organization pays a minimum subscrip per  
annum. Additional subscriptions may be called for, from c time,  
at the discretion of the Liaison Committee.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

By its very nature the LCWIC keeps in close working contact with

many of the non-governmental organizations. It is a member of the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations.

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Committee is in close touch with the ILO and other specialized agencies.

#### 9. Activities

Any member organization may bring proposals before the General Committee for concerted action in favour of an international project which some, or all, of the organizations might be ready to support. If the representatives of a majority of the member organizations agree that concerted action would be desirable, the Committee formulates proposals and, if so desired, may set up an ad hoc committee for the special project, which reports to the main committee. Each member organization is free to dissociate itself from support of any given project and in such cases the name of the Liaison Committee is not used in connection with such a project, but only the names of the supporting organizations. Member organizations may request special meetings to consider specific subjects, but the decision on such a request rests jointly with the Secretary and the Chairman of the last and coming meeting of the Committee.

The Committee was represented by "Assessors" on the Traffic in Women and Child Welfare Committees of the League of Nations. It has urged, often with success, that women be appointed to such organizations as the Mandates Commission and other bodies of the League of Nations and the World Economic Conference. Its work in connection with the Disarmament Conference led to the establishment of an independent "Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organizations". The work of the ILO was closely followed.

The Liaison Committee has presented the agreed views of its member organizations to various governmental bodies on such subjects as Children, Concentration Camps, Education, Employment of Women at Night, Nationality of Married Women, Penal Reform, Refugees, Slavery, Traffic in Women and Children, War Crimes, Human Rights, and Equal Pay for Equal Work for Men and Women Workers.

#### 10. Publications

The Liaison Committee issues occasional publications such as

National Association of Manufacturers (NAM)  
14 West 49th Street,  
New York 20, New York, U.S.A.

Tel: Circle 5-6600

Cable: NAMUSA

Category B. Consultative status granted 13 August 1947; it is one of four national organizations granted consultative status.

1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1895 in Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A. at a meeting of 300 American business men.

2. General Purposes

To establish and maintain a mutual and co-operative organization of American manufacturers in the United States for the fostering of their trade, business and financial interests - to procure uniformity and certainty in customs and usages pertaining to trade, business and financial interests of the members of the Association, to settle differences between its members, to promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between the manufacturers of the United States, to promote the industrial interests of the United States, to foster domestic and foreign commerce of the United States.

3. Membership

Any individual, firm or corporation engaged in manufacturing in the United States whose application is approved by the Board of Directors may become an individual member of the NAM. There are now 14,500 members of the NAM representing over 85% of the manufacturing production of the United States.

4. Structure

The Board of Directors is the governing authority of the NAM, having full authority to effectuate purposes and policies. It appoints from its membership, the Executive Committee and elects the officers. Most of the members of the Board are elected by the membership in each state in proportion to the number of NAM member companies in such state, with a limit of three to any one state. Twelve Directors-at-Large are elected by the entire membership. The President appoints, subject to Board ratification, seven Directors-at-Large and nine Directors from among affiliates of the National Industrial Council. Various officers are members ex officio. The total membership of the Board varies, according to the size of the membership of the NAM; there are now

156 members on the Board. The Board meets each month except during July, August and November. The Board may submit to the members of the N.M. by letter ballot any matter relating to the policies of the Association. The Board of Directors appoints from its own membership a Finance Committee of not more than nine members which submits the annual budget for consideration by the Board.

The Executive Committee, composed of not less than nine members of the Board of Directors, including ex officio, the Chairman of the Board and the President, exercises all powers of the Board between the meetings of the Board.

5. Officers (for 1949):

President	:	Mr. Wallace F. Bennett
Chairman of the Board	:	Mr. Morris Sayre
Managing Director	:	Mr. Earl Bunting
Secretary	:	Mr. Noel Sargent
Treasurer	:	Mr. Kenneth R. Miller

6. Finance

Expenditures for 1948 : \$4,179,019

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The NAM is a member of the International Organization of Employers and is particularly concerned in co-operating with it on matters which come up before the International Labour Organization. The NAM also supports the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce and the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The employer-delegate to meetings of the ILO is selected upon joint recommendation of the NAM and the United States Chamber of Commerce. These two organizations sponsor pre-committee meetings, and conferences of all employers, delegates, representatives and consultants at ILO Conferences. The NAM has been represented by observers at various UNESCO Conferences.

One of the major activities of NAM's International Relations Committee for the past three years has been the detailed consideration of each successive draft of the Charter for the proposed International Trade

Organization. The N.A.M. was represented at the Havana ITO Conference during the winter of 1947-48. The N.A.M. also follows the activities of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States.

## 9. Activities

The N.A.M. in 1949 has 12 Policy Committees as follows:

Distribution Committee - studies major problems and important developments in distribution, such as effects on trade practices of recent Supreme Court decisions.

Employee Benefits and Social Security Committee - studies present social security system and voluntary employee benefit programmes covering group life insurance, disability and retirement plans, etc.

Federal Debt Management Committee - studies management of federal debt with objective of comprehensive programme including co-ordination of federal monetary, credit and other collateral policies.

Federal Subsidies Committee - studies all federal subsidy programmes involving farmers and businessmen, in light of impact on total economy.

Federal Tax Committee - studies various forms and degrees of taxation in relation to their impact on the economy and the budget requirements of government.

Government Spending Committee - develops recommendations for a consistent federal spending programme, with special study of proposed military expenditures, domestic federal grants-in-aid to states, etc.

Industrial Health and Safety Committee - studies such subjects as in-plant health and medical programmes; company programmes for safety and accident prevention, etc., including special problems for smaller companies.

Industrial Problems Committee - studies industrial problems not within scope of other policy committees, such as depreciation, economic controls, "concentration of economic power."

Industrial Relations Committee - studies employer-employee relations, voluntary and compulsory arbitration, industry-wide bargaining, current problems in labour-management relations, etc.

International Relations Committee - concerns itself with major international issues affecting our economy, including monetary problems,

international trade barriers, inter-governmental aid programmes, etc.

Patents and Research Committee - studies proposals affecting the patent system, trademark and copyright laws, and expansion of governmental and industrial research.

Timber, Soil and Water Conservation Committee - studies the field of conservation, appraising current activities and proposals.

1,200 members serve on the above Committees. From these Committees come recommendations which, when adopted by the Board, become the "policy" of the NAM on particular subjects. Policies as approved by the Board are executed by the NAM staff divisions as follows:

"Economic Policy Division

Under the direction of NAM's Chief Economist, this division is responsible for servicing NAM Committees and for sound economic thinking and research as an aid in developing Association policies. As NAM's fact-finding agency, it serves all other departments, committees and members. It studies specific problems and issues and frequently publishes the studies for use by members and the general public.

"Business Management

Through personal contact, through communications, through meetings, this division is the "service and contact" branch of NAM. It organizes meetings, including the annual Congress of American Industry, raises funds, develops membership and supervises the work of the regional offices throughout the country. It handles all financial and business operations and personnel administration for the Association.

"Public Relations Division

Selling the story of competitive enterprise on a national level, providing ideas, programmes and leadership for local manufacturers and showing the public the reasons behind industry's stands on current issues - these are the responsibilities of this division. Every possible method of reaching the American people with industry's message is used - newspaper stories, background information for editorial writers, cartoons and features for small town papers, national and local radio programmes, booklets and pamphlets, motion pictures, speakers, conferences with community leaders, working through a Committee on Co-operation with Community Leaders, community public relations, leaders' training. Besides these activities, it publishes the NAM News, a weekly publication for members.

"Government Relations Division.

Located in Washington, D.C., this division keeps in close touch with government developments affecting industry. In addition to supplying members with news of "what goes on in the capital", it furnishes Congressional committees and government agencies with information and research data and organizes appearances of industry representatives before these agencies and committees.

"Inter-Association Relations Division

This division serves in a co-ordinating capacity for the activities of NAM and those of other organizations with similar purposes affiliated with the National Industrial Council, which represents 40,000 members of local, state and trade associations ....

"Law Department

Legal counsel for NAM is provided through this department. Through its Law Digest and other publications, it reviews and analyzes for NAM members federal laws, regulations and decisions affecting industry.

"Secretary's Office

This office serves the Association's Board of Directors and Executive Committee; keeps full records of all Association policies and actions; advises other Association divisions as to conformance of proposed actions to Association policies; and in conjunction with the general counsel interprets the NAM constitution and actions of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee."

Three hundred and fifty persons are employed by the NAM in the above staff divisions.

Very soon after the NAM was established it organized a Foreign Trade Bureau. In the absence of official government commercial attachés abroad, it sent its own representatives to most foreign countries. The success of this effort and an intensive drive by the NAM helped in the establishment of the Department of Commerce in 1903 which took over the NAM Foreign Trade records. The NAM also concerned itself with strengthening the Inter-State Commerce Act and the building of an American ocean-going Merchant Marine. It urged the creation of a non-partisan Tariff Commission and led in the organization of the United States Chamber of

Commerce and the National Industrial Conference Board. It promoted the parcel post system which was established in 1933 and was one of the pioneer supporters of the idea of building the Panama Canal. It sponsored Workmen's compensation laws and supported State legislation against child labour in factories; and promoted the adoption by industry of pensions, group health insurance, safety regulations, etc.

It supported the original pure food and drug laws in 1906, the conservation of natural resources, and the creation of the Federal Reserve System.

It took a leading part in organizing American industrial production during World War II. During the war it began the study of many post-war problems including the problem of reconversion to peacetime production. It assisted its member companies with programmes designed to utilize the war acquired skills of employees. It co-sponsored (with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Foreign Trade Council and the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce) international conference of business men from 52 allied and neutral countries which was held in Rye, New York, to discuss solutions to international trade problems.

At present the NAM is urging the International outlawing of cartels and its booklet "NAM Looks at Cartels" has had world-wide distribution.

The NAM is engaged in a continuous study of economic and social problems and has often worked out policies which it has actively promoted.

Each year in December, the NAM holds its annual Congress of American Industry at New York, at which thousands of the nation's industrial leaders discuss their mutual problems and listen to nationally and internationally prominent speakers.

The NAM is constantly active in its encouragement and assistance (other than financial) to free enterprise groups throughout the world.

#### 10. Publications

NAM NEWS - (weekly magazine in English)

Annual Reports

Weekly Digest of Labour rulings and Decisions

Weekly publications in the field of industrial relations, taxation,



Newspapers, correspondents and magazines are supplied with news releases.

Special articles are written for international publications, and background material entitled "Industry's View", is supplied to nearly 3,000 correspondents and other writers. Nearly 9,000 publications receive the weekly "Industrial Press Service".

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Pax Romana - International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs

Pax Romana - Mouvement international des intellectuels Catholiques  
14, rue de l'Université  
Fribourg, Switzerland Tel. 22649

Category B. Consultative status granted 16 February 1949.

1. Historical facts

Date of foundation: April 1947 in Rome. The 20th World Congress of Pax Romana - International Movement of Catholic Students, q.v., which met in Fribourg in August 1946 set up a "graduate section" which became an independent organization at a "Constitutive Assembly" and a "First Plenary Assembly" held in Rome 9 - 14 April 1947.

2. General Purposes

To unite Catholic university graduates with a view to: placing their intellectual and moral resources at the service of true peace; encouraging a thorough and fruitful study of the human and social problems proper to the various artistic, literary and scientific professions; facilitating their mutual contacts and co-operation.

3. Membership

Twenty-seven national organizations as follows: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Latvia (in emigration), Lithuania (in emigration), Luxembourg, Netherlands, Peru, Poland (in emigration), Portugal, Rumania (in emigration), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine (in emigration), United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

4. Structure

The Plenary Assembly, the supreme governing body, meets annually. The last meeting was held in August 1948.

The Council is the executive body and is composed of the President, two Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-General, the Treasurer and six members elected by the Assembly. It meets at least twice a year.

The Committee governs relations between the International Movement of Catholic Students and the International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs. It is composed of six members (the President, one Vice-President and the General Secretary of each Movement). This committee organizes the World Congresses of Pax Romana which take place every three years, if possible.

#### 5. Officers

President:	Mr. Roger Millot (France)
Secretary-General:	Professor Ramon Sugranyes de Franch (Switzerland)
Vice-Presidents:	Mr. Vittorino Veronese (Italy) Mr. Edward V. Stanford (USA)
Treasurer:	Mr. William de Weck (Switzerland)
Consultant:	Dr. Oscar Halecki, Graduate School of Fordham University New York 58, New York, Tel. FO7-5400 Ext. 171

#### 6. Finances

Budget for 1949: 54,000 Swiss francs.

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

In May 1948, the International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs was elected by the general Conference of NGO's in Geneva to represent the NGO's which did not enjoy consultative status to the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations. Its representatives took part in the meetings of the Interim Committee held in July and October 1948.

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs was granted consultative arrangements with UNESCO in September 1948. It appointed an observer to the Third General Conference of UNESCO in Beirut. The Movement is a member of the Advisory Committee on Resettlement of Specialists of the International Refugee Organization.

9. Activities

Specialized secretariats deal with the problems of the various university professions (engineers, pharmacists, doctors, lawyers, writers, teachers, librarians and artists); these secretariats are established in different centres. At the second Plenary Assembly of the Movement, held at St. Edmund's College, Ware (England), in August 1948, a study was made of the draft Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a memorandum on this subject was sent to the Chairman of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. A memorandum on vocational guidance was also submitted to the Assembly of the International Labour Organization.

10. Publications

"Les Intellectuels dans la Chrétienté" (Lectures given on the occasion of the founding Assembly), Fribourg 1948.

"Pax Romana", (monthly printed in French, English, Spanish and German published jointly with Pax Romana - International Movement of Catholic Students.)

Congress reports, pamphlets, etc.

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Pax Romana - International Movement of Catholic Students (IMCS)  
Pax Romana - Mouvement International des Etudiants Catholiques,  
14, rue de l'Université Tel: 037 2 26 49  
Fribourg, Switzerland.

Category B, Consultative status granted 16 February 1949.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 21 July 1921 in Fribourg, Switzerland, at a University Congress attended by student federations from 20 countries, as "Pax Romana - International Secretariat of National Catholic University Federations". At the XVIII Congress in 1939 at Washington, D.C., USA, it was decided to open temporary headquarters there for the duration of the war. The Fribourg General Secretariat was not abolished, but concentrated its activities on relief during this period. During the meeting held in April 1947 in Rome, the organization changed its character from a purely student movement to a world union of Catholic university students and intellectual leaders composed of two autonomous sections:

- (1) Pax Romana - International Movement of Catholic Students  
(Statutes adopted on 12 April 1947).
- (2) Pax Romana - International Catholic Movement for Intellectual  
and Cultural Affairs (q.v.)

The two sections are linked by a common statute and the "Committee of Pax Romana".\*

## 2. General purposes

(Statutes, article 3):

- (a) To awaken and develop a spirit of mutual fraternal understanding among the federations of Catholic students of the various countries, and to constitute in this way an organic community;
- (b) To help the national federations in the different spheres of their activity, and, in particular, in that of the complete Catholic formation of their members;
- (c) To diffuse Christian principles in the university milieu, to develop the apostolic spirit and contribute to the solution of the problems confronting the Church;
- (d) To undertake, in agreement with the federations, tasks beyond the scope of their national endeavour;
- (e) To provide for the diffusion of Catholic thought on the international level.

## 3. Membership

The titular members are 74 national federations of Catholic men and women students of universities and professional schools in the following 46 countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil,

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\* The "Committee of Pax Romana" is composed of six members: The President, one Vice-President and the Secretary-General of each Movement. This Committee studies the problems common to both Movements and especially the common attitudes to be taken for representation of both organizations in international relations. The proposals of the Committee become valid only after acceptance by the competent bodies of the two Movements. The Pope names the Cardinal Protector of Pax Romana. The General Ecclesiastical Assistant is the Bishop of the diocese where the Headquarters of Pax Romana are situated. A World Congress, common to both Movements, is held every three years. The Committee of Pax Romana can also propose other common manifestations.

Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Puerto-Rico, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

One corresponding member is affiliated in French-speaking Switzerland.

#### 4. Structure

The Interfederal Assembly is the supreme organ. It is composed of one delegate from each national federation and meets at least once a year, coinciding with study days of the International Movement of Catholic Students or the World Congress of Pax Romana. It discusses reports and suggestions submitted by other bodies of the Movement and the Federations, and votes on their adoption; appoints the members of the Directing Committee; approves financial reports and votes on the budget. The last meeting was held in Mexico in April 1949.

A World Congress is held, if possible, every three years in co-operation with Pax Romana - International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs.

The Directing Committee is composed of the President, two Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-General and five other members. It prepares meetings and other manifestations and sees that the decisions of the Interfederal Assembly are executed. The last meeting was held in Mexico in April 1949.

The General Secretariat consists of the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretaries. It carries out the decisions of the two governing bodies, maintains contact between the federations, seeks new members, serves as a bureau for information and documentation, manages the finances and assures representation in dealings with international organizations.

Specialized Sub-Secretariats have been established to deal with: Medicine, Law, Pharmacy, Economic and Social Sciences, Social Formation and Action, Missions and the problems of Women Students. At the head of each Sub-Secretariat is a Director appointed by the Interfederal

Assembly with the consent of the federation(s) of the country where it has its headquarters. Each Sub-Secretariat draws up its own programme, which must be approved by the Interfederal Assembly. The Director is responsible only to the governing bodies of Pax Romana and is in no way dependent on the federation(s) of the country where the bureau is located.

A Regional Sub-Secretariat for Latin America is established in Buenos Aires.

#### 5. Officers

President:	Mr. Kees Pompo (Netherlands)
Vice-President:	Mr. Herman Neusch (USA) M. Rene Tardy (France)
Secretary-General:	Mr. Bernard de Hoog (Switzerland)
Directing Committee members from:	Austria, Canada, Cuba, India, Lithuania
Treasurer:	M. Guillaume de Weck (Switzerland)
Consultant:	Dr. Oscar Halecki, Graduate School of Fordham University, New York 58, New York Tel. SE 3-2700

#### 6. Finances

The resources of the International Movement of Catholic Students are drawn from the annual dues of affiliated federations, contributions of the "Friends of Pax Romana" and of "Benefactors" and individual gifts.

#### 7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

Pax Romana - International Secretariat of National Catholic University Federations (see "Historical Facts") was a member of the Joint Committee of the Major International Associations, the Committee of International Student Associations, European Student Relief and World Student Relief.

Pax Romana - International Movement of Catholic Students continued to be a member of World Student Relief, through which it is represented in the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction (TICER). It is also a member of the International Catholic Coordinating Committee for UNESCO.

The Movement was represented in a consultative capacity at the 17th International Congress of the Red Cross held in Stockholm in August 1948. It collaborates with other Catholic International Organizations such as the International Federation of Catholic Young Women, the International Catholic Film Office, the international Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne (JOC) (Young Christian Workers), Caritas Internationalis, Auxilium Catholicum International, Catholic International Union for Social Service.

It maintains and develops relations with the following international university organizations: International Student Service, World's Student Christian Federation, the Student Section of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the International Federation of University Women,

It also maintains and develops relations with other international youth organizations. Observers attended the World Conference of Christian Youth held in Oslo in July 1947. An observer was also sent to the International Youth Conference held in London in August 1948.

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental organizations

The organization has been granted consultative arrangements with UNESCO. It was represented at the General Conferences of UNESCO in Paris, Mexico and Beirut, at the consultative meeting of international university organizations convoked by UNESCO in May 1948, and at the Preparatory Conference of Universities held in Utrecht in August 1948.

The organization has working relations with the International Refugee Organization.

#### 9. Activities

Contact is maintained with affiliated federations, and mutual co-operation is facilitated between them. During World War II, through its Washington, D.C., USA office, Pax Romana succeeded in strengthening Inter-American collaboration in the university field. The creation of Catholic student federations is promoted where such do not already exist.

Information on university life is collected and made available to members.

International meetings are organized: the triennial World Congresses (common to the two Movements of Pax Romana); specialized meetings and study weeks, dealing with university problems, the formation of the Catholic student, international questions, etc; for example, the Interfederal Assembly held in Mexico on April 1949 was combined with the Third Inter-American Congress of Pax Romana and with study days for federations of all continents on University Reconstruction. The Sub-Secretariats also organize specialized meetings in their particular fields.

Relief activity: After the war of 1914-18 Pax Romana was active in war relief work and founded the "Auxilium Studiorum" for relief and rehabilitation of students. During and after World War II this work was resumed and Pax Romana became associated with relief work in favor of student refugees, internees, prisoners of war, displaced persons and starving students. A Relief Department is attached to the General Secretariat in Fribourg. Its work includes:

- (i) Collecting information about the needs of students in war devastated countries and of "displaced" students;
- (ii) Visiting war devastated countries and displaced students' groups;
- (iii) Transmitting information to federations affiliated to Pax Romana and to other bodies able to give help in the existing situation;
- (iv) Giving direct material help from funds at the disposal of the General Secretariat;
- (v) Helping displaced and other students to obtain scholarships and places at Universities, and bringing groups of students in need into contact with other national groups;
- (vi) Helping individual students of different nationalities;
- (vii) Co-ordinating the relief activities of the affiliated federations;
- (viii) Participating in the work of World Student Relief;
- (ix) Collaborating with other organizations, Catholic and neutral, in the field of relief.

10. Publications

"Pax Romana" - monthly journal in English, French, Spanish and German, common to the two Movements of Pax Romana



Rotary International  
35 East Wacker Drive,  
Chicago 1, Illinois

Tel: State 2-4020

Cable: Interotary

Branch Offices: Continental European Office  
Borsenstrasse 21  
Zurich, Switzerland

Tel: 23 51 28

Cable: Interotary

Office for Britain and Ireland  
Tavistock House (South)  
Tavistock Square  
London, W.C.1, England

Tel: Euston 2123

Cable: Interotary  
Westcent

Category C. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1905 in Chicago, became international in 1910. The first Rotary Club was organized in 1905, by Paul P. Harris. In 1910, 16 Rotary Clubs in the United States formed the National Association of Rotary Clubs. In 1912, with the admission of Rotary Clubs in Canada (a club had been started in Winnipeg in 1910), Ireland and the United Kingdom, the name was changed to the International Association of Rotary Clubs. This name was amended in 1922 to Rotary International. The Rotary Club of Havana, organized in 1916, was the first non-English speaking Rotary Club. After World War I, rapid expansion took place in Europe, Asia, Latin America, Australia and New Zealand.

2. General Purposes

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

- The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;
- High ethical standards of business and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations; and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;
- The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life;
- The advancement of international understanding, good will, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

### 3. Membership

Membership in Rotary International consists entirely of Rotary Clubs. There are today 5,823 Rotary Clubs in 84 countries and geographical regions with a total membership of more than 330,000 individual Rotarians as follows:

Alaska	(372)	Korea	(25)
Algeria	(82)	Lebanon	(49)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	(28)	Luxembourg	(31)
Argentina	(3,362)	Macao	(36)
Australia	(6,435)	Malaya, Federation of	(209)
Belgium	(865)	Mariana Islands	(36)
Bermuda	(55)	Mexico	(2,996)
Bolivia	(660)	Monaco	(40)
Brazil	(4,861)	Morocco	(97)
Burma	(166)	Netherlands	(1,642)
Canada	(13,261)	Netherlands East Indies	(96)
Ceylon	(198)	New Zealand	(3,057)
Chile	(3,308)	Nicaragua	(325)
China	(929)	Northern Ireland (see United Kingdom)	
Colombia	(495)	Norway	(1,089)
Costa Rica	(78)	Palestine	(63)
Cuba	(1,516)	Pakistan	(229)
Cyprus	(34)	Panama	(167)
Czechoslovakia	(?)	Paraguay	(98)
Denmark	(2,125)	Peru	(867)
Dominican Republic	(385)	Philippines	(642)
Ecuador	(386)	Portugal	(387)
Egypt	(224)	Puerto Rico	(809)
England (see United Kingdom)		Salvador, El	(118)
Fiji Islands	(28)	Sarawak	(40)
Finland	(1,240)	Scotland (see United Kingdom)	
France	(4,623)	Siam	(45)
French West Africa	(30)	Singapore	(116)
Germany	(173)	South Rhodesia	(170)
Greece	(142)	Sweden	(4,141)
Guatemala	(144)	Switzerland	(1,296)
Hawaii	(506)	Syria	(67)
Honduras	(194)	Tanganyika	(24)
Hong Kong	(127)	Trieste	(40)
Iceland	(225)	Tunisia	(47)
India	(3,061)	Union of South Africa	(1,206)
Indonesia	(213)	United Kingdom	(29,378)
Ireland	(239)	United States	(222,661)
Israel	(136)	Uruguay	(987)
Italy	(2,095)	Venezuela	(456)
Japan	(157)	Wales (see United Kingdom)	
Kenya	(92)		

### 4. Structure

The International Convention meets annually in May or June and is the supreme authority. It is composed of the official delegates from Rotary Clubs.

The International Board of Directors is composed of the President, the Immediate Past President, three Vice-Presidents and nine Directors and constitutes the administrative body. The Board meets three times a year.

5. Officers \*

President	:	Percy Hodgson (USA)
Immediate Past President	:	S. Kendrick Guernsey (Australia)
1st Vice-President	:	C. Bonnevie - Svendsen (Norway)
2nd Vice-President	:	Shapoorjee B. Billimoria (India)
3rd Vice-President	:	Walter D. Schultz (USA)
Directors	:	Adolfo Casablanca (Argentina)
		J. Burr Gibbons (USA)
		Harold S. Kessinger (USA)
		John Mackie (England)
		Thomas C. Macnabb (Canada)
		Angus S. Mitchell (Australia)
		William C. Rastetter, Jr. (USA)
		Harry F. Russell (USA)
		Curt E. Wild (Switzerland)
Secretary	:	Philip Lovejoy (USA)
Treasurer	:	Richard E. Vernor (USA)
Consultant	:	Leo E. Golden (USA)
		P.O. Box 94
		West Hartford, Connecticut

6. Finance

The annual budget for 1948-49 totals approximately \$1,376,834 for general administration, and \$665,100 for magazines. The major sources of income are the per capita tax for general administration expense, and subscriptions and advertising for publication of RI's official magazine.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

Rotary International sends gratis copies of its monthly summary on UN events, "Report on UN", to 360 NGO's. Other mailings made recently to NGO's have included "From Here On", "The World At Work" and a set of six radio programmes.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

Rotary International has had observers at meetings of the FAO Conferences in Copenhagen, London and Washington; the UNRRA Conference in Atlantic City; the UNESCO Conferences in London, Mexico City, Paris

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\* These officers were elected in June 1949.

and Lebanon; the World Health Conferences in Geneva and New York; the International Labour Organization Conferences in Montreal and San Francisco, the ITO Conference in Havana, and the International Civil Aviation Conference in Montreal. It has consultative status with UNESCO.

#### 9. Activities

These are as various as the interests of 330,000 Rotarians and the local situations of nearly seven thousand clubs in more than eighty countries. To generalize, activities may be said to pursue the four objects of Rotary. "Acquaintance as an opportunity for service" has manifold expressions, including the hospitality afforded delegates to international conferences, for example - UNESCO in Beirut, and the typical programme for helping students, teachers and travellers from other lands carried on by the clubs of London, England. "High ethical standards" are promoted through the drafting of codes for trade associations, as for example in Bombay, India, and the establishment of councils to conciliate industrial disputes, as in Toledo, USA. "Service to the community" is manifest in countless ways from the care of crippled children, the clearing of slums as in Ceylon and South Africa, and aid to refugees in Burma, Palestine and Central Europe. "Advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace" is sought throughout the Rotary world in mobilizing support for the United Nations, through teaching in the schools, the Declaration on Human Rights and the Appeal for Children.

Rotary International sent eleven of its key officials to the San Francisco Conference in 1946 to serve as United States Consultants. During the summer of 1948, Rotary International defrayed the living expenses of 23 students sent by member nations to the UN Headquarters at Lake Success to serve as interns for an eight week period. This is being repeated in 1949 for 25 students. Rotary International is engaged in an active campaign to develop world-wide understanding of the United Nations at work, and mails approximately 10,000 gratis copies per month of the "Report on UN" to editors, radio stations, schools, colleges, libraries, etc. in about 80 countries of the world. All mailings outside of United States and Canada are sent by air mail.

The Rotary Foundation has awarded 111 fellowships to enable students from many different countries to study in countries other than their own. It has also awarded two fellowships to social service workers

from the Netherlands and Poland, and two medical-industrial-scientific fellowships. Extensive relief has been provided to persons in war devastated areas by the Foundation.

#### 10. Publications

"The Rotarian" (monthly in English); circulation 283,000

"Revista Rotaria" (monthly in Spanish); circulation 30,000

"Report on UN" (monthly digest of UN events); circulation 20,000

"Informe Sobre La ONU" (Spanish edition of "Report on UN")

"From Here On!" (106 pages, sixth revised edition 1949, all editions - 200,000 copies, presents text of the UN Charter with parallel comments and questions. Widely used by discussion groups and schools in teaching about the United Nations.)

"The World at Work" (152 pages, first edition 1949, contains basic provisions of the UN Charter and all the Specialized Agencies in the economic and social fields with parallel comments and questions, summaries of work, substantive account of the Commissions of ECOSOC, many 2-colour charts, and the text of the Declaration on Human Rights.)

"Service Is My Business" (140 pages - cloth, describes the vocational service of business and professional men in all parts of the world.)

Radio Programmes on the United Nations provided by Rotary International in a series of six scripts are currently being broadcast by more than 150 stations.

"Pour que Vive la Paix" (In French - presents selected articles on the United Nations by world figures as they have appeared in "The Rotarian" magazine.)

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Salvation Army  
Armée du Salut  
Queen Victoria Street  
London, E.C.4, England

Tel. Brixton 6261  
Cable address: Salvation  
Chamber, London.

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1865 in London. The organization originated in the Christian Mission, which was the outcome of revival meetings conducted by the Reverend William Booth and his wife Catherine in London. In 1878 the Mission became known as The Salvation Army. In the same year the Deed Poll was executed establishing the doctrines and principles of the Army. In the interests of more effective "warfare" against evil, a military form of organization with uniforms and other distinctive features, was adopted. The first systematic attempt of the Army to train soldiers for officership was at Manchester Temple in 1879. In 1880 work began outside of the U.K. for the first time (in the U.S.A.). The first International Congress met in 1886. The Generals have been: William Booth until 1912; William Bramwell Booth, 1912-1929; Edward J. Higgins, 1929-1934; Evangeline Booth 1934-1939; George L. Carpenter 1939-1946; Albert Orsborn 1946 -

2. General Purposes

The Salvation Army aims to reach those who would not otherwise enter a place of worship and to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ to men and women untouched by ordinary religious efforts. Each member is a soldier striving to win others for the Kingdom of God, "saved to save", by various forms of service - music and song, public witnessing, selling the Army's periodicals from door to door and in public houses, visiting and praying with folk in their homes and there and elsewhere speaking with the unconverted. Equal opportunity of service is given to both sexes. The SA advocates temperance - all Salvationists are total abstainers. It endeavors to teach young people to love and serve God through a wide network of activities especially designed for children. The Army addresses its message to all without distinction as to class, color or creed.

3. Membership

The Salvation Army is an international religious and social

organization operating in 94 countries and colonies of the world with a total membership of approximately 3 million "soldiers". The major geographical regions are:

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Centres</u>
Australia		
Southern	1134	550
Eastern	951	757
Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa	147	333
Belgium	51	24
Brazil	86	88
British Isles and Ireland	6201	1666
Burma	11	12
Canada	1487	1307
Central America and West Indies	297	211
Ceylon	145	189
China North	142	48
China South	23	9
Czechoslovakia	33	11
Denmark	339	116
East Africa	326	414
Finland	482	361
France	281	134
Germany	343	118
Holland	644	188
Hungary	10	8
India		
Eastern India	136	328
Madras and Telugu	432	397
Northern	333	1524
Southern	1249	1485
Western	731	1537
Italy	30	28
Japan	238	65
Korea-Tai Han Min Gock	81	58
Malaya	29	13
Indonesia	223	181
New Zealand	548	438
Norway and Iceland	941	1207
Pakistan	214	580
Rhodesia	275	441
South Africa	348	442
South America		
East	167	87
West	82	56
Sweden	1560	1595
Switzerland and Austria	614	335
United States		
Eastern	1756	570
Central	1391	456
Southern	1073	332
Western	813	393
West Africa	181	387
Yugoslavia	1	

The Salvation Army is governed somewhat on a military plan. The General is commander-in-chief of its world-wide operations. Special officers, whom he selects for the purpose, assist him in the general direction of the Army from the International Headquarters in London.

The work in each country is under the command of some one officer, who usually holds the rank of a Commissioner and who is appointed and removed by the General; his command, which is known as a territory, is organized in divisions and corps.

The unit of The Salvation Army's formation is a corps of soldiers led by a commanding officer. There may be one or more corps in any city, according to size and circumstances.

Soldiers are persons professing an experience of conversion - of salvation from sin - through Jesus Christ who have accepted the Army's doctrines and made certain pledges. Soldiers and officers alike are governed by the orders and regulations issued for their guidance by the authority of the General. The Army has 26,511 Officers and Cadets (persons engaged in full-time service or in training for such service), 97,369 Local Officers (persons giving their spare time without remuneration), 35,647 Senior Bandsmen and 10,801 Songsters, 26,338 Corps Cadets ("a Soldier who engages in a course of study and training for service in the Army and usually with a view to Officership"). There are also 14,122 persons without rank wholly employed. Officers are ranked as follows: The General, Commissioner, Lieutenant-Commissioner, Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel; Brigadier, Senior-Major, Major, Senior-Captain, Captain, First Lieutenant, Second-Lieutenant, and Probationary-Lieutenant.

#### 4. Structure

International Headquarters is under the direction of a General chosen by a High Council. The General originally had complete and absolute control of the finances of the Salvation Army. Since 1931 trustee companies or other controlling bodies have been set up in the U.K., the U.S.A., Canada and other countries. Until 1931 the General, furthermore, selected his own successor; he is now elected by a High Council, which may remove him from office by a three-fourth vote.

The High Council is made up of officers of the rank of Commissioner



and Commanders of Salvation Army Territories. Its powers, other than the election or removal of a General are entirely of a procedural nature.

The Advisory Council to the General is a body of seven Commissioners and Lieutenant Commissioners.

#### 5. Officers

General	:	Albert Orsborn
Chief of the Staff:		Commissioner John J. Allan
Consultant	:	Commissioner Ernest I. Pugmire National Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States 120-130 West 14th Street New York 11, New York. Tel.CH 3-8700

#### 6. Finance

The Army has two central funds in most countries; one for the support of its evangelistic work and one for its social work. From these funds grants are made for the cost of administration, for opening new branches, and for the assistance of such branches as cannot be made self-supporting.

The central fund accounts are audited by public auditors, and local funds by the Army's travelling auditors. All moneys collected are strictly applied to the purposes for which they are contributed, in accordance with the explicit regulations of the Army.

Balance sheets of each central fund are published annually, and have been every year since the inception of the work. Copies of the current issues can be had free, on application, from the several headquarters.

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Salvation Army co-operates with the World Council of Churches and at the first assembly at Amsterdam was represented by Commissioners A.G. Cunningham, Pugmire, Allemand, Bowyer, and Lt-Commissioner Beekhuis. It also co-operates with many voluntary societies in the field of social and welfare work.

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Salvation Army co-operates with UNESCO,

9. Activities

Salvation is preached in 81 languages, and through the use of well-trained "soldiers", open-air meetings and marches, the Salvation Army reaches men and women untouched by ordinary religious efforts. There are 17,329 Corps and Outposts; 1,681 Social Institutions and Agencies; 1,039 Day Schools with 62,468 pupils; and 111 periodicals. The Migration and Settlement Department which came into existence as a distinct branch of the organization in 1903 is regarded as the largest voluntary emigration agency in the world. It has supervised the overseas migration of 250,000 people. The Salvation Army's social operations are as follows:

Shelters, Hostels and Food		Women's Industrial Homes	
Depots	418	Accommodation	2,036
Total accommodation	34,002	Women received during year	4,236
Beds supplied during year	9,294,358	Passed out as satisfactory	4,180
Meals supplied during year	22,785,427	Maternity Homes Accommodation	85
Men's Homes, Elevators Workshops, Wood Yards Accommodation	190	Women received during year	2,940
Men supplied with work during year	6,261	Farms	13
Labour Bureaux	26,609	Goodwill Centres and Slum Posts	156
Applications during year	66	Hospitals, Clinics and Dispensaries	82
Situations found	59,130	Accommodation	2,519
Prison-Gate Homes Accommodation	43,759	In-patients	71,270
Ex-Criminals received during year	8	Out-patients	505,451
Passed out as satisfactory	171	Colonies (including Leprosaria, etc.)	7
Inebriates' Homes Accommodation	441	People's Palaces	13
Children's Homes Accommodation	2	Evangeline Residences	12
Creches	207	Eventide Homes	94
Industrial and Boarding Schools	109	Miscellaneous Agencies Accommodation in Colonies, Peoples Palaces, etc.	301
Students	6,356		13,761
	35		
	24		
	3,108		

The first International Congress took place in 1886; many international meetings have been held; the first Salvation Army International Youth Leaders' Conference convened (in 1948) was attended by 100 young Salvationists from 15 territories.

#### 10. Publications

The Salvation Army issues, in many languages, with a circulation of 1,648,345 copies per issue a variety of regular periodicals which include: "The War Cry" and "The Young Soldier"; Standard work published by or on The Salvation Army: "General Booth" by Commissioner Railton, "The Life of William Booth" by Harold Begbie, "God's Soldier" by St. John Ervine, "Catherine Booth" by F. de L. Booth-Tucker, "Life of Bramwell Booth" by Catherine Bramwell-Booth, "Echoes and Memories" and "These Fifty Years" by Bramwell Booth, "The History of the Salvation Army", Vol. I and II, by Robert Sandall, "The Consul" by F. de L. Booth-Tucker, "Evangeline Booth" by P. Whitwell Wilson, "Booth-Tucker" "Sadhur and Saint" by F.A. Mac Kenzie, "The Angel Adjutant" by Mrs. General G. Carpenter, "Out of the Depths" and "Portrait of a Prophet" by Clarence Hall, "Life of Commissioner George Scott Railton" by E. Douglas and M. Duff, "My 58 Years" by Commissioner Edward J. Parker, "The Salvation Army - Its Origin and Development", "Social Evils and Army has Challenged" by S. Carvosso Gauntlett, and an annual Year Book which is a summary of the Salvation Army's work throughout the world.

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Service civil international  
(no English title)  
9, rue Guy-de-la Brosse,  
Paris, Ve,  
France.

Category B. Consultative status granted 13 August 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1920 - Bilthoven.

A German member of the Conference of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, held at Bilthoven (Holland) proposed that a group of volunteers should offer their services in the task of reconstruction in the area of France devastated by the war in 1914-1918. Pierre Ceresole, a Swiss pacifist, organized consequently a small team which worked for about five months at Esnes-Verdun. This was the beginning of the Service civil international.

National branches were founded from 1924 on, the first in Switzerland. A considerable number of work projects were accomplished between the two wars, during and after World War II. Until 1934 there was no formal organization or secretariat, the main bulk of the office work being carried out by Pierre Ceresole and decisions taken by a loosely-knit group of friends. In 1934 a Secretariat was set up in Berne, where it functioned until 1941. From 1941 until 1945, the work was carried on in Lausanne by Pierre Ceresole who died that year. In 1946, the structure of this Organization was re-shaped and the Secretariat moved to Paris.

2. General purposes

To create a spirit of friendship and a constructive attitude towards peace among all peoples by giving practical help on the occasion of natural catastrophes, or in carrying out work of public utility, thus providing people of goodwill - both men and women - with a sound system of training in mutual help, voluntary discipline and comradeship. The Service civil international supports all efforts to replace military service by an international constructive service which will foster greater confidence among nations of the world.

### 3. Membership

The Service civil international has recognized branches in the following ten countries: Austria (50), Belgium (140), Denmark (70), France (1,000), Germany (500), Italy (150), Netherlands (300), Norway (80), Switzerland (1,500), United Kingdom (3,000).

The organization has provisional groups in the following countries: Algeria, and in the Saar.

### 4. Structure

The Delegates' Meeting is the policy body and is composed of three delegates of every recognized branch and one delegate of every provisional group. It meets normally once a year and appoints the International President, the International Committee (seven members) and the International Secretary.

The Meeting of the National Secretaries takes place once a year. It deals with technical and administrative questions and is responsible to the General Assembly of Delegates.

### 5. Officers (1949 - 1950)

International President: Miss Helene Monastier (Switzerland)

International Committee: Mrs. Camille Drevet  
Mr. Heinrich Carstens  
Mr. John Harvey  
Mr. Jean Inebnit  
Mr. Piet Kleerebezem  
Mr. Rudolfo Olgiati

International Secretary: Mr. Willy Begert

Assistant Secretary: Mrs. Dora Begert

Consultant to the  
Economic & Social Council: Mr. Edward N. Wright,  
c/o American Friends Service Committee,  
20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### 6. Finance

For 1949: Budget for International Secretariat 1949 - 1950: 23,000,000 French francs. The International Secretariat is not responsible for any actual field work; this is left to national branches, which have their own budgets. The International Secretariat does,

however, give financial help to newly-formed branches and to work undertaken by established branches outside their own countries (e.g. in Greece, India).

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The Service civil international is a member of the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction. It has very close relations with the following national organizations, which represent it in their respective countries:

- (Vapaaehtoinen Kansainvaliset Tyoleirit (Finland)
- (Internationalla Arbetslag (Sweden)
- (American Friends Service Committee (USA)

It has also close relations with a number of other national and international movements interested in the organization of work camps.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

It co-operated with UNRRA. The Service civil international is actively co-operating with UNESCO in the field of international work camps, and UNESCO has during the past two years sponsored a number of camps organized by the Service civil international. The International Secretary is a member of the UNESCO sponsored Co-ordination Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps.

9. Activities

For over 25 years, the Service civil international has been enabling young people of many nationalities to come together to help, by manual labour, some stricken community. Reclamation and reconstruction work has been carried on in different countries.

Its history confirms its basic assertion that international understanding is best fostered by men and women of different nations working together for the common good.

The Service civil international has worked in Austria, Algeria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Palestine, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. It did this work with volunteers from over thirty different countries. Some of these projects include:

repair work on the damage caused by flood in Liechtenstein, Switzerland, in 1928. There, 710 voluntary workers from 22 countries toiled for seven months to reclaim hundreds of acres of land. In 1930, 254 volunteers from 16 countries went to France to repair the village of Lagarde which had been practically destroyed by a flood. The Service civil international helped to build an open-air swimming-pool, a paddling-pool and public gardens in the town of Brynmawr, Wales, U.K., in 1931 and 1932. Between 1932 and 1939, services were undertaken in more than a dozen places in Britain; roadway and recreation grounds were made at Hertzberg, Switzerland. In the earthquake area of Bihar in Northern India, a group of members of the Service civil international worked with Indians to move to a higher level villages which had collapsed and to re-build quarters on a greatly improved plan. During the Spanish Civil War, the Service civil international aided in evacuating women and children from Madrid and set up canteens to serve women and old people not cared for by official Spanish relief agencies. It organized meals for 80,000 children a day in Madrid and Valencia during the Spanish Civil War. It impressed the French peasants at Lagarde so much in 1930 while repairing flood damage that they sent the whole of the balance of their relief fund to help the unemployed, among whom the Service civil international was working in South Wales.

During the Second World War, groups of members of the Service civil international did what service they could in their own countries. In 1944 units of members of the Service civil international went also to the Middle-East to aid in refugee camps. Other units participated in relief work in Greece, Southern Italy, Crete, the Netherlands and Germany.

It supervised the distribution of more than 100,000 monthly rations for children in Greece, during 1945 and 1946. It transported 16,000 tons of building materials which were used to re-house 4,000 families in Italy. It demolished hundreds of bomb-damaged houses in West Ham. It organized work camps for boys and girls each year, since 1942, in the summer holidays.

#### 10. Publications

"Le Service civil", a quarterly bulletin in French, English and German.

National bulletins published by the national branches.

Women's International Democratic Federation Tel: JAS 85-04  
Fédération démocratique Internationale des femmes  
37, rue Jouvenet  
Paris, 16e., France

Category B, Consultative status granted 28 March 1947

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1945 in Paris at the First International Congress of Women called by an International Preparatory Committee. The Second International Congress of Women was held in Budapest in December 1948.

2. General purposes

The eradication of the remnants of fascism in every country of the world, and the maintenance of world peace.

The advance of women into full political, economic and social and legal status.

The full protection of children in health, in education, and in the realization of their special talents and abilities.

3. Membership

The Women's International Democratic Federation is composed of women's organizations in the following 57 countries: Albania (246,000), Algeria (6,000), Argentina (30,000), Australia (5,000), Austria (10,000), Belgium (10,000), Bolivia (450), Brazil (10,000), Bulgaria (500,000), Burma (40,000), Canada (1,000), China (24,630,000), Colombia (800), Cuba (100,000), Czechoslovakia (2,000,000), Denmark (1,500), Egypt (800), Finland (20,000), France (1,651,000), Germany (303,000), Greece (80,000), Hungary (1,085,000), India (120,000), Indonesia (1,500,000), Iran (1,200), Israel (52,800), Italy (2,443,000), Korea (2,399,188), Lebanon (500), Luxembourg (700), Madagascar (800), Federation of Malaya (7,000), Mexico (5,000), Mongolia (150,000), Morocco (1,400), Nigeria (1,200), Norway (2,000), Peru (550), Poland (1,000,000), Portugal (600), Rumania (1,500,000), Spain (12,000), (including those in Spain and those in exile), Sweden (1,600), Switzerland (1,620), Syria (258), Thailand (2,000), Trieste (30,000), Tunisia (1,600), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (35,000,000), United Kingdom (131,000), United States (250,000), Uruguay (20,000), Venezuela (5,000), Viet-Nam (2,000,000), Yugoslavia (3,300,000).

It represents an individual membership of 80,730,666 women.



#### 4. Structure

The Congress, which meets every three years, is the sovereign authority. It is made up of delegates from women's organizations affiliated with the Federation.

The Council, which meets at least once a year, is made up of 1 representative from each country elected by the Congress; at present 34 countries are represented. Between sessions of the Congress, the Council is the directing organ of the Federation. It elects the President and Vice-Presidents of the WIDF who are approved by the Congress.

The Executive Committee is elected by the Council and approved by the Congress. It is the directing organ of the Federation between sessions of the Council and meets at least twice a year.

#### 5. Officers

President	Mrs. Eugenie Cotton (France)
Vice-Presidents:	Mrs. Tsai Chang (China) Mrs. Dolorès Ibarruri (Spain) Mrs. Nina Popova (U.S.S.R.) Dr. Gene Weltfish (United States) Mrs. Eugénie Pragerova (Poland)
Secretary-General:	Mrs. Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier (France)
Secretaries:	Zina Gourina (U.S.S.R.) Elisa Uriz (Spain) Betty Millard (U.S.A.)* Anezka Matouchkova (Czechoslovakia) Julietta Fibbi (Italy)
Consultant:	Miss Betty Millard*

#### 6. Finance

Expenditure for 1948: 8,903,126 French francs.

#### 7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The WIDF co-operates with the following:

- a. The World Federation of Trade Unions on the rights of women workers and in particular their right to equal pay for equal work
- b. The World Federation of Democratic Youth on protection of young workers and on child labor (especially in colonial countries).
- c. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers on the legal rights of women.
- d. The International Co-operative Women's Guild.

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\* Appointed May 1949, as one of headquarters secretaries.

e. The International Liaison Office of Intellectuals for Peace (attendance at Wroclaw (Poland) Congress in 1948, joint sponsorship for the Paris Peace Congress (Congress of the Partisans of Peace), 20-25 April 1949 and representation on the permanent committee set up by this Congress).

f. The International Organization of Journalists.

g. The International Union of Students.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

The WIDF has supplied information to UNESCO and ILO.

9. Activities.

"The WIDF has carried on campaigns for the support of the UN, for the general reduction of armaments, the destruction and outlawing of the atom bomb and the utilization of atomic energy for the welfare of humanity. It has campaigned for the destruction of fascism, the extension of the rights of women and the protection of children.

"Some of its specific activities are as follows:

World-wide Fund-raising Week for child victims of the war (1946).

"In line with a continuous campaign carried on by the WIDF for the liberation of the 20,000 women held in Franco jails, the WIDF, in co-operation with the International Association of Democratic Jurists, appointed a commission composed of lawyers of different countries to investigate the situation of these Spanish women. Messrs. Dudley Collard and Francis Loeffler of Great Britain and Mr. Villamill of Cuba, who were the only members of the commission able to obtain Spanish visas, made the investigation in October 1946. Their findings were published by the WIDF in a pamphlet entitled "Terror in Spain".

"In 1947 the WIDF sent two commissions into Germany to study the democratization and denazification of German women. The first, in February, visited the Soviet zone. The second, in April, visited the French zone. The commissions were unable to obtain permission to visit the American and British zones.

"In February, 1948, the WIDF sent a commission to study the condition of women and children in India, Malaya, Burma and Iran. Their findings were published, together with information received from other countries, in a booklet called "The Women of Asia and Africa". It has been published in approximately 50 languages throughout the world.

"The WIDF has sent out a questionnaire to all its sections and has received complete data concerning the political, legal and economic rights of women from 43 countries. It is now preparing a comprehensive document embodying this information.

"In June, 1948, the WIDF arranged an International Women's Exposition in Paris, where there were exhibitions by the women of 43 countries dramatizing their work for peace and democracy, and the scientific and cultural contributions the women had made in the lives of their countries.

"In the summer of 1948 the WIDF sent a commission to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Roumania to study the gains made in the protection of children.

"Since the foundation of the WIDF, International Women's Day, March 8, has been celebrated by all its sections.

"In December, 1948, the Second International Congress of Women was held in Budapest by the WIDF."

10. Publications

"Information Bulletin" - monthly - in English, French, Russian, Spanish. "Proceedings of Congresses, Pamphlets on the work of the Enquiry Commissions".

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Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
Ligue internationale de Femmes pour la Paix et  
la Liberte,  
12 rue du Vieux College  
Geneva, Switzerland.

Tel. 4 56 52  
Cable address:  
WILLIF, Geneva

Category B. Consultative status granted 3 March 1948.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1915 in The Hague.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom grew out of an International Congress of Women, held at The Hague in 1915 during the first World War.

This Congress was called by a group of women led by Dr. Aletta Jacobs of the Netherlands, Jane Addams of Hull House, (Chicago, USA), who is recognized as one of the founders, presided and was President of the Organization until she died in 1935. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931; this same prize was conferred in 1946 on Emily G. Balch, Honorary President of the WILPF since 1937. The proposals of the Congress were presented to President Wilson, who took them into consideration in drafting his famous fourteen points. The International Congresses which followed were: held in Zurich (1919), Vienna (1921), The Hague (1922), Washington (1924), Dublin (1926), Prague (1929), Grenoble (1932), Zurich (1934), Luhacovice (1937), Luxembourg (1946). The next International Congress will take place in Copenhagen, August 1949.

Besides the regular International Congresses, International Conferences have been held dealing, e.g., with Modern Methods of Warfare (1929), East European Problems and Minorities (1929), Opium and Noxious Drugs (1929), Statelessness (1930), The World Economic Crisis (1931).

2. General Purposes

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom aim at bringing together women of different political and philosophical tendencies united in their determination to study, make known and help to abolish the political, economic and psychological causes of war, and to work for a constructive peace. The primary objects of the WILPF are: Total and universal disarmament, the abolition of violent means of coercion in the settlement of all conflicts, the substitution in every case of some form of peaceful settlement, and the development of a world organization for the political, economic

### 3. Membership

55,000 (estimated).

WILPF has members in the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

### 4. Structure

The International Congress meets every three years.

The International Executive Committee of 12 members elected by the Congress meets twice a year.

The Consultative Committee consisting of two persons appointed by each National Section forms the link between the International Executive Committee and the National Sections. Consultative Members are entitled to attend all meetings of the International Executive Committee with the right to speak. At one meeting each year they have the same rights as members of the International Executive Committee. They must be kept informed of all business transacted by the Executive Committee.

Rapporteurs (Referents), Commissions and Committees are working on given questions and make regular reports to the International Executive Committee.

### 5. Officers

Honorary President:	Miss Emily G. Balch (USA)
International Joint Chairmen:	Mrs. Andrée Jouve (France) Miss Marie Lous-Mohr (Norway)
International Treasurer:	Mrs. Dorothy Medders Robinson (USA).
International Liaison Officer and Consultant:	Miss Gertrude Baer 71 West 12th Street New York 11, N.Y. Tel. OR 5-5158

### 6. Finance

The international budget for the current fiscal year is \$ 20,000.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The WILPF has co-operated with the International Peace Campaign and the Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organizations in direct connection with the General Conference for Disarmament in 1932.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

From the very start, the WILPF worked in close co-operation with the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization in Geneva. It has Consultative Status with UNESCO.

9. Activities

The WILPF inaugurated its International Summer Schools in 1921, in Salzburg. They have since been held in many different countries - Czechoslovakia, England, France, USA, Germany, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Hungary, on the German-Polish border, Mexico, etc... and were each devoted to a particular problem, such as "New Methods of Education", "Colonialism", "International Co-operatives", "The League of Nations" etc. The First International Summer School after World War II was organized by the WILPF International Swiss Section, and took place in the Alpine village of Schiers in July, 1943. Its discussions centred around the concepts and practices of Democracy and democracies. Attended by 70 students from 15 countries, Western and Eastern, the School sought ways for the reconciliation of different systems and ideologies in a world free from the threat of war. The next International Summer School is scheduled to be held in Sweden in July 1949.

Round Table Discussions on Frontiers and Minorities Problems were organized repeatedly between 1929 and 1936 and attended by members of the different nationalities concerned, e.g. in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Silesia. The most important attended by representatives of all nationalities from the Baltic to the Black Sea was held in Vienna in March 1929. Others between Serbian and Bulgarian, or Hungarian and Czechoslovak women were on a smaller scale, though more delicate and complicated, and took place in 1936. Those between Polish and German women were organized in 1921.

10. Publications

International Circular Letters, bi-monthly

International WOMEN News regularly, bi-monthly sent from the WILPF Liaison Office with UN at New York deals with activities and developments in the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

Reports of the International Congresses.

Pamphlets and special reports such as "Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1915-1938; A Venture in Internationalism"; "The Problems of Statelessness", Geneva, September 1930; "L'Ecole d'Ete à Sofia en 1930"; "Opium and Noxious Drugs", April 1930; "Die Modernen Kriegsmethoden und der Schutz der Zivilbevölkerung", January 1929; "A New International Order", 1924; "Women at The Hague", 1915.

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World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts  
Association mondiale des Guides et des Eclaireuses  
9 Palace Street,

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

Tel: Victoria 5674  
Cable: Worldburo, Sowest,  
London.

Branch Office: Western Hemisphere Center,  
c/o Girl Scouts of USA,  
155 East 44th Street,  
New York 17, N.Y. Tel: MU 2-2505, Ext. 49.  
Cable: Gilouts, New York.

Category B. Consultative Status granted 13 August 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1928. The idea of "Scouting" was launched in Great Britain in 1908 and by 1910 the Association of Girl Guides was formed in that country. Girl Guides movements sprang up in many other countries, among the first being Canada, South Africa, Denmark, Finland, Poland and the Netherlands. The Girl Scouts of the USA was founded in 1912 by Juliette Low. An International Council of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts met for the first time in 1919. The first Biennial Conference was held in 1920 at Oxford, England. The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts was established in 1928 and a simple Constitution was ratified in 1930. In 1936 the present Constitution of the World Association was adopted.

2. General Purposes

To promote unity of purpose and common understanding in the fundamental principles of Guiding and Girl Scouting throughout the world, and to encourage friendship among all girls of all nations.

3. Membership

National movements as follows (figures from last biennial report 1946-1948):

Full Members of the World Association of Girl Guides  
and Girl Scouts

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name of Girl Guide Movement</u>	<u>Total Membership</u>
Australia	The Girl Guides Association	27,347
Belgium	Comité National de Guidisme Belge	13,341
Brazil	Federacao das Bandeirantes do Brazil	1,900
Canada	The Girl Guides Association	64,972
Czechoslovakia	Junak, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association	37,767



<u>Country</u>	<u>Name of Girl Guide Movement</u>	<u>Total Membership</u>
Denmark	The Joint Committee of Girl Guides in Denmark	28,862
Egypt	Egyptian Girl Guides Association	13,276
Finland	The Union of Finnish Girl Guides	13,742
France	Scoutisme Francais (Féminin)	77,227
Great Britain	The Girl Guides Association	442,732
Greece	Soma Ellindon Odigon	12,957
India	The Girl Guides Association, India	25,778
Ireland	The Irish Girl Guides	2,357
Italy	Federazione Italiana Guide ed Exploratrici	1,218
Luxembourg	Asociacion des Girl Guides Luxembourgaises	1,894
Netherlands	De Nationale Padvindsters Rand	74,189
New Zealand	Girl Guides Association New Zealand Branch, Inc.	8,531
Norway	Co-operation Committee of Girl Guides in Norway	27,245
Pakistan	(Included in India)	
Philippines	The Girl Scouts of the Philippines	17,870
South Africa	The Girl Guides Association	20,282
Sweden	The Central Council of Girl Guides in Sweden	25,110
Switzerland	Fédération des Eclaireuses Suisses	7,098
United Kingdom	(See Great Britain)	
USA	Girl Scouts	1,409,680

Tenderfoot Members of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

Costa Rica	Muchacas Guias de Costa Rica	
Guatemala	Asociacion Nacional de Muchachas Guias	
Haiti	Guides d'Haiti	400
Lichtenstein	Furstlich Lichtensteinisches Pfadfinderinnen	
Mexico	Guias de Mexico	

Total membership approximately 3,000,000 girls.

Tenderfoot Members are drawn from those countries in which the central organization is not yet fully developed. The Girl Guide and Girl Scout Movement is open to girls of all races, nations, creeds and classes and membership is voluntary and strictly non-political.

4. Structure

The Biennial World Conference is the supreme authority. Each Full Member country has one vote and may send two delegates and two visitors to the Conference. Tenderfoot countries may also send two delegates though they are not entitled to a vote.

The World Committee of nine members elected by the World Conference carries on the business between the Conferences and elects its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman from among its members. It appoints the Treasurer, the Commissioner for Tenderfoot countries, and the Director of the World Bureau. The World Committee meets at least once a year.

5. Officers

World Chief Guide:	The Lady Olave Baden-Powell, G.B.E. (UK)
Chairman of the World Committee:	Mrs. E. Swift Newton (USA)
Vice-Chairman of the World Committee:	Mme Paul Cornil (Belgium)
Treasurer of the World Committee:	Mrs. W.K. Chadwick (UK)

Staff

Director of the World Bureau:	Mrs. Molly Home (UK)
Executive Secretary, Western Hemisphere Committee:	Miss Ethel Rusk (USA)

6. Finance

The expenses of the World Bureau and the World Association are met by a quota paid annually by each member country, in proportion to the number of its Girl Guides or Girl Scouts. The 1949 budget: £5,250.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The World Association cooperates with the Boy Scouts International Bureau, and the World's YWCA and other organizations working with youth whose aims are similar.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The World Association cooperates with UNRRA. It maintains relations with UNESCO.

9. Activities

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts continually endeavours to develop world understanding and friendship among its members through biennial conferences of the Association; training

conferences for leaders; encampments for girls; maintenance of a world hostel in London and of Our Chalet, a training centre in Switzerland. It gives assistance to groups wishing to organize Girl Guiding in countries where there is no national organization. It maintains a secretariat - the World Bureau - in London and a Western Hemisphere Center in New York. It issues several publications including a Biennial Report and a quarterly magazine called "The Council Fire."

All activities of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts are based on the implementation of the Moral Code expressed in the original Promise and Laws laid down by the Founder, Lord Baden-Powell, and which are as follows:

The Original Promise

On my honour, I promise that I will do my best,

1. To do my duty to God and the King;

or

God and my country;

2. To help other people at all times;

3. To obey the Guide Law.

The Original Law

1. A Guide's honour is to be trusted.

2. A Guide is loyal.

3. A Guide's duty is to be useful and to help others.

4. A Guide is a friend to all and a sister to every other Guide.

5. A Guide is courteous.

6. A Guide is a friend to animals.

7. A Guide obeys orders.

8. A Guide smiles and sings under all difficulties.

9. A Guide is thrifty.

10. A Guide is pure in thought, in word and in deed.

Using these as the foundation stones of the movement, the World Association, through its constituent members, aims to develop girls into community and world citizens with a sense of responsibility, understanding and friendship toward girls of all nations.

10. Publications

Biennial Reports(last one Tenth Biennial Report, 1st July  
1946 to 31st December 1948.)

"The Council Fire, The International Girl Guide and Girl  
Scout Paper" (quarterly)

"Scouting and Guiding", a leaflet and other special  
pamphlets, etc.

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World Engineering Conference (W.E.C.)\*  
(Conférence technique mondiale-C.T.M.)

77, Avenue Raymond-Poincaré  
Paris 16, France

Telephone: COP. 36-11  
Cable: INTERTECHNIQ-Paris

Category (b) Consultative status granted 18 July 1949

1. Historical facts

Date of foundation: September 1946 (Paris) at the First International Technical Conference.

2. General purposes

- (a) To represent in one world-wide organization the Associations of Engineers and Technicians of the different nations and to co-ordinate the activities of international technical organizations whether existing or created subsequently;
- (b) to re-inforce on the technical plane the cultural bonds between engineers and technicians of the different countries;
- (c) to ensure that their training enables them to properly fulfil their professional and social functions;
- (d) to facilitate the propagation of new technical developments and new sources of energy with productive aims for reducing the labour of man and raising the standard of living;
- (e) to promote the proper representation of engineers and technicians on international organizations;
- (f) to facilitate the international exchange of engineers and technicians.

The above programme shall subsequently form the basis of the programme of the World Federation which the World Engineering Conference has the task of setting up. It is specified that the objects of the W.E.C. do not include what are known as trade union matters. (Art. 2 of the Statutes)

3. Membership

- (a) Associations of Engineers and Technicians set up in each country and represented by National Committees. Each National

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\* Information as of 1st June 1949.

Committee may also accept non-profit making associations having technical aims. National Committee members of the World Engineering Conference have been set up in the following 22 countries;

Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Poland, Philippines, Roumania, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Associations of Engineers of the following five countries have close relations with the World Engineering Conference, but are not, as yet, affiliated:

Chile, Iraq, Mexico, Pakistan, Venezuela.\*

(b) International Technical Organizations and Associations of a non-profit making character (none as yet affiliated).\*\*

#### 4. Structure

The General Assembly meets at least every three years. Last (second) meeting was held at Cairo, March 1949.

The Executive Board is elected by the General Assembly. It is composed of fifteen delegates, each representing a National Committee; three delegates from international technical organizations, the President, the retiring President and the General Delegate. It meets at the request of the President or at the request of the majority of the members. The last meeting was held 26 March 1949 at Cairo.

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\* The Executive Board of the World Engineering Conference resolved that the South American Union of Engineers Associations which groups all the large associations of the South American countries, should be requested to recommend that each of its member associations join the World Engineering Conference individually. The South American Union of Engineers Associations endorsed this suggestion and made suggestions to its members to that effect.

\*\* The Second General Assembly requested the Executive Board to continue negotiations to obtain the adhesion of as many as possible of the existing international technical organizations.

5. Officers

President:

Mr. Aristide Antoine  
Inspecteur général à  
Electricite de France  
Paris, France

Vice-Chairmen: Poland:

Mr. B. Huminski  
President of the Polish Committee  
of the World Engineering Conference  
President of the General Federation  
of Technology-Poland  
Under-Secretary of State in the  
Ministry of Industry  
Warsaw, Poland

Switzerland:

Mr. Eric Choisy  
President du Comité Suisse de la  
Conférence Technique Mondiale  
General Director of the Compagnie  
Genevoise des Tramways électriques  
Geneva, Switzerland

United States:

Mr. Fenton B. Turck  
President of the United States  
Committee of the World Engineering  
Conference,  
Committee on International Relations,  
Engineers Joint Council  
New York, U.S.A.

Honorary Delegate General:

Mr. René Picard  
Ingenieur de l'Ecole Polytechnique  
Paris, France

Secretary-General:

Mr. M. E. Carpentier

Other Members of the  
Executive Committee:

Belgium:

Mr. Paul Fontainas  
President of the Belgian-Committee  
of the World Engineering Conference  
Brussels, Belgium

Czechoslovakia:

Dr. Stan Spacek  
President of the Czechoslovakian  
Committee of the World Engineering  
Conference, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Egypt:

H. E. Hussein Said Bey  
President of the Egyptian Committee  
of the World Engineering Conference  
President of the Committee of  
Public Works of the Egyptian  
Parliament  
Cairo, Egypt.

France:

Mr. Albert Caquet  
Membre de l'Institut  
Paris, France

- Hungary: Mr. Béla Zentai  
President of the Hungarian Committee  
of the World Engineering Conference,  
Member of Parliament  
Budapest, Hungary
- India: Mr. N. K. Nitra  
President of the Institution of  
Engineers  
Calcutta, India
- Iran: H. E. A. Zangueneh  
President of the Iranian Committee  
of the World Engineering Conference  
Under-Secretary of State in the  
Ministry of National Economy  
Teheran, Iran
- Italy: Dr. Ing. Emilio Battista  
President of the Italian Committee  
of the World Engineering Conference  
Vice-President of the Associazione  
Nazionale Ingegneri et Architetti  
Italiani, Rome, Italy
- Turkey: Mr. Muammer Gavgusoglu  
President of the Turkish Committee  
of the World Engineering Conference  
President of the Society of Civil  
Engineers of Turkey  
Ankara, Turkey
- United Kingdom: Rt. Hon. Lord Sempill, President  
Mr. W. R. Howard, Vice-President  
of the British Committee of the  
World Engineering Conference  
London, England, U.K.
- Uruguay: Mr. Luis Giannattasio  
President of the Uruguayan Committee  
of the World Engineering Conference  
President of the Association of  
Engineers of Uruguay  
Montevideo, Uruguay

## 6. Finances

The budget for 1946-47 - \$24,000.

Later budget figures are not available. The Report of Activities of the Executive Board contains, however, the following statement on finances:

"The financial report and draft budget 1949 submitted together with this report reflect both the cautious management of the resources of W.E.C. and the inadequacy of financial means so far available. These means can only be increased through greater membership and more substantial contributions by National Committee comprising a great number of engineers".



7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The World Engineering Conference signed an agreement on 10 February 1949 with the International Union of Architects\*, for the purpose of promoting in the common interest, the co-ordination of activities of and the co-operation between, these two organizations.

Contacts have also been established with numerous other international specialized non-governmental organizations among them the International Council of Scientific Workers, the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses, the International Commission for Regulation and Control of Electrical Equipment, etc.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

Close relations have been established with the United Nations Secretariat in regard to the participation of representatives of the World Engineering Conference at the United Nations Scientific Conference on the conservation and Utilization of Resources. The World Engineering Conference has also been invited to take part in the United Nations inquiry relating to the establishment of International Scientific Research Laboratories.

The World Engineering Conference has been granted consultative status with UNESCO which made agreements as follows:

- (a) To conduct a survey on associations of engineers and technicians and international technical organizations in view of the subsequent publication of a World Year Book of Engineering Societies;
- (b) A subsidy was granted by UNESCO designed to facilitate the translation and publication of reports submitted to the Cairo Congress and the circulation of the proceedings of this Congress, in several languages.

The World Engineering Conference also co-operates with the International Labour Office.

9. Activities

The World Engineering Conference wishes to develop a World Federation of Engineers and Technicians which would correspond in the technical field with the International Council of Scientific Unions.

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\* Granted consultative status in category (b) by Council Resolution 214 (VIII) D. of 16 February 1949.

The World Engineering Conference also intends to set up, with the co-operation of authoritative experts of international repute, a commission designed to study the social and international implications of new technical developments.

The Second International Technical Congress was held in Cairo in March 1949 with the general subject "Raw Materials as an Industrial and Social Problem". Over 1,000 engineers from more than 30 nations attended. The Congress passed a general resolution as well as resolutions on the following subjects:

- (a) Industrial Raw Materials and their national Utilization Throughout the World.
- (b) Social Aspect of Technical Development and of Raw Material Problems.
- (c) The Problem of Water in the Middle East.

10. Publications

Bi-lingual, quarterly bulletin, which contains detailed information on events in the field of technology throughout the world.

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World Federation of Democratic Youth  
Fédération mondiale de la Jeunesse démocratique  
21 bis, rue de Chateaudun  
Paris, France.

Tel. TRUdaine 16-95  
Cable address:  
JEUNESMONDE

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1945, at the World Youth Conference held in London, attended by over 600 delegates and observers from 64 countries, representing approximately 30 million young people.

2. General Purposes

To strive for close international understanding and co-operation amongst the youth in the fields of economic, political, educational, cultural and social activity, with respect for diversity of ideas and national conditions; to make the maximum contribution to the elimination of fascism in all its forms; to work for the active participation of youth in economic, political, social and cultural life, for the removal of all restrictions and qualifications connected with sex, method of education, domicile, property, or social status, religion, political belief, colour or race; to ensure for the democratic youth freedom of speech, press, religious belief, assembly and demonstration, and to assist in the foundation of democratic youth organizations where these do not exist; to work for good conditions of education, labour and leisure, and for the development of cultural, educational and sports activities; to represent the interest of youth in international affairs and organizations and wherever possible to bring to the notice of such organizations questions affecting the interests of youth; to call the attention of world public opinion to the urgent needs of youth; to maintain the closest possible contact with all other organizations having similar aims; to strengthen the unity of youth internationally in support of the above aims.

3. Membership

All organizations of a national or international character as well as local or regional councils, at least two-thirds of whose members are under the age of thirty years, which accept and abide by the Constitution of the Federation, which are sincere and consistent supporters of democratic principles and which promote the carrying out of these principles can be members of the Federation.

Affiliations are made through broad national co-ordinating committees, but where these do not exist, there may be affiliations from individual organizations.

The WFDY has today a membership of over 56 million youth of 65 countries.

As of October 1948, the WFDY had affiliated organizations in the following 62 areas:

Africa (South), Africa (West), Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussia SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, England, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Gold Coast, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Korea, Luxembourg, Malaya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trieste (Free Territory of), Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, USA, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

The International Union of Students with 3 million members, is also a member organization.

#### 4. Structure

The World Congress, the highest governing body of the Federation, is composed of national delegations elected by the youth organizations. It meets at least once every three years.

The Council of the Federation consists of at least one representative from each national delegation represented at, or accredited to, the Congress, with a maximum of eight from any one country. The Council meets each year, and is the highest governing body of the Federation between Congresses.

The Executive Committee is the governing body of the Federation in the period between meetings of the Council and is composed of 17 members elected by the Council, representing the following countries: China (2), France (2), United Kingdom (2), United States (2), USSR (1), Australia (1), Czechoslovakia (1), India (1), Mexico (1), Poland (1), Republican Spain (1), Yugoslavia (1), West Africa (1), and a representative of the International Union of Students. The Executive Committee meets at least twice a year.

5. Officers

President : Mr. Guy de Boysson (France)  
Vice-Presidents : Mr. C. Z. Chen (China)  
Miss E. Graves (USA)  
Miss P. Jones (UK)  
Mr. N. Michailov (USSR)  
Secretaries : Mrs. K. Hookham (UK)  
Mr. H. C. Williams (Australia)  
Treasurer : Miss F. Damon (USA)  
Consultant : Miss Doris Senk,  
American Youth for a Free World  
144 Bleecker Street  
New York 12, N.Y. Tel. AL4-9822

6. Finance

Information on expenditures not available.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The World Federation of Democratic Youth is a member of the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction and of the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations. It co-operates with the International Union of Students, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's International Democratic Federation, and other international youth and adult organizations.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The WFDY has consultative status with UNESCO.

9. Activities

The Federation has sent out six Study Commissions: to South East Asia, February-June 1947; to Latin America, February-May 1948; to North Africa and the Middle East, May-July 1948; to Austria, October 1947; to the Scandinavian countries, April-May 1948; and to Germany, May-June 1947.

In 1946, an international Conference for Aid to Spanish Youth was held at Paris. A World Youth Festival was held in Prague from July 20 to August 17, 1947 with an attendance of 17,000 youth from 72 countries and 100,000 from Czechoslovakia. In February 1948, a South East Asia

Conference met in Calcutta and in May of the same year a Latin American Youth Conference was held in Mexico City.

In Warsaw in August 1948, an International Conference of Working Youth took place. Travel and Exchange activities of the Federation during the summer of 1946, 1947 and 1948 resulted in the organization of international reconstruction and youth work brigades which were sent to various European countries to help in reconstruction.

The Federation observes special days or weeks each year. These include World Youth Day, November 10; World Youth Week, March 21-28; International Day of Aid of Spanish Youth, April 14, International Day of Solidarity with Colonial Youth, February 21.

A World Festival of Youth and Students will be held in Budapest, 14 to 28 August 1949. The next World Youth Congress will be held in Budapest, 2 to 10 September 1949.

#### 10. Publications

"World Youth" (appears periodically in English, French, German, Russian, and Spanish)

"Bulletin of Study and Documentation", (monthly in English, French Spanish)

"Youth Fighting Against Colonialism" (monthly bulletin in English and French)

"News Service weekly, (English, French and Spanish)

Reports of Conferences;

Press and radio releases (periodically in English, French, Spanish)

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World Federation of Trade Unions

Federation syndicale mondiale

1 rue Vernet

Paris, France

Telephone: Elysee 60-50

Cable: FSM, 1 RUE

VERNET, PARIS

Category A, Consultative Status granted 21 June 1946.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation, 3 October 1945, by the World Trade Union Congress in Paris.

1. Preliminary Conference had been held in London (6-17 February 1945), attended by representatives of trade unions of forty-six countries and sixteen international trade union organizations.

2. General Purposes

a) To organize and unite within its ranks the trade unions of the whole world, irrespective of consideration of race, nationality, religion, or political opinion;

b) To assist, wherever necessary, the workers in countries socially or industrially less developed, in setting up their trade unions;

c) To carry on the struggle for the extermination of all fascist forms of government and every manifestation of fascism, under whatever form it operates and by whatever name it may be known;

d) To combat war and the causes of war and work for a stable and enduring peace, by giving full support to the establishment of a powerful and effective international organization armed with all necessary power to prevent aggression and maintain peace; by supporting the widest possible international co-operation in the social, economic spheres and measures for the industrial development and full utilization of the resources of the undeveloped countries; and by carrying on a struggle against reaction and for the full exercise of the democratic rights and liberties of all peoples;

e) To represent the interest of world labour in all international agencies whose responsibility will be to solve the problems of world organization, resting upon agreements or conventions concluded between the United Nations, and in such other international bodies as may be decided upon by the World Federation of Trade Unions;

f) To organize the common struggle of trade unions of all countries against all encroachments on the economic and social rights of the workers and on democratic liberties; for the satisfaction of the need of the workers for security of full employment; for the progressive improvement of wages.

hours and working and living conditions of the workers; for full and adequate social security to protect workers and their families against the hazards of unemployment, sickness, accident and old age; for the adoption of all other measures furthering the social and economic well-being of the workers.

3. Membership\*

Trade Union organizations in the following areas:

Albania (57.000), Australia (625.000), Austria (600.000), Basque (100.000), Belgian Congo (4.000), Belgium (500.000), Brazil (150.000), British Guiana (6,180), Bulgaria (610.000), Burma (20.000), Ceylon (20,230), Chile (200.000), China (2.660.000), Colombia (200.000), Cuba (300.000), Cyprus (13.200), Czechoslovakia (3.000.000), Denmark (527.520), Dominican Republic (30.000), Egypt (139.540), Ecuador (100.000), Finland (260.000), France (5,100.000) Gambia (5.000), Germany (5.050.000), Gold Coast (5.000), Greece, Guatemala (50.000), Hungary (1.600.000), India (456.000), Iran (400.000), Italy (6.000.000), Jamaica (10.000), Japan (4.000.000), Lebanon (25,570), Luxemburg (32,550), Malaya, Mexico (1.000.000), Netherlands\*, New Zealand (200.000), Nigeria (52.750), Northern Korea (840.000), Northern Rhodesia (3.000), Norway (400.000), Palestine (175.000), Panama (25.000), Philippines (100.000), Poland (3.000.000), Porto-Rico (30.000), Rumania (1.267.200), Siam, Sierra Leone (10.000), South Africa (150.000), Spanish exiled groups (51.250), Sweden (1.200.000), Switzerland (250.000), Syria (17,570), Trieste (80.000), Trinidad (10.000), Tunisia (89.370), U.S.S.R. (27.124.000), United Kingdom\*, United States\*, Uruguay (40.000), Viet-Nam (256.590), Yugoslavia (1.500.000).

Total membership as of 1 January 1949 approximately 71 millions.  
(as compared with 66½ millions (1945), 74½ millions (1948)).\*

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\* The information given is as of 1 January 1949.  
The representatives of the Netherlands Federation of Labor, the British Trade Union Congress and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (of the United States) withdrew from the Executive Bureau of the WFTU in January 1949.  
This asterisk refers to four places.



#### 4. Structure

The World Trade Union Congress is to be convened biennially. The affiliated trade union organizations may send voting delegates on the following basis:

Up to 250,000 members	- 1 delegate.
For members in excess of 250,000 and up to 5,000,000	- 1 delegate for every 250,000 members or majority fraction thereof.
For members in excess of 5,000,000 and up to 10,000,000	- 1 delegate for every 500,000 members or majority fraction thereof.
For members in excess of 10,000,000 and up to 15,000,000	- 1 delegate for every 1,000,000 members or majority fraction thereof
For members in excess of 15,000,000	- 1 delegate for every 2,000,000 members or majority fraction thereof

When voting is by roll call the number of votes cast by each organization is determined on the basis of another sliding scale which also gives a higher weighting to the smaller organizations. The Congress is the highest policy making body of the WFTU and may amend the Constitution by a two-thirds vote. It passes on the admission or expulsion (expulsion requires a two-thirds vote) of any trade union organization. Except as noted all decisions are by majority vote. Decisions of the Congress (or of the General Council or of the Executive Committee) "shall be carried into effect" by each affiliated organization, unless within three months it has presented to the General Secretary "a full statement of the reasons for its inability to give effect to such decision". Affiliated organizations are expected to keep the General Secretary informed as to what action has been taken to apply decisions..

The General Council is the governing body between sessions of the Congress and meets at least once a year. Each affiliated organization nominates one or more representatives in accordance with a sliding scale which gives a higher weighting to the smaller organizations. The specific powers of the General Council are: a) To receive and act upon the activities reports of the Executive Committee; b) To approve the annual budget; c) To formulate plans and take action for the effectuation of the decisions of the Congress, and d) To elect the General Secretary.

The Executive Committee, which meets twice a year, is composed of 26 members, including the General Secretary, 22 members are elected by the Congress from among the candidates nominated by the affiliated organizations, it being provided by the Constitution that some 15 different geographical areas are to be represented by from one to three members. Three additional members represent the Trade Departments. The Executive Committee acts as the governing body between sessions of the General Council and may when necessary take emergency steps, subject to approval by the General Council. It elects from among its members the Chairman, and seven Vice-Chairmen who with the General Secretary form the Executive Bureau.

5. Officers

President	Mr. Arthur Deakin (United Kingdom)*
Vice-Presidents	Mr. Vasili V. Kuznetsov (Russia) Mr. Frank Rosenblum (U.S.A.)* Senor Vincente Lombardo Tolegano (Mexico) Mr. Chu Hsueh Fan (China) Mr. Alain le Léap (France) Sr. Giuseppe di Vittoria (Italy)** Mr. Evert Kupers (Netherlands)*
General Secretary	M. Louis Saillant (France)
Assistant Secretaries-General	Mr. Michael Faline (U.S.S.R.):** Mr. Walter Schevenels (Belgium)** Mr. Elmer F. Cope (U.S.A.)*
Consultant	Miss Lena Spiegel ***

6. Finance

Income from fees collected in accordance with a sliding scale based on membership of each affiliated trade union. The income for the fiscal year 1947-1948 was over 71 million French francs. Expenses were approximately 57 million French francs.

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\* See footnote above regarding the withdrawal of certain trade unions in January 1949.

\*\* Mr. Faline was replaced by Mr. Serge Rostovsky (U.S.S.R.) and Mr. Schevenels by Mr. B. Gebert (Poland) during January 1949. Mr. di Vittoria became acting President in January 1949.

\*\*\* Miss Spiegel resigned and has been replaced by Mrs. Erna Louise Meagher, 375 Central Park West, New York 25, N.Y. Tel. UN 4-0056, Ext. 606.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The WFTU maintains contacts with a number of other NGOS. Its relations with the International Cooperative Alliance, in particular, have been specifically defined by action of both organizations which have agreed to pursue certain common objectives such as the safeguarding and organization of peace and freedom, the improvement of peoples' living standards and of work, etc. The two organizations can, after consultation, coordinate their action and adopt a common attitude on the international plane and toward other international organizations in regard to matters of mutual interest. The means of collaboration as adopted are: permanent administrative contact, periodical consultations and exchange of information.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

The WFTU has been granted consultative status by ILO, FAO, and UNESCO.

The WFTU has frequently been represented at their conferences and other meetings. It has also followed closely the development of ITO at London, Geneva, and Havana and was represented at the meetings of the preparatory Commission of the World Health Organization.

9. Activities

The World Federation of Trade Unions has been engaged, since its foundation, in manifold activities, some of which are listed as follows:

- (a) Support of the revival of trade union movements in Germany.\*
- (b) Special enquiries about the situation of trade unions in a number of countries conducted through missions, investigating committees, etc. in Greece, Iran, Japan and Korea, Palestine, Trieste, Tunisia.
- (c) Encouragement of trade unionism. A Pan-African Trade Union Conference was called at Dakar, 10 April 1947.

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\* See WFTU Information Bulletin No. 7, 15 March 1946, pp. 5-8; Nos. 39-40, July 1947, pp. 24-25; No. 54, 29 February 1948, pp. 3-6; Nos. 9-10, 31 May 1948, p.5.

(d) Calling conferences with the various international trade secretariats\* to endeavour to set up trade departments inside the World Federation representing the workers in particular industries and services.\*\*

10. Publications

The World Trade Union Movement - Monthly Review (English, French, Russian and Spanish). Bi-monthly Information Bulletin (English, French, Russian, and Spanish). Miscellaneous publications.

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\* Many international trade secretariats have been established by trade unions of different countries, for particular industries and services such as mining, building, bookbinding, stone-working, textile manufacturing, etc. One of these, the International Transport Workers' Federation has been granted category (b) consultative status and is described in this Handbook.

\*\* See WFTU Information Bulletin No. 7, 15 March 1946, p.8; No. 19, 15 September 1946, p.2; No. 23, 15 November 1946, pp. 2-3; Nos. 39-40, July 1947, pp. 23-24; Nos. 48-49, 15 December 1947, p.2. It has now been decided that certain trade departments will be set up within the WFTU beginning on 21 June 1949.

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World Federation of United Nations Associations  
Federation Mondiale des Associations pour les Nations Unies

Central Office: 1 Avenue de la Paix, Geneva, Switzerland. Tel: 2.12.20  
New York Office: 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New-York. Tel: BU-3 9000  
Education Office: 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris, 16e. Tel: Kléber 5200

Category B, Consultative status granted 13 August 1947.  
Category A, Consultative status granted 23 March 1948.

1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 2 August 1946.

Realistic observers at San Francisco were convinced that the United Nations would require, in addition to governmental backing, the conscious support of a well-informed body of public opinion. The result of this conviction was the formation during 1945 of a number of United Nations Associations whose purpose was to make the United Nations known and to win support for its aims and activities.

The first step towards the development of a co-ordinated international movement in support of the United Nations came on 3 February 1946 when, after consultation with the American, Chinese and French Associations, the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland called together an exploratory meeting in Church House, Westminster, where the United Nations General Assembly was holding its first session. From this meeting, attended by representatives of a dozen countries, opened by M. Paul-Henri Spaak, President of the General Assembly, and presided over by M. René Cassin (France), emerged a Preparatory Commission which met in Paris in June 1946 to plan the Inaugural Congress of the World Federation of United Nations Associations.

The Congress met in Luxembourg from 30 July to 3 August 1946 and was attended by representatives of United Nations Associations of 15 Member States of the United Nations and of four non-Member States. Observers from 16 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations included M. Henri Laugier, who represented the United Nations. Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia was unanimously elected President, and John A. F. Ernals, Secretary of the Preparatory Commission, became Secretary-General.

2. General Purposes

(a) To be a people's movement for the United Nations;

- (b) To co-ordinate the activities of Associations whose objects are to work for the realization and development of the purposes of the United Nations;
- (c) To encourage feelings of solidarity and international co-operation between men, women and children throughout the world; and
- (d) To contribute to the solution of problems concerning peace and international organization, by giving expression to the wishes of the people.

### 3. Membership

Regular Members: United Nations Associations having a total subscribing membership of not less than 500 persons and fulfilling other statutory conditions.

Associate Members: United Nations Associations not yet fulfilling all the statutory conditions.

Not more than one Association from any State may be admitted as a Member whether Regular or Associate.

The membership consists of 33 United Nations Associations in the following countries:

#### Regular Members

Argentina  
Australia  
Austria  
Belgium  
Bulgaria  
Canada  
China  
Cuba  
Czechoslovakia  
Denmark  
Finland  
France  
Greece

Hungary  
India  
Italy  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
Norway  
Poland  
South Africa  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Turkey  
United Kingdom  
United States

#### Associate Members

Brazil  
Dominican Republic  
Iran  
Luxembourg  
Panama  
Philippines  
Togoland

The 33 Associations have an aggregate of about 250,000 individual members and a corporate membership of about 20 million through the affiliation of national organizations, e.g. 62 in the United Kingdom, 54 in Norway, 32 in Cuba.

4. Structure

The Plenary Assembly is the supreme authority; it meets annually and all 33 affiliated Associations are represented by 5 delegates each. The Assembly elects the President, the Treasurer and the Executive Committee.

The General Council, which meets twice a year, is composed of one delegate from each of the 33 affiliated Associations. The General Council has the power to "settle any question ... not directly laid down in the Statutes ... take any necessary steps to realize the objects of the Federation; ... supervise ... the work of the Federation; determine the budget ... and fix dues; and ... carry out the decisions of the Plenary Assembly."

The Executive Committee, the administrative organ of the Federation, is composed of 11 individuals elected for three years by the Plenary Assembly; it meets four times annually.

5. Officers:

President	:	Dr. Herbert Vere Evatt (Australia)
Honorary Presidents	:	Viscount Cecil (United Kingdom)
	:	Dr. Chu Chia-hua (China)
	:	H.E. Dr. Oscar Lange (Poland)
	:	M. Joseph Paul-Boncour (France)
	:	Judge Jøesper Simonsen (Denmark)
First Vice President	:	M. Pierre Cot (France)
Vice Presidents	:	Dr. Francisco Aparicio (Argentina)
	:	Mr. L. F. Behrens (United Kingdom)
	:	Prof. Cemil Bilsel (Turkey)
	:	M. Paul Guggenheim (Switzerland)
	:	Prof. Wilhelm Keilhau (Norway)
	:	Colonel Charles Harburg (United States)
	:	Mrs. Gertrude Sekaninova (Czechoslovakia)
Executive Committee	:	M. Jean Dupuy (France)
	:	Prof. Roberto Ago (Italy)
	:	M. Henri Cochaux (Belgium)
	:	Dr. Robert C. Dexter (United States)
	:	Dr. B. S. Drzewiecki (Poland)
	:	Mr. C. W. Judd (United Kingdom)
	:	Dr. F. H. Leitner (Austria)
	:	Mrs. Alva Myrdal (Sweden)
	:	Mr. G. Palocz-Horvath (Hungary)
	:	Dr. Saofeng Wou (China)

Chairmen of Committees

Economic Committee	:	Prof. Pasquale Saraceno (Italy)
Human Rights Committee	:	Mr. Clark Eichelberger (United States)
Education Committee	:	Dr. Frantisek Hnik (Czechoslovakia)
Summer Schools Committee	:	Mr. C. J. Judd (United Kingdom)
Student Committee	:	M. Jean-Francois Martin (France)
Treasurer	:	Dr. W. J. C. M. Kappoeyne van de Coppello (Netherlands)
Secretary-General	:	Mr. John A. F. Ennals (United Kingdom)
Consultants	:	Mr. Clark Eichelberger and Miss Julia Stuart (Liaison Secretary), New York.

6. Finance

Expenses are covered by dues and voluntary contributions. The Members pay dues, of not less than \$100, proportionate to the contributions payable to the United Nations by their home states.

Budget for 1949 : \$42,000

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

Thirteen non-governmental organizations were represented at the Inaugural Congress of the WFUNA, and a similar number have been represented at its subsequent Assemblies.

WFUNA has been represented at conferences called by : International Co-operative Alliance, International Organization of Journalists, International Union for Child Welfare, International Council of Women, International Federation of University Women, International Union of Students, etc.

WFUNA has been represented at all the conferences of non-governmental organizations called by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations in February 1947, September 1947, May 1948.

WFUNA took an active part in the conference called by the Ad Hoc Committee of Consultative Organizations in Geneva in May 1948 and its Secretary-General, Mr. John A. F. Ennals, acted as Secretary-General of the Conference and was elected Executive Secretary of the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations.

WFUNA is a member of the Study Committee on the Legal Status of N.G.O's and its representative Maitre Lazare Kapulmanas has been asked to act as rapporteur.



WFUNA has taken a very active part internationally, nationally and locally in the UNAC campaign and in this connection has co-operated with many other non-governmental organizations.

WFUNA has co-operated with other NGOs in TICER (Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction) and is a member of TICER's expert Committee.

WFUNA is a member of the Federation of Private and Semi-Official International Organizations established at Geneva, and its Secretary-General is Vice-President thereof.

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

WFUNA is one of the four non-governmental organizations with which UNESCO has signed a formal agreement, and practical co-operation has been established in the fields of Educational Reconstruction, University Education, Adult Education, Education for International Understanding, Fundamental Education, Mass Communications and Social Sciences. WFUNA maintains a permanent Education Office in UNESCO House in Paris. WFUNA was represented at the UNESCO General Conferences in Paris, Mexico City and Beirut.

WFUNA has been granted category (1) consultative status with FAO and official relations with WHO. In 1948 it was represented at the ICITC Conference in Havana, the ILO Conference in San Francisco, the World Health Assembly in Geneva and the FAC Conference in Washington.

#### 9. Activities

WFUNA has held three annual Plenary Assemblies: Luxembourg 1946; Marianske Lazne, 1947; Geneva, 1948. The 1949 Assembly will be held in Rome on 25 July.

Between sessions of the Assembly the work of the Federation is carried on by its permanent organs:

- (a) Economic Committee: studied in 1948 "The Economic Organization of Europe within the framework of the United Nations."  
Studying in 1949: "Problems arising from the increase in World Population and the role of International Organizations in their solution" and "The Development of the system of United Nations Regional Economic Commissions". The results will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council.

- (b) Human Rights Committee: studied Human Rights and Genocide in 1948; is developing an educational campaign in support of the Universal Declaration and a study of means of application.
- (c) Education Committee: organized in 1948 a children's summer school at Versailles and paid particular attention to teaching on the United Nations in schools. In 1949 it is organizing two seminars for teachers on how to teach on the United Nations and Specialized Agencies; conducting a survey of the use of geography teaching for the development of international understanding; encouraging participation of national associations in the educational and reconstruction work of UNESCO.
- (d) Summer Schools Committee: organized Adult Summer Schools on the United Nations in Geneva in 1947 and 1948, average attendance 90 participants from 20 countries. Subjects for 1949 School are "Human Rights" and "Food and People".
- (e) Student Committee: in 1948 organized a Conference on "Students and the United Nations" in Geneva attended by students from 19 countries. In 1949 is organizing a "Seminar on World Health" in Rome in co-operation with WHO and is conducting a survey on teaching on the United Nations in Universities. Represented at UNESCO Conferences in Utrecht and Beirut.
- (f) Secretariat: encourages the formation of new United Nations Associations, assists in developing the programme of existing Associations and carries out the decisions of the other organs of the Federation; co-ordinates the participation of the United Nations Associations in such campaigns as UNAC and the celebration of United Nations Day; stimulates an exchange of correspondence, publications and visits between the different United Nations Associations; co-operates with the United Nations and Specialized Agencies in ensuring that United Nations Associations are regularly supplied with documentation and audio-visual material and in the organization of such projects as UN Poster Contest in 1947 and 1948, and the UN Essay Contest in 1948; is currently conducting a survey on "Methods used in different countries to interest adult groups in the work of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies".

10. Publications:

Nationally, the regular publications issued by the Member Associations include United Nations News (London), United Nations News (Ottawa), Changing World (New York), Cahiers des Nations Unies (Paris), Bulletin des Nations Unies (Bruxelles), Fredsbladet (Copenhagen), Cesta Miru (Prague), La Comunità Internazionale (Rome), Mellanfolkligt samarbete (Stockholm), Bulletin de l'Association suisse pour les Nations Unies (Neuchâtel) and World Affairs (Wellington).

Apart from the publication of its statutes and annual decisions, the main publication is the "WFUN Monthly Bulletin" which, since October 1947, gives regular reports of the work of the Federation and its national Associations.

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World Jewish Congress  
Congrès Juif Mondial

Central Office,  
1834 Broadway,  
New York 23, N.Y., U.S.A.

Tel: Circle 7-2917  
Cable: Worldgress, New York.

Regional Offices

London

55 New Cavendish Street,  
London, W.1., England.

Tel: Welbeck 0335/8  
Cable: Worldgress, London.

Geneva

37 Quai Wilson,  
Geneva, Switzerland.

Tel: 2-81-25  
Cable: Worldgress, Geneva.

Tel Aviv

103 Allenby Road,  
Tel Aviv, Israel.

Tel: 3734  
Cable: Worldgress, Telaviv.

Paris

78 Avenue des Champs Elysées,  
Paris, VIII, France.

Tel: BAL 06-98  
Cable: Worldgress, Paris.

Buenos Aires

Corrientes 2024-9c,  
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Tel: 47 Cuyo 5880  
Cable: Conjumund, Buenos Aires.

Category B, Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: August 1936, in Geneva.

During the Paris Peace Conference following the first world war, there was established a Committee of Jewish Delegations, made up of delegations from most European countries, the United States, Palestine, Canada, together with special representatives of the Zionist Organization and other Jewish representative bodies. Following the conclusion of its work at the Peace Conference, this Committee decided to maintain its office and structure with a view to coordinating policy and action with regard to the common problems of Jewish committees in the Diaspora. It took the initiative, in cooperation with the American Jewish Congress, in organizing a series of conferences designed to establish a world organization which might ultimately be the representative body of the Jewish people. Such preliminary world conferences were held in Geneva in 1932, 1933 and 1934. The first plenary World Jewish Congress was held in August 1936. The last plenary

WJC was held at Montreux, Switzerland, in July 1948, at which the present officers and executives were elected. The World Jewish Congress absorbed the personnel, traditions and archives of the original Committee of Jewish Delegations, and the number of affiliated communities and bodies has grown steadily since the Congress of 1936, at which delegates from some forty countries were present.

## 2. General Purposes

To act as the representative body of the Jewish people in matters affecting the rights and status of Jewish Communities throughout the world.

The Congress, in consultation with the communities of persons directly concerned, seeks to represent Jewish rights and Jewish hopes before national and international conferences and authorities where it can appropriately do so.

The Congress also maintains departments active in the fields of Jewish education and culture, and seeks by appropriate political and social work to assist organizations active in the field of refugee relief and rescue.

## 3. Membership

The World Jewish Congress is a federal organization of affiliated communities and organizations of approximately six million persons in 66 countries and territories. The Congress has numerous supporters and adherents in various parts of the world but the only form of membership under the constitution is through affiliated bodies. The internal structure of these affiliated organizations differs by country. In many cases, they comprise the whole of the Jewish community, organized either on a statutory or voluntary basis; in others they are themselves a national federation of existing Jewish societies, in a few cases the affiliated body is a committee of leading members of the Jewish community. A number of specialized non-governmental international organizations have close relations with the Congress and the World Union of Jewish Students is affiliated with it.

A summary statement of the membership is as follows:

Affiliates: (Communities or other representative bodies or Committees which, through formal decision, have become affiliates of the World Jewish Congress.) They are to be found in the following 66 areas of the world:

#### I. EUROPE

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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, United States.

#### III. AFRICA

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

#### IV. ASIA AND AUSTRALASIA

Australia, China, India, Iran, Lebanon, Israel, New Zealand, Philippines, Syria.

#### 4. Structure

The Congress meets in plenary session once every three years at which time the officers and executives are elected. There is also a General Council which consists, on a proportional basis, of direct representatives of the groups in the various countries.

The General Council meets at least once every year. The Executive is responsible to the General Council between meetings of the full Congress, and the General Council has the right to exercise certain functions in times of emergency which are normally reserved to the Congress as a whole.

The Executive Committee consists of three sections with headquarters in New York, London-Paris and Tel Aviv. Each of these sections maintains close coordination with the others and meets to transact current business once every month. The whole of the International Executive meets together at least once in the course of every year. It consists of 47 members divided as follows:

Western Hemisphere:	21
Europe and North Africa:	19
Israel and the Middle East:	7

5. Officers

President:	Rabbi Stephen S. Wise (USA, Deceased)
Acting President:	Dr. Nahum Goldmann (USA)
Chairman of the Executive Committee:	
Chairman of the General Council:	Dr. A. Leon Kubowitzki (Israel)
Special Representative in International Affairs and Chief Consultant:	Dr. Maurice L. Perlzweig (UK) (stationed at New York)
Head of the Political Department (New York):	Dr. Robert S. Marcus (USA)
Head of the Political Department (London):	Mr. Alex Easterman (UK)
International Law Adviser:	Dr. Nehemiah Robinson (USA)
Chairman of the European Executive:	Dr. N. Barcu (UK)
London Officers:	The Marchioness of Reading (UK) Mr. S.S. Silverman, M.P. (UK)
Chairman of the Israeli Executive:	Dr. A. Tartakower (Israel)
Head of Organiza- tion Department:	Dr. I. Schwarzbart (Poland)
Head of Finance Department:	Dr. Simon Federbush (USA)
Head of Cultural Department:	Dr. A. Steinberg (UK)

6. Finance

Expenditure for 1948: Approximately one and a half million dollars.

The Congress derives its income from subsidies given by affiliated organizations and special appeals conducted in various countries under the auspices of the local affiliated bodies.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The Congress is a member of the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations, the Committee of Consultants on Human Rights and of the Temporary International Council on Educational Reconstruction. It is represented at international meetings of the League of Red Cross Societies and has working relations, both on an international and a national level, with numerous Jewish and general organizations in various fields.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The World Jewish Congress maintained close relationship with the League of Nations and UNRRA. It cooperates with IRO, ICEF and UNESCO. It has consultative status with UNESCO.

9. Activities

Before the conclusion of the war, the Congress conducted a widespread activity and presented numerous statements to governments and international conferences on post-war policies. Its representatives were among the first to enter the camps in the wake of the Allied Armies in Central Europe and helped to organize the committees of liberated Jews in Germany, Austria and Italy, which became affiliated with the World Jewish Congress. The Congress was officially represented at some of the early trials of war criminals, and the unique documentation gathered for the Congress archives on events during the Hitler regime proved of great importance in formulating the charges at the Nuremberg Trials. The then International Law Advisor of the Congress was seconded to the staff of the United States Prosecutor at Nuremberg. The same official, Dr. Jacob Robinson, was subsequently temporarily released for work as an expert with the United Nations Human Rights Division to help in the preparations for the work of the Commission on Human Rights.



The Congress was represented at San Francisco and took an active part in the establishment of consultative status. It was also represented at the Paris Peace Conference, where, in association with other bodies, it presented human rights proposals for embodiment in the treaties with the Axis satellites.

Regional meetings of the General Council are held in various parts of the world from time to time as well as special conferences consisting of delegates from the various regions. Members of the Executive and the Consultants pay periodical visits to the affiliated organizations in all parts of the world and regular contact is maintained through a weekly digest disseminated by the Central Office and by periodicals published in various languages.

The World Jewish Congress has made numerous written submissions to various organs of the United Nations, and its representatives have, from time to time, appeared before the Human Rights Commission and various UN Committees. Its Chief Consultant, acting as the representative appointed by the Jewish Community of Tripolitania, twice addressed the Political Committee of the UN Assembly during the debate on the former Italian Colonies.

#### 10. Publications

The Executive of the WJC issues to its affiliates a Digest of activity every week in English and editions are published in Hebrew for Israel and the Middle East and in Spanish for South America; in Yiddish for Europe and South America. The Congress Weekly appears in New York, Jewish Affairs in London, La Vie Juive in Paris and Var Rost in Stockholm, as well as the numerous publications of the affiliated bodies.

The Institute of Jewish Affairs, which is the research branch of the Congress, has published a number of books and pamphlets including:

- "Relief and Rehabilitation", by Zorach Warhaftig,
- "Indemnification and Reparations", by Nehemiah Robinson,
- "The Jewish Catastrophe", by Jacob Lestchinsky,
- "Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in the Charter of the United Nations", with a commentary by Jacob Robinson,
- "Starvation over Europe",

"Were Minorities Treaties a Failure?",  
"Hitler's Ten-Year War on the Jews",  
"Racial State", Gerhard Jacoby,  
"The Jewish Refugee", by Arish Tartakower and Kurt R. Grossman.

In addition, the Protocol of the First Congress was published in Geneva in 1936, and a full report of Congress activities during the war and postwar years, under the title of "Unity in Dispersion", was printed in New York in 1948 for submission to the Montreux Congress.

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World Movement of Mothers  
Mouvement mondial des Mères  
25, rue de Valois,  
Paris 1er, France

Tel: Central 81-92

Category B, Consultative status granted 16 February 1949.

1. Historical facts

Date of foundation: May 1947 (Paris) at the international congress "La Mère, Ouvrière de Progrès humain" called on the initiative of the French organization "Union féminine civique et sociale" after about 10 years preparatory work.

2. General Purposes

- a) To assure the stability and unity of the family, indispensable safeguard of the dignity of woman;
- b) To introduce into laws and institutions the economic and social value of the household and family tasks of the mother;
- c) To encourage the rationalization of domestic work by application of the improvements in household technique;
- d) To study the relations between production and consumption;
- e) To introduce progressively into public opinion, and by government support, the Charter of the Mothers.

3. Membership

The organization is composed of 16 National Committees of associations of mothers in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lithuania (displaced persons), Netherlands, Peru, Poland (displaced persons), Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Uruguay.

4. Structure

The International Council is the supreme authority, and is composed of the founding members and the representatives of National Committees. It meets every two or three years.

The International Board, composed of 10 members, directs the activities. It meets two or three times a year.

The Executive Committee has its seat in Paris and is composed of persons residing there. It convenes at least once a month.

5. Officers (members of the International Board)

President: Mrs. d'Arcy (France)  
Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Mancaux (France)  
Mrs. Colini (Italy)  
Secretary: Miss Butillard (France)  
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Dhelleannes (France)  
Members: Miss de Lalioux (Belgium)  
Mrs. Bower (United Kingdom)  
Mrs. Van Nispen (Netherlands)  
Mrs. Woyla (Greece)  
Mrs. Darbre (Switzerland)

6. Finances

The budget for 1949: 700,000 French francs.

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The World Movement of Mothers has working relations with the International Union of Family Organizations as well as with various women's international organizations. When the "Union Nationale des Anciens Combattants" was in existence, the Movement collaborated with it.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

The World Movement of Mothers submitted documentation on the situation of mothers to the International Labour Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

9. Activities

The main activities of the World Movement of Mothers consist of organizing the national Committees, obtaining signatures from different national personalities to the Mothers' Charter, different consultations with the United Nations (in Geneva; 15-21 May 1948) about different points to be included in the Declaration on Human Rights, protesting against infringements of human rights, (i.e. the incidents in Greece, separation of families of displaced persons, the arrest and trial of Cardinal Mindzensty), participating in different meetings of NGO's in Geneva, and following the work of various international organizations.

An International Congress of Mothers is planned for 1950 on the topic: "The Mother in Economic Life".

World Organization of the Teaching Profession  
 Organization mondiale de la profession enseignante

Tel: District 4552

1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W.  
 Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.  
 Branch Office, 46-47 Moray Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Category C. Consultative status granted 3 March 1948.

1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundations: August 1946 in Endicott, N.Y., U.S.A.

A Preparatory Commission was set up at the World Conference of the Teaching Profession held at Endicott, N.Y. in August 1946, and attended by delegates representing 38 national education associations. The Constitution and By-Laws were adopted at the First Delegate Assembly which met in Glasgow, Scotland in August 1947.

2. General Purposes

To secure worldwide co-operation among recognized organizations of teachers, in order:-

1. To make the highest standards of full and free education available to all without discrimination.
2. To improve the professional status of the teachers of the world and to promote their intellectual, material, social, and civic interests and rights.
3. To promote worldwide peace through the building of goodwill founded upon co-operation between nations in educational enterprises, based upon pertinent and accurate information.
4. To advise the appropriate organs of the United Nations and of other international bodies on educational and professional matters.

3. Membership

National Members:*	<u>Number of members</u>
Bolovia	
Confederacion Sindical de los Trabajadores	1,000
Brazil	
Associacao Brasileira de Educacao	2,000
Burma	
All Burma Union of Teachers	
Canada	
Canadian Teachers Federation	55,000

\* National Members are national organizations of the teaching profession; each such organization may cast one vote in the Delegate Assembly for each 50,000 members, provided that no national member shall be entitled to cast less than one or more than five votes.

	<u>Number of members</u>
China	
National Child Education Association	2,700
China Education Society	2,500
England and Wales	
National Union of Teachers of England and Wales	127,633
Egypt	
Royal Egyptian Teachers Association <sup>(1)</sup>	
Finland	
Association of Secondary School Teachers in States Schools in Finland <sup>(1)</sup>	
Greece	
Greek Secondary Teachers Association	4,150
Greek Elementary Teachers Association	8,000
Haiti	
Union Nationale des Instituteurs d'Haiti	2,500
India	
All India Federation of Educational Associations <sup>(1)</sup>	
Iceland	
Icelandic Teachers Union	450
Luxembourg	
Union des Educateurs Luxembourgeois	950
Malta	
Malta Union of Teachers	1,100
New Zealand	
New Zealand Educational Institute	6,266
<b>Nigeria</b>	
The Nigeria Union of Teachers	17,940
Northern Ireland	
Ulster Teachers Union	2,000
Scotland	
The Educational Institute of Scotland	25,888
Switzerland	
Verein Schweizerischer Gymnasiallehrer	1,600
United Kingdom	
(see England, also Scotland, also Northern Ireland)	
United States	
National Education Association of the U.S.	441,127

Total membership of national member organizations 702,804

**Affiliated Members (Class A):** \*\*

c     19 state associations  
       28 local associations

**Affiliated Members (Class B):** \*\*\*

    Phi Delta Kappa  
    Delta Kappa Gamma  
    National Council of Geography Teachers  
    New Paltz Teachers College

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\*\* Affiliated Members (Class A) are regional, state or local organizations of the teaching profession. They may be represented by one Delegate at the Delegate Assemblies with the right to speak but not to vote.

\*\*\* Class B Affiliated Members are universities, colleges or other institutions of higher learning or societies existing primarily for the scientific study of educational problems.

Associate (individual) Members: \*\*\*\*

Nearly 500 from the United States, Canada, Brazil, Scotland, Iceland.

4. Structure

The Delegate Assembly meets annually and determines the programme and policy of the organization. It elects the Executive Committee, the President and Vice-President. Its composition is indicated under "Membership" above.

The Executive Committee consists of the President, the Vice-President and five other members elected by the Delegate Assembly. It conducts the business of the organization in accordance with the policies approved by the Delegate Assembly. It appoints the Secretary-General.

5. Officers

President and  
Consultant : President William F. Russell  
Teacher's College  
Columbia University  
525 West 120th Street  
New York 27, New York Tel. UN-4-7000

Vice-President : F.L. Sack (Switzerland)

Executive Committee: Dr. Amarnatha Jha (India)  
Mr. J. Carson King (United Kingdom)  
Ronald Gould (United Kingdom)  
Helgi Tryggvason (Iceland)  
J.W.S. Choles (United Kingdom)

Secretary-General: Mr. William G. Carr (USA)

6. Finance

Estimated expenditures for 1948: \$ 10,674.15

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

The Organization is a member of the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction.

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

WOTP has consultative status with UNESCO.

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\*\*\*\* The Associate Members have no voting or speaking rights. They are, however, entitled to attend public meetings.

9. Activities

The following five major topics were discussed at the 1946 Conference:-

how teachers may unify their efforts on a world-wide basis;  
how to teach international understanding more effectively;  
how teachers' organizations may assist in educational reconstruction in areas devastated by the Second World War;  
what relation should exist between teachers' organizations and UNESCO;  
how teachers' organizations can elevate the status of the teaching profession, promote the welfare of children and improve educational service to meet the problems of the modern world.

At the Second Delegate Assembly (London 1948) interim reports on the Interchange of Teachers and Pupils, Social Studies and Current Affairs, Illiteracy, International Language, and Health Education were presented by member organizations to the Assembly for consideration and then referred to committees for further study.

At present WOTP is working with member and non-member organizations in an interchange of information and ideas. In this post-war period, educational reconstruction and aid to needy teachers in war-devastated areas has been of great concern. Working as a liaison between the Overseas Teacher Relief Fund of the National Education Association of the United States, the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO, and other education organizations throughout the world, WOTP has helped in the distribution of food and clothing, scholarships, school boxes and new and used books to teachers in these areas.

10. Publications

Mimeographed News Letters

Proceedings of the World Conference of the Teaching Profession, August 17-30, 1946, Endicott, New York, U.S.A.

Proceedings of the Second Delegate Assembly, London, July 23-28, 1948.

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World Power Conference

Conférence mondiale de l'Energie  
201-2 Grand Buildings  
Trafalgar Square  
London, W.C.2. England.

Tel. Whitehall 3966  
Cable address:  
WORPOWCON,  
LONDON.

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1924 in London. The World Power Conference was formed, on the initiative of the late Daniel Nicol Dunlop of Great Britain, to serve as a link between the different branches of power and fuel technology; between the experts of the different countries of the world; and between engineers and technologists in the fields of fuel and power on the one hand and administrators, scientists, economists and statisticians on the other hand. The International Commission on Large Dams of the WPC was created in 1929 upon the initiative of the French Government. The First World Power Conference was held in London in 1924, the Second in Berlin in 1930 and the Third in Washington in 1936, with attendances of from three to four thousand. The Fourth will be held in London in July 1950.

2. General Purposes

The purpose of the World Power Conference is to consider how the sources of heat and power may be adjusted nationally and internationally, by considering the potential resources of each country, in hydro-electric power, coal, oil and other fuels, and minerals; by comparing experiences in the development of scientific agriculture, irrigation and transportation by land, air and water; by conferences of engineers, technical experts and fuel experts and authorities on scientific and industrial research; by consultations of the consumers of fuel and power and the manufacturers of the instruments of production of power; by conferences on the possibility of establishing a permanent World Bureau for the collection of data, preparation of inventories of the world's resources, and the exchange of industrial and scientific information through appointed representatives in the various countries.

### 3. Membership

The WPC has National Committees in 30 countries and representatives in six others as follows:

Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria (Unofficial Representative), Canada, Ceylon (Representative), Chile, China (Representative), Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary (Representative), India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico (Representative), Netherlands, Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, (Union of), Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey (Representative), United Kingdom, United States, U.S.S.R., Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

The National Committees in general include in their membership the heads or other important officials of electrical power enterprises, gas works, railways, and other industrial enterprises (of both a private and governmental character), government departments, universities, engineers (or associations thereof), professors, organizations of various branches of industry (or representatives thereof) etc. It may be said that most of the National Committees of the WPC fully represent the power producing and utilizing interests of their respective countries. At a meeting of WPC's International Executive Council in September, 1947, it was decided to extend eligibility for membership to all those countries which have membership in the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.

### 4. Structure

The Plenary Conferences of the WPC are normally held every six years. The President of the WPC is selected by the National Committee of the country in which a Plenary Conference is held and remains in office until the next Conference. He acts as adviser to the other officers.

The International Executive Council, the governing body of the WPC, is composed of representatives from the National Committees. Each country is entitled to only one vote. The Council elects its own Chairman. He is in charge of the Central Office of the WPC, and appoints the Secretary of the Council who has day to day charge of this Office. The Vice-Chairmen of the Council (there may be up to three) are also elected by the Council for a period of three years. Not more than two of the four offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen may be held simultaneously by inhabitants of the same geographical area.

Sectional Conferences on specific subjects are called by individual National Committees and are held with the approval and under the auspices of the International Executive Council.

#### 5. Officers

President of the World Power Conference: Dr. William F. Durand  
(USA)

Chairman of the International Executive Council : Sir Harold Hartley,  
K.C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.S.(UK)

First Vice-Chairman of the Council : Dr. Gano Dunn (USA)

Second Vice-Chairman of the Council : M. Ernest Mercier (France)

Secretary of the Council : Mr. C.H. Gray (UK)

Consultant : Mr. Harold C. Dean (USA)  
4 Irving Place  
New York 3, N.Y.,  
Tel. GR 3-5600

#### 6. Finance

Income for 1948: Central Office Maintenance Fund, £2,300; Statistical Yearbook Fund, £1,715. Conferences are separately financed. They are held at the expense of the host country, apart from (a) individual membership fees (b) contributions from the National Committees towards the cost of printing their papers.

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The WPC co-operates closely with its subsidiary organization, the International Commission on Large Dams of the World Power Conference (Commission Internationale des Grands Barrages de la Conférence Mondiale de l'Energie). The meetings of the two organizations coincide as a rule and the National Committees of the subsidiary are constituted as sub-committees of the WPC National Committees. The WPC also co-operates with: the International Conference of the Principal High Tension Electrical Systems (CIGRE), the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power (UNIPEP), the International Gas Union; the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and its International Electrotechnical Commission.

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The WPC has consultative status with UNESCO which has contributed \$1,600 towards the cost of publishing the WPC's Statistical Yearbook, Number Four. The WPC has observers on the Power Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe.

## 9. Activities

The main activity of the WPC has been in organizing Plenary and Sectional Conferences throughout the world and thus bringing experts together to discuss subjects related to the general objects of the organization. In addition to the Plenary Conferences (see point 1) eight Sectional Conferences, with an average attendance of 1,000, have been held: (1) the Basle Sectional Meeting in 1926 which discussed water power development and inland navigation (2) a Fuel Conference in London in 1926 which discussed the economics of the fuel industries and the preparation and utilization of fuel (3) a Barcelona Meeting in 1929 concerned with the utilization and economy of water resources (4) a Tokyo Conference in 1929 which took up the national and international development of power resources (5) a Scandinavian Sectional Meeting in 1933 which dealt with power problems of large-scale industry and land and sea transport (6) a Chemical Engineering Congress held in London in 1936; (7) Vienna Sectional Meeting in 1938 which discussed the supply of energy for agriculture, small-scale industries, household purposes, public lighting and railways. (8) a Sectional Conference on fuel economy at the Hague in 1947. Congresses on Large Dams have been held as follows: Sweden (1933), Washington (1936), and Sweden (1948). In 1945 the International Executive Council adopted a resolution setting up a Committee of six to study developments and to "make recommendations to the International Executive Council ... as soon as it is practicable to have an effective discussion of the utilization of atomic energy for industrial and domestic purposes". The Fourth World Power Conference is scheduled to take place in London in July 1950; its theme is "World Energy Resources and the Production of Power."

## 10. Publications

Transaction of the Plenary and Sectional Conferences, Annual Reports (interrupted by World War II but resumed in March 1947) a total of 68 volumes, with 48,851 pages.

It has published in addition: "Statistical Yearbook of the World Power Conference," in 1936, 1947, 1938 and 1948; "Power Resources of the World; "Potential and Developed", (1929); "A Survey of the Present Organization of Standardization National and International" (1936) a series of 19 "Reports on Fuel Economy since 1939".

World Union for Progressive Judaism \*  
 (No French title)  
 The Red Lodge,  
 51 Palace Court,  
 London, W.2, England,  
 United Kingdom.

Category (b) consultative status granted 18 July 1949.

1. Historical facts

Date of foundation: 1926 (London) by an international conference of Progressive Jews. Further International Conferences have been held since and the work of the organization was continued during the war.

2. General Purposes

- "(a) To federate the Progressive Jewish communities of the world;  
 (b) To interpret and advance economic and social ideals in accordance with Prophetic pronouncements;  
 (c) To implement these ideals in programmes of social rehabilitation, protection of women and children, education, provision of economic opportunities through organizing for these purposes new Progressive communities which shall embrace a total programme of religious and social service activities;  
 (d) To hold at regular intervals, international conferences for the exchange of thought and experience;  
 (e) To publish for worldwide distribution, religious and social documents."

3. Membership

The Union is composed of 19 "Progressive Jewish Communities" in 11 countries as follows:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>
<u>Argentina</u>	<u>Culto Israelita de Belgrano, Buenos Aires</u>	1,500
<u>Australia</u>	<u>Jewish Religious Union</u>	5,000
<u>Brazil</u>	<u>Congregacao Israelita Paulista, Sao Paulo</u>	6,500
	<u>Associacao Religiosa Israelita de Rio de Janeiro</u>	4,500
<u>France</u>	<u>Union libérale israélite de Paris</u>	500

\* Information as of 1st June 1949.

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>
<u>India</u>	Jewish Religious Union of Bombay	500
<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Verbond van Liberale-religieuze Joden in Nederland</u>	500
<u>Palestine</u>	Beth Jisrael, (Haifa) Emeth W'Emuna (Jerusalem) and Beth Jisrael (Tel-Aviv)	3,000
<u>Union of South Africa</u>	South African Union for Progressive Judaism	6,000
<u>United Kingdom</u>	Association of Synagogues in Great Britain Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues.	8,000 12,000
<u>United States of America</u>	Union of American Hebrew Congregations Central Conference of American Rabbis National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods National Federation of Temple Youth  Estimated total for United States of America	510,000
<u>Uruguay</u>	<u>Neuva Congregación Israelita de Montevideo</u>	2,000
Approximate Total		560,000

The two German affiliates, the Vereinigung für des Religiös-Liberale Judentum and the Vereinigung der Liberalen Rabbiner Deutschlands, with a membership of approximately 340,000 have been destroyed. The Union also had, prior to the war, constituent organizations in Danzig, France and Holland. Though again functioning they have been very much reduced owing to the Hitler régime. There are also small Progressive Jewish groups in Belgium, Curacao, Sweden and Switzerland which have not yet been able to form themselves into constituent bodies, but whose sympathies are with Progressive Judaism.

The Union states that it represents "more than 90 per cent of all Liberal or Reform Jews of the world".

#### 4. Structure

International conference is held every second or third year. Last meeting July 1946, next meeting scheduled for July 1949.

Governing body meets twice a year. Last meeting December 1948.

Executive committee meets whenever necessary, about five or six times a year. Last meeting March 1949.

5. Officers

President:	Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck
Vice-Presidents:	Rabbi Dr. M.N. Eisendrath (U.S.A.) Rabbi Dr. J. Morgenstern (U.S.A.) Rabbi Dr. Abraham J. Feldman (U.S.A.) Mr. H. Stern (U.K.) Mr. B.L.Q. Henriques (U.K.)
Chairman of the Executive Committee:	Rabbi Dr. I.I. Mattuck (U.K.)
Joint Treasurers:	Mr. B. Woyda (U.K.) Rabbi Dr. M.C. Weiler (Union of South Africa) Dr. Maurice Jacobs (U.S.A.)
Honorary Secretary:	The Hon. Lily H. Montagu, O.B.E., J.P., (U.K.)
Honorary American Field Secretary:	Rabbi D.H. Wice

6. Finances

Budget for 1949: \$33,000

7. Relations with other non-governmental organizations

No relationship

8. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

No relationship

9. Activities

(a) The establishment of Progressive Jewish Communities in different parts of the world (i.e. Netherlands; several towns in South Africa; Sydney and Melbourne in Australia; Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa in Palestine; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

(b) "The World Union has for the last twelve years made subventions to Progressive Jewish Congregations in Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel-Aviv for religious and general education, and has supported the Leo Baeck School in Haifa under the leadership of Dr. Elk. This school has over 500 pupils. The World Union has also made grants to the Progressive Jewish communities in France and Holland for the education of children and young people. In all the work that the World Union as a co-ordinating body has been able to do since its establishment, the needs of the young people in the Progressive Jewish communities in the various countries have been emphasized."

(c) The establishment of an international youth organization for the study of Judaism and the promotion of social ideas.

(d) Holding of International Conferences.

(e) "For many years the constituents of the World Union have participated in Youth Day, in which the young people hold special services and discussions on the subjects which particularly affect them."

(f) "Since 1946 the World Union has instituted an international Peace Day on which its constituents are asked to devote thought and prayer in order to strengthen the forces in the world for peace."

10. Publications

World Union Bulletin - (interrupted during the War, is expected to be published soon).

Pamphlets.

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World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations

Alliance Universelle des Unions Chrétiennes de Jeunes Gens

37 Quai Wilson,  
Geneva, Switzerland.

Tel: Geneva 270 60

Cable address: FLEMGO, GENEVA

Branch Office: 347 Madison Avenue,  
New York 17, N.Y.

Tel: Murray Hill 6-1200

Cable address: FORSEC,  
NEW YORK

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1855 in Paris by 35 representatives from Belgium, England, France, Germany, Holland, Scotland, Switzerland, and the United States.

With a few exceptions (international churches and religious orders, etc.) this is the oldest of all existing international non-governmental organizations. Permanent Headquarters were established in Geneva in 1878. Missionary extension work began in 1888.

In all, twenty-one World's Conferences have been held, the latest at Mysore in India in 1937.

2. General Purposes

The Association as a world movement is essentially Christian in purpose and control. At the same time its programme is broadly inclusive of the religious, educational, health, athletic and other interests of boys, young men, and adults. It is non-sectarian, inter-confessional, inter-faith and inter-racial in the composition of its participating membership and constituency.

3. Membership

It has not been possible to assemble accurate statistics since World War II, but it is conservatively estimated that the present membership is in excess of 3,000,000 and that an equally large number are participants in the program on a non-member basis. The World's alliance is a federation of YMCAs (including 31 fully affiliated National Alliances) in 74 countries as follows:

/Algeria	*Germany	*Norway
/Argentina	Greece	/Pakistan
*Australia	/Gold Coast	Palestine
Austria	Hongkong	/Paraguay
/Barbados	*Hungary	/Peru
Belgian Congo	*Iceland	*Philippines
*Belgium	/India	Poland
/Bolivia	/Indochina	*Portugal
/Brazil	Indonesia	Rumania
/British Guiana	/Iraq	*Scotland
/Burma	/Ireland	/Senegal
/Cameroons	Israel (see Palestine)	Siam
*Canada	*Italy	Sierra Leone
/Ceylon	/Jamaica	Spain
/Chile	*Japan	Straits Settlement
*China	*Korea	*Sweden
*Czechoslovakia	Lebanon	*Switzerland
/Dahomey	Liberia	Syria
*Denmark	/Madagascar	/Togo
Egypt	Malaya	/Uganda
/England	Mexico	United Kingdom (see England, also Scotland, and Wales)
*Finland	/Morocco	*United States
*France	*Netherlands	*Union of South Africa
/French Congo	*New Zealand	/Uruguay
/Gabun	Nigeria	/Venezuela
		/Wales

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\* Country affiliated individually.

/ Country affiliated through a Federation, or through the National Council of another country, or through a grouping of countries.

#### 4. Structure

The World Conferences formulate basic policy, lay down plans for future work and may amend the Constitution by a two-thirds vote.

The number of delegates appointed by the National Alliances is in accordance with a scale based upon aggregate membership.

The World's Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations is the permanent agency of the World's Alliance. This Committee consists of 105 members, appointed by the affiliated National Alliances according to a scale based upon aggregate membership. Plenary meetings are held normally every two years.

The Executive Committee of 21 members and certain officers ex-officio, also elected on a proportionate basis, meets annually.

Other governing and policy-making bodies are: the Officers' Committee, four Standing Committees and certain consultative groups.

#### 5. Officers

(of the World's Alliance and of the World's Committee)

Honorary Life President	: Dr. John R. Mott (U.S.A.)
President	: John Forrester-Paton (Scotland)
Vice-Presidents	: John Frosst (Canada)
	Cristobal G. Coates (Uruguay)
	Raja Sir Maharaj Singh (India)
	Bishop E. G. Gulin (Finland)
General Secretary	: Dr. Tracy Strong (U.S.A.)
Treasurer	: André Wagniere (Switzerland)
Consultant	: Mr. Wesley F. Rennie (U.S.A.)
	Associate General Secretary
	347 Madison Avenue
	New York 17, N.Y.
	Tel. MU 6-1200, Ext. 97.

#### 6. Finance

The budget for normal work in 1949 is \$186,350 and the budget for emergency services (among prisoners of war and displaced persons) for the year 1949 is \$1,533,000.

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The YMCA in its international affairs programme is in close co-operation with the World's YWCA, and the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs. It is collaborating with other non-governmental organizations in the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations, the Committee on the Legal Status of International Non-Governmental Organizations, in work among displaced persons, and in a number of other activities.

#### 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The Alliance is interested in and co-operates with IRO, WHO, ICEF. It has consultative status with UNESCO.

#### 9. Activities

The war-time work of the World's Alliance was focused upon service to prisoners of war. "War Prisoners' Aid", as it came to be known, ministered to the needs of some 6,000,000 men behind barbed wire and is still maintaining a programme at repatriation centres in Germany. Since September 1945 a similar ministry has been carried out in behalf of Displaced Persons. In the summers of 1946, 1947 and 1948, 80,400 boys and girls from DP centres enjoyed two-week camping periods conducted by the World's YM/YWCA. There are 400 fully organized Associations with 33,000 members in the centres, and 15,000 have attended leadership training institutes.

Peace-time services include the following: the holding of important conferences, camps, and institutes; the publication of information and inspirational materials; the exchange of leaders for training and inter-movement counselling; the stimulation and co-ordination of extension into new countries; the furtherance of reconstruction in war-devastated countries; the stimulation of boys' work, young men's work, and other constituency and programme services in all countries; the expansion of the international affairs and inter-racial programme, including liaison relationships with the United Nations; the concerting of efforts with other world bodies.

The spread of the YMCA to all continents can be largely attributed to the vigorous missionary impulse of the various National Movements. The stimulation and guidance of extension efforts, and their co-ordination in a world-wide strategy, are recognized as among the primary functions of the World's Committee.

#### 10. Publications

"World Communique" (bi-monthly)

Reports of World Conferences

Occasional pamphlets such as:

"Annual Week of Prayer Outlines" (with World's YWCA)

Programme Aid Materials, e.g. "International Affairs in the Programme of the YMCA"

World's Women's Christian Temperance Union  
Union mondiale des femmes abstinences chrétiennes  
62 Beesmead Avenue,  
Streatham,  
London, S.W.16, England.

Tel. STREATHAM 6649

Cable: WHITEBOW,  
LONDON.

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of Foundation: 1883 in Detroit.

A world organization was proposed by Miss Francis E. Willard, at the National WCTU Convention, USA, held in Detroit in 1883. The following year Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt began organizing the work in 38 other countries. The first convention of the World's WCTU was held in 1891. Since that time, conventions have been held biennially or triennially, except during World War I and II. The Sixteenth World's WCTU Convention was held in Washington, D.C. in 1947.

2. General Purposes

The WWCTU is a body of women pledged to total abstention from alcoholic liquors in every form, banded together for the promotion of purity, the extinction of the liquor traffic and the implementation of the Golden Rule of Christ on earth. The Union seeks by means of physical, moral and spiritual aid to raise the standard of life in every country and to co-operate with men and women everywhere in a constant effort toward the securing and maintenance of world peace.

3. Membership

National Unions in the following 53 areas (with membership as of 1947 when known):

Argentina	-	Dominican Republic	-
Australia	12,000	Ecuador	-
Austria	-	Egypt	-
Bermuda	-	England & Wales	60,690
Belgium	-	Finland	1,600
Bolivia	-	France	-
Brazil	-	Germany	400
Bulgaria	-	Gold Coast, W. Africa	-
Canada	9,000	Guatemala	250
Chile	-	India	-
China	1,000	Iraq	100
Colombia	200	Ireland	500
Costa Rica	-	Italy	-
Cuba	-	Jamaica	400
Denmark	300	Japan	-

Korea	3,000	Sweden	10,000
Malaya	-	Switzerland	2,300
Mexico	300	Syria	-
Netherlands	300	Trinidad	-
Newfoundland	-	Turkey	-
New Zealand	4,100	Ulster	2,670
Norway	3,150	United States	343,000
Palestine	-	United Kingdom (see	
Peru	-	England, Ulster and	
Philippines	-	Scotland)	
Scotland	18,390	Uruguay	-
South Africa	4,850	Venezuela	-
		West Africa	-
		Pitcairn Islands	-

Total of numbers known 1947-48                      470,180

Estimated minimum number of  
unrecorded members

8,000

478,180

#### 4. Structure

The Biennial or Triennial Meeting (Convention) elects the officers and is the supreme authority of the World's WCTU. It is composed of the Executive Committee, General Officers of each organized country, the Official Editor of each National WCTU Paper (when such Editor is a Woman Member of the Union), one delegate from each affiliated country and one for every thousand members of affiliated National Unions, and one delegate for every one thousand paying members of the Loyal Temperance Legion.

The Executive Committee controls the work subject to the approval of the convention and consists of:

(a) The General Officers (President, three Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, who are elected by ballot at the Biennial or Triennial Meeting (Convention);

(b) The President of each affiliated national union;

(c) The World's Superintendents of Departments of Work (twenty-four in number); and

(d) The members of the Advisory Administrative Committee, at present composed of leading workers in India, China, Brazil, Germany, South Africa, Australia and Canada. The National Presidents are ex-officio

members of the Committee, and in every case have been elected by their own National Unions. The Executive Committee, with the exception of the ex-officio members, is newly elected at each Convention.

The Executive Committee meets as often as possible. All important business is submitted to the members of the Executive Committee by mail.

The Budget Committee consists of the General Officers. Their report is presented to the Executive Committee for approval at the World's Convention. In years when there is no Convention, the General Officers are empowered to adopt a budget.

#### 5. Officers

President	:	Mrs. John Forrester-Paton (UK)
President Emeritus	:	Mrs. Ella A. Boole (USA)
Vice-Presidents	:	Mrs. D. Leigh-Colvin (USA) Miss Isabella McCorkindale (Australia) Mrs. Alli Aro-Englund (Sweden)
Honorary Corresponding Secretary	:	Mrs. H. Cecil Heath (UK)
Honorary Recording Secretary	:	Mrs. C.W. Hillock (Canada)
Honorary Treasurer	:	Mrs. Margaret C. Munns (USA)
Consultant	:	Miss Helen G.H. Estelle (USA) 3533 - 76th Street, Jackson Heights, New York.

#### 6. Finance

Estimated income for 1949: \$21,000.00.

The sources of income are dues of one cent each from members, life and memorial membership at \$100.00 each, and contributions to a "missionary fund" to help establish and carry on the organization in various countries. The budget for 1949 includes grants to WCTU work in 23 countries amounting to \$8,500.

#### 7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The WCTU is a member of the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations and the International Temperance Union.

## 8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The WWCTU is co-operating with WHO on the questions of alcoholism, nutrition and drug addiction, through the International Temperance Union (see point 7 above). The Union also supports the International Children's Emergency Fund.

## 9. Activities

The WWCTU has organized peace and anti-narcotic petitions, worked for equal suffrage, established and maintained hostels for the shelter and protection of women and girls, cared for the physical and spiritual welfare of soldiers, sailors and airmen by establishing cafes, recreation centres and mobile canteens during the war. Extensive educational projects at vocational schools and summer camps have been carried on whereby sections of the public have been given scientific temperance instruction and lectures have been given on road safety, accident prevention, venereal disease correction and prevention.

The Union has brought pressure to bear on National and Local Governments in many countries which resulted in the tightening of laws such as lessening the hours of liquor sales and raising the age at which alcohol may be bought and consumed. The Union has always been active in preventive work in regard to uncesirable films and obscene publications and has taken part in efforts to eliminate the traffic in women and children.

Hostels for the re-education of prostitutes have been established in Japan, the Philippines, and Korea. Rescue homes and midnight shelter work are maintained in Scandinavia and Denmark. In South Africa and Australia propaganda at street booths, and fairs, in shop window displays and by means of advertisements, citizens are encouraged to use "vine-products" in their natural state or in wholesome recipes, preserving the food value, as an alternative to the consumption of wine, wherein the food value has been reduced to a minimum in manufacture. In Egypt scientific temperance instruction is given to crowds on the banks of the Nile, by means of films; young volunteer workers operate lanterns with film strips at religious festivals and fetes. Germany is re-establishing the alcohol-free hotels in the Bremen area, catering for workmen, students and professional people. The Swiss Union has taken the lead in establishing splendor hotels, Kurhouses, soldiers and



students' canteens and restaurants. China has an orphanage for the care of bereaved and homeless children, as well as a "Victory Nursery" for infants whose mothers were obliged to leave them alone while at work.

During the World War II, funds were raised for Canteens in the British Isles, mobile canteens as well as static ones. Men and women of the forces of many countries, stationed there, had reason to be thankful for the refreshment, warmth, and friendliness provided by "White Ribbon" workers.

Many South American republican Unions specialize in the frequent holding of "Institutes" for the temperance health and hygiene instruction for both adults and children.

In the United States the Union does outstanding work in research, and publications in regard to drugs and narcotics; moral educational work is done among negro groups, teaching the women to take part in progressive social welfare work. Visual education in scientific temperance is given in groups and in public halls, in every state. Most national unions encourage the study of speech-making and the production of dramas and pageants; seek to improve the quality, and moral tone of commercially produced films; and take steps to encourage better international understanding.

The gifts of clothing, food, soap, medicines, and money have been sent from USA, Australia, New Zealand and Canada to needy people in Europe and other parts of the world are beyond computation. The latest scheme is the sending of goats to provide milk for children in lands where there is a scarcity (USA project).

#### 10. Publications

"White Ribbon Bulletin" (published six times a year)

Biennial or triennial reports of Conventions.

Special news notes in the "Union Signal" (Official Organ of the National WCTU of the USA).

World's Report (reports on the work of the national unions)

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World's Young Women's Christian Association  
Alliance Universelle des Unions Chrétiennes  
de Jeunes Filles  
37 Quai Wilson  
Geneva, Switzerland

Tel. 2.60.93  
Cable address:  
SOROMUNDI,  
GENEVA

Category B. Consultative status granted 28 March 1947.

1. Historical Facts

Date of foundation: 1894 in London.

The earliest national YWCA group was formed in England in 1855. The World's YWCA was formally constituted in London by representatives of the National Associations of Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, and the United States jointly with Canada in 1894. In 1930 the headquarters were moved from London to Geneva. An administrative office was opened in Washington, D.C. in 1940 which maintained contacts with the National Associations in many parts of the world throughout World War II. International headquarters were fully restored in Geneva in 1945.

2. General Purposes

The purpose of the World's YWCA, as expressed in its constitution, is "to organize, develop and unite National Associations" which shall "endeavour to extend the Kingdom of God among young women" and "to promote Christian principles of social and international conduct and peace and better understanding between classes, nations, and races".

3. Membership

The World's YWCA has approximately 1½ million members (with at least five million more who share in YWCA activities) in 38 affiliated Associations as follows:

1. Active Members:

Australia	(10,000)	Jamaica	(591)
Canada	(37,308)	Japan	(7,479)
China	(13,000)	Korea	(2,135)
Denmark	(25,564)	Malaya, Federation	(500)
Finland	(5,000)	of	
France	(3,500)	Netherlands	(3,000)
Germany	?	New Zealand	(6,307)
Hungary		Norway	(41,380)
Iceland		Palestine	(556)
India, Burma, Pakistan and Ceylon	(8,293)	Sweden	(4,600)
Italy	(5,000)	Switzerland	(3,990)
		United Kingdom	(49,097)
		United States	(617,276)

2. Corresponding Members:

Argentina	(876)	*Kenya	
Belgium	(2,250)	*Malta	
British Guiana		Lebanon and Syria	(300)
Chile	(500)	Philippines	
Czechoslovakia	(1,967)	Portugal	
Egypt	(1,053)	*Durban (South Africa)	
Indonesia (in process of reconstruction)		*Port Elizabeth (South Africa)	
		*Uruguay	(100)

3. Pioneer Associations \*\*:

Bahamas B.W.I.		Nigeria	
Bolivia		Puerto Rico	(922)
Brazil		Sierra Leone	
Cyprus		Spain	
Greece	(4,711)	Surinam	(190)
Grenada		Thailand	(500)
Gold Coast		Trinidad B.W.I.	(800)
Iraq			
Mexico			

4. Represented through Active Members:

Through France:

Algeria  
Cameroon  
Madagascar  
Morocco  
Tunisia

Through Denmark:

Faroe Islands  
Greenland

5. Extension Work: Liberia

6. Others:

Turkey (The Service Centre in Turkey (Istanbul) is not affiliated directly with the World's YWCA. An independent organization is developing. This is linked to the Foreign Division in the U.S.A.)

Total membership: 858,636 \*\*\*

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\* Corresponding Membership as Isolated Centres.

\*\* Groups working in accordance with YWCA principles and towards the requirements for affiliation in active or corresponding membership are recognized as Pioneer Associations. In the initial stages of development, such groups find a place within the movement as Extension work.

\*\*\* Many of the membership figures are not of very recent date and others are approximations, but the figure given is of contributing members in the countries listed. Even in these countries the figures do not include those of the constituency who participate in YWCA

#### 4. Structure

The World's Council is the legislative body of the World's YWCA. It meets "as a rule once in two years and at least once every four years". This Council is composed of (1) representatives of fully affiliated Associations, whose votes decide policies; and (2) representatives of Associations affiliated in corresponding membership, who take part in discussions but do not vote.

The Executive Committee acts between meetings of the Council, and consists of the officers (President, eight Vice-Presidents who represent different world areas and the Treasurer) and 15 other elected members chosen on grounds of personal qualifications and with special reference to their international experience and outlook.

#### 5. Officers

President: Miss Liláce R. Barnes (USA)  
Vice-President: Jonkvrouwe C.M. van Asch van Wijck (Netherlands)  
Mrs. J. Birdsall Calkins (USA)  
Fru Elsa Cedergren (Sweden)  
Miss Sara Chakko (India)  
Dr. Sylvia Chapman (New Zealand)  
Mrs. S.M. Chu (China)  
Mrs. Arthur Grenfell (United Kingdom)  
Mrs. T. Uemura (Japan)  
Treasurer: Mlle. Catherine Picot (Switzerland)  
Deputy Treasurer: Mme. E. Pictet (Switzerland)

#### Executive Committee

Mlle. Madeline Barot (France)  
Hon. Mrs. Thomas H. Brand (United Kingdom)  
Mrs. A.B. Colerick (Canada)  
Miss Margaret E. Forsyth (USA)  
Froken Gerd Hemmingsen (Norway)  
Dr. Helen Kim (Korea)  
Miss Janet Kydd (United Kingdom)  
Mrs. Josefa J. Martinez (Philippines)  
Mrs. Maurice T. Moore (USA)  
Signorina Mary Rossi (Italy)  
Miss Ruth Rouse (Honorary Member) (United Kingdom)  
Rani Maharaj Singh (India)  
Jonkvrouwe J.A.W. van Stoetwegen (Netherlands)  
Fraulein Hulda Zernack (Germany)

Consultant: Miss Marion V. Royce  
600 Lexington Avenue  
New York 22, N.Y. Tel. FL 3-4700

6. Finance

The budget for 1948-49 is \$80,000. This sum is underwritten by national Associations who raise it by membership contributions, on a quota basis, and by gifts from individuals interested in the movement. Special budgets are set up for particular projects and are financed from capital funds or by means of special appeals.

7. Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations

The World's YWCA co-operates with the World's YMCA, the World Students Christian Federation, the World Council of Churches, and is a member of the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations, the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, and the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction.

8. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations

The World's YWCA co-operates with ILO, IRO, and FAO. It has consultative status with UNESCO.

9. Activities

World's YWCA's international staff carries on the work of the organization through travel, correspondence, publications, international camps and conferences, the promotion of special studies and preparation of educational material. National Associations have been helped in the rebuilding and expansion of their programme through visits of the World's YWCA staff and committee members. Such visits have been made to 40 countries since 1945. The World's YWCA also helps to organize the YWCA in new countries, discovers new leaders and arranges for their training. Plans are in preparation for a leadership Training Institute in Europe for 2 months in the summer of 1949 and one in the Orient for 1950. Together with the World's Alliance of YMCAs, the World's YWCA arranges and prepares for the annual Week of Prayer and World Fellowship observed in November by all its Associations. In 1946, under the auspices of the World's YWCA, an International Conference for experienced leaders and an International Youth Conference were held in Switzerland. The World's Council met in Hangchow, China, in 1947 and was attended by over 100 delegates and visitors from 24 countries. In co-operation with three other world Christian organizations the World's YWCA sponsored the World Conference of Christian Youth at Oslo in 1947. The World's YWCA was represented at the World Council of Churches

Assembly at Amsterdam in 1948. In the past four years efforts have centered on meeting the material and spiritual needs of DPs, YM/YWCAs in Germany and Austria. At present, special attention is being given to resettlement work for those emigrating from Europe to countries overseas and to the plight of refugees from Palestine. This service to DPs is a joint operation of the World's YWCA and the World Alliance of YMCAs.

10. Publications

"The World's YWCA Monthly" (the official organ of the Association). Annual Reports, books and pamphlets on subjects of special interest such as: "The Christian Basis of a New Society," "The Effect of War on the Life of Women", "Women Behind Barbed Wire", "Aims and Practice of the World's YWCA", New Worlds for Old (a discussion of current political creeds) and Citizenship Education in the YWCA, etc.

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