

World Federation of
UN Associations
1947-52

WORLD FEDERATION
OF
UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS

New York Office:

45 East 65 Street
New York 21, N. Y.

European Office:

19 Avenue Kleber
Paris 16, France

TO ALL OFFICERS AND ASSOCIATIONS

March 25, 1947

Enclosed are copies of the addresses made by

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights
at the UN
Mr. Louis Dolivet, International Editor of "United Nations World"
Mr. John A. F. Ennals, Secretary General of the World Federation

at the dinner given by the World Federation of United Nations Associations through its American affiliate, the American Association for the United Nations, on February 14 in honor of the delegates to the Conference of International Organizations held at Lake Success, New York, February 10 to 14 and sponsored by the Department of Public Information of the UN.

The conference afforded us the opportunity of meeting other international organizations whose programs include the support of the United Nations, and efforts will be made to broaden the acquaintanceships made there into cooperative, working relationships.

Also enclosed is a re-print of the article "Public Opinion and the United Nations," written for Free World by Mr. Jan Masaryk, President of the World Federation. Copies of this article may be obtained free in any desired quantity from the New York office of the Federation.

Attached is a recently revised list of officers, associations and preparatory committees.

PLEASE NOTE:

The European offices of the World Federation have moved from London to

19 Avenue Kleber
Paris 16, France

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS
45 East 65 Street
New York City 21

Address given by
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights
Dinner February 14, 1947

I am very happy to come to this dinner tonight because these non-governmental organizations that have been meeting these last few days are the bridge between the United Nations and the people, and it is through you that the United Nations will be made to succeed. We know quite well that there are many, many people throughout the world who hope that the United Nations will do something very remarkable. Some of them remember the League of Nations, and they feel that the League of Nations laid a foundation; but somehow it didn't accomplish what the people hoped it would, and another war came, and now, again, the people throughout the world are hoping. I think it is only through the work of the non-governmental organizations that the people are going to come to understand how they, the people of the world, can make any organization of this kind fulfil its objectives.

I do think we have come a long way. I have now been to four meetings, twice as a delegate from the United States to the General Assembly, and this is the second meeting that I have just finished on Human Rights. The first was a nuclear meeting, just to plan and give our plans to the Economic and Social Council, and then we called a meeting of the full commission, the first meeting of the full Commission on Human Rights, which has just come to an end. I don't think many of us in the nuclear commission really thought that the task of actually writing a bill of rights would be undertaken quite as soon as we have succeeded in doing it. Undertaking the task of writing the bill is only the first step, and I must say when I listened to my two colleagues, Dr. Chang, and Dr. Malik, I felt that I had a very small role to play. My role was the role of just the ordinary person who has to understand what the learned people write, and so, when Dr. Chang said, "This must be an historic document. It must be literature. It must represent the philosophies of all the peoples from the early days of time and yet it must be of today," I said, "That is a little difficult combination," but nevertheless we may be able to do something which will be the first step along the road to giving the people of the world a hope that some day they will have the reality of human rights which can only exist in a world where confidence between peoples exists and war is done away with. It is just the first step. It is hampered by a great many things. One of the the World Federation of Trade Unions spoke about - the difficulty of finding people to really do the work on all the commission of the United Nations. In some ways that is very difficult for many nations. In another way I think it has an advantage because you find yourself meeting with the same people, and the more you work together, the more you learn. I think probably those of us who meet in one meeting after the other are getting to learn not so much about each other but about our backgrounds, our customs, our various countries. I know for instance, in the Commission on Human Rights, that I have learned something new each time.

Of course, it is true that among us there are very basic differences, and a good many people bring out the differences. They bring them out because where there are differences, people have to ask questions to get at a basis of understanding. I will cite you one example. We were discussing in one meeting the meaning of freedom, and our Russian colleague asked a question. It was an honest question. Words mean different things to different peoples. There are basic differences in our nations. But one of our papers picked it up and said that he was opposed to freedom. He never said he was opposed to freedom. He was trying to find out what our concept was and to explain to us what his concept was. He

(over)

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

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was quite right to do it. Our press was quite wrong in picking out the wrong thing - not telling the whole story, not telling it accurately.

If this United Nations work is to succeed, we must seek agreement. We can not always pick out the differences.

And then, of course, we are representatives, those of us who serve on these commissions and sub-commissions, of our governments, and, as representatives of our governments, we sometimes have to do some funny things. I found myself saying one day that my government believed in a certain principle but nevertheless on this occasion we were not living up to it. This is a rather amusing thing to find yourself doing. But those are things that will change as we go on. Working together is the great thing, and if you in the voluntary organizations will go out and explain that this isn't a finished thing; peace doesn't come and human rights don't come just by meeting a few times; they come by daily working - working together until we do make bridges. You are the bridges that take us into the homes of people, so that they will make their representatives actually feel their desires. If they do, this will succeed, and it will only succeed if the peoples do the work.

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New York City 21

Address given by
John G. Sennals, Secretary-General of the World Federation of
United Nations Associations
Dinner, February 14, 1947

My first duty on behalf of the World Federation of United Nations Associations is to welcome to this dinner our distinguished guests, our distinguished guests at this table and also at so many tables in this room. We wish we could name them so that we might show the respect which we feel for the work they have done in the past and the work which they are now doing for the cause of the United Nations.

It is appropriate that this meeting should be presided over by a journalist who is just starting in the UNITED NATIONS. ORLD magazine is trying to bring the United Nations to the people of the world. I have noticed, during the course of our meeting in the past few days, that there has been a conspicuous absence of correspondents from the press gallery in the economic and social chambers, but one journalist has been following very closely the work we have been doing. He apologized to me yesterday afternoon because he had to slip in past door to the Security Council. He said, "I had to visit the meeting next door because there is something rather important going on there; but, in my opinion, the meeting which is going on here is infinitely more important than the meeting which is going on in the Security Council chamber. He I think was right; potentially he was right. It is for us to see whether or not his words were true.

We must thank Mr. Orrick and his department for everything they have done to make this conference a success, but the ultimate success of the conference depends upon us. It is in our hands. This meeting which is taking place here this week can be one of the greatest possible importance. We saw in the Assembly a few months ago that in spite of the differences between the peoples of the world, in spite of the differences of background and upbringing, of language and tradition, with patience and sincerity the governments of the world could reach agreement on the most difficult matters which came before them. This Assembly in New York laid the foundation of the future of the United Nations. At this meeting the people of the world have the opportunity of consolidating the success which has been achieved so far by the statesmen of the world.

We have represented here the 100 million organized workmen of the world. We have represented here the 85 million organized entrepreneurs and achievers of the world. We have represented here the business world, the world of wealth. We have represented here 50 million organized youth of the world in sixty countries. We have represented here the women of the world. Perhaps that is more important than anything else. We have represented here women of all the countries of the world. We have represented in our midst many of the religious faiths of the world. We have represented innumerable organizations operating in many lands, ladies and gentlemen. It is perhaps a potential which has probably never previously been concentrated in one place at one time.

If we are the true representatives of the organizations which we represent, our work is not finished tonight. If we really believe in the pledge which we have given to the United Nations, we shall return to our organizations determined that every single member of our organizations in every corner of the world will devote himself and herself to working and fighting for the United Nations wherever he is living. We shall see that through our magazines, through our

John A. F. Zappa

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speeches, through our talks, through our writings, the United Nations is brought to the eyes of mankind through every possible medium which has been provided. We have all spoken in our groups, in our meetings across the world - the small meetings and the large meetings. We have told them that the future of the world is in your hands. I remember saying it to a group of Yugoslav peasants behind the enemy lines in Yugoslavia during the war. I told them the success of the war depended upon them. It did. I have spoken to small groups of people in Norway or Scotland, South America, and Persia, during the end of the war. I have told them that the future was in their hands. It is true. But sometimes those words have seemed empty, because what can a small group do in a small city, in a small town, in a small village? When we say here tonight that the future is in our hands, it has real meaning, as never before.

During the last 12 months I have had the privilege of visiting 95 of the 55 United Nations. I have had the pleasure of talking with people of all kinds in all countries. I have met the Negroes of Cuba and Haiti, looking to the United Nations to break down racial discrimination. I have met the poor starving people of Central and Eastern Europe, looking to the United Nations for food, looking to the United Nations for peace to reconstruct, will have met the peasants of France looking for that new France which they are building. They want peace to rebuild. The fishermen of Norway, the Indians of Bolivia, the peoples of Brazil, with their enormous possibilities unexploited, - they are all looking to the United Nations to help them do these things they have always dreamed of. The hungry people of the world, the poor people, the sick, and the young, are looking to the United Nations to save them from the horrors which are before them. The diplomats of the world are doing a fine job. The secretariat of the United Nations is doing a magnificent job. The people of the world are looking to the UN - but the UN is looking to us.

It was my privilege this morning to put before this meeting a resolution suggesting that the organizations represented here should continue to work together in the communities in which they live, in the countries in which they are working, so that together we could build up a body of public opinion which nothing could break down. Today the governments of the world are supporting the United Nations. Governments fail. Secretariats of state change; anything can happen in the world of politics. But above political parties, above political ideas stands the solid mass of organized peoples of the world represented here tonight. There is no government in the world - there is no group of governments in the world - who might wish to make war - who could possibly make war - if they were opposed by the organized workers, the organized employers, by the organized peasants, the organized teachers, by the organized youth, and by the organized women of the world. There is no power in the world which can defeat us if we together are prepared to go forward with the United Nations toward success.

We have here in our hands the potential for building up not only international cooperation but cooperation in our countries, in our towns, and in our villages. If we do our work, if we take back our message to our organizations, to the country from which we come, in a few months time the world may know that every one of the hundred organizations represented here stands for the United Nations; the governments of the world may know that never will they dare then to change their foreign policy. They will know that they are being watched by organized peoples of the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we have here at the service of the United Nations a force of 500 million people of the world. If we can forget our differences, if we can work together to achieve the ends which we have promised to achieve today, then this meeting which has taken place in the last four days of late success may not only have been greater than that meeting in the Security Council yesterday

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John Randa

afternoon, it may well have been as great as the meeting of the Assembly which met in New York in November and December. It may well pass down into history as being one of the greatest meetings that has ever been held in the history of the world, but then, again, it may not. It is in our hands. It is in our hands to achieve all that we have the potential to achieve. It is in our hands to insure that those things which we have fought for, those things that we believe in, are achieved. We have been the potential. Let me say that we shall go home determined that the hope which has been placed upon by the United Nations will not have been placed in vain.

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS
45 East 65 Street
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Address given by
Mr. Louis Dolivet, International Editor of "United Nations World"
Dinner, February 14, 1947

The other day when the first session of the Voluntary Organizations opened at the United Nations, I could not help but think of another great international event in which international organizations played a considerable part, namely, the opening of the Disarmament Conference at the League of Nations in 1932. Some, I think, who are in this room, were present on that day, when men and women from about 35 countries came with petitions signed by millions of people begging the powerful governments of that time to undertake at last a decisive effort for the limitation and control of armaments. I remember that night there was a reception given by M. Tardieu, at which most cynical remarks were heard, uttered by many representatives of powerful governments, saying that "Private organizations have made us lose a lot of time today." I wish that the governments of that time had listened to those private organizations, as I hope that the governments of today who are controlling the destinities of mankind will listen to what the organizations have been saying in these private meetings held in cooperation with the United Nations. I think despite the fact that in 1932 the number of organizations, ranging from churches to trade unions and to various social and economic groups, were unable to prevent the disaster - were unable to impose, by the sheer weight of their numbers, a reduction and limitation of armaments, today things have changed and something has come out very strongly from the meeting of the Voluntary Organizations. In Geneva they were almost completely on the outside. They were some kind of necessary evil which the governments, smiling politely but superficially, had to receive and to see from time to time.

I feel, sincerely and deeply, that we, the private organizations, are in a better position. We are somehow part of the United Nations. There is something in the Charter and in the spirit of the new governments which have emerged out of this disaster; there is something in the promises which have been made by the Allied Powers during this war which has permitted us to rally around our flag 1600 million human beings, and to reach one of the greatest military victories in history, which has still remained alive despite the fact that we have lost so much of the spirit of greatness in this war. I feel that the Secretariat and the various organs of the United Nations are really and sincerely attempting to make of the private organizations of the earth, big and small - of all the private citizens who want to support this effort - something more than an outside organizations. I think that our sense of participation can find an immense satisfaction in the fact that in the United Nations Organization everywhere the voice of private organizations and of private public opinion is being heard. I believe that if we can overcome in the present circumstances the difficulties which are still making so difficult the work of the United Nations, one day there will be the creation of that great assembly of peoples which I am sure will, if not replace, at least will implement, the present General Assembly, composed only of representatives of governments, and from this point of view I think that the meeting of the voluntary organizations was full of dignity and maturity. It was amazing to see people who had no official titles, who were not ambassadors or political representatives of their countries, or foreign ministers, but who were simply representatives of large or small groups, show such a spirit of cooperation, a spirit of maturity, a height of moral views which would have made it possible for most of them, if not for all, to sit in the very official meetings of the Assembly and of the Security Council - perhaps to bring something more of the desire to succeed than sometimes some statesmen seem to do.

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U
American Office:
45 East 65 Street
New York 21, U.S.A.
(Tel. Bitterfield 8-8000)

Louis Dolivet

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Therefore, I think that was a good beginning, and I am very happy tonight that we are able to examine once more the results achieved, and, above all, to determine again which are the best methods for private citizens, for the citizens of the 55 nations who, I think, are more and more accepting a supplementary loyalty to their national loyalty, one which is not in contradiction of our own national beliefs but one which is like a prolongation and extension of our beliefs, which is like the growth of their own patriotism - loyalty toward the one community as a whole, represented by the United Nations Organizati

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OF
UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS

American Office:
45 East 65 Street
New York 21, U.S.A.

(Tel. BUTterfield 8-8000)

European Office:
47 Belgrave Square
London, S. W. 1

(Tel. SLOane 9971)

OFFICERS and NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

(February 20, 1947)

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Amsterdam B.

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Melbourne, C. 1

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Cabinet Offices
Gt. George St.
London, S. W. 1

Austria

Dr. Franz Leitner
Osterreichische Liga fur die
Vereinten Nationen
Wein 1,
Bosendorferstrasse 9

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des Nations Unies
94 Chasse de Charleroi
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Canada

Eric W. Morse, Esq. M. A.
124 Wellington St.
Ottawa

China

Mr. Edgar Tang
United Nations Association
78 Shansi Lu
Naking, China

Representative in New York

Mr. Hsi-kuen Yang
545 West 111 St., Apt. 6-A
New York City

*Cuba

Sra. Dra. Ofelia Dominguez
Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones
Unidas
Teniente Rey 405
La Habana, Cuba

Czechoslovakia

Dr. Vladimir Prochazka
Narodni tr 19
Praha 1

Denmark

Judge Jesper Simonsen
St. Kongensgade 60/111
Copenhagen

*Dominican Republic

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Asociacion Dominicana Pro
Naciones Unidas
Cd. Trujillo

France

M. Jean Dupuy
Association Francaise pour les
Nations Unies
2 Rue Montpensier
Paris (1er)

*Greece

Mr. Dimitrios Tsaoussis
Rue Asklepiou 20
Athens

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Sallai Imre-utca 5/d.

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Royal College of Law
Baghdad

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Roma

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500 Riverside Drive
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Kralja Milana
Beograd
Yugoslavia

*The representatives of these Associations have not yet signed the Statutes of the Federation.

PUBLIC OPINION
and
THE UNITED NATIONS

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PUBLIC OPINION and THE UNITED NATIONS

by JAN MASARYK

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia, Delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations, President of the World Federation of United Nations Associations.

IN these post-war days of almost continuous international conferences, Foreign Ministers have little time for outside activities. For years, many of us have been looking forward to two weeks' holiday in the sun, away from the war and its aftermath. So far there has been little time for either holiday or, in my case, for music. We are busy—in London, in Paris, in New York and in Prague. But I accepted the presidency of the World Federation of United Nations Associations because I believe fervently in the United Nations Organization which we are building up and, above all, because I believe in the necessity of the people of the world ensuring that their hopes are not disappointed. I wish I had more time to devote to this part of Lake "Success."

When the United Nations Assembly met in London to set up the Organization which millions all over the world are hoping will bring them peace and security, the results were encouraging, but those of us who took part in that conference were conscious that only the foundations had been laid. The problems before the United Nations were so many and so complicated that some were afraid they might prove too much for the young Organization.

Today, the delegates attending the General Assembly at Flushing Meadows or sitting on committees at Lake Success are a little more optimistic. There seems to be a sense of optimism and cooperation here that was not apparent in either London or at the Peace Conference in Paris. I feel the achievements of the past six months have so far justified the hopes placed in the United Nations, and the long list of items on the agenda of the Assembly has shown that the nations of the world look upon the Assembly as the focal point for the solution of international problems.

Should I touch wood when I speak thus? While the United Nations is already a solid

organization with enormous possibilities, it is still very young indeed. Fifty-four nations with different social structures and different religions, of different race and color and speaking different languages can hardly be expected to be unanimous on the varied problems before them, veto or no veto. Certainly all agree in their longing for peace but only with time can they come to understand each other's approach to the same ideal.

PERSONALLY, I believe that the Organization which we have set up is one of which we may be permanently proud before long. But as Mr. Trygve Lie reminded us in his report to the General Assembly, "The success of the United Nations depends ultimately on the continued support of the peoples of the world. This support, in turn, must be based upon enlightened public opinion and the widest possible knowledge of the problems concerning the United Nations and the procedure used for their solution. This is true at all times, it is particularly true at times of crisis. Recognition is given to this fact in almost every chapter of the Charter and great stress is laid upon public meetings and the necessity of keeping the people fully informed on all developments." That is the task to which Assistant Secretary-General Benjamin Cohen and his Public Information Department are devoting themselves, but no one realizes more than they that public relations must mean much more than press releases and radio scripts if their task is to be achieved.

Alongside the official Public Information Department there must be an unofficial body helping the United Nations to "capture the imagination and harness the enthusiasm of the people of the world"—there must be a peoples' movement for the United Nations. That is the *raison d'être* of the United Nations Associations which have been formed in twenty-four coun-

tries of the world; that is the aim of the World Federation of United Nations Associations which the national Associations set up a few months ago at a congress in Luxembourg. Some of these Associations, such as the British and American—which recently held successful United Nations Week campaigns—are already well established. Others are just beginning work. I am confident that if they can succeed in their task of rallying the people of their respective countries behind the United Nations, they will be making a big contribution toward world peace and understanding.

We in Europe remember how important has been the role of public opinion in many of the crises which have shaken our battered continent. We remember how successful was popular opposition to the Hoare-Laval Pact in 1935; we remember how the patriotism of the people of Yugoslavia overthrew the Cvetković Government which joined the Tri-partite Pact in 1941; we remember how the passive and active resistance of the peoples of Europe hindered the German war machine during the years of occupation; we remember that it was the support of public opinion behind the Red Army which saved Stalingrad and the people of the Soviet Union. Public opinion in the allied countries the world over enabled us to win the war against Nazi and Japanese imperialism. Today, in my own country of Czechoslovakia, and in other countries of Europe, popular enthusiasm in support of a program of reconstruction is achieving remarkable and outstanding results.

The United Nations would be failing in one of its fundamental tasks if it did not seek to enroll within its ranks the enthusiasm of which people the world over have shown themselves capable in battle and in reconstruction. As long as the future of the United Nations is left in the hands of a few, however capable and however sincere, the opening words of the preamble to the Charter "We the peoples" will remain a myth.

THE League of Nations failed because in time of crisis it could not rely upon the support of the people of the world. Some governments were able to repudiate it with impunity. The United Nations, apart from starting off with the great advantage of the full backing of the two most powerful countries in the world—the United States and the Soviet Union—is an organization which, by its very Charter, goes further than the League of Nations did in building up the machinery for a united world



"... there must be a peoples' movement for the United Nations."—Jan Masaryk.

—through the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the Human Rights Commission, the Commission on Women's Rights, and through its specialized agencies: the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and such projects as UNESCO, ITO and PICAO. The work of the United Nations can tomorrow touch the lives of men, women and children all over the world if we do our duty.

It is the aim of the United Nations Associations to rally behind the United Nations all groups and classes of society—youth organizations, women's groups, church groups, the trade-union movement, the cooperative movement, business clubs, intellectual societies, and all those fields of voluntary activity which make up the pattern of modern life. Support of the United Nations is one thing on which all political parties, all religions and all races in all countries can agree. Through its organization, all social groups can seek to achieve the aims for which they are striving.

Now, when the United Nations is beginning its work, we must try to build up a concept of world citizenship which will lead the man in the street the world over to look to the United Nations to help him solve his problems.

I AM confident that by cooperating together in the United Nations Organization and in a united peoples movement for the United Nations we can do much to remove many of the misgivings, suspicions and misunderstandings which are so prevalent today. There are many things about the Western Hemisphere which the people of Eastern Europe do not understand, and I find that many of the conceptions which the people of America have about Europe, from Calais to Moscow, are based on ignorance rather than ill will. That is why I feel that United Nations Associations all over the world must devote their attention not only to lectures, articles and discussions on the United Nations but also to spreading information about the different countries which comprise it.

Through travel and personal contact we can remove many misunderstandings and unnecessary tensions which still exist between nations whose interests should bind them together and not keep them apart through reciprocal suspicion.

It is in this confidence in the role of public opinion in the modern world of cinema, radio and air-mail newspapers that I am devoting my energies to the work of the World Federation of United Nations Associations. As Assistant Secretary-General Henri Laugier told the first Congress of our Federation in Luxembourg "These United Nations Associations are not a luxury. They are an essential part of the United Nations and their success is essential for the success of the United Nations."

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It is in this confidence in the role of public opinion in the modern world of cinema, radio and air-mail newspapers that I am devoting my energies to the work of the World Federation of United Nations Associations. As Assistant Secretary-General Henri Laugier told the first Congress of our Federation in Luxembourg "These United Nations Associations are not a luxury. They are an essential part of the United Nations and their success is essential for the success of the United Nations."

File

WORLD FEDERATION
OF
UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS

New York Office:
45 East 65 Street
New York 21, USA

Tel. BUTTERFIELD 8-8000
Cable Address: WORFEDUNA

Paris Office:
19 Avenue Kleber
Paris 16, France

Tel. KLEBER 52.00
Cable: WORFEDUNA

TO ALL NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:

We are enclosing for your information and records a revised list of the World Federation Officers and national associations.

May we urge that you place both the European office and the American office of the World Federation on your mailing list to ensure that both offices will regularly receive copies of all material you send out?

Thank you!

Julia Stuart
Liaison Secretary
American Office

enc.

June, 1947

WORLD FEDERATION
OF
UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS

New York Office:
45 East 65 Street
New York 21, U.S.A.

Tel. BUTTERFIELD 8-8000
Cable Address: WORFEDUNA

Paris Office:
19 Avenue Kleber
Paris 16, France

Tel. Kleber 52.00
Cable: WORFEDUNA

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(June, 1947)

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One place vacant

TREASURER

Dr. N. J. C. M. Kappeyne van de Coppello (Netherlands)
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Amsterdam C.

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Miss Dorothy Willis, M. A.
Kurrajong House
177 Collins St.
Melbourne, C. 1

Representative in Europe

Miss Ruth Dobson
Australian Dept. External Affairs
Cabinet Offices
Gt. George St.
London, S. W. 1

Austria

Dr. Franz Leitner
Osterreichische Liga fur die
Vereinten Nationen
Bosendorferstrasse 9
Wein I

Representative in New York

Mr. Ernst Hoer
318 West 106 St.
New York City

Belgium

Mlle Leona Cops
Association Belge pour la Cooperation
des Nations Unies
Palais d'Egmont,
Bruxelles

Canada

Eris W. Morse, Esq. M. A.
United Nations Society of Canada
124 Wellington St.
Ottawa

China¹

Mr. Wilson Wei
United Nations Association
78 Shansi Lu
Nanking, China

*Cuba

Sra. Dra. Ofelia Dominguez
Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones
Unidas
Teniente Rey 405
La Habana, Cuba

¹Chinese representative in New York:

Mr. Hsi-kuen Yang
545 West 111 St., Apt. 6-A
New York City

Czechoslovakia

Dr. Vladimir Prochaska
Ceskoslovenska Spolecnost pro
Mezinarodni Styky
Vodickova Ul. 18
Praha II

Denmark

Judge Jesper Simonsen
Forenede Nationers Forening
St. Kongensgade 60
Kobenhavn K.

Dominican Republic

Sr. Fernando A. Amiana Tio,
Secretaria de Estado
Asociacion Dominicana Pro Naciones
Unidas
Ciudad Trujillo

France

(Temporary Address)

M. Jean Dupuy
Assn. Francaise pour les Nations Unies
7 rue Daubenton
Paris 5

Greece

M. Dimitrios Tsacousis
Rue Asklepiou 20
Athens

*Haiti

M. Emile Saint-Lot
39 Avenue LaFleur-Duchene
Port-au-Prince

*Hungary

M. G. Palocz-Horvath
Joseph Korut 5
Budapest VIII

Representative in Paris

M. Jean Eros
Legation de la Hongrie
15 rue de Berry
Paris

*Iraq

Sayid Abdul Abbass
Royal College of Law
Baghdad

Italy

Professor Roberto Ago
Palazzetto di Venezia
Via S. Marco 3
Roma

TALLAN REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
505 W. 42nd St. New York City
New York City

Italian Representative in New York

Mr. Alvaro Mirgi
500 Riverside Drive
New York City

Luxembourg

M. Christian Calmos
Blvd. Royale 28
Luxembourg

Netherlands

M. H. Ch. G. H. M. van der Mandere
Riviervischmarkt 3a
The Hague

New Zealand

A. D. McKinlay, Esq., M. A.
United Nations Association
Nathan's Bldgs.
Grey Street
Wellington, C. 1

Representative in the United Kingdom

Mr. Colin C. Aikman
New Zealand House
Strand, London, W. C. 2

Norway

Mr. A. Sandbo
Norsk Samband for de Forente Nasjoner
Nobelinstituttet
Drammensveien 19
Oslo

Poland

M. Gustav Butlow
PPS, Wiojska
Warsaw

Sweden

Mr. Erik Ljungblom
Föreningen Mollanfolkligt Samarbeta
für Fred
Lilla Nygatan 4
Stockholm

Switzerland

M. Philippe Muller
Assn. Suisse pour les Nations Unies
Cassardes 7
Neuchatel

Turkey

M. S. Esenral
Cocuk Esirgeme Apartmani
Yenisehir, Ankara

Union of South Africa

Mrs. J. K. Robertson
23 Fifth Avenue
Parktown North
Johannesburg

United Kingdom

C. W. Judd, Esq.
United Nations Association
11 Maiden Lane
London, W. C. 2

United States of America

Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger
American Assn. for the United Nations
45 East 65 St.
New York City 21, USA.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEES

Argentina

Sra. Ellinor L. de Salmon
Asociacion Argentina pro Naciones
Unidas
Santa Fe 1177 (2b)
Buenos Aires

Bolivia

Sr. Oscar Cerruto
Dpto. de Cooperacion Intelectual
y Prensa
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
La Paz

Brazil

Senhor Conrad Wrzos
Avenida Presidente Wilson 198/903
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Chile

Srta. Lenka Franulic
Revista Ercilla
Agustinas 1639
Santiago de Chile

Guatemala

Dr. Marco Antonio Ramirez
Consejo Economia
Palacio Nacional
Ciudad Guatemala, Guatemala

Lebanon

M. Alfred Tabet
Premier President de la Cour d'Appel
Beirut

Simonson
Klone Pa Porenung
ade 60
1971, 18
ovensk Prochaska
rdna Spolnost
na Svyk
pro

Mexico

Dr. Pablo Campos Ortiz
Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores
Mexico, D. F.

Uruguay

Sr. Luis A. Matturro
Asociacion Uruguaya pro Naciones
Unidas
Ateneo de Montevideo
Plaza Gaganche
Montevideo, Uruguay

Venezuela

Dr. Joaquín Gabaldón Márquez
Edificio San Mauricio
Apto. No. 42, 5^o piso
Santa Capilla a Mijares
Caracas

Yugoslavia

Dr. Jozé Brilej
Ministarstvo Spolnjih Poslova
Kralja Milana
Beograd
Yugoslavia

*The representatives of these associations have not yet signed the Statutes of the Federation

World Fed of United
Nations Assoc.

July 3, 1947

My dear Mr. Mayor:

I learn from the World Federation of United Nations Associations that you are in charge of UNITED NATIONS WEEK, for Dutchess County.

Will you be good enough to let me know what plans have been made for the City of Poughkeepsie and for Dutchess County?

Very sincerely yours,

W.F.U.N.A. is for individuality

WORLD FEDERATION
OF
UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS

with the United Nations Association being held for the individuality

American Office;
45 East 65 Street
New York City 21, USA

Telephone: BUTTERFIELD 8-8000
Cable Address: WORFEDUNA

European Office;
19 Avenue Kleber
Paris 16, France

Telephone: Kleber 52.00
Cable Address: WORFEDUNA

Special Memorandum

*Mr. Sterling Franklin
Mayor of Tarrytown
on the NY
office*

TO: All Associations

FROM: The American Office of W.F.U.N.A.

The Second Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations opens at Flushing Meadows, New York on September 16.

Last year the American Association for the United Nations organized a very successful nation-wide celebration to welcome the delegates to New York. This year it is again organizing a nation-wide UNITED NATIONS WEEK, this time with emphasis on the responsibility and role of the individual in the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS WEEK starts on September 14 and continues through September 20, with different programs every day indicating how the individual in every sphere of life plays an important part in the United Nations.

We would like to see UNITED NATIONS WEEK celebrated internationally on a world-wide scale, with every United Nations Association in the world spearheading the international celebration in each country. Public interest and public opinion are the backbone of the United Nations. The opening of the General Assembly affords an excellent opportunity to stimulate public interest and rally every individual to take part in the maintenance of the machinery of peace - the United Nations.

The opening of the General Assembly might also serve as an excellent means of building up or stimulating activity in the United Nations Association in your country, since your Association could call upon the support and cooperation of other national organizations and every citizen in your country to participate in some way.

We are presenting herewith a brief outline of the American Association's plan for UNITED NATIONS WEEK. This plan is designed for community celebration, so that each city and town can organize the best way to celebrate UNITED NATIONS WEEK and simply call upon your national office or committee for help and suggestions and material.

It may be that the American Association's plan is not suitable in its entirety for the conditions and culture of your country. We feel, however, that it will give you an idea of how such a national celebration can be arranged and carried out. The needs of your country may require an entirely different approach, but there may be several ideas which your association could elaborate upon.

If it does not seem feasible for your association to plan a UNITED NATIONS WEEK this year, may we suggest that you plan some special activity which can be conducted on a nation-wide basis to mark the opening of the General Assembly on September 16, and to point up the individual's part in the United Nations. It could be a radio

Handwritten:
WORLD FEDERATION
OF
UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS
FOR OFFICIAL USE

American Office,
45 East 65 Street
New York City 21, USA

Telephone: Biltmore 8-3000
Cable Address: WORFEDUNA

Telephone: Biltmore 12-00
Cable Address: WORFEDUNA

Special Memorandum

TO: All Associations

FROM: The American Office of U.N.A.A.

The Second Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations opens at Flushing Meadows, New York, on September 24.

Last year the American Association for the United Nations organized a very successful nation-wide celebration to welcome the delegates to New York. This year it is again organizing a nation-wide UNITED NATIONS WEEK, a big one with emphasis on the responsibility and role of the individual in the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS WEEK starts on September 14 and continues through September 20, with different programs every day, indicating how the individual can play an active part of life plays an important part in the United Nations.

We would like to see UNITED NATIONS WEEK celebrated internationally on a world-wide scale, with every United Nations Association in the world sponsoring the international celebration in each country. Public interest and public opinion are the backbone of the United Nations. The opening of the General Assembly affords an excellent opportunity to stimulate public interest and rally every individual to take part in the maintenance of the machinery of Peace in the United Nations.

The opening of the General Assembly also serves as an excellent basis of building up or stimulating activities in the United Nations Association in your country, since your Association could call upon the support and cooperation of other national organizations and every citizen in your country can play a part in some way.

We are presenting herewith a brief outline of the American Association's plan for UNITED NATIONS WEEK. This plan is designed for community celebration, so that each city and town can organize the best way to celebrate UNITED NATIONS WEEK and simply call upon your national office or committee for help and suggestions and material.

It may be that the American Association's plan is not suitable in its entirety for the conditions and customs of your country. We feel, however, that it will give you an idea of how such a national celebration can be organized and carried out. The needs of your country may require an entirely different approach, but there may be several ideas which your Association could elaborate upon.

If it does not seem feasible for your Association to plan a UNITED NATIONS WEEK this year, may we suggest that you plan some special activities which can be conducted on a nation-wide basis to mark the opening of the General Assembly on September 14, and to point up the individual's part in the United Nations. It could be a radio

broadcast, supported by newspaper articles and publicity, or special proclamations throughout the country, call attention to the fact that the General Assembly is meeting. Such a celebration could lay the foundation for a larger celebration next year.

PLANNING UNITED NATIONS WEEK

The plan outlined below is only a suggestion. Even though conditions in your country are different from those in the United States, we are sure many of these ideas are adaptable.

If you would like to have more complete details as to how these activities are being carried out in the United States; please write to the American Office of the World Federation, at 45 East 65 Street, New York City 21, USA.

1. Set up a national committee which will devise a specific and detailed plan on how to celebrate United Nations Week, and what activities will be carried out each day of the week.
2. The committee should seek the cooperation of as many other organizations and groups as possible - labor unions, civic organizations, women's clubs, men's clubs, church and religious organizations, farm groups, nationality groups, student and youth groups, political parties, schools and colleges, public and civic officers. They should be asked to help in the planning of activities, in distributing literature to their membership, help supply speakers, take part in public ceremonies, help make contacts for the committee with the press and radio.
3. Ask the large stores to arrange window displays on the United Nations or to exhibit United Nations posters. Ask museums and public libraries and schools to do the same, showing the costumes, art, literature and music of the many nations in the United Nations. Ask bookstores to arrange displays on literature about the United Nations and the countries who are part of it.
4. Arrange for the showing of films on the United Nations in schools, club meetings, special meetings. Try to get the cinema houses to show special "short subjects" on the UN. The Public Information Department of the UN has an excellent library of films on the various organs of the UN.
5. Arrange for special radio broadcasts on the United Nations. Check to see when the meetings of the General Assembly will be broadcast and see that the time is publicized. Broadcast the music of other countries.
6. Ask the newspapers to cooperate by publicizing the fact that it is UN Week and to publish special articles on the background and accomplishments of the UN.
7. Ask the radio stations to cooperate by putting on speakers, having musical programs illustrating the music of the various nations, re-broadcasting parts of outstanding UN meetings, publicizing the hours that UN programs from the UN itself are broadcast.
8. Arrange for a concert of music of the United Nations.
9. Special religious observances and ceremonies can be planned.
10. Select an appropriate slogan and design a button for people to wear that week. The American Association is using the following slogan: "There's a YOU

in the United Nations." This may not be meaningful when translated into your national language, but your slogan should emphasize the individual in the United Nations.

11. Ask the various public officials of your country - such as mayors or governors - to issue special proclamations calling attention to the celebration.
12. Ask businessmen to cooperate by publicizing the fact that it is United Nations Week in their advertisements, on trolleys, buses, delivery trucks, public places, railroad trains, theatres, restaurants, etc.

And if you need help or special information, write to the American Office of the World Federation!