

IV. The Economic and Social Council

A. THE CHARTER AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL¹

The Charter establishes an Economic and Social Council as a principal organ which, under the authority of the General Assembly, devotes itself to promoting international economic and social co-operation.

The Council consists of eighteen Members of the United Nations. Its members are elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years. A retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election. Each member has one representative.

The Charter recognizes that conditions of stability and well-being are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. With a view to creating such conditions the United Nations undertakes to promote:

(a) higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(b) solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and

(c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the United Nations for the achievement of these purposes.

The United Nations is conceived to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these economic, social and other purposes. In the economic and social fields there are in existence various specialized agencies established by inter-governmental agreement. The Charter authorizes the United Nations to bring such agencies into relationship with the United Nations and to co-ordinate their policies and activities, and furthermore to create such new agencies as it deems necessary for the accomplishment of its economic and social purposes.

1. Powers and functions of the Economic and Social Council

The responsibility for the discharge of these functions of the United Nations in the economic and social fields is vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council.

The principal functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council are:

(a) to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies concerned;

(b) to make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

(c) to prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence; and

(d) to call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

As regards the specialized agencies, the Economic and Social Council may:

(a) enter into agreements with any of the specialized agencies, defining the terms on which the agencies shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations, such agreements being subject to approval by the General Assembly;

(b) co-ordinate the activities of the specialized

¹This Section is a summary of the Charter provisions relating to the Economic and Social Council. The main provisions are contained in Chapter IX, Articles 55-60, which sets forth the objectives and functions of the United Nations in the realm of international economic co-operation, and Chapter X, Articles 61-72, which defines the composition, functions and powers, voting and procedure of the Economic and Social Council. Other provisions are to be found in Articles 7, 15, 17-18, 91, 96, 98, and 101 of the Charter.

agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations;

(c) take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies, and make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly; and

(d) communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Any financial and budgetary arrangements with the specialized agencies are to be considered and approved by the General Assembly, which is also to examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and is to assist the Security Council upon its request. It is to perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

The Council, when so authorized by the General Assembly, may request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities.

The Secretary-General is to act in that capacity in all meetings of the Economic and Social Council

and is to assign a permanent staff to the Economic and Social Council.

2. Voting and Procedure

Each member of the Council has one vote. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council are made by a majority of the members present and voting.

The Charter provides that the Council shall set up commissions in the economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

The Council is to invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

It may also make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence, both international and, where appropriate, national non-governmental organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

The Economic and Social Council adopts its own rules of procedure. It meets as required in accordance with its rules, which include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

B. MEMBERSHIP AND OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council consists of eighteen Members of the United Nations, elected by the General Assembly. Members serve for three-year terms of office and are eligible for immediate re-election.

The following were the members of the Council during the period under review (June 30, 1947, to September 21, 1948):

Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, Norway, U.S.S.R. and United Kingdom (to December 31, 1947);

Canada, Chile, China, France, Netherlands and Peru (to December 31, 1948);

Byelorussian S.S.R., Lebanon, New Zealand, Turkey, United States and Venezuela (to December 31, 1949);

Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Poland, U.S.S.R. and United Kingdom (from January 1, 1948).

The following were officers of the Council during the period under review:

Fifth Session:

President: Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar (India)

First Vice-President: Jan Papanek (Czechoslovakia)

Second Vice-President: Alberto Arca-Parro (Peru)

Sixth and Seventh Sessions:

President: Charles Malik (Lebanon)

First Vice-President: Hernan Santa Cruz (Chile)

Second Vice-President: Leonid I. Kaminsky (Byelorussian S.S.R.)

During the fifth session Mr. Papanek acted as President during the absence of Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar.

C. ORGANIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. Subsidiary Organs

Subsidiary organs reporting to the Council are of five types:

- (1) Functional Commissions and Sub-Commissions
- (2) Regional Commissions
- (3) Standing Committees
- (4) Ad hoc Committees
- (5) Special Bodies

a. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSIONS

The Council has established the following functional commissions (in order of their establishment):

- (1) Economic and Employment
Sub-Commissions:
Employment and Economic Stability
Economic Development
- (2) Transport and Communications
- (3) Statistical
Sub-Commission:
Statistical Sampling
Committee on Statistical Classification
- (4) Human Rights
Sub-Commissions:
Freedom of Information and of the Press
Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
Drafting Committee on the International Bill of Human Rights
- (5) Social
- (6) Status of Women
- (7) Narcotic Drugs
- (8) Fiscal
- (9) Population

The following are the members and terms of reference of these Commissions.²

(1) Economic and Employment Commission

Members of this Commission are:

Belgium, Brazil, France, Poland and United Kingdom (elected for two years, to serve until December 31, 1948);

Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, India and Norway (elected for three years, to serve until December 31, 1949);

Australia, Byelorussian S.S.R., Cuba, U.S.S.R. and United States (elected for four years, to serve until December 31, 1950).

This Commission advises the Council on economic questions in order to promote higher standards of living. In particular, it advises the Council on:

- (a) the prevention of wide fluctuations in

economic activity and the promotion of full employment by the co-ordination of national full employment policies and by international action;

(b) problems of the reconstruction of devastated areas and other urgent problems arising from the war, so as to help various Members of the United Nations whose territories have been devastated as a result of the war; and

(c) the promotion of economic development and progress, with special regard to the problems of less developed areas.

It draws the attention of the Council to the probable influence of policies and activities of the other commissions of the Council, the specialized agencies or other international organizations on these matters.

The Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability is composed of seven persons selected by the Economic and Employment Commission for three-year terms. It studies national and international full employment policies and fluctuations in economic activity, and analyzes the causes of these fluctuations. It advises the Commission on the most appropriate methods of promoting full employment and economic stability.

The Sub-Commission on Economic Development is composed of seven persons selected by the Economic and Employment Commission for three-year terms. It studies and advises the Commission on the principles and problems of long-term economic development with particular attention to the inadequately developed parts of the world, with the object of:

(a) promoting the fullest and most effective utilization of national resources, labor and capital; and

(b) raising the level of consumption.

(2) Transport and Communications Commission

Members of this Commission are:

Brazil, India, Netherlands, Poland and United Kingdom (elected for two years, to serve until December 31, 1948);

Chile, China, France, Norway and Union of South Africa (elected for three years, to serve until December 31, 1949);

Czechoslovakia, Egypt, U.S.S.R., United States and Yugoslavia (elected for four years, to serve until December 31, 1950).

This Commission assists the Council in its tasks

² For names of representatives on the Commissions, see Annex II, pp. 699-703.

relating to transport and communication problems. In particular it:

(a) advises the Council on the co-ordination of the work of the specialized agencies in the sphere of transport and communications;

(b) advises the Council in fields where no permanent international organization yet exists and on problems which concern more than one sphere of transport or communications;

(c) suggests to the Council the creation of new agencies, the conclusion of new conventions or the revision of existing conventions;

(d) acts as conciliator, when so authorized, in cases of dispute between states and/or specialized agencies on international transport and communications problems; and

(e) assists the Security Council and the Trusteeship Council, if requested to do so by the Economic and Social Council.

(3) Statistical Commission

Members of this Commission are:

China, Netherlands, U.S.S.R. and United States (elected for two years, to serve until December 31, 1948);

Canada, India, Mexico and Ukrainian S.S.R. (elected for three years, to serve until December 31, 1949);

France, Norway, Turkey and United Kingdom (elected for four years, to serve until December 31, 1950).

The Commission assists the Council in:

(a) promoting the development of national statistics and the improvement of their comparability;

(b) advising the organs of the United Nations on general questions relating to the collection, interpretation and dissemination of statistical information;

(c) promoting the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally;

(d) co-ordinating the statistical work of specialized agencies; and

(e) developing the central statistical services of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

The Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling is composed of five experts elected by the Statistical Commission for an indefinite period.

The Sub-Commission examines methods used in the application of statistical sampling and considers possible additional uses of statistical sampling methods.

The Committee on Statistical Classification is composed of eight persons elected by the Commission who also serve as representatives of their governments.

The Committee studies the methods of industrial classification of different countries for the purpose of securing comparability of classification

of all branches of economic activity. It also makes recommendations to the Commission on steps to be taken towards the standardization of classification.

(4) Commission on Human Rights

Members of this Commission are:

Byelorussian S.S.R., China, Lebanon, Panama, United Kingdom and Uruguay (elected for two years, to serve until December 31, 1948);

Egypt, France, India, Iran, Ukrainian S.S.R. and U.S.S.R. (elected for three years, to serve until December 31, 1949);

Australia, Belgium, Chile, Philippines, United States and Yugoslavia (elected for four years, to serve until December 31, 1950).

This Commission studies problems relating to:

(a) an international bill of rights;

(b) international declarations or conventions on civil liberties, freedom of information and similar matters;

(c) the protection of minorities; and

(d) the prevention of discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language or religion.

The Sub-Commission on the Freedom of Information and of the Press is composed of twelve persons elected by the Economic and Social Council in the first instance from a list of persons nominated by the Commission on Human Rights. Originally, members of the Sub-Commission were elected for one year to serve until December 31, 1947, but their terms of office were extended.

This Sub-Commission examines what rights, obligations and practices should be included in the concept of freedom of information and reports to the Commission on issues arising from the examination.

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is composed of twelve persons elected for two-year terms by the Economic and Social Council in the first instance from a list of persons nominated by the Commission on Human Rights.

It examines the principles to be applied in these fields and makes recommendations on urgent problems.

The Drafting Committee on the International Bill of Human Rights is composed of representatives of eight Members elected by the Commission for an indeterminate period.

The Drafting Committee was assigned the function of reviewing suggestions and observations made by members of the Commission on Human Rights and, after a careful study of the subject, submitting to the Commission a draft of an International Bill of Human Rights.

(5) **Social Commission**

Members of this Commission are:

Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R. and United States (elected for two years, to serve until December 31, 1948);

Colombia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia (elected for three years, to serve until December 31, 1949);

Canada, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Iraq and Poland (elected for four years, to serve until December 31, 1950).

This Commission advises the Council on:

(a) social questions of a general character, and in particular on all matters in the social field not covered by specialized inter-governmental agencies;

(b) practical measures that may be needed in the social field; measures needed for the co-ordination of activities in the social field; and

(c) such international agreements and conventions on any of these matters as may be required, and on their execution.

The matters in the social field which the Commission deals with include, inter alia, standards of living, housing and town planning, family assistance, child welfare, youth guidance, prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, social aspects of migration, and refugees.

(6) **Commission on the Status of Women**

Members of this Commission are:

Australia, Byelorussian S.S.R., China, Guatemala and India (elected for two years, to serve until December 31, 1948);

Mexico, Syria, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and United States (elected for three years, to serve until December 31, 1949);

Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Turkey and Venezuela (elected for four years, to serve until December 31, 1950).

This Commission prepares recommendations and reports to the Council on promoting women's rights in political, economic, social and educational fields.

It may also make recommendations to the Council on urgent problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights.

(7) **Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

Members of this Commission, elected on February 18, 1946, for three years, are:

Canada, China, Egypt, France, India, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Turkey, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

This Commission:

(a) assists the Council in exercising such powers of supervision over the application of inter-

national conventions and agreements dealing with narcotic drugs as may be assumed by or conferred on the Council;

(b) carries out such functions entrusted to the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs by the international conventions on narcotic drugs as the Council has found necessary to assume and continue;

(c) advises the Council on all matters pertaining to the control of narcotic drugs and prepares such draft international conventions as are necessary;

(d) considers what changes may be required in the existing machinery for the international control of narcotic drugs and submits proposals to the Council; and

(e) performs such other functions relating to narcotic drugs as the Council may direct.

(8) **Fiscal Commission**

Members of this Commission are:

Belgium, Czechoslovakia, India, New Zealand and United States (elected for two years, to serve until December 31, 1948);

Colombia, Cuba, Lebanon, Poland and U.S.S.R. (elected for three years, to serve until December 31, 1949);

China, France, Ukrainian S.S.R., Union of South Africa and United Kingdom (elected for four years, to serve until December 31, 1950).

This Commission studies and advises the Council in the field of finance, particularly in its legal, administrative and technical aspects.

(9) **Population Commission**

Members of this Commission are:

China, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and United States (elected for two years, to serve until December 31, 1948);

Australia, Canada, France and Ukrainian S.S.R. (elected for three years, to serve until December 31, 1949);

Brazil, Netherlands, Peru and Yugoslavia (elected for four years, to serve until December 31, 1950).

This Commission studies and advises the Council on:

(a) population changes, factors associated with such changes, and policies designed to influence these factors;

(b) inter-relationship of economic and social conditions and population trends; and

(c) migratory movements of population and factors associated with such movements.

b. **REGIONAL COMMISSIONS**

The Council had established the following regional commissions:

- (1) Economic Commission for Europe
- (2) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
- (3) Economic Commission for Latin America

The following are their members and terms of reference:³

(1) Economic Commission for Europe

This Commission consists of the European Members of the United Nations and the United States. Its members are:

Belgium, Byelorussian S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

The Commission, with the agreement of the country concerned:

(a) initiates and participates in measures to facilitate concerted action for:

- (i) the economic reconstruction of Europe;
- (ii) raising the level of European economic activity;
- (iii) maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the European countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world.

(b) investigates and studies economic and technological problems and developments within member countries of the Commission and within Europe generally;

(c) collects, evaluates and disseminates economic, technological and statistical information.

The Commission may consult with the representatives of the Allied Control Authorities of the occupied countries on matters concerning the economies of these countries in relation to the rest of the European economy. It may also consult with other Members of the United Nations and under certain conditions with other states not members of the United Nations on matters of particular concern to them, and with specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

The headquarters of the Commission are at Geneva.

The Economic and Social Council is to decide before the end of 1951 whether the Commission is to continue or to be terminated, and if it is to continue, what changes, if any, should be made in its terms of reference.

The Economic Commission for Europe has established a number of subsidiary organs⁴ which act in a consultative and advisory capacity, reporting on their activities and making recommendations in their fields to the Commission. They are

authorized to present certain recommendations direct to interested governments, but may not take any action with respect to any country without the approval of the government of that country.

Committees and sub-committees of the Economic Commission for Europe are composed of interested members of the Commission and such other European states as the Commission decides.

(2) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
Members of this Commission are:

Australia, Burma, China, France, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Siam, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and United States.

Any state in the area which may later become a Member of the United Nations may be admitted as a member of this Commission. Burma and Pakistan became members of the Commission under this provision.

Other Members of the United Nations may participate in a consultative capacity when the Commission considers matters of particular concern to them.

Certain territories, or parts of territories, are admitted to associate membership in the Commission without voting privileges. The following associate members have been admitted by the Commission:

Cambodia; Ceylon; Hong Kong; Laos; and Malayan Union, Singapore, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak (these five jointly represented as one associate member).

The terms of reference of this Commission are broadly the same as those of the Economic Commission for Europe.

The headquarters of the Commission are at Shanghai.

The Economic and Social Council is to decide before the end of 1951 whether the Commission is to continue or be terminated, and if it is to continue, what changes, if any, should be made in its terms of reference.

(3) Economic Commission for Latin America

This Commission consists of the Members of the United Nations in North, Central, and South America and in the Caribbean area, and France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Its members are as follows:

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

³ For list, see Economic Commission for Europe, p. 524.

⁴ For names of representatives on the Commissions, see Annex II, pp. 703-05.

Other Members of the United Nations may participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission when it considers matters of particular concern to them.

Certain territories, or parts or groups of territories in Central and South America and the Caribbean area may be admitted by the Commission to associate membership without voting privileges.

The Commission operates within the territories of its members and associate members in Central and South America and in the Caribbean area. With the agreement of the country concerned, it:

(a) initiates and participates in measures to facilitate concerted action for:

(i) dealing with economic problems arising out of the war;

(ii) raising the level of economic activity in Latin America;

(iii) maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the Latin American countries both among themselves and with the other countries of the world;

(b) investigates and studies economic and technological problems and developments in Latin American territories.

The Commission makes recommendations directly to governments and specialized agencies concerned, subject to the Council's prior approval of proposals for activities affecting the world's economy. To avoid duplication, the Commission co-ordinates its activities with those of specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular with the Pan American Union and as may be necessary with the Caribbean Commission.

The Economic and Social Council is to decide before the end of 1951 whether the Commission is to continue or be terminated, and if it is to continue, what changes, if any, should be made in its terms of reference.

c. STANDING COMMITTEES

The Economic and Social Council has four standing committees:⁵

(1) Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies (President and eleven members)

(2) Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations (Council NGO Committee) (President and five members)

(3) Agenda Committee (President, the two Vice-Presidents and two members)

(4) Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings (President and five members)

d. Ad hoc COMMITTEES⁵

Apart from sessional committees (Economic, Social, Human Rights, Co-ordination), which meet only during sessions of the Council, the Council has from time to time established ad hoc committees to deal with particular problems, for example, the ad hoc Committee to study the factors bearing upon the establishment of an economic commission for the Middle East, the ad hoc Committee on Genocide, the Council's Special Committee on United Nations Appeal for Children and the ad hoc Committee on Procedure.⁶

e. SPECIAL BODIES⁷

(1) Permanent Central Opium Board

The Board is composed of eight persons appointed by the Economic and Social Council. The Council must give consideration to appointing, in equitable proportions, persons who possess a knowledge of the drug situation in producing and manufacturing countries on the one hand and in consuming countries on the other and who are connected with those countries. Members of the Board may not hold any office which puts them in direct dependence on their governments.

The Permanent Central Opium Board was established by the Opium Convention of February 19, 1925, which was amended by the Protocol of December 11, 1946. It is an independent organization connected administratively with the United Nations.

The Board is charged with the general international supervision of the narcotics trade, and receives statistics from governments which are parties to the Convention, on the basis of which it reports annually to the contracting parties and to the Economic and Social Council. If the information it receives leads it to conclude that any country is accumulating excessive quantities of narcotic drugs, the Board has the right to recommend that no further exports of narcotics shall be made to that country.

(2) Supervisory Body

The Supervisory Body was established by the 1931 Convention for the Limitation of the Manu-

⁵For membership of these committees, see **Annex H**, p. 705.

⁶The procedural committee at the fifth session was called the Committee on Procedural Questions.

⁷For membership of these bodies, see **Annex II**, p. 705.

facture and Regulation of the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, which was amended by the Protocol of December 11, 1946. It is composed of four experts, and under the Protocol, when re-appointed, they were to be nominated as follows: one by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, one by the Permanent Central Opium Board and two by the World Health Organization.

The Board examines the estimates of governments for each country's needs for narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes and prepares estimates for any territories for which data have not been provided. It publishes an annual statement fixing the limits for the following years of imports, manufacture, etc., for every territory in the world.

(3) **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)**

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund was established by the General Assembly on December 11, 1946. It reports to the Economic and Social Council.

The Executive Board of the Fund consists of 25 Member Governments nominated by the General Assembly in its resolution establishing the Fund and any other Government designated by the Economic and Social Council on the Board's recommendation (Switzerland has been so designated).

The Fund consists of any assets made available by UNRRA or any voluntary contributions made available by governments, voluntary agencies, individual or other sources.

It is utilized for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were victims of aggression and to assist in their rehabilitation; for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were receiving assistance from UNRRA; for child health purposes generally; and to safeguard the health of expectant and nursing mothers.

2. Specialized Agencies in Relationship with the United Nations⁸

Agreements have been signed bringing the following specialized agencies into relationship with the United Nations:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 International Monetary Fund

Universal Postal Union (UPU)
 World Health Organization (WHO)
 International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Agreements have been negotiated with the following specialized agencies, or their preparatory commissions:

International Refugee Organization (IRO)⁹
 Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

Negotiations for agreements with the International Trade Organization (ITO) or its Interim Commission and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) have been authorized by the Economic and Social Council.

3. Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status¹⁰

There are three categories of non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

CATEGORY A

These are organizations which have a basic interest in most of the activities of the Council, and are closely linked with the economic and social life of the areas which they represent.

They may submit items for inclusion on the provisional agenda of the Council and whenever the Council discusses such an item the organization may introduce and explain it. The President of the Council, with the Council's consent, may invite the organization to make in the course of discussion a further statement for purposes of clarification. These organizations may also send observers to public meetings of the Council and circulate written communications to Council members. They may be invited to consult with the standing committee of the Council, if the Council so desires or the organizations so request.

CATEGORY B

These are organizations which have a special competence, but are concerned specifically with only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council.

⁸ For functions and membership of the agencies see Part Two, Specialized Agencies, pp. 817-983; for co-ordination of their activities by the Council, see pp. 663-82.

⁹ This agreement has subsequently entered into force, with its approval by the General Assembly on November 18, 1948.

¹⁰ For list of these organizations, see p. 694.

They may send observers to public meetings of the Council. Their communications, however, are placed on a list and distributed only on the request of a member of the Council. They may be invited to consult with the standing committee of the Council, if the Council so desires or the organizations so request.

CATEGORY C

These are organizations which are primarily concerned with the development of public opinion and with the dissemination of information.

They have the same privileges as organizations in Category B.

Non-governmental organizations are excluded from relationship with the United Nations if they have legally constituted branches in Spain whose policies are determined and controlled by the Franco Government.

They are, however, eligible if:

(a) they have only individual members in Spain who are not organized into a legally constituted branch;

(b) the branches in Spain though legally constituted have a purely humanitarian character and their policies are not determined and controlled by the Franco Government; and

(c) such branches are not active at the present time.

D. SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMISSIONS

The Council's rules of procedure during the period under review provided that it was to meet at least three times a year at the seat of the United Nations, or elsewhere if it so decided.

The Council held three sessions during the period under review:

- Fifth session: July 19-August 17, 1947.
- Sixth session: February 2-March 11, 1948.
- Seventh session: July 19-August 29, 1948.

The fifth and sixth sessions were held at the United Nations temporary headquarters at Lake Success, New York; the seventh session was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva.

During this period the Commissions of the Council held the following sessions:

- Economic and Employment Commission
 - Third session: April 19—May 6, 1948, at Lake Success.
- Transport and Communications Commission
 - Second session: April 12-20, 1948, at Geneva.
- Statistical Commission
 - Second session: August 28—September 5, 1947, at Lake Success.
 - Third session: April 26—May 6, 1948, at Lake Success.

Commission on Human Rights

Second session: December 2—17, 1947, at Geneva.

Third session: May 24—June 18, 1948, at Lake Success.

Social Commission

Second session: August 28—September 13, 1947, at Lake Success.

Third session: April 5-23, 1948, at Lake Success.

Commission on the Status of Women

Second session: January 5—19, 1948, at Lake Success.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Second session: July 25—August 8, 1947, at Lake Success.

Third session: May 3—22, 1948, at Lake Success.

Fiscal Commission

(No session during the period covered.)

Population Commission

Second session: August 18—27, 1947, at Lake Success.

Third session: May 10—25, 1948, at Lake Success.

Economic Commission for Europe

Second session: July 5—16, 1947, at Geneva.

Third session: April 26-May 8, 1948, at Geneva.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Second session: November 24—December 6, 1947, at Baguio, Philippines.

Third session: June 1-12, 1948, at Ootacamund, India.

Economic Commission for Latin America

First session: June 7-25, 1948, at Santiago de Chile.

E. PROCEDURAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

1. Rules of Procedure of the Economic and Social Council

During its fifth session, the Council considered at its 112th and 113th meetings on August 12 the report of its Committee on Procedural Questions

(E/530 and Corr.1) regarding rules of procedure of the Council. The Committee had proposed an

¹¹A more detailed account than in the following pages of the matters discussed by the Economic and Social Council is to be found in the United Nations Bulletin, Vol. III, Nos. 2-25, Vol. IV, Nos. 1-12, and Vol. V, Nos. 1-7.

amended version of Council rule of procedure no. 10 to provide that items submitted by Members, specialized agencies or non-governmental organizations should reach the Secretary-General not less than 28 days before the first meeting of each session. Revision of rule 10 would also make it necessary to amend rule 14, which refers to the consideration of the items submitted by the Agenda Committee.

The Committee had recommended that the Council itself should adopt at this session uniform rules of procedure for all nine functional commissions, and consider, when it had amended its own rules, whether or not these rules should be made applicable to the commissions also. It suggested that the question of giving particular rights to non-governmental organizations in category B having a special relationship to a particular commission should be studied by the NGO Committee. Since the adoption of its recommendations concerning rules of procedure for functional commissions would mean that Council rules 65 and 66 would need amending, the Committee had suggested a new formulation.

The discussion in the Council centred round a new rule (60) proposed by the Committee to the effect that when a member of a sub-commission is unable to attend a meeting an alternate shall be designated to serve in his place with the same status as the member. Some members felt that since members of the sub-commissions were appointed in a personal capacity they should not be entitled to alternates and that the rule should be deleted. Others thought the Council should approve each such appointee and that they should have no voting rights. Others claimed that to deny them voting rights would hinder the work. Several amendments to this effect were submitted and rejected, and the Council approved rule 60 as submitted by the Committee.

Resolutions 99(V) (Amendments to rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council) and 100(V) (Rules of procedure for functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council) were adopted unanimously after slight amendment at the 113th meeting.¹²

During its seventh session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a proposal (E/751 and Corrs. 1 and 2; E/930), submitted by the representative of France, suggesting a comprehensive revision of the Council's rules of procedure; also before the Council was a memorandum (E/883 and Add. 1) containing observations of the Secretary-General bearing on the same subject.

At its 225th meeting on August 28, 1948, the

Council, by a vote of 13 to 0, with 3 abstentions, adopted resolution 177 (VII), based on a Venezuelan proposal (E/AC28/W.5) which had been amended by several Council members. In this resolution the Council expressed the opinion that the experience of recent sessions showed the need for a comprehensive revision of its rules of procedure; and, since it had proved impractical for the Council's Committee on Procedure to undertake such a revision during the Council's ordinary sessions, the Council decided to instruct the Committee on Procedure to prepare a revised text of rules of procedure during the interval between the Council's seventh and eighth sessions.

While thus deferring until its eighth session the question of a comprehensive revision, the Council did decide during the seventh session to amend two of its rules of procedure: rule 13 (dealing with the composition of the Council's Agenda Committee) was amended by the addition of a provision enabling the Council's First Vice-President to assume the chairmanship of the Agenda Committee if the President, who is ex officio Chairman of the Agenda Committee, should be unable to be present at Committee meetings (in the absence of both the President and the First Vice-President, the Agenda Committee chairmanship would devolve on the Second Vice-President); and rule 30 (which provides that before approving any proposal involving financial expenditures, Council members should receive from the Secretary-General a summary report of the financial implications of the proposal and estimates of the costs involved in each proposal) was amended to provide for the preparation of a summary estimate of the financial implications of all proposals coming before the Council, for its circulation to the members as soon as possible after the issue of the provisional agenda and for its revision as necessary during the session in the light of the Council's discussions.

The decision to change rules 13 and 30 resulted from a recommendation of the Committee on Procedure (E/1017) and was taken at the 224th meeting of the Council on August 28, 1948.¹³ The change in rule 13 was approved by a vote of 8 to 3, with 7 abstentions, while the modification of rule 30 was approved unanimously.

¹² For text of revised rules of procedure of the Council, see Annex III, p. 706. For text of rules of procedure of the functional commissions, see Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its fifth session, pp. 92-99.

¹³ For text of the two amended rules, see Annex III, p. 706.

2. Financial Implications of Actions Taken by the Council

The modification of rule 30 (see above) was only one of the steps taken by the Council concerning the financial implications of its own actions. The Council also, at its 224th meeting on August 28, 1948, approved by a vote of 15 to 0, with 3 abstentions, a resolution based on recommendations of the Committee on Procedure (E/962). This resolution (175(VII)) provided that:

(1) in normal circumstances work on any project entailing expenditure which cannot, without detriment to other work already in hand, be met within the current budget will not be started within the current financial year;

(2) if the Council wishes to recommend, in case of exceptional urgency, the allocation of funds to a particular project, so that work can be started either before the next ordinary session of the Assembly or after the Assembly has met (but during the current financial year), a specific indication to the Secretary-General to that effect shall be included in the resolution approving such a project; and

(3) resolutions of the Council shall, wherever appropriate, contain suitable wording to indicate the degree of urgency which the Council wishes attached to the project in question.

In its report to the General Assembly's third session (A/625, p. 77), the Economic and Social Council observed that "the final summary of financial implications of proposals approved by the Council at its sixth session indicated that the direct additional costs to be incurred in 1948 were \$635,238 [E/732/Rev. 1 and Corr. 1]". Similarly, proposals approved at the seventh session of the Council were estimated to lead to an additional expenditure of \$43,000 in 1948, and would require supplementary estimates for 1949 in the amount of approximately \$700,000.¹⁴

3. Records of the Council

At its sixth session, the Economic and Social Council examined resolution 166(II) of the General Assembly¹⁵ and the Assembly's related request that the Council consider whether it would be disposed to dispense with verbatim records of its meetings. After an exchange of views at its 122nd, 151st, 164th and 166th plenary meetings on February 2 and 24 and March 5 and 8, respectively, the Council, by a vote of 12 to 2, with 4 abstentions, adopted resolution 138(VI), based on a French proposal (E/698) as amended by several

Council members. In this resolution, the Council expressed its opinion that the absence of verbatim records reduced the efficiency of the Council's work, and requested the General Assembly to provide, at its coming third regular session, the Council with facilities for preparing and distributing verbatim records of its plenary meetings in future. It also requested the Secretary-General, pending future reconsideration of the matter by the Assembly, to take all practicable steps to improve the accuracy of summary records and, where verbatim records were not provided, to make available, if possible, summary records of Council meetings as a general rule within 24 hours of the close of the meetings to which they refer.

The Council reverted to the matter during its seventh session, at its 225th meeting on August 28, 1948, when it had before it a report (E/854) of the Secretary-General on the steps he had been able to take with a view to improving the summary records. Also before the Council was a draft resolution (E/961) in which the Council's Committee on Procedure recommended that the Council request the General Assembly, in considering resolution 138(VI), to take into consideration the views of Council members expressed at the seventh session. Instead of approving this proposal, the Council, by a vote of 13 to 3, with 1 abstention, adopted an alternative draft resolution (E/916) submitted by the representative of the United Kingdom. In the resolution (176(VII)) the Council took cognizance of the improvement both in accuracy and speed of production of the summary records issued during its seventh session and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards this end, particularly with a view to reducing the time taken for the translation of summary records into the other working language. Furthermore, and in view of the above, the Council, in the same resolution (176(VII)) informed the General Assembly that it now considered itself able to comply with the Assembly's request to dispense for the present with written verbatim records of its meetings.

4. Relations with the Trusteeship Council¹⁶

At its fourth session, the Council appointed a committee consisting of the President and two

¹⁴ For details regarding the financial implications of Council actions during the sixth and seventh sessions, see Annexes I and II of the Council's report to the General Assembly (A/625), pp. 78-79.

¹⁵ See pp. 155-63.

¹⁶ See also Trusteeship Council, pp. 731-33.

members selected by him to confer with representatives of the Trusteeship Council on arrangements for co-operation in dealing with matters of common concern.

The President appointed the members for India and Venezuela" to be members of the Committee; and the representatives of the two Councils presented a joint report (E&T/C.1/2 later revised in E&T/C.1/2/Rev.1 and Corr. 1).

The chief recommendations of the Joint Committee dealt with the activities of the Councils in social and economic fields where there was a question of overlapping, and with the roles of the commissions of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies. The report stated:

"It is recognized that the Economic and Social Council and its commissions are empowered to make recommendations or studies of general application on matters within their special provinces. It is also recognized that such recommendations or studies may be made in respect of particular groups of territories such as those within a given geographical region or those presenting common economic or social problems. It is, however, recognized that Trust Territories should not be singled out for such specialist recommendations, except with the concurrence of the Trusteeship Council."

It also recommended that requests by the Trusteeship Council for assistance from specialized agencies should be sent directly to the specialized agency concerned, the Economic and Social Council being informed at the same time; and it recognized that the implementation of the agreements with the specialized agencies in matters of concern to the Trusteeship Council was a continuing problem to be worked out in the light of experience.

In addition, detailed recommendations were made concerning notification of meetings, communication of provisional agenda of each Council to members of the other, calling of special sessions of the Councils, reciprocal representation at meetings of Councils and their commissions, exchange of documents, representation of the United Nations at meetings of specialized agencies and the handling of petitions and communications concerning human rights and the status of women.

Finally, as regards machinery, the report recommended that the Presidents of the two Councils should confer with one another as and when necessary regarding matters of common concern, and that, if the nature of any question warranted it, they should be empowered to convene an ad hoc committee composed of an equal number of representatives (which they should decide) of both Councils.

The report was considered by the Council at

its 119th plenary meeting on August 16, 1947. The Council decided to refer it to the Trusteeship Council together with the record of opinions expressed by members of the Economic and Social Council. The representatives of New Zealand, Canada and the U.S.S.R. expressed criticism of the Joint Committee's recommendations concerning petitions on human rights or the status of women emanating from Trust Territories. The Committee had recommended that as a matter of principle all such petitions should be dealt with by the Trusteeship Council, which should communicate to the appropriate commissions, for such assistance as it might desire, those parts of such petitions relating to matters of special concern to them. The Committee further recommended that the Trusteeship Council when considering such petitions should consider to which of them the procedure adopted by the Economic and Social Council for dealing with communications concerning human rights¹⁷ and the status of women¹⁸ could be applied.

The New Zealand representative considered that the Commission on Human Rights should have a brief indication of the substance of communications on human rights relating to Trust Territories, according to the formula already adopted by the Economic and Social Council for dealing with such communications, but that the Trusteeship Council should have the responsibility for handling individual complaints. He did not think that the Trusteeship Council should communicate directly with the commissions. The Canadian representative, assuming that no distinction was intended between "communications" and "petitions", thought that the same procedure should be followed for dealing with such communications from Non-Self-Governing as from self-governing territories. The U.S.S.R. representative thought that the recommendations showed a tendency to limit the competence of the Council. The French representative supported the recommendations, but felt that the composition of the Joint Committee was not a well-balanced one.

Pending the meeting of the Joint Committee, the President of the Council invited the Trusteeship Council, through its President, to nominate representatives to join with the Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies in the discussion of articles in which the Trusteeship Council was concerned in draft agreements with specialized agencies. Accordingly, repre-

¹⁷ See pp. 578-79.

¹⁸ See p. 599.

sentatives of the Trusteeship Council participated in the negotiations with the Interim Committee of the World Health Organization, the Interna-

tional Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the International Telecommunication Union.

F. ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

1. Surveys of Economic Conditions and Trends

a. ECONOMIC REPORT

At its second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 118 (II) in which it noted with approval that the Economic and Social Council had made arrangements in its resolution 26 (IV) for the initiation of regular reports to the Council on world economic conditions and trends. The Assembly resolution also requested the Secretary-General to assist the Council and its subsidiary organs by providing the necessary factual surveys and analyses. It also recommended to the Council "that it consider a survey of current world economic conditions and trends annually, and at such other intervals as it considers necessary, in the light of its responsibility under Article 55 of the Charter to promote the solution of international economic problems, higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development; that such consideration include an analysis of the major dislocations of needs and supplies in the world economy; that it make recommendations as to the appropriate measures to be taken by the General Assembly, the Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned".

During its sixth session, the Council had before it the Economic Report: Salient Features of the World Economic Situation 1945-47,¹⁹ which had been prepared by the Secretariat.

The report stated that two years after the end of the war the world was producing less than it had a decade earlier for a population now 200 million greater. Shortages of food were the world's number one economic problem. While the economic potential of the United States increased enormously during the war, that of many other production centres had considerably diminished; this shift in the world's production facilities was at the root of the dollar shortage. In the long run, the report stated, this shortage could be eliminated only by increased production outside

the United States and the willingness of the United States to accept imports from other countries. Production increases depended on the breaking of bottlenecks in food, fuel, steel and transport, and of these food was the most crucial because it was strategic in its influence on the rising cost of living and therefore on the almost universal inflation.

The report stated that some countries were consuming 30 per cent less food per capita than before the war while others consumed as much as 15 per cent more.

The lack of economic balance in the world was manifest not only in the shortages of supply but was also reflected in unprecedented deficits in the foreign transactions of most countries. The most striking increase in exports was that recorded by the United States. The report suggested that where inflation could not be checked by monetary and fiscal measures, direct control of investments and rationing of essential consumer goods might be necessary, even though such measures might prove difficult to institute for administrative and political reasons.

The report formed the basis of an extended debate which took place at the 145th, 146th, 148th, 149th, 150th and 151st plenary meetings of the Council on February 17, 18, 19 and 24, 1948.²⁰ The reaction of the Council members was in general favorable and the Secretariat was commended for the report. Representatives of the following countries spoke in the debate: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, France, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Turkey, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela. Some of their comments were concerned with aspects of the report which they felt could be improved; others dealt with the world economic situation and with the situation in their different countries.

The Council unanimously adopted resolution

¹⁹ United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1948.II.C.1.

²⁰ The full text of the debate is published in Supplement to the Economic Report, United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1948.II.C.2.

102(VI) recommending that the Secretary-General take into consideration, in preparation of future reports, the views expressed by members of the Council and drawing the attention of Member Governments of the United Nations, of the Economic and Employment Commission, and of specialized agencies to the content of the report and to the discussion on this subject by members of the Council at the sixth session.

The material contained in the Economic Report was also discussed by the Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability at its second session and by the Economic and Employment Commission at its third session. The Economic and Employment Commission stated in the report of its third session (E/790 and Add.1) that the "Secretariat, in preparing the Economic Report, fulfilled its task of beginning the preparation of data on current world economic conditions and trends in conformity with the wishes expressed by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and by this Commission". With regard to future issues of the Economic Report, the Commission concluded that "the Secretariat should be encouraged to proceed experimentally in the preparation of these reports", that it was inevitable that the Secretariat should be guided primarily by the schedule of meetings of the Economic and Social Council and therefore that those reports should be made available in relation to the sessions of the Council rather than to the sessions of the Commission or its Sub-Commission. The Commission further recommended that the Secretariat "endeavour to supplement its economic reports with additional data on current world trends, so that at each session of the Council and the Commission the members would be kept up to date about current world economic developments". In response to this recommendation, the Secretary-General made available to the Economic and Social Council at its seventh session a summary of the main features of recent economic trends in a printed publication entitled *Selected World Economic Indices*.

b. SURVEY OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND PROSPECTS OF EUROPE

At its third session, the Economic Commission for Europe had before it the Survey of the Economic Situation and Prospects of Europe (E/ECE/Rev.1),²¹ prepared by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe. The Survey, which was the first in a series of reports which the Commission's Secretariat plans to publish, contained

a comprehensive analysis of Europe's most pressing economic problems. At the same time, it indicated the efforts which were believed necessary in order to achieve economic recovery in Europe.

The Survey consisted of four main parts:

- (1) "The Recovery in Production"
- (2) "The Recovery in Trade"
- (3) "The Balance of Payments"
- (4) "Problems of European Reconstruction"

The fourth of these parts had chapters dealing with the problems of inflation, of intra-European trade and of production. In addition the Survey contained a number of appendices and a number of tables. Appendix A contained an analysis of the economic plans of European countries. The first part of the appendix dealt with the economic plans of the countries of central and southeastern Europe; the second part, with the fourth Five-Year Plan of the U.S.S.R.; and the third part, with the economic plans of the sixteen countries participating in the Committee of European Economic Co-operation. Appendix B contained a number of notes on sources and methods.

The Survey was the subject of an extended debate in the Economic Commission for Europe during which the representatives expressed the wish that the Secretariat prepare a similar survey each year.

c. ECONOMIC SURVEY OF ASIA AND THE FAR EAST, 1947

An Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1947, was prepared by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, in accordance with a resolution of the Commission at its second session requesting the Secretariat to publish a comprehensive annual survey on economic conditions and problems within the scope of ECAFE.

The Survey, which was published in July 1948, reflected the situation in the area concerned as of the end of 1947.

Topics dealt with in the Survey include questions relating to national income, population, land utilization, agricultural production, mining and industry, transport and communications, labor, currency and banking, international trade and balance of payments.

The introduction to the 234-page document stated that the Survey clearly brought out such features of the economy of Asia and the Far East as low national income, excessive dependence upon agriculture, lack of diversification of economy,

²¹ United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1948.II.E.1.

a high degree of population pressure and little industrialization. Thus it became evident that "even the low pre-war levels of income have not been maintained", being offset, in the few countries where national income had increased, by growth of population.

The standard of living of the people, the Survey found, "has been very low [and] has become lower in the years during and after the war".

Transport was one of the facilities damaged in nearly all countries of the region, and its restoration had been hampered by the same difficulties which militated against the speeding up of industrial and agricultural production. Only about 53 per cent of the prewar railways in six countries of this area (Burma, China, Indo-China, Indonesia, Malaya and the Philippines) were open to traffic in 1946-47. Lack of rolling stock was another serious hindrance to recovery.

Recovery was adversely affected by strife and violence—the civil war in China, the fighting in Indonesia and Indo-China, etc.

d. ECONOMIC SURVEY OF LATIN AMERICA

At its first session, the Economic Commission for Latin America requested "the Executive Secretary, within the resources and facilities at his disposal and in collaboration with the specialized agencies in accordance with the agreements signed with the United Nations, and utilizing any relevant studies by those American non-governmental organizations which have been accorded consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, to undertake an Economic Survey of Latin America, having in mind its needs for greater development, and the strengthening of its economic relations with the rest of the world, and to present it to the next session of the Economic Commission for Latin America. To the extent applicable, its form should be that used in the Survey of the Economic Situation and Prospects of Europe prepared by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe, and following the methods and systems, as appropriate, utilized by the regional commissions for Europe and for Asia and the Far East."

e. OTHER SURVEYS

At its sixth session the Economic and Social Council also had before it a Survey of Current Inflationary and Deflationary Tendencies,²² and Economic Development in Selected Countries, Plans, Programmes and Agencies.²³

The Survey of Current Inflationary and Deflationary Tendencies analyzed for selected countries the problems of deficiency or excess in effective demand leading to unemployment or inflation respectively. The countries were so chosen as to illustrate the problems in question in all parts of the world. These countries were: (1) the United States, where the question of a possible recession or depression in the near future was examined; (2) the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia, where the various patterns of inflationary pressure in devastated Europe were considered; (3) India and Latin America, where inflation in under-developed countries was discussed and its implications for the problems of development were examined.

The report on Economic Development in Selected Countries, Plans, Programmes and Agencies dealt with the chief characteristics of the complex and changing organizations devised by governments to cope with the problems arising from their needs for economic development. The following countries were included in the study: Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Condominium), Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, British African Non-Self-Governing and Non-Metropolitan Territories, Chile, Egypt and other countries in the Middle East, French North Africa and French African Overseas Territories, India, Liberia, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Council took no action on these reports.

2. Economic and Employment Matters

a. SECOND SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

The Economic and Employment Commission held its second session at Lake Success, New York, from June 2 to 17, 1947. The following matters were considered by it.

(1) Selection of Sub-Commission Members

The fourth session of the Economic and Social Council had stressed the importance of appointing members of two Sub-Commissions: on employment and economic stability; and on economic development.

The first session of the Economic and Employment Commission considered that it was not yet in a position to name persons for these Sub-Commissions. Each member of the Commission was therefore asked to submit a list of experts, from

²²United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1947.II.5.

²³United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1948.IIB.1

all over the world, who might be competent members of these Sub-Commissions because of their ability in their respective fields.

At the Commission's second session, seven members were appointed from this list to the Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability. The members were individual experts from Australia, France, Norway, Poland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and United States.

The members appointed to the Sub-Commission on Economic Development were individual experts from Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, India, Mexico, U.S.S.R. and United States.

(2) Economic Development

After selecting the members of its Sub-Commissions, the Commission discussed resolution 26 (IV) of the Economic and Social Council on employment and economic development.²⁴ Part of this resolution dealt with international action in the field of economic development, but the Commission decided to await receipt from the Sub-Commission on Economic Development of its analysis of the type of international collaboration it considered essential to implement development policy.

It was generally agreed that draft resolutions to be submitted to the Council should be adapted to particular rather than general or academic problems. It was decided that recommendations would be made for definite situations that arose, and that it would be the Commission's policy, if possible, to outline to the Council specific policies for action on particular cases. The Commission expected the Sub-Commission on Economic Development to submit these cases when dealing with the items that came to its attention.

The Commission requested the Secretariat to undertake a comparative analysis of the patterns of industrialization in both well developed and less developed areas.

(3) Employment and Economic Stability

The Commission thought that the problem of economic stability and full employment should be divided into short-term and long-term situations. It was considered somewhat futile to recommend long-term policies and practices at this stage. The economies that had been disrupted by the war should first be rehabilitated, at least to the point where the countries produced for their own needs and for sufficient export surpluses to enable them to earn foreign exchange for purchases abroad. Consequently, discussion centred on the needs of the devastated areas, because of the importance in the attainment of long-term economic stability.

The Commission submitted to the Council two draft resolutions dealing with problems of reconstruction, which the Commission considered must precede the attainment of economic stability, full employment and high standards of living throughout the world. The Commission referred the study of certain long-range problems to the Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability.

The first of these draft resolutions would have had the Council: urge Members to contribute toward achieving the purposes of the Charter relating to the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development; recommend Members which had already attained high levels of output to maintain these levels so as to be in a position to assist world economy to attain full employment and economic stability; recommend to Members having commodities available for the reconstruction of countries disrupted by war, that they avoid measures tending to reduce imports from such countries and that they continue to make financial and other resources available to assist in providing them with essential goods; recommend to Members whose economies are in need of reconstruction that they increase their production to a maximum level, and adopt monetary, fiscal and labor policies to this end, and that they avoid restrictive measures in international trade that would reduce their imports and impair economic stability in other parts of the world.

The second resolution would have had the Council: draw the attention of Members to the existence of unemployment in a number of countries and call on the governments of the countries concerned to adopt measures for achieving full employment; call on Members to take measures towards lowering abnormally high prices, especially for export goods; favor loans and credits to Member nations directed exclusively towards economic stability and reconstruction in the interests of the countries receiving credit.

(4) Reports by the Secretariat

The Commission also requested the Secretariat to undertake reports on general tendencies and trends in the economic activity of the world, including the status of employment, production and prices, and related information. In anticipation of these needs, the Secretariat submitted a preliminary draft which indicated activities and trends in many of the important countries of the world.

²⁴ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 476.

b. CONSIDERATION AT THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council discussed the report of the second session of the Economic and Employment Commission (E/445) at its 90th, 91st, 92nd and 93rd plenary meetings on July 23 and 24, 1947, and in particular the two draft resolutions concerning short-term problems of economic stability.

Various representatives expressed approval of the report of the Commission as a whole, but some felt that it lacked concreteness. Many representatives stressed the need for taking urgent practical steps without delay and approved the Commission's plan to deal with concrete situations. The importance of the duty of the Commission in coordinating the activities in economic matters of the commissions, specialized agencies and other international organizations was stressed by the Czechoslovak representative.

The discussion on the questions covered in the report and the decision taken by the Council at its fifth session are summarized below.

(1) Selection of Sub-Commission Members

The Czechoslovak representative stressed the importance of the creation of the two Sub-Commissions. He felt that they should be granted the greatest freedom in the performance of their duties and expressed the hope that their work would not be hampered by political considerations, but would be aimed at benefiting world economy as a whole. The Lebanese representative criticized the absence of representation of the Near East in both the Commission and its two Sub-Commissions.

(2) Economic Development

The representatives of New Zealand and China stressed the interdependence of the development of under-developed countries and the achievement of economic stability; the harmony of interest between developed and under-developed countries was also stressed by the representatives of France and Chile. The importance of assisting the development of under-developed countries in their own interests was stressed by the U.S.S.R. representative. The Chinese representative called attention to the importance of the under-industrialized areas as a meeting place of conflicts of the industrialized Powers. The representative of Cuba stated that advanced countries should not, through capital export or commercial policies, protect inefficient branches of industry in their own or other countries. It was suggested by the representatives of France, Lebanon, Canada, United Kingdom, Norway and Chile that development should lead

to an expansion in world trade rather than be directed towards making countries less dependent on foreign markets. The representative of India stressed the importance of national development and of reducing dependence on foreign markets for vital commodities and food. This could form part of a larger scheme of world co-operation under the auspices of the United Nations. The Indian representative and the Rapporteur of the Commission explained that the suggested objectives of development contained in the Commission's report reflected the different points of view expressed by representatives in the Commission, by way of instruction to its sub-commission in examining the question. The representatives of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and France stressed the need for a reduction in armament programs, since they hindered economic development.

(3) Employment and Economic Stability

(a) FIRST RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION

The U.S.S.R. representative felt that the recommendations contained in the first resolution were unnecessary and that certain of them dealt with questions within the scope of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and indicated a tendency to benefit the stronger countries at the expense of the weaker. The representative of Czechoslovakia criticized the recommendation to Member nations whose economies were in need of reconstruction, since those countries were already striving towards maximum production. The United Kingdom representative felt that the first two paragraphs of this resolution were too platitudinous and the representative of Cuba thought that the resolution was too academic.

(b) SECOND RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION

The U.S.S.R. representative expressed general agreement with the second resolution, which, he stated, dealt with urgent interests deserving the attention of the Council. The United States representative felt, however, that this resolution was an inexact statement of facts.

The representative of Turkey pointed out that inflation could best be met through measures to increase production and through sound monetary and general economic policy aimed at restoring the health of world economy rather than through stop-gap measures to stabilize or lower the price level. The prices of export goods could not be treated separately from those of domestic goods without increasing the dislocation of world economy. The United States representative questioned the mean-

ing of "abnormally high prices, especially for export goods". In the United States, goods for internal consumption and for export were sold at the same prices, and prices were related to the supply and demand position. The representative of Venezuela pointed out that essential goods (e.g., raw materials) coming from under-developed countries sold at abnormally low prices, which were insufficient to raise standards of living in those countries, whereas imported manufactured goods were at an abnormally high level, because of the operation of trusts and cartels, especially for iron and steel, and the high prices of maritime freight, because of shipping monopolies. Under-developed countries, therefore, should not be asked to lower their prices.

Various views were expressed on the proposal that the Council should express itself in favor of "loans and credits to Member nations which are directed exclusively towards economic stability and reconstruction in the interests of the peoples of the countries receiving credit".

The U.S.S.R. representative stressed that loans and credits should be used for economic stability and not for military purposes, which undermined the independence of the countries concerned. The United Kingdom representative suggested that loans need not imply any reduction in the sovereignty of the borrower country. The representative of France stated that loans should be made for the benefit of those receiving them without entailing political advantages for the lender. The representative of Lebanon, while supporting the view that no loan should be given to any country with a view to enslaving it, pointed out that any loan should inevitably result in an arrangement mutually advantageous to lender and borrower. The representatives of the United States, Lebanon, and Canada were against singling out one type of loan, i.e., for "stability and reconstruction", as proposed by the Commission, on the ground that this would rule out other legitimate objects such as economic development. The United States representative also opposed the suggestion contained in the Commission's report to prohibit loans for military purposes, stating that this was one-sided and would permit countries with resources to rearm without limitation. The Lebanese representative suggested that requests for aid and advice in development projects should be made through the United Nations, which would delegate the appropriate duties to the appropriate specialized agency.

The general opinion with respect to the two draft resolutions as a whole was that they were too

general, and, therefore, no action was taken with respect to them by the Council.

(4) Reports by the Secretariat

Approval was expressed with the progress made by the Secretariat in preparing surveys of world economic conditions and trends, but the representatives of New Zealand and Turkey doubted as to whether annual reports would be adequate.

(5) Resolution Adopted by the Council

The Council at its 93rd plenary meeting on July 24 adopted without objection resolution 61 (V), noting the report of the second session of the Economic and Employment Commission, expressing appreciation of the work of the Commission and of its future plans and drawing to the Commission's attention the views expressed by the Council's members.

c. REPORT OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS CONSIDERATION BY THE COUNCIL

The third session of the Economic and Employment Commission took place from April 19 to May 6, 1948, at Lake Success.

The report of the Commission to the Council (E/790) describes in some detail the work of the third session of the Commission. The Sub-Commission on Economic Development met from November 17 to December 16, 1947. Its report to the Commission (E/CN.11/47) was the basis of the Commission's consideration of the problems in the field of economic development. The Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability met twice, from November 17 to December 9, 1947, and from March 22 to April 7, 1948. Its report to the Commission (E/CN.1/55) served as a basis of the Commission's deliberations in the field of employment and economic stability.

The Sub-Commission on Economic Development also met from June 14 to 30, 1948. In accordance with the request of the Commission, its major item of business was the question of international aids for the mobilization of the national resources of under-developed countries for their economic development. The report of this session of the Sub-Commission (E/CN.1/61) was not considered by the Commission during the period under review.

Problems of economic development and economic stability, and especially of inflation, were the major topics which the Commission considered during its third session. Among the other topics covered in its report, the question of the future organization and terms of reference of the Com-

mission and of its two Sub-Commissions received most of the Commission's attention.

The report of the Commission was considered by the Council during its seventh session at the 23rd to 30th meetings of its Economic Committee from July 26 to August 5, and at its 217th plenary meeting on August 26. Many of the members of the Council expressed disappointment with the report and with the Commission's recommendations as being too general and lacking concrete proposals.

The decisions regarding economic and employment matters taken by the Council at its seventh session and the discussions leading to those decisions are summarized below.

(1) Economic Development

The Economic and Employment Commission in the report of its third session presented two draft resolutions on economic development (E/790, pp. 10 and 12), the first concerning technical assistance and the second dealing with the finances, equipment and supplies for economic development.

(a) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

All representatives in the Economic and Social Council were agreed on the importance of technical assistance. The Brazilian representative pointed out that there were several fields in which there existed no facilities for technical assistance by the United Nations or the specialized agencies. The Venezuelan representative thought that such assistance should already have been given, and that the Commission should now be analyzing the results. The United States representative suggested that, in some cases, single experts might meet the need as well as the teams of experts suggested by the Commission, with a consequent saving in funds, and proposed also that the teams should not necessarily be "international". This proposal was rejected in the Economic Committee by a vote of 9 to 7, with 1 abstention. The Council also rejected a U.S.S.R. amendment (E/AC.6/W.19/Rev.1 and E/1007), proposed both in the Economic Committee and in the Council, to the effect that where assistance was granted by experts of the United Nations, the expenses must be paid by countries requesting such assistance. In support of the amendment, the U.S.S.R. representative stated that it would remove financial considerations as obstacles to technical assistance. Those opposing the amendment said that it would be too restrictive. The vote against the amendment in Committee was 12 to 2, with 3 abstentions, and in the Council 15 to 2, with 1 abstention.

At its 217th plenary meeting on August 26, the Council adopted by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, the resolution proposed by the Economic and Employment Commission. In this resolution (139-(VII)A) the Council informed "those countries which require expert assistance in connexion with their economic development programmes that the Secretary-General of the United Nations may, upon request, arrange for the organization of international teams consisting of experts provided by or through the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the purpose of advising them in connexion with their economic development programmes". It also instructed the Secretary-General to make the resolution formally known to the Member countries and to transmit with it such other documents as would "help those Governments to know what kind of assistance may be available to them from or through the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the terms under which it may be available to them". It further drew attention to "the expert assistance which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organization in so far as they are severally concerned, may be able to make available with respect to the institution and expansion of elementary and technical education, vocational training, and the dissemination of technical literature".

(b) FINANCES, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Discussions in the Economic Committee and in the Council were concentrated largely on the second resolution proposed by the Economic and Employment Commission. The proposed resolution (E/790, pp. 12-13) read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"(1) Recognizing that the finances required for the economic development of any country have to come predominantly from the efforts of the peoples concerned, from the improvement in their national economic structures, and from increased national productivity, and that foreign aid can be considered only as a supplementary resource;

"(2) Recognizing, nevertheless, that substantial international loans and credits in the form of both funds and goods, as well as foreign private investments in appropriate cases, would greatly facilitate the promotion of the economic development of under-developed countries and the successful rehabilitation of the war-impaired economies as well as the maintenance of world economic stability and full employment,

"(3) Recommends that, with due regard to the principle that any assistance 'should not be used for the purpose of exploitation or of obtaining political and other advantages exclusively for countries rendering such assistance' (Economic and Social Council resolution 27 (IV)),

"(a) The Governments of the under-developed

countries should continue to consult with one another and with others to consider ways and means of securing assistance for the purpose of speeding their economic development, especially of their industrialization, and avail themselves of the facilities existing in the United Nations regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies for securing economic co-operation among themselves and with other countries;

"(b) International and national governmental and private agencies should accelerate the provision of finance, food and equipment for under-developed countries;

"(c) Member countries having adequate productive capacity should pursue all practicable means to increase their exports, to countries whose economies have been dislocated, of goods needed to further permanent recovery and sound development and especially of equipment vital to the removal of bottle-necks;

"(d) The various forms of assistance referred to above should be carried out with particular attention to the economic development (including industrialization wherever practicable) of the Non-Self-Governing Territories."

The Council in its Economic Committee considered whether the draft resolution proposed by the Commission should be referred back to it for more specific recommendations. A draft resolution to that effect was proposed by the United States (E/AC.6/W.11), to which the United Kingdom suggested an amendment (E/AC.6/W.15) to refer to the importance of adopting practical measures for the development of under-developed areas. The Chinese representative, however, felt that the Council should endorse the principles stated in the Commission's draft resolution, as otherwise the Commission would have no directive. The U.S.S.R. representative also expressed opposition to referring the resolution back to the Commission, since the only method of resolving the different points of view in the Commission was to secure the guidance of the Council. He proposed a draft resolution (E/AC.6/W.13) to amend the resolution by a reference to the principle that credits and assistance granted to Member countries "must not be accompanied by any demands for political or economic advantages and must not be utilized as a means of interference in the internal affairs of the countries receiving such assistance" and that assistance must be based on respect for the independence and sovereignty of the countries receiving it. Chile proposed a draft resolution (E/AC.6/W.14), which would have referred the question back to the Commission, but in addition would have stated, *inter alia*, that the Council recognized that the finances required for economic development had to come from the country concerned and from foreign capital or credit and that international credits and private

foreign investments facilitated economic development and rehabilitation of war-impaired economies, and would have recommended governments to consider practical methods of co-operation, using the facilities offered by the United Nations regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies. It also would have recommended Member countries producing and exporting materials necessary for development and reconstruction to study practical means to increase such production and exports. The draft resolution contained a clause recommending that Member countries "producing goods which play a vital part in world trade should endeavour to study measures likely to produce international agreements leading, as far as possible, to a stabilization of prices". Certain amendments to the resolution were proposed by the Brazilian representative (E/AC.6/W.17). Canada submitted a compromise draft resolution (E/AC.6/W.16) stating that the resolution adopted by the Commission "represents a useful interim formulation of certain of the principles which should guide the Commission in its consideration of the problem of under-developed areas", and requesting it to make more specific recommendations. The Committee also considered a Chinese amendment (E/AC.6/W.18) to this resolution to provide that the Council should approve "the general principles of development" set forth in the Commission's resolution, and U.S.S.R. amendments (E/AC.6/W.19/Rev.1) to the same effect as the U.S.S.R. resolution. After a lengthy discussion, the Economic Committee by 14 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, and, on its recommendation, the Council at its 217th meeting by 12 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions, adopted resolution 139 (VII) B, which reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having regard to the importance of the adoption of practical measures for the development of under-developed areas,

"Takes note of draft resolution B in the report of the third session of the Economic and Employment Commission;

Considers that this represents a useful interim formulation of certain of the principles which should guide the Commission in its consideration of the problems of under-developed areas;

"Requests the Commission to consider further the problems with which it sought to deal in draft resolution B and to make recommendations which bear more explicitly on the problems of economic development faced by the Members of the United Nations; and

"Suggests that, in making these further studies, the Commission should make use of available studies, reports and analyses, prepared by the appropriate specialized agencies, by the Secretariat of the United Nations and by the regional economic commissions, which will assist

the Commission to define the central problems of economic development and to make detailed recommendations for dealing with those problems."

The Council previously rejected by 9 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions, a U.S.S.R. amendment (E/1007) to the same effect as the resolution submitted by the U.S.S.R. to the Economic Committee.

(c) **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK**

The Council at its seventh session also considered the question of economic development in connection with the report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.²⁵

(2) **Employment and Economic Stability**

During its sixth session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a resolution unanimously approved on February 4, 1948, by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment at Havana (E/635). This resolution, *inter alia*, stated that the Conference considered that the studies which had been initiated dealing with the achievement and maintenance of full and productive employment should be advanced as rapidly as possible and that attention should be given forthwith to methods of ensuring that high levels of employment and economic activity should be maintained even when special factors of temporary duration prevailing in many countries had ceased to operate. The resolution suggested that the Council request Members and non-members of the United Nations to submit information on the action they were taking to achieve or maintain full employment and economic stability, and request the specialized agencies to indicate the assistance they were prepared to provide if a decline in employment and economic activity threatened.

The resolution further suggested that the Economic and Social Council initiate or encourage studies and recommend appropriate action in connection with international aspects of population problems as these relate to employment, production and demand.

The resolution finally suggested that the Council, in conjunction with appropriate agencies such as the International Labour Organisation and its Permanent Migration Committee, consider the problems of temporary or seasonal migration of workers.

The Council at its 149th plenary meeting referred the matter to its Economic Committee.

Two draft resolutions on the question were presented, one by Australia (E/AC.6/19) and one by France (E/AC.6/22), both based on the resolution recommended by the Conference. But, where-

as the French proposal recommended that further studies on full employment should be carried out by the Economic and Employment Commission, the Australian proposal recommended they be carried out by the Secretary-General. This suggestion was incorporated in the French proposal, which was adopted by the Economic Committee by 16 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

The report of the Economic Committee (E/717) was considered by the Council at its 161st plenary meeting on March 3. In the discussions on the matter, the U.S.S.R. representative expressed opposition to referring the relevant section of the resolution to the International Labour Organisation without giving that Organisation any specific directives, and proposed that the entire Havana Conference resolution should be referred for preliminary consideration to the Economic and Employment Commission. In the opinion of the U.S.S.R. representative, the Economic and Employment Commission should consider possible courses of action and indicate the measure of agreement, and only then should the matter be referred to a specialized agency. The representative of the Byelorussian S.S.R. supported the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The representatives of Peru, Chile, France, United States, Australia, New Zealand and United Kingdom, however, felt that the matter had been considered of sufficient urgency to warrant the supplementary action provided for in the resolution. They pointed out that the last part of the resolution concerning migration and population problems did not fall within the terms of reference of the Economic and Employment Commission, that the Economic and Employment Commission was not being by-passed and that it was logical to refer problems that came within ILO's terms of reference to the Organisation.

The Council rejected the U.S.S.R. proposal by 14 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, and adopted the draft resolution contained in the report of the Economic Committee by 15 votes, with 2 abstentions.

The Council in this resolution (104(VI)) endorsed the opinion of the Conference concerning the need for advancement of the studies on full employment and requested the Economic and Employment Commission to expedite the studies provided for in the Council's resolution 26 (IV) of March 28, 1947, taking into account the passage in the Conference's resolution dealing with these problems. It requested the Secretary-General: to obtain information from Members and, where

²⁵ This report is dealt with under Reports of Specialized Agencies, pp. 673-74.

practicable, from non-members, on the action they were taking to achieve or maintain full employment; to obtain from the appropriate specialized agencies reports on plans they had prepared and resources they had available to assist Members of the agencies to prevent a decline in employment and economic activity; and to prepare an analytical report as soon as possible. The Council transmitted the sections of the Havana Conference's resolution dealing with population and migration problems to the International Labour Organisation and the Social and Population Commissions, inviting them to take these sections into account in the action they were taking on these questions.

During its seventh session, the Economic and Social Council took no specific action with respect to employment and economic stability. Its discussion in that field was based on part VIII of the report of the Economic and Employment Commission (E/790), which dealt with this problem but made no recommendations which required the Council's action. The Commission's report in this field was based on the report of the first two sessions of its Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability (E/CN.1/55). Most of this report was devoted to the subject of inflation, and the Commission noted that in view of the economic conditions prevailing in a number of countries "it was not inappropriate for the sub-commission to devote most of its first report to the subject of inflation". Certain members of the Council expressed appreciation of the report of the Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability and thought that more attention should have been given to it by the Economic and Employment Commission.

(3) Organization and Terms of Reference

At its fifth session, the Council adopted resolution 72 (V), requesting the Economic and Employment Commission "to examine and report to the Council upon the general questions involved in the creation of regional economic commissions as a means for the promotion of the aims and objectives of the United Nations". At its sixth session, the Council, in resolution 108 (VI), further added that it desired that the examination of these questions should be made at a stage when the Commission "would have at its disposal more experience than at present of the activities of the regional commissions to guide its deliberations."²⁶ Accordingly the Commission at its third session postponed consideration of these problems to a later session.

In conjunction with the Commission's discussions of the reports and future work of its Sub-Commissions and of its own future work, it pointed to the need for a review of the Commission's organizational structure and relationship to other commissions of the Council. For this purpose the Commission established a Committee on Organization consisting of the members of the Commission from Brazil, Byelorussian S.S.R., Canada, China, France, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and United States. This Committee was requested to report to the fourth session of the Commission any suggestions it might have concerning the future organization and terms of reference of the Commission and its two Sub-Commissions. The Commission's Committee on Organization met once during the third session of the Commission and, in order to avoid any additional expenditures for the United Nations, it was instructed to carry on its work between the third and fourth sessions of the Commission by correspondence. The members of the Commission who were not on the Committee were urged to communicate their views to the Secretariat so that they might be circulated to the members of the Committee.

At its seventh session the Council discussed the question. Certain members expressed the view that the difficulties and shortcomings of the Commission were due to the fact that circumstances had changed since its terms of reference had been decided upon—for example, under-employment and deflation had not proved to be the important problems they were then thought. Many of the tasks assigned to the Commission had been given to other organizations, such as the regional economic commissions, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Some representatives thought that the Council should wait before considering revision of the Commission's terms of reference to see, for example, what part would be played by the International Trade Organization. A few representatives felt that the matter was urgent. Other representatives felt that to discuss the whole question of the Commission's terms of reference would be side-stepping the real issues involved, and that it was more important for the Commission to consider substantive problems. After considering a French draft resolution (E/AC.6/W.10/Rev.1) and an Australian draft resolution (E/AC.6/33), with Canadian amendments (E/AC.6/W.12) to the Australian draft resolution, the Economic Committee at its 28th meeting adopted, by 13 votes to 2, with 1 absten-

²⁶ See p. 546.

tion, a compromise resolution which was approved by the Council at its 217th plenary meeting on August 26, 1948, by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention. In this resolution (139 (VII) C) the Council noted the arrangements made by the Commission, and stated further:

"Recognizing the interest of all Members in this problem, and the urgency of ensuring that the purposes for which the Economic and Employment Commission was established are effectively fulfilled,

"Decides that the question of the most effective way to fulfil the purposes for which the Economic and Employment Commission was established, including the future and the terms of reference of the Commission and its Sub-Commissions, be considered by the Council at a future session; and accordingly

Invites all Members of the United Nations to communicate to the Secretary-General any views which they may wish to express on this question, for circulation to the members of the Council and to the Committee on Organization of the Economic and Employment Commission, for consideration before the ninth session of the Council."

3. United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment

On July 14, 1947, the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, established by the Economic and Social Council during its first session,²⁷ submitted an interim report (E/469) to the Economic and Social Council. The report, which the Council considered at its fifth session, contained three recommendations, bearing on (1) the agenda of the proposed Conference on Trade and Employment, (2) the date and place of that Conference and (3) the question of inviting non-members of the United Nations to the Conference.

Concerning (1), the Preparatory Committee recommended that the Conference should adopt as the principal item of its agenda the draft Charter for an International Trade Organization (ITO) prepared by the Committee, and that it should be guided in its work by the following chapter headings, taken from the draft Charter:

- "Employment and Economic Activity"
- "Economic Development"
- "General Commercial Policy"
- "Restrictive Business Practices"
- "Inter-Governmental Commodity Agreements"

According to the recommendation of the Committee, draft Charter provisions relating to organization, membership and other miscellaneous matters should also form a part of the Conference agenda.

As for (2), the Committee recommended that

the Conference should be held in Havana, Cuba, in view of the invitation extended by the Cuban Government, and that it should begin on November 21, 1947.

In connection with (3), the Preparatory Committee recommended that invitations to participate in the Conference be extended not only to Members of the United Nations, but also to the following countries: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Roumania, Switzerland, Transjordan and Yemen.

Furthermore, the Committee suggested that the Economic and Social Council should make provision for the attendance of persons qualified to represent the appropriate control authorities in Germany, Japan and Korea.

The Preparatory Committee also drew the Council's attention to the fact that a number of territories under the sovereignty of a Member of the United Nations—the Committee specifically mentioned Burma, Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia—were self-governing in matters provided for by the draft Charter for an ITO. The Committee therefore recommended that they be invited to participate in the work of the Conference.

The Economic and Social Council discussed these recommendations at its 96th and 97th meetings on July 28, and its 100th meeting on July 31st, its 102nd meeting on August 1 and its 119th meeting on August 16, 1947.

There was little divergency of view regarding either the proposed agenda or the date and place of the Conference. Without objection, the Council, at its 97th meeting on July 28, adopted two resolutions (62(V)), one approving the Preparatory Committee's recommendation concerning the Conference agenda, the other approving the Committee's proposal concerning the time and place of the Conference. Council members expressed their appreciation of the offer of the Cuban Government to provide conference facilities and the additional financial expenditure which might be caused by holding the Conference in Havana rather than at an established United Nations office.

The representative of the U.S.S.R. declared that since his Government had not participated in the work of the Preparatory Committee (on the ground that the effort to establish an ITO was premature), he would abstain from the Council's discussion of the Committee's interim report and from the voting thereon.

Concerning the participation of non-members of the United Nations at the Havana Conference,

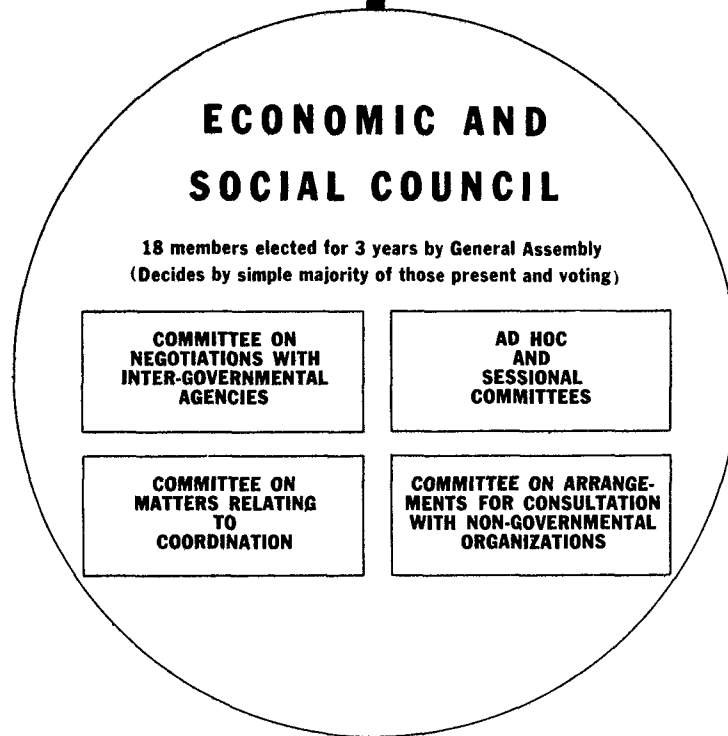
²⁷ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 492-95.

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

- INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION
- FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
- UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
- INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
- INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
- INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
- UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
- WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
- INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
- INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION
- INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION Preparatory Committee
- INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION Interim Commission
- WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y

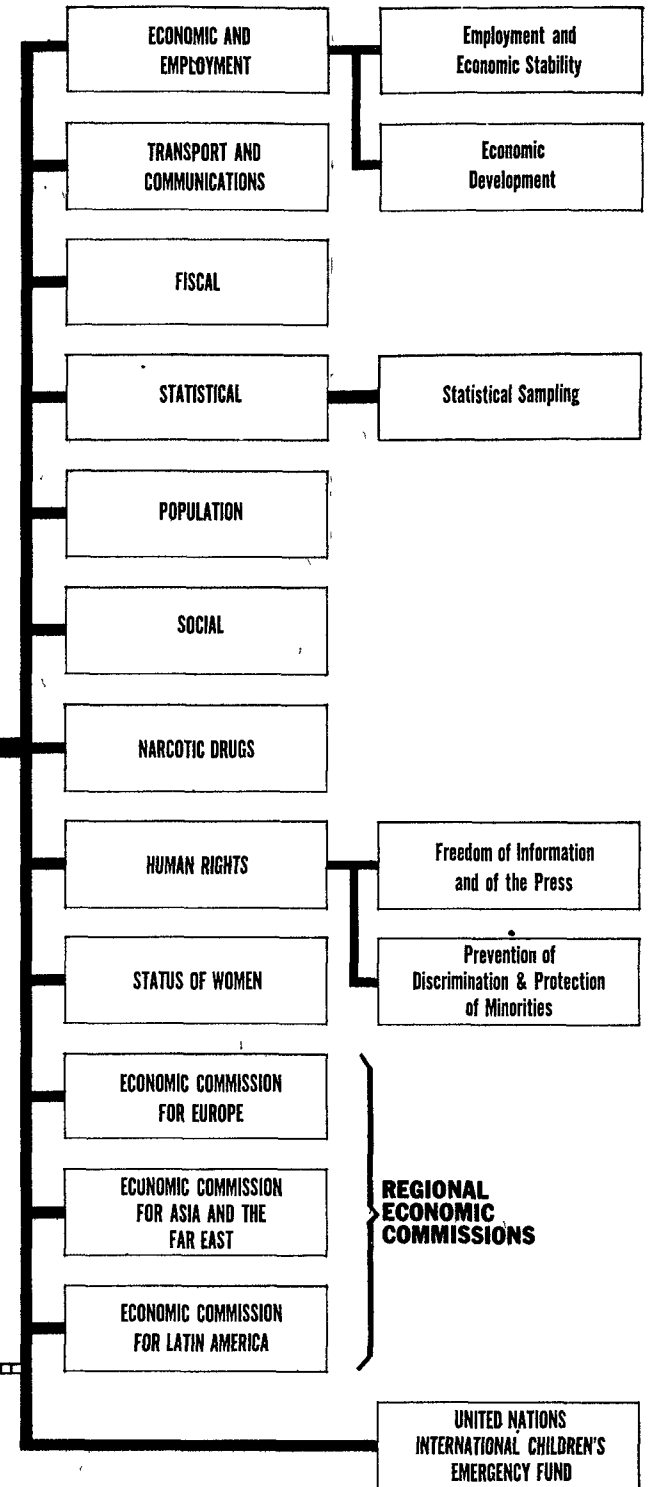


ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION

S E C R E T A R I A T
UNDER THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

COMMISSIONS

Subcommissions



there was general agreement with the specific list suggested by the Preparatory Committee. The name of Pakistan was added to that list, Pakistan at that time (July 1947) not being a Member of the organization.

There was, however, some divergence of opinion as to whether full voting rights should be extended to all states invited to participate in the Conference, some representatives, including those of India and the United Kingdom, being in favor of this procedure and others, including the representatives of Canada, Norway and the United States, being opposed to it. By a vote of 8 to 4, with 6 abstentions, the Council decided at its 102nd meeting to grant voting rights only to Members of the United Nations attending the Havana Conference.

The Council further resolved unanimously (resolution 62 (V)): (a) that the Allied Control Authorities in Germany, Japan and Korea be invited to send qualified representatives to the Conference in a consultative capacity; (b) that Burma, Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia, possessing "full autonomy in the conduct of their external commercial relations", should be invited to attend; and (c) that invitations to be represented at the Conference should also be sent to the specialized agencies and other appropriate inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in category A.

Opinion was also divided in the Council with respect to an Indian motion (E/504) to invite the Indonesian Republic to participate in the Conference. The proposal was rejected in the Council's Economic Committee by a vote of 4 to 1, with 13 abstentions, but accepted by the Council in plenary meeting on August 1, 1947, by a vote of 6 to 4, with 8 abstentions. On the matter being raised again by the Netherlands representative, the Acting President ruled that the question could not be re-opened. The Republic of Indonesia was accordingly invited to attend the Conference.

At its seventh session (195th meeting, on August 11, 1948) the Economic and Social Council considered the report (E/807) of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment which had been held at Havana from November 21, 1947 to March 24, 1948.²⁸ The report advised the Economic and Social Council that the Conference had completed a draft Charter for an International Trade Organization, to be submitted for appropriate action to the governments represented at the Havana Conference. The Havana Conference also established an Interim Commission for the International Trade

Organization, pending action on the Charter by governments.

Praising the work of the Havana Conference, the representative of the United States held that no action was required by the Council on the report of the Secretary-General. The substance of the Havana Charter was of greatest interest, he declared, but since it was at the time under consideration by various governments, there was no need for the Council to examine the Havana Charter. He therefore proposed a draft resolution (E/952) that the Council note the report with satisfaction.

The Havana Charter was criticized by the representatives of the U.S.S.R. and Poland as affording protection to economically strong countries to the detriment of economically weak and under-developed countries. It was welcomed as a step in advance by the representatives of the United States, Brazil, Canada, Australia, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom, Chile and Venezuela, though certain representatives were critical of individual parts of the Charter.

The United States draft resolution was adopted at its 195th meeting by the Council by a vote of 15 to 3. The resolution (142(VII)) as adopted reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Notes with satisfaction the report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment."

4. Economic Commissions

a. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

The Economic Commission for Europe was established by the Economic and Social Council on March 28, 1947 (resolution 36(IV)). It held its first session from May 2 to 15, 1947,²⁹ its second session from July 5 to 16, 1947, and its third session from April 26 to May 8, 1948. The three sessions were held at Geneva. The reports of the first and second sessions were considered at the fifth session of the Council, in July-August 1947, and the report of the third session at the Council's seventh session, in July-August 1948.

(1) Committee Structure of the Commission

At the second and third sessions the Commission elaborated its committee structure, and various of its subsidiary organs themselves established working parties and ad hoc groups.

²⁸ For results of Havana Conference, see International Trade Organization, pp. 973-74.

²⁹ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 481-84.

The following was the committee structure of the Commission as of September 21, 1948:

- Ad hoc Committee on Agricultural Problems of Common Concern to FAO and ECE³⁰
- Coal Committee
 - Allocations Sub-Committee
 - Allocations Working Party
 - Production Sub-Committee
 - Mining Equipment Working Party
 - Pitwood Working Party
 - Briquetting Pitch Working Party
 - Ad hoc Statistical Working Party
 - Electric Power Committee
 - Requirements and Interconnections Working Party
 - Sub-Committee on Development of Power Resources (subsequently dissolved)
 - Working Party on Thermal Questions
 - Expert Groups: Rhineland, Silesian
 - Working Party on Hydro Questions
 - Expert Groups: Alpine, Danube
 - Working Party on Standardization
 - Ad hoc Statistical Working Party
- Ad hoc Committee on Industrial Development and Trade³¹
- Industry and Materials Committee
 - Sub-Committee on Housing
 - Program and Resources Working Party
 - Working Party on Technical Problems
 - Ad hoc Working Party on Refractory Materials
 - Expert Group on Equipment and Raw Materials Exchanges
 - Working Party on Ball Bearings³²
 - Ad hoc Working Party on Ceramic Insulators³²
 - Working Party on Conveyor Belts³²
 - Sub-Committee on Fertilizers³²
- Inland Transport Committee
 - Sub-Committee on Road Transport
 - Working Party on Short-Term Road Transport Problems
 - Working Party dealing with Legal Questions
 - Working Party on Road Custom Formalities
 - Working Party on Highways
 - Working Party on Road Traffic Conditions
 - Sub-Committee on Transport by Rail³³
 - Interim Working Party on Transport by Rail
 - Working Party on Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs
 - Working Party of Experts on Statistical Information
- Manpower Committee
- Steel Committee
 - Working Party on Raw Materials and Equipment for Steel
 - Panel on Scrap
 - Working Party on Coke
 - Working Party on Statistics
- Timber Committee (serviced by FAO and ECE Secretariats)

(2) Principal Activities of the Subsidiary Bodies of the Commission

The report of the first and second sessions of the Commission (E/451), the report of the Commission to the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council (E/791) and the interim report of the Commission (E/1074) contain a full account

of the activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies from June 30, 1947, to September 21, 1948. The following were some of the activities.

(a) COAL COMMITTEE

The Coal Committee, established at the Commission's second session, has continued some of the functions performed by the European Coal Organization, and, in particular, has made regular recommendations on the allocations of solid fuels to European importing countries. Through subsidiary bodies, the Coal Committee has also dealt with questions concerning mining equipment, pitwood and statistical information.

At its fourth session in August 1948, after two subsidiary bodies, the Allocations Working Party and the Allocations Sub-Committee, had worked on the details of a new allocations procedure, the Coal Committee adopted a resolution in which it accepted European self-sufficiency in coal as the aim of its work and established a new basis for the recommendation of allocations.

The Coal Committee also agreed, at the request of the Steel Committee, to undertake a detailed analysis of the consumption of coking coals. This study has as its object the provision of the maximum quantities of coking coals for cokeries, and thus the greatest possible production of metallurgical coke.

The Allocations Sub-Committee at its second session in January 1948 made recommendations concerning the allocations of metallurgical coke from Germany for the second quarter of 1948, allocations of domestic coke for Sweden and supplementary allocations of coal to Belgium and Italy for extra nitrogen. At its third and fourth sessions in May and August 1948, it recommended the allocation of the supplies of solid fuel declared available for the third and fourth quarters of 1948.

The Allocations Working Party met at frequent intervals to consider new methods of allocation which would be appropriate to existing conditions and which would take account realistically of the need to distribute supplies not in terms of "coal" but in terms of particular qualities of solid fuels,

³⁰ A permanent ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems had been recommended for approval by the Commission. Meanwhile the Executive Secretary was authorized to convene meetings on urgent agricultural problems. The FAO and ECE Secretariats co-operate in research and servicing meetings.

³¹ A permanent ECE Committee on the Development of Trade had been recommended for approval by the Commission.

³² Meetings to be convened as necessary.

³³ The working party structure of the Rail Transport Sub-Committee was to be determined at the following Sub-Committee session.

for which both the demand and the level of supplies varies. A new allocations procedure was worked out and was approved by the Allocations Sub-Committee and by the Coal Committee at its fourth session.

At the third session allocations of ten different qualities of solid fuels were recommended for the first time by the Allocations Sub-Committee, including metallurgical coke, domestic coke, foundry coke and coking fines. At the third session also, no allocation from the United States was recommended; instead the United States representative was informed of the extent of European countries' deficits in each of the qualities for which allocations had been recommended, the object being to ensure that European requirements are first met from European supplies to the maximum extent possible before countries have recourse to supplies from extra European sources. At the third session a formula was used for the first time for allocating the "fluid availability" of metallurgical coke to steel-producing countries.

At its fourth session the Allocations Sub-Committee decided that a study should be made of the methods by which the complete and efficient utilization of European fuel supplies could best be achieved.

On the recommendation of its Production Sub-Committee, the Coal Committee decided that the attention of governments and international organizations, where appropriate, should be drawn to the necessity of acting to increase export availabilities of mining equipment, taking into account the legitimate home requirements of the exporting countries, to provide adequate funds for the purchase of mining equipment and to facilitate the flow of mining supplies. A paper was prepared by the Secretariat giving a detailed technical description of the items of mining equipment required by European coal producers for 1948 and 1949.

The Pitwood Working Party reviewed the requirements and availabilities of different countries and recommended allocations for 1948. It was noted that the availabilities of Swedish pitwood might be increased as a result of the extra coke allocations recommended for that country.

Another subsidiary group, the Briquetting Pitch Working Party, at its third session in July 1948, after reviewing the past and existing situation as regards briquetting pitch and the quantities available for export in the current shipping season, agreed, in view of the increase of European supplies, that no allocations of briquetting pitch should be made for the time being, on the understanding that if difficulties arose and any country

did not find the situation satisfactory, the question of allocation should be reconsidered.

(b) ELECTRIC POWER COMMITTEE

The Electric Power Committee, established at the Commission's second session, initiated and carried out studies on the best means of effecting a co-ordinated development of European power resources, kept the problem of the shortage of power equipment under constant review and facilitated the negotiation of international agreements for the supply and exchange of electrical energy.

Notably, agreements for the exchange of electric energy were reached between Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland; and between the Occupation Authorities in Germany and Austria, Belgium and Switzerland respectively. Other agreements were still under discussion at the end of the period under review here.

Investigations in connection with the standardization of electric power equipment were undertaken in close collaboration with the Electrical Division of the International Standards Organization, whose members include both manufacturers and users of equipment. As a result of these investigations, recommendations relating to turbo-alternators were forwarded to the International Standards Organization. These recommendations were to the effect that future generator capacities of 50 and 100 m.w. should be adopted for single-shaft condensing units of 3000 r.p.m. without reheating.

In addition to reviewing the situation, the Electric Power Committee began preparatory work towards the co-ordinated development of European power resources. This involved a survey of present working capacity, capacity under construction and capacity planned or potential as set against probable requirements for electric energy.

(c) INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS COMMITTEE

The Industry and Materials Committee, established at the second session of the Commission, was empowered to initiate studies and make recommendations on the means whereby the European production of certain scarce commodities and equipment might be increased, their utilization improved and further economy in their consumption achieved. At its first session in November 1947 it set up Sub-Committees on Steel and Manpower. The Commission at its third session decided to give full committee status to these two Sub-Committees.

At its second session in June 1948 the Committee reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies, terminating the existence of those, including its

Sub-Committee on Alkalis, whose work had been completed.

The Industry and Materials Committee and its various subsidiary bodies concerned themselves with problems in the field of fertilizers, alkalis, ball-bearings, conveyor belts, refractory materials and ceramic insulators. While much of the work in these fields was of necessity concentrated on the collection and exchange of information, the work of some of the subsidiary bodies also had some effect in increasing production, notably in the case of fertilizers and silica bricks.

The work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies resulted also in an increase in production of bearings.

It was found on the basis of production figures for the third and fourth quarters of 1947 that the increased nitrogen production resulting from special coal allocations amounted to 18,000 tons, which corresponded to a potential increase in wheat production of 220,000 tons.

In connection with transport equipment, the Committee noted that a great number of road vehicles were immobilized through lack of spare parts and components. It appeared that a portion of the required spare parts and components might be available from surplus stocks left on the Continent by the Allied Forces, and that the balance required might be produced in Europe. As a result of investigations carried out by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, an agreement in principle was reached concerning the procurement of spare parts in Italy by Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

Agreement was reached on certain measures designed to relieve the shortage of manpower, equipment and transport necessary for the increased production of silica bricks and quartzite.

The Housing Sub-Committee (until the third session of the Commission, the Housing Panel) reviewed housing needs and programs, requirements for building materials and measures to economize the use of scarce materials. It established subsidiary bodies to study, among other things, the requirements and availabilities of building materials, equipment and skills, and the possibilities of increasing building production through mass-production methods. Agreement was reached on methods of surveying requirements and availabilities of building materials, equipment and manpower. Agreement was also reached on the necessity of applying to the building industry the same methods of mass-production as used in other industries. It was further agreed that the introduction of mass-production methods in the building industry should

be accompanied by the development of scientific and technical research, co-ordinated with the building industry through national research centres, which would form the bases for international co-operation in scientific and technical fields.

(d) INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

The Inland Transport Committee was established at the second session of the Commission to act in a consultative and advisory capacity in the field of inland transport in Europe and was charged with completing the essential tasks of the European Central Inland Transport Organization (ECITO) upon the dissolution of that organization. (The Commission had expressed the opinion that ECITO should be liquidated not later than September 25, 1947.)

The Committee decided that as a first step a review should be made of the various bottlenecks and of possible improvements which might result from the repair, maintenance and renewal of European transport equipment.

A subsidiary body of the Committee (Working Party on Transport by Rail), for example, examined the problems associated with the restoration of the "Regulations on the Reciprocal Use of Wagons in International Traffic" ("R.I.V."). Recommendations were made, and subsequently adopted by the Committee at its second session, on the general resumption of these regulations as from April 1, 1948. These proposals contained suggestions to meet the difficulties arising from the dispersal of railway rolling stock over a number of different countries. As a result of a fairly general acceptance of R.I.V. regulations, the supply of wagons (i.e., freight cars) was considerably eased and international traffic greatly facilitated.

A substantial achievement was the lifting of restrictions on freedom of the road. The Governments of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden and United Kingdom, and also the Governments of France, United Kingdom and United States with regard to their respective zones in Germany, undertook to grant or maintain for a year as from January 1, 1948, freedom of transit for all road transport of goods. Czechoslovakia accepted the same regime for six months. Several governments were also prepared to grant or maintain for the same period freedom for all other international transport of goods by road and for tourist traffic.

At conferences held by a subsidiary body (BIDAC—i.e., Bids Acceptance Committee), programs of traffic in transit through the occupied zones were accepted, differences relating to the

movement of coal were removed and current problems concerning the transport of perishable goods were dealt with.

Progress was achieved with regard to inland waterway transport on certain waterways as the result of an agreement between Belgium and the Netherlands on the one hand and the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Germany on the other. This agreement aimed at facilitating a fair distribution of traffic between Belgian, Netherlands and German seaports, thus leading to a more rational use of port facilities.

(e) **MANPOWER COMMITTEE**

The Manpower Committee (until the third session of the Commission, a sub-committee of the Industrial and Materials Committee) formulated a number of recommendations, including several dealing with manpower statistics, which were forwarded to the International Labour Organisation and accepted by the Governing Body of that Organisation in March 1948. In addition, arrangements were suggested for the exchange of information and experience on questions related to training and retraining. The attention of the ILO was drawn to the need for the establishment of minimum standards governing migration in Europe.³⁴

(f) **STEEL COMMITTEE**

The Steel Committee (until the third session of the Commission, a sub-committee of the Industrial and Materials Committee) set up working parties on coke, raw materials and shortages of equipment for steel production.

The computations made by its Coke Working Party of the imports of coke and coking fines required by steel-producing countries to maximize steel production showed a heavy deficit, which could only be met by increased imports of metallurgical fuel, particularly from the Ruhr. It was agreed that imports of metallurgical coke should, for this reason, be maximized even at the expense of other quantities of fuel.

The Coal Allocations Sub-Committee subsequently accepted the recommendations of the Steel Committee for the distribution of metallurgical fuel and made recommendations for the allocation of coal in the second quarter of 1948 which were to make possible an increase in steel production for that quarter amounting to about 400,000 tons.

The Working Party on Raw Materials found that scrap shortage was a severe limiting factor in steel production which could be made good only by raising scrap collection in Europe. The governments concerned each agreed to make a detailed

individual study of how scrap collection could best be increased.

At its second session in May 1948 the Steel Committee set up a panel of experts to examine the question. It also supported a recommendation of the United States Scrap Mission that the supplies of scrap in Germany be exploited to the maximum for the benefit of countries in need of scrap. An analysis of trends in Europe's supply and consumption of scrap was also prepared by the Secretariat (E/ECE/84) and submitted to the Committee's third session in September 1948.

As regards shortages of equipment, the Executive Secretary was asked to prepare, in collaboration with the governments concerned, a statement of outstanding requirements for new equipment over which difficulty was being experienced, and governments of countries producing such equipment were requested to assist their industries by giving the necessary priorities for raw materials. At its second session the Committee requested representatives from exporting countries to stress with their governments the importance of early deliveries of existing orders and to suggest measures to ease the financing of equipment purchases.

(g) **TIMBER COMMITTEE**

The Timber Committee (until the third session of the Economic Commission for Europe, a sub-committee of the Industry and Materials Committee) dealt with matters of common concern to FAO and ECE, and was serviced by a joint secretariat of the two organizations.

At the first session in October 1947 the Sub-Committee reviewed the softwood lumber production programs of European countries for the years 1948-1955. Prior to the meeting the European gap for 1948 had been estimated at 2.1 million standards. (A standard is 4.67 cubic meters of sawn timber.) The forecast of figures arising from these discussions showed that the principal European lumber-producing and -exporting countries, given certain extra facilities, could increase output above 1947 production by more than 400,000 standards, and thereby reduce the gap by as much as one fifth.

In view of the fact that accessible forests were insufficient to cover present and prospective requirements, the Executive Secretary of ECE was requested to arrange with FAO, and in consultation with all interested governments, for a study of the potentialities of hitherto unexploited forest resources. The Executive Secretary was further requested to bring to the attention of the Interna-

³⁴ See International Labour Organisation, pp. 821-22.

tional Bank, the Fund and any other interested international agencies the impact of currency difficulties on Europe's timber situation.

The second session of the Timber Sub-Committee was held in January 1948. A further review of the European timber position and outlook again revealed that currency difficulties would make it impossible for most importing countries to cover their essential requirements even if sufficient timber were available. As a result, effective import demand was found to be only 2.59 million standards, compared with import requirements totalling some 4.27 million standards. It was further found that under prevailing conditions exports available to European importing countries would reach 2.38 million standards in 1948 and 2.32 million standards in 1949.

In order to ensure a balanced distribution of available export supplies, an informal agreement was therefore reached by importing countries not to exceed specific purchasing ceilings for a period up to July 1, 1948, when the situation would again be reviewed.

The Timber Committee also considered the possibilities of increasing the timber available for export by facilitating the purchase of timber equipment from certain equipment-exporting countries by means of a loan from the International Bank.

It made recommendations regarding reforestation and the use of hardwood for mining purposes.

(h) **Ad hoc COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF COMMON CONCERN TO ECE AND FAO**

The ad hoc Committee on Agricultural Problems of Common Concern to ECE and FAO at its first session in September 1948 decided to submit to governments a proposal presented jointly by the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECE to establish within the framework of ECE a Committee on Agricultural Problems serviced by the secretariats of the two organizations, and set up two ad hoc working parties to consider trade possibilities and technical agricultural problems.

(i) **Ad hoc COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE**

(The first session of the ad hoc Committee on Industrial Development and Trade was not held within the period covered by the present Yearbook.)

(3) Relations with the Allied Control Authorities in Germany

At its second session the Commission, after some discussion, instructed the Executive Secretary to continue consultations with the Allied Control

Council regarding the establishment of liaison in Berlin and requested him to consult with the Control Authorities concerned regarding organizational arrangements necessitated by the transfer to the Commission of the essential activities of the European Coal Organization (ECO), the European Central Inland Transport Organization (ECITO) and the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe (EECE) (which, it had been agreed, the Commission should assume).

Accordingly, pending action by the Allied Control Council, provisional arrangements were made for the carrying out of functions previously exercised by these three organizations in respect of Germany, and an ECE liaison office was established on a provisional basis in Frankfurt.

At its third session the Commission discussed a report by the Executive Secretary on the background and existing situation regarding relations with the Allied Control Council in Germany, and requested him to renew consultations with the Allied Control Council with a view to the establishment of a main liaison office in Berlin and the termination of the Frankfurt office as an independent unit. All liaison would then be subordinated to the Berlin office (E/791).

(4) Discussions by the Council of the Commission's Reports

(a) REPORT OF THE FIRST TWO SESSIONS

The report of the first two sessions of the Economic Commission for Europe was presented to the Council's fifth session, and discussed by it at the 97th and 98th plenary meetings on July 28 and 29, 1947.

Differences of opinion were expressed on two points.

The U.S.S.R. and Byelorussian representatives criticized the resolution of the Commission regarding consultation with the Allied Control Authorities, maintaining that the Allied Control Council alone was competent to deal with the German problem and that in matters affecting it the Economic Commission for Europe should approach the quadripartite group as a unit and not its separate elements.

The United Kingdom, United States and French representatives, on the other hand, supported the Commission's resolution, maintaining that the Commission should have adequate liaison arrangements with the Control Authorities and should be able to make representations and ask for information from them.

A U.S.S.R. proposal to reject the Commission's resolution was defeated at the Council's 98th plen-

ary meeting on July 29 by 10 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions. The Council, however, agreed to record the objections of the Byelorussian S.S.R. and the U.S.S.R. in a footnote to its resolution.

The Byelorussian and U.S.S.R. representatives also opposed giving the Commission's Inland Transport Committee competence to make recommendations to the regimes of international inland waterways.

The Council, at its 98th plenary meeting, adopted without objection resolution 68 (V) as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Notes the report of the first and second sessions of the Economic Commission for Europe,

"Expresses appreciation of the work of the Commission, approving in particular the arrangements made by the Commission for the maintenance of the essential work performed by the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe, the European Central Inland Transport Organization and the European Coal Organization, and

"Draws to the attention of the Commission the views expressed by the members of the Economic and Social Council concerning the report."

(b) INTERIM REPORT

The Economic and Social Council at its sixth session was presented with an interim report by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe (E/603). This report, prepared in accordance with instructions of the Commission, incorporated comments and suggestions received from members of the Commission, but had not been considered by the Commission as a whole. The Council accordingly, at its 134th plenary meeting on February 10, decided to take no action on the report, other than taking note of it.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT, JULY 1947—MAY 1948

The regular annual report (E/791), covering the activities of the Economic Commission for Europe from its second session in July 1947 to its third session in May 1948, was submitted to the seventh session of the Council. This report was discussed at the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council during the latter's 182nd to 185th plenary meetings from July 27 to 29 and at the 187th and 190th plenary meetings on July 31 and August 4.

Much of the debate was concerned with the question of the European Recovery Program ("Marshall Plan"), which was criticized by the representatives of the Byelorussian S.S.R., Poland and the U.S.S.R., and defended by other representatives, including those of Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

Another question raised during the considera-

tion of the Commission's report was that of the relationship between the regional and functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council. The representatives of New Zealand and Canada felt that, generally speaking, functional commissions, such as the Economic and Employment Commission, were preferable to the regional commissions with their geographically limited scope. The representative of Canada thought it might be advisable, in the case of a regional commission, to differentiate between the administrative expenses, to be borne by the United Nations, and the executive and operational expenses, which, he suggested, might more appropriately be borne by the countries situated in the geographical area covered by the regional commission in question. While most participants in the debate did not comment upon this matter, the representative of Venezuela suggested that the proper function of a functional commission lay in the realm of formulating adequate theoretical principles whose translation into practice should form the proper concern of the regional commissions; both were eminently necessary. He opposed the Canadian suggestions regarding the budgets of regional commissions, saying their work was part of the total international effort and should logically be borne by the community of nations.

Two draft resolutions were before the Council in connection with the ECE report, one submitted by the representative of the U.S.S.R. (E/884), the other by the representative of France (E/885).

The U.S.S.R. proposal (E/884) set forth six principles for the guidance of ECE in its future work. These provided, inter alia: that ECE should promote intra-European trade and trade with non-European countries; that economic assistance to Europe should be granted within the framework of the United Nations; that discrimination in the sphere of foreign trade should cease; that the efforts of European countries should be directed towards the development of the basic branches of national industry most important to their economy; that ECE should assist European countries in the organization of cheap agricultural credit to farmers with a view to rehabilitating European agriculture and improving the food situation of the continent; and that the rehabilitation and development of European economy should be carried out so as to raise the standard of living of the masses. The draft resolution in its various paragraphs stated that the Marshall Plan had increased the already abnormal dependence of the Western European countries on

the United States; these measures were designed to remove that dependence.

The Economic and Social Council, according to this U.S.S.R. draft resolution, would recommend that the Economic Commission for Europe should establish the necessary working bodies to study the questions involved in the above-mentioned principles, including committees to be established for the development of intra-European trade, for the maintenance and development of branches of vital national industries and for assistance in the development of agriculture in the European countries.

The U.S.S.R. proposal was supported by the representatives of Poland and the Byelorussian S.S.R. The proposal, as such, was opposed by the other Council members, a majority of whom announced that they would abstain from voting even for those of its parts which expressed unobjectionable principles, because of the entire context of the draft resolution and what they regarded as its unwarranted attack against the United States and the European Recovery Program.

The U.S.S.R. proposal was submitted to the vote at the Council's 185th meeting on July 29. Following the adoption of its individual parts in a sentence by sentence vote by majorities ranging from 3 to 0, with 14 abstentions, to 3 to 2, with 12 abstentions, the draft resolution as a whole was rejected by a vote of 14 to 3.

The French proposal (E/885) would have placed the Economic and Social Council on record as taking cognizance of the ECE report, as approving its terms, as noting with satisfaction that ECE had decided to undertake a study of and seek a solution for the problem of intra-European trade and the closely related problem of the development of under-industrialized European countries and, finally, as inviting the ECE to pursue this work realistically with a view to obtaining concrete results as soon as possible.

Amendments to this French draft resolution were proposed by the representatives of the United Kingdom (E/894), Poland (E/895) and the U.S.S.R. (E/903/Rev.1) aimed, in general, at making the proposal more explicit. The Council referred the original proposal and the amendments to a drafting group composed of the representatives of France, Poland, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R., which reached unanimous agreement on a draft resolution (E/915) embodying the substance of all the amendments.

The draft resolution proposed by the drafting group was unanimously adopted by the Council at

its 190th plenary meeting on August 4. The resolution (143(VII)) reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having taken cognizance of the report of the Economic Commission for Europe,

"Approves its terms;

"Notes with satisfaction that the Economic Commission for Europe at its third session adopted unanimously a resolution on the setting up of an ad hoc Committee on industrial development and foreign trade, which provides for consideration of questions as to the manner in which the Economic Commission for Europe can promote the reconstruction and development of industry and foreign trade of the European countries;

"Expresses the hope that this work will lead to an increase of industrial and agricultural production in Europe, particularly in those of the countries concerned in which natural resources and manpower reserves are as yet not fully utilized, and result in an expansion of intra-European trade such as to facilitate increased and better balanced trade with the other continents;

"Authorizes the Economic Commission for Europe to set up, within the Commission, such body or bodies as it may consider necessary to initiate and carry out work in the two fields mentioned;

"Invites the Economic Commission for Europe:

"(a) To approach whenever necessary the various specialized agencies of the United Nations with requests for assistance in achieving such aims as may be formulated in the course of this work;

"(b) To pursue this work realistically with a view to obtaining concrete results as soon as possible and to submit to the next session of the Council a progress report on its activities in the field of industrial development and trade, including a description of any technical means contemplated to foster the development of intra-European trade;

"(c) To submit to the Council at an early date a factual analysis of the possibilities of economic reconstruction, through the development of the under-industrialized countries and an expansion of trade between the countries of Europe."

In connection with its consideration of the report of the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission, the Council, at its seventh session, also adopted resolution 147(VII)-B, which, in part, instructed the Secretary-General to request the Economic Commission for Europe to complete the draft text prepared by its Inland Transport Committee dealing with a convention on road and motor transport and to forward it to the Secretary-General as soon as practicable so that he might be in a position to make the necessary arrangements for the convening of a world-wide conference of governments not later than August 1949 with the object of concluding a new world-wide convention.

b. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) had been established by the Eco-

conomic and Social Council during the latter's fourth session, on March 28, 1947 (resolution 37(IV)).³⁵ It held three sessions up to the end of the period presently under review, as follows:

First Session Shanghai, China June 16-25, 1947
 Second Session Baguio, Philippines Nov. 24-Dec. 6, 1947
 Third Session Ootacamund, India June 1-12, 1948

Pursuant to a request from the Economic and Social Council, ECAFE, at its first session, appointed a Committee of the Whole to consider the questions of the Commission's geographical scope and membership and to suggest modifications, if need be, of ECAFE's original terms of reference. The Committee of the Whole met during the interval between ECAFE's first two sessions at Lake Success from July 10 to 17, 1947.

(1) Council Approves Preparatory Arrangements Made at first ECAFE Session

The report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East concerning the first session of that body (E/452) was discussed at the 100th and 101st plenary meetings of the Economic and Social Council on July 31, 1947. The general support for this first phase of ECAFE's work was reflected in the unanimous adoption, following a brief debate, of a draft resolution submitted by the representative of China and amended by the Council's Acting President by the addition of a phrase calling ECAFE's attention to the views expressed during the Council's consideration of the Commission's report. Members of the Council participating in the debate generally praised ECAFE's preliminary work and the program it had mapped for the future, emphasizing that the work of this regional Commission must be guided by the interests of Asia and the Far East, i.e., the region it served.

The resolution (69(V)) adopted unanimously by the Council at its 101st meeting reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council
 "Notes the report of the first session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,
 "Expresses its appreciation of the work of the Commission,
 "Approves the preparatory arrangements made by the Commission for the carrying out of its functions, and
 "Draws to the attention of the Commission the views expressed concerning the report by the members of the Economic and Social Council."

(2) Council Action concerning Report of ECAFE Committee of the Whole

The report (E/491) of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was discussed at the 100th, 101st and 106th plenary meetings of the Economic and Social Council, on July 31 and August 5, 1947. Dis-

cussion centred largely around the question of ECAFE membership and geographical scope.

To meet the case of countries and territories in Asia and the Far East not responsible for the conduct of their international relations, the Committee of the Whole had evolved the concept of "associate membership". The representatives of such "Associate Members" should, the Committee of the Whole proposed, be permitted to participate, without voting rights (but with full eligibility for offices in all ECAFE subsidiary organs), in ECAFE deliberations; applications for associate membership were to be made by the Metropolitan Power responsible for the international relations of the country or territory in question. The list of countries or territories eligible, upon application by the Metropolitan Powers concerned, for ECAFE associate membership, as recommended by the Committee of the Whole, was as follows: North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, Burma, Ceylon, the Indo-Chinese Federation, Hong Kong, the Malayan Union and Singapore, and the Netherlands Indies. The Committee of the Whole further recommended that should any of these countries or territories become responsible for its own international relations, such a country or territory "may be admitted as an Associate Member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission".

In general, the concept of associate membership was not questioned during the Council's discussion of the report of the Committee of the Whole, although the representative of India indicated his preference for granting full voting rights to all Asian countries, whether or not Members of the United Nations. There was, however, a difference of opinion regarding how application for associate membership should be made. Several representatives, including those of India and the U.S.S.R., held that it would be preferable to authorize the Commission to consider associate membership applications submitted by the countries and territories involved rather than limit the Commission to consider such applications only if submitted by the Metropolitan Power concerned. On the other hand, a majority of Council members declared that the Metropolitan Powers could be the only logical sponsors of applications for associate membership, warning that embarrassing situations might develop if the Metropolitan Powers were by-passed in this connection.

The representative of the U.S.S.R. suggested

³⁵ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 485-87.

that ECAFE membership should be open to any United Nations Member in Asia and the Far East, with the exception of Turkey, because the latter was already represented on the Economic Commission for Europe. Other Council members, however, observed that Turkey was located in both Europe and Asia and was therefore entitled to membership both on the ECE and the ECAFE, if it so desired.

A U.S.S.R. amendment (E/512), to the effect that all United Nations Member countries in Asia and the Far East, except Turkey, should be eligible for membership in the Commission and that non-members in the area should be admitted to participate without voting rights in the Commission's discussions, was rejected at the Council's 106th plenary meeting on August 5, 1947, by 9 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions. The Council then adopted by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, the draft resolution (E/524) which had been prepared by its Economic Committee on the basis of the proposals made by the ECAFE Committee of the Whole.

In addition to the draft resolutions proposed by the Committee of the Whole, the Council formulated a resolution requesting ECAFE members responsible for the international relations of the countries and territories eligible for associate membership to forward applications to the Commission on their behalf.

The resolutions (69(V)) adopted by the Council read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Resolves that the following be added to the terms of reference of the Commission as article 3a:

"3a (i) Any of the following territories, namely North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, Burma, Ceylon, the Indo-Chinese Federation, Hong Kong, the Malayan Union and Singapore, and the Netherlands Indies, or any part or group of such territories, may on presentation of its application to the Commission by the Member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories be admitted by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories may be admitted as an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission.

"(ii) Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as Commission or as committee of the whole.

"(iii) Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee, or other subordinate body, which may be set up by the Commission and shall be eligible to hold office in such body.

"(iv) Any territory or part or group of territories mentioned in paragraph 3a (i) which is not a member or an associate member of the Commission may, with the concurrence of the Member responsible for its inter-

national relations, be invited by the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in the consideration of any matter of particular concern to that territory, part or group of territories."

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of the provisions of article 3a(i) of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East;

"Recognizing the necessity for ensuring complete cooperation between the Governments of the territories concerned, the Governments responsible for the conduct of international relations of the territories and the Commission,

"Requests members of the Commission concerned to forward such applications to the Commission."

"The Economic and Social Council

"Resolves that the following be added to the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East as set forth in the first part of the Council's resolution of 28 March 1947:

"1. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the Governments of members or associate members concerned, Governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

"2. The Commission may after discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field, and with the approval of the Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate, for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

"3. The Commission shall submit to the Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, and shall make interim reports at each regular session of the Council.

"4. The Commission may consult with the representatives of the respective control authorities in Japan and in Korea and may be consulted by them for the purpose of mutual information and advice on matters concerning the economies of Japan and Korea respectively in relation to the rest of the economy of Asia and the Far East."

(3) Council Action on the Report of the Second ECAFE Session

The report (E/606) covering the second session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was discussed by the Council at its 134th, 135th and 167th plenary meetings, on February 10 and March 8, 1948.

During the second ECAFE session Pakistan, having become a Member of the United Nations, had been present as a full member of the Commission, while Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Malayan Union and Singapore (all represented by the United Kingdom) and Cambodia and Laos (both represented by France) had been admitted as Associate Members. New Zealand had been represented by an observer, and its full membership in the Commission was unanimously recommended to the Council.

One of the most important parts of the report—and one that came in for much discussion in the Council—dealt with the proposed establishment of a Bureau of Flood Control, whose task it would be to combat and ultimately to prevent the destruction caused by the great rivers of Asia when in flood. The proposed Bureau would study this problem and acquaint the governments concerned with the results of its work.

The representative of China proposed (E/644, later revised in E/644/Rev.1) that the organization of the Bureau of Flood Control be studied by the Secretariat, the Secretariat recommendations to be considered at ECAFE's third session, which in turn should submit ECAFE's final recommendations to the Council for consideration at the latter's seventh session.

Several modifications of the Chinese proposal were suggested. Thus, the representative of the United States felt that it was perhaps premature to take it for granted that a semi-autonomous Bureau of Flood Control would have to be organized. Accordingly he proposed orally that ECAFE be requested to submit to the Council detailed proposals—not "concerning the organization" of the Bureau of Flood Control, although such proposals would be in order if ECAFE found that necessary, but rather "concerning the appropriate methods of dealing with the problems of flood control". This United States suggestion was accepted by the sponsor of the draft resolution.

The representative of the Netherlands felt that the Chinese suggestion to ask the Secretariat to submit the results of its studies to the third ECAFE session might not give the Secretariat sufficient time; he therefore suggested the omission of this time limit, but did not press his point.

The Chinese resolution also proposed that the Council approve the admission of New Zealand.

The revised Chinese draft resolution was approved by a vote of 17 to 0, with 1 abstention, at the 167th plenary meeting of the Council on March 8, 1948. The abstaining Council member—the representative of New Zealand—explained that he had abstained merely because he considered it improper to vote in his own cause, i.e., for the admission to ECAFE membership of his own country. He added that he was in complete agreement with the terms of the resolution adopted by the Council (105 (VI)), which reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the first and second sessions of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

"Approves the admission of the Government of New Zealand as a member of the Commission;

"Takes note of the action taken by the Commission at its first and second sessions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in its terms of reference; and

"Requests that preliminary study be undertaken by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, of the recommendation that a bureau of flood control be established for Asia and the Far East, and that its results be submitted to the third session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with a view to the preparation and submission to the seventh session of the Council by the Commission of proposals concerning the appropriate methods of dealing with the problems of flood control."

(4) Council Action on the Report of the Third
ECAFE Session

The report (E/839) covering the third ECAFE session was considered at nine plenary meetings of the Economic and Social Council during the latter's seventh session (plenary meetings 186, 187, 188, 190, 192, 196, 200, 204, 206, on July 30 and 31 and August 2, 4, 7, 12, 16, 18 and 19).

(a) INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ECAFE REGION

At its second session, ECAFE had established a Working Party on Industrial Development in the Commission's geographical region. This group submitted a preliminary report (E/CN.11/82) to ECAFE's third session, which authorized the Working Party (E/CN.11/114) to continue its studies of the economic and industrial development of the region, to co-opt additional members and to make detailed studies of the major aspects of economic and industrial development. It was in the first instance to study the following subjects: fuel and power, transport and transport equipment in relation to industry, fertilizers and agricultural requisites, basic materials including ores and metals, textiles, and heavy engineering industries.

The Council discussions at its seventh session concerning this subject matter centred round the problems of the development of industry, trade and agriculture in under-developed areas and the relation of foreign investment and credits to these problems. The question of the relation of the economy of Japan to economic development in the region with which ECAFE is concerned was also raised.

Two proposals, one by the U.S.S.R. (E/905/Rev.2) and one by Chile (E/920), and a comprehensive Australian amendment (E/921) to the U.S.S.R. proposal were before the Council.

The U.S.S.R. proposal (E/905/Rev.2) would, inter alia, have the Council take into consideration that the restoration and development of the economy of countries of Asia and the Far East should be carried out in such a way as to promote conditions of stability and well-being based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of

peoples and so promote the elimination of colonial or semi-colonial dependence. The Council was to recommend that: ECAFE should promote the development in these countries of their national industry, including various types of heavy industry, through mobilization of natural resources and by economic assistance from industrially-developed countries (such assistance not to be conditional on demands for privileges and to be within the framework of the United Nations); promote the development of trade between these countries and with countries of other regions, without discrimination; promote the development of agriculture by various means; increase the amount of capital and credit available from outside sources and make it available where most needed; and continue discussions of these questions in association with appropriate specialized agencies and examine the question of establishing appropriate committees within ECAFE.

The Chilean proposal (E/920), *inter alia*, would have the Council, after noting with satisfaction the resolutions adopted by the Commission providing for consideration of the way in which it could promote the reconstruction and development of industry and foreign trade of the countries in Asia and the Far East, express the hope that this study would lead to an increase of industrial and agricultural production in this area and authorize the Commission to set up such bodies as it considered necessary for this purpose. The proposal would have the Council invite ECAFE: to request assistance from specialized agencies; to submit to the Council's next session a progress report on its activities in the field of industrial development and trade; and to submit at an early date a factual analysis of the possibilities of economic reconstruction through the development of under-industrialized countries and an expansion of trade between countries in the region.

The Australian amendment (E/921), *inter alia*, proposed to delete from the U.S.S.R. proposal: the reference in the preamble to the elimination of colonial and semi-colonial dependence, certain particulars concerning the development of industry and agriculture, the reference to discrimination in the development of trade and the recommendations concerning the establishment of committees.

Sub-amendments to the Australian amendment were submitted by the representatives of France (E/922) and Chile (E/929), the former proposing certain drafting changes, the latter proposing, *inter alia*, the addition of a paragraph authorizing ECAFE to set up such subsidiary bodies within the Commission as it might deem necessary to implement the four objectives.

A drafting committee consisting of representatives of Australia, China, France, Poland and the U.S.S.R., established at the 190th meeting to attempt the production of an agreed draft, recommended a draft resolution (E/949) based largely on the Australian version of the U.S.S.R. proposal. U.S.S.R. amendments to the drafting committee's proposal, containing most of those parts of the original U.S.S.R. draft resolution which had failed to obtain a majority in the drafting committee, were rejected at the 204th plenary meeting of the Council on August 18 by separate votes ranging from 7 to 7, with 4 abstentions, to 13 to 3, with 2 abstentions. The U.S.S.R. representative then declared that, although dissatisfied with the proposal, he would vote for it since its weaknesses were less important than the wishes of the countries of Asia and the Far East.

The draft resolution was then adopted unanimously (144(VII)C). It reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the interim report of the third session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and

"Taking into consideration that the restoration and development of the economy of the countries of Asia and the Far East should be carried out in such a manner as to promote conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as set out in Articles 55 and 73 of the Charter,

"Notes with satisfaction the decisions of the third session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East on industrial development, trade promotion and agriculture;

"Recommends that the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East continue, in association with the appropriate specialized agencies, deliberations on these matters with a view to recommending policies and measures designed for the following purposes:

"1. To promote and co-ordinate the development of industry in the countries of Asia and the Far East based upon their national resources and needs and designed to raise standards of living in their own countries and regions and, through trade, in the rest of the world;

"2. To promote the development of trade between the countries of Asia and the Far East and also between these countries and the countries of other regions;

"3. To promote and co-ordinate the development of agriculture by means which will bring about greater, better, more efficient and diversified production, with special attention to the particular agrarian conditions in these countries;

"4. To increase the total amount of capital, credit, machinery, technical assistance and other resources available for the foregoing purposes from within and outside the region, and to make such capital, credit, machinery, technical assistance and other resources available, where they are most needed; and

"Recommends that the Economic Commission for Asia

and the Far East consider and keep under review the question of the establishment within the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and the terms of reference, of appropriate bodies, including committees, that could promote the successful accomplishment of its tasks."

(b) FLOOD CONTROL

By resolution 105(VI) the Economic and Social Council had, at its sixth session, suggested that studies be undertaken by the Secretariat and submitted to ECAFE at the latter's third session regarding the problem of flood control of Asia's great rivers (see above). Such studies were undertaken, and ECAFE, at its third session, recommended the establishment of a Bureau of Flood Control (E/839, Annex C, p. 75).

ECAFE's recommendation was incorporated in a draft resolution proposed by the representative of China (E/893 and Add.1). The draft resolution provided for the establishment of a Bureau of Flood Control to be composed of not more than five experts with high technical qualifications. The experts would be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations out of a panel of names submitted by Member Governments, except that one expert would be appointed by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization on the latter's own initiative. The Bureau's Chairman would be appointed from among its expert members by the Secretary-General. The Bureau would be started in the first place with a minimum of three experts and would be responsible to ECAFE. The Chinese proposal further recommended that a progress report on plans of activities and of organization of the Bureau be submitted by ECAFE to the eighth session of the Council.

The Canadian representative also introduced a proposal (E/897 and Rev.1) on the same topic. He proposed that the Council instruct the Secretary-General: to promote studies and disseminate information to interested Member Governments in regard to flood control in the territories within the geographical scope of ECAFE; to appoint to the Secretariat staff adequate to perform these functions; to consult with FAO on flood control matters recognized as within FAO's particular competence, as well as with other specialized agencies; to arrange for the provision of expert advice and assistance, in the field of flood control, to Member Governments on request in conformity with the principles laid down in the General Assembly's resolution 52 (I)³⁶ and in the Council's own resolution 51(IV).³⁷ Such assistance was to include, inter alia, advice and assistance in the establishment or improvement of national organizations to deal with flood control;

assistance in the form of special experts or teams of experts to advise national organizations in the solution of specific problems; and elaboration of plans to promote the training of specialists in matters of flood control by the utilization, where practicable, of existing national laboratories and services.

The discussion of the problem in the Council showed that members were unanimous in recognizing the importance of controlling the flooding of Asia's great rivers. There was, however, a divergence of views as to the best method of accomplishing this objective. Several representatives fully supported the Chinese proposal, i.e., favored the prompt establishment of a Bureau of Flood Control, staffed with three or more experts, as the best and surest means of coping with the flood control problem. They argued that this decision of principle ought to be taken at once, leaving to the near future the admittedly important problem of the precise organization of such a Bureau, which, because of the intimate relationship between Asia's great rivers and the agriculture and industry of the region, would play a vital role in Asian economics.

Supporters of the Canadian proposal, on the other hand, were not convinced that the need for the establishment of a separate Bureau of Flood Control had been conclusively demonstrated. They feared that the creation of such a body, which might easily acquire a semi-autonomous status, might yet prove to be an undesirable precedent and a departure from the global approach of the United Nations. Until the need for a Bureau had been demonstrated, they declared, the United Nations could and should do something about the flood problem by initiating Secretariat studies and by making the necessary expert advice available to Member Governments.

A drafting committee, composed of representatives of Canada, China, France, New Zealand, U.S.S.R., United States and Venezuela, to which the two proposals and a Canadian amendment (E/936) to the Chinese proposal were submitted at the 192nd meeting of the Council, failed to reconcile the two points of view and submitted two alternative drafts (E/790). A New Zealand amendment (E/992) designed to narrow the gap between the two alternatives was rejected at the 206th meeting on August 19, 1948, by the Council, which then adopted by 12 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions, Alternative B proposed by the Committee, which was similar to the original Chinese proposal The

³⁶ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 183.

³⁷ Ibid., p. 540.

resolution (144(VII)D) adopted by the Council, reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having noted the resolution of the third session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East regarding the establishment of a Bureau of Flood Control for Asia and the Far East based upon a preliminary study undertaken by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization, and

"Recognizing the great importance and urgency of the problems of flood control which affect the livelihood and welfare of millions of human beings in the valleys of great rivers in Asia and the Far East who are subject to the danger of floods and consequent famines,

"Approves the Commission's purpose of dealing promptly with problems of flood control in the territories within the geographic scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East;

"Requests that a Bureau of Flood Control for Asia and the Far East be formed by the Secretary-General as an effective technical unit responsible to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the performance of the technical tasks envisaged by the Commission, containing from three to five flood control experts of high qualifications, and utilizing the services of experienced expert consultants; and

"Recommends that the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East include in its report to the eighth session of the Council the results of its fuller consideration of its plans and activities for dealing with problems of flood control in its geographic area as well as recommendations on organizational problems connected with the formation of the Bureau."

(c) **MEMBERSHIP**

The third ECAFE session was the first in which New Zealand, whose membership in ECAFE had been approved at the Council's sixth session, and the Union of Burma, which had become an independent country and a Member of the United Nations, participated as full Commission members. Furthermore, representatives of Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Laos, Malaya and British Borneo participated as Associate Members. ECAFE also recommended that its geographical scope be amended by the Council to include Nepal, since the latter had requested the right to be represented by an observer at ECAFE sessions. The recommendation, embodied in a Chinese proposal (E/890), was approved by the Council at its 188th meeting on August 2, 1948, without objection.

The same resolution (144(VII)A) also placed the Council on record as approving certain minor changes in ECAFE's rules of procedure (E/839, p.8) and ECAFE's recommendation that its temporary headquarters remain in Shanghai "until such time as the site of the Office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East shall be determined".

The question of associate membership for Indo-

nesia and/or the Indonesian Republic had been left in abeyance at the third ECAFE session, it being decided to take a decision in this respect at the fourth session of the Commission, to be held in Australia toward the end of 1948.

Five Council members offered draft resolutions or amendments concerning the relation between ECAFE on the one hand and the Republic of Indonesia and Viet-Nam on the other. The representative of the U.S.S.R. proposed (E/907 and Corr.1) that the Council recommend that the Indonesian Republic and the Republic of Viet-Nam should be accorded associate membership in the Commission. The representative of New Zealand suggested (E/931) that the Council submit to the Security Council all of its own as well as of ECAFE's records concerning possible Indonesian membership in the Commission and seek the Security Council's assistance, since the latter was seized of the Indonesian question, and that the Secretary-General be requested to submit to the next (i.e., fourth) session of ECAFE a full statement on the constitutional and de facto situation in Indonesia. The representative of the Netherlands proposed (E/937) an amendment to the New Zealand draft resolution, deleting therefrom the request for Security Council assistance (but not deleting the transmission to the Security Council of the records on the Indonesian application) and the request to the Secretary-General that he submit to ECAFE's fourth session a statement on the de facto situation in Indonesia. The representative of Australia proposed (E/957) that the Economic and Social Council go on record as considering that ECAFE already had authority to deal with applications for membership from areas within its geographical scope and that no action was required on the matter at that session of the Council. The representative of the Byelorussian S.S.R. suggested (E/967) that the operative part of the U.S.S.R. proposal (recommending that ECAFE admit the Indonesian Republic and the Republic of Viet-Nam as associate members) be incorporated into the Australian suggestion.

At its 200th meeting, on August 16, 1948, the Council after rejecting the U.S.S.R. draft resolution (E/907) (by a vote of 9 to 4, with 5 abstentions, on the recommendation bearing on the Republic of Indonesia, and by a vote of 11 to 3, with 4 abstentions, on the recommendation regarding Viet-Nam), adopted the Australian proposal (E/957) by a vote of 12 to 3 with 4 abstentions. (The New Zealand proposal had been previously withdrawn at the 196th meeting in favor of the Australian draft resolution.) The resolution (144(VII)B) adopted by the Council reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East already has authority to deal with applications for membership from areas within its geographical scope,

"Decides that no action is required at this session concerning members and associate members of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East."

(d) ASIAN ECONOMY AND JAPAN

At its third session, ECAFE had adopted a resolution (E/839, p.39) on the contribution of the Japanese economy to the reconstruction and development of the ECAFE region. Several members of the Economic and Social Council warned of the danger that ECAFE might be encroaching upon the domain of the Far Eastern Commission, a body not connected with the United Nations. The representative of New Zealand proposed a draft resolution (E/900) in which the Council would have affirmed that "pending the signing of a Peace Treaty with Japan, questions of industrial levels and the trade of Japan are entirely within the competence of the Far Eastern Commission". An amendment (E/909) submitted by the representative of the U.S.S.R. would have gone further, by placing the Council on record as considering that the ECAFE resolution in question "comes outside the competency of the ECAFE and hence cannot be confirmed by the Council". There was general agreement that the competency of the Far Eastern Commission must not be placed in jeopardy. The representative of the United Kingdom suggested that now that the point raised in the New Zealand draft resolution had been discussed and noted in the Council's records, perhaps the representative of New Zealand would agree that no further action was necessary. At the 188th meeting on August 2, the representative of New Zealand said he had submitted his proposal because he had not been quite sure as to what ECAFE had had in mind when it passed the resolution concerning Japan's economy, and he had thought his proposal could be useful as a guide to ECAFE. But since the point had been made clear in the debate, he said he was willing to withdraw his proposal.

(e) INLAND TRANSPORT

One further decision taken by the Economic and Social Council at its seventh session had a bearing on ECAFE, although, unlike the other decision referred to above, it did not arise out of ECAFE's third session report. The Council, on August 28, endorsed (resolution 147(VII)C) a recommendation of the Transport and Communications Commission to the effect that ECAFE be recommended to convene an early meeting of inland transport

experts of the countries represented on the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to examine:

"1. The problems with respect to rehabilitation and co-ordinated development of inland transport facilities and services in Asia and the Far East;

"2. The means which are best suited to promote the solution of these problems, either by setting up regional machinery or otherwise (it being understood that any such machinery would be part of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East)."

c. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

At the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council, the representative of Chile submitted a proposal (E/468) to establish an Economic Commission for Latin America. The matter was discussed by the Council at its 103rd, 104th, 105th, 110th and 111th meetings on August 1, 4, 5 and 11. In support of his proposal, the Chilean representative called attention to the need of Latin America for economic development in order to improve living standards and attain general economic stability. He stated that because of special circumstances, partly the result of the war, the majority of Latin American countries had been confronted with economic maladjustment that retarded their progress toward higher living standards. This situation, in turn, reflected unfavorably on the region's economic relations with the rest of the world and hence was an adverse factor in worldwide efforts to recover from the economic dislocation caused by the war.

The representative of Chile further declared that the general economic under-development of the Latin American countries and the resultant low standard of living for the majority of the population seriously undermined their vitality and prevented this wealthy and promising region from making as great a contribution as it might be expected to provide towards the welfare of other parts of the world. He felt that if the problems of Latin America were to be resolved as an integral part of world problems, United Nations action and co-ordination would be required.

All the Latin American countries expressed support of the Chilean proposal.

The representatives of Lebanon, India, China and Norway expressed sympathy for the proposal.

In addition to the arguments advanced by the representative of Chile for the establishment of an Economic Commission for Latin America, the following also were cited: (1) The representative of Cuba pointed out that Latin America had never

had a co-ordinated development plan and that the proposed Commission could create such a plan in concert with world requirements. (2) The representative of Venezuela declared that the proposed Economic Commission would be able to co-operate, within the framework of the United Nations, with the other regional commissions already set up in the task of the revival and normalization of international trade.

The representatives of the United States and Canada thought that the question should be considered first by the Ninth International Conference of American States. They felt that the results of the Conference should be awaited before any decisive action was taken by the Council on the Chilean proposal. They also voiced fear of the possibility of a duplication of effort between the proposed Economic Commission and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of the Pan American Union.

The representatives of Canada and New Zealand expressed some concern lest a regional approach to economic problems should be substituted for a world-wide functional approach.

The representative of the U.S.S.R. expressed sympathy with the desire of the Chilean representative to raise the standard of living of the Latin American nations, but said that the proposal for the establishment of an economic commission for Latin America was not dictated by necessity. He stated that the economic situation in Europe and the Far East was not analagous to that of Latin America and the creation of a Latin American commission would complicate the structure of the Council. He argued that the function of the Economic and Employment Commission was to study under-developed countries throughout the world. For those reasons, he declared, his Government could not support the Chilean proposal.

(1) Creation of an ad hoc Committee

At its 110th and 111th plenary meetings on August 11, 1947, the Council adopted without objection resolution 70 (V) establishing an ad hoc Committee, consisting of Chile, China, Cuba, France, Lebanon, Peru, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela, to consider the factors bearing upon the establishment of an Economic Commission for Latin America within the framework of the United Nations.

The ad hoc Committee was requested to present to the Council a report with recommendations concerning the creation of such a commission. It was authorized to consult with interested agencies both within and without the United Nations. The Com-

mittee was also instructed to ascertain the views of the Ninth International Conference of American States. The Secretary-General was requested to initiate studies defining and analyzing the economic problems of Latin American countries which threatened the stability and development of their economies.

The General Assembly on October 31, 1947, adopted resolution 120 (II) in which it took note with satisfaction of the decision of the Economic and Social Council to establish the ad hoc Committee.³⁸

(2) Report of the ad hoc Committee

The ad hoc Committee met for the first time on October 9, 1947, at Lake Success, New York. It first considered the formal factors bearing upon the establishment of the proposed Commission. The Committee then considered the major causes of economic maladjustment in Latin America, in the light of a document prepared by the four Latin American countries represented on the Committee and the studies prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations. As the Ninth International Conference of American States was postponed from January 17 to March 30, 1948, the ad hoc Committee sought the opinion of the Pan American Union on the establishment of the proposed Commission.

The Director-General of the Pan American Union on January 20, 1948, transmitted to the Chairman of the ad hoc Committee the text of a resolution which had been adopted by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on January 15, concerning the proposed Commission. The resolution, inter alia, declared that the Inter-American Economic and Social Council resolved to support the immediate establishment of the proposed Economic Commission for Latin America.

In its report (E/630) to the Economic and Social Council, the ad hoc Committee unanimously recommended the establishment forthwith of an Economic Commission for Latin America. It also concluded that special safeguards would be necessary in order to ensure the proper co-ordination of efforts between organs of the Inter-American System and the proposed Commission.

(3) Consideration by the Council of the Report of the ad hoc Committee

The report of the ad hoc Committee was considered by the Economic and Social Council during its sixth session at its 132nd, 133rd, 153rd and 164th meetings on February 9 and 25 and March 5, and at the ninth and tenth meetings of the Economic Committee on February 10 and 12.

³⁸ See p. 100.

Unqualified support for the establishment of the proposed Commission came from several representatives. Certain objections to the establishment of the proposed Commission, however, were also made. Among the objections were the following: (1) The establishment of the proposed Commission constituted a departure from the action taken by the Council in establishing commissions for Europe and for Asia and the Far East, as the proposed Commission for Latin America was for regional economic development as distinguished from reconstruction. This view was expressed by Canada. (2) Duplication with the work of other regional organizations might result. This view was expressed by the United Kingdom and New Zealand. (3) The proposed Commission should not become an organ covering up foreign economic penetration. This view was expressed by the U.S.S.R.

In answer to the first objection, it was pointed out that the economy of Latin America had been severely dislocated by the war; it was, therefore, only just that it should receive assistance. The reports of the Economic Commissions for Europe and for Asia and the Far East supported the contention that no line could be drawn between reconstruction and development. It was argued that reconstruction of the European economy, for example, did not mean a return to the conditions of 1939, nor was reconstruction in the Far East intended to reproduce the conditions of the prewar period. It was further pointed out that urgent short-term problems were best dealt with by the regional approach, and that this could be done without encroaching upon the domain of the functional commissions, which operated on a world-wide basis.

In answer to the second objection, it was stated that the problem of duplication with the work of the Pan American Union had received careful consideration by the ad hoc Committee, which took appropriate measures, after consultation with the Pan American Union. The latter's field of activity would not be infringed upon, and co-operation of the proposed Commission with the appropriate organ of the Pan American Union was assured. Thus every effort had been made to prevent overlapping of functions.

In reply to the third objection, the representative of Chile declared that foreign investment was still necessary in the postwar period, but it would have to conform to the domestic legislation of the Latin American countries.

The representative of Brazil doubted whether dependence on their own resources alone would have resulted in fuller political development in Latin American countries, as the U.S.S.R. repre-

sentative had suggested. Development through foreign capital was a natural and historic trend, of which the United States was an example, he maintained.

Representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom replied to particular Soviet charges of economic penetration.

A U.S.S.R. verbal proposal that Non-Self-Governing Territories should be allowed to submit applications for associate membership to the Council directly instead of through the Member country responsible for their international relations, was rejected in the Economic Committee at its ninth meeting on February 12 by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

A further Soviet proposal that the U.S.S.R. should be a member of the Commission was rejected in the Economic Committee by 12 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions, and in the Council by 13 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions. It was rejected on the grounds that direct participation by the U.S.S.R. in the work of the proposed Commission, if accepted, would modify substantially the very conception of regional commissions. It was pointed out the criterion adopted in order to decide the composition of such commissions had been that membership should be open only to those countries which had interests or direct political or economic responsibilities in the various regions in which it was proposed to establish regional commissions.

(4) Establishment of the Commission

At its 153rd meeting on February 25, the Council, by 13 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, adopted resolution 106 (VI) (the final wording of paragraph 7 of the resolution being decided at the 164th meeting on March 5), defining the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

(a) DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

The Council in its resolution assigned the Commission the following duties:

"1. The Economic Commission for Latin America, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect to any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

"(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for dealing with urgent economic problems arising out of the war and for raising the level of economic activity in Latin America and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the Latin-American countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

"(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and de-

velopments within territories of Latin America as the Commission deems appropriate;

"(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate.

"2. The Commission shall direct its activities especially towards the study and seeking of solutions of problems arising in Latin America from world economic maladjustment and towards other problems connected with the world economy, with a view to the co-operation of the Latin-American Countries in the common effort to achieve world-wide recovery and economic stability. . . ."

The Commission was empowered to make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to the governments of members or associate members concerned, governments admitted in a consultative capacity and the specialized agencies concerned. It was to submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

(b) MEMBERSHIP AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION

The Council adopted the following provisions concerning the membership and geographical scope of the Commission:

"3. (a) Membership of the Commission shall be open to Members of the United Nations in North, Central and South America, and in the Caribbean area, and to France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Any territory, or part or group thereof, within the geographic scope of the Commission's work, may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the Member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be eligible for admission by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories, may be admitted as an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission.

"(b) Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as Commission or as Committee of the Whole.

"(c) Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee, or other subordinate body which may be set up by the Commission and shall be eligible to hold office in such body.

"4. The geographical scope of the Commission's work is the twenty Latin-American States Members of the United Nations, participating territories in Central and South America which have frontiers adjoining any of these States, and participating territories in the Caribbean area. . . ."

(c) ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSULTATION

As regards arrangements for consultation with non-members of the Commission, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and the

organs of the Inter-American System, the Council decided as follows:

"6. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member, following the practices of the Economic and Social Council.

"7. (a) The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies to attend its meetings and to participate, without vote, in its deliberations with respect to items on its agenda relating to matters within the scope of their activities; and may invite observers from such other inter-governmental organizations as it may consider desirable in accordance with the practices of the Council.

"(b) The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose.

"8. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison shall be maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies, with special attention to the avoidance of the duplication of efforts.

"9. The Commission shall co-operate with and take the necessary measures to co-ordinate its activities with the appropriate organs of the Inter-American System and as may be necessary with the Caribbean Commission in order to avoid any unnecessary duplication of effort between those organs and itself; to this end the Commission is empowered to and shall seek to make working arrangements with the appropriate organs of the Inter-American System regarding the joint or independent study or execution of economic problems within its competence and the fullest exchange of information necessary for the co-ordination of efforts in the economic field. The Commission shall invite the Pan American Union to nominate a representative to attend meetings of the Commission in a consultative capacity. . . ."

(d) ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

The Commission was empowered, after discussion with any specialized agency concerned and with the Council's approval, to establish such subsidiary bodies as it deemed appropriate; it was to submit a regular annual report to the Council and interim reports at each regular session of the Council.

The Council decided that the Commission's headquarters were to be at Santiago de Chile and that its first session should be held there during the first half of 1948. The Commission was to decide at each session on its next meeting place, with due regard to the principle that the countries of Latin America be chosen in rotation.

Not later than 1951 the Council was to make a special review of the work of the Commission with a view to determining whether the Commission should be terminated or continued, and if continued what modification, if any, should be made in its terms of reference.

(5) First Session of the Commission

The Economic Commission for Latin America held its first session in Santiago de Chile from June 7 to 25, 1948. Representatives from the twenty Latin American countries and from France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States were present. Also in attendance were representatives and observers from the International Labour Organisation; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the International Civil Aviation Organization; the World Health Organization; the International Monetary Fund; the International Refugee Organization (Preparatory Commission); the Inter-American Economic and Social Council; and the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production.

(a) Economic Survey of Latin America.—The Commission adopted a number of resolutions at its first session (E/840). The first of these assigned to the Executive Secretary of the Commission the task of undertaking, between the first and second sessions of the Commission, an economic survey of Latin America, having in mind its needs and greater development and the strengthening of its economic relations to the rest of the world. In making the survey the Executive Secretary was instructed to:

"(a) Make a study of the current economic situation in Latin America specially dealing with agricultural activities, including pastoral, forest and fishery production of both foodstuffs and raw materials; with industrial and mineral production; with power resources; equipment; with distribution and transportation and with factors affecting the commercial and financial activities of each country;

"(b) Analyze trade relations within Latin America and between Latin America and the rest of the world;

"(c) Study and present the main characteristics and problems of the economic structure of Latin American countries."

The survey was to be undertaken in collaboration with the specialized agencies and was to utilize relevant studies by those American non-governmental organizations which have been accorded consultative status by the Economic and Social Council. Furthermore, the resolution invited the Latin American governments to provide the Executive Secretary with studies of their economies and to communicate to him their plans and proposals for the further economic development and commercial progress of their countries.

(b) Co-ordination with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.—Another resolution dealt with the question of overlapping and of unnecessary duplication between the work of the Eco-

nomical Commission for Latin America and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. In order to avoid duplication of work, it was agreed that the Commission should direct its activities especially toward the study and the seeking of solutions of problems arising in Latin America from world economic maladjustment and towards other problems connected with the world economy, with a view to the co-operation of the Latin American countries in the common effort to achieve worldwide recovery and economic stability. Furthermore, a program of work which included all the subjects of the resolutions was drafted by the Economic Commission.

In connection with the question of co-ordination and with the economic survey, the Commission passed a special resolution on statistics, asking the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Secretariat of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in making up a questionnaire for the use of all the governments concerned. The resulting data, based on the statistical standards of the Statistical Commission and Statistical Office of the United Nations, would serve both for the proposed economic conference of the Organization of American States in 1949 and for the economic survey.

(c) Expansion of Food Production.—With regard to the problem of food production, the Commission approved a resolution requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to consult with the Director-General of FAO with a view to appointing a Joint Working Party of the Secretariat of the Commission and that of FAO. The Joint Working Party, given the task of studying co-ordinated action to increase the food production of Latin America, was to present its findings at the next session of the Commission, when the adoption of further measures would be considered.

(d) Bottlenecks in Foreign Trade.—The question of the possibility of establishing a system of multilateral compensation of payments was taken up. The Commission agreed to request the International Monetary Fund to make a study of the practicability and desirability of establishing at the earliest possible opportunity, as a transitional measure, machinery for the multilateral compensation of international payments among the countries of Latin America as well as between them and the rest of the world.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Executive Secretary to study the movements of import and export prices, the determining factors of such movements and their effects on the balance of payments. This study, to be made either in the form of a special inquiry or a part of the economic sur-

vey, was to be made in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund and other specialized agencies.

The Executive Secretary was also asked, in other resolutions, to obtain: information that would lead to the adoption of measures adequate to ensure the export and marketing of products, including food-stuffs, which comprise the main economic resources of the various Latin American countries; appropriate data on the fixing of official prices for agricultural products and crop insurance; information on existing free ports and zones in the American republics, the facilities they offer, and their present and potential significance for promoting inter-American commerce and commerce between Latin America and the rest of the world.

(e) Industrial Development.—The Executive Secretary was instructed by the Commission to give attention to the problem of the inadequate supply of industrial equipment in Latin America. Also, in relation to this matter, the Commission adopted a resolution appealing through the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production to national chambers of commerce, producers' associations and other non-governmental organizations of America to aid in re-establishing normal credit facilities as soon as possible. The object was to replenish minimum stocks and equipment necessary for the commercial rehabilitation of Latin America.

The Commission, noting that inadequate transport and communications throughout Latin America hinder economic development in the region, recommended that the Economic and Social Council request the Transport and Communications Commission as soon as possible to make a further study of these matters, including freight rates affecting Latin America, in order to expedite their consideration by the Commission.

(f) Labor Supply and Technical Assistance.—A resolution was adopted by the Commission asking the Executive Secretary to examine the immigration problem in all its aspects, particularly in its economic aspects, and to include his findings in the economic survey. The Commission agreed that the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the competent international organizations should study the possibility and desirability of creating an Inter-American Institute of Immigration.

As regards the general shortage of well-trained technicians and of technical training facilities, the Commission decided that until concrete recommendations for correcting the situation could be made at its second session, a preliminary study should be made by the Executive Secretary of the

needs for technical and administrative personnel and their present availability, including facilities for technical training. This information was to be given to the member countries, together with information on any feasible arrangements for the exchange of staffs among them. Also, lists were to be prepared containing the names of organizations—private, national and international—which might be able to render necessary technical assistance. In this task the Executive Secretary was to co-operate with the specialized agencies and with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

(g) Inflation.—The Executive Secretary was asked to include in the economic survey a study of all factors generating inflationary pressures.

(h) Public Health.—The Commission, accepting the offer made by the World Health Organization and the Pan American Sanitary Organization to co-operate with the Commission in dealing with the problems of public health and social welfare, invited the two Organizations to submit a concrete program of co-operation in this field before the next session of the Commission.

(i) Latin America and World Recovery.—A further resolution adopted by the Commission instructed the Executive Secretary to make a study analyzing the relationship between the economic rehabilitation of non-American countries and the development of economic and commercial activities in Latin America, as well as the effects of this relationship. This directive was complementary to that covering the economic survey.

(6) Consideration by the Council of the Commission's First Report

The report (E/840) of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) was considered by the Economic and Social Council during the latter's seventh session, at the 208th, 209th and 211th plenary meetings on August 20, 21 and 23, 1948.

During the debate, the Council members discussed various technical points related to the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America, especially the question of the way ECLA should carry out its task of promoting economic development in Latin America.

The representative of the U.S.S.R. declared that foreign capital investments—particularly by the United States—characterized that economy and prevented not only its advance from its present semi-colonial status, and its industrialization, but also tended to undermine the political independence of the area. He felt that Latin American countries should concentrate on the development of their domestic markets and seek to diversify

their economic structure, characterized in many cases by reliance upon only a very few products or even one product, with the result that a fluctuation in the world market price of the few commodities concerned could affect drastically, for better or worse, the entire economy of a given Latin American country. While foreign capital investments were necessary during the transitional phase, such investments should not be blindly encouraged; rather they should be regulated so as to minimize or prevent their undesirable effects.

While conceding the dangers of foreign capital investments, the representatives of Latin American members of the Council felt that the U.S.S.R. representative had not paid sufficient attention in his criticisms to the constructive aspects of the question: whatever might have been the practices in the past, it was, they said, a fact that recent and current foreign capital investments were helping to bring about the desired industrial development of Latin American countries and to diversify their economies. Then, too, better control had been instituted, e.g., by forming mixed companies of national and foreign capital, and so affording greater protection to national interests. On the other hand, they declared, it was only fair and equitable to permit foreign investors to take out at least part of the profits resulting from their investments. Furthermore, it was undeniable that the investment of foreign capital created domestic capital which in turn could be used to further the development of industrialization. Similar views were expressed during the debate by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States, who reiterated the desire and belief of their own Governments that the industrialization of Latin America would be beneficial to world economy as such.

A further point on which there was a difference of opinion in the Council was the role of immigration in Latin American economy. The U.S.S.R. representative criticized ECLA's policy in promoting immigration from Europe, which, he stated, needed all its available manpower for its own needs. Latin American representatives pointed out, on the other hand, that the immigration policy of Latin America, in addition to aiding the New World's economic development, met the needs of many displaced persons and refugees.

The Council approved two resolutions dealing with the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America. One of these was resolution 147 (VII) D, passed by the Economic and Social Council in connection with its consideration of the report of the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission, in which the Transport

and Communications Commission was requested "to make a further study of problems of maritime shipping, including freight rates, affecting Latin America, in order to facilitate consideration of these matters as soon as possible by the Economic Commission for Latin America".³⁹

The other resolution (145(VII)), which in its original form was submitted jointly (E/978) by the representatives of Brazil, Chile, Peru and Venezuela, was approved at the 211th meeting of the Economic and Social Council on August 23, 1948, by a vote of 15 to 2, with 1 abstention, and reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the first session of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

"Takes note with satisfaction of the decision taken by the Commission at its first session in furtherance of the purpose set forth in its terms of reference;

"Expresses its satisfaction with the arrangements made for the co-ordination of the Commission's work with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council;

"Approves the use of Spanish as a third working-language of the Commission and the production in Portuguese of the final text of the Commission's report and its resolutions."

d. PROPOSED ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

The General Assembly, by its resolution 120-(II)⁴⁰ of October 31, 1947, took note of the Economic and Social Council's decision to establish an ad hoc Committee to study the factors bearing on the establishment of an Economic Commission for Latin America and of the favorable reception given to this proposal by the Second Committee; it invited the Council "to study the factors bearing upon the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East".

The Council during its sixth session considered this question at its 135th, 136th and 167th meetings on February 10 and 11 and March 8, and at the twelfth and thirteenth meetings of the Economic Committee on February 21 and 24.

The representative of Lebanon urged the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East for the benefit of the area and of other important regions and in the interests of the United Nations. The Middle East area, he held, provided the criteria requisite for the creation of a regional economic commission. He pointed out that regional commissions were established primarily to deal with urgent economic problems of reconstruction and development, for areas which were intrinsically

³⁹ See p. 568.

⁴⁰ See p. 100.

economically important. The proposed Economic Commission for the Middle East, he explained, would be complementary to the functional commissions of the Council, would co-operate with the specialized agencies, and would stimulate governments within the area to concerted action. He further pointed out that the countries in the Middle East could not provide internally the capital needed to develop investment goods, all their energies being spent on the production of consumption goods, and yet to increase production of consumption goods they needed to increase production of investment goods. The area needed outside assistance in the form of finance, technology and expert advice.

Urgent measures should be taken for agricultural development, irrigation, drainage, land reclamation and soil conservation, and a program of industrialization was needed to raise the standard of living. A regional economic commission, he declared, could render a real service which no other organ of the United Nations could perform as well.

The representative of Chile, supporting the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East, suggested that an ad hoc Committee should be set up to study all aspects concerning its establishment. This proposal was supported by the representatives of United Kingdom, China, France, Brazil, Turkey, United States, Netherlands, Denmark and New Zealand. The representative of New Zealand, however, thought that the Council should proceed cautiously, particularly in view of the political uneasiness in the Middle East. The representatives of Egypt and Syria, invited by the President of the Council to participate in the debate by virtue of Article 69 of the Charter, also spoke in favor of the setting up of a commission, emphasizing the need for raising the standard of living and for obtaining technical advice.

The Economic Committee at its thirteenth meeting on February 24 adopted a Lebanese proposal (E/AC.6/17) for the setting up of an ad hoc Committee, with certain amendments accepted by the Lebanese representative. The Committee discussed the question of the ad hoc Committee's composition and decided that Member States which were not members of the Council but whose collaboration was necessary in assisting the development of the Middle East should be invited to participate as full members of the ad hoc Committee.

A U.S.S.R. proposal to delete Turkey from the list of members of the ad hoc Committee, on the ground that it was a member of the Economic Commission for Europe, that the composition of the ad hoc Committee to some extent foreshadowed that of the Commission, and that none except the

Great Powers were members of two regional commissions, was defeated by a roll call vote of 13 to 2 in the Economic Committee, and by a vote of 15 to 2, with 1 abstention, in the Council.

The report of the Economic Committee was considered by the Council at its 167th plenary meeting on March 8. A Lebanese amendment (E/703/Add.2) to the draft resolution submitted by the Economic Committee concerning the establishment of the ad hoc Committee (E/703) was adopted by 17 votes, with 1 abstention. This amendment inserted a reference, in the preamble of the draft, to the Council's resolution establishing the Economic Commission for Latin America. The resolution as a whole, as amended by the Lebanese delegation, was then adopted by 14 votes, with 4 abstentions.

The representative of the U.S.S.R. explained that his delegation had abstained from voting because, although it approved of the principle of establishing an ad hoc Committee, it did not approve of that Committee's composition. The Canadian representative abstained from voting because of his delegation's reservation with regard to the danger of multiplying the regional organs of the United Nations.

The resolution adopted (107(VI)) reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of General Assembly resolution 120(II) of 31 October 1947, inviting the Council to study the factors bearing upon the establishment of an economic commission for the Middle East;

"Considering that by its resolution of 25 February 1948, the Council has, at its sixth session, established an Economic Commission for Latin America;

"Recognizing that the countries of the Middle East are faced with serious post-war problems of economic adjustment threatening the economic stability of these countries, with their less developed economies; and

"Recognizing that co-operative measures among all the countries of the Middle East can be of practical assistance in raising both the level of economic activity and the standard of life in the Middle East and in strengthening the economic relations of these countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world, and that such measures would be facilitated by close co-operation with the United Nations and its subsidiary organs as well as with regional organizations in the Middle East such as the Arab League,

"Establishes an ad hoc Committee consisting of China, France, Lebanon, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Venezuela, and invites the following States Members of the United Nations to participate as full members of the ad hoc Committee: Egypt, Iran and Iraq;

"Decides upon the following terms of reference for the Committee:

"(i) The Committee shall consider the factors bearing upon the establishment of an economic commission for the Middle East within the framework of the United Nations and shall present to the Council, dur-

ing its seventh session, a report with recommendations concerning the creation of such a commission;

"(ii) The Committee may consult with interested agencies both within and without the United Nations;

"Requests the Secretary-General to give special and immediate aid to the Committee by initiating studies defining and analysing the economic problems of the countries of the Middle East which threaten the stability and development of their economies; and

"Requests the Committee, in collaboration with the Secretary-General, to engage in speedy consultations with the Governments of the countries in the region for the purpose of ascertaining their views in this matter, and to take these views into consideration in the formulation of its recommendations."

The ad hoc Committee met during April-June 1948 and adopted a report to the Council (E/AC.26/16) recommending that an economic commission should be established forthwith for the Middle East, with a structure similar to that of the previously established regional economic commissions.

The ad hoc Committee noted the urgent economic problems arising directly or indirectly from the World War or from current world economic maladjustments which have subjected the economy of the Middle Eastern countries to severe strain. Such problems called for concerted regional efforts towards their solution. While they might be conceived of in a sense as problems of economic reconstruction, the Committee held that that term must not be understood as implying merely a return to conditions prevailing before the war. These conditions had been far from satisfactory throughout this region, which had been characterized as a whole by marked under-development of the economy, and the economic reconstruction called for in the Middle East must be understood to include such a degree of broader development as would make it possible to expand economic activity and raise the standard of living substantially above pre-war levels in a not-too-distant future.

The Committee pointed out that the countries of the Middle East form a region with great potentialities deriving from its natural resources, capable of rendering an important contribution to world economic recovery, and sufficiently large and populous to warrant the establishment of a regional commission.

The ad hoc Committee presented in its report a draft resolution setting out the terms of reference, membership and geographical scope of the proposed Commission.

The terms of reference recommended in the draft resolution provided, inter alia, that the Commission should:

"(a) initiate and participate in measures for facilitat-

ing concerted action for dealing with urgent economic problems arising out of the war and for raising both the level of economic activity and the standard of living in the Middle East, and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the Middle Eastern countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

"(b) make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments within territories of the Middle East as the Commission deems appropriate;

"(c) undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate."

The draft resolution recommended the following Members of the United Nations as members of the proposed Commission: Afghanistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and Yemen. It further recommended that new members might be admitted by the Council after consultation with the Commission.

With respect to Non-Self-Governing Territories, the draft resolution recommended, inter alia, that

"Any Non-Self-Governing Territory in the Arabian Peninsula, the Eastern Mediterranean and North East Africa may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the Member [of the United Nations] responsible for the international relations of such territory be admitted by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory may be admitted as an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission."

The draft resolution recommended that the Commission might admit in a consultative capacity states not Members of the United Nations within its geographical scope.

The geographical scope of the Commission's work, it was recommended, should be the territories of the members of the Commission as well as the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the territories of states in the Arabian peninsula, the Eastern Mediterranean and North East Africa, admitted by the Commission as associate members or in a consultative capacity.

A specific provision was made for effective cooperation between the proposed Commission and the League of Arab States and for proper co-ordination of their activities, in so far as the members of the League of Arab States are concerned, to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts.

The report of the ad hoc Committee was placed on the agenda of the seventh session of the Council. During the Council's discussion of the state of business at its 203rd meeting, it was decided that, owing to pressure of business, consideration

of a number of items, including this report, should be postponed.

e. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

The Economic and Social Council at its 111th plenary meeting on August 11, 1947, considered a New Zealand draft resolution (E/537) which proposed the consideration of the whole question of regional commissions by the Economic and Employment Commission and its two sub-commissions.

The U.S.S.R. representative suggested that the question should be referred to the Economic and Employment Commission since the functions and scope of the sub-commissions had only recently been defined. The Lebanese representative considered that fears of regional economic autarchy were exaggerated, but thought it might be wiser to consider the question after the regional economic commissions had met. The Canadian representative thought the Council should consider the general principle of establishing regional economic commissions and that a world-wide policy for economic development should be established before the solution of economic problems was attempted on a regional basis.

After adopting a Canadian amendment to delete a reference to the sub-commissions of the Economic and Employment Commission, the Council by 9 votes to 7, with 2 abstentions, adopted the revised resolution (72(V)) as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of the fact that it has already established an economic commission for Europe and an economic commission for Asia and the Far East,

"Taking note of the proposal advanced for the establishment of an economic commission for Latin America and the references made to the possible establishment at a later date of an economic commission for the Middle East,

"Requests the Economic and Employment Commission to examine and report to the Council upon the general questions involved in the creation of regional economic commissions as a means for the promotion of the aims and objectives of the United Nations."

During the sixth session of the Council, at its 132nd, 133rd and 172nd plenary meetings on February 9 and March 10, the question was again considered. The representative of New Zealand submitted verbally a draft resolution which requested the Economic and Employment Commission to note the desire of the Council that the examination of the question of regional economic commissions be made later at a stage when it would have at its disposal more experience than at present of the activities of the regional commissions to guide it.

This suggestion was supported by the United Kingdom representative. The Canadian and Chinese representatives thought that it was important to define the relationship between regional and functional commissions.

At the 172nd plenary meeting of the Council on March 10, the Council considered a new draft resolution (E/747) on the matter presented by the representative of New Zealand, who explained that it was in substitution of his previous proposal, as a new regional commission had since come into existence. The present resolution was intended to ensure that the Economic and Social Council should examine the whole field.

The Council by a vote of 16 to 0 adopted the New Zealand draft resolution. Its text (108(VI)) is as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having regard to resolution 72(V) requesting the Economic and Employment Commission to examine and report to the Council upon the general questions involved in the creation of regional economic commissions as a means for the promotion of the aims and objectives of the United Nations,

"Requests the Economic and Employment Commission to note the desire of the Council that the examination be made at a stage when it would have at its disposal more experience than at present of the activities of the regional commissions to guide its deliberations.

"Meanwhile,

"The Economic and Social Council

"Calls to the attention of the specialized agencies and of the regional economic commissions of the Council the desirability of ensuring the closest possible co-operation and, where appropriate, joint action in fields of common concern."

5. Reconstruction of Ethiopia and Other Devastated Areas Not Included in the Report of the Temporary Sub-Commission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas

In resolution 38(IV) adopted at its fourth session on March 28, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General "to make a field survey, with the concurrence of the Governments and administrations concerned and at their request, of the reconstruction problems of Ethiopia and of other devastated territories not included in the reports of the Temporary Sub-Commission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas".

The Council also requested the Secretary-General to report to its fifth session "the measures necessary to effect a speedy reconstruction" in the countries which requested a field survey.

The Secretary-General submitted a report to the

Council's fifth session (E/450 and Corr. 1, and Add. 1 and 2).

On April 7, 1947, the Secretary-General transmitted copies of this resolution to all Member nations. In view of the specific reference to Ethiopia a special inquiry was addressed to the Ethiopian Government on April 16, 1947, asking if it wished to request such a field survey (E/450, Annex I). On July 16, 1947, the Ethiopian Government informed the Secretary-General (E/450/Add. 2) that sufficient progress had been made in reconstruction in Ethiopia since its liberation to warrant concentrating United Nations efforts on reconstruction in countries more recently liberated. The Government added in its cable:

"In renouncing in favor of other United Nations more immediately in need of urgent assistance Ethiopian Government wish reserve their rights and position in favor eventual long term assistance programmes."

In view of the specific references to devastated territories of North Africa in the discussion of the question at the fourth session of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General also addressed a specific inquiry on May 12, 1947, to the United Kingdom Government as to whether it wished field surveys to be made with respect to any territories in North Africa, such as Cyrenaica, Eritrea and Tripoli, falling within the terms of reference of the resolution (E/450, Annex II). On June 19, the Secretary-General was advised by the United Kingdom Government that it would be glad to have such field surveys carried out in Cyrenaica, Eritrea and Tripoli (E/450, Annex III).

The Secretary-General reported that preparations were under way for making a field survey in these territories, but that the details had not been arranged and that it was not therefore possible to present estimates of costs (E/450 and Add. 1). Owing to the brief space of time since the request had been received, it was not possible for the Secretary-General to make a substantive report to the fifth session of the Council.

The Economic and Social Council considered the Secretary-General's report at its 93rd meeting on July 24, and agreed that, as there was no substantive problem for decision, the Council should merely take note of the report (resolution 71(V)).

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received a letter from the Government of the United Kingdom, dated August 22, 1947, requesting the postponement of the survey of Eritrea, Cyrenaica and Tripoli until after the visit to the three territories of the Four-Power Commission of Investigation, to be sent out under the terms of Annex XI of the

Treaty of Peace with Italy. On September 15, 1947, the Secretary-General expressed his agreement to the postponement of the survey (E/450/Add. 3).

6. Financial Needs and Foreign Exchange Position of Devastated Countries

The Economic and Social Council at its fourth session in March 1947 considered an interim report by the Secretary-General on the Needs of the Devastated Countries of the United Nations for Long-Term and Short-Term Financing of Urgent Reconstruction Requirements (E/288), submitted in accordance with resolution 5 (III) adopted at the Council's third session.

The report covered the following Member countries: Belgium-Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Netherlands, Poland and Yugoslavia. It covered only European areas, to avoid duplication with the Working Group for Asia and the Far East of the Temporary Sub-Commission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas. It included, however, four non-member countries—Austria, Finland, Hungary and Italy—on the grounds that the United Nations Special Technical Committee on Relief Needs after the Termination of UNRRA considered in its report all countries formerly assisted by UNRRA, and that the existing means of international credit had been drawn upon both by Members and non-members of the United Nations.

On March 28 the Council adopted resolution 34(IV), *inter alia* requesting the Secretary-General to extend the study to all devastated areas of the United Nations and to present a further report on Financial Needs, especially in respect of the net requirements of the devastated countries for freely convertible foreign currency.⁴¹

The Secretary-General accordingly reported to the fifth session of the Council on the action taken (E/457 and Add. 1).

A questionnaire (E/457, Annex 1) had been sent to the following Member Governments: Australia (for New Guinea and Papua), Belgium, Byelorussian S.S.R., China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Siam, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States (for Southern Korea) and Yugoslavia. For the same reasons for which non-

⁴¹ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 488-89.

member countries were included in the Secretary-General's interim report, the questionnaire was also sent to the Governments of the following non-member countries: Albania, Austria, Finland, Hungary and Italy.

The questionnaire covered, inter alia, the estimates for 1947 of quantities and costs of commodities, requirements and receipts of foreign exchange, gold and foreign exchange holdings, credits and loan applications.

Up to July 27, 1947, replies had been received from the following Governments: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States (for Southern Korea), Albania, Austria and Finland.

The Secretary-General's report was considered by the Council at its 93rd plenary meeting on July 24. As the Secretary-General's questionnaire had been answered by only a few countries, the Council decided simply to take note of it (resolution 64(V)).

The Secretary-General issued a full report on the Foreign Exchange Position of the Devastated Countries on September 22, 1947 (E/576), and a supplement thereto (E/576/Add. 1) on October 7. Both were later combined into a single document (E/576/Rev. 1) issued on November 20, 1947, to which an addition (E/576/Rev. 1/Add. 1) was issued on August 9, 1948.

The principal differences between the interim report (E/288 and Rev. 1) and the report are that the latter contained fuller and more recent information concerning the balance of payments estimates for 1947 and potential sources of external assistance; and that seven additional countries were included, namely, Burma, Denmark, Norway, Philippines, Siam, Southern Korea and United Kingdom.

The survey indicated that the total 1947 foreign exchange requirements on current account of the 21 countries covered in the report were estimated at the equivalent of \$US20,262,000,000, including \$US2,639,000,000 for non-members of the United Nations.⁴² The 1947 export and other current receipts for the same countries⁴² were estimated at the equivalent of \$US13,154,000,000—with non-members of the United Nations accounting for \$US1,083,000,000 of this amount—leaving a foreign exchange deficit for 1947 estimated at the equivalent of \$US7,108,000,000. Resources on capital account which the countries concerned expected to become available in 1947, either from reductions of foreign assets, from the sale of gold reserves, from estimated unexpended balances of foreign credits for use in 1947, from UNRRA con-

tributions or from other sources (appropriately reduced to allow for payments on capital account), were estimated to reduce this foreign exchange deficit by 5,469,000,000 U. S. dollar equivalents, leaving an estimated 1947 net deficit of 1,638,300,000 U. S. dollar equivalents.⁴²

The following tabulation, taken from Table 1 of the report, shows the (approximate) estimated 1947 net foreign exchange deficits for the countries concerned:

Country	U.S. Dollar Equivalents
Czechoslovakia	146,000,000
Poland	369,000,000
Yugoslavia	341,600,000
Siam	57,600,000
Albania	26,000,000
Austria	170,200,000
Finland	34,600,000
Hungary	84,800,000
Italy	236,000,000
Burma (not available)	—
Southern Korea	172,500,000
TOTAL	1,638,300,000

The other countries covered in the survey—i.e., Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, France (with overseas territories), Greece, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, Ethiopia and Philippines—were expected to meet their anticipated 1947 foreign exchange deficits entirely through resources on capital account (see above) or from other sources.

The report also declared that, as correctly foreshadowed by the interim report, the "task of European reconstruction, not to mention that of the Far East, is far greater than was foreseen when the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund were created and when the major post-war governmental credits were granted".

The supplement (E/576/Rev. 1/Add. 1), which appeared on August 9, 1948, contained a tabulation of postwar international loans and grants up to June 1948, by recipient countries and by source, covering the whole world, totalling the equivalent of \$US27,717,000,000, but excluding certain types of loans and grants.

7. Relief Needs after the Termination of UNRRA

Pursuant to resolution 48(I) on Relief Needs After the Termination of UNRRA, adopted by the General Assembly on December 11, 1946, which called upon all Members of the United Nations to assist in the furnishing of relief and

⁴² But not including Burma, because of incomplete data.

recommended that all Members keep the Secretary-General informed concerning their plans for meeting relief needs in 1947,⁴³ the Secretary-General arranged a number of informal consultations among governments concerning their relief plans and programs. On May 23, 1947, the Secretary-General formally requested all Members of the United Nations for information concerning their plans for meeting relief needs and the progress of their relief activities. A detailed report concerning the above activities, including the replies received from Member Governments, was submitted by the Secretary-General to the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council (E/462 and addenda) and was noted by the Council in resolution 63 (V) at its 107th plenary meeting on August 6. Information subsequently received was noted in the Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization, July 1947-30 June 1948 (A/315).

On the basis of information made available by Member Governments (not including China), the Secretary-General estimated that the assistance planned ranged from 60 to 70 per cent of the total requirements of \$US583 million as estimated by the Special Technical Committee on Relief Needs After the Termination of UNRRA.

Major contributions by the Governments of Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States are described below.

The Australian contribution of £A4 million, or approximately \$US12.8 million, related to post-UNRRA relief, IRO, UNICEF and the UNESCO Reconstruction Fund; almost \$5.3 million was stated to be available for general post-UNRRA relief (excluding shipping costs), and 3.2 million for UNICEF. The contribution consisted of wool, food, medical supplies, clothing and certain types of industrial equipment.

The Canadian contribution of about \$US18 million included \$12.5 million for post-UNRRA relief and \$5 million for UNICEF, the remainder being allocated to the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO and the Canadian Appeal for Children. The contribution consisted largely of canned and salted fish.

The United Kingdom contribution of £10 million, or approximately \$US40 million, was earmarked for Austria and included \$6 million in the form of a commercial credit granted for the purchase of wool. To the extent that direct contributions were spent on relief imports such as food, no stipulations were made for repayment, but in so far as the remainder of the contribution was used for the purchase of goods for recon-

struction purposes, terms of repayment would be discussed later.

The United States contribution amounted to \$300 million, not including \$40 million allotted to UNICEF. The assistance programmed consisted of cereals (56 per cent of total value); other foods (11 per cent); fuel (13 per cent); seeds, fertilizers and pesticides (2 per cent); medical supplies (2 per cent); shipping costs (15 per cent); and other (1 per cent).⁴⁴

8. Control of World Oil Resources

The International Co-operative Alliance submitted to the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council an item concerning the control of world oil resources. The Alliance proposed the creation of a United Nations Petroleum Commission under the authority of the Economic and Social Council. This proposal was based on a resolution adopted by the International Co-operative Alliance Congress, held at Zurich in 1946, in which it emphasized

"the immediate need of placing control and administration of the oil resources of the world under an authority of the United Nations, and, as a first step in that direction, the oil resources of the Middle East, by and with the consent of the states involved, these resources to be administered in such a way that co-operative organizations can be assured of receiving an equitable share."

The matter was discussed at the 111th and 112th plenary meetings of the Council on August 11 and 12, 1947.

The ICA presented documents (E/449 and Add.1) in support of its proposal, and its representatives made an explanatory statement to the Council. The Alliance suggested that the United Nations should consider the question urgently because (a) rivalry for the acquisition of new oil fields might endanger the peace of the world; (b) equitable access to world oil resources was a vital condition for the world's economic reconstruction; and (c) there was a tendency on the part of large oil enterprises of many countries to fix prices without considering the interests of the consumer. The Alliance further suggested that a proposal from the United Nations to the states involved to sign a convention or agreement under United Nations auspices might lead to the establishment of the necessary inter-

⁴³ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 159.

⁴⁴ See Third Report to Congress on the United States Foreign Relief Program, U. S. Department of State, Sept. 1948.

national control. This proposal, it considered, should first be addressed to the Middle East countries, where the greater part of the unexploited oil resources of the world appeared to be situated. Such an agreement should stipulate that oil resources should be exploited in the public interest and assure to all equal access to them.

It was also suggested that the Council might decide to instruct the Secretariat to collect and study information on the subject from Member nations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, so as to enable the Economic and Employment Commission to consider it at its next meeting.

In the Council's discussions the view was generally expressed by representatives that if a study were made it should not be confined to only one part of the world, the Middle East. The United States representative felt that the real problem was the present world oil shortage, and that in view of the imminent establishment of the International Trade Organization, consideration of the question should be postponed until the principles of free production and the protection of the consumer, embodied in its Charter, were put into effect. The United Kingdom representative was also in favor of postponing consideration of the question on the grounds that it was not practicable and feasible to consider the question at that time. The representatives of Lebanon and the U.S.S.R. thought that if oil were controlled other raw materials should be controlled also. The French representative suggested that the matter should be studied by the Economic and Employment Commission.

By 8 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions, the Council at its 112th meeting on August 12 decided that it could do no more at its fifth session than take note of the proposals submitted by the International Co-operative Alliance (resolution 66(V)).

9. Question of the Damage Caused to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by the Withholding of Its Gold Reserves by the United States of America

At its 142nd meeting, on February 16, 1948, the Economic and Social Council began its deliberations concerning the "question of the damage caused to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by the withholding of its gold reserves by the United States of America", an item placed on the agenda of the Council's sixth session by the Yugoslav delegation.

In a memorandum (E/624) and in an oral statement made by the Yugoslav representative, who had been invited to the Council's table to participate without vote in the discussion of the case, it was said the United States had refused to restore gold entrusted to it by Yugoslavia during the war for safekeeping; that this refusal was extremely prejudicial to the Yugoslav economy, adversely affecting the achievement of higher living standards, economic and social progress and full employment; and that, because of economic interdependence, the issue in turn also affected the general European economy. The Yugoslav representative submitted a draft resolution (E/SR.142, pp. 4-5) in which the Council would resolve to recommend to the United States Government that "without further delay it cease causing damage to Yugoslavia by its further retention of the property of the National Bank of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia now in the safekeeping of the United States".

At the same (142nd) meeting, the representative of the United States stated that the Council was not, in his opinion, an appropriate forum for dealing with the question raised by the Yugoslav Government, since it was not the Council's function to deal with disputes as such which might arise between nations, even if these disputes were of an economic nature; nor was the Council qualified, he submitted, to act as an arbitral tribunal, a conciliation agency or a court. Nevertheless, the representative of the United States added, he wished to indicate that the United States also had claims against Yugoslavia, towards which latter country, moreover, his Government had acted in exactly the same way as it had acted towards many other countries possessing assets in the United States. Whenever claims and counter-claims had been made on one side or the other, negotiations had been opened to reach a simultaneous settlement of all outstanding questions. The method of negotiation between the United States and Yugoslavia had not yet been exhausted, he added, and he hoped that such bilateral negotiations would lead to agreement. The representative of the United States reiterated his opinion that the question raised by Yugoslavia went beyond the Council's competence.

The view that the Council was not competent to consider the Yugoslav complaint was shared by the representatives of Australia, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Turkey and Canada at the 142nd and 143rd meetings of the Council on February 16. Some of these representatives argued that the Council had no right to take up any particular

dispute, even if it contained important economic aspects, unless it were of general international interest; and that the Council had no right to address a recommendation to a particular country, as distinct from recommendations addressed to Members of the United Nations in general. Several representatives held that Yugoslavia should have addressed its complaint to the International Court of Justice, which, in their opinion, would be fully competent to consider the case.

At the same meetings, however, the representatives of Yugoslavia, the U.S.S.R., Poland and the Byelorussian S.S.R. held that the Council's competency to consider the matter could not be open to doubt. They also declared that there had been a precedent when the Council had approved at its third session a resolution recommending that a conference of interested states be held to consider the question of international traffic on the Danube and the restitution to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia of Danubian barges, then under the control of United States occupation authorities.⁴⁵ They felt that the Council's competency was being questioned in the present case simply because a majority of Council members did not wish to embark upon a matter which would inevitably lead them to some criticism of the United States.

The representative of Denmark, at the 143rd meeting, suggested that the Council refer the Yugoslav case to the Economic Committee with the request that it "examine the question whether the Council is competent to deal with a matter of this kind" and that it "submit a reasoned report to the Council, serviceable for future similar cases". This Danish suggestion was adopted by a vote of 9 to 7, with 2 abstentions, while a second part of the same Danish proposal—viz., that the Economic Committee, if it did decide the matter came within the Council's competence, should also report on the substance of the Yugoslav proposal—was rejected by a vote of 10 to 5, with 3 abstentions.

The Economic Committee considered the question of the Council's competence at its 16th, 17th and 18th meetings on March 2, 3 and 4, 1948. At the Committee's request, the Secretary-General prepared a document (E/AC.6/25) setting forth the opinion of the legal department of the Secretariat, namely, that the Council

"... has the right to interpret the scope of its own functions and powers, subject to this right being questioned where a conflict exists. (b) That the Council has jurisdiction to deal with the item in question and any other international economic matter from the economic aspect. (c) That the Council has also jurisdiction to deal with the item in question and any other international economic matter from the dispute aspect, provided it con-

siders such dispute to be related to an international economic problem and to be of a nature such as would primarily be the concern of the Council. (d) That the Council would never have jurisdiction to deal with a dispute as such, but only with a dispute of an economic character of the kind outlined in this memorandum."

Also before the Economic Committee was an Australian note (E/AC.6/23), holding that the Yugoslav case was primarily a legal dispute and that it was "not appropriate" for the Council to deal with such a dispute, which should be settled by negotiation, or, if necessary, by arbitration or by reference to the International Court of Justice.

There was complete agreement, in the Economic Committee, on only one point: that it was up to the Council itself to decide its own jurisdiction in a given case. A majority of members, however, disagreed with the view that the Yugoslav case could be regarded as falling within the Council's jurisdiction, although they employed differing lines of argument to arrive at this conclusion. A minority—the representatives of Yugoslavia, the U.S.S.R., the Byelorussian S.S.R. and Poland—defended the thesis that the Council was competent in the matter.

Yugoslavia proposed a draft resolution (E/AC.6/27) to the effect that the Council "is competent to consider the case submitted by the Yugoslav delegation". It was rejected by a vote of 12 to 3, with 2 abstentions. The Committee, by a vote of 11 to 3, with 3 abstentions, then adopted a United States draft resolution, amended by the representative of France, to the effect that the Council "decides that this question does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Council" (E/743).

The representative of Poland, declaring that one of the objections raised against Council consideration of the Yugoslav case, namely, that it concerned only one or two Members of the United Nations rather than Members generally, could be met by adopting a general resolution, proposed a draft resolution (E/AC.6/28) in which the Council would have resolved "to recommend Member States to return all monetary reserves which they have received during the war for safekeeping from countries victims of aggression by Germany, Japan or their allies". The Chairman of the Economic Committee ruled that consideration of this draft resolution, which dealt with the substance of the question, would be beyond the Committee's terms of reference, and that the proposal was therefore inadmissible.

The recommendation (E/743) of the Economic

⁴⁵See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 504.

Committee was discussed by the Council at its 167th to 170th meetings on March 8 and 9. A roll-call vote at the 169th meeting on March 9 found all but four Council members supporting the conclusion that the Yugoslav case did not fall within the Council's competence. Of the four members not supporting this conclusion, three, the Byelorussian S.S.R., Poland and the U.S.S.R., voted against it, while the fourth, Lebanon, abstained. Before taking this vote, the Council had upheld a presidential ruling, challenged by the representative of Poland, that a Polish amendment (E/743/Add. 1), which would have reversed the Economic Committee's recommendation, was inadmissible.

Finally, the Council, after a series of votes on modifications proposed by the representatives of Denmark (E/760), Venezuela (E/759), and, jointly, Chile, France, the United Kingdom and Venezuela (E/763), at its 170th meeting on March 9, 1948, adopted the resolution reproduced below (111(VI)). While thus accepting the basic principle of the Council's lack of competence in the Yugoslav case, the Council, at the suggestion of the representative of Venezuela, added a paragraph expressing the hope that the United States and Yugoslavia would soon settle their dispute, the vote on this paragraph being 13 to 2, with 3 abstentions. In withholding support from this recommendation, the representatives of Turkey, Canada and Denmark explained that they thought it contradictory for the Council to express its hope for the settlement of a matter which it regarded as being outside its competence, adding that they personally shared the hope but questioned the propriety of including this paragraph, which to some extent constituted a recommendation, in the resolution.

Other representatives felt that there was no inconsistency, since the paragraph in question was an implied appeal for conciliation rather than a recommendation, and thus did not contradict the view that the Council itself was not competent to deal with the matter.

The resolution adopted at the 170th meeting on March 9 (111(VI)) reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the question as to whether it should consider the substance of the matter raised by the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia regarding its gold reserves in the United States of America;

"Considering that it could not examine the substance of this matter without thus being led into the consideration of the different aspects of the particular dispute existing between the United States of America and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia;

"Considering that it has no competence to take cogni-

zance of such aspects because of the juridical issues involved,

"Decides that this matter does not fall within the competence of the Council; and

"Expresses its hope that the United States of America and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia will settle their dispute as soon as possible."

10. Joint Economic Board for Palestine

In accordance with the General Assembly's resolution 181(II),⁴⁶ the Economic and Social Council, at its 174th meeting on March 11, considered the question of the election of the three non-Palestinian members of the Joint Economic Board for Palestine. The U.S.S.R. representative, supported by the Byelorussian and Polish representatives, proposed that the Council should proceed to elect the three members at its sixth session; the proposal was rejected by the Council by 9 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions. Other representatives, including the United States representative, thought that the question should be deferred to the next session, since procedural questions had not been solved and the Council had not yet received the necessary information; moreover, the Palestine Commission had recommended that the question should be dealt with at the seventh session of the Council. The Chilean, Netherlands and New Zealand representatives considered that the question of the election itself was not on the agenda, but merely the necessary preliminary measures. The Council adopted by 14 votes, with 4 abstentions, a compromise proposal (E/773) jointly put forward by Poland and Venezuela with amendments proposed by Canada, U.S.S.R., Denmark and the United States. In this resolution (112(VI)) it requested Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, not later than June 15, 1948, the names of suitable candidates for nomination as non-Palestinian members of the Joint Economic Board, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council's seventh session the list of nominees for election after consulting the Palestine Commission on the terms and conditions of service.

11. Co-ordinated Action to Meet the World Food Situation

At its sixth session the Council considered an item proposed by the Food and Agriculture Organization concerning co-ordinated action to meet the continuing world food crisis (E/613, E/666).

⁴⁶See p. 251.

The FAO drew the Council's attention to the urgent need for co-operation between all United Nations agencies in a sustained campaign to increase food production. It drew attention (E/613) to the increased pressure of demand, through population growth, full employment policies and more equitable distribution, and showed that the world production of food was not substantially on the increase. The FAO Conference at Geneva had adopted a resolution referring to the Economic and Social Council the problem of the needed parallel development in industry, and FAO outlined the types of action which it could take through its Member nations and those which were outside its scope (E/666).

The Council considered the question during its sixth session, at its 147th and 158th plenary meetings on February 20 and March 2, and the 14th and 15th meetings of its Economic Committee on February 25 and March 1.

Many representatives stressed the gravity of the problem and the necessity for concerted action by the United Nations, its economic commissions and the specialized agencies. The Australian, French, United Kingdom and United States representatives regretted that the FAO report, though valuable as an analysis, did not contain more specific recommendations. The United States representative thought that more information should be requested from FAO on the following points: a precise definition of the nature of the food crisis in its immediate and long-range aspects; an analysis of the non-agricultural factors impeding agricultural production, such as the lack of capital and of transport facilities and adverse health conditions, especially in regard to areas where food production could be increased within a relatively short period; the type of co-ordinated action possible for increasing food production, such as improving transportation or increasing fertilizer or coal shipments to a particular area; and an estimate of the potential increase of food production resulting from the application of those measures.

The U.S.S.R. representative recalled the General Assembly's recommendations (resolution 45(I)⁴⁷ on equitable food distribution regardless of political considerations, which, he stated, had not been implemented. A U.S.S.R. amendment (E/AC.6/20) to the effect that certain states had failed to carry out the recommendations of the General Assembly's resolution 45 (I) and that in consequence food prices had risen to the detriment of the consumers, was defeated by 14 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, in the Economic Committee, and upon being presented again in the Council was

defeated in paragraph by paragraph votes. A drafting sub-committee of the Economic Committee considered a joint draft resolution proposed by France, the United States, Chile and Canada (E/AC.6/W.8) and amendments proposed by the representatives of Chile, China, Netherlands, Poland, U.S.S.R. and United Kingdom (E/AC.6/20). It submitted a text which was approved with one drafting amendment by the Economic Committee (E/716), and, with the addition of a Polish amendment (E/AC.6/20) by the Council at its 158th plenary meeting, by 13 votes, with 4 abstentions. This resolution (103(VI)) called on Member States to "give serious consideration to the continuing world food shortage and take measures individually and in co-operation with the FAO and, where appropriate, with other international agencies and organizations of which they are members, to contribute to the solution of these problems". The resolution also invited the specialized agencies concerned and the regional economic commissions, in consultation with FAO, to study suitable measures to increase food production, by the elimination of the supply shortage of materials directly and indirectly affecting the production of fertilizers, agricultural machinery and the availability of transport. The Council also initiated arrangements under which it would give further attention to this problem at subsequent sessions by asking FAO to report to the seventh session of the Council on progress achieved in the co-ordination of these studies and to report to "the first session of the Council following the 1948 Annual Conference of the FAO" (i.e., the Council's eighth session) on the measures taken by Member States, regional commissions and the specialized agencies to alleviate the world food crisis. FAO was also asked to recommend what further action might be taken.

At its seventh session, the Council received the report of FAO (E/817) on progress in the co-ordination of studies and suitable measures to bring about an increase in food production. The report described the arrangements and consultations held by FAO with the regional economic commissions of the Council and with the specialized agencies.

FAO had recommended to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East the establishment of a joint Working Party on Agricultural Requisites with representatives of the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and the Director-General of FAO. It had proposed to the Economic Commis-

⁴⁷ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 172-73.

sion for Latin America a joint working party comprising personnel of ECLA and FAO to examine agricultural development plans with a view to determining requirements of production requisites, and working parties of experts representing Member Governments to examine and deal with the measures necessary to supply these requisites. As a result of a joint recommendation by the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECE, the third session of ECE had established an ad hoc committee on agricultural problems to determine problems militating against the development and rehabilitation of Europe and European agriculture, the solution of which would be facilitated by co-operative measures by FAO and ECE, and to recommend the best means of securing this co-operation. The Executive Secretary of ECE had been authorized to convene, on the basis of the findings of the ad hoc committee and in consultation with the Director-General of FAO, working parties on specific matters requiring immediate action.

Membership in the ad hoc committee was open to members of ECE and to European Members of FAO who were not members of ECE. FAO had also held consultations with ILO, WHO Interim Commission, UNESCO, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

The report was considered by the Council at the 32nd and 33rd meetings of its Economic Committee on August 13 and 14, and at its 222nd plenary meeting on August 27. After considering a draft resolution submitted by the United States (E/AC.6/W.20) and amendments proposed by Peru (E/AC.6/W.25), France (E/AC.6/W.26) and the U.S.S.R. (E/AC.6/W.27), the Economic Committee proposed to the Council a resolution (E/980/Rev.1) concerning the arrangements reported by FAO and, as the other proposals and verbal suggestions of representatives had to do with the substantive question of increasing food supplies, decided to adjourn further consideration of the question until its eighth session, when the further report of FAO would be received. The majority of representatives expressed approval of the steps taken by FAO.

A U.S.S.R. amendment (E/AC.6/W.27), to the effect that the co-operation of regional economic commissions with specialized agencies must be within the framework of existing agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and therefore "must take place by means of consultations and not by setting up joint committees or other joint organs", was defeated in the

Economic Committee by a vote of 12 to 3, with 2 abstentions, and upon being presented again in the Council (E/1023/Rev.1) was defeated by 14 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

The United Kingdom representative opposed the creation of standing joint committees and thought that co-operation between FAO and regional commissions could best be secured at the working party level by discussions between technical experts. The French representative emphasized the importance of consultation by FAO with certain non-governmental organizations.

The Council at its 222nd plenary meeting on August 27 adopted the resolution proposed by the Economic Committee (E/980/Rev.1), with amendments proposed by the United States (E/994). These amendments, which were adopted by 14 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, provided that the Council should note the organizational arrangements which had been made, and deleted a clause authorizing the establishment where necessary of joint ad hoc working parties.

The resolution, which was adopted by the Council by a vote of 15 to 2, with 1 abstention (resolution 140 (VII)), noted with satisfaction the progress recorded in the report of FAO with regard to the co-ordination of the work in this field. The Council also noted "the organizational arrangements which have been made in connexion with this work" and requested that FAO, and other specialized agencies and regional commissions continue their efforts in the closest co-operation.

12. Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements

The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements was established at the fourth session of the Economic and Social Council by resolution 30 (IV) to facilitate inter-governmental consultation and action with respect to commodity problems.

The Committee held its first session in Geneva in August and September 1947. It expressed the belief that duplication of effort and overlapping of function would be avoided by a wide circulation of information about the work of various commodity organizations. It therefore prepared a survey of the activities of various international organizations operating in the commodity field and of the guiding principles of the Commodity Chapter of the ITO Charter. This Review of Interna-

tional Commodity Arrangements was issued in November 1947 (E/CA/2).⁴⁸

Under the resolution establishing the Committee, the Chairman was to represent the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment. However, this Preparatory Committee ceased to exist on the convening of the Conference on November 21, 1947. Accordingly, the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session (161st plenary meeting) on March 3, 1948, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, requested the Secretary-General, as suggested by the Conference, to amend the composition of the Committee to provide that the Chairman be nominated by the Interim Commission for an International Trade Organization (resolution 110 (VI)). The Interim Commission, through its Executive Board, subsequently nominated Sir James Helmore as Chairman.

The Committee co-operates closely with study groups and other international organizations concerned with commodity matters. In March 1948, a Rice Meeting was held in the Philippines under the joint auspices of ICCICA and FAO to stimulate co-operative action in dealing with the rice situation. At this meeting a constitution for an international rice organization was drafted; the resultant International Rice Commission was to hold its first session on March 7, 1949. ICCICA subsequently collaborated in developing arrangements between the various commodity groups, the FAO and the United Nations Statistical Office to prevent duplication in the collection of commodity statistics from governments. In order to avoid duplication of work, the Secretariat of ICCICA, which is provided by the Department of Economic Affairs, also performs certain services for the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization.

The Committee met in Geneva in September 1948 and prepared a Review of International Commodity Problems, 1948.⁴⁹ The Review set out in general terms some analysis of the nature of the international problems relating to primary commodities, explained the principles and methods that had been accepted as a guide in dealing with these problems and reviewed inter-governmental action in the field.

The Review included a survey of the current situation in certain commodities, and the Committee pointed out that, while there were significant variations from commodity to commodity, an improvement over the immediate postwar supply situation had taken place in 1948. Reference was made to the glut of primary commodities during

the depression of the thirties and attention was drawn to the inter-related interests of all countries in preventing such conditions. During 1948 inter-governmental discussions helped in the co-ordination of national programs and policies regarding a number of primary commodities, including wheat, rice, sugar, tin, rubber, wool and cotton, but no formal agreements relating to any of them came into force.

13. Timber Conference

At its fourth session, on March 28, 1947, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 31 (IV) welcoming the initiative taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization in calling an international timber conference to convene in Czechoslovakia on April 28, 1947, and urging Members of the United Nations, to whose economy Europe's production, import and export of forest products was important, to participate in the conference.⁵⁰

The Food and Agriculture Organization submitted to the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council a report (E/455) unanimously adopted by the Conference, which ended on May 10, 1947. The report recommended short-term measures to relieve the timber shortage and long-term measures for the restoration of forests, adequate management, improved working conditions in the forests and technical programs in forest industries.⁵¹

The Conference recommended that a European Timber Committee should be set up within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe with the technical assistance of FAO, and that it should pay particular attention to:

"(a) increasing available timber supplies and decreasing waste of wood in order to help in meeting the needs of European reconstruction.

"(b) aiding in reducing economic difficulties mentioned in the resolution on increased production by certain countries by assisting them in obtaining necessary economic help.

"(c) the satisfactory distribution of available timber supplies."

Considering that the forest and timber problems of all European countries and of the non-European countries adjacent to the Mediterranean formed a technical whole, the Conference invited ECE to permit all such interested countries to participate

⁴⁸United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1947.II.9.

⁴⁹United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1948.II.6.

⁵⁰See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47. p. 496.

⁵¹*Ibid.*, pp. 691-92.

in work in connection with forests and timber.

The report of FAO was considered by the Council at its 99th plenary meeting on July 29, 1947.

The French representative proposed verbally a draft resolution, in which the Council would state that, having considered the report and noted the recommendations of the Conference, it urged the governments concerned to take steps along the lines of the recommendations of the Conference, and noted with satisfaction that ECE had set up a Timber Sub-Committee and would therefore be able, with the technical assistance of FAO, to pay special attention to the three measures suggested by the Conference (see above). The French representative agreed to amend the resolution to include a suggestion from the United States representative that a request for advice from FAO be made by the prospective lender, such as the International Bank, and not at the instance of the individual country as recommended by the Conference.⁵²

The U.S.S.R. and Cuban representatives thought that the Council should take no decision on the substance of the recommendations contained in the report until it had been considered by FAO at its forthcoming annual conference. A Cuban proposal that the Council should merely take note of the report was voted on at the 99th meeting on July 29, and after one tie vote, was adopted by the Council by 7 votes to 6 (resolution 64(V)).

14. United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources

The Economic and Social Council on March 28, 1947 (resolution 32(IV)), decided to call a United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources for the purpose of exchanging information on techniques in this field and requested the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary preparatory work.

Accordingly the Secretary-General presented a report (E/605) to the sixth session of the Council. The Secretary-General recalled that according to the Council's resolution the Conference was to be "devoted solely to the exchange of ideas and experience on the matter among engineers, resource technicians, economists and other experts in related fields". Accordingly, the tentative agenda provided for a series of plenary sessions to discuss matters of broad general interest to technicians and administrators in the several resource fields with particular emphasis on the inter-relations of the various techniques in progress of resource develop-

ment. In addition, technical sessions would give experts an opportunity to exchange information on specialized subjects, such as minerals, fuels, power, water, soils, crops, livestock, forests, grazing range, fish and wild-life. The Secretary-General recommended that the conference should be scheduled to convene on May 16, 1949, and adjourn on June 3, 1949, and that it should be held in the United States. In view of considerations advanced by the Advisory Committee which had been established under the terms of the resolution and which consisted of representatives of specialized agencies with important responsibilities in the fields related to the Conference program and other experts, the Secretary-General was exploring the possibilities of holding the Conference at a site away from the United Nations headquarters. These considerations were that another location might provide greater possibilities for observing practical applications of conservation techniques in the field, for information discussions between delegates and for saving time in travel to and from meetings.

The Secretary-General contemplated four main classes of participants in the Conference: (1) representatives from governmental services, members of non-governmental organizations and individuals to be selected from Member Governments; (2) individual specialists selected with the advice of the Preparatory Committee; (3) representatives of the United Nations and the specialized agencies; and (4) representatives of interested international organizations and learned societies and distinguished members of the professions, to be admitted at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General proposed to expand the existing Advisory Committee into a Preparatory Committee and also to convene in certain regions informal meetings of experts to secure their views and advice on detailed plans. He requested the Council to establish a small temporary Consultative Committee from which he might seek advice concerning procedure and organization.

The report was considered by the Council at its 137th plenary meeting on February 11. The United States, Peruvian and Chilean representatives questioned the necessity of a temporary Consultative

⁵² The Conference had recommended that "FAO, on the request of any individual member government applying for a loan, should call the attention of the appropriate international organizations to the need of international credits" for the fulfilment of national forest policies, improvement of exploitation facilities, development of new forest resources and technical improvement of forest industries. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations—Report of the International Timber Conference, Mariánské Lázně, Czechoslovakia, 28 April-10 May 1947.)

Committee in addition to the Preparatory Committee. The Peruvian and Chilean representatives stressed the importance of the proposed conference from the point of view of under-developed countries, and the Peruvian representative suggested that it might be well to provide for the participation at the Conference of representatives of the regional economic commissions established or contemplated by the Council.

The United Kingdom representative urged that the number of items on the agenda of the Conference should be limited, otherwise there would be risk of not achieving practical and useful results; if the agenda were too full, governments might not be able to spare their specialists for a long enough period. Care should be taken to avoid duplication of the work of other organizations. This view was supported by the representatives of the Netherlands, China, Canada and Brazil. The Netherlands representative stated that the Conference should be a meeting of technical experts and not of diplomats, and emphasized the importance of co-operation with the specialized agencies. The Danish representative felt that the Conference was original in idea and method of preparation.

The representatives of the United Kingdom, China, Canada and France thought that if a location other than Lake Success were chosen for the Conference the resulting costs should not be borne by the United Nations budget.

The Chinese representative considered that since each country had to consult its experts on the subject of the Conference program the time allowed was too limited, and suggested that the Conference should be postponed to the end of the year 1949 or even the beginning of 1950.

The U.S.S.R. representative proposed that in view of the vast program suggested for discussion at the Conference, the Council should specify that the Conference should confine its purpose to an exchange of experience in the field of technical methods for the conservation and utilization of resources.

The Council unanimously adopted a United States draft resolution (E/645) as amended by the U.S.S.R. and Canada. As amended it reads as follows (resolution 109(VI)):

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparations being made for the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources (document E/605); and

"Requests the Secretary-General to proceed with plans for the Conference, keeping in mind that the task of the Conference is to be limited to an exchange of experience in the techniques of the conservation and utilization of

resources, and to include in his progress report to the seventh session of the Council his definite recommendations concerning the arrangements for the Conference and its site, taking into consideration the discussion of the Council at its sixth session."

Accordingly the Secretary-General, proceeding with the advice of the Preparatory Committee created in accordance with the Council's resolution 32(IV), made a further report to the seventh session of the Council (E/827/Rev.1). The Council also had before it the report of the Preparatory Committee to the Secretary-General (E/869).

The Secretary-General reported that Members of the United Nations and other governments participating in the regional economic commissions of the United Nations would be invited to select individuals to attend the Conference, in addition to which the Secretary-General might invite representatives of non-governmental organizations, other interested international organizations and learned societies, and distinguished individual experts. He recommended that the Conference should be convened for fifteen working days during May and June 1949. He stated that if he could make arrangements not involving appreciable additions to costs for holding the Conference at a site within the United States that would offer particular advantages for a scientific conference devoted to resource techniques, he would recommend the selection of such a site, otherwise he proposed that the Conference should be held at the interim headquarters of the United Nations.

The Preparatory Committee consisted of experts nominated by FAO, ILO, UNESCO and the Interim Commission of WHO, and experts appointed by the Secretary-General from nine countries, to serve in their individual capacities.⁵³ It held meetings on June 7, 21 and 25 and from June 30 to July 1, 1948, and considered the provisional program of the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources (E/Conf.7/1) together with comments and suggestions from 21 governments received in response to a letter sent out by the Secretary-General on March 12. The Committee reported (E/869) that detailed suggestions had been contained in the replies received from the Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Netherlands, Philippines, Siam, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom and United States. In formulating the Conference program the Committee had also had suggestions from FAO, UNESCO, and ILO and from the World Power Conference, which

⁵³ For list of members of the Preparatory Committee, see Annex II, p. 706.

had suggested modifications of the part of the Conference program relating to the generation and utilization of power. In accordance with the suggestions of several governments, the Committee had reduced the complexity of the program by a substantial decrease in the number of section meetings. The Committee recommended that the Conference should not be held at the interim headquarters, but at some place where little time would be lost in local transportation, where the participants would be able to inspect significant resource developments and where they would be able to associate with each other informally without inconvenience.

The matter was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its 206th plenary meeting on August 19. In introducing the report, the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs stated that the plenary sessions of the Conference would review the world resource situation, basic resource techniques and resource techniques of special interest to less developed countries. Specialists would discuss more specific topics in sectional meetings, he stated—for example, power and energy resources, forests, mineral resources, or land, as well as specific techniques and practices for resource conservation and utilization as they applied to particular resources. The French, Peruvian, Canadian and U.S.S.R. representatives expressed misgivings that the scope of the Conference was too wide to give adequate consideration to the technical subjects covered.

After discussing the alternative merits of holding the Conference at or away from headquarters, the Council, by 13 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, decided (resolution 141 (VII)) that the Conference should be held in the United States, "the site to be outside the New York City area if the additional cost to the United Nations would not exceed \$40,000, but otherwise at interim headquarters". The Council approved the Secretary-General's recommendation that the Conference should be held in May or June 1949 for fifteen working days and requested him to proceed with the preparatory work required.⁵⁴

The primary concern of the Conference, according to its provisional program (E/CONF.7/1),⁵⁵ would be the practical application of science to resource management and human use rather than to minute refinements in research and scientific methodology. The provisional program stated that the conservation and wise utilization of natural resources are problems of immediate concern to all nations, and that no country, however favored, has yet succeeded in exploiting to the full the possibil-

ities which the scientific utilization of resources offers for a sustained advance in the standard of life. The requisite methods and techniques for such an advance, it was pointed out, are at hand or in process of development, as a result of the work of many experts of many kinds throughout the world. It was stated that the Conference was intended as a step in the mobilization of the world's scientific and practical knowledge so as to equip the nations of the world for the task of raising and maintaining the living standards of their people.

The revised program of the Conference (E/CONF.7/2) fell under the following main headings: the world resources situation—using and conserving resources, resource technique of special interest to less-developed countries; experience in the inter-related application of resource techniques; and summary and review of the Conference.

15. Proposed Economic Conference of the Amazon Basin Countries

At its seventh session (225th plenary meeting on August 28) the Economic and Social Council considered a Peruvian proposal (E/826) that the Council should call an International Economic Conference of the Amazon Basin Countries "with the purpose of setting up the framework for the best social utilization of its natural resources, that will benefit a world-expanding economy", and should request the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the Conference. The proposal was supported by the Brazilian and Venezuelan representatives. At the suggestion of the Brazilian representative the Peruvian representative agreed to alter his proposal so that the Conference should be held in 1949 rather than in 1948. The New Zealand representative proposed (E/1045), in view of the large amount of preparatory work required for such a conference, that the question should be studied by the Economic Commission for Latin America, the secretariat of which was already engaged on an extensive economic survey of the whole area. The Council by 9 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions, rejected the Peruvian proposal, and adopted by 10 votes, with 8 abstentions, the New Zealand proposal, with an amendment proposed by Brazil providing for consultation with

⁵⁴ The Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings of the Economic and Social Council, at a meeting held on February 24, 1949, decided that the Conference would begin the latter half of August 1949 at Lake Success.

⁵⁵ Reproduced as Annex A to the revised program (E/CONF.7/2).

the Institute of the Hylean Amazon. In its resolution (146(VII)) the Council referred:

"to the Economic Commission for Latin America for its analysis and consideration, in consultation, where appropriate, with the International Institute of the Hylean Amazon, the proposal for an economic conference of the Amazon Basin countries."

16. Fiscal Questions

a. PROGRAM ESTABLISHED BY THE COUNCIL

The Fiscal Commission held its first session at Lake Success from May 19 to 29, 1947, and submitted a report to the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council dealing with the work which might be undertaken in its field (E/440).

This report suggested: certain general arrangements concerning the establishment within the United Nations Secretariat of an international fiscal information or reference service; the provision of technical advice to governments and international bodies; the co-operation to be obtained from governments; and the establishment of liaison with national fiscal administrations.

The Economic and Social Council considered the report at its 87th and 93rd plenary meetings on July 22 and 24, and at the fifth meeting of its Economic Committee on July 21. General approval was expressed of the report. Various representatives, including those of Canada, Czechoslovakia, Norway, the United States and the United Kingdom, felt that in view of the ambitious nature of the program and the expenditure involved in the work proposed for the Secretariat, a priority should be established among the tasks suggested. The representative of Canada proposed that priority should be given to fiscal research that had been interrupted during recent years; the representative of Norway suggested that priority should be given to the questions of double taxation and fiscal evasion; the United States representative suggested that the priority should be: (1) performance of service functions; (2) collection of data on which the Commission would base recommendations of substance; (3) compilation and publication of data; and (4) continuation of the work of the League of Nations in the field of international taxation, etc. The representatives of China and Lebanon expressed particular approval of the recommendations of the Commission concerning technical help to be given to economically less advanced countries.

The representative of the U.S.S.R., who was the Chairman of the Fiscal Commission, explained that

the Commission had unanimously approved the report and the majority of the Commission had considered the work proposed as a minimum, taking into account the financial implications involved.

The Council decided to leave it to the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to carry out the Commission's recommendations "within the limits of available financial resources".

It accordingly adopted without discussion, at the 73rd plenary meeting on July 24, resolution 67(V) as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the report of the first session of the Fiscal Commission (document E/440);

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, within the limits of available financial resources:

"(a) To take appropriate measures to build up a fiscal information service, for the purpose of providing authoritative information on fiscal problems which may be referred to the Commission by Member Governments, the Economic and Social Council and its commissions, other organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and non-governmental agencies in category A;

"(b) To arrange to make available, on request, technical advice, information and assistance on fiscal matters coming within the terms of reference of the Fiscal Commission, to the Economic and Social Council, its other commissions, and other organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and Member Governments, with special reference, in the case of economically less advanced countries, to means of facilitating their development and raising their standards of living, in accordance with resolution No. 51 (IV) of the Council of 28 March 1947;

"(c) To report promptly to the Fiscal Commission all cases where, in his opinion, the programmes, recommendations or projects considered or approved by the Economic and Social Council or any of its other commissions contain important fiscal provisions or implications which may touch on matters coming within the purview of the Fiscal Commission;

"(d) To request Member Governments to co-operate with the United Nations by transmitting to the Secretary-General, as soon as practicable after release, for the use of the Fiscal Commission, copies of publications issued by them relating to budgets, Government revenue and other receipts, appropriations and expenditure, public debt, special studies of taxation problems and information on the most significant facts and trends relative to public finance in the course of each year;

"(e) To arrange for the compilation and publication of a Public Finance Survey, 1937-1947, in continuation of the series 'Public Finance' formerly published by the League of Nations regarding Government revenue and other receipts, classified as to sources; expenditures, classified according to principal categories; and public debt, classified according to dates of maturity, domicile, and rates of interest; and, if practicable, to make preparations for the periodic publication in the future of the information outlined above;

"(f) To arrange for the publication of the volume Public Debt, 1914-1947, which was commenced by the League of Nations;

"(g) To ascertain from other commissions whether any special studies of a technical nature should be made by the Fiscal Commission in order properly to advise them on the fiscal aspects of their enquiries (for example, fiscal methods relating to anti-depression policies);

"(h) Subject to the policies of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, to invite non-member Governments to co-operate in supplying the information listed in the preceding paragraphs;

"(i) To make a review and revision of the work which has already been accomplished by the League of Nations in the field of international tax problems, with particular reference to further action to be taken for the solution of such problems;

"(j) To collect, publish and distribute the text of treaties for the prevention of double taxation, and for mutual assistance in the collection of taxes and the exchange of information;

"(k) To obtain from Members of the United Nations and to compile information on their administrative practices, so that Members negotiating treaties may know what techniques are available for securing and exchanging information, and for co-operating in the collection of taxes;

"(l) To collect information on tax systems (including statutes, regulations and administrative practices) particularly those aspects of such systems which

"(i) Have the effect of imposing more burdensome taxes on foreigners than on nationals or on international transactions than on domestic ones (for example: those systems which impose higher rates on foreigners; tax capital transfers in or out of a country; refuse foreigners the privilege accorded nationals of deducting expenses attributable to income from the taxing country; provide for presumptive or empirical tax assessments on foreigners);

"(ii) Have the effect of making special concessions to foreigners, or as respects' international transactions;

"(iii) Give taxes extra-territorial application;

"(iv) Tax international travel, transport and communications;

"(v) Make special tax provisions for foreign-held public debt;

"(m) To collect detailed documentary material on internal tax legislation in every country as far as such legislation covers foreign nationals or resources;

"(n) To collect from Members their comments on the model bilateral tax conventions prepared at the Regional Tax Conference held in Mexico City in 1943 under the auspices of the Fiscal Committee of the League of Nations and at the final session of the Fiscal Committee held in London in 1946, the comments to cover three types of treaties: double taxation of income; double taxation of estates and successions; reciprocal administrative assistance, and to circulate these comments to the members of the Fiscal Commission well in advance of the next session;

"(o) To study these problems from the point of view of their effects on international trade and investment;

"(p) To invite Member States, by questionnaires or other appropriate means, to report on fiscal problems which, in their opinion, should be given consideration by the Fiscal Commission, and to request the Secretary-General to furnish to the Commission, before its next

session, a list of such problems raised, with appropriate comments.

"3. Notes that information furnished by Member States to the Secretary-General in accordance with these resolutions will be such as is available in accordance with the applicable national regulations.

"4. Requests Members of the United Nations to assist the Secretary-General in the action he may take in compliance with the above recommendations."

b. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM BY THE SECRETARIAT

Following the conclusion of the first session of the Fiscal Commission and the approval of its recommendations by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 67(V) of July 24, 1947, the Fiscal Division of the Secretariat undertook the following activities and compilations.

(1) Fiscal Information Service.—Action was taken to secure comprehensive material on the fiscal legislation, administration and public finance developments of Member nations. The means used for that purpose were the following: circular letters and questionnaires to Members; contacts with their delegations; correspondence with national officials; missions to a number of countries; and use of Secretariat facilities and public libraries in the area of New York City and in Washington, D. C.

(2) Technical Assistance to Member Governments in the Field of Public Finance.—Exploratory work was done on the financial and administrative aspects of economic development in economically less developed countries, as well as on international tax relations, with a view to rendering technical assistance. The conclusions of this work were to be reported to the Fiscal Commission at its next session in 1949.

Technical assistance in the fiscal field was given in various forms and degrees to Venezuela and Brazil.

Upon the request of the Government of Venezuela, the Fiscal Division took part during 1947 in a program of reform of the public finances and administration of the country, giving technical assistance and advice in various fields, the most important of which were: budgeting (preparation, structure, and formulation of the budget); administrative reform (creation of a civil service); fiscal reform (reorganization of a fiscal department, etc.); and other fields (creation of a central administration of ports). (See E/CN.1/Sub.3/W.4.)

Technical advice was given to the Brazilian Government in the form of a memorandum prepared by the Fiscal Division in July 1948, review-

ing certain aspects of international fiscal problems existing in Brazil.

(3) Public Finance Survey.—This work was to have consisted of a series of pamphlets containing tables presenting, on as comparable a basis as possible for some 60 countries, data on government expenditures, revenues, cash position, and debt, together with notes on budgetary procedures and comments relating fiscal developments to economic, social and administrative factors.

Work was started along these lines on various countries. Because of an increasing demand for tabular data, it appeared desirable to make available to the various organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and Member Governments such information for as many countries as possible at the earliest possible date, without delaying their release until the analytical part of the work had been completed. Consequently, a series of mimeographed documents entitled "Public Finance Data" were prepared for issue by the end of 1948. By September 1948 data had already been collected and was being checked on the following fourteen countries: Argentina, Canada, Chile, China, India, Iran, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

The Public Finance Survey as outlined above does not meet, nor was it originally intended to meet, the need for monthly data on fiscal development which various United Nations organs and specialized agencies have increasingly felt for some time in connection with their research and operations. To meet this requirement, the Fiscal Division, in consultation with the Division of Statistics of the International Monetary Fund, began preparing a questionnaire, to be sent by the Secretary-General to all Member Governments, to assist the United Nations, specialized agencies and Member Governments in analyzing the effects of government financial activities on economic variables such as price, monetary circulation and national income. The questionnaire was to request annual data for the period from 1936 to 1948 and monthly or quarterly data from 1947 regarding the following items:

1. Central government expenditure
2. Central government receipts
3. Results from government monetary operations
4. Foreign grants received
5. Domestic borrowing
6. Redemption of domestic debt
7. Foreign borrowing
8. Redemption of foreign debt
9. Cash balance
10. Aggregate outstanding domestic debt
11. Aggregate outstanding foreign debt

(4) Public Debt 1914-1946.—A volume entitled Public Debt 1914-1946⁵⁶ was published (in English) in August 1948. (The French edition was being prepared for publication in 1949.) This study presented in tabular form data on public debt for 52 countries from 1914—46 and for some twenty countries up to 1947.

For each country, with a few exceptions, two tables were prepared. Table I shows the domestic debt, subdivided into long-term and short-term, the foreign debt and total debt since 1914. Information regarding debt service is given, showing, separately, interest and amortization payments on the domestic and foreign public debt. It also contains for reference purposes data on price movements and exchange rates.

Table II shows the position of the most important loans or types of obligations outstanding, and whenever possible, their purpose, nominal rate of interest, date of issue and maturity. The major differences in concepts and definitions of public debt are discussed in a General Note. Information was provided by finance ministries of Member Governments.

(5) Review of Work of League of Nations.—The Secretariat prepared a comprehensive survey of the history and meaning of the work undertaken by the League of Nations in the field of international tax relations, of the results achieved and of the problems remaining to be dealt with.

(6) Administrative Practices related to the Assessment and Collection of Taxes.—The Fiscal Division of the Secretariat collects and publishes information on the administrative practices in Member countries relating to the assessment and collection of taxes. The compilation of the relevant legislative materials and their analytical and comparative study are designed to aid the governments in the negotiation of tax agreements by making available to them information on the means existing for exchanging information between national revenue authorities and for their co-operation in the collection of taxes.

(7) International Tax Agreements.—The Secretariat prepared for publication in November 1948 the first volume containing the texts of over 100 international tax agreements for the prevention of double taxation and fiscal evasion (E/CN.8/30).⁵⁷ This volume constitutes a continuation of the six-volume Collection of International Tax Agreements and Internal Legal Provisions for the Prevention of Double Taxation and Fiscal Evasion published by the League of Nations from 1928

⁵⁶ United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1948.XVI.1.

⁵⁷ United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1948.XVI.2.

to 1936. The volume contains a comprehensive index of tax agreements concluded since 1843. The agreements are divided into ten groups according to the subject matter. The three most important groups are those which include, respectively, the General Agreements on Income and Property Taxes, the Agreements on Estate and Gift Taxes and the Agreements on Administrative Assistance between Revenue Authorities. It is planned to publish supplements from time to time with texts of new agreements concluded hereafter.

(8) Survey of Trends in Recent Tax Agreements.—The Secretariat initiated a survey of the nature, meaning and import of trends in recent tax agreements and a comprehensive analysis of such agreements entered into between countries of the same region or at a comparable level of economic development.

(9) Tax Treatment of Foreign Nationals, Resources and Transactions.—The Secretariat collects and publishes information on those aspects of tax systems which accord more burdensome treatment or give special concessions to foreigners or, in respect of international transactions, give taxes extra-territorial application, tax international travel, transport and communications and make special tax provisions for foreign-held public debt. To this end, the Fiscal Division has prepared a "Questionnaire on the Tax Treatment of Foreign Nationals, Assets and Transactions" (E/CN.8/W.19), which refers specifically to each type of direct and indirect tax, listing every aspect which might possibly present differences in the treatment of persons, assets or transactions, depending on whether they are wholly domestic, foreign or international. The documents and information thus collected are intended both for the preparation of individual reports on each country covered and for over-all comparative analysis.

(10) Comments on Model Tax Conventions.—The Secretariat published and distributed statements by Member Governments on their views on the London and Mexico Model Tax Conventions for the avoidance of double taxation and fiscal evasion prepared by the Fiscal Committee of the League of Nations in 1943 and 1946. Ultimately, the Fiscal Division will publish a fully annotated edition of the Model Conventions containing all comments from the Member Governments with a review of the salient differences and problems of the two models.

(11) Effects of Tax Measures on International Trade and Investment.—Preparatory work was undertaken relating to the compilation of source

material and the outline of a study on the "Incidence and Economic Effects of Taxation on the Flow of International Trade and Investment", with particular reference to relief measures contained in international tax agreements and national tax legislation.

(12) Implementation of Decisions of Other Organs of the United Nations Specialized Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations.—In compliance with the resolution of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretariat followed the work of other organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations impinging on the field of international tax relations and prepared comprehensive documentation containing information on actions and decisions of those organs which are of interest to the Fiscal Commission.

(13) Liaison and Co-ordination.—Since the work of the Fiscal Commission is closely connected with that of other organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations, the Fiscal Division provided for close co-ordination with them and has been represented at meetings and international conferences.

17. Statistical Activities

The Statistical Commission held its second and third sessions from August 28 to September 4, 1947, and from April 26 to May 6, 1948. The first session of the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling was held from September 22 to 27, 1947.⁵⁸ The report of the second session of the Commission (E/577) was considered at the Council's sixth session, and that of its third session (E/795) at the seventh session of the Council. The questions dealt with are considered below.

At its third session the Statistical Commission adopted a program for its future work and decided that priorities should be given to the following studies: review and development of indices of industrial production; development of standards for price indices; revision of the League of Nations Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics; further study of statistics on national income and related subjects; assistance to governments which may request technical guidance in planning and executing their national censuses in 1950; desirability of achieving comparability in

⁵⁸ The second session of the Sub-Commission was held from August 30 to September 11, 1948, but its report (E/CN.3/52) was not considered by the Commission during the period reviewed in this Yearbook.

housing statistics; statistical sampling; collaboration with the statistical work of other commissions; and a program of statistical education and training.

The Commission's report was considered at the 30th and 31st meetings of the Council's Economic Committee and at the 220th meeting of the Council. Members expressed appreciation of the work of the Commission. Various members endorsed the program proposed by the Commission calling attention to particular items in it of special interest to them.

a. CO-ORDINATION OF THE STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Economic and Social Council on March 29, 1947 (resolution 40(IV)),⁵⁹ requested that periodic reports be made to the Statistical Commission on progress achieved in developing administrative procedures and agreements through which effective statistical co-ordination may be secured between the United Nations and the agencies brought into relationship with it. At its second and third sessions the Commission considered reports from the Secretary-General on the question (E/CN.3/28 and 41) and noted with satisfaction the progress so far achieved.

Under the arrangements made, the Statistical Office has become the central statistical unit in the Secretariat responsible for the co-ordination of United Nations statistics. It conducts statistical investigations on behalf of various parts of the organization, and conducts research and supplies statistics for a wide variety of special purposes.⁶⁰

Inter-agency co-ordination is achieved among other ways through the Consultative Committee on Statistical Matters, composed of representatives of the specialized agencies and the United Nations. By September 21, 1948, the Committee had reached agreements respecting standardization of several technical statistical practices and had assisted in formulating general arrangements for the consolidation or co-ordination of statistical programs. In addition, special procedures to deal with the problems of requests to governments for statistics had been established. The Statistical Office acts as the central point for the exchange of questionnaires and for the collection and dissemination of comments by each agency on draft questionnaires. This permits the needs of international agencies for statistics to be met without duplication in requests to governments. An integrated plan for the preparation and publication of international statistical yearbooks was being worked out between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

At its third session the Statistical Commission recommended that the United Nations and the specialized agencies plan their programs to develop systematically collected and published statistics rather than rely upon ad hoc requests from governments, with the object of providing that the monthly, quarterly and annual publications of the United Nations and the specialized agencies will include, as far as practicable, all the statistical series needed for the conduct of international affairs.

The Statistical Commission at its third session continued its study of several related aspects of the development of national statistics and the improvement of their comparability. It made proposals to provide more adequately for the recognition of statistical problems peculiar to European countries and the further implementation among European countries of international recommendations on statistical standards. In particular, it considered the special statistical interests of the Economic Commission for Europe. On the Statistical Commission's recommendation, the Council at its 220th plenary meeting on August 27, 1948, adopted by 16 votes to 2 the following resolution (149(VII)B):

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of the desirability of obtaining the active co-operation of national statistical offices in the implementation of the recommendations of the Statistical Commission, and by providing a channel for the referral by Governments to the Statistical Commission of problems of statistical comparability, and

"Recognizing the relatively large number of European countries with closely related statistical interests, the urgent character of these interests, and the particular opportunity now available of achieving rapid and substantial progress through discussion of these common purposes,

"Requests the Secretary-General to encourage and facilitate consultation among representatives of the statistical agencies of European Governments upon statistical questions."

The Brazilian representative drew attention in the Council's Economic Committee to the particular requirements of countries where statistical services were less developed, and proposed that the Council's recommendation should refer to them and not merely to the particular needs of Europe. His view was supported by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Venezuela, and a joint resolution was worked out by those

⁵⁹See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 507.

⁶⁰For a classified list of work in progress or planned by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, see Directory of Economic and Statistical Projects No. 1, January 1948. United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1948.II.D.1.

representatives and adopted by the Committee (E/960). The U.S.S.R. representative in this connection proposed (E/1008) that the resolution would acquire the necessary general character by the omission of the word "European" from the resolution. Other members of the Council, however, felt that the statistical problems of Europe and of the under-developed countries were not the same. The Council adopted by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, resolution 149(VII)C, inviting the Commission at its next session to consider as a matter of urgency "how statistically underdeveloped countries requiring assistance in remedying deficiencies of statistical data can be helped to improve their basic statistical services"; and requesting "the Secretary-General to collect any necessary data on existing statistical deficiencies and possible remedial measures to facilitate early consideration of the problem by the Commission".

The Council also authorized the Statistical Office to undertake a program of technical assistance to Member Governments in connection with plans for censuses of population to be taken in and around 1950. The Statistical Office will arrange for expert consultants to work with census administrations in a limited number of countries to assure adequate planning on administrative and technical matters.

The Statistical Office collaborated with FAO, the Government of Mexico and the Inter-American Statistical Institute in the conduct of a technical training institute in Mexico City from October to December 1948. More than 60 highly qualified census administrators and experts from sixteen countries attended the Institute, which provided instruction for the agriculture and population censuses to be taken in 1950.

b. STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

At its first session, the Statistical Commission established a committee to develop an international standard classification of statistics of industrial activity. At its second session, the Commission recommended that the draft classification so developed (E/CN.3/35) be circulated to Member Governments and specialized agencies for comment. At its third session, the Statistical Commission recommended a revised draft of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities. The classification was considered by the Council at its seventh session at the 30th and 31st meetings of the Economic Committee on August 5 and 11, and at the 220th plenary meeting on August 27, 1948.

The U.S.S.R. representative criticized the proposed classification (E/795/Add.1), in particular,

on the ground that it did not take into account activities in countries with planned economies, and suggested that the classification should be reviewed. While various representatives agreed that the classification was not perfect, and saw the difficulties inherent in drafting a classification that would permit a comparison of economic activities in both planned economies and those based on private enterprise, they emphasized the urgent need for adopting an international standard in the field of industrial statistics in order that the statistics collected by national governments in the forthcoming censuses might be organized so as to yield comparable data. A U.S.S.R. proposal (E/1008) that the classification should be referred back to the Commission and that Member Governments should be asked for their comments on it was rejected by a vote of 13 to 3, with 2 abstentions. The Council recommended by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, in resolution 149 (VII) A, that Member Governments:

"... make use of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities either by:

"(a) Adopting this system of classification as a national standard, or

"(b) Rearranging their statistical data in accordance with this system for purposes of international comparability."

A similar program for the development of comparability in international trade statistics was being undertaken by the Statistical Commission. In addition, the work of the International Labour Organisation in developing an international standard classification of occupations was being studied by the Statistical Commission in order to integrate related aspects of the classifications. It was anticipated that these classifications would be available to governments for use in connection with their census programs for 1950. The Secretariat was given the responsibility for formulating a proposal for the development of a statistical classification of commodities for use in general economic analysis.

c. COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS

Three types of statistical publications arise out of the work of the Statistical Office of the United Nations as part of its program in the collection and publication of statistics and the development of statistical standards. The first consists of economic and social statistics of current interest to international organizations and Members of the United Nations published in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

As at September 21, 1948, nearly two thousand separate series were being collected and maintained for publication in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. As part of its central responsibility, the Statistical Office collects and maintains certain series primarily for the benefit of one or more of the specialized agencies, such series appearing in their regular publications. On the other hand, many of the series appearing in the Monthly Bulletin are provided by specialized agencies such as the International Labour Organisation and the International Monetary Fund. In addition, the Statistical Office, in co-operation with several specialized agencies, undertakes the collection of monthly statistics of external trade to meet urgent needs of several agencies by a consolidated collection. A Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics is published describing in detail the content, scope and limitations of the statistical series appearing in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. The Statistical Office also issues Population and Vital Statistics Reports each month. This publication contains the latest estimate of population for each area of the world, and the latest census totals. From time to time special tables dealing with population or vital statistics are also published.

A second type of statistics covering a much wider field of statistics is collected by the United Nations and published in the Statistical Yearbook, which will contain data in the following fields:

- Area, Population and Vital Statistics
- Manpower
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
- Industry
- Transport and Communications
- Internal Trade
- External Trade
- Balance of Payments
- Wages and Prices
- Currency, Banking, Stock Exchange
- National Income
- Public Finance
- Social Statistics
- Education and Culture

This type of Statistics is also published in the Demographic Yearbook, which is designed to be the central source of international data on population, vital statistics and related subjects for the various countries of the world. The first edition will include statistics on area, population, labor force, mortality, natality, nuptiality and international migration, together with an explanatory text and information on sources. These publications form part of a co-ordinated plan for various yearbooks prepared by the specialized agencies and the United Nations. Annual statistics of external trade are also being prepared.

The third type of statistical publication arises out of the specific projects of research or special studies undertaken by the Statistical Office as part of its program for the development of statistics or as a result of research undertaken at the request of one of the organs of the United Nations. Such studies include a report on National Income Statistics of Various Countries, 1938-1947.

d. STATISTICAL SAMPLING

The Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling, the establishment of which was authorized by the Economic and Social Council at its second session,⁶¹ is composed of individual experts appointed by the Statistical Commission. The Sub-Commission is responsible for advising on the use and application of statistical sampling methods in meeting the needs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and Member Governments for statistical information. At its first session it reported (E/CN.3/37) in detail on: (a) the desirability of carrying out a sample survey in conjunction with censuses proposed for 1950 in the fields of agricultural and population enquiries; (b) the conditions under which a sample survey should be made instead of a complete enumeration; (c) the opportunity for obtaining additional information through the use of the same basic sampling structure; and (d) the advantages of a series of repeated sample surveys in obtaining more detailed information and information of better quality in given fields of statistics.

The Sub-Commission issued a statement on the Uses of Sampling in Censuses of Population, Agriculture, Public Health and Commerce, which illustrates some of the more important uses of the sampling techniques and emphasizes the advantages and disadvantages, and the proper application, of scientific sampling methods. As a basis for its long-range program for the dissemination of information on sampling techniques, the Sub-Commission prepared a series of recommendations concerning the preparation of reports of sampling surveys.⁶²

The Sub-Commission considered specific problems in the application of sampling to agricultural censuses at the request of FAO and began preparing similar recommendations regarding family budget inquiries and manpower statistics at the request of ILO.

⁶¹ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 508.

⁶² These recommendations were subsequently published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations as The Preparation of Sampling Survey Reports. (Statistical Papers, Series C. No. 1, January 1, 1949.)

e. PROGRAM FOR THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF STATISTICIANS

The Economic and Social Council at its seventh session adopted by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, resolution 149(VII)D, approving the recommendation of the Statistical Commission that a study be undertaken in collaboration with the specialized agencies regarding the shortages of trained statisticians and the needs for education and training in statistics which confront international and national statistical organizations, and requesting the Secretary-General to formulate an international program to meet these needs in a report of the fourth session of the Statistical Commission.

f. RESEARCH IN STATISTICAL METHODS AND DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS

In addition to the foregoing general program, work in certain special fields has been emphasized by the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office. With a view to developing comparability and international standards, special programs of research were undertaken on the statistics of national income, national expenditure and related aggregates, and systems of social accounts. In similar fashion, comparability is sought in the statistics of prices, including prices of imports and exports and the construction of index numbers. In order to provide a basic tool for economic analysis, indices of industrial production and the scope and method of the construction of such indices were being studied, so that recommendations regarding their use in current national statistics might be formulated. In addition, a review was begun of the definitions and use of statistics of housing as well as studies of the problems of migration statistics.

A series of Studies of Census Methods, prepared by the Secretariat in collaboration with the statistical staffs of FAO and ILO, is published by the United Nations for the guidance of national statistical officers. Co-operation in the development and promotion of standards for population and vital statistics is part of the program undertaken by the Secretariat working with the staffs of WHO and FAO.

The Statistical Office issues from time to time a brief review and comment on the significant developments in international and national statistical activities in Statistical Notes, which is circulated to statistical offices of Member Governments and international agencies.

Three methodological studies undertaken by

the Committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations were published by the Secretary-General as directed by the Economic and Social Council Resolution 40 (IV).

g. TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR ECONOMIC STATISTICS UNDER 1928 CONVENTION

In accordance with resolution 24 (I) adopted by the General Assembly on February 12, 1946, relating to the transfer of certain functions and activities of the League of Nations,⁶³ the Statistical Commission at its first session (E/264) requested that a draft protocol amending the International Convention Relating to Economic Statistics (1928) be prepared. The draft was approved by the Commission at its second session, from August 28 to September 4, 1947, and submitted to the Economic and Social Council at the Council's sixth session. The U.S.S.R. and Ukrainian S.S.R. members on the Commission recorded reservations on the grounds that the decision to take over these functions contravened the General Assembly's resolution 54 (I) of December 14, 1946,⁶⁴ empowering the Secretary-General to take over and continue the non-political functions of the League of Nations with the exception of "those functions and activities exercised pursuant to international agreements"; the problems of international co-operation in the sphere of statistics, it was maintained, were comprehensively dealt with by the decisions of the Economic and Social Council. The Ukrainian reservation pointed out that a considerable number of countries belonging to the United Nations took no part in concluding the 1928 Convention, and the U.S.S.R. reservation stated that the actual activities of the Statistical Commission were considerably broader than those of the League of Nations Committee of Statistical Experts and included all the necessary functions previously performed by that Committee.

These arguments were raised again when the question was discussed by the Council at its 136th plenary meeting on February 11, its 158th plenary meeting on March 2, and the thirteenth and fourteenth meetings of its Economic Committee on February 24 and 25.

The Council, however, by a vote of 15 to 2 adopted a resolution (114 (VI)A) recommending that the General Assembly approve the functions and powers exercised by the League of Nations in respect of economic statistics under the 1928

⁶³See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 111.

⁶⁴Ibid., p. 263.

Convention, and submitting to the General Assembly a draft resolution and draft protocol to this end. The Council stated that it considered that "in view of the resolution of the General Assembly on the relations of the Members of the United Nations with Spain, adopted on 9 February 1946, all action under this Protocol and the Convention mentioned above should be suspended with respect to the Franco Government in Spain as long as this Government is in power".⁶⁵

h. WORLD STATISTICAL CONGRESS

The World Statistical Congress, convened in Washington from September 8 to 12, 1947, under authority of resolution 40(IV) of the Economic and Social Council, was attended by leading statisticians from all countries.

The Congress focussed the attention of its members upon the uses for and the needs of international organizations for adequate and reliable statistical information from national governments. It also brought to the attention of the United Nations the need for more trained personnel in national statistical services as well as the need for providing advice and assistance in developing national statistical systems.

i. INTERNATIONAL CENSUS PLANS

In the report of its second session (E/577), submitted to the sixth session of the Economic and Social Council, the Statistical Commission expressed general approval of the standard minimum list of subjects proposed by the Population Commission for the 1950 censuses of population (E/571, Annex II) and the supplementary list of subjects proposed for optional inclusion in these censuses (E/571, Annex III).⁶⁶ In reference to a progress report received on the work of the Committee on the 1950 Census of the Americas, it reiterated its support of this project, noting with approval the program of training in census methods.

With reference to a memorandum submitted by FAO on the proposed 1950 World Census of Agriculture (E/CN.3/32), the Commission endorsed the objectives of the project and welcomed the steps taken to conduct co-operatively such a census in all parts of the world. It requested the Economic and Social Council to draw the attention of all Member nations to the proposed 1950 World Census of Agriculture, and to stress the importance of making adequate provisions for the preparatory work in order that such a census may be taken in as many countries as possible. The Council adopted

this recommendation by 14 votes, with 2 abstentions (resolution 114(VI) B).

At its third session the Statistical Commission (E/795) gave further consideration to the suggested list of subjects to be included in the 1950 census of population. It considered that the list of subjects and the accompanying definitions should be issued by the Secretary-General for the information of governments and for such use in the national censuses as might be practicable in the light of national conditions, needs and objectives. It urged, however, that the views of interested specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations should be co-ordinated before the list of subjects and accompanying definitions were issued. In reviewing the list of topics and the suggested definitions, the Commission considered it not practicable to regard the list of subjects⁶⁶ as a recommended minimum for all countries in view of the wide differences in national needs and statistical facilities. It considered, however, that all countries taking censuses should try to provide comparable data on the following items: total population, age, sex, marital status and types of economic activities. It also pointed out the desirability of using statistical sampling methods in population censuses.

18. Transport and Communications

The Transport and Communications Commission held its second session in Geneva from April 12 to 20, 1948. It reviewed international developments in the fields of transport and communications and of travel questions, but was particularly concerned with questions relating to: (1) regional problems and organization in the field of inland transport; (2) certain world-wide problems in the field of inland transport; (3) the facilitation of the international movement of persons and goods; (4) the co-ordination of activities in the fields of aviation, shipping and telecommunications with respect to safety of life at sea and in the air; and (5) transport statistics. In addition, the Commission, as requested by the Council at its sixth session (resolution 133(VI)), considered the applications of certain non-governmental organizations in the field of transport and communications for consultative status and considered the parts of the Pro-

⁶⁵ On November 18, 1948, the General Assembly passed a resolution authorizing the transfer of responsibility to the United Nations under the amended convention relating to Economic Statistics of 1928.

⁶⁶ See p. 640.

visional Questionnaire on Trust Territories which related to transport and communications.

The report of the Transport and Communications Commission (E/789) was considered during the seventh session of the Council at the 19th to 23rd, 38th and 39th meetings of the Council's Economic Committee on July 22, 23, 24 and 26 and August 24 and 25, and at the 223rd plenary meeting of the Council on August 28. The various decisions taken are given below.

a. REGIONAL PROBLEMS AND ORGANIZATION

The Commission considered studies prepared by the Secretary-General at the request of the Council (resolution 35 (IV))⁶⁷ concerning future organization in the field of inland transport in Asia and the Far East—including the Middle East—and the Americas. The Commission also took up the question of a study of future organization in the field of inland transport in Africa.

(1) Asia and the Far East.—The Council at its seventh session (223rd plenary meeting) unanimously endorsed a recommendation of the Transport and Communications Commission which had also been endorsed by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/839) that the latter Commission be requested to convene an early meeting of inland transport experts of the countries represented in it to examine: (a) the problems with respect to rehabilitation and co-ordinated development of inland transport facilities and services in Asia and the Far East; and (b) the means which are best suited to promote the solution of these problems, either by setting up regional machinery or otherwise (it being understood that any such machinery would be part of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) (resolution 147(VII)C).

(2) Middle East.—The Transport and Communications Commission similarly recommended that, if and when an Economic Commission for the Middle East is established, the Council should request it to convene an early meeting of inland transport experts of the countries represented in it for purposes similar to the above (E/789).

After discussion at the 20th, 21st and 38th meetings of the Economic Committee on July 22 and 23 and August 2, and at the 223rd plenary meeting on August 28, the Council decided to postpone consideration of this recommendation until it had taken a decision on the report of the ad hoc Committee on the proposed Economic Commission for the Middle East. As consideration of the establishment of this Commission was postponed until the

eighth session, the Council took no action on the recommendations at its seventh session.

(3) Latin America.—The Transport and Communications Commission had recommended that the question of the means best suited to promote the solution of problems in the field of inland transport in Latin America should be referred to the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/789). The latter Commission had recommended that problems of transport affecting Latin America, including freight rates, be further studied by the Transport and Communications Commission (E/840). The Council at its seventh session at the 21st, 22nd and 23rd meetings of its Economic Committee, from July 23 to 26, considered the two recommendations.

The representatives of Venezuela, Chile and Brazil emphasized the importance to Latin American countries of maritime freight rates. The United Kingdom representative proposed (E/AC.6/29/Rev.1) that this question should be referred to the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as the specialized agency concerned with shipping; the Canadian and Netherlands representatives thought that that agency should be consulted. The three Latin American representatives, however, were opposed to a mention of IMCO on the ground that the Organization was largely concerned with technical matters, and that its structure was such that the interests of a large number of small countries whose shipping services were insufficiently developed could not be adequately represented on it.

At its 223rd plenary meeting on August 28 the Council adopted by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, resolution 147(VII)D, in which it recognized that the question of inland transport should be studied by the Economic Commission for Latin America, with appropriate assistance from the Transport and Communications Commission. At the same time, it requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the Economic Survey of Latin America, to give particular attention to problems of transport, taking into account the previous experience of other regional commissions. It also requested the Transport and Communications Commission to make a further study of the problems of maritime shipping, including freight rates affecting Latin America, in order to facilitate consideration of these matters as soon as possible by the Economic Commission for Latin America.

(4) Africa.—The Transport and Communications Commission had recommended (E/789) that the

⁶⁷ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 503.

Secretary-General be asked to study the question of future organization in the field of inland transport in Africa.

The representatives of New Zealand and France stated at the 21st meeting of the Economic Committee on July 23 that Africa could not be considered as a region from the point of view of transport. The Council decided to take no action on the recommendation.

(5) Co-ordination among Inland Transport Experts of Different Regions.—In accordance with a recommendation of the Transport and Communications Commission the Council at its 223rd plenary meeting on August 28 adopted by 13 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, resolution 147(VII)E drawing the attention of the regional economic commissions to the advantages of permitting experts from other regions to participate in their work on inland transport when questions which might affect other regions are under consideration.

b. WORLD-WIDE PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD OF INLAND TRANSPORT—IN PARTICULAR, ROAD AND MOTOR TRANSPORT

The Transport and Communications Commission reviewed the recent developments in the field of road transport and recognized that the world-wide Conventions of 1926 on Road and Motor Transport were obsolete.

The Commission recommended that a conference should be called with the object of concluding a new convention on road and motor transport. In the discussion of the matter at the 20th meeting of the Economic Committee of the Council on July 22, various representatives felt that the number of conferences was proving too great a strain on the personnel of smaller countries and on the Secretariat. The Netherlands and French representatives emphasized the importance of the conference for European countries; they also proposed that the Geneva Convention on the Unification of Road Signals of 1931 should be brought up to date. The Venezuelan representative pointed out that the problem of under-developed countries as far as road and motor traffic was concerned was somewhat different,—i.e., the construction, expansion and improvement of road networks—and proposed that the co-operation of the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East and for Latin America should be sought.

At the 223rd plenary meeting of the Council on August 28 a discussion ensued concerning the non-member states which should be invited to the conference. Some representatives expressed the view

that the non-member states invited should be specified, others thought that non-members invited to the United Nations Maritime Conference should be invited to this conference; some thought that all non-members invited should have the right to vote, some opposed in principle the granting of voting rights to non-members but thought that it should be accorded to signatories to the Conventions which were to be revised. After the discussion, the Council by 13 votes, with 4 abstentions, adopted resolution 147 (VII) B as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Instructs the Secretary-General:

"1. To convene a Conference of Governments, not later than August 1949, with the object of concluding a new world-wide Convention on Road and Motor Transport, the two world-wide Conventions of 1926, namely:

"(a) International Convention relating to Road Traffic;

"(b) International Convention relating to Motor Traffic,

and the subsequent Convention of 1931 on the Unification of Road Signals, being obsolete. The draft text of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe, resulting from a study by this Committee, and the text of the 1943 Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic, inter alia, will serve as working-papers for the Conference;

"2. To request the Economic Commission for Europe to have the draft text referred to above completed and forwarded to the Secretary-General as soon as practicable;

"3. To invite the other regional commissions to submit any reports which they may desire on this subject;

"4. To circulate the above-mentioned texts to all the Governments invited to the Conference;

"5. To draw up a provisional agenda for the Conference;

"6. (a) To invite to participate in the Conference all States Members of the United Nations at the time of the convening of the Conference, and also the States not members of the United Nations which were invited to participate in the United Nations Maritime Conference; and

"(b) To request the Governments of the States invited to give their delegates full powers to sign, subject to ratification, such Convention as may be concluded at the Conference;

"7. To invite the specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations and international organizations in this field, as may be appropriate, to send observers to the Conference;

"Decides that the right to vote at the Conference may be exercised by all States Members of the United Nations and those States not Members which are invited under paragraph 6(a) above, and which are parties to any of the Conventions cited in paragraph 1 above."

(1) Co-ordination of Inland Transport

The question of the co-ordination of the various branches of the inland transport industry had been referred to the Transport and Communications Commission at the request of the International La-

hour Organisation. On the recommendation of the Commission (E/789) the Council, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, adopted resolution 147-(VII)I distinguishing the short- and long-term aspects of the question. According to this resolution the former, resulting from war and postwar difficulties, should be dealt with on a regional level by regional transport bodies, where they exist, or by any other appropriate means, while the long-term aspects should be further reviewed by the Commission at its next session on the basis of documentation to be prepared by the Secretary-General.

c. FACILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF PERSONS AND GOODS

(1) **Passports and Frontier Formalities**

At its fifth session, at the 115th plenary meeting on August 13, 1947, the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the Meeting of Experts on Passport and Frontier Formalities (E/436) suggesting the simplification of passport and visa regulations.⁶⁸

During the course of the discussion, the representative of Czechoslovakia stated that the proposed regulations were acceptable to his Government except the proposal that entry visas should be granted for a period of twelve months. The U.S.S.R. representative felt that the question of passports and frontier formalities was within the direct competence of the governments concerned and it was for the latter to determine such policy as they deemed necessary. He stated that his delegation would abstain from voting on the question.

The Council approved without objection resolution 73(V), which had been proposed by the United States, requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a comparative analysis of the relation between the practices of the Member Governments and the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts, and the extent to which Members have expressed their willingness to change their present practices to conform with the recommendations. The Secretary-General was requested to transmit the analysis to the Transport and Communications Commission for the formulation of proposals to the Council for further action which might be appropriately taken to reduce, simplify and unify the passport and frontier formalities of the various nations.

The Secretary-General accordingly prepared a report (E/CN.2/28/Part I and Part I, Add. 1, and Part II and Part II, Add. 1 and Add. 2) analyzing the replies of Members of the United Nations concerning the recommendations of the Meeting of

Experts to prepare for a World Conference on Passports and Frontier Formalities. After noting the report, the Transport and Communications Commission considered that neither a World Conference nor another Meeting of Experts was immediately required (E/789).

The Council discussed the question at the 23rd meeting of its Economic Committee. The U.S.S.R. and Byelorussian representatives again expressed the view that questions relating to passports and frontier formalities were internal matters within the exclusive domestic competence of governments, on which neither the Council nor the Transport and Communications Commission was competent to make recommendations.

The Council, on the recommendation of the Commission (E/789), adopted by 14 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, at its 223rd plenary meeting on August 28, resolution 147(VII)G. It requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of Member Governments the Council's view that it is desirable to reduce, simplify and unify passport and frontier formalities to the extent consistent with national security, and to report at the next meeting of the Commission on the progress made by Member Governments in this respect, by such means as bilateral and multilateral agreements and with particular reference to each of the recommendations made by the Meeting of Passport Experts.

(2) **Barriers to the International Transport of Goods**

The Transport and Communications Commission, noting that the International Chamber of Commerce had submitted a report (E/789) on barriers to the international transport of goods, considered that it was of the greatest importance to promote the freest possible flow of trade between nations. The Council, on the basis of a recommendation of the Commission, adopted, at its 223rd plenary meeting on August 28, by 13 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, resolution 147(VII)A. It instructed the Secretary-General to study, in conjunction with the Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization, the respective competence of the various international bodies concerned with this problem, and to report to the next session of the Transport and Communications Commission on the aspects which might usefully be considered by the Commission.

The U.S.S.R. representative had proposed the deletion of the reference to the Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission of the International

⁶⁸ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 503-4.

Trade Organization on the ground that the United Nations had not yet entered into relationship with the Interim Commission. The Venezuelan representative explained his abstention on the resolution on the ground that as the Havana Charter had not yet been ratified it was premature to adopt a resolution on the competence of the various international bodies concerned with the problem.

d. CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES RELATING TO SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA AND IN THE AIR

The Preparatory Committee of Experts at its meeting in January and February 1948 considered the co-ordination of activities in the fields of shipping, aviation and telecommunications with regard to safety of life. The Council at its 223rd plenary meeting adopted by 12 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, resolution 147(VII)F, instructing the Secretary-General to transmit the report of this Committee to each of the organizations represented at its meeting as an initial basis for co-operative endeavor among them; the Secretary-General was also instructed to submit to the next session of the Transport and Communications Commission a report on the action taken by the Safety of Life at Sea Conference which was held in London in April and May 1948, and on the activities undertaken by the specialized agencies in the light of the report of the Preparatory Committee of Experts. The U.S.S.R. representative opposed the resolution since the report of the Preparatory Committee of Experts in question had not been considered by the Council.

e. TRANSPORT STATISTICS

The Transport and Communications Commission considered the problem of the establishment of internationally comparable statistics in the transport field, which had been referred to it at the request of the International Labour Organisation. It recommended that the Council should set up a working group of experts which, in consultation with the specialized agencies and regional commissions, should study the problems involved (E/789). The Statistical Commission at its third session endorsed this recommendation and in addition recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to undertake a preliminary survey of the scope of the work to be done in the field of transport statistics, and that the working group begin its work by a study of inland transport statistics (E/795).

The Council at its seventh session decided, on the suggestion of the United States representative, that the study should be undertaken by the Secre-

tary-General with the assistance of such experts as he considered advisable, rather than by a special working group. At its 223rd plenary meeting the Council adopted, by 14 votes to 3, resolution 147(VII)H, instructing the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies and regional commissions concerned, and assisted by such independent experts as he may consider advisable, to make a study of the problems of establishing economic and technical statistical requirements in the transport field, of achieving comparability in the information to be collected and of standardizing forms for the collection of this information. The study was to be transmitted to the Transport and Communications and Statistical Commissions for their consideration.

19. United Nations Maritime Conference

Following a recommendation of the Transport and Communications Commission at its first session, the Council at its fourth session adopted resolution 35 (IV),⁶⁹ requesting the Secretary-General to convene a Conference of interested governments to consider the establishment of an intergovernmental maritime organization. The Council decided that the draft Convention prepared by the United Maritime Consultative Council on this matter, concerning the scope and purposes of the proposed organization, should serve as the basis of discussion for the Conference, and that the latter should also consider if the scope and purposes of the organization should include the removal or prevention of unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns. The Secretary-General was instructed by the Council to invite all the Members of the United Nations and the following Governments to participate in the Conference: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland, Transjordan and Yemen.⁷⁰

At its sixth session (124th meeting on February 3, 1948) the Council discussed the question of voting rights at the Conference. The representatives of the United States, Canada, New Zealand, China and Brazil spoke in favor of adhering to the practice, adopted by the Council in respect of other conferences called by it, of not granting voting rights to non-members of the United Nations, on the grounds, that Members carried the obligations and responsibilities contained in the Charter, and political difficulties might arise if voting rights

⁶⁹ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 500-1.

⁷⁰ Yemen later became a Member of the United Nations.

were given to non-members. The United Kingdom, Peruvian, U.S.S.R., Australian, Venezuelan, French and Lebanese representatives thought that non-members invited to conferences should be given full voting rights, since they were invited as participants. The United Kingdom, Australian and Venezuelan representatives instanced the difficulties which had occurred at the Havana Trade Conference where it had proved necessary to adopt a compromise formula in order to get over the difficulties caused by the Council's decision that non-members of the United Nations had not the right

to vote. By a roll-call vote of 9 to 8, with 1 abstention, the Council decided (resolution 113(VI)) that voting rights at the Conference should be exercised by both Members and the non-members which had been invited.

The United Nations Maritime Conference met in Geneva from February 19 to March 6, 1948.⁷¹

The Council at its seventh session (169th plenary meeting on August 12) adopted without discussion by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, resolution 148 (VII), taking note of the Secretary-General's report on the Conference (E/853).

G. SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS

1. Human Rights

a. INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

At its fourth session, the Economic and Social Council established a procedure and a time table for the formulation of an International Bill of Human Rights (resolution 46(IV)).⁷²

The following seven stages were laid down:

- (i) Preparation of a draft by a drafting committee on the basis of documentation prepared by the Secretariat;
- (ii) Consideration of the draft by the Commission on Human Rights;
- (iii) Submission of the resulting draft to Members of the United Nations for observations, suggestions and proposals;
- (iv) Consideration of the above observations, suggestions and proposals as a basis of a redraft, if necessary, by the Drafting Committee;
- (v) Consideration of the resulting draft by the Commission on Human Rights;
- (vi) Consideration by the Council of the resulting text;
- (vii) Submission of the draft Bill by the Council to the General Assembly.

(1) Second Session of the Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights at its second session at Geneva from December 2 to 17, 1947, considered the preliminary draft of an International Bill of Human Rights prepared by the Drafting Committee at its first session from June 9 to 25, 1947 (E/CN.4/21).

Two views had been expressed there regarding the form which the draft Bill should take. Some representatives thought that it should be in the form of a declaration or manifesto, others that the

declaration should be supplemented by a convention or conventions on specific rights. Both documents were presented to the Commission. The draft Declaration had been discussed in some detail, but consideration of the draft Convention had been limited to a general examination of the possible substantive contents of a draft convention. No decision was taken by the Drafting Committee as to whether there should be a draft declaration only or a draft declaration together with a draft convention.

The Commission decided to draw up simultaneously a draft declaration, which would be a declaration of general principles, and a draft convention, which would be a convention on such specific rights as would lend themselves to binding legal obligations, and at the same time to consider the question of implementation. The three documents—to be known respectively as the International Declaration on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Human Rights and Measures for Implementation—would together form the "International Bill of Human Rights" (E/600).

In preparing this preliminary draft of the Bill, the Commission took into account suggestions made by its Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on five articles of the draft Declaration covering subjects within the terms of reference of the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/52). In accordance with resolution 46(IV) of the Council, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission on the

⁷¹ For account of the Conference, see pp. 969-70.

⁷² See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 525.

Status of Women were present at the second session of the Commission on Human Rights and took part in its deliberations without vote when sections of the draft Bill concerning particular rights of women were discussed.

In order to prepare the documents on the draft Declaration, draft Covenant and implementation, the Commission established three working groups. It considered in detail the resulting draft Declaration and in somewhat less detail the draft Covenant, but decided to take no decision on any specific principle or recommendation contained in the report on implementation. Thus it presented to the sixth session of the Council a draft Declaration and a draft Covenant prepared with unequal thoroughness, together with the report of its working group on measures for implementation.

The draft Declaration prepared by the Commission was a simple statement defining human rights and fundamental freedoms. Its force, upon adoption by the General Assembly, would be of a moral rather than a legal nature; the Declaration would establish standards and indicate goals rather than impose precise obligations upon states.

Among the rights and freedoms enumerated in the 33 articles of the draft Declaration were: right to life, liberty, and security of person; right to freedom from arbitrary arrest; right to a fair trial; right to privacy; right to leave one's own country; right to seek and be granted asylum from persecution; right to own property; right to a nationality; freedom of thought and conscience; freedom of worship; freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly; right to petition; right to take an effective part in the government of one's country; right to hold public office; right to work; right to social security; right to education; and right to rest and leisure.

The draft Covenant, on the other hand, was visualized as an instrument which would legally bind the states acceding to it. Such states would undertake to make their national laws conform to its standards, and would agree to the imposition of sanctions in the case of violation of the rights enumerated therein. For this reason, the draft Covenant was prepared in more precise language than the draft Declaration, and its enumeration of the rights to be protected was not so far-reaching. It was anticipated, however, that in time this first convention might be followed by others, giving legal effect to other rights enumerated in the Declaration, including economic or social rights.

The 27 articles of the draft Covenant were divided into three parts: the first part described the obligations of states which adhered to the Cov-

enant; the second part defined some of the rights and freedoms listed in the draft Declaration, in more precise terms; the third part described how accession to the Covenant would be effected and how amendments would come into force.

The measures of implementation formulated by the working group of the Commission related only to the proposed Covenant, and possible future conventions, since the Declaration was not envisaged as establishing legally enforceable obligations. Among the ideas put forward by the working group were the following: (1) that each state should incorporate into its own national law the principles of the Covenant on Human Rights; (2) that a standing committee should be appointed by the Economic and Social Council to mediate, conciliate and, if possible, rectify alleged violations of human rights; (3) that disputes not settled by this means should be forwarded to the Commission on Human Rights, which would decide whether the case should be sent to an international tribunal; (4) that an international tribunal should be empowered to give binding decisions on cases thus brought before it, establishing a body of law which would settle hundreds of similar cases; and (5) that the General Assembly, because of the powers conferred on it by the Charter with regard to questions of economic and social co-operation, should implement the decisions of the international tribunal in this field, should the necessity arise.

The Commission on Human Rights had no time to examine in detail the report of its working group on measures for implementation of the Bill of Human Rights but decided that it, together with the draft Declaration and draft Covenant, should be forwarded to governments for their comments during the first week in January 1948. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to fix the date of April 3, 1948, as the time limit for the reception of replies from governments on the draft International Bill.

(2) Consideration by the Council at Its Sixth Session

In its consideration of the report of the Commission on Human Rights (E/600) at the Council's sixth session (128th plenary meeting on February 5, 1948), it was generally felt that consideration of the draft Declaration and draft Covenant should be deferred until the Council's next session, after the Commission had had an opportunity of reviewing the draft in the light of observations from governments. The Chilean and Australian representatives, however, thought that the Council should study the question of implementation as a guide to the Commission. The Australian representative

stressed the importance of including provisions for implementation in the draft Covenant and proposed (E/AC.7/42) that the Commission on Human Rights, through its Drafting Committee and at its next session, should be instructed to give particular attention to the implementation aspect of the Bill of Human Rights so as to be sure that draft articles were ready in time for submission to Member Governments well in advance of the Assembly's next session.

This draft resolution was considered at the 35th meeting of the Council's Social Committee, on February 20. The United States representative stated that his delegation entertained doubts with regard to the propriety of including that article in the Bill, and the U.S.S.R., Byelorussian and Polish representatives thought that the question should be deferred since it was bound up with the other parts of the draft Bill. The draft resolution with an amendment, accepted by the Australian representative, to give a more flexible time limit was adopted by the Social Committee by 8 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions, and by the Council at its 159th plenary meeting on March 2 by 9 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

In this resolution (116(VI)F) the Council directed "the Commission on Human Rights, through its Drafting Committee and at its next session, to give particular attention to the implementation aspect of the Bill of Human Rights, in order to ensure that draft articles on implementation may be submitted to Member Governments at the earliest possible date".

Following a recommendation of the Commission and after considering the matter at the 34th and 35th meetings of the Social Committee, the Council, at its 159th plenary meeting, also decided (resolution 116 (VI)E), by 14 votes, with 1 abstention, to refer to the International Labour Organisation for consideration and report Article 8 of the draft International Covenant, which referred to forced labor. The U.S.S.R., Polish and Byelorussian representatives opposed this decision, as no other specialized agencies had been consulted on the draft Bill.

(3) Second Session of the Drafting Committee

The Drafting Committee of the Commission on Human Rights held its second session at Lake Success from May 3 to 21, 1948. It considered comments on the draft International Bill of Human Rights which had been received from thirteen Member Governments. It also took into account the suggestions of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information concerning articles on freedom of information in the draft Declaration

and the draft Covenant (E/CONF.6/79),⁷³ as well as suggestions made by the Commission on the Status of Women on two articles in the draft Declaration (E/615).⁷⁴ It redrafted the entire draft Covenant; but had time to redraft only parts of the draft Declaration and did not consider the question of implementation.

(4) Third Session of the Commission on Human Rights

The third session of the Commission on Human Rights took place at Lake Success from May 24 to June 18, 1948. The Commission at that session based its work on the report of the second session of its Drafting Committee (E/CN.4/95). As this Committee had examined the draft Covenant in detail, the Commission decided to begin its work by discussing the draft Declaration, then to proceed to examine the question of implementation and finally the draft Covenant. It was able to complete a re-draft of the Declaration but had no time to consider the Drafting Committee's re-draft of the Covenant, nor to discuss implementation, as requested by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session.

The Commission therefore presented to the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council: the draft Declaration as redrafted at its third session; the draft Covenant as redrafted by the Drafting Committee at its second session, but not re-examined by the Commission itself; and the report of the working group on implementation, drawn up at the second session of the Commission, but not examined in detail by the full Commission.

Throughout its deliberations on the International Bill of Human Rights, the Commission was assisted by specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations. Representatives of the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization, and consultants from the American Federation of Labor, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the Agudas Israel World Organization, the Catholic International Union for Social Service, the International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues, the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations, the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations for Consultation with the Economic and Social

⁷³ See pp. 588-89.

⁷⁴ See pp. 599-600.

Council of the United Nations, the International Alliance of Women-Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Jewish Congress, the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations, the World Women's Christian Temperance Union and the World's Young Women's Christian Association took part in the proceedings of the Commission at its second and third sessions.

(5) Draft Declaration

The text of the draft Declaration as forwarded to the seventh session of the Council was as follows:

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world; and

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights resulted, before and during the Second World War, in barbarous acts which outraged the conscience of mankind and made it apparent that the fundamental freedoms were one of the supreme issues of the conflict; and

Whereas it is essential, if mankind is not to be compelled as a last resort to rebel against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by a regime of law; and

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter determined to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom; and

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the Organization, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now therefore the General Assembly

Proclaims this Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed by nature with reason and conscience, and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, property or other status, or national or social origin.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4

1. No one shall be held in slavery or involuntary servitude.

2. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 5

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 6

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 7

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention.

Article 8

In the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal.

Article 9

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2. No one shall be held guilty of any offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute an offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed.

Article 10

No one shall be subjected to unreasonable interference with his privacy, family, home, correspondence or reputation.

Article 11

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own.

Article 12

1. Everyone has the right to seek and be granted, in other countries, asylum from persecution.

2. Prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations do not constitute persecution.

Article 13

No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality or denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 14

1. Men and women of full age have the right to marry and to found a family and are entitled to equal rights as to marriage.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the full consent of both intending spouses.

3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection.

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 16

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 17

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of assembly and association.

Article 19

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through his freely chosen representatives.

2. Everyone has the right of access to public employment in his country.

3. Everyone has the right to a government which conforms to the will of the people.

Article 20

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to the realization, through national effort and international co-operation, and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights set out below.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to work, to just and favourable conditions of work and pay and to protection against unemployment.

2. Everyone has the right to equal pay for equal work.

3. Everyone is free to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 22

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living, including food, clothing, housing and medical care, and to social services, adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family and to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

2. Mother and child have the right to special care and assistance.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to education. Elementary and fundamental education shall be free and compulsory and there shall be equal access on the basis of merit to higher education.

2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality, to strengthening respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to combating the spirit of intolerance and hatred against other nations and against racial and religious groups everywhere.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure.

Article 25

Everyone has the right to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement.

Article 26

Everyone is entitled to a good social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set out in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 27

1. Everyone has duties to the community which enables him freely to develop his personality.

2. In the exercise of his rights, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are necessary to secure due recognition and respect for the rights of others and the requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

Article 28

Nothing in this Declaration shall imply the recognition of the right of any State or person to engage in any activity aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms prescribed herein.

Note. The Commission has not considered the following article since measures of implementation were not discussed in its third session:

"Everyone has the right, either individually, or in association with others, to petition or to communicate with the public authorities of the State of which he is a national or in which he resides, or with the United Nations."

(6) Consideration by the Council at Its Seventh Session

Because of the pressure of business at its seventh session, the Council decided, at its 202nd plenary meeting on August 17, 1948, that the report of the Commission, which had been referred to its Human Rights Committee, should be recalled to the plenary session; and that in plenary there would be an opportunity for each member to make one general statement of position, without other debate or decisions than a decision to transmit the documents to the General Assembly, together with the statements of position.

Statements were made by all members at the 215th and 218th meetings of the Council on August 25 and 26. All members stressed the importance of the draft Declaration, though it was generally regretted that it had not proved possible to complete at the same time the draft Covenant and measures for implementation since it was recognized that the three formed part of an organic whole. The Netherlands, New Zealand and Danish representatives thought that the Declaration should be referred back to the Commission, and that if any discussion took place in the Assembly it should be only a provisional examination, the Netherlands representative holding that the Dec-

laration without measures for implementation was meaningless, and the New Zealand and Danish representatives pointing out that there had been insufficient time for governments to study the draft in detail and that the Declaration and Covenant should be adopted together. The majority, however, while agreeing on the importance of adopting the Covenant and the measures for implementation, pointed out that a long time had elapsed since work had begun on drafting the bill and thought that the adoption of the draft Declaration would mark a step forward in defining human rights and that this step should be taken without delay. They were, therefore, in favor of transmitting the draft Declaration to the third session of the Assembly.

It was generally recognized, however, that the draft Declaration in the form in which it was presented to the Council was still imperfect. The following were some of the main general criticisms:

(a) The aims of the Declaration were not sufficiently clearly stated; the Preamble was entirely abstract (Poland); the Preamble should be simplified (Canada and Venezuela).

(b) The Declaration should not be introduced by philosophical postulates from outdated theories of natural law, and therefore Article 1 should be omitted (Brazil).

(c) The Declaration was not sufficiently universal or international because it was based on domestic legislation and classic statements on human rights and did not therefore give sufficient prominence to rights which could not be enumerated in national declarations, such as the right of asylum (France).

(d) It had not proved possible to define the relations between the individual and the state, although this was a basic problem (Venezuela and Chile).

(e) As drafted, the Declaration was open to interpretation as an instrument of intervention in the domestic jurisdiction of states (Poland).

(f) The Declaration did not refer to ensuring and guaranteeing the implementation of rights and freedoms or to means of applying its provisions (U.S.S.R.).

(g) The Declaration failed to maintain consistently the principles of full equality (U.S.S.R.).

Criticisms were made that provisions had been omitted from the draft Declaration, and proposals were made for the inclusion of additional provisions, relating to the following subjects:

(a) The principle of religious tolerance (the Netherlands);

(b) The protection of the individual against threats, intimidation and oppression (Brazil);

(c) Reference to democracy and to the neces-

sity for the eradication of Fascism (Poland and the U.S.S.R.);

(d) The prohibition of Fascist and Nazi propaganda and propaganda of racial and national hostility (U.S.S.R.);

(e) The obligations of the individual to his neighbor, family, nation and society (Poland and the U.S.S.R.);

(f) The right to native language and culture (Poland and the U.S.S.R.);

(g) An express reference to minority rights (Denmark);

(h) A guarantee of all economic rights, the right to work and to rest, and the right to education (Poland);

(i) The paternal power of parents over their minor or non-emancipated children and their obligation to provide them with sustenance and education (Brazil);

(j) A statement that the rights enumerated in the Declaration were not exhaustive (Venezuela).

Among the criticisms concerning existing articles were the following:

(a) That the permissible restrictions on the rights of association should be made more explicit (Brazil);

(b) That the scope of certain rights had been narrowed or distorted, as in the clauses referring to arbitrary arrest and equal pay (France);

(c) That it was perhaps unnecessary to include Article 5 (referring to recognition before the law) and Article 23 (referring to the right to education), the latter being more appropriately a matter for UNESCO; a simple general statement of the right to social security would be preferable to the articles on social security (Article 20), the right to work (Article 21) and the right to a standard of living (Article 22), since these articles were really a declaration of governmental responsibilities in this field (Canada).

The Turkish representative suggested that it would be necessary to effect a reconciliation between the language of the Declaration and that of the draft Covenant.

The French representative reserved his Government's right to propose that the General Assembly should (1) invite all states to take early action to bring their laws and practices into line with the Declaration and set up the administrative and judicial instances of appeal necessary for the respect of human rights, and (2) recall the need for pursuing the study of conventions intended to ensure the practical observance of human rights and recommend their adoption.

Both the French and United States representatives pointed out that the question of human rights had special facets which ought to be the subject of special conventions.

The Council adopted without vote resolution 151(VII) by which it transmitted to the General Assembly the draft International Declaration of Human Rights submitted to the Council by the Commission on Human Rights in the report of its third session, together with the remainder of the report of the Commission and the records of the proceedings of the Council on this subject.

b. COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS

(1) Procedure for Handling Communications

At its fifth session the Council established a procedure for handling communications concerning human rights, consideration of which had been deferred from the Council's fourth session.

The Commission on Human Rights, in the report of its first session (E/259) had proposed that the Secretary-General be requested:

"(a) to compile a confidential list of communications received concerning human rights before each session of the Commission;

"(b) to furnish this confidential list to the members of the Commission upon request, without divulging the contents of these communications or the identity of their authors;

"(c) to enable the members of the Commission, upon request, to consult the originals of these communications;

"(d) to inform the writers of all communications concerning human rights, however addressed, that their communications would be brought to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights."

The recommendations of the Commission were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its 87th and 106th plenary meetings on July 21 and August 19, and at the 12th, 13th, 14th and 17th meetings of its Social Committee on July 24, 28 and 30 and August 4.

The U.S.S.R. representative opposed the recommendations on the grounds that the Charter had already enumerated the bodies with which the Council, and consequently its commissions, could enter into relationship, and from which reports and information could be received. Sufficient information could be obtained from Member States of the United Nations, from the specialized agencies and from non-governmental organizations having consultative status. He felt that consideration of communications from other organizations or from individuals would take the attention of the Commissions away from their real tasks. This view was supported by the Byelorussian representative. Both

representatives also opposed the consideration of anonymous communications.

Other representatives felt that the Commission might profit by receiving communications which might contain suggestions useful for its work.

The question was discussed in considerable detail in the Social Committee. A U.S.S.R. proposal to delete the relevant section of the Commission's report was rejected by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions. Proposals and discussions were in general aimed at providing: (1) that the time of the Commission should not be unduly taken up with considering communications and that it should not be turned into a "complaints bureau" of the United Nations; (2) that the identity of writers of communications should be adequately protected; (3) that the form of acknowledging communications should not mislead the writers into thinking that they would automatically be considered by the Commission; and (4) that the Commission should itself decide which communications would be made available to members in the original.

A United States proposal (E/486) suggested, *inter alia*, that the Commission should forward petitions relating to Trust Territories to the Trusteeship Council with appropriate comments. This suggestion was, after a tie vote, referred for consideration to the Joint Committee of the Trusteeship and Economic and Social Councils.⁷⁵

A United Kingdom proposal (E/AC.7/25), "to furnish member states not represented on the Commission with a brief indication of the substance of any communication concerning human rights which refers explicitly to territory administered by them", was accepted with slight amendments by 13 votes, with 4 abstentions.

A Czechoslovak proposal (E/AC.7/27), "That the communications in order to be submitted to the procedure of examination by the Commission on Human Rights must have the following qualifications:

"(1) the intention to protect the human rights must be evident

"(2) they must not emanate from an anonymous unauthenticated or irresponsible source", was rejected by 10 votes to 4.

A New Zealand draft resolution (E/AC.7/24) which sought to combine the proposals of the Commission on Human Rights with certain amendments contained in the United States proposal in "an attempt to correlate the responsibilities of the United Nations under Article 55 of the Charter with the duties of the Commission on Human

⁷⁵ See pp. 510-12, 731-33.

Rights" was considered at the 13th and 14th meetings of the Social Committee in a paragraph by paragraph discussion of the proposed draft resolution. At the end of its discussions the Social Committee by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, approved a draft resolution based largely on that put forward by the New Zealand delegation.

This was adopted by the Council at its 106th plenary meeting on August 5, by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions (resolution 75(V)), as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered chapter V of the report of the first session of the Commission on Human Rights concerning communications (document E/259),

"Approves the statement that 'the Commission recognizes that it has no power to take any action in regard to any complaints concerning human rights';

"Requests the Secretary General

"(a) To compile a confidential list of communications received concerning human rights, before each session of the Commission, with a brief indication of the substance of each;

"(b) To furnish this confidential list to the Commission, in private meeting, without divulging the identity of the authors of the communications;

"(c) To enable the members of the Commission, upon request, to consult the originals of communications dealing with the principles involved in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights;

"(d) To inform the writers of all communications concerning human rights, however addressed, that their communications have been received and duly noted for consideration in accordance with the procedure laid down by the United Nations. Where necessary, the Secretary-General should indicate that the Commission has no power to take any action in regard to any complaint concerning human rights;

"(e) To furnish each Member State not represented on the Commission with a brief indication of the substance of any communication concerning human rights which refers explicitly to that State or to territories under its jurisdiction, without divulging the identity of the author;

"Suggests to the Commission on Human Rights that it should at each session appoint an ad hoc committee to meet shortly before its next session for the purpose of reviewing the confidential list of communications prepared by the Secretary-General under paragraph (a) above, and of recommending which of these communications, in original, should, in accordance with paragraph (c) above, be made available to members of the Commission on request."

(2) Modification of Procedure for Handling Communications

During its second and third sessions, the Commission on Human Rights received, in private meetings, confidential lists of communications concerning human rights compiled by the Secretary-General. At each session an ad hoc Committee of the Commission reviewed the lists of communications and submitted reports to the Commission.

At its second session, the Commission decided that the task of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities would be facilitated if the Economic and Social Council agreed to modify and extend resolution 75(V) so as to give members of the Sub-Commission, with respect to communications dealing with discrimination and minorities, and at the request of the Commission in each case, the same facilities as were enjoyed by the members of the Commission (E/600).

At its second session also, the Commission requested the Economic and Social Council to reconsider the procedure laid down in resolution 75(V). In particular, the Commission suggested that the Secretary-General should be requested to compile before each session of the Commission: (1) a non-confidential list of communications in which the authors stated that they had already divulged or intended to divulge their names, or that they had no objection to their names being divulged; and (2) a confidential list of communications which would be furnished to the Commission, in private meetings, without divulging the identity of the authors (E/600).

The Council considered the question during its sixth session, at its 128th plenary meeting on February 5 and the 32nd meeting of the Social Committee on February 19, on the basis of a draft resolution prepared by the Secretariat to give effect to the Commission's recommendations (E/AC.7/W.20).

The United States, New Zealand and U.S.S.R. representatives were in favor of retaining the original procedure as referred to in points (a) and (b) of resolution 75(V). The United States representative thought that the impression should not be created that the Commission dealt with individual complaints as such, or that it could be used as publicity for worthless facts or documents. The Lebanese representative proposed that the Secretary-General should be requested to compile three confidential lists including (1) anonymous communications and (2) signed communications, the authors of which had divulged their names or intended to do so, or had no objection to their publication and (3) signed communications, the authors of which expressed the wish that their names should not be divulged. After the first part of this proposal had been defeated in the Social Committee by 3 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions, the Lebanese representative withdrew the proposal, and the Committee by 13 votes, with 3 abstentions, adopted a Canadian proposal to amend the text of resolution 75(V) to allow the names of authors to

be divulged "in cases where the authors state that they already divulged or intend to divulge their names, or that they have no objection to their names being divulged".

The amended resolution was adopted by the Social Committee by 13 votes, with 3 abstentions (E/704), and by the Council by the same vote at its 157th plenary meeting on March 1. The resolution adopted by the Council (116(VI)A) reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having reconsidered the procedure for communications relating to human rights laid down in resolution 75(V), as regards points (b) and (e),

"Decides to amend the procedure provided for in point (b) of the above resolution by adding to the text of point (b) the following words: 'except in those cases where the authors state that they have already divulged or intend to divulge their names or that they have no objection to their names being divulged'; and in point (e) by adding the following words: 'except as provided for in paragraph (b) above'; and

"Resolves to give the members of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, with respect to communications dealing with discrimination and minorities the same facilities as are enjoyed by members of the Commission under resolution 75(V) and the present resolution."

At the same meeting the Council unanimously decided at the suggestion of the President to request the Secretary-General to present a factual account to its next session of the practices of other organs of the United Nations in regard to communications. A memorandum on this question was prepared by the Secretary-General (E/587) and circulated to members of the Council at its seventh session.

At its third session, the Commission on Human Rights suggested that the Council should request the Secretary-General in the future to ask the Governments sending replies to communications brought to their attention in accordance with paragraph (c) of resolution 75(V) whether they wished their replies to be transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights in summary form, or presented in full as restricted or unrestricted documents (E/800).

The Economic and Social Council took no action on the question of communications at its seventh session.

c. YEARBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Economic and Social Council on June 21, 1946, requested (resolution 2/9) the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to make arrangements for the compilation and publication of a yearbook on law and usage relating to human rights, the first edition of which should include all declarations and bills

on human rights now in force in the various countries.

At its third session, the Commission on Human Rights expressed the view that court decisions, being as important as provisions of constitutions, ordinary laws and international treaties, should also be included in the yearbook. It also expressed the view that the correspondents, appointed by each government to provide the Secretary-General with the necessary documents accompanied, when necessary, by appropriate explanations, should also report court decisions concerning human rights, it being understood that the Secretary-General would have the responsibility for deciding on the use to be made of the court decisions as well as the other documents supplied to it, bearing in mind the size of the yearbook, its general purpose and budgetary implications (E/800).

The first volume of the Yearbook on Human Rights⁷⁶ was presented to the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council on August 24, 1948.

The first volume contained all constitutional provisions relating to human rights. In the case of countries, such as the United Kingdom, which have no written constitution, or where the constitutions, as in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, contain no general provisions concerning human rights, the observance of human rights being guaranteed by the ordinary law, the Yearbook contained statements by qualified jurists on the law and usage relating to human rights.

The laws and regulations of certain countries relating to human rights which came into force in 1946 were also included in the first issue. In addition, some ordinary legislation adopted before 1946 was added in the case of countries liberated in 1944 and 1945 in order to give a clear picture of the recent development of human rights in those countries. The Yearbook contained statements and studies describing and commenting on the law relating to human rights in sixteen countries, and indicating any recent changes in the law. The statements are in lieu of written constitutional texts where none exist or where the constitution does not mention human rights. The studies, on the other hand, dealt with certain countries where there are constitutional provisions relating to human rights. In addition to five statements, there were eight studies which dealt with the principles of human rights in general, and five studies which dealt with specific questions in this field or described the recent evolution of the law governing human rights.

⁷⁶United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1948 XIV. 1.

The Economic and Social Council, at its seventh session, took no action on the first issue of the Yearbook on Human Rights.

d. PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities held its first session at Geneva from November 24 to December 6, 1947. Its report (E/CN.4/52) was considered by the Commission on Human Rights at its second session and the Commission made recommendations (E/600) on it to the sixth session of the Council.

(1) Declaration of Human Rights

The Sub-Commission, *inter alia*, considered those articles of the draft International Declaration of Human Rights, as drawn up by the Drafting Committee of the Commission on Human Rights, which dealt with the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities, and proposed amendments to them.

The Commission at its second session endorsed the Sub-Commission's view that the machinery for the implementation of the rights stated in these articles would be of vital importance and would form but one part of the machinery for the implementation of human rights as a whole.

The Commission approved the suggestion of the Sub-Commission that "the prevention of discrimination is the prevention of any action which denies to individuals or groups of people equality of treatment which they may wish", but postponed consideration of the Sub-Commission's text on the protection of minorities.

(2) Studies

On the suggestion of the Sub-Commission, the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council (a) request the Secretary-General to organize studies and prepare analyses to help the Sub-Commission in determining the main types and the causes of discrimination and, in doing so, to consider whether or not the groups involved were of recent or of long historic origin, and whether they had been active protesting minorities; (b) adopt the necessary measures to provide the Sub-Commission with all the information required in order to distinguish between genuine and spurious minorities; (c) invite the Secretary-General to keep in mind the desirability of formulating effective educational programs in connection with the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities; (d) invite UNESCO's collaboration,

suggesting that it consider the advisability of initiating and recommending the general adoption of a program of disseminating scientific facts with regard to race, and the creation of a committee of world leaders in educational theory and practice which would study the basic principles of democratic and universal education, in order to combat any spirit of intolerance or hostility as between nations and groups.

The Council considered these recommendations at its 128th and 157th plenary meetings on February 5 and March 1, and at the 33rd meeting of the Social Committee on February 19 on the basis of a draft resolution prepared by the Secretariat to give effect to the Commission's recommendations (E/AC7/W.20).

The Brazilian representative thought it important to distinguish between historical and artificial minorities. The Netherlands, French, Lebanese, Australian and United Kingdom representatives thought the studies proposed were too comprehensive, and might be too costly. The Netherlands representative thought that such studies might create an unfavorable state of mind among minorities in regions where no discrimination existed. The Australian representative, supported by representatives of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, thought that the studies should not be undertaken until the Declaration on Human Rights had been adopted.

The French representative proposed the deletion of the references to the distinction between historical and recent, and genuine and spurious minorities, as this was a political matter which was outside the competence of the Secretariat. These deletions were approved by 12 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions, and 15 votes, with 4 abstentions, respectively, by the Committee, which also adopted by 10 votes, with 6 abstentions, a Lebanese amendment to suggest the dissemination of scientific facts "designed to remove what is commonly called racial prejudice", rather than scientific facts "concerning race".

The Committee, however, rejected four U.S.S.R. proposals to (1) provide for the participation of national social and cultural minority organizations in formulating education programs (rejected by 5 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions); (2) specify that the main types of discrimination were "for reasons of race, sex, language or religion" (rejected by 5 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions); (3) refer in place of the "causes" of discrimination to the "social and economic conditions in which groups which are discriminated against find themselves" (rejected by 8 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions); (4) delete the invitation to UNESCO to consider creating a com-

mittee of world leaders on the ground that UNESCO was a cultural organization and should not extend its activities to a political sphere (rejected by 10 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions).

After paragraph by paragraph votes, the amended resolution was adopted by 11 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, by the Social Committee, and by 11 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions, by the Council at its 157th plenary meeting. The U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and Chinese representatives abstained from voting on the ground that the resolution singled out only the educational aspect of the problem. The resolution adopted by the Council (116(VI)B) reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council

"A. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(i) To organize studies and prepare analyses designed to assist the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities in determining the main types of discrimination which impede the equal enjoyment by all of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the causes of such discrimination, the results of such studies and analyses to be made available to members of the Sub-Commission;

"(ii) To keep in mind, in connexion with any studies he may make in the fields of the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities, the desirability of formulating effective educational programmes in these fields and to report any findings that might assist the Sub-Commission in making appropriate recommendations to this end;

"B. Advises UNESCO of the interest of the United Nations in effective educational programmes in the fields of the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities, and

"(i) Requests UNESCO to make available to the Sub-Commission any relevant material or analyses that might result from that organization's proposed study of social tensions or from any other UNESCO programme;

"(U) Suggests collaboration between the United Nations and UNESCO in the formulation of such a programme;

"(iii) Suggests that UNESCO consider the desirability of initiating and recommending the general adoption of a programme of disseminating scientific facts designed to remove what is commonly known as racial prejudices; and

"(iv) Invites UNESCO to consider the creation of a committee of world leaders in educational theory and practice, which should make it its business to study and select the most common and basic principles of a democratic and universal education in order to combat any spirit of intolerance or hostility as between nations and groups."

(3) Minorities Treaties

The Commission on Human Rights, at the request of the Sub-Commission, drew the attention of the Council to document CL. 110. 1927, of the League of Nations, which reproduces a large number of texts of treaties and declarations relating to

international obligations undertaken to combat discrimination and to protect minorities. The Commission requested the Council to consider the question whether, and to what extent, those treaties should be regarded as being still in force and suggested that an advisory opinion in the question might be sought from the International Court of Justice. The Council discussed the question at its 128th and 159th plenary meetings on February 5 and March 2, and the 34th meeting of its Social Committee on February 20. On the proposal of the United Kingdom representative, it was decided to request the Secretary-General to study the question and report to the Commission, as it was thought it would then be clearer if a reference to the International Court was necessary. The U.S.S.R. representative thought that the proposed study was unnecessary, as the treaties and declarations referred to were all part of the system established by the Treaty of Versailles and related to conditions which no longer existed. The Council at its 159th plenary meeting adopted, by 15 votes to 2, resolution 116(VI) requesting the Secretary-General to

"study the question whether and to what extent the treaties and declarations relating to international obligations undertaken to combat discrimination and to protect minorities, the texts of which are contained in League of Nations document C.L.110.1927.1 Annex, should be regarded as being still in force, at least in so far as they would entail between contracting States rights and obligations the existence of which would be independent of their guarantee by the League of Nations; and to report on the results of this study to a later session of the Commission on Human Rights with recommendations, if required, for any further action to elucidate this question."

(4) Peace Treaties

On the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Human Rights at its second session declared that in any peace treaties still to be ratified there should be included, whenever appropriate, specific clauses seeking to protect human rights and minority rights (E/600). In the Council's discussion of the report at its sixth session (128th plenary meeting) this suggestion was supported by the Netherlands representative but objected to by the U.S.S.R. representative as outside the competence of the Council.

(5) Terms of Reference of the Sub-Commission

Finally, the Sub-Commission requested the Commission on Human Rights to re-examine the terms of reference of the Sub-Commission in order to clarify them and to extend their scope. The Commission at its second session deferred such re-examination, and at its third session postponed consideration of the question until it had drawn up

a draft International Bill of Human Rights, including measures for implementation. It decided that reconsideration of the Sub-Commission's terms of reference would be on the agenda of its fourth session, and expressed the view that there was no need for the Sub-Commission to meet prior to the next session of the Commission, since the draft International Bill of Human Rights had not been completed.

e. STATELESS PERSONS

At its second session, the Commission on Human Rights (E/600) expressed the wish (a) that the United Nations make recommendations to Member States with a view to concluding conventions on nationality, and (b) that early consideration be given by the United Nations to the legal status of persons who do not enjoy the protection of any government, in particular pending the acquisition of a nationality, as regards their legal and social protection and their identity papers. The Commission recommended that such work be undertaken in consultation with those specialized agencies at present assuming the protection of some categories of persons not enjoying the protection of any government, and that due regard be paid to relevant international agreements and conventions.

The question was considered by the Council at its 128th and 159th plenary meetings on February 5 and March 2, and at the 34th and 35th meetings of its Social Committee on February 20. The United States proposed a draft resolution (E/AC.7/41), requesting the Secretary-General to undertake, in consultation with interested commissions and specialized agencies, a study of relevant international agreements and conventions; the drafting of a proposed convention on the subject of stateless persons; a study of the interim measures which might be taken by the United Nations to afford protection to stateless persons, including the issuance of necessary documents; and to make a report on these subjects, with recommendations, to an early session of the Council. The United States representative subsequently withdrew his proposal in favor of a United Kingdom draft resolution (E/AC.7/62) introduced with the object of making more specific the distinction between *de jure* stateless persons whom their countries had deprived of nationality and persons stateless *de facto*, including political exiles and non-repatriable persons. The United States, United Kingdom and Brazilian representatives emphasized that two questions were involved: that of nationality, which would need serious and detailed study; and that of taking

provisional measures to protect *de facto* stateless persons. The U.S.S.R., Polish and Byelorussian representatives opposed the draft resolution on the grounds that provisions concerning *de facto* stateless persons which did not take account of the opinions of their countries of origin would constitute a violation of the sovereignty of those states and would have no legal force, and that since refugees and displaced persons were concerned, the question should not be dealt with irrespective of the General Assembly's resolution 62(I) on the subject which had laid stress on repatriation.⁷⁷

The United Kingdom draft resolution, with minor amendments, accepted by the United Kingdom representative, designed to make it more general, was adopted by the Social Committee at its 35th meeting on February 20 by 15 votes to 3 and by the Council at its 159th plenary meeting on March 2 by the same vote. In this resolution (116(VI)D) the Council took note of the suggestions of the Commission, recognized

"that this problem demands in the first instance the adoption of interim measures to afford protection to stateless persons, and secondly the taking of joint and separate action by Member nations in co-operation with the United Nations to ensure that everyone shall have an effective right to a nationality,"

and requested the Secretary-General in consultation with interested commissions and specialized agencies

"(a) To undertake a study of the existing situation in regard to the protection of stateless persons by the issuance of necessary documents and other measures, and to make recommendations to an early session of the Council on the interim measures which might be taken by the United Nations to further this object;

"(b) To undertake a study of national legislation and international agreements and conventions relevant to statelessness, and to submit recommendations to the Council as to the desirability of concluding a further convention on this subject."

f. TRADE UNION RIGHTS (FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION)

At the fourth session of the Economic and Social Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions proposed the agenda item "Guarantees for the exercise and development of trade union rights". In considering this item the Council had before it memoranda submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions (E/C.2/28) and by the American Federation of Labor (E/C.2/32) and adopted a resolution (52(IV)) transmitting these documents to the International Labour Organisation with a

⁷⁷See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946—47, p. 170.

request that the item should be placed upon the agenda of its forthcoming session, and that a report should be sent to the Council for its consideration at its next session. The Council also decided to transmit these documents to the Commission on Human Rights in order that it might consider those aspects of the subject which might appropriately form part of the bill or declaration on human rights.⁷⁸

The International Labour Organisation considered this question at the thirtieth International Labour Conference, and the Conference adopted a report (E/485) for transmission to the Council as requested. This report describes the twofold action taken on this subject by the International Labour Conference. The Conference adopted unanimously two resolutions and approved a list of points as a basis for discussion at the next session of the Conference.

The resolutions adopted related to: (1) freedom of association and protection of the right to organize and to bargain collectively; and (2) international machinery for safeguarding freedom of association. The first resolution concerned the fundamental principles on which freedom of association must be based. It represented the first stage of the program of action to be undertaken by the International Labour Organisation. The next stage visualized was the embodiment in one or several international labor conventions to be submitted for adoption at the 1948 Conference of these principles and of methods for encouraging (1) the exercise of the right of freedom of association without fear of restraint; (2) collective agreements; (3) voluntary conciliation and arbitration; and (4) cooperation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations. In respect to the second resolution, the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation was requested to arrange for close and detailed study of the subject and to report on all its aspects to the next session of the Conference.

The Council considered the report of the Conference at its 108th and 109th plenary meetings on August 8, 1947. Representatives of the International Labour Organisation, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the American Federation of Labor and the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions participated in the discussions.

Various representatives expressed satisfaction at the promptitude with which the International Labour Organisation had considered the question at the request of the Council, and cited the case as a good example of the co-ordinating functions of the Council, since the item was suggested by a non-

governmental organization and referred for consideration to a specialized agency concerned with this particular field. Representatives also called attention to the importance of the fact that the report had been adopted unanimously by the ILO Conference, consisting of representatives of governments, employers and workers.

The U.S.S.R. representative considered that the Council should take as a basis for its discussions on the question the original proposal (E/C.2/28) submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions and should regard the ILO report as complementary. His delegation endorsed the WFTU proposal, which drew the Council's attention to the fact that a policy was at present being followed in many countries to abolish the basic rights of trade unions, emphasized the importance of the development of trade unions and called for the setting up of a special committee by the Council to safeguard trade union rights. A proposal to take the WFTU proposal as a basis of discussion was rejected by the Council by 10 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.

A Czechoslovak draft resolution (E/534) to transmit the ILO report to the Social Commission with the request that the Commission "complete and consolidate the text" transmitted by the ILO in a practical form and make recommendations to the Council on the implementation of the proposed principles was also rejected by the Council, by 9 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions. The Czechoslovak representative, in explaining the draft resolution, stated that only the general aspects of the problem had been considered by the Council, and that the appropriate body to consider the substance of the matter was the Social Commission; the Commission on Human Rights, to which it had also been referred, would also only deal with general principles. Certain members of the Council, however, felt that, as the Council had already referred the question to an expert body, the ILO, which was taking action on the question, it would only cause further delay and confusion to refer it also to the Social Commission.

The Council decided to adopt a resolution jointly proposed by the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States (E/533) as amended by the inclusion of certain paragraphs from the Czechoslovak proposal. These paragraphs provided for the recognition of the principles proclaimed by the International Labour Conference and a request to the ILO to continue its efforts so that one or several international conventions might be quickly adopted. A Norwegian verbal amendment that

⁷⁸ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 553.

would have had the Council transmit the report to the Social Commission, requesting it to present its comments to the Council's next session "in order that the Council may present the comments it desires for the consideration of the International Labour Conference in drafting one or more conventions in this matter", was rejected by 7 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

The resolution (84(V)) was adopted by the Council by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, at its 109th meeting on August 8, and reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having received the report transmitted by the International Labour Organisation in pursuance of the Council's request at its fourth session that the memoranda on the subject of trade union rights submitted to the Council by the World Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labor might be placed on the agenda of the International Labour Organisation at its next session and that a report might be sent for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its next session,

"Takes note of the report and observes with satisfaction the action taken and proposed by the International Labour Organisation within its recognized competence,

"Decides

"(a) To recognize the principles proclaimed by the International Labour Conference;

"(b) To request the International Labour Organisation to continue its efforts in order that one or several international conventions may be quickly adopted;

"(c) To transmit the report to the General Assembly;

"Awaits further reports on the subject to be transmitted by the International Labour Organisation and awaits also the report which it will receive in due course from the Commission on Human Rights on those aspects of the subject which might appropriately form part of the bill or declaration on human rights,

"Notes that proposals for the establishment of international machinery for safeguarding freedom of association are to be examined by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation,

"Considers that the question of enforcement of rights, whether of individuals or of associations, raises common problems which should be considered jointly by the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, and

"Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for co-operation between the International Labour Organisation and the Commission on Human Rights in the study of these problems."

The General Assembly at its second session on November 17, 1947, in resolution 128(II)⁷⁹ approved the resolutions on trade union rights adopted by the fourth and fifth sessions of the Economic and Social Council (resolutions 52(IV) and 84(VI)).

The General Assembly, in this resolution also (1) stated its view that the inalienable right of trade union freedom of association is, as well as other social safeguards, essential to the improvement of the standard of living of workers, and to

their economic well-being; (2) endorsed the principles proclaimed by the International Labour Conference and the principles recognized in the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation and the Declaration of Philadelphia made by the International Labour Organisation; and (3) transmitted the report of the International Labour Organisation to the Commission on Human Rights with the same objects as those stated in resolution 52(IV) of the Economic and Social Council, and recommended to the International Labour Organisation on its tripartite basis "to pursue urgently in collaboration with the United Nations and in conformity with the resolution of the International Labour Conference concerning international machinery for safeguarding trade union rights and freedom of association, the study of the control of their practical application".

When preparing the draft International Bill of Human Rights, the Commission on Human Rights, at its second (E/600) and third (E/800) sessions, gave consideration to general provisions on freedom of association.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, in a report entitled Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize (Report VII, Appendix) prepared for the 31st session of the International Labour Conference at San Francisco in June 1948, considered the question of the adoption of a Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize. The Governing Body further pointed out that there might be advantage in elaborating some machinery, in consultation with the Commission on Human Rights, in addition to the machinery provided in the ILO Constitution, for dealing with cases in which, in addition to trade union rights, other rights of a more general character were involved. The Governing Body proposed, therefore, if the Conference agreed, to undertake the consultation with the United Nations envisaged in the above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

On July 6, 1948, the International Labour Conference adopted a Convention in two parts, (a) Freedom of Association and (b) Protection of the Right to Organize. The Conference also adopted a resolution requesting the Governing Body to enter into consultation with the competent organs of the United Nations for the purpose of examining what developments to existing international machinery may be necessary to ensure the safeguarding of the freedom of association.

⁷⁹ See pp. 132-33.

The Economic and Social Council, at its seventh session, in view of pressure of business, decided after discussion at its 177th and 178th plenary meetings on July 20, 1948, to defer to its next session, along with other items, the question of Trade Union Rights (Freedom of Association); and also the question of Infringements of Trade Union Rights, which had been proposed as an agenda item by the World Federation of Trade Unions (E/822).

g. SURVEY OF FORCED LABOR AND MEASURES FOR ITS ABOLITION

At its sixth session the Economic and Social Council postponed to its seventh session consideration of the agenda item "Survey of Forced Labor and Measures for its Abolition", proposed by the American Federation of Labor. At its seventh session the Council decided, after discussion at its 176th and 177th plenary meetings on July 19 and 20, to defer again consideration of this item (E/596).

2. Freedom of Information and of the Press

a. CONSIDERATION AT THE COUNCIL'S FIFTH SESSION

The Economic and Social Council during its fifth session considered the report (E/441 and Add. 1) of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press at its 94th, 95th, 115th, 116th, 117th and 118th plenary meetings on July 25 and August 13, 14 and 15, 1947, respectively, and at the 16th to 21st meetings of the Social Committee on August 1, 4, 6, 7 and 8. The Sub-Commission had been established by the Commission on Human Rights and had been given two principal functions to perform: to examine what rights, obligations and practices should be included in the concept of freedom of information, and to report to the Commission on any issues that might arise from such examination; and to prepare a draft annotated agenda, and make other proposals concerning preparations for the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information. At its first session, from May 19 to June 4, 1947, the Sub-Commission decided to postpone discussion of the concept of freedom of information until its next session and to concentrate instead upon the necessary arrangements for the Conference.⁸⁰

Since the next session of the Commission on Human Rights was not scheduled to take place until

after the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council, the latter authorized the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press to report directly to the Council.

The General Assembly had originally resolved (resolution 59 (I)) that a United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information should be held in 1947. The Sub-Commission found that this time schedule could not be adhered to and recommended that the Conference be held instead in March or April 1948. The Council, supporting the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, decided at its 95th plenary meeting on July 25 to choose March 23, 1948, as the opening day of the Conference and the city of Geneva as the Conference site.

By and large, the Council accepted without major modifications the substantive and procedural recommendations of the Sub-Commission. On the motion of the representative of Turkey (E/551), the Council, did, however, decide at its 115th plenary meeting on August 13, by a vote of 11 to 6, with 1 abstention, not to extend voting privileges to non-member states of the United Nations invited to attend the conference, thus reversing the recommendation of the Sub-Commission.

The proposal of the U.S.S.R. representative to invite the Mongolian People's Republic to the Conference was rejected at the same meeting by a vote of 8 to 3, with 7 abstentions.

The Council discussed the provisional agenda recommended for the Conference at its 116th, 117th and 118th plenary meetings. The main part of the discussion centred round a proposal (E/-AC. 7/30) of the representative of the U.S.S.R. which would, inter alia, have designated the organization of a campaign explicitly for unmasking the vestiges of Fascism and for eradicating all forms of Fascist ideology as one of the major tasks of the free press. An amendment based on this proposal was rejected at the 118th plenary meeting by a vote of 12 to 3, with 3 abstentions. A joint French, Norwegian and Chilean amendment (E/AC. 7/39), offered as a possible compromise, would have called for the removing of the "remnants of Fascism and collaborationism from the media of information". In the course of the discussion, the sponsors of the amendment agreed to modify the first paragraph to read "to combat anti-democratic ideologies and remove the remnants of fascism and collaborationism from the media of information." The first paragraph was, however, rejected by a vote of 10 to 7, with 1 abstention. The Coun-

⁸⁰ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, on 526-28.

cil also rejected, by a vote of 7 to 2, with 9 abstentions, a New Zealand amendment to insert in the section dealing with the tasks of the press a clause calling on the parties concerned "to forswear anti-democratic ideologies".

The Council then adopted, by a vote of 14 to 0, with 4 abstentions, a Lebanese compromise proposal imposing upon the press the duty to "combat any ideologies whose nature could endanger these rights and freedoms", i.e., the rights and freedoms of the press.

The second paragraph of the French, Norwegian and Chilean proposal (E/AC. 7/39), proposing the insertion of a new clause reading "to combat forces which incite war by removing bellicose influences from media of information", was adopted by a vote of 10 to 5, with 3 abstentions.

The provisional agenda, thus modified, was approved by the Council on August 15, 1947, by a vote of 15 to 2, with 1 abstention (resolution 74(V)).

The Council also decided to refer to the forthcoming Conference on Freedom of Information a communication from the International Organization of Journalists (E/448) regarding the desirability of drawing up a covenant on freedom of information and the need to create an instrument to implement such a covenant, and it took note of the interim report, transmitted by UNESCO, containing the results of an inquiry in certain war devastated countries concerning newsprint (E/507), and requested UNESCO to present to the Economic and Social Council any further reports on the subject which it might prepare. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to communicate with Member Governments not covered by any survey of UNESCO, in order to complete the survey made and to be made by UNESCO, and to present the results of this inquiry to the Economic and Social Council.

With these additions, and the modifications noted above, the Council, at its 118th meeting, adopted the report of the Sub-Commission (E/441 and Add. 1), together with the draft resolutions (E/547) as amended, by a vote of 16 to 0, with 2 abstentions.

In its resolution 74 (V) the Council decided that voting rights in the Conference were to be exercised only by Members of the United Nations, but the following non-member States were to be invited to participate in the Conference without voting rights: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Pakistan, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland, Transjordan and Yemen. Invitations to participate in the preparations for the

Conference and to attend the Conference without voting privileges were, at their request, to be extended also to the following:

Specialized agencies which had concluded agreements with the United Nations (as of August 15, 1947): International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Civil Aviation Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Other inter-governmental organizations which had not then (August 15, 1947) concluded agreements with the United Nations but which might do so in the future: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Refugee Organization, International Telecommunication Union, International Trade Organization, Universal Postal Union, World Health Organization.

Non-governmental organizations in category A: American Federation of Labor, International Chamber of Commerce, International Co-operative Alliance, International Federation of Agricultural Producers, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, Inter-Parliamentary Union, World Federation of Trade Unions.

Non-governmental organizations in category B: International Organization of Journalists.

With the exception of the last-mentioned, all of the above-named organizations were to be accorded a status vis-a-vis the Conference equivalent to the status accorded them by the Economic and Social Council. The International Organization of Journalists was, however, for the purpose of the Conference, to be regarded as having category A status.

The main items proposed by the Council for the provisional agenda of the Conference were summed up by the Council in its subsequent report (A/382) to the General Assembly in these words:

"1. General discussion on the principles of freedom of information.

"2. Consideration of certain fundamental principles to which media of information should have regard in performing their basic functions of gathering, transmitting and disseminating news and information without fetters.

"3. Measures to facilitate the gathering of information.

"4. Measures to facilitate the international transmission of information.

"5. Measures concerning the free publication and reception of information.

"6. Consideration of the drafting of a charter of rights and obligations of media of information.

"7. Consideration of possible continuing machinery to promote the free flow of true information."

The Council also decided that any further items

recommended at its next (sixth) session should be included in an additional list.

The balance of the Council's resolutions dealt with such technical matters as the proposed rules of procedure of the Conference, the size of delegations and organization of the work of the Conference.

b. SECOND SESSION OF SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS

The Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press held its second session from January 19 to February 3, 1948, and in the course of this session drafted articles on freedom of information for the proposed draft Declaration of Human Rights and for the draft Covenant on Human Rights. In so doing, the Sub-Commission had acted pursuant to the terms of reference given it by the Commission on Human Rights (E/600). The Sub-Commission also outlined certain principles upon which its drafting of the articles had been based (E/CN.4/80).

c. CONSIDERATION AT THE COUNCIL'S SIXTH SESSION

During the sixth session, the Economic and Social Council, at its 155th plenary meeting in February 27, 1948, adopted resolution 118 (VI) A by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, in which it stated that it considered that it was not necessary to discuss the report of the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/80) in view of the approaching Conference on Freedom of Information, and it decided to transmit the report to the Conference "without discussion or expression" of the Council's views.

Resolution 118(VI) B bearing on the Conference was adopted by the Council on March 1, 1948, at its 157th plenary meeting by 11 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions. In it, the Council requested the Conference to consider, and report its conclusions on, Articles 17 and 18 of the draft International Declaration on Human Rights (E/600, Annex A), i.e., on the two articles of that draft Declaration dealing with freedom of information. The Council, in the same resolution, further requested the Conference to express its views on the two alternative versions of an article on the same subject, intended for inclusion in the International Covenant on Human Rights.⁸¹

After discussion in its 128th plenary meeting, the Economic and Social Council resolved (resolution 118(VI) B) at its 157th meeting to extend the life of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of In-

formation and of the Press for one additional session to enable that body to hold a meeting after the termination of the Conference on Freedom of Information. Finally, resolution 118(VI) B noted that the General Assembly had, at its second session, remitted two resolutions to the Conference: one dealing with measures to be taken against propaganda and the inciters of a new war, the other with false or distorted reports.⁸²

A further resolution (119(VI)) with regard to the Conference was adopted unanimously by the Economic and Social Council at its 153rd plenary meeting on February 25. This resolution added the names of Burma and Ceylon to the list of non-members of the United Nations to be invited to participate, without vote, in the Conference, noting that both States had become fully self-governing since the fifth session of the Council.

d. CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The Conference was held in Geneva from March 23 to April 21, 1948, and was attended by delegations representing 54 Governments, including both Members and non-members of the United Nations, while three additional States, Bolivia, Iran and Ireland, sent observers.

The Conference adopted as its agenda the provisional agenda approved by the Economic and Social Council at its fifth session (resolution 74(V)), with the addition of two resolutions referred to it by the General Assembly (on measures to be taken against propaganda and inciters of a new war (resolution 110(II)),⁸³ and on false or distorted reports (resolution 127(II)),⁸⁴ and two proposals made by the International Organization of Journalists relating to a Court of Honor of the Press and a Day of Friendship and Mutual Understanding in the Press (E/CONF.6/19).

The Conference prepared three draft conventions,⁸⁵ namely:

1. Draft Convention on the Gathering and International Transmission of News;
2. Draft Convention Concerning the Institution of an International Right of Correction; and
3. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

⁸¹ One of the two versions had been proposed by the Drafting Committee on the International Bill of Human Rights, the other by the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press.

⁸² See General Assembly, pp. 93 and 135.

⁸³ See p. 93.

⁸⁴ See p. 135.

⁸⁵ For texts of draft Conventions, as submitted by the Council to the General Assembly (Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its seventh session, pp. 16-27), see pp. 590-95.

In addition, the Conference prepared draft articles on freedom of information for the draft Declaration and the Covenant, respectively, of Human Rights, taking into account the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press formulated at the second session of that body (E/CONF.6/79, Annex B). It also adopted 43 resolutions grouped under the following headings:

1. General Principles (resolutions 1 to 4);
2. Measures to Facilitate the Gathering and International Transmission of Information (resolutions 5 to 24);
3. Measures concerning the Free Publication and Reception of Information (resolutions 25 to 38);
4. Continuing Machinery to Promote the Free Flow of Information (resolution 39);
5. Miscellaneous (resolutions 40 and 41); and
6. Possible Modes of Action by Means of Which the Recommendations of the Conference Can Best be Put into Effect (resolutions 42 and 43).

The Conference referred all its decisions, i.e., the three draft conventions and the resolutions, to the Economic and Social Council, and decided that all Governments invited to the Conference be requested to forward to the Secretary-General of the United Nations before July 5, 1948, their comments on the draft conventions proposed by the Conference as well as proposals of their own for other draft conventions based on the recommendations of the Conference. The Conference further requested the Council to examine at its seventh session the three draft conventions adopted at the Geneva gathering, in the light of comments and other draft conventions submitted by governments, and to submit to the third session of the General Assembly draft conventions which might be opened at that session for signature or accession by those states entitled and willing to become parties thereto and remain open subsequently for additional accessions.

e. CONSIDERATION AT THE COUNCIL'S SEVENTH SESSION

The Council, at its seventh session (180th meeting), referred the Final Act of the Geneva Conference (E/CONF.6/79) to its Human Rights Committee, which, however, had time to examine only the draft of the first of the three draft conventions (i.e., on Gathering and International Transmission of News) at its 13th to 26th meetings held from August 7 to 21. Because of the pressure of business, the Council, after a brief discussion at its 201st and 202nd plenary meetings on August 17, decided at the latter to recall the Final Act from the Committee, and, after allowing each Council member to make one general statement of position, to transmit the documents in question to the Gen-

eral Assembly, together with the aforementioned statements of position, but without any other debate or decisions.

The statements of position were made at the 219th, 221st and 223rd plenary meetings on August 26, 27 and 28, 1948. All Council members recognized and emphasized the extreme importance of freedom of information as a fundamental human right. The majority supported the three draft conventions in principle, and expressed their regret that the Council had been unable to complete its examination of them. Members recognized that none of the draft conventions had reached a completely satisfactory state. The objection was made by some Council members that they contained no provisions which would explicitly promote international peace and security, or would further the development of friendly relations between states, and, in particular, no provisions which would prohibit Fascist or war propaganda or the dissemination of racial, religious or national hatred. Some members thought the draft conventions did not go far enough, but were nevertheless acceptable as a minimum and represented a step in the right direction. Members also reserved their right to make further detailed comment in the General Assembly, where, it was hoped, the draft conventions would receive the exhaustive examination which the importance of the subject merited.

The Council, at its 221st and 223rd meetings, also considered resolution 39 of the Final Act of the Conference, relating to the implementation of the draft conventions and the consequent extension of the terms of reference of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press. The Council decided at its 223rd meeting by a vote of 16 to 0, with 2 abstentions, to postpone until its eighth session consideration of this resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to collate the replies of governments to the requests for information, and to prepare a suggested program of work and priorities for submission to the third session of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press (resolution 152(VII)A).

The Council further decided, in respect of the Final Act as a whole, to transmit it to the General Assembly with these modifications and omissions: the draft Convention on the Gathering and International Transmission of News, to be transmitted as redrafted by the Council's Human Rights Committee (E/1018); and resolution 39 (see above), to be withheld for the time being. The Council also decided to transmit to the Assembly the records of all relevant proceedings of the seventh session (resolution 152(VII) B).

f. DRAFT CONVENTIONS

The draft Conventions submitted by the Council to the General Assembly read as follows:

1. DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE GATHERING AND INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF NEWS

The Contracting States,
Desiring to implement the right of their peoples to be fully informed,

Desiring to improve understanding between their peoples through the free flow of information and opinion,

Having resolved to conclude a Convention for this purpose,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention:

1. "Information agency" means any Press, radio or film organization created or organized under the laws and regulations of a Contracting State, regularly engaged in the collection and dissemination of news material, and includes Press associations, news feature services, newspapers, periodicals and radio, television, facsimile and any other broadcasting organizations and newsreel companies;

2. "Correspondent" means an individual employed by an information agency or a national of a Contracting State, who in either case is regularly engaged in the collection and reporting of news material, and who, when outside his State, is the holder of a valid passport identifying him as a correspondent or of a similar document internationally accepted identifying him as such;

3. "News material" means all news material, whether of information or opinion and whether visual or auditory, for dissemination to the public.

Article 2

In order to encourage the freest possible movement of correspondents in the performance of their functions, the Contracting States shall expedite, in a manner consistent with their respective laws and procedures, the administrative measures necessary for the entry into, residence in, travel through, and egress from their respective territories of correspondents of other Contracting States together with their professional equipment, and shall not impose restrictions which discriminate against such correspondents with respect to ingress into, residence in, travel through or egress from such territories.

Article 3

Each Contracting State shall, within the limits compatible with national security, permit and encourage access to news, official and non-official, for all correspondents of other Contracting States so far as possible on the same basis as for its own correspondents, and shall not discriminate among correspondents of other Contracting States as regards such access.

Article 4

The Contracting States shall permit egress from their territories of all news material of correspondents and information agencies of other Contracting States without censorship, editing or delay; provided that each of the Contracting States may make and enforce regulations relating directly to the maintenance of national security. Such of these regulations as relate to the transmission of news material shall be communicated by the State to correspondents and information agencies of other Con-

tracting States in its territory and shall apply equally to all correspondents and information agencies of other Contracting States.

If the requirements of national security should compel a Contracting State to establish censorship in peacetime it shall:

1. Establish in advance which categories of news material are subject to previous inspection; and publish the directives of the censor announcing forbidden matters;

2. Carry out censorship as far as possible in the presence of the correspondent or of a representative of the information agency concerned;

3. Where censorship in the presence of the person concerned is not possible:

(a) Fix the time-limit allowed the censors for the return of the news material to the correspondent or information agency concerned;

(b) Require the return of news material submitted for censorship direct to the correspondent or information agency concerned so that the correspondent or agency may know at once what has been censored in the text and what use may be made of the censored information;

(c) In the case of a telegram, base the charge on the number of words composing the telegram after censorship;

(d) Return the total telegraph charges for telegrams submitted for censorship, if the transmission has been delayed more than six hours by reason of censorship and the sender has cancelled the telegram before its transmission.

Article 5

The Contracting States, while recognizing that correspondents must conform to the laws in force in the countries in which they are operating, agree that correspondents of other Contracting States legally admitted into their territories shall not be expelled on account of any lawful exercise of their right to seek, receive or impart information or opinion.

Article 6

Correspondents and information agencies of one Contracting State in the territory of another Contracting State shall have access to all facilities in that territory generally and publicly used for the international transmission of news material and may transmit news material from one territory to another (including transmissions between the metropolitan and non-metropolitan territories of any State) on the same basis and at the same rates applicable to all other users of such facilities for similar purposes.

Article 7

Each Contracting State shall permit all news material of correspondents and information agencies of other Contracting States to enter its territory and reach information agencies operating therein on conditions which are not less favourable than those accorded to any correspondents or information agency of any other Contracting or non-Contracting State.

Article 8

The present Convention shall not apply to any correspondent of a Contracting State who, while not otherwise admissible under article 2 into the territory of another Contracting State, is nevertheless admitted conditionally in accordance with an agreement between that other Contracting State and the United Nations, or a specialized agency thereof, in order to cover its proceedings, or pursuant to a special arrangement made by that other Con-

tracting State in order to facilitate the entry of such correspondents.

Article 9

Nothing in this Convention shall be construed as depriving any Contracting State of its right to make and enforce laws and regulations for the protection of national security and public order.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as depriving any Contracting State of its right to make and enforce laws and regulations prohibiting obscene news material.

Nothing in the present Convention shall limit the discretion of any Contracting State to refuse entry into its territory to any particular person, or to restrict the period of his residence therein, provided any such restriction does not conflict with the provisions of article 5.

Article 10⁸⁶

Article 11

In time of war or any other public emergency, a Contracting State may take measures derogating from its obligations under the present Convention to the extent strictly limited by the exigencies of the situation.

Any Contracting State availing itself of this right of derogation shall promptly inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the measures which it has thus adopted and of the reasons therefor.

It shall also inform him as and when the measures cease to operate.

Article 12

The present Convention shall be ratified on behalf of the States signatory hereto in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify all signatory and acceding States of each such deposit.

Article 13

The present Convention shall remain open for the accession of all States which are not signatories. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify all signatory and acceding States of each such deposit.

Article 14

The present Convention shall come into force as soon as ... States have deposited their respective instruments of ratification or accession. The Convention thereafter shall come into force with respect to each other State on the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 15

1. Each Contracting State undertakes to take as soon as possible the necessary steps with a view to extending the provisions of the present Convention to the territories for whose foreign relations it is responsible.

To this end, having due regard to the position of each territory and particularly to the constitutional practice applicable thereto, each Contracting State may, at the time of its accession or at any time thereafter, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the present Convention shall extend to any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Convention shall extend to the territories named in the notification as from the thirtieth day after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification.

2. Each State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 above extending the present Convention may, subject to the same conditions, at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the Convention shall cease to extend to any territory named in the notification. The Convention shall then cease to extend to such territory as from the thirtieth day after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification.⁸⁷

Article 16

The present Convention shall remain in force indefinitely, but may be denounced by any Contracting State by means of six months' notice in writing given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit a copy of the notice to each of the other Contracting States. After the expiration of this period of six months, the Convention shall cease in its effect as regards the State which denounces it, but shall remain in force for the remaining Contracting States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Plenipotentiaries of the respective States, being duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Convention.

⁸⁶ The delegations of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America proposed that the following additional article be inserted:

"Any dispute between two or more Contracting States arising under the present Convention which has not been settled, and is not in process of settlement, by negotiation or otherwise, may be referred by any party to the dispute to a committee. Each State party to the dispute shall appoint a member of this committee and the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint a member, a national of a State party to the Convention but not party to the dispute, who shall serve as Chairman of the committee. The committee shall investigate such dispute and issue a report and recommendation thereon, which shall be made public by the Secretary-General."

In the course of the discussions of the Human Rights Committee which are summarized in documents E/AC-27/SR.23 and 24, this proposal was withdrawn by the three delegations which had submitted it. It was agreed that this proposal and the record of the discussions be drawn to the attention of the Council so that the latter might decide whether they should be drawn to the attention of the General Assembly.

The Committee decided that its vote on the above text and the note which follows be included in its report. The above text was approved by a vote of 9 to 4, with 5 abstentions.

The delegations of Lebanon, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had proposed the following text to replace article 14 (new article 15) as adopted by the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information:

"The provisions of the present Convention shall extend both to the metropolitan territories of States signing the present Convention and to all the territories under the authority or administration of such metropolitan powers (non-self-governing, trust and colonial territories), and the provisions in question shall apply equally both to the territories of the metropolitan powers and to the dependent territories mentioned.

"(a) The Secretary-General of the United Nations will immediately inform of the present Convention the States representing other States and Territories internationally, on behalf of such other States, such communication to be transmitted immediately to the authorities of non-self-governing, non-autonomous and similar territories.

"(b) Each State or territory for the international

DONE at this day of 1948, in the languages, each equally authentic, the original of which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies thereof to all the signatory and acceding States.

2. DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE INSTITUTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL RIGHT OF CORRECTION

The Governments Parties to the present Convention, Considering the danger to the maintenance of friendly relations between peoples and to the preservation of peace presented by the publication of inaccurate reports,

Considering that at its second session, the General Assembly of the United Nations recommended the adoption of measures designed to promote friendly relations among nations and to combat the dissemination of false or distorted reports likely to injure the friendly relations between States,

Considering, however, that it does not at present appear possible or desirable to envisage the institution on the international level of a procedure for verifying the accuracy of a report such as might lead to the imposition of penalties for the publication of false or distorted reports,

Considering moreover that to prevent the publication of false or distorted news or to reduce its pernicious effects, it is above all necessary to sharpen the sense of responsibility of the various media of information and to promote the wide circulation of news; that an effective means to this end is to give all those directly affected by a report which they consider false or distorted and which is spread by an organ of information the possibility of ensuring commensurate publicity for their corrections or replies; that the right of reply or correction has been embodied in the legislation of a large number of States and that its legitimacy is recognized in the draft of article 17 of the Covenant on Human Rights which the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press decided, at its second session, to recommend to the Commission on Human Rights; that failing the adoption by all States in their own legislation of a like right available to foreign nationals under the same conditions as to their own nationals, it is particularly desirable to institute, on the international level, a right of correction; that it is necessary, however, in order to prevent any abuse, strictly to define the extent of the right of correction and clearly to specify the conditions for its exercise,

Have adopted the following articles:

Article 1

In cases where a Contracting State alleges that news reports likely to injure its relations with other States, transmitted from one country to another country by foreign correspondents or by news agencies and disseminated abroad, are false or distorted, it may submit its version of the facts (hereinafter called "communiqué") to the Contracting States within whose territories such reports have been published in one or more newspapers or periodicals or disseminated by radio. Such communiqué may be issued only with respect to news reports and must be without comment or expression of opinion. As far as possible, the communiqué should not contain a larger number of words than the news report objected to, and in no case more than double the number of words in the news report to be corrected. The communiqué must be accompanied by a verbatim text of the report as published or

disseminated, and by evidence that the report objected to has been transmitted from one country to another by a foreign correspondent or by a news agency.

Article 2

1. Any Government of a Contracting State receiving such a communiqué shall, whatever be its opinion concerning the facts in question, make available to the news enterprises functioning in the territory where it exercises its authority the communiqué of the Government exercising the right of correction and, within five clear days from the date of receiving this communiqué, shall facilitate its dissemination through customary channels in accordance with its procedure for releasing news concerning international affairs.

2. In the event of the failure of any Contracting State to discharge its obligation under this article with respect to the communiqués of another Contracting State, the latter may discharge, on the basis of reciprocity, its obligation with respect to any communiqués thereafter submitted to it by the defaulting State.

Article 3

If any of the Contracting States to which this communiqué has been transmitted fails to fulfil, within the prescribed time-limit, the obligation laid down in the preceding article, the Government exercising the right of correction may submit the said communiqué to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall, within five clear days from the receipt thereof, give it appropriate publicity. This paragraph shall come into force as soon as the General Assembly of the United Nations has instructed its Secretary-General to perform this duty.

Article 4

Every Contracting State may, to the extent strictly limited by the exigencies of the situation, derogate from its obligations under the present Convention:

(a) As long as a state of war or public emergency prevails in its own territory;

(b) As long as such a state prevails in the territory of one or other Contracting States, but only with regard to those States.

(Footnote 87, continued)

relations of which another State is responsible may accede to the present Convention by notification of accession addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations through the agency of the State representing it internationally, such notification of accession to be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations without delay.

"(c) The present Convention shall come into force with respect to any State or territory referred to in the preceding paragraph as from the date of deposit of its instrument of accession, even if the State which is responsible for its international relations does not ratify the Convention.

"(d) A State or territory which has acceded to the present Convention in accordance with the preceding paragraph may denounce it at any later date by means of six months' notice in writing given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations through the agency of the State representing it internationally.

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a copy of the notice to each of the other Contracting States. After the expiration of this period of six months, the Convention shall cease in its effects as regards the State or territory which denounces it."

A summary of the discussions of the Committee is contained in documents E/AC.27/SR.25 and 26.

Article 5

Any dispute between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiations shall be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision unless the Contracting States agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 6

The present Convention shall be open for accession to every State invited to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information held at Geneva in March and April 1948, and to every other State which the General Assembly of the United Nations shall, by resolution, declare to be eligible.

Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 7

When any two of the States mentioned in article 6 have deposited their instruments of accession, the present Convention shall come into force between them on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the second instrument of accession. It shall come into force for each State which accedes after that date on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of accession.

Article 8

Any Contracting State may denounce the present Convention by notification of denunciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification of denunciation.

Article 9

1. A State Party to the present Convention may, at the same time of its accession thereto or at any time thereafter, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the present Convention shall extend to any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, and the Convention shall extend to the territories named in the notification as from the thirtieth day after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification. The respective Contracting States undertake to seek immediately the consent of the Governments of such territories to the application of the present Convention to such territories, and to accede forthwith on behalf of and in respect of each such territory, if and when its consent has been obtained.

2. A State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 above extending the present Convention may, with the consent of the Government concerned, at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the Convention shall cease to extend to any territory named in the notification, and the Convention shall then cease to extend to such territory six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification.

Article 10

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify each of the States referred to in article 6 of the date of the deposit of every instrument of accession and of the date on which this Convention comes into force and of any information received by him in accordance with the provisions of article 5 and of every notification

received by him in accordance with the provisions of articles 7 or 8.

3. DRAFT CONVENTION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The States Parties to this Convention,

Considering that the free interchange of information and opinions, both in the national and in the international sphere, is a fundamental human right and essential in the cause of peace and for the achievement of political, social and economic progress, and

Desiring to co-operate fully with one another to promote the peace and welfare of mankind by this means, Have accepted the following provisions:

Article 1

Subject to the provisions of articles 2, 4, 5 and 6 of this Convention:

(a) Each Contracting State shall secure to all its own nationals and to the nationals of every other Contracting State lawfully within its territory freedom to impart and receive information and opinions, orally, by written or printed matter, in the form of art, or by legally operated visual or auditory devices without governmental interference;

(b) No Contracting State shall regulate or control the use or availability of any of the means of communication referred to in the preceding paragraph in any manner discriminating against any of its own nationals or of the nationals of any other Contracting State on political or personal grounds or on the basis of race, sex, language or religion;

(c) Each Contracting State shall secure to all its own nationals and to the nationals of every other Contracting State freedom to transmit and listen to information and opinions within its territories and across its frontiers by any legally operated means without governmental interference;

(d) Each Contracting State shall permit the nationals of other Contracting States as much freedom to seek information as it grants to its own nationals;

(e) The Contracting States shall encourage and facilitate the interchange between their territories of those of their nationals engaged in the gathering of information and opinions for dissemination to the public and shall deal expeditiously with applications by such persons to enter their territories.

Article 2

1. The freedoms referred to in paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) of article 1 carry with them duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to necessary penalties, liabilities and restrictions clearly defined by law, but only with regard to:

(a) Matters which must remain secret in the interest of national safety;

(b) Expressions which incite persons to alter by violence the system of government or which promote disorder;

(c) Expressions which incite persons to commit criminal acts;

(d) Expressions which are obscene or which are dangerous for youth and expressed in publications intended for them;

(e) Expressions which are injurious to the fair conduct of legal proceedings;

(f) Expressions which infringe literary or artistic rights;

(g) Expressions about other persons, natural or legal, which defame their reputations or are otherwise injurious to them without benefiting the public;

(h) Legal obligations resulting from professional, contractual or other legal relationships including disclosure of information received in confidence in a professional or official capacity;

(i) The prevention of fraud;

(j) The systematic diffusion of deliberately false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between peoples or States.

2. A Contracting State may establish on reasonable terms a right of reply or a similar corrective remedy.

Article 3

Each Contracting State shall encourage the establishment and functioning within its territory of one or more non-official organizations of persons employed in the dissemination of information to the public, in order to promote the observance by such persons of high standards of professional conduct, and in particular:

(a) To report facts without prejudice and in their proper context and to make comments without malicious intent;

(b) To facilitate the solution of the economic, social and humanitarian problems of the world as a whole and the free interchange of information bearing on such problems;

(c) To help promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination;

(d) To help maintain international peace and security;

(e) To counteract the persistent spreading of false or distorted reports which promote hatred or prejudice against States, persons or groups of different race, language, religion or philosophical conviction.

Article 4

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect the right of any Contracting State to take measures which it deems necessary in order:

(a) To bring its balance of payments into equilibrium;

(b) To develop its national news enterprises until such time as such news enterprises are fully developed;

(c) To prevent agreements in restraint of the free flow of information or the cartelization in regard to information,

provided that such measures may not be used as a means of preventing the entry of nationals of other Contracting States who are engaged in the gathering of information and opinions for dissemination to the public.

Article 5

Nothing in the present Convention shall prevent a Contracting State from reserving under its legislation to its own nationals the right to edit newspapers or news periodicals produced within its territory.

Article 6

Nothing in the present Convention shall limit the discretion of any Contracting State to refuse entry into its territory to any particular person or to restrict the period of his residence therein.

Article 7

As between the Contracting States which become Parties to any general agreement on human rights sponsored by the United Nations and containing provisions relating to freedom of information, the present Convention shall

be superseded by such agreement to the extent that the two instruments are inconsistent.

Article 8

In time of war or other public emergency, a Contracting State may take measures derogating from its obligations under the present Convention to the extent strictly limited by the exigencies of the situation.

Any Contracting State availing itself of this right of derogation shall promptly inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the measures which it has thus adopted and of the reasons therefor. It shall also inform him as and when the measures cease to operate.

Article 9

Any dispute between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiations shall be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the Contracting States agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 10

1. The present Convention shall be open for accession to every State invited to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information held at Geneva in March and April 1948, and to every other State which the General Assembly of the United Nations shall, by resolution, declare to be eligible.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 11

When any two of the States mentioned in article 10 have deposited their instruments of accession, the present Convention shall come into force between them on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the second instrument of accession. It shall come into force for each State which accedes after that date on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of accession.

Article 12

Any Contracting State may denounce the present Convention by notification of denunciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification of denunciation.

Article 13

1. A State Party to the present Convention may, at the time of its accession thereto or at any time thereafter, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the present Convention shall extend to any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, and the Convention shall extend to the territories named in the notification as from the thirtieth day after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification. The respective Contracting States undertake to seek immediately the consent of the Governments of such territories to the application of the present Convention to such territories, and to accede forthwith on behalf of and in respect of each such territory, if and when its consent has been obtained.

2. A State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 above extending the present Convention may, with the consent of the Government concerned, at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General

of the United Nations, declare that the Convention shall cease to extend to any territory named in the notification, and the Convention shall then cease to extend to such territory six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification.

Article 14

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify each of the States referred to in article 10 of the date of the deposit of every instrument of accession and of the date on which this Convention comes into force and of any information received by him in accordance with the provisions of article 11 and of every notification received by him in accordance with the provisions of articles 12 or 13.

3. Genocide

In its resolution 96(I)⁸⁸ of December 11, 1946, in which it affirmed that genocide was a crime under international law, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to undertake the necessary studies with a view to drawing up a draft convention on the crime of genocide to be submitted to the Assembly's next regular session.

Accordingly the Council at its fourth session instructed (resolution 47(IV)) the Secretary-General:

"(a) To undertake, with the assistance of experts in the field of international and criminal law, the necessary studies with a view to drawing up a draft convention in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly; and

"(b) After consultation with the General Assembly Committee on the Development and Codification of International Law and, if feasible, the Commission on Human Rights and, after reference to all Member Governments for comments, to submit to the next session of the Economic and Social Council a draft convention on the crime of genocide."⁸⁹

a. DRAFT CONVENTION PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT

After consultation with three experts, the Secretary-General prepared a draft convention and study (E/447) consisting of a preamble and 24 articles. Annexed to it were provisions for establishing a Permanent International Criminal Court for the Punishment of Acts of Genocide, if it should be decided to establish such a special court. In the case of certain articles, alternative drafts were proposed. An attempt was made to embrace all the points likely to be adopted, it being left to the organs of the United Nations to eliminate those points they wished, the intention being not to recommend one political solution rather than another but to offer a basis for full discussion.

The articles of the draft convention dealt with

the following matters: definitions of protected groups and of acts qualified as genocide; punishable offences; punishment of a particular offence; persons liable; command of the law and superior orders; provisions concerning genocide in municipal criminal law; universal enforcement of municipal criminal law; extradition; trial of genocide by an international court; international court competent to try genocide; disbanding of groups or organizations having participated in genocide; action by the United Nations to prevent or to stop genocide; reparations to victims of genocide; settlement of disputes on interpretation or application of the convention; language and date of the convention; what states may become parties to the convention and ways to become party to it; reservations; coming into force; duration, abrogation and revision of the convention; notifications by the Secretary-General; deposit of the original of the convention and transmission of copies to governments; and registration of the convention.

The draft convention and study drawn up by the Secretary-General was submitted to the Assembly Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification on June 13, 1947. As it had not the comments of Member Governments on the draft convention, the Chairman stated in his letter of June 17 that the Committee felt unable at that time to express an opinion on the matter. On July 7 the Secretary-General transmitted the draft and study to Member Governments.

The question was discussed by the Council at its 86th plenary meeting on July 23, 1947, and at the 15th meeting of the Social Committee of the Council on August 2. Two divergent views were apparent in the Council's discussions of the matter: (a) that more time was needed to enable governments to comment on the report of the Secretary-General; and (b) that the Council should call a special session to meet just before, or at the beginning of, the forthcoming session of the General Assembly, and that the governments should be requested to submit their comments by September 1. The first view was expressed by the representatives of New Zealand and the United States, while the second view was held by the representatives of Norway, Chile and Venezuela. The Indian representative supported the second view, but also felt that full weight must be given to the views of governments.

Two resolutions were proposed in the Council's

⁸⁸ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 255-56.

⁸⁹ Ibid., pp. 531-32

Social Committee. The first, by Norway (E/AC.7/-22), proposed that a special session of the Council should be called immediately after the opening of the second session of the General Assembly to consider and submit to the Assembly a draft convention on genocide. A committee should be appointed by the Council to study the draft convention presented by the Secretariat and comments made by Members and by the Commission on Human Rights and report to the special session. The Council, according to the Norwegian proposal, would call on Members to submit their comments not later than September 1, 1947.

The second resolution, submitted by the United States (E/AC.7/23) provided for the submission to the General Assembly of the draft convention prepared by the Secretariat with any comments received in time from Member Governments.

Certain representatives expressed the view that September 1 was too soon for governments to submit their comments.

The Cuban representative felt that the Council should comment on the Secretary-General's report and therefore proposed that it should draft a resolution explaining the reasons why a draft convention could not be submitted to the Assembly. The Canadian representative suggested that the Council's resolution should state that it would follow any further instructions from the Assembly. The Norwegian representative withdrew his proposal for a special session of the Council in favor of the Cuban proposal, but proposed that the Council should appoint a committee to receive comments from governments and submit a draft convention to the Council's sixth session. The New Zealand representative thought that the resolution should include some mention of the urgency of the problem.

The Social Committee rejected the second Norwegian proposal by 7 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions, and adopted by 16 votes, with 2 abstentions, a resolution which was approved by the Council without objection at its 107th meeting on August 6. By the terms of this resolution (77(V)) the Council noted that the draft convention had not been considered by the Committee on the Development and Codification of International Law and the Commission on Human Rights and that comments of Member Governments had not been received in time for consideration by the Council; called on Member Governments to submit their comments as soon as possible and instructed the Secretary-General to collate these comments; and stated that the Council

"Decides to inform the General Assembly that it pro-

poses to proceed as rapidly as possible with the consideration of the question subject to any further instructions of the General Assembly; and

"Requests the Secretary-General, in the meanwhile, to transmit to the General Assembly the draft convention on the crime of genocide prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with paragraph (a) of the Council resolution of 28 March 1947, together with any comments from Member Governments received in time for transmittal to the General Assembly."

The General Assembly at its second session on November 21, 1947, adopted resolution 180(II)⁹⁰ in which it reaffirmed the resolution on genocide which it had adopted at its first session. It requested the Economic and Social Council to continue the work it had begun concerning the suppression of the crime of genocide and to proceed with the completion of a convention. It informed the Council that it need not await the receipt of observations from all Members before commencing its work.

The Council therefore discussed the question at its sixth session, at its 139th, 140th and 160th plenary meetings on February 12 and 13 and March 3, and at the 37th meeting of its Social Committee on February 21.

Various members of the Council stressed the importance of having the draft convention prepared by legal experts, and regretted that comments on the Secretariat draft had been received from only a few Member Governments. The French and Canadian representatives thought that the Council should take the necessary political decisions, e.g., on what groups should be protected, whether all or only certain forms of genocide should be considered and what agency was to punish it. The Polish and Canadian representatives emphasized the importance of a generally accepted convention. The United Kingdom representative doubted the value of the proposed convention, which, he thought, would be difficult to draft, would lend itself to diverse interpretations and would run the risk of not being ratified by all governments.

The Council and its Social Committee discussed at some length what body should be entrusted with the drafting of the convention. Venezuela proposed (E/663) that the Council establish a sub-commission to draft the convention, after consultation with the Commission on Human Rights, and taking into consideration the Secretariat draft convention, comments of Members on this draft and other drafts submitted by Members. The Secretary-General should be requested to assist the sub-commission. The United States proposed (E/-662 and Add.1) that the Secretariat should be asked to prepare a new draft convention in the

⁹⁰ See General Assembly, pp. 219-20.

light of the comments received from Member Governments and should have the collaboration of an ad hoc committee consisting of four members of the Council—France, Venezuela, Denmark and the United States—which had made substantive comments; Members which had not already done so were to be urged to submit their comments at the earliest possible date. The United Kingdom proposed an amendment (E/AC.7/65) to the Venezuelan proposal to consider the desirability of referring genocide in the strict sense to the International Law Commission and other aspects of genocide to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention and Protection of Minorities. In view of the lack of support for the proposal, the United Kingdom representative stated that he would not press it. The U.S.S.R. representative proposed verbally that the Secretariat draft convention should be referred to the Commission on Human Rights for report at the Council's next session. This was rejected in the Social Committee by 10 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions. The Committee, by 13 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, adopted the Venezuelan proposal incorporating amendments suggested by various delegations, but rejected by 9 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions, a United States amendment to have the Secretary-General prepare a second draft of the convention. The Council at its 160th plenary meeting on March 3 on the Committee's recommendation adopted by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, resolution 117(VI) as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking cognizance of General Assembly resolution 180(II) of 23 November 1947,

"Requests the Members of the United Nations which have not yet done so to transmit at the earliest possible date their comments on the draft Convention, prepared by the Secretary-General (document E/477);

"Establishes an ad hoc Committee composed of the following members of the Economic and Social Council: China, France, Lebanon, Poland, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Venezuela;

"Instructs the Committee:

"(a) To meet at the Headquarters of the United Nations, in order to prepare the draft Convention on the crime of genocide in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly, and to submit this draft Convention, together with the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights thereon to the next session of the Economic and Social Council; and,

"(b) To take into consideration in the preparation of the draft Convention, the draft Convention prepared by the Secretary-General, the comments of the Member Governments on this draft Convention, and other drafts on the matter submitted by any Member Government;

"Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate

measures to enable the Committee to carry out effectively the tasks entrusted to it."

b. DRAFT CONVENTION PREPARED BY THE ad hoc COMMITTEE

The ad hoc Committee on Genocide met at Lake Success from April 5 to May 10, 1948, and prepared a draft Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (E/794) which it submitted to the seventh session of the Council.

The draft Convention consisted of a preamble and 19 articles.

The preamble to the draft Convention emphasized that genocide is a crime against mankind and that its prevention and punishment require international co-operation.

Article 1 of the draft Convention stated that genocide is a crime under international law whether committed in time of war or of peace. Articles 2 and 3 defined this crime, first as regards physical genocide and then as regards cultural genocide. Physical genocide was defined as deliberate acts committed with the intent of destroying a national, racial, religious or political group by killing its members, impairing their physical integrity, inflicting on them conditions aimed at causing their deaths or imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group. Cultural genocide the draft Convention defined as any deliberate act committed with the intention of destroying the language, religion or culture of a national, racial or religious group, such as, for example, prohibiting the use of the group's language or its schools or places of worship.

In addition to genocide, conspiracy, incitement and attempts to commit genocide would also be punishable under the Convention as well as complicity in any of these acts. Any persons who commit these crimes would be punished whether they are heads of states, public officials or private individuals. They were to be tried by the courts of the countries where the crime is committed or by a competent international tribunal. Parties to the Convention would undertake to pass the necessary laws to give effect to its provisions and to grant extradition in cases of genocide. They were to be able to call on the appropriate body of the United Nations to take action for the prevention and suppression of genocide or bring to its attention any case of violation of the Convention.

Other clauses of the draft Convention related to the submission of disputes concerning the Convention to the International Court of Justice, the states

eligible to become parties to the Convention, and its coming into force, duration and revision.

At its third session, the Commission on Human Rights was not able to consider thoroughly the draft Convention prepared by the ad hoc Committee and was therefore not in a position to make any observations concerning its substance. It expressed the opinion that the draft Convention represented an appropriate basis for urgent consideration and decisive action by the Council and the General Assembly (E/800).

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its third session, recommended that the Council ensure that the use of narcotics as an instrument to commit genocide should be covered by the proposed Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide (E/799).

Because of the pressure of business at its seventh session, the Council decided at its 202nd plenary meeting on August 17, 1948, that the report of the ad hoc Committee on Genocide, which had been referred to the Human Rights Committee of the Council, should be recalled to the plenary session, that in plenary there would be an opportunity for each delegation to make one general statement of position, without other debate or decisions other than a decision to transmit the documents to the General Assembly together with the statements of position.

Statements were made at the 218th and 219th plenary meetings on August 26. Most of the members of the Council spoke in favor of the transmission of the draft Convention prepared by the ad hoc Committee to the General Assembly, and of action being taken upon it in 1948. Various members, while recognizing that there were differences of opinion on certain questions, thought that the Convention should contain the greatest possible proportion of generally accepted principles, since it would then be more likely to be ratified by a large number of governments. Opinions differed on the following matters: provisions constituting measures of incitement to commit genocide as a crime; measures relating to "cultural" genocide; measures for the specific protection of political groups as such, in addition to racial, national and religious groups; and the reference to the establishment of an international jurisdiction.

The Polish and U.S.S.R. representatives supported inclusion of provisions regarding incitement to genocide, and thought it important to add a provision to make punishable propaganda aimed at instigating racial, national or religious hatred; that preparatory acts leading toward genocide, such, for example, as study and research, should be pun-

ishable; and that parties to the Convention should pledge themselves to disband organizations which aimed at instigating racial, national or religious hatred. The United States representative was against the inclusion in the Convention of incitement to commit genocide, as he held this difficult of definition.

The Byelorussian representative thought that special attention should be paid to the prevention of genocide on cultural grounds. The Venezuelan, Polish and Brazilian representatives were in favor of including provisions concerning "cultural" genocide, but thought that it should be more carefully defined; the Polish representative stating that it should be viewed as a preliminary to physical genocide, and the Brazilian representative expressing concern lest imprecise wording should lead to the creation of minorities. The Canadian, French, United States and United Kingdom representatives opposed the inclusion in the Convention of provisions relating to "cultural" genocide, holding that this crime was not on a par with physical genocide and should be dealt with separately, and that too wide a definition of genocide would render the Convention meaningless.

The Venezuelan, Polish, Brazilian and U.S.S.R. representatives opposed the inclusion in the Convention of provisions designed to protect political groups, on the grounds that these did not lend themselves to precise definition and that such provisions might provide a pretext for interference with national measures for internal law and order. The French and United States representatives, on the other hand, attached importance to the inclusion of a provision for protecting political groups.

The Venezuelan representative, supported by the Peruvian representative, was against the establishment of the proposed international tribunal, which he thought might give rise to disputes and differences, necessitate international police action and entail practical difficulties. The U.S.S.R. representative, supported by the Byelorussian representative, opposed the creation of such a court on the ground that it would violate national sovereignty. The Polish representative was against the acceptance in principle of setting up such a tribunal without specifying its juridical competence. As it would involve compulsory jurisdiction, it might result in the violation of national sovereignty and would need substantial means of enforcement. He thought that the Security Council should be the competent organ of the United Nations entitled to deal with the prevention and suppression of genocide and with violations of the Convention. The New Zealand, Brazilian, French and United States repre-

representatives supported the approval in principle of an international tribunal and thought that the question required further study.

The Chinese, Polish and U.S.S.R. representatives stressed the importance of including a specific undertaking to enact national law in conformity with the Convention. The New Zealand representative thought that in some instances an extension of the existing practice as to extradition would assist in the punishment of offenders. The Chinese representative called attention to the importance of narcotic drugs as an instrument of genocide.

The Polish and U.S.S.R. representatives also urged that additions should be made to the draft Convention and its Preamble so as to include a declaration on the connection between Fascist ideological theories and the crime of genocide, and to the effect that the command of a superior authority should be no defence to a charge of genocide.

Reference was made in the debate to the comments which had been received from the World Federation of Trade Unions (E/C.2/104) and the World Federation of United Nations Associations (E/C.2/105). It was pointed out that these documents were available to the General Assembly.

The Council decided (resolution 153(VII)) to transmit to the General Assembly the draft Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide submitted in the report of the ad hoc Committee (E/794) together with the remainder of this report and the records of the proceedings of the Council at its seventh session on this subject.

4. Status of Women

a. QUESTIONS CONSIDERED AT THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL—COMMUNICATIONS

The Commission on the Status of Women in the report of its first session (E/281/Rev.1) recommended to the Economic and Social Council the following procedure for handling communications on the status of women:

"(a) That the Secretary-General be requested to compile a confidential list of communications received concerning the Status of Women, before each session of the Commission.

"(b) That this confidential list, also specifying the contents of the communications, and giving the names of any organization sending such communications, be forwarded to the members of the Commission at least fourteen days before the opening of each session.

"(c) That the members of the Commission at their request, have the right to consult the originals of these communications.

"(d) That the Secretary-General be requested to inform the writers of all such communications that these will be brought to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women."

The Economic and Social Council considered this question at its fifth session in conjunction with the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights for dealing with communications concerning human rights.⁹¹

The recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights were taken as the basis of the Council's consideration of the question in its Social Committee, and a drafting committee adapted the resolution referring to communications on human rights to apply to communications concerning the status of women.

This resolution (76(V)) was adopted by the Council at its 106th plenary meeting on August 5 by 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

The operative part of the resolution is identical with that concerning communications on human rights, except that under paragraph (c) the words "the principles relating to the promotion of women's rights in political, economic, civil, social and educational fields" take the place of "the principles involved in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights" and in paragraphs (d) and (e) "communications concerning the status of women" are substituted for "communications concerning human rights".

b. SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

At its second session held at Lake Success from January 5 to 19, 1948, the Commission on the Status of Women considered, inter alia, women's political rights, women's economic rights and women's educational opportunities.

It passed recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on the following subjects:

- (a) Abolition of political inequality;
- (b) Participation of women in the national and international activities of governments;
- (c) Discrimination against women resulting from conflicts between national laws relating to nationality, domicile, marriage and divorce;
- (d) Educational opportunities for women;
- (e) Employment and remuneration;
- (f) Property rights of married women and their rights to act as guardians;
- (g) Influencing public opinion.

The Commission reviewed the draft International Declaration of Human Rights as requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 48 (IV) and suggested that two articles of the Declaration should be amended to read as follows:

⁹¹ See pp. 578-79.

"Article 1

"All people are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed by nature with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in the spirit of brotherhood."

"Article 13

"Men and women shall have equal rights to contract or dissolve marriage in accordance with the law."

The Commission also suggested changes in certain questions of the questionnaire formulated by the Trusteeship Council (E/615).⁹²

c. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION AT THE COUNCIL'S SIXTH SESSION

The second session of the Commission did not end in time for its report (E/615) to be put on the agenda of the sixth session of the Council six weeks in advance,⁹³ and the Commission therefore requested in a letter from its Rapporteur to the President of the Council (E/615/Add.1) that certain parts of its report requiring urgent action should be considered at that session. These matters were: report on political rights of women, to be submitted to the third regular session of the General Assembly; the question of equal pay for equal work for men and women; amendments to the draft International Declaration on Human Rights; place of meeting of the third session of the Commission; co-operation with ILO; and the problem of obtaining replies to Part I (Public Law) of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women.

The Council considered these questions at its 129th and 160th meetings on February 5 and March 3 and at the 38th and 39th meetings of its Social Committee on February 26 and 27. Certain representatives, including those of the U.S.S.R., the Byelorussian S.S.R. and Poland, considered that the Council should deal with the larger substantive recommendations contained in the report, and that there was no recorded decision on the part of the Commission as to what parts were urgent and consequently should be submitted for early consideration. The Rapporteur explained that the decision to submit these urgent items only had been taken by the Commission itself at a private meeting. The majority of the Council representatives, while stating their agreement with the substance of the Commission's recommendations, thought that only the seven procedural items formally placed on the agenda should be dealt with by the Council at the sixth session, leaving the remainder of the report to be dealt with at the seventh session.

(1) Urgent Questions Dealt With by the Council at Its Sixth Session

The Council decided against passing a special resolution providing for representation of the Commission on the Status of Women at ILO meetings dealing with subjects concerning the status of women and consultation concerning such questions, on the grounds that such consultation was already provided for in the Agreement with ILO. It unanimously decided to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights and its Drafting Committee the suggestions of the Commission on the Status of Women for amendments to the draft Declaration on Human Rights (resolution 120(VI)C). As regards the invitation from the Lebanese Government to hold the Commission's third session in Lebanon, the Council at its 160th plenary meeting on March 3 unanimously adopted resolution 120(VI)D, requesting the Secretary-General to arrange for the session to be held in Lebanon, to last not more than three weeks, and to consult the Council at its seventh session if the arrangements would involve substantial extra costs to the United Nations over those of a meeting at headquarters. The Council took note

"with satisfaction of the suggestion of the Commission that official agencies, non-governmental organizations and others in the region develop a conference on the status of women to be held at the same time, the promotion, direction and expense of which will be the responsibility of the local agencies and not of the United Nations, and in which conference individual members of delegations to the Commission can participate."

Recognizing the need for additional factual data, the Council unanimously adopted at its 160th plenary meeting on March 3 resolution 120 (VI)E, requesting the Secretary-General to invite Member Governments which had not already done so to reply to Part I of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women before the following dates:

Sections A and B, Political Rights	June 1, 1948
Section D, Education Opportunities	June 1, 1948
Section C, Nationality	July 1, 1948
Remaining sections	Dec. 1, 1948

Other decisions taken by the Council at its sixth session are given below under the appropriate headings.

(2) Political Rights

The Commission on the Status of Women adopted a resolution on the political rights of women, which referred to the need under the principles of the Charter for abolishing the political inequality of women still prevailing in many coun-

⁹² See pp. 660, 662.

⁹³ In accordance with the Council's resolution 55 (IV), see Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 472.

tries and to the General Assembly's resolution 56(I) of December 11, 1946, concerning the political rights of women⁹⁴ and noted that there were still some limitations on women as to the use of the franchise and eligibility for public office. It recommended that the Council instruct the Secretary-General to inquire from governments which had not yet replied to the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women and which do not grant women full political rights, what their plans were to give effect to the Charter provisions for equal rights for men and women, and to urge them to take action; and to request Members which had not already done so to grant women the same political rights as men. In this connection the Commission drew attention to the advantages of the exercise of these opportunities. The Commission also recommended that the Secretary-General's report relating to the franchise rights of women and their eligibility for public office should be brought up to date and presented to the third session of the General Assembly and to succeeding Assembly sessions until women throughout the world had the same political rights as men.

At its sixth session the Council discussed the question at the 38th and 39th meetings of the Social Committee on February 26 and 27, 1948, on the basis of a draft resolution prepared by the Secretariat (E/AC7/W.19) to give effect to the Commission's recommendation that the Secretary-General be requested to bring up to date his memorandum on the political rights of women. Some members felt, however, that the whole of the Commission's resolution should be dealt with, and not merely the one aspect that had been picked out for urgent treatment. Others held that only the question dealt with in the draft resolution prepared by the Secretariat was on the Council's agenda. A Byelorussian amendment almost identical in text with the resolution of the Commission on the Status of Women was approved by the Social Committee by 4 votes to 3, with 9 abstentions, but at the 160th plenary meeting, on the motion of the United Kingdom representative, the Council decided by varying roll call votes to delete the additional paragraphs and adopted by 15 votes, with 3 abstentions, the resolution prepared by the Secretariat with an amendment, proposed by the United States, to circulate similar material annually to Member Governments rather than bring it annually before the General Assembly. The resolution adopted by the Council (120(VI)A) requested the Secretary-General:

"(i) To bring up to date, including reference to action taken by Governments since the signing of the Charter,

the memorandum supplementing his preliminary report on the political rights of women and their eligibility for public office, and present it to the third regular session of the General Assembly, in line with the resolution submitted by Denmark to the first regular session of the General Assembly on the political rights of women; and

"(ii) To circulate similar material annually to Members of the United Nations until all women throughout the world have the same political rights as men."

(3) Educational Opportunities for Women

The Commission suggested that equal educational rights might be guaranteed to women irrespective of nationality or race by such means as: (1) general compulsory education; (2) free elementary education; (3) a system of State bursaries for outstanding children in higher schools; (4) school instruction in the indigenous language of the country; and (5) the organization in enterprises and rural areas of free industrial technical and agricultural instruction for women. The Commission felt that it did not have sufficient factual data on hand to provide a basis for detailed recommendations on this subject, and it therefore recommended that the Council take the necessary steps to make such data available.

The Council at its 160th plenary meeting on March 3 unanimously adopted resolution 120(VI)B requesting the Secretary-General:

"(i) To invite Governments that have not already done so to reply to Part I, section D (Educational opportunities) of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women by 1 June 1948;

"(ii) To prepare, on the basis of these replies, supplemented where necessary by other available material, and for circulation not later than six weeks before the third session of the Commission, a detailed comparative report, arranged by subjects, showing the existing disabilities of women in the field covered by the said section of the Questionnaire; and

"(iii) To make these replies available to UNESCO, with the consent of the Governments concerned, in order to facilitate its work in areas where women and girls suffer disabilities in the field of education."

d. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION AT THE COUNCIL'S SEVENTH SESSION

At its seventh session the Council considered the report at the first to twelfth meetings of its ad hoc Committee on Human Rights from July 22 to August 6 and at its 207th and 210th plenary meetings on August 20 and 23. The Committee on Human Rights, taking as the basis of its discussions a series of resolutions based on the remainder of the report and proposed by the United States

⁹⁴ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 179.

(E/AC.7/W.25), engaged in a detailed paragraph by paragraph discussion, during which it considered proposals and amendments from Canada (E/AC.27/W.5), Chile (E/AC.27/W.12 and Corr.1 and E/AC.27/W.16), France (E/AC.27/W.8), Lebanon (E/AC.27/W.14 and Corr.1), Netherlands (E/AC.27/W.15), New Zealand (E/AC.27/W.13), Poland (E/AC.27/W.6), U.S.S.R. and Byelorussian S.S.R. (E/AC.27/W.9 and W.11), U.S.S.R. (E/AC.27/W.18), United Kingdom (E/AC.27/W.4 and W.17) and Venezuela (E/AC.27/W.23), as well as various verbal amendments.

The main point of difference in the discussions was that some representatives felt that the Council should draw attention to the existing discrimination against women in political, economic and educational fields, while others thought that the Council should confine itself to passing effective resolutions, leaving pronouncements on the situation until further replies had been received to the questionnaire sent out by the Secretary-General. The various decisions taken by the Council at its seventh session are given below.

(1) Political Rights

The question of political rights was discussed again at the Council's seventh session, when fuller consideration was given to the report of the Commission. A detailed discussion took place in the Council's ad hoc Committee on Human Rights, during which representatives of the U.S.S.R., Poland, Byelorussia and France stressed the importance of including a preamble and of basing both it and the operative paragraphs of the resolution on the recommendations of the Commission. The French, U.S.S.R. and Byelorussian representatives submitted similar amendments to this effect (E/AC.27/W.8 and W.9). The Committee on Human Rights adopted the French amendments by varying votes. At its 207th plenary meeting the Council adopted by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, the resolution which had been recommended by the Committee on Human Rights (154(VII)-A), which reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing that the dignity and worth of the human person, the equal rights of men and women, and of nations large and small, which are referred to in the Charter of the United Nations, insistently call for the abolition of the political inequality of women which still prevails in many countries,

"Considering that the equal participation of women in national, economic, cultural, social and political life is impossible unless women are granted equal rights with men,

"Having regard to General Assembly resolution 56-

(I) of 11 December 1946 concerning the political rights of women and the replies received from some of the Member Governments,

"Notes that, although the vast number of these make no distinction between men and women as to the use of the franchise and eligibility for public office, some report limitations on women in this regard;

"Requests the States Members of the United Nations, where women have not yet been given the same political rights as men, to grant them such rights in all spheres of economic, national, cultural, social and political life;

"Requests the Secretary-General to address a communication to all Governments which have not replied to the communication sent by him pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56 (I) (b) of 11 December 1946 and, in so far as they do not now grant full political rights to women, to inquire as to their plans to give effect to the Charter affirmation of 'equal rights for men and women' in regard to the franchise and eligibility to public office; and to urge them to take appropriate and immediate action;

"Draws attention to the fact that opportunities for the exercise of these rights and a greater measure of activity by women voters in making use of their right to take part in elections, as well as the introduction of a more general system of electing women to key posts in national, public, municipal and other institutions, will serve as an effective method of stimulating the interest of women voters, will increase their interest in social and political work, and will ensure a fuller use by women voters of their right to take part in elections; and

"Further requests the Secretary-General to continue the collection of information, for the benefit of women who have recently acquired the vote, about effective programmes of political education, and to give favourable consideration to measures for technical advice to such countries; and to prepare for general use a popular pamphlet showing the extent to which women have been accorded equal political rights."

(2) Access to Public Administration Posts

The Commission on the Status of Women had adopted a resolution (E/615, p. 7) taking note that in certain countries women were not given an equal opportunity with men for positions in the civil service and that there was also discrimination as to professional opportunities and access to diplomatic, consular and judiciary posts and recommending that the Council instruct the Secretary-General to call to Members' attention the pledges undertaken when signing the Charter, with a view to granting women equal opportunities in these fields.

The question was considered by the Committee on Human Rights on the basis of a United States draft resolution (E/AC.7/W.25), which drew the attention of Members to the advantage of increased participation of women in political life, recommending that consideration should be given to appointing qualified women as representatives to international bodies and conferences and recommending that Members grant women equal opportunities with men at all levels of government activity. Amendments to the United States draft

were submitted by Canada (E/AC.27/W.5), United Kingdom (E/AC.27/W.7), France (E/AC.27/W.8), Byelorussian S.S.R. and U.S.S.R. (E/AC.27/W.9), Chile (E/AC.27/W.12), Lebanon (E/AC.27/W.14 and Corr. 1) and Netherlands (E/AC.27/W.15). A drafting committee, consisting of the representatives of United States, Canada, United Kingdom, France, Byelorussia, Lebanon and Netherlands, was set up by the Committee to study the draft resolution proposed by the United States and the amendments submitted. The drafting committee submitted two alternative versions of the preamble (E/AC.27/2). The first, which had been proposed by Chile, referred to the provisions of Article 8 of the Charter and stated that this principle was applicable to Members as regards their international representation and was also applicable to all public activities and the exercise of the professions; the second, proposed by the U.S.S.R. and based on the Commission's recommendation, referred to the existing discrimination against women. The two paragraphs of the U.S.S.R. draft were rejected by the Committee by 7 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions, and 7 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions. The Committee adopted by 14 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, the first paragraph of the draft proposed by Chile, but substituted for the second paragraph a text submitted by Venezuela stating that in certain countries women were not on an equal footing with men as regards access to public office and to the professions. The Committee by 12 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions, rejected a Netherlands amendment to delete the words "whether married or unmarried" from the first paragraph of the resolution. The Netherlands representative in support of the amendment stated that in his Government's view the first duty of married women was to their families and that, as a rule, they should be debarred from public service. The amended draft resolution with a drafting change proposed by the Chairman was adopted by the Committee by 13 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, and by the Council at its 207th meeting on August 20 by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions. The resolution (154(VII)B) reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that, in certain countries, women do not have the same possibilities as men of access to public administration posts and to the exercise of all the professions, and

"Considering that Article 8 of the Charter of the United Nations lays down that 'the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs',

"Resolves to recommend that Members:

"(a) Grant women, whether married or unmarried, access on equal terms with men to posts in the public service at all levels, including diplomatic, consular, legal and judicial office, and to all liberal and other professions; and

"(b) Consider women equally with men when appointing their delegations to organs and agencies of the United Nations and to international bodies and conferences."

(3) Nationality, Domicile, Marriage and **Divorce**

Noting the Commission's resolution on nationality, and its view that many discriminations result from conflicts between national laws relating to nationality, domicile, marriage and divorce, the Council in part C of resolution 154(VII), adopted by 14 votes to 3, with 1 abstention, at the Council's 207th plenary meeting on August 20, requested the Secretary-General to prepare (1) a report on this subject based on replies to Part I, Section G, of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women; (2) a report on existing treaties and conventions in the field of nationality; and (3) a list of questions designed to elicit any further information which, after examination of the replies of governments, he might consider to be required by the terms of the resolution on nationality. The U.S.S.R. representative objected to this resolution on the ground that the subject with which it dealt fell within the domestic jurisdiction of states.

The Commission forwarded to the Council two observations relating to marriage, one emphasizing its belief in the principle of monogamy and urging the United Nations to work for the acceptance of this principle, the second noting with satisfaction an article on the freedom of choice of a spouse contained in the draft International Declaration of Human Rights and suggesting that this right cannot be fully guaranteed unless it is recognized that individuals have the right to leave their country after marrying and to reside with the other partner in any country from which they cannot lawfully be excluded.

The Council discussed the question at the seventh to ninth meetings of the Human Rights Committee on August 2 and 4 and the 210th plenary meeting on August 23. Various representatives emphasized the importance of freedom of movement and Chile submitted a proposal (E/AC.27/W.16) calling attention to the purposes of the United Nations for achieving international co-operation by promoting and encouraging respect for human rights, stating that it was incumbent on signatories of the Charter to eliminate from their legal and social institutions anything conflicting with these principles. The proposal went on to state:

"3. Monogamy and equality of rights between men and women in the case of dissolution of marriage should be considered as covered by the United Nations declaration of faith; and,

"4. The same considerations should apply as regards freedom to choose a spouse, it being noted that full enjoyment of this right requires that the contracting parties shall have the right to leave their country of origin and reside with their spouses in any other;"

and recommending that Members endeavor as soon as possible to bring their legislation into line with these principles.

The U.S.S.R. representative maintained that freedom of movement for the nationals of any state was a question within the domestic jurisdiction of that state, and emphasized that discrimination existed within certain countries. He submitted an amendment (E/AC.27/W.18) which would have the Council condemn "the racist practice of forbidding mixed marriages between persons having the same citizenship, but differing as to color, race, nationality or religion".

The Committee on Human Rights by 10 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions, adopted a draft resolution deploring "all legislative measures which forbid mixed marriages between persons differing as to colour, race, nationality and religion," and referring to the Commission on Human Rights the observations of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Chilean and U.S.S.R. proposals.

The Chilean representative opposed the reference to the Commission on Human Rights on the grounds that the Commission on the Status of Women had asked the Council for an opinion on the question and that the matter would be delayed. He presented to the 210th plenary meeting of the Council a proposal (E/981 and Corr.1) to add to the matters deplored by the Council legislative and administrative provisions restricting the freedom to choose a spouse and those denying contracting parties the right to leave their country of origin and reside with their spouse in any other country. The U.S.S.R. presented amendments (E/1003) to the Chilean amendment which would have the Council recognize that a state refusing visas to its citizens might have sufficient grounds connected with the maintenance of public order and state security, recognize that such a matter was within the domestic competence of every state and condemn racial practices obtaining in certain states of prohibiting mixed marriages between citizens of the same state but differing as to color, race, nationality or religion. After the first paragraph of the Soviet proposal had been defeated and the third amended, the Soviet representative withdrew his proposal, and the

Council adopted in a revised form the Chilean amendment.

The final resolution (154(VII)D), which was adopted by the Council at its 210th meeting on August 23 by 14 votes to 3, with 1 abstention, reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Deplores all legislative measures which forbid mixed marriages between persons differing as to colour, race, nationality, citizenship or religion, and in general such other legislative or administrative provisions as restrict the freedom to choose a spouse (with the exception of restrictions based on family relationships, age, the nature of the functions being exercised, or other similar reasons) as well as those legislative or administrative provisions which deny to a woman the right to leave her country of origin and reside with her husband in any other; and

"Resolves to transmit the observations of the Commission on the Status of Women contained in paragraph 29 of the report, and also the Chilean proposal contained in document E/AC.27/W.16 and the U.S.S.R. proposal contained in document E/AC.27/W.18, to the Commission on Human Rights."

(4) Economic Rights and Related Matters

The Commission on the Status of Women considered the economic rights of women and heard a statement by a representative of the International Labour Organisation. It affirmed its support of the principle of equal pay for men and women for equal work, and recommended that the Council call upon Member Governments to encourage the establishment of this principle through all possible means, especially in their own publicly supported and civil services.⁹⁵

At its seventh session, the Council deferred further consideration of the agenda item on the principle of equal pay for equal work by men and women proposed by the World Federation of Trade Unions. On the basis of the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women, however, the Council at its 210th meeting on August 23 by 16 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, adopted resolution 154(VII)G, which reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing that restrictions with regard to the equality of rights of men and women constitute an infringement of the fundamental rights of the human person and are incompatible with the obligations assumed by the States Members of the United Nations under the terms of the United Nations Charter,

"Noting that there exist, in a certain number of countries, discriminatory practices with regard to the economic and social condition of women, which are not compatible with the dignity of woman and which make it more difficult for her to participate in the economic life of such countries,

"Invites the States Members of the United Nations to adopt the necessary measures so that:

"(a) Whatever their nationality, their race, their lan-

⁹⁵ See below, Equal Pay for Equal Work.

guage or their religion, women shall benefit by the same rights as men in regard to employment and remuneration therefor, as provided for in Council resolution 121 (VI), leisure, social insurance and professional training; and

"(b) In each country there should be legal safeguards for the rights of mothers and children;

"Draws attention to divergencies in various local systems in this field, some of them restricting the right of married women to act as guardians, to control property and earnings and to undertake independent business ventures, and to engage in various other activities."

(5) Educational Opportunities for Women

At its seventh session (210th plenary meeting on August 23) the Council by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, adopted resolution 154(VII)F, as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the principle of the equality of rights of men and women enunciated in the preamble of the United Nations Charter should also be applied in the educational field and all its branches,

"Having noted that this principle is not satisfactorily applied in certain countries, especially where the technical and professional education of women is concerned, due either to the lack of legislation guaranteeing the right of women to education or to the failure to apply such legislation,

"Requests the States Members of the United Nations to grant women equal educational rights with men and to ensure that they are afforded genuine educational opportunities, irrespective of nationality, race or religion; and

"Further suggests that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization include in its annual reports information on its progress and plans for improving educational opportunities for women; and that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, upon request, be ready to make suggestions for programmes for the education of adults in the various countries where such programmes would help to solve the problem of illiteracy, and for other educational programmes, having in mind, when elaborating every educational programme, that the widest publicity of the political, social and civic rights of women and of the historical evolution and practical results of these matters is a question of vital importance, in order to teach the principle of equality of the sexes."

(6) Public Opinion

In resolution 154(VII)E, adopted unanimously at the 210th plenary meeting on August 23, the Council, in accordance with suggestions of the Commission on the Status of Women regarding the need to influence public opinion in favor of equality between men and women, recommended that the Secretary-General (a) call upon the world press, radio, film and other information agencies to help in removing such prejudices as have been proved to exist in this respect, (b) assist all such information agencies in these efforts to the fullest possible extent and prepare suitable information material of all kinds for this purpose.

5. Principle of Equal Pay for Equal Work

At the sixth session of the Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions proposed for the agenda the item "Question of the Principle of Equal Pay for Equal Work for Men and Women Workers" (E/621). In considering this item, the Council had before it a memorandum submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions on "Declaration of Principles on the Earnings of Female Labour" (E/627/Add.1).

The WFTU memorandum outlined certain principles, such as occupational selection and guidance, apprenticeship and occupational training, rational assessment of the value of work, maternity insurance, reduction of domestic tasks, inspection and the importance of trade union organization, and gave a historical survey and assessment of the question of the payment of women workers. Statements prepared by the International Co-operative Women's Guild and the Women's International Democratic Federation (E/627/Add.2) and by the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (E/627/Add.4), supporting the demand of equal pay for equal work, were also submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The Council also had before it a resolution pertaining to the question of equal pay contained in the report of the second session of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/615, p. 12).

The question was considered by the Council at its 138th, 139th and 172nd plenary meetings on February 12 and March 17 and at the 39th, 41st and 42nd meetings of its Social Committee on February 27 and March 4 and 5. At the 39th meeting of the Social Committee on February 27 it was agreed to consider the above resolution together with the above-mentioned agenda item.

The World Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labor presented their views on the subject to the Council in oral statements.

In the discussion all members were agreed on the principle of equal pay for equal work, but some representatives, including those of New Zealand, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Denmark, stressed the technical difficulties of putting this principle into effect. Some members were of the opinion that the Council should invite the International Labour Organisation to study the question and to report to the Council thereon. A proposal to this effect was submitted by the Nether-

lands representative (E/650). Other members thought that the Organisation should also be requested to report to the Council on the measures contemplated for the effective solution of the problem of securing equality of pay and a recommendation made to States Members of the United Nations to collaborate in applying that principle. The representative of France submitted a draft resolution to this effect (E/659 and Revs.1 and 2). Other members thought that the Council should itself call upon Member Governments to encourage the establishment of the principle of equal pay through all possible means, especially in their own civil services. The representative of the U.S.S.R. submitted a draft resolution to this effect (E/657). The Council also considered proposals to refer the memorandum submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions to the Trusteeship Council and to the Commission on the Status of Women (E/657 and also E/AC.7/67, a compromise resolution submitted by Denmark, combining the French and Soviet resolutions). This resolution would have the Council call on Member Governments to apply the principle of equal pay for equal work and invite the International Labour Organisation and the non-governmental organizations in Category A to compile memoranda, stating what action they had taken in the matter, for the Council to consider at its next session.

After the various proposals had been considered by a drafting sub-committee, the Social Committee at its 42nd meeting by 13 votes, with 3 abstentions, recommended to the Council a draft resolution which was adopted at the 172nd plenary meeting on March 10, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

In this resolution (121(VI)) the Council reaffirmed the principle of equal rights of men and women laid down in the Preamble of the United Nations Charter; approved the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value for men and women workers; and called upon the States Members of the United Nations to implement the latter principle in every way, irrespective of nationality, race, language and religion. The resolution also transmitted the memorandum of the World Federation of Trade Unions to the International Labour Organisation, inviting the latter to proceed as rapidly as possible with the further consideration of this subject and to report to the Council on the action taken. The Council further resolved to transmit the memorandum of the World Federation of Trade Unions to the Commission on the Status of Women for its consideration and for any suggestions it might wish to make to the Council, and invited non-governmental organizations in Cate-

gory A concerned to present their views on the subject to the International Labour Organisation and to the Council.

The resolution of the Economic and Social Council was accordingly brought to the attention of the International Labour Conference at its 31st session (at San Francisco, June-July 1948) in connection with the question of wages, which was already on its agenda.

The International Labour Conference adopted a resolution (E/881) in which it drew the attention of the Members of ILO to the statement on the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value contained in its Constitution, in the Minimum Wage-fixing Machinery Recommendation, 1928, and in resolutions adopted at several conferences and regional conferences; and also to the importance of taking appropriate measures to secure the effective application of this principle in the case of men and women workers, including in particular measures to extend the opportunities for employment available to women workers, and the provision of adequate facilities for vocational and technical training of women. The Conference also provided for the continuance and extension of studies on the question.

At its seventh session, the Council had on its agenda the question of the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers. In view of the pressure of business and the date at which documents had been presented, the Council decided at its 178th plenary meeting on July 20 to defer consideration of this item. On the basis of the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Council at its 210th plenary meeting on August 23 adopted resolution 154(VII)G, which invites Members to adopt measures to ensure that women shall benefit by the same rights as men in regard to employment and remuneration therefor, leisure, social insurance and professional training.⁹⁶

6. Social Activities

The Social Commission held its second and third sessions from August 28 to September 13, 1947, and from April 5 to 23, 1948. The report of the second session (E/578) was considered during the sixth session of the Council, at the 125th to 127th, 156th, 157th, 171st and 172nd plenary meetings on February 3 and 4 and March 1 and 10, and at the 23rd to 30th and the 40th and 42nd meetings of

⁹⁶ See Status of Women, pp. 604-5.

the Council's Social Committee from February 10 to 18 and on March 5.

The report of the third session (E/779 and Add.1) was considered during the seventh session of the Council at the 180th and 198th plenary meetings on July 21 and August 13, and at the 47th to 54th meetings of the Council's Social Committee from July 27 to 30 and on August 2 and 4. The various decisions taken by the Council are given below.

a. CO-ORDINATION AND WORK PROGRAM

The Social Commission at its second session approved certain principles and procedures for co-ordination between the programs of the specialized agencies and the Social Commission and decided to set up an Advisory Committee on Planning and Co-ordination to consult with the Secretary-General and the representatives of the specialized agencies, and to prepare recommendations on "practical ways and means of achieving in the general field of social policy, co-ordination of activities of the Secretariat and of the specialized agencies", in accordance with the principles it had approved and on "urgent activities in the social welfare field, particularly as regards family and child welfare", not falling within the competence of any existing specialized agency (E/578).

The Council, at its 125th to 127th plenary meetings on February 3 and 4, its 171st plenary meeting on March 10 and the 23rd and 42nd meetings of its Social Committee on February 10 and March 5, debated the advisability of setting up such a committee. Some representatives held that questions of co-ordination were the concern of the Council itself, that the tendency to create additional organs should be discouraged and that the proposed Advisory Committee, being composed of only seven members of the Social Commission, was not representative. Others maintained that the Social Commission had acted quite properly in deciding to set up the Advisory Committee, particularly in view of the Commission's large field of activity, and emphasized that co-ordination at all levels was important. The Council at its 71st plenary meeting on March 10 adopted, by 12 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, a resolution (122(VI)E) noting, the action of the Social Commission in setting up the Advisory Committee and drawing the Commission's attention to the action with respect to co-ordination, taken by the Council at its sixth session.⁹⁷ The resolution requested the Commission to submit to the Council at its seventh session:

"(a) The proposed work programme of the Commission, arranged in an order of priority;

"(b) A statement of those gaps and overlaps with respect to the proposed work programme of the Commission and of other bodies to which the Council should give attention;

"(c) Such recommendations as the Commission deems appropriate with respect to solutions concerning specific gaps and overlaps;

"(d) An evaluation of the contribution to its work made by the above-mentioned Committee and the need for re-establishing it in the future."

The Social Commission, at its third session in March 1948 considered the report (E/CN.5/46) prepared by its Advisory Committee on Planning and Co-ordination, and concluded that a study of the proposed work programs of the Commission and of other bodies operating in the social field indicated little if any overlapping (E/779)-

In respect of gaps, the Commission concluded that there were no specialized agencies which had been specifically entrusted with activities in the fields of social welfare services, including family and child welfare and prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. It concluded that the Secretariat of the United Nations must assume primary responsibility for promoting effective interim undertakings in these fields.

The Commission therefore recommended the following order of priorities for its work program (E/779):

- (1) Social welfare services, including family, youth and child welfare.
- (2) Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.
- (3) Prostitution and traffic in women and children and in obscene publications.
- (4) Migration.⁹⁸
- (5) Housing and town and country planning."
- (6) Standards of living.

The Council at its seventh session (50th and 51st meetings of the Social Committee on July 29 and 30) discussed the Social Commission's recommendations for its work program for 1948-49, and in its resolution 155(VII)B, adopted at its 198th plenary meeting, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, approved the Commission's recommendations. It suggested, however, that the order of priorities be altered so far as required by the Council's resolution 155(VII)E of August 13, 1948 (see below), relating to the draft Convention of 1937 for Suppressing the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Action taken under these headings in the period under review (July 1, 1947, to September 21, 1948) is summarized below.

⁹⁷ See pp. 676-78.

⁹⁸ See pp. 641-44.

⁹⁹ See pp. 654-56.

b. ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE FUNCTIONS

The General Assembly on December 14, 1946, adopted a resolution (58(I))¹⁰⁰ authorizing the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Economic and Social Council, to make provision, with the co-operation of the specialized agencies where appropriate, for continuing the advisory social welfare functions of UNRRA. In particular, it authorized him to make provisions for: expert assistance to governments on welfare services; fellowships for training officials in social welfare; advice, demonstration and instruction in connection with the manufacture of prosthetic appliances and the vocational training of physically handicapped persons, and the furnishing of demonstration equipment; and the provision of technical publications.

(1) Criteria for Receiving Requests for Services

The Temporary Social Welfare Committee, established by the Social Commission at its first session,¹⁰¹ as requested by the Social Commission, recommended (E/CN.5/25) certain criteria as the basis for receiving requests for services from governments:

"1. The basic consideration should be the established need of the applicant country for the services in question.

"2. Great weight should be given, in assessing the need of the applicant country, to the value of continuity in the welfare services performed by UNRRA during the last quarter of the calendar year 1946.

"3. The bulk of the monies available should be used for States which received assistance from UNRRA.

"4. Some of the monies available should also be used for those United Nations Member States which received no assistance from UNRRA, but which, being less developed areas, need social welfare services.

"5. Tentative allocation of the monies available should be made by the Secretariat to each of the foregoing groups of countries, but keeping in reserve during the first few months an amount of \$100,000 (out of the total amount of \$670,000) for subsequent allocations to either or both groups mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4."

(2) Progress Report Submitted to the Council's fifth Session

The Secretary-General submitted a progress report (E/458) to the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the General Assembly's resolution. The report reviewed the measures taken by the Secretary-General by which eleven countries were being provided with social welfare experts, twelve with fellowships, nine with assistance in physical rehabilitation programs and six with technical publications useful in training social welfare workers. Two seminars for social welfare officials of Latin American countries were being conducted, and films for the training of social welfare workers in India were being produced.

(3) Consideration at the Council's Fifth Session of the Advisory Social Welfare Program

The report was considered by the Council at its 95th and 107th plenary meetings on July 25 and August 6, and by its Social Committee at its fifteenth and seventeenth meetings on July 30 and August 4, 1947.

In the discussions of the question in the Council and Social Committee, various representatives, including those of China, the United States, France, India and the Netherlands, felt that the social welfare program should be continued. The representative of Norway expressed the view that the program should be widened to benefit all Members of the United Nations and not merely those which had been receiving assistance from UNRRA. The representatives of the U.S.S.R. and the Byelorussian S.S.R., while recognizing that, if needed, such advisory social welfare services should be continued during 1948, nevertheless thought that the expenses of such services should be covered by the countries to which the services were extended. The representatives of the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R. and New Zealand considered that the report should be studied by the Social Commission before any definite action was taken on it.

Proposals were submitted by China (E/AC.7/W.16), Norway (E/AC.7/28) and verbally by India and the United Kingdom. A drafting committee of the Social Committee composed of representatives of these States, and of the U.S.S.R. and the United States, evolved a joint resolution (E/AC.7/34), which with minor textual changes was approved by 13 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, by the Social Committee of the Council (E/520). The Council, however, decided by 8 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions, to delete the second paragraph of this draft resolution, which read:

"Recognizes that the Member nations of the United Nations should, if interested, share the benefits of Advisory Social Welfare Services."

By varying votes the Council adopted the remaining paragraphs of the resolution.

The resolution as a whole (78(V)) was adopted by 16 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, at the 107th plenary meeting on August 6. It took note of the Secretary-General's report; requested the Social Commission at its next session to review the report and to make further recommendations concerning

¹⁰⁰ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 161-62.

¹⁰¹ See *ibid.*, p. 515.

it and concerning future programs and the best methods of financing them; and requested the Secretary-General to consult with the Social Commission and, in the light of its recommendations, to review the budgetary provision which he had made for these services in 1948.

(4) Recommendations of the Commission at Its Second Session

The Social Commission at its second session recommended (E/578) that the program provided by resolution 58(I) of the General Assembly be continued during 1948, and that, as far as the future programs were concerned, the following considerations be kept in mind: (a) the type of service to be rendered should be decided in consultation and agreement with the government concerned; (b) there should be close co-operation with the specialized agencies (including the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund); (c) continued service to individual countries, and the character of the program as a whole, should be based upon reports to the United Nations by the recipient countries and upon joint appraisal by the United Nations and the recipient countries of the value of the services rendered; and (d) the possibility of financial participation by recipient countries should be constantly explored.

(5) Consideration by the Council at Its Sixth Session

The question was discussed at the 25th meeting of the Council's Social Committee on February 11, 1948. Representatives felt that it was necessary to plan for a long-term program of advisory social welfare services. The Australian and French representatives stressed that the exchange of fellowships should be as broadly international as possible, and the French and the U.S.S.R. representatives thought that the technical consultants should be more carefully selected. The U.S.S.R. representative proposed that the Secretary-General, in rendering advisory services, should be guided by the principle that expenditure on advisory social welfare services should be refunded by the governments of countries asking for such assistance. The Council at its 157th plenary meeting on March 3, by 13 votes, with 1 abstention, adopted a resolution which had been proposed by the United States (122(VI)B), requesting

"the Social Commission to submit to the Council at its seventh session a recommendation as to whether the advisory social welfare services should be continued in 1949; and, if continuation is recommended, to submit further recommendations regarding the extent, administration and methods of financing of these services, together with supporting facts."

(6) Report on Services Rendered during 1947 and Requested for 1948

The Social Commission at its third session reviewed the measures taken by the Secretary-General to implement resolution 58(I)—i.e., the requests for services which had been received for 1948; and the appraisals of services rendered which had been submitted by recipient governments (E/CN.5/48).

During 1947, services were furnished as follows:

Services	Number of Countries
Consultants	9 ¹⁰²
Fellowships	12
Prosthetics	8
Literature	6
Films	10
Seminars	20 ¹⁰³

The details of the services were as follows (E/779):

(a) Provision of Experts to Governments.—Ten governments requested the services of experts to furnish advisory services in such fields of social welfare as:

- General welfare administration;
- Training in social welfare;
- Public assistance;
- Community organization;
- Social rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons;
- Administration of institutions;
- Mass feeding;
- Social service to invalids and convalescents.

The United Nations was able to furnish 24 social welfare consultants to meet such requests. These consultants were secured from seven different countries. They served varying periods of time, depending upon the wishes of the Government requesting the services and the nature of the assignment.

(b) Fellowships.—In the 1947 program, 124 Fellowships were awarded to twelve countries, and the Fellows observed in ten different countries. The fields of observation were as follows:

- Child welfare, including maternal and child care, child guidance;
- Juvenile delinquency;
- Other aspects of social welfare with children;
- Community organization;
- Employment service;
- General welfare, including welfare administration;
- Psychiatric social work;
- Public assistance;
- Social aspects of health;
- Social aspects of housing;
- Social insurance;

¹⁰² Ten countries requested consultants, but one request was received late, after all available funds had been allocated.

¹⁰³ Twenty Latin American countries participated in two seminars.

Social research;
 Social welfare training;
 Vocational guidance;
 Vocational rehabilitation, including physical rehabilitation, vocational training, manufacture of prosthetics;
 Welfare programs in industry;
 Welfare legislation.

(c) **Demonstration Equipment and Supplies for Training Purposes.**—Demonstration supplies for the social rehabilitation of physically disabled persons were provided to eight countries in 1947.

A film, *First Steps*, for use in training social welfare workers in the social rehabilitation of physically disabled children, was produced by the United Nations in the following languages: Chinese, English, French, Greek, Polish, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish, Czech.

Two films for training child welfare workers were produced in India for use in that country.

Six governments of Member States, in the group of war-devastated countries, requested technical literature in various aspects of social welfare.

Two seminars on social welfare were organized and conducted in Latin America. On the invitation of the Governments of Colombia and Uruguay, the seminars were held in Medellin and in Montevideo, with all twenty Latin American countries participating. An international staff directed study groups in which welfare problems of common interest to the Latin American countries were discussed.

(d) **Services Requested during 1948.**—As of April 1, 1948, services had been requested as follows:

Services	Number of Countries
Consultants	13 ¹⁰⁴
Fellowships	18 ¹⁰⁵
Prosthetics	4
Literature	7
Films and/or Kf film catalogs	3
Seminars	27 ¹⁰⁶

(7) **Consideration by the Social Commission at Its Third Session**

The Commission, having noted the substantial increase in requests for services, not only from governments which had previously received such services, but also from other governments in need of such services, and the increased financial participation on the part of receiving governments, recommended to the Council a resolution (E/779) requesting the General Assembly to approve continuance of the Advisory Social Welfare Services during 1949, and to stipulate that the funds provided for the services in 1949 should be at least equal to those appropriated for 1948.

The Commission also recommended that the following considerations should be kept in mind in carrying out the advisory social welfare services:

"(a) The type of service to be rendered under Resolution 58(I) of the General Assembly shall be decided in consultation and in agreement with the Government concerned;

"(b) There shall be close co-operation with the specialized agencies¹⁰⁷ in order to avoid overlapping in services rendered and to ensure that all related activities are mutually benefited;

"(c) Continued service to individual countries and the character of the programme as a whole should be based upon reports to the United Nations by the recipient countries and upon joint appraisal by the United Nations and the recipient countries of the value of the services rendered;

"(d) The possibility of financial participation by recipient countries shall be constantly explored."

(8) **Discussion at the Council's Seventh Session**

The recommendations were considered at the 47th meeting of the Social Committee on July 27 and the 198th plenary meeting of the Council on August 13, 1948.

While the view was generally expressed that the advisory social welfare services of the United Nations were important and also that it was desirable to increase the contributions from recipient countries, opinion was divided as to the scale on which the program should be continued during 1949, and how far participating countries could contribute to it. The Chinese, Brazilian, Lebanese, Venezuelan, Australian and New Zealand representatives, while agreeing that recipient countries should pay as much as possible, emphasized the importance of continued United Nations assistance in this program, which they thought should be continued on at least the same scale as the 1948 program. The representatives of the Netherlands, Denmark, the United States, France and Venezuela drew attention to the different financial situations of various countries and thought that their capacity to pay should be taken into account. The representatives of Canada and the United Kingdom stressed the importance of putting the program on a self-supporting basis and were in favor of a token reduction in the estimates for it. The representative of Poland thought that the program should be continued in 1949, but reserved his position concerning its con-

¹⁰⁴ Possible requests for consultants from two additional countries.

¹⁰⁵ Possible requests for fellowships from one additional country.

¹⁰⁶ Latin American countries were to participate in two seminars, and seven Arab League countries were to participate in one seminar.

¹⁰⁷ It was specified that for the purposes of this resolution the term "specialized agencies" was to include the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

tinuance in 1950. The representatives of the U.S.S.R. and the Byelorussian S.S.R. stressed the need for economy, and considered that the program had been extended beyond its original framework of supplying aid to devastated and under-developed countries and that, if the program was continued during 1949, recipient governments should bear the cost. A U.S.S.R. proposal to this effect was defeated in the Social Committee by 13 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions. A Canadian proposal to delete the paragraph referring to the financial provision for the services, on the ground that this question should be left for consideration by the General Assembly, was defeated in the Social Committee by 9 votes to 7, with 1 abstention. A United States proposal to delete the words "at least" from the clause providing that the funds should be at least equal to those appropriated for 1948, was rejected in the Social Committee by 8 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions.

The U.S.S.R. representative doubted the wisdom of continuing the consultant services, since these functions were of a temporary character, and proposed that the Secretary-General should be asked to furnish Members with a report on the work of the consultants from 1946 to date, so that the Social Commission might study the report and the comments on it from Member Governments. This proposal was accepted in the Social Committee by 8 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions.

The Danish representative suggested that it should not be left to individual countries to choose the country of destination for their nationals holding United Nations Fellowships, but that the Secretariat, or a special committee, should make a study to determine which countries were most suitable and establish a priority among them. The French representative supported this suggestion and thought that there should be an equitable sharing of the services from the point of view of the nationality of the consultants sent and the nationality of the Fellows nominated and of the recipient countries.

The Council at its 198th plenary meeting on August 15, on the recommendation of the Social Committee, adopted by 11 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions, resolution 155 (VII) A. In this resolution the Council:

"Recommends to the General Assembly:

"(a) That the advisory social welfare services be continued during 1949;

"(b) That the programme should include the same basic services as were carried on in 1948;

"(c) That, in the administration of the programme, the policies and procedures carried on in 1948 be con-

tinued, as adapted in accordance with recommendations made by the Social Commission at its third session;

"(d) That the services provided in 1949 should be approximately within the same scope as those provided in 1948.

"Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To submit to all Member countries a complete report on the work of consultants in the various countries from 1946 until the present time, in order that the Social Commission at its fourth session may be able to study such a report and any comments thereon which may be made by Member countries of the United Nations;

"(b) To continue and intensify his efforts to bring about increased financial participation on the part of recipient Governments, and to report from time to time to the Council on the success of his efforts."

c. FAMILY, CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE

(1) Child Welfare Program

The Social Commission at its second session adopted a resolution (E/578) on a child welfare program, recommending that the Secretary-General, in undertaking the functions formerly exercised by the League of Nations in the field of child welfare, continue the regular publication of the legislative series on child welfare and of the summary of the annual reports submitted by governments, and that the Secretariat in carrying out the studies necessary for the implementation of the program should give priority to the following subjects:

(1) The organization and administration of child and youth welfare services;

(2) Preparation of documentation on the Declaration of Geneva, referring in particular to any change or additions which it might be considered necessary to make with a view to its acceptance as the United Nations Charter of the Rights of the Child;

(3) The principles underlying the treatment of family and child problems; the desirability of international conventions on certain aspects of these subjects; and the status and protection of destitute and stateless children.

At its sixth session the Council, after a discussion largely concerned with the question of refugee children (see below), at its 156th plenary meeting on March 1, 1948, adopted resolution 122(VI)A approving the Social Commission's resolution on a child welfare program and requesting it to give priority to questions of child welfare. The Council requested the Secretary-General:

"to study the desirability of combining the Legislative and Administrative Series on Child Welfare published by the League of Nations with the summary of the annual reports submitted to Governments, in a single comprehensive annual report on legislative, administrative and other developments in child welfare within Member countries, and to report thereon to the Social Commission at its third session."

At its third session (E/779, p. 28) the Social Commission adopted the family, child and youth

welfare work program set out by its Advisory Committee on Planning and Co-ordination (E/CN.5/46). This program provided for:

"(1) Publication of an annual report on child and youth welfare, based on information received from Governments: publication of a social welfare legislative series;

"(2) Note on the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (Declaration of Geneva);

"(3) Development of Information and Technical Reference Centre in continuation of the League of Nations Child's Welfare Information Centre;

"(4) Report on youth guidance and questionnaire to be sent to youth organizations;

"(5) Study on the welfare of child war-victims, including re-education of children physically, mentally or morally handicapped;

"(6) Study of preventive and rehabilitative family social services; special social services for children and for handicapped groups;

"(7) Study of programmes of family assistance (other than family allowances proper) such as financial assistance and other economic measures for improving the conditions of families, e.g., adjustment of taxation, housing facilities and priorities, reduced rents, reduced clothing costs, community feeding places, food stamp systems."

To this program the Commission added two projects, calling for the study of: (a) needs of homeless children in their native country, and (b) methods of administering assistance and social services for needy families.

It recommended that the Secretary-General pursue the study of the proposed Charter of the Rights of the Child "in consultation with Governments and interested organizations, in such a way that, whilst giving great weight to the principles of the Geneva Declaration, he should consider such additional significant principles as would transform the document into a United Nations Charter of the Rights of the Child, embodying the main features of the newer conception of child welfare, and report thereon to the fourth session of the Social Commission". The Commission also adopted the proposal to combine in a single publication the summary of the legislative series on child welfare and the summary of annual reports submitted by governments.

At its seventh session, the Council, in resolution 155 (VII) B, adopted by 15 votes to 0 at the 198th plenary meeting on August 13, 1948, concurred in the recommendation of the Social Commission concerning the responsibility of the Social Commission and the United Nations Secretariat in the field of family, youth and child welfare.

(2) Question of Refugee Children

At its sixth session the Council's discussions on the report of the second session of the Social Commission (at the 126th and 156th plenary meetings

on February 4 and March 1, and the 23rd, 24th and 29th meetings of the Social Committee on February 10 and 17, 1948) were largely concerned with the question of refugee children.

The U.S.S.R. representative stressed the importance of the repatriation of homeless orphans who, as a result of enemy occupation of their countries found themselves in Germany and Western Europe. He proposed (E/AC.7/44) that the Council should recommend that urgent measures be taken to return such children to their homeland and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council's seventh session on the fulfilment of such measures. This proposal was supported by the Polish and Byelorussian representatives.

The Lebanese representative proposed (E/AC.7/45) that the Secretary-General should be asked to report on the situation of such children to the seventh session of the Council, so that the Council could decide on the possibility, advisability or necessity for their urgent repatriation. The United Kingdom representative thought that any resolution on the question should refer to the General Assembly resolution 136 (II)¹⁰⁸ dealing with the question of refugees and submitted an amendment to the Lebanese proposal (E/AC.7/50) to the effect that, in order that this resolution might be implemented, the Secretary-General should ask the International Refugee Organization to supply a report for submission to the Council's seventh session giving the steps taken or contemplated for dealing with the problem and recommendations on what should be done to hasten a final solution. The United States representative thought that a study such as that proposed by the Lebanese representative should be undertaken in collaboration with IRO. He proposed a draft resolution (E/AC.7/51) to the effect that the Secretary-General should include in his report, under the General Assembly's resolution 136 (II) of November 17 on the progress of repatriation and resettlement of refugees, a specific account of the situation of children and the measures taken or contemplated on their behalf. After a sub-committee had failed to reconcile the various points of view (E/AC.7/55), the Social Committee and the Council at its 156th plenary meeting adopted by 15 votes, with 3 abstentions, a joint United Kingdom-United States draft resolution (E/AC.7/57) with certain amendments.

The U.S.S.R., Byelorussian and Polish representatives opposed the resolution on the ground that a further study of the question was unnecessary and would further delay the repatriation of the children, and that the question should be dealt with

¹⁰⁸ See General Assembly, pp. 128-29.

independently of the general problem of refugees. The first part of the resolution (122 (VI) A) referred to the child welfare program proposed by the Social Commission (see above). The second part of the Council's resolution reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council, furthermore,

"Recognizing the urgent need for a speedy solution of the problem of children left in foreign countries as a result of the war, and

"Taking note of the request of the General Assembly at its second session by resolution 136(II) of 17 November 1947 that 'the Secretary-General submit, in collaboration with the Director-General of the International Refugee Organization, or the Executive Secretary of its Preparatory Commission, a report on the progress and prospect of repatriation, resettlement and immigration of the refugees and displaced persons, for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its seventh session',

"Requests that there be included in this report a specific account of the situation of children removed from their country of origin during the course of the war, and on measures taken or contemplated on their behalf as provided by Annex I, Part I, paragraph 4 of the General Assembly resolution 62 (I),¹⁰⁹ and recommendations on what can be done to accelerate a final solution."¹¹⁰

d. PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

(1) Topics Suitable for International Inquiry

The Economic and Social Council, at its fourth session (resolution 43 (IV)), requested the Secretary-General to submit, at a future session of the Social Commission, a report on the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders indicating proposals suitable for international action and how they could effectively be carried out. A questionnaire on the state of crime and the treatment of offenders during the last ten years was drawn up and distributed to all Member States in May 1947, and a preliminary report, prepared on the basis of the replies received, was approved in principle by the Social Commission at its second session (E/578).

The Social Commission also asked the Secretary-General, in making a study for a plan of action, to give priority to the development of a plan for the collection, analysis and distribution of information already available in Member nations regarding crime causation, prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, and urged him to call upon experts to assist the Secretariat on an ad hoc basis on specific aspects of the problem which could not be referred to any existing specialized agency.

The Economic and Social Council at its sixth session decided that no action was required from it on this resolution of the Social Commission, but engaged in a discussion on the question of co-operation between the Social Commission and the

International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (see below).

The plan outlined by the Secretariat was subsequently submitted for comment to the leading organizations working in this field. Collaboration was established with the interested specialized agencies. The World Health Organization appointed an expert to prepare a report on the medical and psychiatric aspects of crime and the treatment of offenders.

On the basis of the material collected, the Secretariat drew up a list of topics which it suggested as suitable for international inquiry. The revised plan of study was reviewed and adopted with certain modifications by the Social Commission during its third session. The list of topics enumerated in the resolution approved by the third session of the Social Commission is as follows (E/779):

(a) The problem of juvenile delinquency in all its phases, including the study of advanced legislation on the subject;

(b) Medical, psychiatric and social examination of adult offenders before sentence is passed;

(c) Probation;

(d) Fines, also in connection with short-term imprisonment;

(e) Open penitentiary institutions;

(f) Habitual offenders;

(g) A general inquiry into the functions of the medical, psychological and social sciences in dealing with the problems of delinquency and crime;

(h) The training of staff for penal institutions;

(i) Criminal statistics, with a view to a report on the state of crime.

Preliminary reports were undertaken on item (c) and on item (i), based on replies from governments. A preliminary study was also undertaken relating to item (a).

At the seventh session of the Council the U.S.S.R. representative, supported by the Byelorussian representative, criticized the items proposed for study as being domestic rather than international questions. He proposed an amendment in the Social Committee and in the Council (E/AC.7/W.33) to limit the range of study to (1) questions on which relevant decisions by international organizations already existed, such as "measures to be taken against propaganda and the inciters of a new war" and genocide (which had been dealt with in General Assembly resolutions), and (2) questions on which relevant international conventions existed, such as slavery, narcotic drugs and the suppression of the traffic in women and chil-

¹⁰⁹ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 816.

¹¹⁰ For consideration of the question of refugees at the Council's seventh session, see pp. 645-46.

dren and of obscene publications. The United Kingdom and French representatives felt that these matters were already being dealt with and that an international exchange of views on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders would be valuable. The U.S.S.R. proposal, after being rejected in separate paragraph by paragraph votes in the Social Committee, was rejected by the Council at its 198th plenary meeting on August 13 by 14 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

(2) Question of the Creation of a Committee of Experts

The Council in its resolution 122 (VI) F, adopted at its sixth session (172nd plenary meeting on March 10, 1948), requested the Social Commission to report to the Council's seventh session on how international activities in the field of prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders could best be carried out.

The Commission recommended to the Council that in order to carry out the suggested program and having regard to international and national organizations with interests and competence in this field, a group of experts should be convened not more than once a year to advise the Secretary-General and the Social Commission in formulating policies and a program.

The recommendations of the Social Commission were considered at the seventh session, at the 47th, 48th and 50th meetings of the Social Committee on July 27 and 29 and at the 198th plenary meeting on August 13, 1948.

The creation of a committee of experts was supported by the United Kingdom, United States, Venezuelan and Lebanese representatives. The U.S.S.R., Polish and Byelorussian representatives thought that it was not necessary to set up a special advisory group, since the Secretariat could, if necessary, consult experts. The Australian representative thought that a yearly meeting might be too ambitious. He also thought that it was difficult to create the committee until the organizations concerned had been consulted concerning the work they were doing and whether the necessary experts could in fact be assembled, a view shared by the French representative.

The Canadian and Danish representatives suggested that the Committee should be convened in 1949, after which it could be decided if it should be maintained. A Danish amendment to this effect was approved by the Social Committee at its 48th meeting by 9 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

The Social Committee rejected by 12 votes to 4, with 1 abstention, a U.S.S.R. proposal to delete the operative part of the resolution.

At its 198th plenary meeting on August 13 the Council, by 15 votes to 3, adopted resolution 155 (VII) C, as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Endorses the opinion of the Social Commission that, in view of the importance of the study, on an international basis, of the problem of the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, the United Nations should assume leadership in promoting this activity, having regard to international and national organizations which have interests and competence in this field, and making the fullest use of their knowledge and experience;

"Requests the Secretary-General, subject to budgetary limitations, to convene in 1949 a group of internationally recognized experts not to exceed seven in number and selected by him in such a way that the constitution of the group maintains an international character, to act in an honorary capacity as an advisory body and to advise the Secretary-General and the Social Commission in devising and formulating policies and programmes appropriate to:

"(a) The study on an international basis of the problem of prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; and

"(b) International action in this field."

(3) Question of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (IPPC)

At its sixth session, at the 30th and 40th meetings of its Social Committee on February 18 and March 3, and at its 172nd plenary meeting on March 10, 1948, the Council discussed the question of co-operation between the Social Commission and the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.

The Commission had decided at its first session that it could not give effect to the Council's request that it consult with the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (IPPC) so long as that Commission had not severed its relations with the Franco Government and this action had been approved by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session in March 1947 (resolution 43 (IV)).¹¹¹

The Commission had subsequently been informed that Spain had withdrawn from the IPPC in order that the IPPC might collaborate with the United Nations. The Polish, U.S.S.R., Byelorussian, French and Venezuelan representatives expressed the view that Spain was still a member of the IPPC, since its withdrawal was conditional on the IPPC entering into an agreement with the United Nations. It was pointed out that unless it amended its constitution the IPPC had no power to expel Spain. A Polish proposal that the question should be referred back to the Social Commission for consideration at its third session was rejected.

Various representatives, including those of New

¹¹¹See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 521.

Zealand, the United States and the United Kingdom, felt that it was clear that Spain was no longer a member of the IPPC. It was decided on the motion of the Australian representative to ask the Secretariat for a legal opinion on the question.

After taking into account the legal opinion of the Secretariat that Spain was not now a member of the IPPC (E/AC.7/66), the Council at its sixth session at the 172nd plenary meeting on March 10, 1948, adopted by 11 votes to 5, with 1 abstention, an amended form of a resolution which had been proposed by New Zealand (E/AC.7/70). In its resolution (122(VI)F) the Council:

"Requests the Social Commission to undertake consultations with the IPPC provided and so long as the Franco Government is not readmitted to membership of the Commission;

"Draws the attention of the Social Commission to the Secretary-General's recommendation that to acquire effective control of admissions and of the right to expel members the IPPC should give consideration to the question of revising its constitutional regulations, and that the above-mentioned consultations should include consideration of such revision;

"Requests the Social Commission to report to the Council at its seventh session on the result of these consultations. . . ."

At its third session the Social Commission noted that the question of amending the constitutional rules of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to control the admission and expulsion of members had been placed on the agenda of its next meeting. Subsequently, the Director of the Division of Social Affairs of the Secretariat informed the Council's Social Committee that the Secretary-General of the IPPC had circularized its members concerning the proposed modifications of its constitution, informing them that if a majority signified their assent, the amendments would come into force; 23 out of 26 members had signified their assent.

In the Council's discussions at the seventh session a Danish proposal, supported by the Canadian and Venezuelan representatives, that discussion of the question of the formation of a Committee of Experts should be adjourned until after the forthcoming meeting of the IPPC was rejected by the Social Committee by 10 votes to 3. The United Kingdom representative proposed an amendment to mention the IPPC specifically in the Council's resolution in view of the IPPC's work for the rehabilitation of prisoners. The French representative, supported by other representatives, thought that this organization should not be singled out for special mention, since there were other important inter-governmental organizations which studied these questions and in view of the IPPC's

questionable policy with regard to Franco Spain. The United Kingdom amendment was rejected by 9 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions, in the Council's Social Committee and the Council at its 198th plenary meeting adopted resolution 155(VII)C (see text of resolution above).

e. PREVENTION OF PROSTITUTION AND THE SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

(1) International Conventions on Traffic in **Women and Children and on Obscene Publications**

(a) **TRANSFER OF LEAGUE OF NATION'S FUNCTIONS**

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2/10 of June 21, 1946, directed the Social Commission to "consider the best way of carrying on the functions undertaken by the League with reference to traffic in women and children and all measures designed to prevent such traffic". Acting upon the Social Commission's report of February 11, 1947, the Council requested the Secretary-General, on March 29, 1947 (resolution 43(IV)), to take the necessary steps to transfer to the United Nations the functions formerly exercised by the League of Nations under the Conventions of September 30, 1921, and October 11, 1933, relating to the suppression of the traffic in women and children, and the Convention of September 12, 1923, relating to the suppression of the circulation of and traffic in obscene publications. The Council recommended that the Secretary-General adopt the procedure followed in regard to a similar transfer of functions under the conventions on narcotic drugs.¹¹²

The Secretary-General submitted to the fifth session of the Council a memorandum (E/444) to which were appended two draft resolutions and two draft protocols intended to implement the transfer. The document had been communicated by the Secretary-General to the members of the Social Commission on June 16, 1947, with the request that they comment on it, and a number of replies were before the Council at its fifth session.

The Secretary-General's report was discussed by the Council at its 99th and 117th plenary meetings on July 29 and August 14 and by the Council's Social Committee at its 19th and 22nd meetings on August 6 and 12, 1947. A drafting committee of the Social Committee considered in detail the Secretary-General's proposal and comments on these proposals made by the United Kingdom (E/509) and the United States (E/482), and submitted a draft protocol and resolution (E/540), which was

¹¹² See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 521.

approved by the Council's Social Committee at its 22nd meeting on August 12 and by the Council at its 117th plenary meeting on August 14. The French representative stated that his delegation approved the draft protocol subject to the same conditions as the Convention of 1933. The Byelorussian and the U.S.S.R. representatives abstained from voting since their Governments were not parties to the Conventions, but reserved the right to submit amendments at later stages, since not all governments had communicated their observations.

In its resolution (81(V)) the Council recommended that the General Assembly approve the assumption by the United Nations of the functions and powers previously exercised by the League of Nations under the Convention of September 30, 1921, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, the Convention of October 11, 1933, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age and the Convention of September 12, 1923, for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.

The transfer to the United Nations of the functions exercised by the League of Nations under the Conventions of 1921 and 1933 relating to the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, and the Convention of 1923 concerning the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, was completed by the General Assembly in resolution 126(II),¹¹³ adopted on October 20, 1947.

(b) TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS FORMERLY EXERCISED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

At the Council's fifth session the French representative proposed that transfer to the United Nations should be made of the functions conferred on the Government of the French Republic under the International Agreement of May 18, 1904, for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, the International Convention of May 4, 1910, for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic and the International Agreement of May 4, 1910, for the Suppression of Obscene Publications. A draft resolution to give effect to this proposal (E/AC.7/36) was considered by the drafting committee of the Council's Social Committee.

A resolution proposed by the drafting committee (E/540) was approved by the Council's Social Committee at its 22nd meeting on August 12 and by the Council at its 117th plenary meeting on August 14, 1947.

In this resolution (82(V)), the Council requested the Secretary-General to present to the Social Commission at its first session in 1948 a re-

port on the questions concerning the transfer to the United Nations of the functions formerly exercised by the French Government under the relevant international agreements and conventions. It requested the Social Commission to make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at a subsequent session as to whether such transfer was desirable and, if so, on the steps necessary to implement it.

At its seventh session, the Council discussed, at the 49th meeting of its Social Committee on July 28 and its 198th plenary meeting on August 13, 1948, the best method of effecting the transfer of the functions formerly exercised by the French Government. After considering the relative merits of effecting the transfer by protocol or by the "Hague method" and after rejecting by 13 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, a U.S.S.R. proposal that the transfer should be effected in accordance with the procedure provided for by General Assembly resolution 126(II), which had provided for the transfer of League of Nations functions in this field, the Council by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, adopted resolution 155(VII)D, in which it

"Directs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the French Government, to prepare a protocol for the purpose of effecting the transfer of the said functions to the United Nations and with the agreement of the French Government, to submit the protocol to the General Assembly for its approval at its next regular session;

"Recommends that, at its next regular session, the General Assembly approve the assumption by the United Nations of the functions exercised by the French Government under the aforesaid instruments, and recommends that, at its next regular session, the General Assembly consider the protocol drawn up by the Secretary-General for this purpose."

(c) UNIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS AND STUDY OF THE 1937 DRAFT CONVENTION

A Norwegian draft resolution (E/AC.7/37) concerning the unification of the international agreements and conventions for the suppression of traffic in women and children was considered by the Council at its fifth session.

A resolution submitted by the drafting committee of the Council's Social Committee was approved by the Social Committee at its 22nd meeting on August 12, and by the Council at its 117th plenary meeting on August 14.

The resolution adopted by the Council (83(V)) requested the Secretary-General to present to the Social Commission at an early session a report concerning the unification of the following international agreements and conventions:

¹¹³See General Assembly, pp. 121-23.

1. International Agreement of May 18, 1904, for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic;
2. International Convention of May 4, 1910, for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic;
3. International Convention of September 30, 1921, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children; and
4. International Convention of October 11, 1933, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age.

Resolution 43 (IV), adopted by the Council at its fourth session,¹¹⁴ had instructed the Secretary-General to resume the study of the 1937 draft Convention regarding the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, to make any necessary amendments in order to bring it up to date and to take account of changes in the general situation. The modifications proposed by the Secretariat were communicated to Member States and to a number of international organizations for their observations.

The Council considered the question at the 48th and 49th meetings of its Social Committee on July 27 and 28, 1948. Two views were expressed—first, that it was desirable to remodel the Convention and unify it with other international instruments dealing with the suppression of the white slave traffic and of obscene publications; second, that this might cause undue delay, that the matter was urgent, and that it would be better to restrict changes to the necessary adaptation of the Convention to make it refer to the United Nations and continue efforts to introduce desirable improvements. Those supporting the view that the Convention should be remodelled felt that Members would be discouraged from signing the Convention as it stood if they knew that amendments to it were under consideration.

The Social Committee by 12 votes, with 4 abstentions, adopted a Canadian compromise amendment (E/AC7/W.34), a French amendment (E/AC7/W.31), designed to minimize the delay, having been withdrawn in its favor. The Committee by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, also adopted a United States verbal amendment to provide for consultation with non-governmental organizations. The revised draft resolution (155(VII)E.I.) was unanimously approved by the Council at its 198th meeting on August 13, and reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that in resolution 43 (IV) of 29 March 1947 the Council instructed the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to resume the study of the 1937 draft Convention regarding the exploitation of the prostitution of others, to make any necessary amendments in order to bring it up to date and to introduce any desirable improvement in view of the changes in the general situation since 1937,

"Considering that in resolution 83 (V) of 14 August 1947 the Council requested the Social Commission to

consider the possibility of the unification of the 1937 draft Convention and the existing instruments for the suppression of the traffic in women and children, namely:

- "1. International Agreement of 18 May 1904 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic;
- "2. International Convention of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic;
- "3. International Convention of 30 September 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children; and
- "4. International Convention of 11 October 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age;

"Considering that developments in general conditions since 1937 make feasible the immediate formulation and conclusion of a new and comprehensive convention for the suppression of the traffic in women and children and the prevention of prostitution, and that such a convention should unify the above-mentioned instruments and also embody the substance of the 1937 draft Convention as well as any desirable improvement therein,

"Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a draft of such a convention, to ascertain the views of Governments and international organizations specialized in this field regarding this draft, and to submit the draft Convention and any views expressed to the Social Commission at its fourth session;

"Requests the Social Commission to give first priority to the examination of such a draft Convention and to submit its views thereon to the Council not later than the ninth session of the Council;

"Suggests to the Social Commission that, in the event of its finding that it cannot complete its task in the time at its disposal, it should submit for the consideration of the Council at its ninth session a revision of the text of the draft Convention of 1937, including therein any necessary formal amendments and any additional amendments which the Commission may see fit to suggest, but excluding amendments with regard to which there is not, in the opinion of the Commission, likely to be a general measure of agreement."

(2) Annual Reports from Governments on Traffic in Women and Children and on Obscene Publications

On the basis of replies received from governments to a questionnaire circulated by the Secretariat, the first summaries of annual reports to be issued by the United Nations on traffic in women and children¹¹⁵ and on obscene publications¹¹⁶ were published. These reports refer to the year 1946/47; subsequent reports were also being prepared covering the period 1947/48.

(3) Other Measures

The following preliminary steps were taken to give effect to some of the recommendations concerning the suppression of traffic in women and children contained in resolution 43 (IV), adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session:

¹¹⁴ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 521.

¹¹⁵ Doc. E/TWC.1946-1947/Summary.

¹¹⁶ Doc. E/TOP.1946-1947/Summary.

(i) A report was prepared by the Secretariat concerning the establishment of a bureau in the Far East, and steps were taken to seek the views of the interested governments and organizations in order that a plan might be outlined for consideration by the Social Commission at its fourth session.

(ii) A revision of the League of Nations questionnaire on traffic in women and children, which forms the basis of the annual reports from governments on the traffic, was undertaken in the light of postwar developments.

(iii) The principal recommendations embodied in a comprehensive study undertaken by the League of Nations on the prevention of prostitution, completed in 1939, relating to the more direct measure of prevention of prostitution, were summarized and will be submitted to Member States for their comments with a view to utilization in the preparation of the comprehensive draft convention provided for by the Council in its resolution 155 (VII) E.I. (see above) and of the revised text of the questionnaire.

The Social Commission at its third session, on the proposal of the South African representative, had adopted a recommendation to governments to include in their public and voluntary social welfare services provisions for combatting prostitution, both from the angle of prevention and rehabilitation, and for taking other approved measures (E/779). In this connection the Council at its seventh session, at the 48th meeting of the Social Committee on July 27, heard a representative of WHO state what that Organization was doing on this matter. At its 198th plenary meeting the Council unanimously adopted resolution 115(VII)E.II, as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Recommends that, in anticipation of, and as a preparation for the conclusion of such convention as that referred to under I above,¹¹⁷ Member Governments be asked, where they have not already done so, to include or to encourage the inclusion in their public and voluntary social welfare services of provisions for combatting the evil of prostitution both from the angle of prevention and rehabilitation, including free and confidential treatment for venereal disease in so far as medical care is not provided for otherwise; and, in so far as children and young persons are concerned, to consider the introduction of legislation, where such legislation does not already exist, which will empower the State to take re-educative and rehabilitative measures in regard to children and young persons who are in need of care and who threaten to become, or have already become, prostitutes."

f. STANDARDS OF LIVING

The Social Commission at its second session took cognizance of the preliminary note of the

Secretary-General (E/CN.5/32) on the study of standards of living particularly in under-developed countries and areas, noted that a statement on certain aspects of the question would be submitted to its third session and stressed the importance of speeding up the preparation of this material. The Commission also suggested that the Secretariat pay special attention to studies carried out by the method of field survey, and particularly to material dealing with standards of living of the family unit compared with the standards of living of single persons (E/578, p. 25).

The question was discussed at the sixth session of the Economic and Social Council (126th and 127th plenary meetings on February 4, and 26th and 29th meetings of the Social Committee on February 11 and 17). In both the Commission's and the Council's discussions of the question, the U.S.S.R. representative suggested that a special study should be made of standards in colonies and dependent territories. Other representatives stated that Non-Self-Governing Territories, if they were under-developed, would be covered in any case and no special mention of them was called for. After some discussion the Council decided by 11 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions, that it was not necessary for the Council to adopt a special resolution on the subject.

The Social Commission at its third session considered the report of its Advisory Committee on Planning and Co-ordination. This report (E/CN.5/46) emphasized the indivisibility of the social and economic aspects of the problem of standards of living and found that, in view of the responsibilities of various United Nations bodies such as the Social, Economic and Employment, Population and Statistical Commissions and the Trusteeship Council in interdependent aspects of this problem, co-ordination in this respect appeared to be a matter for the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission recognized the close connection between a social policy aiming at the promotion of improved standards of living and economic planning for increased production. It requested the Secretary-General to report to the next session of the Social Commission regarding a comprehensive program of work in respect of equitable standards of living, both generally and with respect to under-developed areas and territories. It also pointed out the interests of specialized agencies and other United Nations organs in this field, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a re-

¹¹⁷See resolution 155(VII)E.I., p. 617.

port on establishment of methods of co-ordination in respect of work upon standards of living, directed as much as possible to practical considerations upon which Member Governments may profitably institute action (E/779). The question of standards of living was included in the work program of the Social Commission, as presented to the seventh session of the Council and approved in resolution 155(VII)B (see above).

g. SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS

The Social Commission at its second session discussed the special needs of under-developed areas in the field of social welfare. It recommended (E/578, p. 20) that the Economic and Social Council request the Secretariat in conjunction with the specialized agencies, and, where Trust Territories were concerned, with the concurrence of the Trusteeship Council, to initiate studies and reports on social and related problems in under-developed and economically under-privileged areas with a view to enabling both Councils to make recommendations on the question.

The Economic and Social Council discussed the question at its sixth session, in the general debate on the Social Commission's report at the 126th and 157th plenary meetings on February 6 and March 1, and at the 26th and 27th meetings of the Social Committee on February 11 and 16.

The U.S.S.R. representative had proposed in the Commission and again in the Council that a special study should be made of the conditions in colonies and Trust Territories. He submitted a draft resolution to that effect (E/AC.7/53). Other representatives, including those of the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the United States, stated that Non-Self-Governing Territories, if under-developed, would automatically be included, and should not be singled out for special mention. A resolution was submitted by New Zealand (E/AC.7/52) to refer the matter back to the Social Commission requesting it to list the particular studies it wished to initiate. In order to avoid postponement of action on the question, a joint resolution was submitted by Chile, Lebanon and Venezuela (E/AC.7/59) requesting the Secretary-General to collect and disseminate information on social activities in connection with four questions which it stated were subjects of urgent priority. These were: social welfare administration, social services in relation to rural welfare, training of social welfare personnel, and child welfare including

the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

The joint draft resolution would also request the Secretary-General to ask Member Governments to advise him of any other social problems warranting special study. A redraft of the joint proposal (E/AC.7/SR.27), proposed by the United States to reconcile the text with the Commission's recommendations, was accepted by the movers of the joint resolution. It was approved by the Committee by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, with drafting amendments introduced by France and Denmark and a Polish amendment (adopted by 6 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions) to replace the words "to initiate studies and reports" by the phrase "in order to initiate action to promote social amelioration to initiate immediate studies and to collect and disseminate information and reports". The Committee rejected the U.S.S.R. amendment (E/AC.7/53) by 14 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, and by the same vote rejected a Polish amendment to specify "Non-Self-Governing Territories" as well as Trust Territories.

At its 157th plenary meeting, the Council decided to delete a reference to "economically under-privileged areas" as being ambiguous, but rejected by 8 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions, a Chinese amendment to delete the reference to the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, submitted on the ground that not all under-developed areas had the same problems. A U.S.S.R. amendment to refer to Non-Self-Governing Territories was rejected by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

The resolution (122(VI)C) adopted by the Council by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Approving of the resolution on social problems in under-developed areas, contained in the report of the second session of the Social Commission,

"Requests the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the specialized agencies within their competence, and where Trust Territories are concerned, after consultation with and with the concurrence of the Trusteeship Council, in order to initiate action for the promotion of social amelioration, to initiate immediate studies and to collect and disseminate information and reports with respect to social welfare administration, social services in relation to rural welfare, training of social welfare personnel, child welfare including prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in under-developed areas and territories, with a view to enabling both Councils to make such recommendations as may be within their respective jurisdictions to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies concerned, and

"Requests the Social Commission to advise the Secretary-General as to any other social problems which warrant special study and attention."

7. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

The General Assembly by resolution 57(I), adopted on December 11, 1946, established the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were the victims of aggression or had been receiving help from UNRRA and for child health purposes generally.¹¹⁸

At its fourth session in March 1947, the Economic and Social Council decided that reports submitted by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund should include an annual report and interim reports to each session of the Council in 1947 and 1948 (resolution 44(IV)).¹¹⁹

Accordingly, the Executive Board of the Fund submitted an interim report (E/459 and Add.1 and Corr.1) to the fifth session of the Council. The report reviewed the needs of children as reported from first-hand observations by the European Mission of the Children's Fund and by the senior consultant on nutrition of the European Regional Office of UNRRA in a statement on supplementary child-feeding programs. The report dealt with the question of contributions from governments, from UNRRA and from private sources. Contributions had been made by the United States, France, Canada and Australia, and statements on the amount of contributions were expected shortly from New Zealand and Norway. The initial plans of operation of the Fund were reported, indicating eligibility for assistance and the priorities to meet the most urgent needs, as well as allocations for the first six-months period of operation of the Fund. The proposed initial distribution of the Fund was calculated to provide approximately 200 calories per day to 3,250,000 children in eleven countries: Austria, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, China, France, Greece, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia.¹²⁰ Formal agreements were to be made with countries receiving assistance from the Fund. A basic form of agreement (E/459, Annex IV) was submitted by the Executive Board to give effect to the principles for the operation of the Fund, adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session.

The basic form of agreement therefore contained provisions to ensure that all aid contributed by the Fund would be with the consent of and through the national government concerned. The government, or those voluntary agencies within the country mutually agreed upon between the Fund and the government, would act as trustees of supplies of the Fund, but title to these supplies would remain

with UNICEF until their ultimate consumption. It also contained certain major policy provisions to govern distribution operations: "aid will be rendered without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality status, or political belief; International Children's Emergency Fund representatives will freely observe the distribution and use of the supplies of the Fund; supplies will bear the distinctive marking 'U.N. Children's Fund'; and complete and accurate records and accounts of supplies of the Fund and of child-aid activities in each country will be maintained" (E/459, p. 15).

The interim report also contained a provisional table of allocations approved by the Fund's Executive Board on June 19 (E/459, p. 13).¹²¹

The Economic and Social Council discussed the Fund's report at its 88th plenary meeting on July 22, 1947. The Council adopted without vote resolution 79(V), recording its appreciation of the work done by the Fund, and expressing the hope that governments and voluntary agencies would be able to contribute to the Fund as much as possible. It also drew the attention of the Fund to the views expressed by members of the Council.

Among the views expressed were the following. The French and Czechoslovak representatives expressed the hope that the work of revising the allocations would be undertaken shortly. The Byelorussian representative thought that the relations between governments and the Fund's Executive Board, in the draft agreement, should be carefully studied; the functions of missions sent by the Fund into different countries seemed too wide and encroached on the powers of governmental authorities; and installation of Fund offices would cause excessive expenditure on personnel. The Norwegian and Indian representatives emphasized the necessity of reducing administrative expenditures to a minimum.

At its sixth session, the Council had before it two reports of the Executive Board of the Fund covering the period from the end of the fifth ses-

¹¹⁸See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 163-64.

¹¹⁹Ibid., pp. 519-20.

¹²⁰Later, at a meeting of the Fund's Programme Committee, from August 18 to 23, 1947, the French representative stated that his Government had offered a reduction in the help offered to France, in the light of the tragic circumstances affecting children in certain other countries. He asked permission to re-submit the plan for France later (E/ICEF/23). France was included later in the plan of operations.

At the same meeting, the Committee recommended allotments for Bulgaria and Roumania (E/ICEF/23), which were approved, with an increased allocation for Roumania, by the Executive Board at its tenth to fifteenth meetings, held from October 2-7, 1947 (E/590).

¹²¹See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 521.

sion of the Council to December 2, 1947 (E/590 and Corr.1 and Add.1), and the progress report by the Executive Director of the Fund covering the period from December 2, 1947, to February 12, 1948 (E/658). These reports showed that on December 2, 1947, the resources of the Fund, together with contributions or pledges from eight governments, amounted to \$38,892,000, and on February 12, 1948, to \$40,000,000, including \$25,500,000 contributed or pledged by seventeen governments. They included accounts of the needs of the Fund, the ways in which its resources were being employed, the plans of operation submitted by various countries aiming at the provision of supplementary feeding for expectant and nursing mothers and undernourished children, the carrying out of a program of allocations for food and for medical aid to China and countries of the Far East, and measures of collaboration with other organs of the United Nations. The policy of the Fund was characterized as to "utilize and strengthen the permanent child health and child welfare programs of the countries receiving assistance".

The Council, in the light of these reports, at its 152nd plenary meeting on February 25, 1948, unanimously adopted resolution 126(VI) noting that a program of providing supplementary meals to about 3,715,000 children and expectant and nursing mothers was now in effective operations in twelve European countries, and that programs for China and other countries in the Far East were being developed; commending the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for its concrete accomplishments on behalf of children; and drawing the attention of governments to the following facts:

1. That, with its present resources, the Fund was not able to satisfy more than a small portion of the urgent needs which it was created to meet;
2. That the Fund did not have sufficient resources to maintain its present limited program for a full twelve-months period;
3. That seventeen governments had pledged contributions; that the maintenance or enlargement of the activities of the Fund would depend upon further contributions and an extension of the number of contributing governments.

The resolution then renewed the invitation to all governments to examine the possibility of contributing to the Fund's resources in the near future.

The Executive Board of the Fund held one session in March 1948 (E/ICEF/56), and another in April 1948 (E/ICEF/59). The report of the first of these sessions was submitted to the third session of the Social Commission (April 3-23, 1948),

which, in its report to the Council (E/779 and Add.1), commented on those parts of the Executive Board's report dealing with the programs of the Fund in the medical field and with co-operation between the Fund and the World Health Organization.

After a third session, held at Geneva in July, the Executive Board of the Fund submitted a comprehensive report to the seventh session of the Council (E/901).

The Council considered the report at its 207th plenary meeting on August 20, 1948, and heard a statement by the Chairman of the Executive Board of the Fund. Total contributions received or anticipated as of July 30, 1948, amounted to \$85,200,000, of which \$63,000,000 had come from 21 governments, \$18,000,000 from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and \$4,000,000 from the United Nations Appeal for Children and other private donations. Of this, \$64,200,000 had been allocated for expenditure in 1948, and in the anticipation of further contributions, \$32,000,000 has been allocated for 1949 programs. In the expectation of further contributions, the Board established in the report a target rate of expenditure for 1949 based on a budget of \$78,000,000. This was calculated to include \$42,000,000 for programs in Europe, \$12,000,000 for China, \$4,100,000 for South Asia, and \$1,100,000 for programs in India, Pakistan and Ceylon. This estimate included assistance for Germany to the amount of \$1,000,000 for a four-months cod-liver oil and clothing program. For the anti-tuberculosis campaign in Europe, North Africa and the Far East, and for training programs, a total expenditure of \$5,000,000 was envisaged. The remaining \$13,800,000 was calculated to include \$8,500,000 for shipping costs and administration, leaving an unallocated reserve of \$5,300,000.

The Board pointed out that in making its allocations it had considered detailed information on children's needs in each of the UNICEF receiving countries as well as over-all data relating to population, birth rates, infant mortality rates, fats and oil production and on livestock, estimated caloric intake, supplies of major foodstuffs per person, and postwar imports, relief assistance and loans and credits of various European countries. The Board has also had reports from two survey missions sent out to the Far East (other than China) and to Germany.

The Board stated that it assumed it to be well known that the relief needs of children were still large, and far beyond the resources of the Fund. The report stated that increased resources could be

used to meet immediate needs, not only quickly but also without waste and in a practical and effective way, and that the Board would be anxious to extend during 1949 the programs on which the \$78,000,000 budget of operations was based, and that most of these programs had been reduced in order to be attainable within resources of \$78,000,000.

The report also stated that a further matching contribution of \$25,000,000 from the United States had been authorized but not appropriated. If it became available, and other governments contributed the necessary \$9,000,000 to enable it to be drawn, the resulting \$34,000,000 contributions would raise the Fund's total 1949 resources to \$112,000,000.

The report surveyed the UNICEF program by the following geographical areas: Europe; China; South-East Asia, India, Pakistan and Ceylon; Asia and the Far East (other than China); Latin America; North Africa.

In the section on Europe, the report stated that there appeared to be sufficient powdered milk to assure continuation of the UNICEF milk supply program at current levels through June 1949, at which time supplies should be available, but that the current milk shortage did not permit plans to increase the number of children receiving dried milk through the first half of 1949. Following a recommendation from the Conference on Increasing Indigenous Milk Supplies for the Benefit of Children held in Paris from May 31 to June 2, 1948 (E/ICEF/66), which was attended by technical experts from twelve countries and representatives of FAO, the Board had allocated \$2,000,000 for the purchase of machinery for the production of powdered milk and of dairy plant equipment as a means of increasing the safe supply of milk. On the basis of the report of the survey team, a plan of operations was being worked out for Germany. The Board had also allocated \$2,000,000 for summer camps or measures to provide special help to the most seriously undernourished children. In the section on South East Asia, the report stated that on the recommendation of the Survey Team to the Far East (E/ICEF/72), \$300,000 had been allocated for regional malaria control demonstrations in Asia and the Far East other than China.

On the initiative of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, arrangements had been made for three Uruguayan specialists to study anti-tuberculosis vaccination in Denmark. On the initiative of the Montevideo Institute it had been arranged that Dr. Passmore, a nutritionist from Edinburgh University, would

spend some months in Latin America studying and giving advice on nutritional problems in that region.

The report contained a special section on medical projects. The Anti-Tuberculosis Program carried on as a Joint Enterprise with the Danish Red Cross and its Scandinavian Associates was, with the inclusion of China, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, to be carried on in fifteen countries. It had also been decided to assist countries which had programs for combatting syphilis in children, adolescents and expectant mothers. The French and Swiss Governments had organized special training courses for senior pediatricians, social workers and nurses.

Following a recommendation from the World Health Organization a joint UNICEF/WHO Committee on Health Policy had been created, composed of four representatives for each organization. This Committee was charged with regulating all health programs of the Fund.

The Chairman of the Executive Board pointed out in his statement to the Council that the Fund had reached only six per cent of the eligible children in Europe and an infinitely smaller proportion in China.

He reported to the Council that an urgent request had been received from the United Nations Mediator in Palestine for assistance to refugees from the combat areas on both sides. The Executive Board had met immediately, and had decided to allocate a sum not exceeding \$411,000 over a period of two months.

At the Council's 207th plenary meeting, satisfaction with the work of the Fund was expressed by the representatives of Australia, the United States, New Zealand, Lebanon, Poland and France. Representatives also stressed the magnitude of the work to be done, and welcomed the arrangements for collaboration made by the Fund with the World Health Organization. The Lebanese representative expressed the hope that it would be possible in time for the Fund to extend its activities to a large number of under-developed countries. The Polish representative stressed the continuing difficulties of milk supplies in devastated countries.

The Council, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, adopted resolution 161 (VII), which had been proposed by Australia and amended by New Zealand. The resolution reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having in mind that the report of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund shows that there exist practical and effective means of bringing relief to the continuing needs of children, if additional contributions are received, and that even these resources would meet the needs of only a small fraction of those eligible for assistance from the Fund,

"Expresses its satisfaction that twenty-one States thus far have contributed to the Fund, some of them having already made second contributions;

"Approves the report of the Executive Board and transmits it to the General Assembly, drawing particular attention to the Board's request concerning the urgent necessity for contributions from Governments of twenty million dollars for the work of the Fund in 1949;

"Notes with approval the arrangements for co-operation which have been achieved between the World Health Organization and the International Children's Emergency Fund."

8. United Nations Appeal for Children

The Economic and Social Council at its fourth session, on March 29, 1947, adopted resolution 45 (IV), which, inter alia, approved in principle the proposal for

"a special world-wide appeal for non-governmental voluntary contributions to meet emergency relief needs of children, adolescents, expectant and nursing mothers, without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality status, or political belief, by way of a 'One Day's Pay' collection or some alternative form of collection better adapted to each particular country."¹²²

The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue his exploration of the most suitable procedures for developing the plan and also to make the necessary arrangements. It authorized him to fix a date for the appeal and requested him to report to the next session of the Council.

Accordingly, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the fifth session of the Council (E/464) on the progress made in the organization of the appeal and the program laid down. The report showed that consultations with international non-governmental bodies, with representatives of Members and with voluntary agencies were continued and an organizational pattern for the world-wide appeal was developed. The projected pattern included an international voluntary committee, with "representatives from a broad group of international non-governmental organizations, important religious groups, and a number of eminent individuals to serve as members", and national voluntary committees in each participating country. The rudiments of a headquarters organization had been brought into being. Consultations had been held with all the non-governmental organizations in category A and a number of other international non-governmental organizations had been kept informed of progress. A number of resolutions had been passed by international congresses of such organizations endorsing the objectives of the appeal. These included the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Co-operative Alliance,

the International Organization of Journalists and the World Organization of the Teaching Profession. In addition, the Secretary-General reported that there was growing evidence of interest and support among the general public. The Secretary-General also submitted to the fifth session of the Council a special memorandum (E/464/Add.1) on the division of work between the Appeal and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

The Secretary-General proposed that in view of the months of preparation required, the collection should take place in 1948 rather than in 1947.

a. PRINCIPLES ADOPTED AT THE FIFTH SESSION

The Council discussed the question at its 89th, 106th, 109th and 117th plenary meetings on July 22 and August 5, 8 and 14. The matter was also discussed by a drafting committee of the Council composed of representatives of Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia and New Zealand. Representatives of France, India and the United States attended certain of the drafting committee's meetings, and its meeting on August 1 was also attended by the Acting Chairman of UNICEF and representatives of the following category A organizations: American Federation of Labor, International Co-operative Alliance, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and World Federation of Trade Unions.

Various representatives, including those of the United Kingdom, United States, Canada, and India, expressed concern lest the international committee should prove too expensive and unwieldy, and the question was discussed at some length by the drafting committee, to which it was referred by the Council. The original report of the drafting committee (E/516) for an international advisory committee of eleven members appointed by the Secretary-General was revised to take account of a United States proposal (E/519) for a committee composed of representatives of National Committees and the non-governmental organizations in category A, with an independent chairman appointed by the Secretary-General. The revised report of the drafting committee (E/516/Rev.1), which, with the exception of the provisions concerning the international committee, gave general approval to the program contained in the Secretary-General's report (E/464), was approved (resolution 80 (V)) unanimously by the Council at its 109th meeting on August 8. The U.S.S.R. and

¹²² See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 491.

Indian representatives abstained from voting because they felt that in view of the needs of their own children they would be unable to participate in the Appeal.

The resolution adopted by the Council (80(V)) took note of the Secretary-General's report, approved the program for the prosecution of the Appeal, as amended, and decided to set up a special committee of seven of its members to assist the Secretary-General between sessions of the Council in the practical application of the policies relating to the Appeal set forth in the Council's resolutions. It welcomed the support of the Appeal already pledged by important non-governmental organizations and urged the fullest participation by all peoples in this world-wide effort.

The program approved by the Council included the following points:

The Appeal should be a special world-wide campaign for non-governmental voluntary contributions, and was an appeal to all sections of the population and not to wage-earners only. It was to be called "United Nations Appeal for Children". This term was to cover the whole enterprise, and wherever the Appeal was linked with appeals for other purposes, the Secretary-General was to take steps to ensure that its international character was given due prominence. World-wide participation in the Appeal was agreed to be of the utmost importance. Countries which considered that their own needs were too great to enable them to contribute to others, should be encouraged to participate, and could respond by raising funds which would in fact, to the extent agreed with the Secretary-General, be used for their own children.

The actual fund-raising was to be undertaken through National Committees. The United Nations Appeal for Children would not lay down rules as to the composition of these Committees or the manner in which their members were to be selected. However, since it was an appeal for non-governmental contributions, the National Committees should be composed of volunteers. It was assumed that they would include representatives of all the leading organizations in the country which could be helpful in prosecuting the Appeal. The appointment of individuals associated with government was not, however, precluded, and it was, in fact, recognized that governments would have an important part to play in facilitating the implementation of the Appeal in each country. The functions of the National Committees were to be:

"(i) To decide the method and machinery for the Appeal in their countries, within the limits of the com-

mon basic principles established by the international committee.

"(ii) To adapt the 'One Day's Pay' principle to conditions in their countries.

"(iii) To enter into agreement with the Secretary-General, particularly as regards the disposal of the funds collected by the committee.

"(iv) To put the Appeal into effect according to the agreements with the Secretary-General."

As regards the timing of the Appeal it was agreed that a fairly broad period might be set, within which each country could select the most suitable time for its campaign, but that the Secretary-General should consider selecting a central date in the early part of 1948 to symbolize the world-wide nature of the Appeal.

The Secretary-General would consult with each government on the question of whether the agreement referred to in the Council's resolution 45-(IV) of March 29 should be concluded with that government or with the National Committee in the country or with both jointly. The agreements were to cover the purchase of supplies within the country for use elsewhere and the disposal of the proceeds of the Appeal. On the latter point, it was emphasized that care should be taken to ensure that any appeals with which the United Nations Appeal for Children might be linked in any country should be consistent with the general purposes and objectives of the Appeal and that in principle the major part, at any rate, of the amounts raised by the National Committees should go to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund or be distributed in agreement with the Fund.

As regards the question of an international committee, it was felt that the objectives of publicity and prestige could be met "if the Secretary-General were to invite distinguished individuals representing various racial, religious, cultural and geographical groups to give inspiration and support to the Appeal". For more direct participation in the work of the Appeal and to advise the Secretary-General, the Council decided to establish two committees. The first, an International Advisory Committee, was to consist of the Chairman, or one other member, of each of the non-governmental organizations in category A willing to take an active part in the campaign. The Secretary-General was to appoint an independent chairman and might appoint up to three additional members so as to ensure its representative character. The expenses of those members of the Committee appointed by National Committees and non-governmental organizations were not to be borne by the United Nations. The functions of the International Advisory Committee was to help in the co-ordination of the world-wide

campaign and to advise the Secretary-General on matters falling within his responsibility.

The second body was to be a committee set up by the Council composed of seven of its members, to assist the Secretary-General between sessions of the Council in the practical application of the policies laid down in the Council's resolution. At its 117th meeting on August 14 the Council elected as members of this committee Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, France, New Zealand and the United States.

While the United Nations Appeal for Children was considered mainly as an appeal for private contributions in aid of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, it was to be conceived also as United Nations sponsorship of contributions in favor of all effective non-governmental efforts on behalf of child relief. If there were to be beneficiaries other than UNICEF, the agreements entered into by the Secretary-General with each country concerning the disposal of national collections should deal with the proportion of the proceeds of the collection going to the Fund. Fund-raising activities and the publicity for this purpose would be the responsibility of the Appeal, and the Fund would complement this by continuing to produce information and reports of work in the field.

Under the Director of the United Nations Appeal for Children, the paid staff would be part of the office of the Secretary-General. It would be kept as small as possible and maximum use would be made of other departments of the United Nations. A few highly qualified regional specialists would be appointed to assist National Committees and maintain liaison with them, and certain special representatives would be appointed to maintain liaison with various specialized groups and organizations. The help of individual specialists from outside the United Nations would be called on as required to deal with particular problems.

b. CONSIDERATION AT THE SIXTH SESSION

At its sixth session the Economic and Social Council had before it reports from the Special Committee of the Council on UNAC (E/629 and Corr.1) and from the Secretary-General (E/643). The Special Committee had held four meetings, on December 17 and 22, 1947, and on January 14 and 23, 1948. In its report the Committee emphasized two questions with which it had dealt. The first was how far UNAC was justified in emphasizing that it was for the benefit of all underprivileged children as against meeting the emer-

gency relief needs of children. The Committee agreed that the efforts of UNAC should be concentrated as far as possible towards assisting UNICEF in amassing the greatest resources possible and that the emergency character of the Appeal should be stressed. The second question was how far the Secretary-General should permit appeals "under the aegis and title of the United Nations" in which none or only a token share of the proceeds would go to UNICEF and if such appeals were permitted, what conditions and safeguards should be required. The Committee established the following principles as a guide to the Secretary-General:

"1. The collection in the name of the UNAC should be made only in agreement between the Secretary-General and the government or the national committee or both.

"2. The Secretary-General should attempt to ensure that in principle a major part of the amounts raised by the national committees which use the United Nations title should go to the ICEF or be distributed in agreement with the Fund.

"3. To the extent that this is impossible, and taking into consideration the useful effect of such a drive or such a campaign on the promotion of the welfare of children, the Secretary-General should be satisfied that funds will be distributed without discrimination in accordance with the purposes and objectives of the UNAC as stated in the various United Nations documents with particular emphasis on those stated in the General Assembly Resolution 57 I (1), a, b, and c."¹²³

A resolution had been passed at the UNESCO General Conference at Mexico City in 1947, which requested members to avoid duplication between UNAC and the UNESCO appeal for reconstruction needs and recommended that wherever possible there should be joint national appeals, the proceeds of which would be divided proportionately between UNICEF and UNESCO. The Committee, while recognizing that duplication should be avoided, also felt that any action should be avoided which might divert resources from the purpose of meeting the critical food and health situation of millions of children.

In his progress report the Secretary-General stated that he had received communications officially announcing the formation of National Committees from fifteen countries as follows:

"(1) . . . Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, San Marino and the United States. Only three such communications had been received up to the end of December 1947.

"(2) The Secretary-General has been advised by the United Nations regional representatives that national

¹²³ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 163; see also United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, pp. 620-23.

committees have been formally constituted in six additional countries, namely: Chile, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

"(3) Practical steps have been taken, and progress is being made, toward the formation of national committees in twenty-three other countries, as follows: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, India, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela."

Five agreements had been negotiated or were in the final stage of negotiation with the United Kingdom, the Philippines, the United States, Finland and Switzerland. The campaigns would be launched from February to June 1948 and the Secretary-General had selected February 29, 1948, to be United Nations Appeal for Children Day throughout the world. A regional meeting was being held in Geneva on February 17 and 18 under the auspices of the International Advisory Committee attended by representatives of National Committees and observers from governments of European countries, representatives of category A organizations and observers from a large number of other non-governmental organizations supporting the Appeal.

The matter was discussed by the Council at its 152nd and 153rd plenary meetings on February 25 and 26. Supplementing the Secretary-General's report, the Director of the Central Office of UNAC announced that 32 National Committees had been formed and that the regional conference at Geneva had adopted resolutions pledging full co-operation with the Appeal.

The Council at its 153rd plenary meeting adopted by 16 votes, with 2 abstentions, resolution (127(VI)), in which it noted the encouraging response already given to the United Nations Appeal for Children, urged that governments which had not already done so should make arrangements for participating in the Appeal and for observing February 29, 1948, as UNAC Day and requested the Secretary-General to continue to furnish assistance in the prosecution of the Appeal, bearing in mind the necessity of reducing the headquarters staff by progressive steps.

The Secretary-General's report (E/861) to the seventh session of the Council noted national campaigns in 52 countries, as well as a large number of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and indicated that additional countries were contemplating campaigns. The Appeal, it was observed, had had the strong support of non-governmental organizations and the enthusiastic co-operation of individual men and women throughout the world. The role of gov-

ernments had, in the main, been confined to paving the way for voluntary efforts and to the granting of facilities to the National Committees. The voluntary nature of the Appeal had thus been ensured.

The desirability of concentrating the Appeal within as short a period as possible had constantly been borne in mind, but practical considerations had made it necessary to extend the campaign period. In eight countries campaigns were launched between February 1, 1948, and UNAC Day, February 29, 1948. In 26 other countries, campaigns had been launched between March 1, 1948, and July 21, 1948. In eighteen others, campaigns were being started in the near future. It was expected that all campaigns would be terminated by the end of November 1948.

In conformity with the directions of the Council, it had constantly been urged that the major part of the proceeds should be allocated to, or distributed in agreement with, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. All agreements concluded by the Secretary-General with National Committees included a clause pledging distribution of proceeds without discrimination as to "race, creed, nationality status, or political belief".

A final summary of the financial results of the Appeal was not yet possible at the time of the seventh session of the Council, since a majority of campaigns were still under way and some had not yet been begun. But final results were available for seven countries and preliminary returns for seventeen others. Three indicated a collection in various national currencies amounting to the equivalent of 16.5 million U.S. dollars at the official rate of exchange. Considerably more than half of this amount was being directly allocated to UNICEF for foreign relief, to UNICEF for domestic relief, or to national agencies for foreign relief in agreement with UNICEF. Twenty-eight countries, including some of the largest, had still to report.

The headquarters and regional staffs were being reduced to half-a-dozen officers and a few clerical staff members by the end of August.

The Special Committee of the Council on UNAC submitted a report to the seventh session of the Council (E/825), summarizing the action taken with regard to the practical application of the Council's policy. This summary was amplified by a statement by the Chairman of the Committee. Between the sixth and seventh sessions, the Committee held three meetings. Among the matters on which it had advised the Secretary-General were the following: that collections in the name of UNAC should be made only in agreement with the

Secretary-General and/or the government and National Committee concerned; that the Secretary-General should attempt to ensure in principle that the major parts of the amounts raised should go to UNICEF and that, where this was impossible, the Secretary-General should be satisfied that funds would be distributed without discrimination.

The Committee, furthermore, at the request of the Secretary-General, indicated a certain number of criteria to which such private agencies as expend proceeds of national campaigns not under any agreement with UNICEF should conform. It advised the Secretary-General to arrange for obtaining from the National Committees detailed information on these agencies.

The Council discussed the two reports at its 189th and 197th plenary meetings on August 3 and 12, with particular reference to the advisability of continuing the Appeal during 1949. Two resolutions, both of which bore on this subject, were proposed: the first, submitted by New Zealand (E/904), envisaged the winding up of the existing Appeal organization at the end of 1948, while leaving open the question of any future United Nations action until a full report on the results of the existing Appeal were available; the second, submitted by Australia (E/953), envisaged an immediate decision by the Council that the Appeal should be repeated during 1949 and requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary facilities. A New Zealand revised resolution (E/904/Rev.1 and Corr.1), designed to meet as far as possible the Australian point of view, by providing that National Committees in agreement with the Secretary-General could conduct fund-raising campaigns on behalf of children under the name of "United Nations Appeal for Children", providing for the continuation of the Advisory Committee and requesting the Secretary-General to maintain facilities after 1948 for maintaining liaison and negotiating agreements with National Committees and reporting on the results of national campaigns, was withdrawn in view of the lack of support for it.

In the course of the discussion general appreciation was expressed of the work which had been accomplished and of the importance of the Appeal in the general framework of the United Nations' activities and as a contribution to world solidarity. It was also generally recognized that the needs of the children were still great. Several representatives indicated that renewed campaigns were contemplated in their respective countries. The desirability of linking UNAC more closely to UNICEF was also stressed by several representatives.

The representatives of Australia, Netherlands,

Peru and Poland thought that the central role played by the United Nations in organizing the worldwide Appeal should be continued. In this connection reference was made to resolutions of ILO and WHO and also of non-governmental organizations that UNAC should be continued (E/862/Rev.1).

The representative of Chile thought that a common formula could be found to preserve the Appeal's international significance, keep in sight the world as a whole and keep administrative expenses as low as possible bearing in mind the need for implementing the plan. The representative of Poland thought it would be sufficient to give two directives to the Secretariat, one stressing the need for economy and the other the need for administrative simplicity. On the other hand, the representatives of New Zealand, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed the view that while it would still be necessary to raise funds, the groundwork having been laid, the responsibility for organizing national campaigns should be left to the individual countries.

The representatives of Denmark and France stressed the need for considering the problem as a whole in the light of all the necessary information before deciding whether the Appeal should be terminated or continued. The Danish representative stressed the importance of the needs of the children, and the French representative stated that the results of the campaign should be compared with those of similar campaigns so that full consideration could be given to the question of present costs.

The New Zealand draft resolution was adopted by the Council at its 197th plenary meeting by 8 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions. The Australian representative protested that no part of his draft resolution had been voted on and requested that since certain representatives had not interpreted the New Zealand resolution as excluding the continuation of the Appeal during 1949, he should be allowed to move as a separate resolution the relevant paragraphs of his resolution. The Chairman, however, stated that he interpreted the adoption of the New Zealand resolution as excluding the principle of continuing the United Nations Appeal for Children, and ruled that the procedure suggested was out of order.

The resolution adopted by the Council (162-(VII)) reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of its Special Committee on the United Nations Appeal for Children and the Secretary-General's report on the closing stages of the Appeal,

"Noting with gratification the widespread nature of

the response to the Appeal, the large number of countries which have co-operated in the establishment of national committees for this purpose and the close co-operation and support for the Appeal by non-governmental organizations in every country,

"Noting further that, in a number of countries, the national committees and the Governments concerned are continuing the Appeal,

"Invites the co-operation of Governments in giving every possible encouragement and assistance to national committees which are continuing to engage in activities concerning the Appeal;

"Draws the attention of Governments and national committees to the desirability of continuing the policy contained in General Assembly and Council decisions of recognizing the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund as the main recipient of the proceeds of national appeals;

"Requests the Secretary-General:

"1. To provide for a continuation of present administrative arrangements for a further period not to extend beyond 31 December 1948, for the purpose of completing and finally reporting on the results of the Appeal;

"2. To consult with the Special Committee of the Council on policy aspects concerning the completion of the Appeal;

"3. To report to the eighth session of the Council on the financial results of the Appeal, the distribution of the proceeds by the various recipient agencies (inter-governmental and private), the distribution within the recipient countries, the groups receiving assistance and the type and amount of assistance received."

In a letter dated August 20, 1948 (E/AC.22/2), the Chairman of the Special Committee reported that the Committee had held two meetings on August 17 and 18, in which it had considered the resolution (162(VII)) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on August 12, a report (E/AC.22/1) from the Secretariat on unfinished business and a note (E/904/Rev.1/Add.1) from the Secretariat on Financial Implications of Council Action with respect to UNAC. He stated that the Committee, among other things, had expressed concern that agreements still had to be signed with at least 27 existing National Committees and with a number of National Committees which might be formed. It had noted some campaigns had been completed without agreements having been signed with the Secretary-General concerning the disposal of the proceeds and thought that such agreements should be concluded as soon as possible. The Committee had agreed that there should be no further promotional work concerning the Appeal, that the latest date for the completion of the campaign should be November 30, 1948, and that for the recognition of National Committees, September 15. Agreements with countries which had not yet formed National Committees should be signed as far as practicable by October 15, 1948. The Committee reaffirmed the policy laid down by the

Council that the major part of the proceeds of the campaigns should be allotted to UNICEF or distributed in conjunction with UNICEF. It was also agreed that those committees which were still proceeding with or had not yet begun their campaigns should receive UNAC publicity material and that all other publicity should be rapidly tapered off.

9. Narcotic Drugs

The second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was held from July 24 to August 8, 1947. An urgent recommendation of the Commission concerning the drafting of a new international instrument for the control of synthetic drugs (E/529/Add.1) was considered by the Council at its fifth session, at its 115th plenary meeting on August 25 (see below). The report of the session as a whole (E/575) was considered by the Council at its sixth session, at its 130th, 131st and 159th plenary meetings on February 6 and March 2 and at the 35th and 36th meetings of its Social Committee on February 20 and 21.

The third session of the Commission was held from May 3 to 22, 1948, and its report (E/799 and Add. 1 and 2, and Corr.1) was considered by the Council at its 189th and 193rd plenary meetings on August 3 and 10, 1948, and by its Social Committee at its 43rd to 46th, 50th, 54th and 55th meetings on July 22 to 24, 26, 29 and August 4 and 5, 1948.

The questions dealt with by the Commission and the Council are reviewed below.

a. APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS

(1) Re-establishment and Improvement of the International Control of Narcotic Drugs

At its second session the Commission examined the annual reports received from governments, not only for 1946, but for earlier years, including 1942 to 1945. The Commission noted that a number of governments, some of which were no doubt still suffering from wartime difficulties, had not submitted their annual reports in accordance with their obligations under the Conventions; for example, for the calendar year 1945 only 28 reports had been received from countries and 38 territories, slightly more than one third of the possible total of 180. The Commission decided to ask the Council to remind of their treaty obligations those governments which had not submitted reports.

At its 159th plenary meeting on March 2 the Council, by 14 votes to 0, adopted resolution

123(VI)A, in which it reiterated its appeal to governments to submit their annual reports regularly in accordance with the form drawn up and adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Although this appeal, which was communicated to governments on March 27, 1948, had not had time to bear fruit, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in the report of its third session (E/799) noted that although the situation was not yet completely satisfactory there had been some improvement in the number of annual reports rendered. By that time, a total of 72 reports for 1945 and 94 reports for 1946 had been received.

At its second session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs reconsidered the question of the control of narcotic drugs in Japan and Germany. As a result of an approach made by the Secretary-General in pursuance of the Commission's recommendations, annual reports for 1945 and 1946 were submitted by the Occupying Authorities in respect of Japan. As regards Germany, the Secretary-General received reports on the position in the British Zone in the years 1945 and 1946 and on the position in the four zones in respect of the latter year. These reports were studied by the Commission.

(2) Illicit Traffic

The Commission also carefully examined the summaries of seizure reports received from various governments and decided on a simplified procedure for the circulation of these reports. While studying the trends of the illicit traffic, the Commission heard a number of statements on the situation in various countries. It was noted in particular that in some areas narcotic drugs, forming part of surplus army stores, had escaped into the illicit traffic. In this connection, the Commission recalled that, in 1939, drugs which could be traced back to army stocks left over from the First World War were still being found in the illicit traffic. This had led to a serious increase in drug addiction between the two world wars, and the Commission was therefore anxious to avoid a repetition of this situation by ensuring the earliest possible resumption of an effective national and international control of narcotic drugs, especially in countries affected by the last war.

It pointed out that the provisions on import certificates and export authorizations, as contained in the 1925 Convention, had not been respected in certain transfers from one country to another of narcotic drugs originating from surplus military stores.

At its 159th plenary meeting on March 2, 1948, the Council by 16 votes to 0 adopted a resolution

(123(VI)B) requesting the Secretary-General to invite governments to draw the attention of the competent authorities

"to the importance of observing the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1925 in regard to the issuance of import and export certificates to cover narcotic drugs contained in surplus military stores which are transferred from one country to another,"

and approving the Commission's recommendation that narcotic drugs not covered by import and export certificates which come to light from such sources should be treated as seizures of illicit traffic.

The Commission at its third session noted with concern that, of 94 countries which had acknowledged in their annual reports under the 1931 Convention, the existence of illicit traffic only seventeen had submitted special reports during 1946 and 1947 on the illicit traffic. It reported to the seventh session of the Council that the illicit traffic in narcotics appeared to be developing on the dangerous lines of the prewar years and recommended that the Council adopt a resolution to strengthen the system of reports on the illicit traffic. The Council unanimously adopted at its 189th plenary meeting on August 3, 1948, resolution 159(VII)IIA recommending "to all states parties to the 1931 Convention to pay particular attention to all the provisions of article 23 of the Convention and to the relevant recommendations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in submitting the reports on the illicit traffic . . ." and requesting the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of all parties to the international conventions on narcotics the chapter of the Commission's report dealing with the illicit traffic.

In the course of its study of the illicit traffic at its second session, the Commission's attention was drawn to the clandestine production of opium in Mexico and its smuggling abroad. The Commission recommended the Council to study suitable means which might be taken to remedy the situation. At its sixth session the Council heard the representative of Mexico, who had been invited to participate in its deliberations on that matter in conformity with Article 69 of the Charter; he explained the measures taken in Mexico with respect to the illicit cultivation of the raw materials for, and the traffic in, narcotic drugs. After taking note of the statement made by the Mexican representative, who undertook to send a full account of such measures as part of the annual report communicated under the provisions of the 1931 Convention, the Council requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study the Mexican report in the light of the discussions in the Council. As the Government of

Mexico submitted its annual report in respect of 1946 (E/NR.1947/1) before the third session of the Commission, the Commission was able at that session to study the problem fully. The Chairman of the Commission, in summing up the discussion, gave expression to the Commission's general satisfaction with the measures taken by the Government of Mexico and to the hope that in 1949 successful results of the measures adopted would become apparent. That statement was inserted in the Commission's report on its third session (E/799), which was noted by the Council.

(3) Methods of **Determining the Origin of Opium**
Seizures

The Commission examined at its third session a report submitted by the representative of the United States on methods of determining the origin of opium by chemical and physical means (E/CN.7/117). Since these methods would be of assistance in establishing the sources of illicit traffic, the Council, on the Commission's recommendation at its 189th plenary meeting on August 3, 1948, unanimously adopted resolution 159(VII)IIC in which it decided:

"1. To instruct the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments all available documentation on this matter;

"2. To invite Governments to send to the Secretary-General all pertinent information in their possession and, in particular, those Governments which have the necessary experts and laboratory facilities, to inform the Secretary-General whether they are willing to participate in a joint programme of research and to submit proposals concerning the methods of co-operation which they may recommend;

"3. To invite the Governments of the producing countries to furnish, subject to the provisions of chapter V of the Geneva Convention of 1925, samples of the opium produced in their countries, on the request of the Governments which are participating in the joint research programme".

At the same meeting the Council unanimously decided (resolution 159(VII)III) to refer to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs a communication from the World Health Organization (E/799/Add.1) in which it expressed its wish to be associated with research work on methods of determining the origin of opium.

(4) Digest of Laws and Regulations

At its fourth session the Economic and Social Council in resolution 49(IV) approved the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its first session to initiate the preparation of a digest of laws giving an analytical survey of national legislation in countries parties to the Conventions with a view to ascertaining if the legislation on narcotic drugs was in accordance with the Conventions.¹²⁴

The Commission at its second session approved a plan of study (E/399) to be undertaken by the Secretariat in pursuance of this resolution. One of the first steps would be to request governments to forward information concerning laws and regulations in force with a view to completing the material at the disposal of the Secretariat. The Commission thought it would be useful to be able to determine whether and how far international treaties on narcotics were self-executory or needed implementing legislation according to the provisions of the national constitutions.

At its third session the Commission considered the Summary of Laws and Regulations prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/118), which was based on information communicated to the Secretary-General between June 30, 1946, and March 15, 1948, and referred to 121 laws and regulations enacted in 49 states and territories. The Summary was approved by the Commission. It was thought that it would be useful if certain basic information could be included, without which much of the significance of the particular laws and regulations was lost, and it was suggested that the gist of the laws and regulations to which reference was made should be given.

b. TRANSFER OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Protocol of December 11, 1946

All the amendments made to international agreements, conventions and protocols on narcotic drugs by the Protocol of December 11, 1946 came into force during the concluding months of 1947 and the early months of 1948. As of August 15, 1948, the following 42 countries were parties to the Protocol: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Byelorussian S.S.R., Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Honduras, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Ukrainian S.S.R., Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

c. NEW INTERNATIONAL DRAFT
CONVENTIONS

Draft Protocol to Bring under Control Drugs outside
the Scope of the 1931 Convention

At its second session the Commission considered the development of new synthetic drugs of a habit-

¹²⁴ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 533-34.

forming character which were within the scope of the existing conventions. Considering this to be a matter of urgency, the Commission put forward a recommendation to the Council at its fifth session, which was being held concurrently, that a new international instrument should be drafted and circulated to governments as soon as possible for their early observations. The proposed instrument would apply to these new drugs the full international control of the 1931 Convention. The Commission concluded that unless effective measures on those lines were taken as rapidly as possible, the satisfactory results so far attained in the campaign against drug addiction might be seriously jeopardized.

The Council at its fifth session, at its 115th plenary meeting on August 25, studied the Commission's recommendation for a new international instrument for the control of these drugs. It adopted without objection a resolution submitted by the Secretary-General to give effect to the Commission's recommendations (E/529/Add.1) with amendments suggested by the United Kingdom representative. In this resolution (86(V)) the Council instructed the Secretary-General to draft a protocol and to circulate it to all governments concerned and to the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization for their observations. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was to consider these observations at its third session and submit them to the Council at the latter's seventh session with a view to the protocol's being brought into force at the earliest possible moment.

A draft Protocol was accordingly prepared by the Secretariat and was considered together with the various observations of governments by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its third session. The Commission submitted a revised text (E/798) to the Council at its seventh session.

The Commission's report and the draft Protocol (E/798 and E/799) were considered by the Council's Social Committee at its 43rd to 45th meetings on July 22 to 24 and by the Council at its 189th plenary meeting on August 3, 1948. Amendments to various articles were adopted by the Committee. The main point of difference in the Social Committee concerned the draft of Article 8, which would have permitted a state to declare at the time of signature or acceptance that the Protocol would not apply to a dependent territory. The U.S.S.R. representative, supported by the Polish representative, thought that the article should be omitted since its inclusion would create conditions allowing the uncontrolled use of narcotics, particularly in those countries where their unlawful use was most widespread. He proposed the deletion of the article.

The United Kingdom, French and Netherlands representatives, on the other hand, felt that the inclusion of the draft article would hasten the entry into force of the Protocol since administering countries could accept it without waiting for the consent of dependent territories, in cases where such consent was constitutionally necessary. The Chinese and United States representatives thought that the inclusion of the article should not be considered as a precedent, and that it should be placed on record that there was a moral obligation on all countries to sign the Protocol as soon as possible.

A redraft of Article 8 (E/AC.7/W.26) was submitted by the representatives of China, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, which would enable a state with colonial possessions to declare, at the time of signature or acceptance or later, that the Protocol shall be extended to any particular territory for the foreign relations of which it is responsible. This was accepted (with an amendment introduced by China to provide that the declaration refer to all or any territory) by the Social Committee by a vote of 9 to 3, with 5 abstentions, after the Committee by the same vote had rejected a U.S.S.R. proposal to delete the draft article.

An amended version of Article 9 providing that a state may denounce the Protocol on behalf of a dependent territory and an amended version of Article 10 under which the notification of acceptance on behalf of dependent territories must be sent to all parties to the Protocol, submitted at the same time by these five representatives (E/AC.7/W.26), were also adopted.

On the proposal of the Lebanese representative, who had withdrawn an amendment for the inclusion of similar words in Article 8, an additional clause was added to the Preamble (by 13 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions) stating that the Council realized the importance of the universal application of the agreement and its earliest possible entry into force.

The Committee also adopted with some changes an amendment presented by the representative of China to the draft resolution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/798) to emphasize the urgency of immediate action in applying the Protocol universally.

The Council at its 189th plenary meeting, after rejecting by 11 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions, a U.S.S.R. proposal to delete Article 8, approved by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, the resolution and draft Protocol proposed by its Social Committee. The resolution (159(VII)I) recommended to the General Assembly that it approve the draft Proto-

col, taking into account any further observations which might be received from governments, and urged all states to adhere to the Protocol as soon as possible and to take the necessary steps with a view to extending its application to territories for whose foreign relations they are responsible.

The Protocol will come into force 30 days after 25 states become parties to it, provided that such states shall include five of the following: China, Czechoslovakia, France, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia. It will enlarge the field of operations of international control of narcotic drugs. Whereas the Conventions of 1912 and 1925 defined drugs coming within their jurisdiction according to their chemical formulae, and the 1931 Convention, while adopting the same system, additionally brought under control drugs derived from certain raw materials, the new draft Protocol will cover all drugs capable of producing addiction.

d. AMENDMENTS TO THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

(1) Drafting of a Single Convention to Replace the International Instruments relating to the Control of Narcotic **Drugs**

The question of the limitation of the production of raw materials used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs was discussed at the third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. It appeared that an international convention to limit the production of raw materials, whatever its immediate value, would have the effect of adding one more element to the present complicated mechanism of international control of narcotic drugs. The Commission examined the draft resolution submitted by the United States representative, requesting the Secretariat to proceed with the drafting of a single convention to include the provisions of the existing instruments and to simplify the organization of international control. The convention would also include provisions for the limitation of the production of raw materials. The Commission recommended the resolution to the Council, which at its 189th plenary meeting on August 3, 1948, unanimously adopted it. The resolution (159(VII)IID) reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,
"Being advised by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that the international instruments relating to the control of narcotic drugs are:

"The International Opium Convention signed at The Hague on 23 January 1912 and Protocols of Cloture signed at The Hague on 23 January 1912, 9 July 1913 and 25 June 1914, respectively, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946;

"The Opium Agreement, Protocol and Final Act signed at Geneva on 11 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946;

"The Convention, Protocol and Final Act signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946;

"The Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, Protocol of Signature and Final Act signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946;

"The Opium Agreement and Final Act signed at Bangkok on 27 November 1931, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946;

"The Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, Protocol of Signature and Final Act, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946;

"The Protocol to bring under international control drugs outside the scope of the 1931 Convention;

"Taking note of the complexity of these instruments and the desirability of simplifying the organization of international co-operation for controlling the traffic in narcotic drugs,

"Requests the Secretary-General to begin work on the drafting of a new single convention in which provision shall be made for a single body to perform all control functions, excepting those which are now or may hereafter be entrusted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. This single convention shall replace the above-mentioned instruments relating to narcotic drugs and also include provisions for the limitation of the production of narcotic raw materials."

At the same meeting the Council unanimously decided (resolution 159(VII)III) to transmit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs the resolution of the World Health Assembly (E/799/Add.1) calling to the Council's attention the interest of WHO in appointing a technical member or members to any narcotics-control body which might be set up under the proposed new single convention to replace the Supervisory Body and the Permanent Central Opium Board.

(2) Interim Commodity Agreement on Raw Opium

Since the drafting and the putting into force of a single general convention comprising a special chapter on the limitation of the production of raw materials was bound to occupy a considerable time, the view was expressed at the third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that important immediate results might be obtained with raw opium by the convening of a conference of opium-producing countries and of countries using opium in the manufacture of drugs for medical or scientific needs. The purpose of this conference would be to reach an interim commodity agreement on raw opium, limiting the production and exports of raw opium to the satisfaction of these medical or scientific needs. In its report on its third session (E/799), the Commission recommended the Coun-

cil to request the Secretary-General to initiate studies and inquiries on the desirability of convening such a conference.

The Council discussed the question at the 45th meeting of its Social Committee on July 24 and its 189th plenary meeting on August 3.

The Polish representative considered that a conference on the subject was premature as in the present circumstances it was impossible to assemble sufficient data to decide whether or not it was desirable. The Canadian representative wished to press forward with a general convention. Other representatives expressed support for the Commission's recommendation for studies on the desirability of calling a conference. A Polish amendment to remit the resolution back to the Commission was rejected in the Social Committee by 11 votes to 6. The Social Committee by 11 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions, and the Council by 13 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions, adopted the resolution proposed by the Commission. In this resolution (159(VII)IE) the Council requested the Secretary-General:

"1. To initiate studies and enquiries on the desirability of convening a conference of the opium-producing countries and of countries using opium in the manufacture of drugs for medical and scientific needs, for the purpose of reaching an interim commodity agreement limiting the production and export of opium to these needs, pending the adoption of an international convention on the limitation of raw materials used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs;

"2. To submit the results of these studies and enquiries to the next session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs."

e. OTHER SUBJECTS

(1) Commission of Inquiry into the Effects of Chewing the Coca Leaf

The request of the Peruvian Government for an inquiry into the effects of the chewing of the coca leaf on the population of certain regions in South America was considered by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its second session. The Commission recommended (E/575) that a commission of inquiry should be sent to Peru and such others of the countries concerned as might give their approval, and expressed the opinion that the scope of the inquiry might be broadened so as to cover the limitation of the production and the control of distribution of the coca leaf. In the discussion of the matter at the Council's sixth session (130th and 131st plenary meetings on February 6, 35th meeting of the Social Committee on February 20 and 159th plenary meeting on March 2) the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela were in favor of the

proposal. Certain of the representatives outlined the steps taken by their Governments to deal with the problem, and emphasized the international character of such an inquiry. The U.S.S.R. representative, while considering that it was the duty of the United Nations to assist any country which needed expert advice to better its social conditions, thought that any expenses involved should be borne by the country requiring the assistance. A U.S.S.R. proposal to this effect was rejected in the Social Committee by 12 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions. The Social Committee by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, and the Council by 15 votes, with 1 abstention, adopted a resolution (123(VI)C) approving in principle the dispatch of a commission of inquiry to Peru, and requesting the Secretary-General to submit to its next session a detailed plan for it, taking into account any request which might be received from other countries concerned.

The Commission at its third session heard a statement from the Peruvian representative saying that his Government continued to look upon the problem as one needing an urgent solution. He pointed out that the controversial nature of the question as to whether the habit of the chewing of the coca leaf is harmful or not was illustrated by the conflicting views of the Government of Bolivia, which held that it was not, and of the Government of Colombia, which held that it was. He referred to the steps already taken by the Peruvian Government in setting up laboratories and by scientific institutions such as the University of San Marcos of Lima in sponsoring and financing studies on the spot, and stressed the international character of the problem (E/799).

At its seventh session the Economic and Social Council considered a detailed plan submitted by the Secretary-General (E/860) for the commission of inquiry. The plan followed recommendations on the subject made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its second session (E/575, pp. 16-19). The Commission had expressed the opinion that it would be advisable to combine the inquiry into the effects of the chewing of the coca leaf with an inquiry on the spot "into the possibilities of limiting the production and regulating the distribution of coca leaves with a view to furthering the preparation of an international conference on the limitation of raw materials", and, in particular, the effects of the limitation of the production on industry, agriculture and labor. It was of the opinion that the commission should be composed of four members, comprising two teams: a team of two medical experts and a team of two experts on international administration, with a possible fifth member as a

chairman. It would require a secretariat of four or five members, according to whether a chairman was or was not appointed. It was thought that the inquiry in Peru would take not less than two months, and the estimated cost was \$35,000. The Secretary-General reported that so far no other requests had been received from any government and suggested that if the Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly the dispatch of the commission to Peru he might be authorized to transmit to the Assembly any request which might be received from any country concerned and revise the financial estimate in the light of any such request.

The Council considered the plan at the 54th and 55th meetings of its Social Committee on August 4 and 5. Members expressed general support for and agreed on the importance of the proposed inquiry. The Danish representative suggested that if similar requests were received in the future it might be possible to achieve the same results at less cost by the loan of one or two experts. The United States representative supported the inquiry into both the effects of chewing the coca leaf and the question of the possible limitation of production; he thought that in the case of future similar inquiries it might not be necessary to send scientific teams but that it might be necessary to send teams to consider the question of limitation of production, since administrative and industrial considerations differed from country to country. The French representative thought that the task of the commission should be strictly defined. He felt that the problem was a scientific one concerning the effects of chewing the coca leaf and that the study of the limitation of production and of regulations for the distribution of coca leaves in Peru was purely a national problem. It would be impossible for the commission to study in the short space of time at its disposal the international repercussions of the restriction of the cultivation of coca leaves, and this study might be undertaken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The U.S.S.R. and Byelorussian representatives thought that the expense of the inquiry should be borne by the Peruvian Government. They considered that the problem was a purely local one. Other representatives felt that the proposed study was one of international significance.

The representative of Peru proposed a draft resolution (E/AC7/W.38) to approve the plan submitted by the Secretary-General and also the dispatch of a commission of inquiry to investigate the effects of chewing the coca leaf to Peru "and any other country which may request it", to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit to the General

Assembly any request received from any country concerned and revise the financial estimate submitted in the light of any such request and to recommend that the General Assembly appropriate the necessary funds.

Certain verbal amendments to the Peruvian draft resolution were proposed in the Social Committee by the New Zealand, United States and Venezuelan representatives and were accepted by the Peruvian representative and endorsed by various other members of the Council. They provided for: omitting an endorsement of the Secretary-General's plan, since this plan presented alternative schemes; omitting a reference to future commissions to be sent to any other country, or financial provisions for such commissions, since it was agreed that other requests could be studied separately when they were received; including in the terms of reference of the commission the examination of the problems of the production and distribution of the coca leaf in Peru; and stating that it should be dispatched as soon as possible. The Social Committee went on record as approving a commission of four rather than of five members.

The resolution, which was adopted by the Social Committee at its 55th meeting and by the Council at its 193rd plenary meeting on August 10, in both cases by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (resolution 159 (VII) IV), reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having taken note of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 17 November 1947 concerning the problem of the coca leaf, and of the 'Detailed Plan' submitted by the Secretary-General,

"Approves the despatch of a commission of enquiry to Peru at the earliest possible date to investigate the effects of chewing the coca leaf and the possibilities of limiting its production and controlling its distribution; and

"Recommends that the General Assembly appropriate the necessary funds for the Commission of Enquiry."

(2) Indian Hemp

At its third session, the Commission considered the problem of the control of Indian hemp, using as the basis for its discussions a study prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/113). It was pointed out in the Commission that the medical uses of Indian hemp were almost non-existent but that there were many practical difficulties involved in a total suppression of its cultivation.

The Commission in its report on its third session (E/799) informed the Council that it had authorized the Secretariat to continue its studies on Indian hemp and to employ an expert if necessary.

(3) Abolition of Opium-Smoking in the Far East

At its third session, the Commission took cog-

nizance of several reports on the situation in the Far East with regard to the abolition of opium-smoking, and noted that although a number of countries had declared their intention of suppressing opium-smoking in their territories in the Far East the situation in some of these territories had shown little improvement.

On the Commission's recommendation, the Council at its 189th plenary meeting on August 3, 1948, without discussion, unanimously adopted resolution 159(VII)IIB, inviting all countries in which opium-smoking has been at any time prevalent to adopt the policy of suppression, and requesting those governments which have declared their intention to suppress opium-smoking to forward to the Secretary-General before March 31 of each year a report on the progress achieved in this respect. It further requested those governments to prohibit the import of raw opium into their territories except for medical and scientific purposes and recommended that export authorizations should not be issued for opium shipments to countries where opium-smoking was still prevalent, except for medical and scientific purposes.

(4) Drug Addiction

At its second and third sessions the Commission continued the study of the problem of drug addiction. It considered replies which had been received from governments (E/CN.7/114) to the circular letter and questionnaire which had been sent out by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/64) in pursuance of the Council's resolution (49 (IV)) of March 28, 1947, regarding the legal and practical measures in effect for dealing with the problem of drug addiction and drug addicts.

The Commission asked the Secretariat to make an analytical study of the replies.

(5) Narcotic Drugs and Genocide

A number of details of the factory for the manufacture of narcotic drugs built by the Japanese authorities in Mukden during the Japanese occupation of Manchuria were submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its third session. The Commission recommended that the Council should ensure that the use of narcotics as an instrument for the purpose of undermining the physical and moral resistance of entire peoples be covered by the proposed Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide.

(6) Publication of a Periodical on Narcotic Drugs

Several members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs having emphasized that a United Na-

tions periodical should be published on narcotic drugs, the Secretariat prepared a program with this end in view. The program suggested (E/CN.7/139) was for a quarterly periodical in English and French giving up-to-date information on the results achieved by governments, the United Nations and the bodies created under the international conventions in controlling narcotics and in fighting drug addiction. It would include an account of the work of the United Nations organs, technical and scientific articles on narcotic drugs from a medical, chemical, legal or administrative view, and articles on drug addiction, its prevention and treatment. It would also include information and articles on national laws and regulations on the subject, on the state of ratifications and adherence to the international instruments and on non-governmental agencies interested in narcotics control, as well as reviews of scientific and popular articles and publications on narcotic drugs.

The Commission approved the program and recommended that the Council approve the publication of the periodical.

The Council discussed the question at the 45th and 46th meetings of its Social Committee on July 24 and 26 and at its 189th plenary meeting on August 3, 1948. The Chinese representative urged that the periodical should not be too technical so that it might appeal to the average educated layman, and hoped that it might be published in Chinese, even in abridged form. The Chilean representative suggested that the bulletin should be published in the five official languages, but if this were not possible on grounds of expense, that it should be published in English and French and an analysis of the matters dealt with should be given in the other three official languages. The Lebanese representative emphasized the importance of giving the bulletin the widest possible circulation in all the languages of Members of the United Nations, if it were intended to educate the masses on questions regarding narcotic drugs, and suggested that it might contain a summary in these various languages. On the proposal of the United States, it was agreed to issue the periodical in English and French with summaries or reprints of special articles in the other official languages. Accordingly, the Social Committee at its 46th meeting by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, and the Council at its 189th plenary meeting by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, adopted a resolution (159(VII)F) recognizing the value to international co-operation in the control of narcotic drugs of a technical publication and approving its issue.

f. PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

During its sixth session, the Council by 15 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, adopted at its 159th plenary meeting on March 2 resolution 123(VI)D endorsing the opinion expressed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as to the interpretation to be given to the provision in Article 19 of the 1925 Convention, which requires that members of the Permanent Central Opium Board shall not hold any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their governments.

This opinion was as follows:

"The provision of article 19, paragraph 5 of the 1925 Convention is fulfilled if a candidate who, at the time of appointment to the Permanent Central Board, was in a position of direct dependence on his Government will, following his appointment, not hold such position for the duration of his membership of the Board.

"In this way the clause in question would enable the Council to appoint to the Board a judge, a university professor, a medical practitioner, a lawyer, or specialists of other professions without requiring that the person appointed give up his position or cease to exercise his profession while serving on the Board.

"In this way it would also be possible for the Council to appoint to the Board an official in active service of his Government provided (i) that following his appointment he ceases temporarily, i.e., for the duration of his membership of the Permanent Central Board, to exercise his functions as an official of the Government (by taking, for instance, leave of absence), and (ii) while exercising his powers and functions as a member of the Board he will not act under the instructions of his Government."

In the Council's discussions of the question (at the 131st plenary meeting on February 6, the 36th meeting of the Social Committee on February 21 and the 159th plenary meeting on March 2) the U.S.S.R. representative expressed the view that the interpretation did not basically change the situation and explained that in the U.S.S.R. all scientific experts were employees of the government and as such would be ineligible for election to the Board. The United Kingdom representative also stressed the difficulty of making available experts who were not in government positions, but thought that confidence in the impartiality of the Board's members might be shaken if they were not independent of their governments; he was, however, against any attempt to extend the meaning of Article 19 of the 1925 Convention by an interpretation, without formally amending it, therefore he abstained from voting on the resolution.

The question of remuneration of members of the Central Board having been raised in the report of the second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Council at its sixth session in resolution 123 (VI) D requested the Advisory Com-

mittee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to examine that question and submit recommendations thereon to the General Assembly.

After discussing at the 36th meeting of the Social Committee on February 21 what privileges and immunities should be granted to members of the Central Board, the Council, at its 159th plenary meeting on March 2, by 16 votes to 0, adopted resolution 123(VI)E recommending that governments should extend to the members of the Permanent Central Board privileges and immunities on the lines laid down in the Convention on Privileges and Immunities as approved by the General Assembly on February 13, 1946 (resolution 22(I)).¹²⁵ The Council invited governments to report as soon as possible what measures they have taken to carry out this recommendation.

By its resolution 124(VI), adopted at the 159th plenary meeting on March 2, the Council took note of the report of the Central Board for 1947 (E/OB/2). The Council decided to defer, until its first session after the newly-constituted Board convened, the consideration of the Board's proposals on the administrative arrangements to be concluded with the Council under Article 20 of the Geneva Convention of 1925.

The entry into force of the amendments to the Geneva Convention of February 19, 1925, by the Protocol of December 11, 1946, permitted the Council at its sixth session to renew the membership of the Central Board.

At its 151st plenary meeting on February 24, 1948, the Council appointed a committee consisting of the representatives of Australia, China, France, Poland, Turkey and Venezuela to make proposals on appointments to the Permanent Central Opium Board. The Committee considered the names of 33 candidates proposed by 23 governments and, by a majority of two thirds or more, proposed eight candidates to the Council, two other candidates receiving the support of less than two thirds of the Committee (E/719). At its 159th plenary meeting on March 2, the Council by secret ballot elected the following eight members of the Board, who had been proposed by the Committee: Hans Fischer (Switzerland), Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom), Herbert L. May (United States), Pedro Pernambuco Filho (Brazil), Paul Reuter (France), Milan Ristic (Yugoslavia), Sedat Tavat (Turkey), Y. N. Yang (China).

The members were appointed to hold office "until such time as the membership of the Board be renewed by the Council to take effect on or as

¹²⁵ See Yearbook of the United Nations. 1946-47, pp. 100-3.

soon as possible after 2 March 1953" (resolution 125 (VI), adopted by 15 votes to 0, with 1 abstention).

g. SUPERVISORY BODY

As all the amendments to the international conventions on narcotic drugs contained in the Protocol of December 11, 1946, had come into force on February 13, 1948, the Commission was in a position at its third session to proceed with the appointment of a member to the Supervisory Body, and unanimously appointed Colonel C. H. L. Sharman (Canada) to this position.

The Commission recommended that the terms of office of members of the Supervisory Body be fixed at five years to be identical with the term of office of members of the Permanent Central Opium Board, and requested the Secretary-General to approach the other appointing bodies (WHO and the Opium Board) in this connection.

h. MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The question of the renewal of the Commission's membership was considered by the Commission at its third session. Taking into account the special composition of the Commission, which consists of representatives from producing or manufacturing countries and countries in which illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes a serious problem, the Commission did not feel it practicable for it to be elected one third at a time as in the case of other functional commissions. It emphasized, however, the desirability of continuity and stated that its experience had shown that a membership of fifteen was suitable.

It recommended (E/799) that the Council (1) renew the membership every three years at its first session in the year beginning in 1949; (2) fix the terms of office of the members to run for three years beginning with the opening day of its first meeting and ending on the eve of the first meeting of the session following the election of their successors; and (3) take the necessary steps to ensure that there be no interval between the term of office of the present members and their successors, and draw the attention of governments when appointing representatives to the Commission to "the particular character of the fundamental problems of the international control of narcotic drugs which can be solved over a period of years".

These recommendations were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its seventh session, at the 46th and 55th meetings of the Social Com-

mittee on July 26 and August 5 and at the 189th and 193rd plenary meetings on August 3 and 10. The Social Committee at first recommended at its 46th meeting by 16 votes, with 3 abstentions, a resolution (E/910) adopting the Commission's first two recommendations, and including under the second recommendation the terms of office of present members. This resolution omitted, however, any reference to the recommendation (number (3) above) to governments concerning their appointment of representatives. Certain members felt that such a recommendation would not be appropriate since the appointment of representatives was an affair for the governments themselves. A proposal by the representative of the United Kingdom to retain this recommendation to governments was rejected by 7 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions.

At the 189th plenary meeting, however, the Canadian representative introduced verbally a resolution to provide that the Council confirm the terms of office of present members as extending to December 31, 1949, and that in electing members to replace them it should follow the procedure adopted in the case of other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, electing five members for one year, five for two and five for three years. After discussing the appropriate procedure for dealing with the resolution the Council decided to refer back to the Social Committee the draft resolution it had proposed and the Canadian draft. The question was discussed further at the 55th meeting of the Social Committee and the view was expressed that the question required further study. On the recommendation of the Committee the Council at its 193rd plenary meeting by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, adopted resolution 159(VII)IIG confirming the term of office of the present members of the Commission as extending to December 31, 1949, and deferring to the next session the procedure to be followed in the election of members of the Commission.

10. Population Questions (except Migration)¹²⁶

The Population Commission held its second and third sessions at Lake Success from August 18 to 27, 1947, and from May 10 to 25, 1948, respectively. The report of the Commission's second session (E/571) was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session (129th and 157th plenary meetings on February 5 and March 1, and 31st and 32nd meetings of

¹²⁶ For Migration, see pp. 641-44.

the Social Committee on February 18 and 19). Members of the Council expressed approval of the report, and the Council adopted a resolution (115(VI)) noting that "the report is devoted chiefly to the implementation of previous decisions of the Council regarding work in the population field". The Council decided not to agree to the Commission's recommendation that its rules of procedure be amended by permitting the Chairman to appoint an alternative representative, members of the Council holding that it was perfectly possible for the Chairman to state his country's position. The report of the third session (E/805) was considered by the Council at its seventh session (51st meeting of the Social Committee on July 30, and 193rd plenary meeting on August 10). The Council unanimously adopted resolution 150(VII) noting the Committee's report.

a. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMISSION

In response to a request made by the Council at the time when the Population Commission was established, the Commission at its second session discussed possible modifications of its terms of reference, and made proposals concerning its terms of reference to the sixth session of the Council. The U.S.S.R. representative proposed at the 31st meeting of the Council's Social Committee that two of the items suggested by the Commission—namely, "(b) the influence of demographic factors, including migration, on economic and social conditions" and "(c) the influence of economic and social conditions on the size and structure of populations, and on the changes therein"—should be combined as they were both aspects of the same question. The Council unanimously decided at its 157th plenary meeting to accept the recommendation of its Social Committee to refer this question back to the Population Commission and that meantime it should continue to work according to its original terms of reference (resolution 115(VI)).

A revision of the terms of reference, designed to make them more specific, was formulated by the Commission at its third session and unanimously adopted by the Council in resolution 150(VII) at its seventh session (193rd plenary meeting on August 10). This resolution provides that:

"The Population Commission shall arrange for studies and advise the Economic and Social Council on:

"(a) The size and structure of populations and the changes therein.

"(b) The interplay of demographic factors and economic and social factors;

"(c) Policies designed to influence the size and structure of populations and the changes therein;

"(d) Any other demographic questions on which either the principle or the subsidiary organs of the United Nations or the specialized agencies may seek advice."

b. DEMOGRAPHIC YEAR-BOOK

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Council that the Secretary-General should publish a Demographic Year-Book (resolution 41(IV)),¹²⁷ the Commission at its second session drew up a list of topics to be covered by the Year-Book (E/571, Annex 1). These topics were:

I. Area and Population—Area; Total Population; Population Density; Annual Percentage Rate of Population Change; Population of Major Cities; Population by Age and Sex—Absolute Numbers and Proportions; Population by Age, Sex and Marital Condition—Absolute Numbers and Proportions; Population by Urban and Rural Divisions; Population by Race and Nationality (or Citizenship); Population by Age, Sex and Literacy; Households—Number and Distribution by Size; Women by Number of Children Ever Born and by Number of Children Living.

II. Economically Active Population—Active Population (Labor Force) by Age and Sex; Active Population by Industry; Active Population by Industrial Status (Class of Worker).

III. International Migration—Emigrants by Country of Destination; Immigrants by Country of Origin and Nationality; Emigrants and Immigrants by Age, Sex and Occupation.

IV. Natality—Total Number of Births; Crude Birth Rates; Births by Month of Occurrence; Births by Age of Mother and Father; Fertility Rates by Age of Mother; Births by Parity; Births by Legitimacy; Births by Duration of Marriage; Stillbirths; Gross and Net Reproduction Rates; Ratio of Children under 5 Years of Age to Women Aged 15 to 49 Years.

V. Mortality—Total Deaths; Crude Death Rates; Deaths by Month of Occurrence; Deaths by Age and Sex; Death Rates by Age and Sex; Infant Mortality Rates; Deaths by Cause; Maternal (Puerperal) Mortality Rates; Life Table Death Rates; Life Table Survivors; Mean Expectation of Life.

VI. Morbidity—General Morbidity.

VII. Marriage and Divorce—Total Marriages; Crude Marriage Rates; Marriage by Ages of Partners; Marriage Rates by Age and Sex; Total Divorces; Crude Divorce Rates; Divorces by Duration of Marriage and Number of Children.

Emphasizing the importance of world-wide coverage, the Commission urged the Secretary-General to make every effort to obtain the information listed for as many countries as possible, and expressed the hope that the publication of the Year-Book itself would stimulate governments to

¹²⁷ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 511-12.

make available more detailed and more adequate data. In addition to population statistics, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to consider the advisability of publishing data on closely related economic and social subjects, and digests of legislation in the field of population.

In the discussion of the Population Commission's report at the sixth session of the Economic and Social Council (129th plenary meeting), the U.S.S.R. representative suggested that the Demographic Year-Book should also contain data on unemployment and occupational diseases. The French representative, however, thought that these were dealt with by the International Labour Organisation. The U.S.S.R. representative also asked that the method of obtaining population data for the Demographic Year-Book should be in accordance with the previous recommendation of the Council—i.e., that it should be data supplied by governments or obtained as the result of inquiries carried out in agreement with the governments.

At its third session, the Commission (E/805) noted with satisfaction the progress which had been made in compiling the first issue of the Year-Book and considered various proposals for adding to the list of the topics previously recommended. It endorsed the inclusion of data on unemployment, detailed classification of infant mortality, and social and occupational diseases, provided that this would not cause undue duplication in international publications or delay the publication of the first issue of the Demographic Year-Book.

c. STUDIES OF THE POPULATION OF TRUST TERRITORIES

At the second session, the Commission noted the progress made by the Secretariat in the studies of the population of Trust Territories which were recommended by the Council at its fourth session (41(IV)),¹²⁸ and suggested that the Secretary-General distribute the studies, as they were completed, to Member Governments. At the third session, the Commission urged that this work be carried forward as quickly as possible and with due regard to other projects, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration at its next session, a statement of further progress and a discussion of the methods of study used.

The Population of Western Samoa, the first in a series of reports prepared by the Secretariat on the population of Trust Territories, was issued in January 1948.¹²⁹ The purpose of the reports is to summarize existing knowledge regarding char-

acteristics of the population, trends of population growth and the relation of population to economic resources in each of the Territories, for the use of the United Nations and of the Administering Authorities in stimulating the economic, social and political advancement of the people under the Trusteeship System.

d. STUDIES OF INTER-RELATIONSHIPS OF DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACTORS

The Commission gave considerable attention at its second session to the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Council at its fourth session (41(IV)),¹³⁰ which were designed to encourage analyses by Member Governments of the inter-relationships between demographic changes in various economic and social circumstances. The Commission (E/571) expressed the opinion that the best way to encourage Member Governments to undertake such studies would be to draw up study plans illustrating the technical problems and the kinds of results that might be obtained under various economic, social and demographic conditions. The Commission felt that such study plans should also provide, by carefully chosen examples, a preliminary insight into the nature of the demographic problems to be met in raising standards of living and improving the health and cultural development of populations in varying economic and social situations. Accordingly, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration at a subsequent session, proposals regarding the selection of major demographic situations in typical economic and social settings for which study plans could be constructed, and a proposed plan of study for one or two types of situations in varied economic and social frameworks.

e. DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION DATA

(1) Recommendations regarding Censuses of Population to be Taken during or about 1950

The Commission made recommendations to the Secretary-General at both its second and third sessions regarding the manner of carrying out the program outlined by the Council at its fourth session, in relation to the censuses of population to be taken by various Governments during or about

¹²⁸ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 512-13.

¹²⁹ United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1948. XIII. 1.

¹³⁰ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 513.

1950 (41(IV)).¹³¹ The purpose of this program is to render advice and technical assistance to Member Governments and interested international agencies, with a view to improving the quality and international comparability of results.

At the second session, the Commission drew up tentative lists of subjects for which comparability was desirable in population censuses of various countries (E/571) and requested the Secretary-General to submit these lists to Member Governments and to invite their comments. These lists included a suggested minimum list of subjects (E/571, Annex II) and a suggested supplementary list of topics (E/571, Annex III) on which the Commission believed it desirable to obtain comparable information, so far as practicable at the forthcoming censuses.

At the third session, the Commission studied the comments received from Member Governments, together with a series of reports on census methods in various countries which had been prepared by the Secretariat,¹³² the recommendations of the Statistical Commission regarding the content of population censuses to be taken about 1950¹³³ and certain recommendations on this subject proposed at the third session of the Social Commission (E/CN.5/62). The Population Commission thereupon prepared a detailed set of recommendations as to subjects for inclusion in population censuses, types of data to be obtained on each subject, and techniques for improving the comparability of results.

The recommended list of subjects (without regard to relative importance) was as follows (E/805, Annex A):

1. Total population
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Marital status
5. Place of birth
6. Citizenship (legal nationality)
7. Mother tongue
8. Educational characteristics
9. Fertility data
10. Economic characteristics
 - (a) Total economically active and inactive population
 - (b) Occupation, industry and industrial status
 - (c) Population dependent on various types of economic activities
 - (d) Agricultural population
11. Urban and rural population
12. Households (including relationship to household's head)

The Commission requested that its recommendations, together with those of the Statistical Commission, be communicated by the Secretary-General to the interested specialized agencies and

inter-governmental organizations and to all countries planning population censuses about 1950.

The Commission further requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, to study and report at the next session on (a) the possibility of including data on the physically and mentally handicapped in the list of recommended subjects, and (b) the development of standard definitions of employees, employers, workers on own account and unpaid family workers for census classifications of industrial status (E/805).

(2) Program of Work on Population Estimates

As requested by the Council in a resolution adopted at the fourth session (resolution 41 (IV)), the Secretary-General submitted to the second session of the Population Commission a report on the progress achieved in providing the population estimates and forecasts needed by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Noting that the requirements for such estimates and forecasts were extremely large, the Commission (E/571) adopted a scheme of priorities designed to make available as soon as possible the estimates and forecasts which were most essential for the work of the various organs of the United Nations. The Commission considered that the first object should be to compile current estimates of the total population, as of a uniform, recent date, for all countries of the world. Other data which it recommended should have a high priority were estimates of population by sex and age groups for recent dates, forecasts of total population and sex and age groups for dates in the near future (1948, 1949 and 1950), and longer-range forecasts.

(3) Infant Mortality Data

At its second session, the Commission requested (E/571) that the Secretary-General examine, in consultation with WHO and other interested agencies, the possibilities of improving the international comparability of data on infant mortality. At the third session the Secretary-General submitted a preliminary report on this problem (E/CN.9/17). The report listed the following principal reasons for the inadequacy and lack of comparability of infant mortality data:

"1. Lack of the application of a universal definition of a stillbirth and of an infant death.

"2. Incompleteness in the registration of births and infant deaths.

"3. Failure to refer the infant deaths to the actual group of births from which the infant deaths come.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 511.

¹³² *Studies of Census Methods*, Nos. 1-6.

¹³³ See p. 567.

"4. Failure to relate the statistics of births and deaths to the social-economic conditions of families."

The report, furthermore, recommended procedures for overcoming these difficulties. The Commission recommended that this work be continued and that another report be submitted at a later session.

(4) Vital Registration

The Commission requested, at its third session (E/805), that the Secretary-General initiate, in collaboration with WHO, studies of vital registration systems in various countries, and of their effectiveness in providing the information regarding the dynamics of population needed for national and international purposes.

f. RECOVERY OF THE BIRTH RATE

Referring to the importance of realistic assumptions regarding future trends of fertility as a basis for future population estimates, as well as for other work in the field of population, the Commission recommended, at its third session (E/805), that the Secretary-General initiate an analysis of the recent rise of the birth rate, which has been evident in many countries, and present a report on that subject for consideration by the Commission at a future session.

g. DEMOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY

In connection with its work of improving the comparability of population data and furthering international understanding of demographic processes, the Commission requested, at its third session (E/805), that the Secretary-General prepare a dictionary of demographic terms in various languages. It recommended that this work be based on the contributions of Member Governments, the results to be submitted to the Commission for consideration at its next session.

11. Migration Questions

a. ALLOCATION OF FUNCTIONS AMONG VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Economic and Social Council at its fourth session adopted resolution 42 (IV)¹³⁴ inviting its Population and Social Commissions to consider and report to it on a practical plan for the allocation of functions, without duplication of work, among the various organs concerned in the field of migration, and requesting the Secretary-General to make such preliminary studies as would facilitate and expedite the work of the Commissions.

In compliance with the latter request, the Secretary-General, after having consulted the interested specialized agencies, prepared a report which was submitted to the two Commissions and, in a revised form (E/806), to the Council.

The Secretary-General's report contained three chapters and two annexes. Chapter I described functions in the field of migration which require a large measure of international co-operation. These functions are: (a) information, comprising data for the guidance of migrants, migration statistics for general use and analytical reports and compilations necessary for understanding the social, economic and demographic causes and effects of migratory movements; (b) advising on migration schemes and the financing necessary for achieving the best possible results from migratory movements of recognized utility; (c) international placement of manpower; (d) simplification of formalities and reduction of costs involved in migration; (e) protection of economic and social rights of migrant workers in connection with their recruitment, placing, selection, professional training, travel, working conditions, social insurance, admission to employment, enforcement of labor regulations, and repatriation; and (f) protection of the rights of migrants as citizens and aliens in connection with freedom of migration and with such problems as discrimination in matters of taxation, property rights, residence and assistance in case of indigency.

Chapter II of the report dealt with the existing international machinery, describing bilateral and plurilateral arrangements, the competence of the respective Commissions and departments of the United Nations and of ILO as well as the competence of and interest taken in these matters by other specialized agencies (IRO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO and the Bank) and by non-governmental organizations engaged in developing or promoting international policies in the field of migration or providing assistance to migrants. The report stated that from the survey of existing international machinery, it was apparent that the constitutional competence of many specialized agencies was likely to lead to duplication of functions; this made it essential for there to be co-ordination through the existing United Nations machinery for this purpose.

Chapter III of the report described the action taken by the Social and Population Commissions with respect to the allocation of functions in matters of migration.

¹³⁴ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 513.

Annex I of the report contained some remarks on the development and significance of the problems arising in connection with migration, while Annex II gave the text of the working arrangement regarding the principles for a division of responsibilities and co-ordination of activities in the field of migration, concluded on November 22, 1947, between the United Nations Secretariat and the International Labour Office.

The Social and Population Commissions, at their respective third sessions, considered the Secretary-General's report. The Social Commission adopted a resolution (E/779, p.19) which, *inter alia*, resolved that the Commission's responsibilities in the field of migration were to arrange for studies and to advise the Economic and Social Council on the social aspects of migration with a view, particularly, to ensuring to the migrants social and economic rights equal to those of local populations. The resolution stated that such studies and advice were to have reference especially to the following topics: (a) the social position, rights and benefits of immigrants including their rights and benefits when they happen to be indigent; (b) family and community relationships of immigrants; and (c) advance planning by government authorities with a view to the provision of social services, and facilities for health and education. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to consult with those non-governmental organizations which are interested in migration problems and particularly with trade union organizations, and to seek their advice in order to ascertain whether these organizations could make arrangements for co-ordinating their respective activities.

The Population Commission approved a resolution (E/805, p. 6) which, among other things, stated that the Commission should arrange for studies and should advise the Economic and Social Council on the demographic aspects of migration, on the relationships between demographic, economic and social factors in migration and on the overall co-ordination of international research and study in this field by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The resolution stated that these studies should cover the trends, causes and consequences of migration, and should take into account in this connection the influence of economic and social factors, legislative and administrative measures, the social and economic conditions of migrants, and such other factors as are important determinants in, or consequences of, migration.

The Economic and Social Council at its seventh session considered the report of the Secretary-

General and the recommendations of the Social and Population Commissions at its 180th and 193rd plenary meetings, on July 21 and August 10, and at the 51st, 52nd and 53rd meetings of its Social Committee on July 30 and 31, and August 2, 1948.

Draft resolutions were proposed by New Zealand (E/AC.7/W.27) and by the U.S.S.R. (E/AC.7/W.37). The first proposed a text consolidating the respective resolutions of the Social and Population Commissions. The second would have the Council consider that: (1) the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations have the task of creating a higher standard of living for all inhabitants of their countries; (2) migratory movements of workers from one country to another may be conceded by way of exception in individual cases; and (3) the problem of refugees and displaced persons should be considered separately from questions of migration.

After adopting the first paragraph of the U.S.S.R. proposal by 10 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions, the Committee rejected the other paragraphs by varying votes and rejected the resolution as a whole by 10 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions.

The New Zealand proposal was voted on as two separate resolutions, to the second of which was added a preamble proposed by the United States. Both resolutions were approved by the Social Committee and were adopted by the Council at its 193rd plenary meeting by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions (resolution 156(VII)A), and by 13 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions (resolution 156(VII)B), respectively.

The U.S.S.R. and Byelorussian S.S.R. representatives, in voting against the two resolutions, stated, *inter alia*, that they limited the rights of immigrants. They also objected to the agreement between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the International Labour Office regarding the allocation of functions, and stated that the second resolution was an attempt to make mandatory on governments a decision on questions affecting the sovereign rights of states.

The representatives of Brazil, Chile, Peru and Venezuela objected to the inclusion of paragraph 5 in the first resolution (see below). They felt that the paragraph sought to define the responsibilities of governments, and that if they were bound by it, they might find themselves compelled to set up for displaced persons a special regime outside the framework of their general immigration laws, an obligation which their Governments could not accept.

The representatives of the Byelorussian S.S.R.,

Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States, on the other hand, supported the retention of the paragraph, stating that it was merely a statement of fact and did not imply the establishment of a special regime for migrating refugees. They declared that it was necessary to point out the difference between the problems of displaced persons and refugees and those of migration in general, since the organizational treatment would differ in the two cases.

On putting the question to a vote, the Council decided by 14 votes to 4 to retain paragraph 5.

The representatives of France and Turkey declared that in their opinion the principle that equal treatment should be granted to both national and foreign workers meant that a foreign worker and a national worker who did the same kind of work would enjoy the same wages and benefit from the same social legislation, but did not mean that an immigrant worker arriving in a country had the right to exercise any profession he chose.

The texts of the two resolutions approved are as follows:

"A. ALLOCATION OF FUNCTIONS

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report and recommendations of the Population Commission and the Social Commission outlining their proposals for a practical plan for the allocation of functions, without duplication of work, among the various organs concerned in the field of migration, submitted in accordance with the Council's resolutions of 29 March 1947, 13 August 1947 and 3 March 1948, and

"Taking into account the Secretary-General's report on that question,

"1. Notes that the Secretary-General has consulted the relevant specialized agencies on the respective functions of these agencies in the field of migration and on their interests in this field;

"2. Notes with satisfaction the working arrangement concluded between the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the International Labour Office on their respective responsibilities in matters of migration;

"3. Endorses the opinion of the Social Commission that the conclusion of the above working arrangement provides a favourable opportunity to define responsibility for the various matters of migration among the various organs of the Council;

"4. Notes the opinion of the Social Commission that migration includes aspects beyond those covered in the arrangement between the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the International Labour Office and that the problem of migration is broader than the labour problem, which is only one aspect of it;

"5. Notes that the problem of refugees and displaced persons must be distinguished from the general question of migration as a special question which is to be settled separately in connexion with General Assembly resolution 136(II);

"6. Notes that, for the solution of questions of common interest, it is desirable for the economic aspects of migration involving Trust Territories to be considered

jointly by the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council;

"7. Decides that the Population Commission shall arrange for studies and advise the Council on the demographic aspects of migration, on the relationships between demographic, economic and social factors in migration and on the overall co-ordination of international research and study in this field by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. These studies shall cover the trends, causes and consequences of migration and shall take into account in this connexion the influence of economic and social factors, legislative and administrative measures, the social and economic conditions of migrants, and such other factors as are important determinants in or consequences of migration;

"8. Resolves that the Social Commission's responsibilities in this field are to arrange for studies and advise the Council on the social aspects of migration with a view, particularly, to ensuring to the migrants equal social and economic rights with those of local populations, such studies and advice to have reference especially to the following topics:

"(a) The social position, rights and benefits of immigrants, including their rights and benefits when they happen to be indigent;

"(b) Family and community relationships of immigrants;

"(c) Advance planning by Government authorities with a view to the provision of social services and facilities for health and education, which are necessary for immigrants and their families arriving in a new community;

"9. Recalls that, in addition to the Population and Social Commissions, all the other functional commissions of the Council may have to deal with aspects of migration which fall within their respective assignments, the co-ordination of the activities of the commissions being the task of the Council;

"10. Invites the regional economic commissions and the functional commissions of the Council to consult together, when desirable, through the Secretary-General, on migration problems which may be put to them, and to keep the Population and Social Commissions informed of such consultations;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with those non-governmental organizations which are interested in migration problems and particularly with trade union organizations, and to seek their advice in order to ascertain whether these organizations can make arrangements for co-ordinating their respective activities;

"12. Invites the specialized agencies and the Secretary-General to submit to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination set up under the resolution of 21 September 1946 any migration problems which may arise in such circumstances or in such a form that overlapping might occur or that important aspects of these questions might be neglected.

"B. PROTECTION OF MIGRANT AND IMMIGRANT LABOUR

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the allocation of functions among the various organs concerned in the field of migration, and the report and recommendations of the Social Commission relating to migration, and taking into account the memorandum on migration submitted by the International Labour Organisation in accordance with Council resolution 85(V) of 13 August 1947,

"Notes with satisfaction that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, conscious of the importance and the urgency of the problem, has placed revision of the Migration for Employment Convention, 1939, and its related recommendations on the agenda of the thirty-second session of the International Labour Conference;

"Expresses the wish that, pending the adoption and ratification of an international convention providing adequate protection of migrant and immigrant labour, Member Governments, in determining their respective policies in this field, should be guided by the principle of equality of treatment in social and economic matters of national and foreign workers;

"Expresses also the wish that international arrangements in matters of migration include as soon as possible:

"(a) Broadening of the present system of international information in matters of migration so as to assure the immediate availability of knowledge on migration possibilities and conditions for use by government and voluntary organizations and by migrants or prospective migrants;

"(b) Means for the improvement of statistics on international migration so as to increase their adequacy and comparability."

b. PROTECTION OF MIGRANT AND IMMIGRANT LABOR

The American Federation of Labor proposed that an item dealing with the protection of migrant and immigrant labor be included on the agenda of the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council and submitted a memorandum on the subject (E/454 and Add.1 and 2). The American Federation of Labor urged the adoption of a resolution by the Council which would (1) recommend that the Economic Commissions for Europe and for Asia and the Far East promote the use of standards recommended by the International Labour Organisation in expediting efficient mobilization of manpower in the reconstruction of countries; and (2) urge the International Labour Organisation to expedite the reconsideration of its Convention and recommendations on migrant workers.

The Council considered the question at its 113th and 114th plenary meetings on August 12 and 13, 1947. It adopted a resolution jointly submitted by the delegations of Norway and the United Kingdom (E/546), as amended by the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the United States. The amendments provided for calling the matter to the attention of the Council's Social and Population Commissions. The majority of representatives agreed on the importance of the problem and expressed support of the proposed resolution and amendments. The U.S.S.R. representative, however, thought that the separate problems of immigration and of refugees and displaced persons had been merged in the document submitted by the American Federation of Labor, and that the

latter problem could best be settled by repatriation, to which no reference had been made by the American Federation of Labor. He therefore urged the rejection of the proposal.

The resolution 85(V), adopted by the Council on August 13, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having taken note of the item regarding the protection of migrant and immigrant labour placed on its agenda at the request of the American Federation of Labor, and the memorandum submitted by the Federation,

"Noting also that the International Labour Organisation is now considering the revision of its existing convention and recommendations on migration,

"Resolves to transmit this memorandum to the International Labour Organisation as the competent specialized agency concerned and, in view of the urgency of the problem,

"Requests the International Labour Organisation actively to pursue its consideration of the subject and to inform the Economic and Social Council as soon as possible of the progress made, and

"Calls the attention of the Social and Population Commissions to this memorandum in their consideration of the problems assigned to them by the Council by its resolution on migration of 29 March 1947."

With reference to that decision, the Council, at its sixth session, considered two sections of the resolution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment which dealt with population and migration problems (E/635). The Council transmitted these sections to ILO, the Social Commission and the Population Commission and invited them to take these sections into account in the action on those aspects of population and migration which fall within their respective fields (resolution 104(VI)).¹³⁵

The question of the protection of migrant labor was considered by the Social Commission and the Population Commission at their third sessions simultaneously with their study of the question of the allocation of responsibilities in the field of migration. The Social Commission (E/779) recommended that the Council take note of the steps which had already been initiated in this matter by ILO and expressed the wish that interim steps be taken by governments pending the adoption and ratification of an international convention.

The Economic and Social Council at its seventh session, in connection with its general discussion on migration problems (51st to 53rd meetings of its Social Committee on July 30 to August 2, and 193rd plenary meeting on August 10), considered this recommendation as well as a memorandum submitted by the ILO (E/888).

¹³⁵ See pp. 135-36.

The latter explained the measures taken by ILO in considering the question of the protection of migrant and immigrant labor.

The recommendation of the Social Commission was approved by the Council at its 193rd plenary meeting on August 10 (see resolution 156-(VII)B).

c. PROGRAM OF WORK ON DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF MIGRATION

The Population Commission, in accordance with its recommendation that it should be responsible for studies and advice to the Economic and Social Council on the demographic aspects of migration, established at its third session (E/805) a program of work regarding this aspect of the problem of migration. The program was to be carried out by the Secretary-General in consultation and collaboration with the specialized agencies.

It consisted of five items: (1) improvement of migration statistics; (2) analysis of change in the size and structure of populations in the countries of origin and destination, resulting from migration; (3) analysis of the influence of migration on the size and characteristics of the labor force in countries of immigration and emigration; (4) analysis of the influence of economic and social factors on migration; and (5) influence of legislation on migration.

12. Refugees and Displaced Persons

The General Assembly, at its second regular session, adopted resolution 136(II)¹³⁶ which, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit, in collaboration with the Director-General of the International Refugee Organization or the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission, a report on the progress and prospect of repatriation, resettlement and immigration of refugees and displaced persons. The report in question (E/816 and Add.1), dated June 10, 1948, was circulated among Member Governments prior to the convening of the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council.

The report noted, *inter alia*, that, although during the first year of PC-IRO operations some 51,000 persons who had been in receipt of care and maintenance had been repatriated to their countries of origin, and another 157,000 persons eligible for help had departed for resettlement, there still remained on June 30, 1948, approximately one million refugees and displaced persons believed to be eligible for the Organization's assistance. Of this number, approximately 600,000

were in the camps and assembly centres of PC-IRO.

The report observed that, if the forecasts of PC-IRO as to resettlement and repatriation were realized, there would still remain some 600,000 refugees eligible for the Organization's assistance, whether as to repatriation or resettlement, on July 1, 1948. While noting the efforts made by a number of countries to give assistance in solving the problem, the report emphasized the unfortunate consequences that followed the tendency of certain governments, members of the PC-IRO, to exclude from resettlement in their countries any but the most able-bodied refugees and displaced persons applying for immigration. This would inevitably leave the organization with the problem of what to do with a relatively large "hard core" of older, handicapped or disabled refugees. The report condemned this policy, and called upon all States Members of the United Nations to open their doors to family groups which would include the old, the maimed and the chronically ill.

The report also urged Member States which had not yet joined IRO to ratify its Constitution with the least possible delay, so as to bring the Organization into legal operation at the earliest possible moment.

Finally, as requested by a resolution adopted at the sixth session of the Economic and Social Council,¹³⁷ the Secretary-General's report submitted information as to the situation of children removed from their countries of origin during the course of the Second World War, and on measures taken or contemplated on their behalf, and recommendations on what could be done to accelerate a final solution of this tragic problem.

The report of the Secretary-General was considered by the Social Committee of the Economic and Social Council at its 57th to 60th meetings from August 12 to 19, and by the Council at its 212th and 214th plenary meetings on August 24, 1948.

The representative of the U.S.S.R., supported by the representatives of the Byelorussian S.S.R. and Poland, charged that displaced persons camps in the Western Zones of Germany and Austria were frequently hotbeds of propaganda and terrorism directed against the present governments of certain Eastern European states, including the U.S.S.R.; that known quislings and war criminals were frequently found in positions of authority in the administration or leadership of such camps; that children were being prevented from returning to

¹³⁶ See General Assembly, pp. 128-29.

¹³⁷ See p. 613.

their countries of origin; that representatives of the Eastern European governments involved were frequently prevented from freely consulting their nationals who were inmates of the displaced persons camps; and that several states were seeking to exploit the displaced persons as a supply of cheap manpower. It was further charged that, despite previous Assembly resolutions, the emphasis had been shifted from repatriation to resettlement of the refugees and displaced persons.

The representative of the U.S.S.R. submitted a draft resolution (E/AC.7/W.39) designed to curb the alleged tendencies and practices which he had outlined in his criticism of the manner in which the problem was being handled.

Several representatives declared that, while they would abstain during the voting on some individual paragraphs of the Soviet proposal since they regarded these as unobjectionable, they would vote against the proposal as a whole because it implied criticism of PC-IRO and also because a constructive alternative was available in the joint draft resolution (see below).

The Soviet resolution, after paragraph by paragraph votes, was rejected as a whole by the Social Committee by 13 votes to 4, with 1 abstention, and when re-submitted at the plenary meeting was rejected by the Council by 14 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

A majority of Committee members, while agreeing with a number of principles put forward by the U.S.S.R. representative, denied the general validity of the charges levelled at the displaced persons camp administration and the validity of the charge of systematic exploitation of displaced persons as reservoirs of cheap manpower. The majority expressed their support of a draft resolution submitted jointly by the representatives of Brazil, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States (E/946) which, they felt, represented a well-balanced organic whole and a constructive approach to the entire problem. This resolution was adopted, with minor drafting changes, by the Social Committee by a vote of 14 to 3, and by the Economic and Social Council at its 214th plenary meeting by a vote of 15 to 3. It (157-(VII)) reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting with appreciation the report on the progress and prospect of repatriation, resettlement and immigration of refugees and displaced persons submitted by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization pursuant to General Assembly resolution 136 (II) of 17 November 1947 and Council resolution 122 (VI) A.

"Having in mind the recommendation of General Assembly resolution 136 (II) to 'each Member of the United Nations to adopt urgent measures for the early return of the repatriable refugees and displaced persons to their countries of origin, having regard to the General Assembly resolution of 12 February 1946, and for settling a fair share of the non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons in its country',

"Recognizing that the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization, by means of the machinery it has developed during its first year of activity, can substantially accomplish its purpose of repatriating or re-establishing all the refugees and displaced persons who are its concern within a period of, at most, two years, provided that it is assured of the effective co-operation of Governments,

"Considers that, to accomplish this objective, a substantial number of Governments which have not already done so should take early action for membership in the International Refugee Organization;

"Urges the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization to continue its efforts for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons to their countries of origin in accordance with the constitution of the International Refugee Organization;

"Stresses the need for accelerated resettlement of non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons and urges all States to admit them to the maximum limit of their capacity;

"Expresses its view that the policy which should be followed with regard to unaccompanied children is:

"(a) To unite children with their parents wherever the latter may be; and

"(b) In the case of orphan or unaccompanied children whose nationality has been established beyond doubt, to return them to their country, always providing that the best interests of the individual child shall be the determining factor;

"Recommends to the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization:

"(a) That it consult immediately with Members of the United Nations concerning resettlement of all non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons on the basis already approved by the General Assembly in resolutions 62(I) and 136(II), including recognition of the importance of resettling refugees and displaced persons in family units as recommended by the report submitted by the Secretary-General; and

"(b) that it report thereon to the Council at its eighth session;

"Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report, together with this resolution and such additional relevant data as may be available from the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization, to the General Assembly at its third regular session for its information, sympathetic consideration and such further action as it may deem appropriate."

13. Action for the Solution of Legal Difficulties Arising from the Absence, due to War Events or Persecution, of Persons Whose Death Cannot Be Conclusively Established

In a communication to the Secretary-General dated June 3, 1948, the Executive Secretary of the

Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization requested that the item "Action for the solution of legal difficulties arising from the absence, due to war events or persecution, of persons whose death cannot be conclusively established" be placed on the agenda of the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council. This request, he declared, was in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Preparatory Commission for IRO, at the sixth part of its first session. At the same time a memorandum (E/824) on the necessity of co-ordinating procedures for declarations of death was submitted.

The memorandum stated that, as a result of mass deportations and the technique of modern warfare, thousands of human beings had disappeared and it had not been possible in the ordinary way formally to establish the fact of their death. It stated that the legal consequences of death (cessation of legal personality, succession to the estate, dissolution of marriage, termination of paternal authority) were so important that a death certificate was normally required in order to establish rights resulting from death. Failure to furnish such evidence of death gave rise to such serious difficulties as the following: heirs cannot establish title and so obtain possession of the property of missing persons; a surviving husband or wife cannot remarry; and the guardianship of orphan children cannot be definitely established.

The memorandum went on to state that the laws of the various countries relating to missing persons did not in general provide for a simple and rapid procedure in cases when proof of death of a missing person could not be established under normal certification procedures.

The memorandum concluded by stating that an international convention appeared to be the appropriate means of eliminating the present difficulties within a reasonable time.

The Economic and Social Council, at its 180th plenary meeting on July 21, 1948, referred the item to its Social Committee, which considered it at its 60th and 61st meetings on August 19 and 20, 1948.

The representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom submitted to the Social Committee a joint draft resolution (E/933) requesting the Secretary-General to prepare, in collaboration with IRO, a preliminary draft convention on the subject; and to submit the draft convention, not later than October 20, 1948, to Members of the United Nations for their comment. The General Assembly, the draft resolution stated, was to

take definitive action on the matter at its fourth regular session.

The representatives of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Venezuela and Turkey supported the joint draft resolution. The representative of Australia wondered whether a committee of the Economic and Social Council was competent to deal with the proposed convention. He thought that there should be some provision made for consultation with a more technical body.

The representative of Canada submitted an oral amendment to the joint draft resolution, providing for the participation of other organizations which might be interested in, and competent to deal with, the matter. The amendment, supported by the representative of Denmark, was accepted by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States.

The representatives of the U.S.S.R. and the Byelorussian S.S.R. opposed the joint draft resolution. The representative of the U.S.S.R. maintained that the question was not sufficiently advanced for a final decision. Both representatives declared that the problem was closely linked with the question of the conclusion of peace treaties with Germany and Japan. Until positive steps had been taken towards the signature of those treaties, action on the matter was premature, they maintained, and the measures proposed by the Preparatory Commission for IRO were doomed to failure. The representative of the Byelorussian S.S.R. doubted whether international action was necessary. The representative of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the whole question be deferred to the next session of the Council.

The Social Committee at its 61st meeting by 12 votes to 2 rejected the U.S.S.R. proposal to defer the item to the next session of the Council and adopted by 12 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, the United Kingdom—United States draft resolution as amended.

The report of the Social Committee (E/995) was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its 214th plenary meeting on August 24.

The representative of the United States, speaking in favor of the Social Committee's draft resolution, declared that the problem was not limited to refugees, but affected the relatives of all who had disappeared during the war, including those of some six million Jews who had disappeared as a result of Nazi persecution.

The representative of the Byelorussian S.S.R. argued that a draft convention should await the conclusion of peace treaties with Germany and Japan. He thought the Council should limit its

action to transmitting to the governments concerned the records of the discussion that had taken place.

The representative of Poland thought that there was general agreement on the urgency and importance of the problem, and that international action was needed. The main difference among Council members, he held, concerned the proper method of coping with the problem. He himself doubted that there was a need for the preparation of a draft convention, as envisaged in the Committee's draft resolution, and thought that a suitable recommendation to the Members by the General Assembly might be sufficient. Accordingly, he proposed to delete from the preamble of the draft resolution the third paragraph, which read "[the Economic and Social Council] considering that these difficulties might best be solved by an international convention", and to substitute in the operational part of the draft resolution the expression "a proposal for an international regulation of the subject" for "a preliminary draft convention".

The Polish amendments were rejected by separate but identical votes of 15 to 3.

The representative of the U.S.S.R. regarded the draft resolution submitted by the Social Committee as premature. The entire problem was, he said, linked with that of refugees and displaced persons, and would probably cease to exist once the latter question had been properly settled by the repatriation of all displaced persons desiring repatriation.

The Committee's draft resolution was strongly supported by the representatives of China, Australia, Chile, United Kingdom and France, who regarded it as offering an adequate program for dealing with the problem.

The Social Committee's draft resolution was adopted by the Council at its 214th plenary meeting on August 24 by a vote of 15 to 2, with 1 abstention. The text of the resolution (158(VII)) is as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of the memorandum on the necessity of co-ordinating procedures for declarations of death,

"Recognizing that the solution of the legal difficulties arising from the absence, because of war events or persecution, of persons whose death cannot be conclusively established, is an urgent and important problem,

"Considering that these difficulties might best be solved by an international convention,

"Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To prepare, in collaboration with the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization or the International Refugee Organization and with other competent organizations, a preliminary draft convention on the subject;

"(b) To submit the draft convention, not later

than 20 October 1948, to Members of the United Nations for comment by them;

"(c) To submit the draft convention to the Council at its eighth session, together with such comments as may have been received from Members of the United Nations, in order to enable the Council to take such action as may be appropriate, with a view to definitive action on this matter by the General Assembly at its fourth regular session."

14. Cultural Activities

a. UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES

The Economic and Social Council during its third session, on October 3, 1946, adopted resolution 22 (III), which invited the Secretary-General to consult UNESCO and the other specialized agencies concerned and to submit to the Council a general report on the problem of establishing United Nations research laboratories.¹³⁸

In accordance with that resolution, the Secretary-General prepared a comprehensive report (E/620 and Add. 2) which contained studies, views and suggestions submitted by various specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO, and by international governmental and non-governmental scientific organizations, national research institutions and outstanding scientists. The report stated that the inquiry opened by the Secretary-General endeavored to cover two aspects of scientific research problems. It attempted in the first place to ascertain the state of mind existing in the scientific world on the question of international action for the improved organization of research. Secondly, it was deemed necessary to seek out those fields not yet covered by existing or projected instruments of co-ordination; and to define the fields in which international co-operation would appear to offer the greatest promise and to be most immediately desirable.

In the report submitted by UNESCO (UNESCO/Nat.Sci.24/1947) and reproduced in the Secretary-General's report to the Council (E/620, pp. 49-145), seventeen subjects were recommended for first priority, as follows:

"1. An Institute for the study of the Chemistry and Biology of the Self-Reproducing Substances, including Cancer Research.

"2. A chain of Laboratories and Field Teams in Nutritional Science and Food Technology, (a) in China, (b) in the arid and arid-tropical zone, (c) in the humid equatorial zone.

"3. The Study of the Life and Resources of the Humid Equatorial Zone, beginning with an Institute of the

¹³⁸ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 541.

Amazon (Hylea), and expanding into a chain of equatorial zone Stations.

"4. One or more Institutes of Oceanography and Fisheries in Asia, their work to be correlated with that of the Nutritional Laboratories.

"In addition to these proposals, and owing to the urgent need for correlation of activities already begun by independent organizations, the Secretariat recommends:

"5. An Antarctic Research Institute, including a Meteorological Institute for the Southern Hemisphere if sufficient support is forthcoming from ICAO.

"And in view of the very small cost involved:

"6. A United Nations Ornithological Observatory on Heligoland.

"In the opinion of the Secretariat [of UNESCO], Second Priority is indicated for the following:

"7. An Astronomical Observatory in the Southern Hemisphere.

"8. An Institute for Research on Tuberculosis.

"9. Computing Laboratories in Asia.

"10. An Institute or a series of Laboratories for Human Biological and Genetical Analysis.

"11. A High Altitude Station in the Himalayas.

"12. An Institute of Human Evolution in Africa.

"13. An Arctic Research Institute.

"14. Institutes and Stations for the Study of the Arid Zone (Desert and Arid Tropical Zones).

"15. An Institute of Individual and Social Psychology.

"In the meantime, UNESCO will be actively concerning itself with:

"16. The Creation of International Pool Facilities for Scientific Standards and Type Collections.

"17. Improvement in Scientific Documentation Services."

The report also revealed that the Secretary-General had received numerous suggestions from scientific organizations and individual scientists. Specific proposals were made for the establishment of the following research institutions:

- International Astronomical Observatories
- International High Altitude Stations
- International Meteorological Observatories
- International Geophysical Observatories
- International Floating Laboratories
- International Marine Biological Station
- International Cartographic Centre
- International Institute of Human Science
- International Health Institute
- International Research Institute for the Middle East
- International Institute for New Food Plants
- International Brain Institute
- International Research Centre on Tuberculosis
- International Institute of Nuclear Research
- International Centre for Pure Products
- International Construction Materials Laboratory

Other suggestions concerned questions that might be studied at the international laboratories if they were established. In brief, these were as follows:

- Oceanography
- Seismology
- Vulcanology
- Solar and terrestrial relationship
- Cosmic rays
- Soil erosion

- Fluid and soil mechanics
- Applied mathematics and physics
- Photogrammetric research
- Synthesis based on chemical elements
- Arctic regions
- Nutritional research
- Biotypology
- Biological vegetable and animal resources
- Standardization of biological substances of pharmacological activity
- Industrial hygiene
- Urban hygiene
- The improvement of agriculture and standards of life in tropical regions
- The adaptation of man to his environment
- Impact of war and its disorganizing effect on children and the development of therapies
- Typhus
- Onchocercosis
- Malta Fever
- Malarial disease

It was pointed out in the report that many of the institutions and persons consulted signified their warm approval of the idea itself, and in many cases they expressed their gratification at the fact that the United Nations was examining the problem. Generally speaking, it appeared that all countries wished to see certain scientific problems studied on the international plane, and that improved unification or co-ordination of effort was desired by specialists in every field.

Some of the persons consulted expressed the view that multiplicity of research centres is a *sine qua non* for maintaining freedom of research, the spirit of competition and therefore scientific progress, and that the international laboratory should therefore deal only with the type of problem which, in present conditions, is not satisfactorily covered by the existing national laboratories.

The report stated that, on the basis of the results of the inquiry, it would be easy to make a list of fourteen or fifteen scientific problems for which international research laboratories seem desirable, and likely to promote the peaceful activities of modern societies. It added, however, that the degree of urgency and the allocation of priorities demand detailed analysis and debate by competent persons. The report suggested the desirability of conferences or study groups examining the preliminary data which had been assembled before any final decisions were made.

The Economic and Social Council examined the report of the Secretary-General during its seventh session, at its 193rd and 194th plenary meetings on August 10, 1948. The French representative submitted a draft resolution (E/858) which, after taking account of the work done, and affirming the importance of pursuing the studies, would have

invited the Secretary-General (1) to communicate to governments, specialized agencies and leading international scientific organizations the Council's desire to have the problem of establishing international United Nations research laboratories discussed and (2) to form a small committee of experts to examine the advisability and appropriate procedure for convening an international conference of scientists to report on the possible establishment of international research laboratories. The Secretary-General was to submit to the Council this preparatory committee's report and the result of consultations with governments, specialized agencies and scientific organizations.

This proposal was supported by the representatives of the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Netherlands, Denmark, Peru, Poland, Brazil, Chile, Lebanon, and Turkey. Those of the United States, Canada, Poland, Chile and Lebanon thought that more emphasis should be placed on the role of UNESCO. The Canadian representative suggested that the expert committee should be convened under UNESCO's auspices. The Australian representative pointed out that other specialized agencies, such as ICAO and WHO, might also be interested in some of the projects. The United States representative thought that the function of the United Nations was to stimulate research, which could be better done by co-ordinating the work of existing national agencies through interchanges of scientific personnel and the dissemination of scientific knowledge than by the creation of international agencies; the Polish representative, however, thought that the establishment of new research laboratories under United Nations auspices would fulfil a definite need, as many small countries for financial reasons found it difficult to carry out research. The Netherlands representative hoped that the committee would be guided by the following considerations: (1) that only work which, because of expense, could not be carried out by national laboratories should be assigned to international research laboratories; (2) that work done by certain national laboratories should be taken into account and measures adopted to transform national laboratories into international laboratories with a view to avoiding expense and duplication of work; and (3) that the work of existing national laboratories should not be duplicated, and that effective co-operation with interested agencies should be developed. The Danish representative felt that the committee should include experts in the field of scientific organization, and that it should be in a position to draw upon the voluntary help of

scientists. The U.S.S.R. representative thought that it was not practical to consider the question at present, since the financial expenditure would be high and there was already a great shortage in national research organizations of the highly qualified staff necessary. He therefore opposed the resolution. The Australian representative considered that it would be preferable to embark on a small number of top priority projects rather than consider an elaborate program, and referred in this connection to the items suggested by UNESCO.

The Council was addressed by the Director-General of UNESCO, who gave an account of UNESCO's activities for promoting scientific research, and by a representative of WHO, who urged the fuller utilization of existing research laboratories.

The French draft resolution, with amendments introduced verbally by Chile, the United States and the United Kingdom and accepted by the French representative, was adopted by the Council at its 194th plenary meeting by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions. The principal changes introduced provided for the co-operation of UNESCO in the formation of the committee, the consultation of the committee with the specialized agencies and the examination by the committee of the question of the possible establishment of international research laboratories.

In its resolution (160(VII)) the Council noted the Secretary-General's report, conveyed its thanks to the specialized agencies, organizations and scientists for their co-operation in its preparation and affirmed its interest in furthering the development of research. It invited the Secretary-General:

"1. To communicate to all Governments the Council's desire to have the problem of establishing international United Nations research laboratories discussed by the governing bodies of all the important national scientific institutions for higher education and research, and to be apprised of their findings through the intermediary of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

"2. To send a like communication to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned and to the leading international scientific organizations;

"3. To form, during next year, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a small committee of experts in the basic sciences (exact, natural and social) to examine, in consultation with the specialized agencies, the question of the possible establishment of international research laboratories, including the advisability of, and appropriate procedure for, convening an international conference of scientists with instructions to submit a general report to the Council on this subject;

"4. To submit to the Council in due course this preparatory committee's report and the result of the further consultations referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above."

b. TRANSLATION OF THE CLASSICS

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 60(I)¹³⁹ on the translation of the classics, the Council decided at its fourth session to request UNESCO to submit by June 1, 1948, to the Economic and Social Council a report giving recommendations for needed action including particularly data on objective methods of selection of great books, the needs of various cultural regions, and suggestions for general assistance in translation, publication and distribution.¹⁴⁰

The second General Conference of UNESCO held at Mexico City in November 1947 adopted a scheme of work on this subject, prepared by the UNESCO Secretariat, forming part of a wider project conceived as extending to the translation of contemporary works not only in the fields of literature and philosophy but also in those of the natural and social sciences. On the basis of this scheme, UNESCO addressed a questionnaire to the bodies designated by Member Governments for the purpose, and at the same time consulted various international organizations. UNESCO then convened a conference of experts, which met in Paris in May 1948 and which examined the material which had been collected. The report of UNESCO to the Council (E/823), prepared on the basis of the consultations mentioned, and on the work of the Committee of Experts, examined the following groups of problems:

- (i) Problems concerning the selection of classics; the definition of a classic, the public for which they are intended, the methods of choosing classics;
- (ii) Problems of translation;
- (iii) Problems of publication and dissemination.

The report concluded that the help of governments and of international professional and expert bodies would make it possible to produce in the fairly near future lists of works regarded as classics; that UNESCO would take responsibility for this plan; that the special problems, however, of publication and distribution in the many countries suffering from economic handicaps could not be solved by UNESCO alone; and that a satisfactory solution worthy of the importance of the project lay in the effective collaboration between the governments concerned and the competent agencies of the United Nations.

The report (E/823) was presented to the Council at its seventh session. At its 203rd plenary meeting on August 18 the Council decided by a vote of 9 to 6, with 2 abstentions, to defer consideration of it, along with other items, to the next session.

c. TEACHING OF THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES, STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN SCHOOLS OF MEMBER STATES

In implementation of General Assembly resolution 137(II)¹⁴¹ on the teaching of the purposes and principles, structure and activities of the United Nations in the schools of Member States, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with UNESCO, submitted to the seventh session of the Council an interim report (E/837 and Add. 1 and 2) on the activities and results accomplished by the United Nations, UNESCO and a number of non-governmental organizations.

This interim report was divided into two parts. The first, prepared by the Secretary-General, included information on the steps they had taken to implement the Assembly's resolution transmitted to the Secretary-General or to UNESCO by Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Byelorussian S.S.R., Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R. and United States; an analysis of the experience of the League of Nations in the promotion of teaching about international co-operation; and an enumeration of the programs and activities of non-governmental organizations in this field. The second part was prepared by UNESCO and dealt with its own functions and activities in regard to teaching about the United Nations.

The Council's discussions, in the 198th plenary meeting on August 13, centred around a draft resolution proposed by China (E/944) (see below).

It was generally agreed that the importance of teaching about the United Nations was universally recognized.

The representative of the U.S.S.R. stated that while his Government had supported and implemented the Assembly resolution, he could not support the Chinese draft resolution, which, by extending the scope of the resolution to teaching about the specialized agencies, would take the United Nations further than had been intended by the Assembly resolution.

The Council adopted by 15 votes, with 1 abstention⁴, the Chinese draft resolution with amendments suggested by France and China respectively, which would have the Council recommend Mem-

¹³⁹See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 184.

¹⁴⁰Ibid., p. 541.

¹⁴¹See General Assembly, p. 137.

ber States to intensify their efforts in this direction, and would include teaching about the specialized agencies as well as about the United Nations.

In its resolution (170(VII)) the Council commended the program developed by the United Nations and UNESCO on the subject; requested the Secretary-General and UNESCO to continue in close collaboration their efforts in this direction and to report jointly and regularly to the Council; and recommended Member States to make full use of the information and advice which the United Nations and UNESCO can provide on the subject, and to intensify efforts to promote in their respective territories the teaching of the purposes, the principles, structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

d. INTERNATIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF TRAINING IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The Council at its sixth session had before it an item proposed by the representative of Brazil on international facilities for the promotion of training in public administration (E/610 and Rev.1 and Add.1).

The Council discussed the proposal at its 151st plenary meeting on February 24, 1948. The U.S.S.R. and Byelorussian representatives opposed the idea of establishing an international institute, on the grounds that the economic and social structures of different countries were so dissimilar as to make it impossible to draw up general principles of administration. The Canadian representative felt that it was inadvisable to ask the Secretariat to undertake further special studies before substantial results had been achieved on other subjects initiated by the Council a long time ago. The Belgian representative, on the suggestion of the Netherlands representative, was invited to explain to the Council the work of the Institut de Bruxelles. He suggested that the purpose of the Institut was the same as that envisaged in the Brazilian proposal, and that its activities might be extended to carry out the program proposed by Brazil. The United Kingdom and French representatives felt that there were sufficient points in common between different national administrative systems for an international survey to be valuable; the Polish representative, while recognizing that notable differences did exist between the administrative systems of different countries, accepted the idea of a survey.

The United States representative supported in principle the Brazilian proposal, and suggested

that account should be taken of the studies already begun by UNESCO and the existence of the Institut, which was doing similar work in Belgium. He introduced amendments, which were accepted by the Brazilian representative, providing for consultations with appropriate public and private international organizations and providing that the study should be concerned with the "means for promoting the science of administration on the international plane" instead of "the establishment of an international centre especially devoted to the science of administration" as proposed by Brazil.

By 12 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, the Council adopted the Brazilian draft resolution with amendments introduced by the United States, the United Kingdom and Denmark.

This resolution (123(VI)) recommended that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the International Civil Service Advisory Board and appropriate public and private international organizations, should prepare a study concerning the development of international facilities for the promotion of the science of administration, so as to provide adequate training for an increasing number of candidates of proved ability recruited on the widest possible geographical basis, but mainly from the countries in greatest need of access to the principles, procedures and methods of modern administration.

The Secretary-General presented to the seventh session of the Council a report (E/849) in which he stated that study of available documentary materials had been initiated, contact established with various authorities in the field of public administration, and discussions begun with representatives of the specialized agencies to ascertain what facilities they might offer within the broad field covered by the Council's resolution.

The report stated that the question was to be discussed also by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions during its meeting in the autumn. The Secretary-General pointed out, however, that the scope of the study and the desirability of consulting the International Civil Service Advisory Board made it probable that the Secretary-General's complete report could not be made before the spring of 1949.

The subject was also on the agenda of the seventh session, but in view of the pressure of business in the Council and the situation described in the progress report, the representative of Brazil withdrew the item from the agenda of that session.

e. CO-ORDINATION OF CARTOGRAPHIC SERVICES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

During its sixth session (at the 149th meeting on February 19) the Council considered a Brazilian proposal (E/695) for the co-ordination of cartographic services of specialized agencies and international organizations. The proposal contained a reference to communications which had been received during 1947 from the United States delegation (E/257), the French delegation (E/258) and the Danish delegation (E/483, forwarding a communication from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea). The U.S.S.R. representative suggested that the proposal should be deferred in view of more urgent tasks. The Council, however, adopted by 12 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, the Brazilian proposal, with the addition of clauses providing that the action recommended to the Secretary-General should be taken within the limits of budgetary availabilities and that in co-ordinating the plans and programs of the United Nations and specialized agencies in the field of cartography he should take into account the work of the various governmental and non-governmental organizations, and that he should report to a subsequent session of the Council. The resolution (131(VI)) adopted by the Council reads as follows:

"Whereas accurate maps are a prerequisite to the proper development of the world resources which in many cases lie in relatively unexplored regions;

"Whereas such maps facilitate international trade, promote safety of navigation, by air and sea, and provide information required for the study of measures of peaceful adjustment under Chapter VI of the Charter, and for the application of security measures contemplated in Chapter VII of the Charter;

"Whereas the co-ordination of the cartographic services of the United Nations and specialized agencies, as well as those of the Member nations, will result in significant economies in cost, time and personnel, and will contribute to the improvement of cartographic techniques and standards;

"Whereas several Member Governments have already indicated their interest in a co-ordinated programme of international cartography,

"The Economic and Social Council therefore

"Recommends:

"(i) That the Member Governments stimulate the accurate survey and mapping of their national territories;

"(ii) That the Secretary-General take appropriate action within the limits of budgetary availabilities:

"(a) To further such efforts by promoting the exchange of technical information and other means, including the preparation of a study on modern cartographic methods and development of uniform international standards;

"(b) To co-ordinate the plans and programmes of the United Nations and specialized agencies in the

field of cartography, taking account of the work in this field of the various inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and to report on these matters to a subsequent session of the Council;

"(c) To develop close co-operation with cartographic services of interested Member Governments."

f. WORLD CALENDAR

At the fourth session of the Economic and Social Council, the representative of Peru submitted a draft resolution on the appointment of an ad hoc committee to study the question of a "World Calendar" (E/291). After a preliminary study of the problem, the Council postponed further discussion of the proposal until its next session, and invited the Secretary-General to prepare whatever material was readily available for the consideration of the Council on the subject of revision of the calendar, and to communicate to Member Governments of the United Nations the proposed resolution (resolution 54(IV)).

At the fifth session of the Council, the Secretary-General submitted a note (E/465 and Add. 1, 2 and 3) on the work done in the field of calendar reform by international organizations, especially by the League of Nations. Relevant documents and an extensive bibliography on this question which had been compiled by the Secretariat, were submitted to the Council. On July 21, 1947, at its 86th plenary meeting, the Council adopted a resolution proposed by the United States and supported by India, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom, to postpone the consideration of the question of universal adoption of a World Calendar (resolution 97 (V)).

g. METRIC SYSTEM

The Economic and Social Council, at its 86th plenary meeting on July 21, 1947, considered a Norwegian proposal (E/472) for the examination of the question of the universal adoption of the International Metric System of Measures and Weights and of the Decimal System of Currencies and Coinage. The representative of Norway argued that the universal adoption of one system would further world trade and speed reconstruction. He proposed that the Secretariat be asked to study the question in preparation for the next or a later session of the Council, so that a report could be presented to the governments for their decision.

The representatives of the United Kingdom, India and New Zealand suggested postponement of the study in view of the pressure of work on the Secretariat. The United Kingdom representative suggested that the item should be dropped

from the agenda for the time being; it could be brought up again by a member of the Council at a later session. The French representative suggested that the Secretariat be asked to make a preliminary study, for example, on costs and distribution of work in order to give the Council a basis on which to take action during the next session. The representative of the United Kingdom could

not accept the French amendment, stating that his original stand for postponement was not prompted by financial considerations alone but by the fact that he felt that the proposal should be made at a more propitious time.

By a vote of 8 to 4, with 6 abstentions, the Council decided to drop the item from the agenda for the time being.

H. OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

1. Implementation of Recommendations on Economic and Social Matters

In its resolution 119(II) of October 31, 1947, the General Assembly

"Calls upon all Member States to carry out all recommendations of the General Assembly passed on economic and social matters;

"Recommends, furthermore, that in fulfilment of Article 64 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Secretary-General report annually to the Economic and Social Council and that the latter report to the General Assembly on steps taken by the Member Governments to give effect to the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council as well as to the recommendations made by the General Assembly on matters falling within the Council's competence."

The Secretary-General brought the General Assembly's resolution to the attention of the members of the Council on January 22, 1948. This matter was also on the agenda of the Council at its sixth session, but it was decided on February 27, 1948, to defer consideration of this subject to the seventh session. Subsequently, on May 17 and 27, the Secretary-General requested Members of the United Nations to notify him of action which they had taken to implement the recommendations referred to in General Assembly resolution 119(II).

This question was on the agenda of the Council at its seventh session. The Council had before it a report from the Secretary-General (E/963) and the information received from Member Governments up to August 28, 1948, the date on which this question was considered (E/963/Add. 1-19). In view of the fact that in the time available it had not been practicable to ensure that the information was full and up to date, and that the Council had not time to discuss the question in sufficient detail, the Council after a short discussion at its 128th plenary meeting on August

28, on the basis of a draft resolution presented by the President (E/1021), adopted resolution 177 (VII), which stated that the great importance of this question warranted a more extensive examination than the Council had been able to give to it in 1948. The Council also decided to forward to the General Assembly for its information the report of the Secretary-General and the statements by Member States, and to consider this matter at its eighth session.

2. Housing and Town and Country Planning

The Social Commission, at its second session (E/578/Rev.1, resolution No. 8), endorsed the Secretary-General's proposals (E/CN.5/31) as to the program of its future activities in the field of housing and town and country planning. At the same time it noted the interests of some other commissions, notably of the Economic and Employment Commission, of the Population Commission, of the Statistical Commission and of the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as of several specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, in certain aspects of the problem of housing and town and country planning. It requested the Secretary-General to study the problems of housing and town and country planning, to co-ordinate the activities of the various bodies interested in these problems and to report the results of these studies and co-ordination efforts to the third session of the Social Commission. It also requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the preparations for a publication of an international housing review and of information concerning housing legislation in various countries; and approved the Secretary-General's proposals concerning the calling of small

meetings of experts on particular technical matters in the housing field.

The question was discussed by the Council at its sixth session at the 28th meeting of the Social Committee on February 17 and the 157th plenary meeting on March 1. The representative of Venezuela expressed gratification at the satisfactory results of a meeting of a small group of experts held at Caracas, Venezuela, in December 1947 to discuss tropical housing, and hoped that similar meetings would be held elsewhere. The United Kingdom representative also felt that small meetings of experts could be useful. The Danish representative questioned the value of holding international conferences on the subject, and felt that other forms of collaboration, such as establishing liaison between building research institutions in the various countries, might be useful. He questioned the necessity for an international review of housing and town and country planning problems in view of the number of private publications on the subject. This view was shared by the Australian representative.

The United States representative felt that the first step in implementing the program on housing should be a detailed report by the Secretariat indicating what was being done by the many inter-governmental organizations interested in the problem.

The United States and United Kingdom proposed two draft resolutions (E/AC.7/56 and 58). Both resolutions called for a report from the Secretary-General, but the United Kingdom resolution in addition would have authorized the Secretary-General to call small meetings of experts within the limits of budgetary possibilities and would have approved the decision of the Commission to turn its attention first to housing in tropical areas.

The Polish representative proposed (see E/AC.7/SR.28, p. 6) that priority should be given to "studies of the problem of housing and town and country planning in war-devastated areas where immediate action in co-ordination with the regional economic commissions can be taken". The United States resolution was accepted by 15 votes to 1 by the Council, with certain amendments suggested by the United States representative to take account of points put forward in the Polish and United Kingdom proposals. In its resolution 122(VI)D, adopted on March 1, 1948, the Council approved the principles set forth in the Social Commission's resolution, and requested that the Secretary-General submit to the seventh session of the Council a report outlining the sev-

eral activities of the specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and subsidiary organs of the Council in this field, and the measures taken toward their co-ordination. It also suggested to the Secretary-General that he include in his budgetary estimates for 1949 provision for not more than two small meetings of experts on particular technical matters in the housing field, and draw the attention of the then existing regional economic commissions to the importance of giving further consideration to the problems of housing in the war-devastated countries.

At its third session the Social Commission discussed the report of the fifth session of the Inter-departmental (Technical ad hoc) Committee on Housing and Town and Country Planning, a body consisting of the officers working on the subject in the Secretariat of the United Nations and the various specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned (E/CN.5/51). It also discussed an outline of the Secretary-General's report to the seventh session of the Council on the several activities of these organizations. The Commission considered the form of the report and requested the Secretariat, when completing it, to take into account the opinions that had been advanced by members of the Commission. During the discussion, particular emphasis was laid on the desirability of hastening the publication of the review on housing and town and country planning, designed to disseminate technical information on housing legislation as well as on the results of research into constructional methods and the availability of building materials (E/779).

The Social Commission also emphasized that the two meetings of experts authorized by the Council at its sixth session would require long and careful preparation.

The Secretary-General's report (E/802) was presented to the seventh session of the Council. It dealt with the activities and interests in the field of these specialized agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Labour Organisation, International Refugee Organization, United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and World Health Organization; of these subsidiary organs of the Council: Social, Population, Human Rights, Status of Women, Statistical and Economic and Employment Commissions, the Economic Commissions for Europe, for Asia and the Far East, and for Latin America and the forthcoming Scien-

tific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources; of the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee to Examine Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter; of these non-governmental organizations: American Federation of Labor, International Co-operative Alliance, International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, International Union of Local Authorities and World Federation of Trade Unions; and of these inter-governmental organizations: Caribbean Commission, Pan American Union and South Pacific Commission. It also showed what steps had been taken to co-ordinate these activities.

The questions being studied included: housing standards, housing needs, health and welfare, housing in special areas including problems of reconstruction, housing of special groups, land planning, finance, building materials, methods of construction, housing costs, organization of the building industry, training, employment and industrial relations, collection and dissemination of information, and research, advice and conferences.

The Council discussed the question at the 51st meeting of the Social Committee on July 30 on the basis of a joint draft resolution submitted by the United States, Venezuela, Chile and Brazil (E/AC.7/W.32). This provided that the Council should request the Secretary-General to continue the activities in the field of housing and town and country planning previously authorized and submit to the Council's next session an "effective and integrated" program of study and activity in this field reflecting the interests and activities of the specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, and to take into consideration any advice from interested commissions.

The French representative, stressing the importance of the publication of the review on housing and town and country planning, proposed a verbal amendment which was accepted by the authors of the resolution, to add a provision that this should be undertaken as soon as possible.

The French and Venezuelan representatives also stressed the importance of the meetings of experts on housing in tropical areas. The Danish representative, however, expressed concern at the large number of international organizations active in this field, and the U.S.S.R. representative thought that an excessive number of commissions was dealing with the subject. The Danish and Australian representatives expressed the view that on the international plane the question could more appropriately be handled by the regional

commissions. The United Kingdom and Danish representatives also raised the question of the costs of the proposed program. After various amendments had been adopted in the Social Committee with the object of clarifying the text, the Council at its 198th plenary meeting on August 13 adopted by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, resolution 155(VII)F, which reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on activities in the field of housing and town and country planning,

"Considering that a programme in this field should be initiated at the earliest possible opportunity,

"Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To continue the activities regarding the field of housing and town and country planning previously authorized by Council resolution 122 (VI) D;

"(b) To begin as soon as possible the publication of a bulletin on housing and town and country planning, the establishment of which had already been decided by Council resolution 50 (IV) of 28 March 1947; and

"(c) To develop and submit to the Council at its next session suggestions for an effective and integrated programme of study and activity in this field, which should reflect the interests and activities of the interested commissions, specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations."

3. Technical Assistance to Member Governments

On December 14, 1946, the General Assembly adopted resolution 52(I)¹⁴² referring to the Economic and Social Council for study

"the question of providing effective ways and means for furnishing, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, expert advice in the economic, social and cultural fields to Member nations who desire this assistance."

The Economic and Social Council at its fourth session, on March 29, 1947, adopted resolution 51 (IV),¹⁴³ instructing the Secretary-General to establish machinery within the Secretariat to render assistance to Member Governments in obtaining information on expert personnel, research facilities and other resources that could be made available to them by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and on the elaboration of plans and programs for utilizing such personnel, facilities and resources. The Secretary-General was also to assist Members in securing expert advice, particularly in the form of teams of experts who would study specific problems and recommend solutions to the Governments concerned.

¹⁴² See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 183.

¹⁴³ Ibid., p. 540.

The Secretary-General was instructed to work in close co-operation with the specialized agencies and to obtain a report on the subject from the Co-ordination Committee for submission to the Council's fifth session if possible. He was further instructed to study, in co-operation with the Co-ordination Committee, the general procedures and terms, including financial arrangements, that might be followed by the United Nations and specialized agencies with respect to such technical assistance.

Accordingly the Secretary-General submitted to the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council an Interim Report on Expert Assistance to Member Governments (E/471 and Add. 1, 2 and 3).

a. INTERIM REPORT ON EXPERT ASSISTANCE

In his report the Secretary-General pointed out that expert assistance was a normal service which the United Nations and the specialized agencies performed for their Member States; in the case of some of the specialized agencies this was an important and basic function. As the provision of advice by correspondence or personal contact entailed no separable costs or special administrative arrangements, the report related more particularly to types of requests involving special arrangements or costs, such as the provision of experts for a substantial period of time.

The Secretary-General reported that he had made provision within the Secretariat for handling requests from Member Governments, as requested in the Economic and Social Council's resolution of March 28, 1947, and that the specialized agencies had also established channels for the prompt handling of such requests.

With regard to the general report from the Co-ordination Committee requested by the Council, consultations were taking place with a view to preparing a paper with regard to problems and procedures for submission to the Co-ordination Committee which it was expected would meet in September or October 1947. Meanwhile the Secretariat was continuing consultation with appropriate technical representatives of the specialized agencies on the requests received in addition to those made under the General Assembly resolution 58(I) transferring to the United Nations the advisory social welfare functions of UNRRA.¹⁴⁴

As regards the third part of the Council's resolution instructing the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Co-ordination Committee, to study the general procedure and terms which the United Nations and the specialized agencies

might follow in providing expert advice, the Secretary-General reported that to provide a basis for the preparation of a working paper for submission to the Co-ordination Committee, he had requested the specialized agencies to transmit statements of their experience to date and descriptive analyses of their handling of certain general problems.

In his report the Secretary-General listed certain fields in which the Secretariat of the United Nations was equipped to provide expert assistance or arrange for its provision. These were as follows:

Economic: including among others the fields of economic development, reconstruction, stability, employment, international trade, currency, balances of payments and international investments.

Social: including among others the fields of social welfare (social welfare administration, child welfare, physical rehabilitation, fellowship programs, prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, standards of living, housing, etc.).

Statistical: including such fields as social, population and vital statistics, the statistics of national income and expenditure, industry, agriculture, trade, transport and finance; the development of adequate national statistical programs; the organization of national statistical systems and offices, including survey and data collection methods, questionnaire and form design, census and registration procedures, processing and tabulation methods; and the application of statistical methods, including sampling theory and practice.

Human Rights: including freedom of information, freedom of discussion, status of women, freedom of minorities.

Narcotic Drugs: including control of traffic in drugs, production of raw materials, and measures to combat drug addiction.

Fiscal: including, among other fields, standards of public finance organization and management, relations between public spending and financing; structure and administration of tax systems, international double taxation, fiscal evasion and other international tax problems.

Transport and Communications: including the fields of telecommunications, aviation, maritime navigation, inland transport (railways, roads, waterways, pipelines, power), passport and frontier formalities, postal matters.

Legal Affairs: including projects relating to the development and codification of international law in public, private or penal fields, and projects of a legal character involving comparative law studies in private and public law.

Non-Self-Governing Territories: particularly as regards economic and social conditions subject, in the case of Trust Territories, to the control of the Trusteeship Council.

Public Administration: including civil service systems, accounting methods, and budgetary and financial practices.

Under the General Assembly's resolution 58(I) assistance had been extended in the fields of social welfare administration, child welfare, physical re-

¹⁴⁴See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 161-62.

habilitation and fellowships to the following countries: Albania, Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Italy, Philippines, Poland and Yugoslavia. The Secretariat had made available an expert on fiscal matters to Venezuela and was considering a request from Peru for technical assistance in connection with that Government's narcotic drug control system. At the request of the Canadian Government, advice was given to a special joint parliamentary committee of the Canadian Legislature concerned with the preparation of an international bill of rights.

During the period under review, the following arrangements for financing the cost of technical assistance were in effect.

Where the assistance provided through the United Nations Secretariat was limited to documentation or correspondence, no separable costs were envisaged. The costs for expert assistance in the social welfare field provided for in the General Assembly resolution 58(I) were provided for in the 1947 budget of the United Nations. In other instances where experts were assigned from the staff of the United Nations Secretariat, the Secretary-General proposed (E/471/Add.1)

"to follow the general policy that the United Nations will pay the salaries of such staff so long as replacement is not required and to request Governments to reimburse the United Nations for other costs. Where provision of experts from the staff of the United Nations necessitates temporary replacement of personnel, the Secretary-General proposes to request the Governments seeking assistance to pay for the cost involved in making such replacements."

Sums for advances to be made to Member Governments for expenses other than salaries would be made available either from normal budgetary appropriations, if expenses were small, or from the Working Capital Fund, through the revolving fund created to finance self-liquidating activities.

Statements on expert assistance from the following specialized agencies were also presented: Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; Interim Commission of the World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Labour Organisation. These statements outlined the functions of these agencies in regard to providing expert assistance, and reviewed their activities in this field.¹⁴⁵

b. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT AT THE COUNCIL'S FIFTH SESSION

The Secretary-General's report was considered by the Council at its 113th plenary meeting on

August 12, 1947. The representative of Venezuela felt that the Secretary-General's note departed in substance from the intention of the Council's resolution; he believed that some machinery should have been created for rendering expert assistance. This view was shared by the Chilean representative. The U.S.S.R. representative could not see how, with limited personnel, the Secretariat could implement the provisions concerning expert assistance outlined in the report. He also felt that it would be more appropriate if arrangements for advances by the United Nations to Member Governments to facilitate the rendering of expert assistance were made in each particular case rather than that a general policy governing the whole question should be laid down. The Acting President pointed out that in view of budgetary and other problems it would be difficult to create special machinery in the Secretariat at the present time. He also pointed out that the views of the U.S.S.R. representative would be brought to the attention of the Secretary-General, since the report submitted by the Secretariat was only an interim one. The Indian representative suggested that one or more officials be designated within the Secretariat to handle requests for expert assistance so as to achieve co-ordination; some reference might be made to that aspect of the matter in the Secretary-General's final report.

The Council decided without a vote to take note of the Secretary-General's interim report (resolution 96(V)).

c. SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE OR CONTEMPLATED IN THE FIELD OF DEVELOPMENT, MID-1948

The United Nations Secretariat at the request of the Sub-Commission on Economic Development—a Sub-Commission of the Economic and Employment Commission—prepared in the middle of 1948 a summary of the technical assistance then available or contemplated in the field of development through the United Nations and the specialized agencies (E/CN.1/61, pp. 22-28).¹⁴⁶ This summary, based on information supplied by the United Nations and by the specialized agencies, listed the following forms of technical assistance available at the end of June 1948.

(1) Technical and Educational Missions

Experts had been sent out by the United Nations and most of the specialized agencies to

¹⁴⁵For the functions of the specialized agencies and their activities in the period under review, see pp. 817-983.

¹⁴⁶See also Part Two: The Specialized Agencies, pp. 817-983.

provide, upon the request of Member Governments, technical assistance in economic development. The fields of activity, origins and destinations of individuals and groups sent out for this purpose are indicated in the table on page 661.

(2) Fellowships and Technical Training

Fellowships for study abroad were provided by WHO and UNICEF in public health, by UNESCO in various branches of education and by the United Nations in the field of social welfare administration. Opportunities for training in their home countries or nearby countries had been made available by the United Nations and a number of the specialized agencies, among them FAO, which had conducted regional seminars on certain aspects of agriculture and which had set up in Baghdad a school for training in agricultural statistics; WHO, which had offered to students from Member countries opportunities for study at research centres operated by the Organization; and the United Nations, which had conducted regional seminars in Latin America for social welfare. These studies result in publication, from time to time, of special technical reports and sometimes special texts or methodological guides on selected aspects of development.

In addition to such occasional publications by each of the agencies, FAO produces periodical publications in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; the United Nations in the field of transportation; ITU in the field of communications; ILO in the field of labor and employment; and WHO in the field of public health. Bibliographies of current literature in their respective fields are published by FAO, ICAO and ITU, and the United Nations was proposing the publication of a periodical to include current bibliographies in the field of housing. UNESCO was preparing various technical bibliographies including, for example, bibliographies of films for technical training in various fields.

(3) National Committees and Regional Dissemination Centres

Facilities for the internal dissemination of technical advice had been organized by two agencies: FAO, in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and UNESCO, in the field of education in general. For this purpose, FAO now has national committees operating in a large number of Member countries. UNESCO had set up Field Science Co-operation Offices in Rio de Janeiro, Nanking, Cairo and New Delhi to serve, among other things, as reception and distribution offices for scientific information.

(4) International Conferences

In addition to the regular conferences of the deliberative bodies of the international organizations, a number of the agencies—particularly FAO, WHO, ILO and the Fund—had established international panels of experts to consult on particular problems in their respective fields. A number of agencies, as well as the United Nations, had convened or were planning special international conferences of experts. Among these may be mentioned, for example, the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, the World Statistical Congress and the 30-country conference on balance of payments statistics.

Regional conferences played an important part in the programs of FAO, ILO and the regional economic commissions of the United Nations, but were not limited to these agencies.

(5) Regional Economic Commissions

Machinery for technical assistance in certain regions of the world is available in the Economic Commissions for Europe, for Asia and the Far East, and for Latin America. These Commissions are empowered, inter alia, to initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for raising the level of economic activity within the respective areas, and to make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems of and development within member countries and territories as they may deem appropriate. The Economic Commission for Europe had created a number of committees, sub-committees and other bodies to consider particular problems of reconstruction and development, and through them had provided information and analyses on such subjects as coal, electric power, industry, inland transport and housing.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East had undertaken studies of more pressing problems in the region with which it is concerned, including, for example, the problem of technical training and technical assistance to member countries of the region.

(6) International Laboratories

In connection with the administration of biological standards, WHO was continuing the agreement established by the League of Nations Health Organization whereby the State Serum Institute at Copenhagen and the laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hampstead (London) actually prepare and distribute standard medical substances, as well as engage in experimental work incident to the establishment of biological standards. WHO

had also enlisted the co-operation of established laboratories in various parts of the world for experimental research in connection with its program on biological standardization.

(7) Provision of Equipment and Supplies

UNESCO had provided certain types of essential supplies and equipment to Members, chiefly in the form of laboratory equipment and technical publications. WHO had provided medicines and medical literature, largely in connection with its technical missions. FAO had distributed hybrid corn seed in connection with the promotion of improved agriculture in certain of its Member countries. The United Nations, in the closely related field of social welfare, had made available demonstration equipment, chiefly for the rehabilitation of the disabled.

(8) Fields and Countries Receiving Technical Assistance

The summary (E/CN.1/61) prepared by the United Nations Secretariat contained a table showing the fields and countries in which technical assistance for the promotion of economic development had been or was soon to be rendered by experts sent out by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. (This table is reproduced in substance on p. 661.)

d. ACTION OF THE COUNCIL AT ITS SEVENTH SESSION

The question of technical assistance was again considered by the Economic and Social Council at its seventh session in conjunction with the report of its Economic and Employment Commission.¹⁴⁷ In addition to the resolutions adopted by the Council on the basis of this report, the Council also adopted resolution 149(VII)C¹⁴⁸ inviting the Statistical Commission to consider how statistically under-developed countries requiring assistance in remedying deficiencies of statistical data could be helped to improve their basic statistical services.

4. Social Aspects of the Activities of the Regional Economic Commissions

The Social Commission, at its third session, discussed the close relationship between social problems and the economic problems falling within the scope of the regional economic commissions. It recommended (E/779) to the Council that it request these commissions to communicate with the Social Commission questions of this kind for the purpose of obtaining its opinion.

In accordance with this recommendation, the

Council at its seventh session, after adopting at the 50th meeting of the Social Committee on July 29 an amendment proposed by the United States representative that the request should be made to the Secretary-General in view of his over-all responsibilities, at its 198th plenary meeting on August 13, 1948, adopted by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, resolution 155(VII)G. In this resolution the Council requested the Secretary-General to keep the Social Commission informed of such matters considered by the regional economic commissions as should, in the judgment of such commissions or of the Secretary-General, be brought to the attention of the Social Commission.

5. Provisional Questionnaire of the Trusteeship Council

In resolution 7(I), adopted during its first session, on April 28, 1947, the Trusteeship Council had decided to transmit its Provisional Trusteeship Questionnaire (T/44) to the Economic and Social Council and to the specialized agencies for their advice and comments on those sections which dealt with subjects of special concern to them.

During its fifth session, on August 16, 1947 (resolution 88(V)), the Economic and Social Council resolved to transmit the pertinent parts of the Provisional Trusteeship Questionnaire to its various functional commissions for their consideration and recommendations.

The Council's Economic and Employment Commission considered the Questionnaire at its third session (April 19 to May 6, 1948) (E/790) but felt that it did not have sufficient time to make a thorough examination. The task of thoroughly examining the document in question was entrusted to a committee composed of the representatives of Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and United States, which was instructed to formulate definite suggestions on the Questionnaire for the consideration of the Economic and Employment Commission at the latter's fourth session, to be held between the Economic and Social Council's first and second sessions in 1949.

At its third session, the Statistical Commission informed (E/795) the Economic and Social Council on May 26, 1948, that the present status of experience in the use of the statistical aspects of the Provisional Trusteeship Questionnaire did not yet permit the formulation of definitive proposals for revisions. It suggested that the matter be deferred

¹⁴⁷ See Economic and Employment Matters, pp. 518-20.

¹⁴⁸ See Statistical Activities, p. 564.

TABLE OF COUNTRIES AND REGIONS RECEIVING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND OF FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

COUNTRY OR REGION	FIELDS													
	Agriculture ^a	Forestry ^a	Fisheries ^a	Industry ^b	Air Transport ^c	Surface Transport ^b	Communications ^d	Housing ^b	Labor and Employment ^e	Education and Technical Training ^f	Health, Nutrition and Safety ^g	Statistics ^h	Finance and Currency ⁱ	Public Administration ^h
Austria*														
Bolivia											X ²			
Brazil									X ⁴			X ⁵	X ³	
Canada								X						
Chile								X					X ³	
China	X ⁶			X ⁶				X	X	X ¹				
Colombia								X						
Costa Rica														
Czechoslovakia														
Ecuador								X						
Egypt								X		X ²				
El Salvador														
Ethiopia										X ¹				
France								X						
Greece	X		X ⁷	X ⁷	X			X						X ⁷
Haiti								X	X			X ⁵		
Hungary*										X ¹				
Iceland					X									
India								X		X				
Iran								X						
Italy*										X ¹				
Mexico								X					X ³	
Peru									X ⁵				X ³	
Philippines														
Poland	X									X ¹				
Siam	X	X ⁷												
Turkey												X ⁵		
Venezuela	X							X				X ⁸	X ⁸	
Mediterranean		X												
Near East	X ⁹	X												
Latin America		X												
British East Africa										X				

* Non-members of the United Nations, but Members of one or another of the specialized agencies.

^a By FAO, except as indicated.

^b No specialized agency has specific responsibility in this field.

^c By ICAO.

^d By ITU.

^e By ILO; including only missions sent since 1939.

^f By UNESCO; Pilot Projects in Fundamental Education.

^g By WHO, except as indicated.

^h By the United Nations.

ⁱ By the Bank, the Fund and the United Nations. Approximately 25 cases in which the Fund has sent expert advisers to Member countries are not indicated. Study groups sent by the Bank to devastated European countries are excluded.

¹ Supported largely by residual UNRRA funds.

² By ILO.

³ Studygroup.

⁴ Experts sent out to conduct field research, in conjunction with Hylean Amazon Institute.

⁵ Proposed.

⁶ UNRRA activities continued by FAO.

⁷ Incidental to broad agricultural missions.

⁸ By the United Nations.

⁹ Experts sent out to conduct field research.

NOTE: In addition to the missions noted in the table, one mission was sent to Algeria by the International Labour Organisation.

until such a formulation might prove possible and that the Secretariat continue its examination of replies to the Provisional Questionnaire, with a view to suggesting modifications.

The Transport and Communications Commission, during its second session, held from April 12 to 20, 1948, adopted a resolution (E/789, p.18) recommending certain modifications in the sections of the Provisional Questionnaire dealing with transport and communications.

Similarly, the Commission on the Status of Women, at its second session held from January 5 to 19, 1948, suggested certain modifications in those parts of the Trusteeship Questionnaire which dealt with the status of women in Trust Territories. The Commission's report to the Economic and Social Council (E/615) also noted that some members of the Commission had expressed the wish that a Commission representative be permitted to participate, without vote, in Trusteeship Council discussions involving the rights of women, and, if this were not possible, that some other appropriate means of participation be found.

The Social Commission reported (E/779, p.14) to the Economic and Social Council that at the Commission's third session, held from April 5 to 23, 1948, it had been decided to refer to the Council for consideration a series of recommendations regarding changes in questions relating to the social sphere of the Provisional Trusteeship Questionnaire. These recommendations had been proposed by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Poland and the United States, respectively, and had been collated in a single document (E/CN.5/80).

Modifications in the parts of the Provisional Questionnaire dealing with demographic topics were suggested (E/805) by the Population Commission during the latter's third session, held from May 10 to 25, 1948.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its third session, held from May 3 to 22, 1948, suggested (E/799) that a section of the Provisional Questionnaire be headed "Narcotic Drugs" and that it should include a number of specific questions as drafted by the Commission.

The Commission on Human Rights, at its second session, held from December 2 to 17, 1947, suggested (E/600) a draft resolution in which the Economic and Social Council would request the Trusteeship Council to consider the Human Rights section of its Questionnaire as provisional "until the Commission on Human Rights is able to review it in the light of an approved Bill of Human Rights". The Commission noted that the repre-

sentative of the U.S.S.R. had suggested a number of specific questions for inclusion, as addenda, in the Provisional Questionnaire. (The questions suggested by the representative of the U.S.S.R. were contained in the Commission's report to the Economic and Social Council, (E/600, p. 14)).

Consideration of these recommendations and observations of the Commissions by the Economic and Social Council at the latter's seventh session was brief and did not involve any major differences of opinion, nor was there in most cases prolonged debate in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Committees, to which the Council referred all but one of the observations of the functional commissions. The exception was the relevant section of the report of the Commission on Human Rights (E/600), which was transmitted to the Trusteeship Council without reference to committee.

At its 225th plenary meeting, on August 28 to 29, 1948, the Council had before it a draft resolution (E/1037) presented by the President, which would have the Council adopt the relevant observations and suggestions of the functional commissions and transmit them to the Trusteeship Council. The representatives of the United Kingdom, France, the United States and Canada felt that the word "adopts" was not altogether justified since there had been little or no discussion by the Council of the observations on, and proposed modifications of, the Provisional Trusteeship Questionnaire, although they stressed that they had few if any objections regarding the substance of the proposed modifications. The representative of the U.S.S.R. favored retention of the President's draft, saying that the Council could, if it wished, discuss the substance of the recommendations. He also proposed the addition of the report of the second session of the Commission on Human Rights to the list of documents to be forwarded to the Trusteeship Council, a proposal which was adopted unanimously.

The Council, by a vote of 14 to 3, with 1 abstention, adopted a United States amendment, as revised by Canada, to make the pertinent passage of the draft resolution omit the word "adopts", making it read "decides to transmit their observations thereon". The amended resolution was adopted unanimously.

In its operative part, the resolution (163(VII)) recorded the Council's decision to transmit to the Trusteeship Council the observation and recommendations of the eight functional commissions mentioned above, together with copies of the summary records of the Council's various committees at which they were considered.

6. Draft Rules for the Calling of International Conferences

The General Assembly at its second session invited the Secretary-General "to prepare, in consultation with the Economic and Social Council, draft rules for the calling of international conferences, as provided in paragraph 4 of Article 62 of the Charter, for consideration at the third session of the General Assembly" (resolution 173(II)).¹⁴⁹

During its sixth session (125th plenary meeting on February 3) the Council adopted without

discussion a resolution (135(VI)) instructing the Secretary-General to prepare in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution 173(II) of November 17 draft rules for the calling of international conferences.

The Secretary-General prepared a paper on the subject (E/836) to serve as a basis for discussion in the Council. The Council during its seventh session (178th plenary meeting on July 20) decided by 9 votes to 8 to defer the consideration of the draft Rules for the Calling of International Conferences.

I. CO-ORDINATION OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

1. Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

Under Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, the Economic and Social Council, through its Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies, had, as of September 21, 1948, negotiated agreements with eleven agencies. Four of these agreements—with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)—were concluded and entered into force before the second session of the General Assembly in September 1947. Four further agreements subsequently came into force—with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the World Health Organization (WHO). A fifth, with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), was to come into force on January 1, 1949, at the same time as the revised International Telecommunication Convention. Agreements with two other agencies—the International Refugee Organization (IRO) and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)—were negotiated during the period between the second and third regular sessions of the General Assembly, and negotiations had been authorized with the International Trade Organization (ITO) (or its Interim Commission) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

a. AGREEMENTS WITH THE WHO, UPU, ITU, INTERNATIONAL BANK AND INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

(1) Draft Agreement with the World Health Organization (WHO)

At its third session, the Council adopted a resolution (14(III)) directing the Secretary-General to initiate as soon as possible conversations with the Interim Commission of WHO for the purpose of preparing an agreement to be negotiated at an early session of the Council. During the fifth session, on August 4, 1947, the Committee met with the Negotiating Committee of the Interim Commission of WHO and negotiated a draft agreement.

The Committee submitted a report and a draft agreement (E/541) to the Council at its fifth session. The Council at its 114th plenary meeting on August 13 without discussion approved the draft agreement for submission to the General Assembly (resolution 91(V)).¹⁵⁰

(2) Draft Agreement with the Universal Postal Union (UPU)

In accordance with a decision of the second session of the Council, the Secretary-General convened a meeting of postal experts in December 1946, at which the text of a draft agreement between the United Nations and UPU was adopted (E/CONF/POST/PC/W.17) and recommended to Member Governments. At its fourth session, the Council (resolution 35 (IV)) authorized the Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Govern-

¹⁴⁹ See General Assembly, p. 37.

¹⁵⁰ For text of agreement, see pp. 919-23.

mental Agencies to enter into negotiations at the appropriate time with the UPU with the purpose of bringing it into relation with the United Nations. The Committee met in Paris from June 17 to 20, 1947, with the Negotiating Committee of the Universal Postal Congress and negotiated a draft agreement, which was submitted to the fifth session of the Council (E/488).

The Committee's report and the draft agreement were considered by the Council at its 104th plenary meeting on August 4. The Norwegian delegation proposed a resolution (E/498) as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the agreement entered into between its Committee on Negotiations with Specialized Agencies and the Universal Postal Union, and

"Bearing in mind that the General Assembly in its resolution No. 50 (I) of 14 December 1946, considered it essential that the policies and the activities of the Specialized Agencies and of the organs of the United Nations should be co-ordinated,

"Takes note of the special circumstances which made it impossible for the time being to reach an agreement with the Union in more close conformity with other agreements with Specialized Agencies, already approved by the General Assembly, and

"Considers that the agreement should be reviewed and revised at the earliest opportunity,

"States that the agreement with the Union should not be regarded as a precedent for future agreements with Specialized Agencies, and

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the agreement with the Universal Postal Union be approved with the above-mentioned reservations."

The Norwegian representative stated that the leading principle in concluding agreements with specialized agencies must be the co-ordination of the policies of the agencies, so that the agreements should be drawn up in such a way that the rights of the United Nations, as the supreme policy-making authority in the international field, should be clearly recognized. He also stressed that the agreements should make it possible for the General Assembly to co-ordinate the budgets of the various specialized agencies. The agreement with UPU was considerably weaker and less comprehensive than those concluded with ILO, FAO and UNESCO, and he hoped that co-operation between the two organizations would prove that a revision of the agreement was desirable and possible for both of them. He recommended that the agreement be approved, but that it should be made clear that the approval was given because of the special position of the UPU and should not be regarded as a precedent.

The French, United Kingdom and United States representatives emphasized that the agreement was

the best that could be reached after negotiations with UPU and that it should be accepted without reservations. It might be possible to revise it in the light of experience but not until the next Universal Postal Congress, which would not meet for five years. The United Kingdom representative suggested the deletion of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Norwegian draft resolution. At the suggestion of the United States representative the Norwegian representative agreed to deleting the words "with the above-mentioned reservations" from the last paragraph of the draft resolution. The Cuban representative felt that it would be regrettable if agreements were concluded with inter-governmental agencies which varied in their text and spirit from those already entered into.

At the suggestion of the Canadian representative the Norwegian draft resolution was voted on paragraph by paragraph, and all the paragraphs with the exception of the fourth were approved. The U.S.S.R. representative recorded an abstention on the sixth paragraph on the ground that the references in Article IV, paragraph 1, of the agreement to recommendations to Members of UPU were contrary to the Charter provisions, and that Article VI, paragraph 2 (providing that "no provision in the Universal Postal Convention or related agreements shall be construed as preventing or limiting any State in complying with its obligations to the United Nations"), was unnecessary.¹⁵¹

The Council at its 104th plenary meeting on August 4, 1947 by 16 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, adopted resolution 89(V), which reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the draft agreement entered into between its Committee on Negotiations with Specialized Agencies and the Universal Postal Union, and

"Bearing in mind that the General Assembly in its resolution No. 50 (I) of 14 December 1946, considered it essential that the policies and the activities of the specialized agencies and of the organs of the United Nations should be co-ordinated,

"Takes note of the special circumstances which have made it impossible for the time being to reach an agreement with the Union in closer conformity with other agreements with specialized agencies, already approved by the General Assembly,

"States that the agreement with the Union should not be regarded as a precedent for future agreements with specialized agencies, and

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the draft agreement with the Universal Postal Union be approved."

(3) Draft Agreement with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

A decision of the second session of the Council provided for the calling of a preparatory con-

¹⁵¹ For text of agreement, see pp. 906-8.

ference of experts on telecommunications. This meeting was later cancelled, by agreement with the members of the Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies. Particular regard was given to the fact that concurrent meetings of the Council during its fifth session and of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU would take place in July and August 1947. By resolution 35(IV), adopted at its fourth session, the Council authorized its Committee to enter into negotiations at the proper time for the purpose of bringing ITU into relationship with the United Nations. The Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies met with the Negotiating Committee of ITU on August 12, 13 and 14, during the fifth session of the Council, and negotiated a draft agreement.

The Committee's report and draft agreement (E/551/Rev.1) were considered by the Council at its 120th plenary meeting on August 16. The Council adopted without objection a resolution which had been proposed by Norway (resolution 90(V)), similar to that previously adopted in the case of the draft agreement with the UPU.¹⁵²

- (4) Draft Agreements with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and with the International Monetary Fund

During the third session of the Council, the Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies recommended (E/205) that every possible effort should be made to negotiate with the Bank and with the Fund, at an early session of the Council, draft agreements which would take into account the special characteristics of these organizations, and to submit these draft agreements to the second regular session of the General Assembly in 1947. At its third session, the Council (resolution 14(III)) directed the Secretary-General to strengthen and extend working relationships between the United Nations and the two organizations and to continue consultations with them with a view to initiating formal negotiations as soon as practicable. Relations with these organizations were developed during the year in accordance with these instructions. In July, the Bank and the Fund proposed a tripartite negotiation and transmitted drafts of agreements at the same time. During the fifth session, the Committee on Negotiations with the Inter-Governmental Agencies met with the Negotiating Committees of the Bank and the Fund, and negotiated draft agreements.

The Committee had regard to the responsibilities placed upon the two organizations by their Articles of Agreement in regard to the nature and method

of their operations and the confidential character of some of their transactions, and to the fact that their budgets are financed from their general operating funds and not from annual contributions from Member Governments. The draft agreements were drawn up in a form that differed in a number of respects from that of previous agreements and refer specifically to the responsibilities of the two organizations. A number of other provisions were modified as compared with previous agreements. In the case of the draft agreement with the Bank, the United Nations recognized that the action to be taken by the Bank on any loan is a matter to be determined by the independent exercise of the Bank's own judgment in accordance with its Articles of Agreement; and that it would therefore be sound policy to refrain from making recommendations to the Bank with respect to particular loans.

The reports of the Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies on these negotiations (E/558 and Corr.1 and E/559) were considered jointly by the Economic and Social Council at its 120th plenary meeting on August 16. The Norwegian and U.S.S.R. representatives strongly criticized the proposed agreements, in particular the draft agreement with the Bank. Both representatives criticized as being contrary to the relevant article of the Charter the provision (Article II, paragraph 1) which states that in addition to attending meetings of the Bank's Board of Governors, representatives of the United Nations may participate without vote "in meetings specially called by the Bank for the particular purpose of considering the United Nations point of view in matters of concern to the United Nations". Both also criticized as being contrary to the Charter the provision (Article X, paragraph 3) that the United Nations would agree in interpreting Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter (approval of budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies and examination of their administrative budgets) "to take into consideration that the Bank does not rely for its annual budget upon contributions from its Members, and that the appropriate authorities of the Bank enjoy full autonomy in deciding the form and content of such budget". The Norwegian representative also criticized the provisions of Article VI (Security Council). The U.S.S.R. representative criticized the provisions in Article IV to the effect that the United Nations would not make recommendations to the Bank in respect of loans, and also the provision in this article and the comparable article in the draft agreement with the

¹⁵² For text of agreement, see pp. 952-54.

Fund that the United Nations could not make recommendations to these two organizations if they did not wish to receive recommendations. The Norwegian representative recognized the special position of the Bank, but felt that it could have friendly relations with the Council without becoming a specialized agency.

The Chilean and Venezuelan representatives stated that they would vote in favor of the agreements, but expressed some criticisms. The Chilean representative feared lest the practically independent status which the Bank would obtain under the agreement might result in some loss of its capacity to pursue purposes differing widely from those of private trade institutions. The Venezuelan representative thought that it was unnecessary for the Bank to state its independence as categorically as it had in Article I and also took exception to the clause in Article IV reading "The United Nations recognized, therefore, that it would be sound policy to refrain from making recommendations to the Bank with respect to particular loans or with respect to the terms and conditions of financing by the Bank".

The United States, Netherlands, United Kingdom and Canadian representatives stressed the importance of concluding agreements with the two organizations and the necessity for allowing them the necessary amount of independence with which to carry on their work, in view of their special character, and held that relationship agreements must vary according to the type of agency. The United States representative pointed out that the Charter only provided for recommendations to specialized agencies; it did not transfer to the United Nations budgetary control over any of them. The Norwegian representative, however, stated that Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter constituted a very clear recommendation regarding budgetary control, and indicated the discrepancies between Article X of the draft agreement and the conditions laid down in the Charter; his delegation reserved the right to raise the question before the General Assembly as to whether the Council was entitled so to depart from the provisions of the Charter.

Voting by roll call, the Council:

(1) rejected by 14 votes to 3, with 1 abstention, a U.S.S.R. proposal that the draft agreements be sent back to the Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies;

(2) rejected by 12 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions, a Norwegian proposal (E/563) requesting the Secretary-General "to transmit the draft agree-

ments to the Member Governments in order to enable them to present their comments thereon at the next session of the General Assembly" and recommending that the General Assembly draw up "general directives concerning the principles which should govern the relations with specialized agencies" in the light of which the Economic and Social Council would review the two draft agreements in detail at its next session;

(3) rejected by 8 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions, a Norwegian proposal similar to that adopted in the case of UPU and ITU, taking note of the special circumstances which made it impossible to reach agreements with the Bank and Fund in more close conformity with other agreements with specialized agencies, and stating that the agreements should not be regarded as precedents for the future;

(4) adopted by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions, a resolution which had been proposed by the United States (92(V)) stating that the Council, having considered the draft agreements, recommends to the General Assembly that it approve them.¹⁵³

(5) Approval and Entry into Force

The General Assembly, in resolution 124 (II) of November 15, 1947, approved the agreements with the World Health Organization (WHO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

The agreements with the two latter agencies, having already been approved by their Boards of Governors on September 16 and 17, 1947, respectively, came into force immediately. The agreement with WHO was approved subsequently by the first World Health Assembly on July 10, 1948, and accordingly came into force on that date; while the agreement with UPU came into force at the same date as the Universal Postal Convention of Paris, July 1, 1948.

The agreement between the United Nations and ITU was to enter formally into force when the ITU Convention entered into force on January 1, 1949. However, it came into force provisionally (in accordance with its Article XVIII) on November 15, 1947, when it was approved by the General Assembly, having previously been approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU at Atlantic City.

¹⁵³ For texts of agreements, see pp. 873-74, 885-87.

b. NEGOTIATIONS WITH IRO, WMO, ITO and IMCO

During its sixth session (172nd plenary meeting on March 10) the Council considered the report of its Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies (E/C.1/36) and approved (resolution 130(VI)) by the following votes its recommendations that negotiations should be entered into with the following agencies:

(1) International Refugee Organization or its Preparatory Commission, 15 votes to 2. (The U.S.S.R. and Byelorussian representatives felt that the Council should not enter into relationships with a temporary organization, and also criticized the Organization's activities.)

(2) World Meteorological Organization, 15 votes with 2 abstentions. (The Australian representative wanted further information about this organization, and the Netherlands representative wondered if it fulfilled the condition of "having wide international responsibilities".)

(3) International Trade Organization or its Interim Commission, if established, 14 votes with 3 abstentions. (The Polish representative expressed the view that the Council should only negotiate with fully constituted organizations.)

(4) Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 14 votes with 4 abstentions.

(1) **Draft Agreements with IRO and IMCO**

On July 21, 1948, the Committee held a negotiating session at Geneva with representatives of PC-IRO, as a result of which a draft agreement was proposed and considered by the Economic and Social Council at its 214th plenary meeting on August 24, 1948.

The representatives of the U.S.S.R., Poland and the Byelorussian S.S.R. opposed accepting the agreement. They thought that it was unwise, as well as unconstitutional, to conclude an agreement with an organization which was entirely temporary in character and that, additionally, the Organization had failed in its purpose since it was more interested in resettlement than repatriation. The representative of the U.S.S.R. further claimed that the Organization was not an authoritative body, since its Constitution had only been ratified by fifteen states.

The President stated that to conclude the agreement was proper and constitutional, in fact obligatory, since the General Assembly had approved Article 3 of the Constitution of the Organization, which provided for an agreement to establish the

relationship between the two organizations. The United States representative also maintained that the agreement was perfectly constitutional.

The Byelorussian representative suggested that if, in spite of objection, the Council approved the agreement, it should be with the provision that it would be valid for one year only.

As formulated, the Byelorussian proposal, that the Council request its Negotiating Committee to reopen negotiations with PC-IRO with a view to attaching a time limit of one year to the validity of the draft agreement, was rejected by 15 votes to 3.

The Council adopted by 15 votes to 3 resolution 164(VII), recommending to the General Assembly that it approve without change the draft agreement entered into between the Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies and the Negotiation Committee of the PC-IRO.

A similar negotiating session was held at Geneva on August 10, 1948, between the representatives of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the Negotiating Committee, and a draft agreement was prepared. At its 222nd plenary meeting on August 27 the Economic and Social Council adopted without discussion by 12 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions, resolution 165(VII) recommending the General Assembly to approve without change the draft agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

(2) **WMO and ITO**

The Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization (IC-ITO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) were the remaining two agencies with which negotiations had been authorized by the Council. IC-ITO and the International Meteorological Organization on behalf of WMO expressed the hope that they would shortly be in a position to enter into negotiations with the United Nations.

c. **SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS REGARDING THE USE OF THE UN Laissez-Passer**

The Council at its sixth session (127th and 153rd plenary meetings on February 4 and 25) considered the request of ICAO for the extension to its officials of the right to use the United Nations laissez-passer. The Council appointed an ad hoc committee, consisting of representatives of Australia, Denmark, the U.S.S.R. and the United States, which met on February 17 and 18 and con-

sidered various suggestions, including a U.S.S.R. proposal (E/680) to postpone the matter until the Council's next session (on the ground that ICAO had not yet expelled Franco Spain), a United States draft resolution (E/AC.23/W.1) and amendments proposed by the representatives of Australia and Denmark (E/AC.23/W.2). The ad hoc Committee proposed a resolution (E/683) which was adopted by the Council at its 153rd plenary meeting by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions. Before adopting the resolution the Council rejected by 9 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions, a U.S.S.R. proposal to add in paragraph (a) of the operative part of the resolution (see below) the words "with the exception of such organizations as include Franco Spain as a member".

In its resolution (136(VI)) the Council requested the Secretary-General

"(a) To conclude with any specialized agency which may so desire a supplementary agreement to extend to the officials of that agency the provisions of article VII of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,¹⁵⁴ and to submit such supplementary agreement to the General Assembly for approval, and

"(b) Pending the entry into force of such agreement, to make arrangements for the use of the United Nations laissez-passer by officials of the specialized agency concerned, such laissez-passer to be issued on a provisional basis for use only in those countries which have previously undertaken to recognize the validity of laissez-passer so issued."

The supplementary agreement requested by ICAO, and a similar agreement requested by UPU, were accordingly drawn up for submission to the General Assembly at its third session.

The agreements with WHO, ITU, the Bank and the Fund had included articles concerning the laissez-passer; while the most recent agreements negotiated—those with PC-IRO and IMCO—also include provision for the use of the United Nations laissez-passer by officials of the agencies concerned.

d. ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

At its 172nd meeting on March 10, 1948, the Council elected Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland and Venezuela to fill the vacancies in the Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies (E/SR.172), since of the original members appointed at the Council's first session, Belgium and Colombia had ceased to be members of the Council in 1947, and Czechoslovakia and Norway in 1948.¹⁵⁵

2. Reports of Specialized Agencies

a. REPORTS CONSIDERED AT THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH SESSIONS

At its sixth session, the Council held a special debate in which it discussed together all the reports of the specialized agencies of which it had deferred consideration at its fifth session. The following reports had been submitted:

International Labour Organisation: report covering period from establishment of the United Nations to July 15, 1947 (E/586), with appendices (E/586/Add.1), and supplementary note (E/586/Add.2) completing an account of its activities up to the end of 1947, and giving an indication of the main activities of ILO for 1948.

Food and Agriculture Organization: second annual report to the Conference of FAO covering the period July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947 (E/597), and supplementary report (E/597/Add.1) dated January 8, 1948, dealing with current work program and relations with other specialized agencies.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: report covering period November 4, 1946, to June 30, 1947 (E/461), and supplementary note completing account of activities up to end of 1947 (E/461/Add.1), attached to which was work program for 1948 as adopted by General Conference of UNESCO.

International Civil Aviation Organization: second annual report of its Interim Council to the first Assembly of ICAO covering period June 8, 1946, to March 31, 1947, and resolutions adopted by the first Assembly of ICAO, May 1947 (E/456), a supplementary report covering ICAO's activities until the end of 1947 (E/456/Add.1/Rev.1), and a supplementary report on activities from March 1 to May 31, 1948.

World Health Organization: Interim Commission—report of its activities in 1947 (E/593).

In its general debate on the co-ordination of specialized agencies, at its 141st and 144th plenary meetings on February 13 and 17, 1948, the Council included consideration of the reports of the specialized agencies, but most of the views expressed referred to matters of co-ordination, and the Council at its 163rd and 165th meetings on March 4 and 5 considered the reports in detail (see below). (The debates in question have been reproduced in extenso in documents E/784 and E/785.) Representatives of the five agencies were present and addressed the Council.

At its 165th meeting, after a U.S.S.R. proposal to delete the reference to ICAO had been rejected by 11 votes to 4, with 1 abstention, the Council adopted by 14 votes, with 3 abstentions, a resolution (129(VI)A), which had been proposed by the United States, expressing appreciation of the reports submitted by ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO

¹⁵⁴ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 103.

¹⁵⁵ For list of members of the Committee, see p. 705.

and the Interim Commission of WHO, and requesting the Secretary-General to transmit to these specialized agencies summaries of the Council's discussion of the reports.

At its seventh session the Council had before it the following reports from the specialized agencies:

International Labour Organisation: second report to the United Nations (E/810), covering the period from July 1947 to March 1948.

Food and Agriculture Organization: supplementary report of FAO (E/797), covering the principal activities of the period from January 1 to May 1, 1948.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: supplementary report to that considered by the Council at its sixth session, covering the activities of UNESCO during the first four months of 1948 (E/804) and a General Organization Chart (E/804/Add.1/Rev.1).

International Civil Aviation Organization: report of the Council of ICAO to the second Assembly of the Organization, covering the activities of ICAO for the period from June 1, 1947, to March 1, 1948, the budget estimates for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1949, submitted by the ICAO Council to the Assembly (E/808), an addendum covering the proceedings of the second Assembly of ICAO (E/808/Add.1), and a supplementary report on activities from March 1 to May 31, 1948.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: second annual report of the Bank to the Board of Governors for the year ending June 30, 1947, a memorandum relating to its financial statements as of March 31, 1948, and a statement on "Activities and Organization, 31 March 1948" (E/803).

International Monetary Fund: annual report of the Executive Directors of the Fund, dated June 30, 1947, and quarterly financial statements for November 28, 1947, and February 29, 1948 (E/801), and a memorandum giving information on the Fund and its activities for the period from its last report until the end of March 1948 (E/801/Add.1 and Corr.1).

Universal Postal Union: administrative report, 1947 (E/811).

World Health Organization: Interim Commission report of its activities (E/786 and Corr.1).

International Telecommunication Union: descriptive report of the organization and its historical background (E/812).

The Council decided to allocate the reports to its committees as follows: the reports of FAO, the Bank, the Fund, ICAO, UPU and ITU to the Economic Committee, and the reports of ILO, UNESCO and WHO to the Social Committee. It was later decided to discuss the report of ILO in plenary meeting since it touched on the work of different committees, and also to consider the work of ICAO in plenary session simultaneously with the question of ICAO's implementation of the General Assembly resolutions concerning Franco Spain.

b. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

In the Council's discussions of the ILO reports at its sixth session (163rd and 165th plenary meetings), the United States representative suggested that future ILO reports should emphasize current and future projects and that an evaluation of the experience of ILO's industrial committees should be furnished.

Various representatives congratulated ILO on the work it had accomplished. The U.S.S.R. representative criticized the Organisation as responding to the interests of the employers rather than of the workers. The Polish representative suggested that the Organisation should deal more with certain basic questions, such as raising the standard of living of the working classes particularly in underdeveloped areas and in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The report of ILO was discussed during the seventh session at the 199th, 203rd and 205th plenary meetings on August 14, 18 and 19, 1948.

Members expressed appreciation of the work of the Organisation, with particular reference to the extension of its regional activities. The Brazilian representative thought that the Organisation should give more attention to the geographical distribution of its staff.

The main discussion in the Council centred round a draft resolution proposed by the U.S.S.R. (E/973), and supported by the Polish and Byelorussian representatives, calling upon the Council to recommend to the Members of the United Nations which were also Members of ILO to take the necessary steps to increase the representation of the workers to half in the Conferences and the Governing Body of the Organisation, the other half to consist of the representatives of the governments and the employers.

It was argued by representatives supporting the resolution that the present structure of ILO—which had been established at the close of the First World War—rendered it unable to deal with the social problems arising at a time of vast economic and social changes. The Organisation, as at present constituted, it was argued, did not, in view of the predominant representation of employers and capitalist governments, pay adequate attention to the interests of labor. This had been shown by the action of ILO when the question of trade union rights was referred to it, and it had considered instead the question of freedom of association. The Organisation, it was said, had shown too little interest in the great economic and social changes in Eastern Europe. It was further pointed out that

many of the conventions adopted by ILO had not been ratified, which, it was argued, showed that the Organisation as at present constituted was ineffective.

The Brazilian, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States, Canadian, Danish and Chilean representatives opposed the resolution. Among the arguments against it were: that the present tripartite character of ILO was one of the sources of its strength and helped to make social understanding possible; that the Organisation had recently reviewed its structure which had been approved by large majorities; that in any case it was for ILO itself to change its structure if it thought this desirable; that it was incorrect to assume that government representatives favored the interests of employers over those of employees, since they represented the interests of their countries as a whole—frequently, for example in the case of labor governments, the interests of the government and workers representatives were the same; that if ILO was predominantly an instrument of the employers it would not be receiving, as it was, the overwhelming support of trade unionists and the WFTU would not recently have entered into an agreement with it.

With regard to the small number of ratifications, it was pointed out that the responsibility in this respect lay with governments and not with ILO itself, and it was argued that this showed that the Organisation's policy was in advance of that of national governments, that in some instances lack of ratification was due to constitutional reasons or to certain points of detail and that in any case national legislation was influenced by the ILO Conventions even if they were not ratified. Various representatives approved the Organisation's work on freedom of association. It was further maintained that the U.S.S.R. resolution did not merely involve a suggestion for a change in the structure of ILO, but was based on a different concept of society which envisaged a class struggle; the structure of ILO, on the other hand, was based on the principle of co-operation between governments, workers and employers in discussing labor problems.

The representative of ILO quoted the principles of the work of the Organisation as reaffirmed by its Conference: the responsibility of the Governments of the Members of the Organisation to their peoples as a whole; the selection of employers' and workers' representatives on the principle of majority rule; the freedom of employers' and workers' representatives to represent their constituents without government instructions; the equal rights in

the Conference of all nations; and the obligation of Members to submit to their constitutional authorities the decisions of the Conference.

The Danish, Peruvian and Venezuelan representatives pointed out that they were without sufficient instructions to adopt a resolution making recommendations for change in the structure of ILO, and the Danish representative inquired whether the U.S.S.R. had made its proposal with a view to joining ILO if its structure was altered. The U.S.S.R. representative stated that he would be in a position to reply if members of the Council had shown any willingness in favor of the Soviet draft resolution.

The U.S.S.R. draft resolution was rejected by 11 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

The Council, at its 205th plenary meeting on August 19, adopted by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, resolution 167 (VII) A expressing its appreciation of the second report of ILO.

c. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The following are among the views expressed during the Council's sixth session with regard to the FAO reports, at its 163rd and 165th plenary meetings, on March 4 and 5. The United States representative suggested that the FAO reports should give more information on priorities of the various projects undertaken, regular statistical material and continuity of technical publications, and on the relations between the regional activities of FAO and the activities of the United Nations regional commissions.

The Brazilian representative felt that while FAO's report showed a welcome expansion of activities, attention was focussed on Europe, China and the Near East and the Organization was slow to act in Latin America. He also stressed the importance of co-operation between FAO and ITO on commodity agreements. The Chilean and Peruvian representatives also felt that a greater share of FAO's technical assistance be extended to Latin America and suggested that the Economic Commission for Latin America might co-operate with FAO. The French representative felt that the problems dealt with by FAO were of sufficient importance to justify wider publication of the results of its work, and suggested that steps should be taken to ensure better co-ordination between FAO and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. The Polish representative suggested that the work of FAO should be on a wider basis.

During the Council's seventh session, the supplementary report of FAO was discussed at the 34th meeting of the Economic Committee on August 16. The Brazilian representative welcomed the expansion of the regional activity of FAO and the development of related technical services and emphasized the importance of dealing with the question of rural welfare. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council, at its 222nd plenary meeting on August 27, adopted by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, resolution 167 (VII)B expressing appreciation of the supplementary report and requesting the Secretary-General to transmit to FAO the record of the Council's discussions.

d. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

During the sixth session of the Council (163rd and 165th plenary meetings) certain representatives expressed fear that there was a danger of overlapping between some of UNESCO's activities and those of the other specialized agencies and of the United Nations, as, for instance, between the Hylean Amazon project, which included an expert on tropical diseases, and the work of the World Health Organization; the work of UNESCO on mass communication and on education about the United Nations and the work of the United Nations Department of Public Information; and the inquiry, held under UNESCO's guidance, into the philosophical principles underlying human rights and the work of the Commission on Human Rights. Some representatives also felt that there was too great a dispersion of UNESCO's efforts, others praised the Organization for its activity and for not having neglected any continent, and still others felt that the multiplicity of its program was inevitable at the existing stage of its development. The New Zealand representative suggested that stress might be laid on the primary object of the furtherance of peace through educational, scientific and cultural objectives for their own sake. The Polish representative criticized UNESCO's budget on the ground that the amount allotted for general information and communication was much larger than the appropriation for reconstruction and general education. He stated that reconstruction in war-devastated and under-developed countries should now constitute UNESCO's main activity. He also stated that UNESCO should not contemplate any work in Germany until the peace treaty had been signed and until assured of the consent of the Allied Control Commission. He suggested that UNESCO should treat Members

of the United Nations which were not Members of UNESCO on a different footing from other non-members.

During the seventh session of the Council, the report of UNESCO was considered at the 56th meeting of the Council's Social Committee on August 9. Several representatives expressed approval of the concentration of the Organization's activities and the granting of priority to certain projects. It was felt that lack of progress had resulted from the width of scope of UNESCO. The United States representative felt that there had been insufficient co-operation with other specialized agencies at the planning stage. The Peruvian and Brazilian representatives emphasized the importance of the Hylean Amazon project, and the Lebanese, French and Polish representatives stressed the importance of dealing with the question of illiteracy. The Polish representative thought that first consideration should be given to the educational and cultural reconstruction of war-devastated countries.

The Committee heard a statement by the representative of UNESCO on the matters raised and particularly on recent organizational progress.

The Council at its 212th plenary meeting on August 24 adopted by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (the U.S.S.R. and Byelorussian representatives abstaining on the ground that their countries were not members of UNESCO), resolution 167(VII)C expressing its appreciation of the report and requesting the Secretary-General to transmit to UNESCO the records of the Council's discussions.

e. INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

The reports of ICAO were considered during the Council's sixth session, at the 163rd and 165th plenary meetings on March 4 and 5. The United States representative suggested that future ICAO reports might cover the relationship between air navigation and new problems being created, such as frontier restrictions, trade barriers, and the extent to which joint action might be taken by governments on technical aspects of air navigation. While ICAO had established relations with the Universal Postal Union and the International Meteorological Organization, co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union, the World Health Organization and other agencies should also be considered. The Brazilian representative drew attention to a possible duplication of work on international double taxation (Fiscal

Commission), maps and charts (Economic and Social Council), standardization of units and measurements (World Meteorological Organization) and insurance requirements (Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization).

The U.S.S.R. representative pointed out that the agreement with ICAO was conditional on the exclusion of Franco Spain from membership, and stated that according to the Organization's report, Spain was still a Member. He proposed (E/680) that the Council should therefore take no decision on the report, warn ICAO that it had not so far complied with the stipulation of the General Assembly, and request the Secretary-General to submit to the Council's seventh session a report on the implementation by ICAO of the General Assembly resolutions and the measures arising out of the situation. Voting paragraph by paragraph, the Council adopted the preamble (by 4 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions) and the third paragraph, which requested the report from the Secretary-General (by 11 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions). The first paragraph was rejected by 14 votes to 4, and the second by 10 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions. The resolution adopted by the Council (129(VI)B) read as follows:

"Whereas the General Assembly in its resolution 39-(I) of 12 December 1946¹⁵⁶ recommended that the Franco Government of Spain be debarred from membership in international agencies established by or brought into relationship with the United Nations;

"Whereas the General Assembly in its resolution 50-(I) of 14 December 1946¹⁵⁷ resolved to approve the Agreement with the International Civil Aviation Organization, provided that that Organization complied with any decision of the General Assembly regarding Franco Spain;

"Whereas the resolution of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization of May 1947 concerning an amendment to be made in the Convention of that Organization providing for the automatic cessation of membership in the said Organization of the Governments of countries whose expulsion is recommended by the General Assembly has not yet been ratified and come into force;

"Whereas the report of the International Civil Aviation Organization on its work during the second half of 1947, which has been submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for consideration by the Economic and Social Council (document E/456/Add.1/Rev.1 of 26 January 1948), admits that Franco Spain was one of the forty-six members of that Organization as at 15 December 1947,

"The Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Organization,

"Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit to the seventh session of the Council a report on the implementation by the International Civil Aviation Organization of the General Assembly resolutions 39(I) and 50(I) and on the measures arising out of the

situation which will exist by the time the seventh session of the Council opens."

As requested by this resolution the Secretary-General submitted to the Council's seventh session a report (E/831/Rev.1) on the compliance of the International Civil Aviation Organization with a resolution of the General Assembly calling for the debarment of Franco Spain from ICAO membership.

The report showed that ICAO, at its Assembly in Montreal in May 1947, had approved a proposed amendment to its constitution—the Convention on International Civil Aviation—calling for the automatic cessation of the membership in ICAO of a State whose Government the General Assembly of the United Nations has recommended for debarment from membership in international agencies established by, or brought into relationship with, the United Nations. The report further showed that immediately following the approval of this amendment, the Spanish delegation withdrew from further participation in the Montreal Assembly of ICAO.

The report also stated that, in accordance with Article 94 of the ICAO Convention, the proposed amendment will come into force upon ratification by not less than two thirds of the total number of contracting states. As of June 8, 1948, out of ICAO's 51 contracting states, nine—Pakistan, Canada, New Zealand, Dominican Republic, India, United Kingdom, Afghanistan, China and Czechoslovakia—had ratified the proposed amendment.

The Secretary-General further reported that he had been informed that, following the adoption of the amendment at the Montreal Assembly of ICAO, no invitation had been extended to Spain to participate in conferences or other activities arranged by ICAO, and no representative of Spain had attended any meetings of the Organization or had otherwise participated in ICAO activities.

When the Economic and Social Council considered this report at its 213th plenary meeting, on August 24, 1948, during its seventh session, two draft resolutions on the subject were placed before it reflecting the trend of the discussion. One (E/1013), submitted by the representative of the U.S.S.R., and supported by the representatives of Poland and of the Ukrainian S.S.R., would have placed the Council on record as considering: that ICAO "is proceeding exceedingly slowly" with the exclusion of Franco Spain; that "through this reluctance . . . Franco Spain continues for an appre-

¹⁵⁶See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 129-30.

¹⁵⁷*Ibid.*, p. 153.

ciable and indeterminate period to remain a legal member" of the ICAO; and that the General Assembly had decided to approve the agreement with the ICAO on condition that the Organization complied with all decisions of the General Assembly relating to Franco Spain. In its operative paragraph, the draft resolution proposed by the U.S.S.R. would have the Economic and Social Council decide temporarily to suspend the validity of the agreement with the ICAO pending the actual exclusion by that body of Franco Spain from membership.

The U.S.S.R. proposal was rejected by the Council by a vote of 14 to 3, with 1 abstention. Then, by a vote of 13 to 3, with 2 abstentions, the Council approved a Canadian draft resolution (E/1014) with one or two drafting changes verbally proposed by the representative of Venezuela. The resolution as adopted (169(VII)) reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by the International Civil Aviation Organization of General Assembly resolution 39(I) of 12 December 1946 and 50(I) of 14 December 1946 concerning Franco Spain,

"Notes with satisfaction the measures taken by the Organization to amend the Convention on International Civil Aviation at the first session of the International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly, and not to extend to Spain invitations to participate in any conferences or other activities arranged by the Organization so as to comply fully with the foregoing resolutions of the General Assembly; and

"Recommends that those Member States which are members of the International Civil Aviation Organization and which have not as yet ratified the Protocol of Amendment of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (article 93 bis) should deposit their instruments of ratification as soon as possible."

At its 217th plenary meeting on August 26, the Council adopted without discussion resolution 167(VII)D, expressing appreciation of the ICAO report.

f. INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The first report of the Bank was considered during the Council's seventh session, at the 34th to 37th meetings of the Council's Economic Committee from August 16 to 23, and the 224th plenary meeting on August 28. Several representatives expressed appreciation of the report. The U.S.S.R., Polish and Byelorussian representatives alleged that the Bank was showing political discrimination in paying undue attention to the countries of Western Europe at the expense of other countries. The U.S.S.R. representative stated that no country

in Eastern Europe had received a loan, although Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia had been among the first to apply; the Bank, he stated, was being used in support of the Marshall Plan as an instrument of United States foreign policy, a contention denied by the United States representative. The Polish representative emphasized that the purpose of the Bank was to help the reconstruction of devastated countries, promote sound industry and increase industrial and agricultural production. The Bank had not followed the policy of granting loans to the countries most devastated by the war, although their progress in reconstruction and their possibilities of further development offered good returns for investment and would contribute to general European reconstruction and the restoration of the equilibrium in international trade and the balance of payments. He submitted a draft resolution (E/AC.6/W.28) referring to the purposes of the Bank as expressed in its Articles of Agreement and calling the Bank's attention to the fact that reconstruction and general world economic progress was retarded by inadequate production facilities. The resolution stated that the measures taken to remedy the situation should be such as to guarantee the best effects for world economy and in particular "investment goods and credits should be allocated according to the criterion of their greatest economic productivity", and requested the Bank to consider ways and means appropriate for the increase of facilities for producing the commodities crucial to international reconstruction and development.

In the discussion on this draft resolution certain representatives expressed the view that it was not necessary to restate the principles on which the Bank was already acting and thought that the phrase "greatest economic productivity" was somewhat ambiguous. The United States representative thought that there were other criteria to be taken into account such as the "greatest need"; the Canadian representative thought that the formula used in the draft resolution might favor the highly-industrialized countries; the Chilean representative pointed out that it might be used to classify countries according to their natural resources; the Brazilian and Chinese representatives thought that it did not take sufficient account of the question of both short- and long-term productivity. The Canadian representative proposed (E/AC.6/W.29) that the Council should merely note the report and transmit the records of its discussions to the Bank. While agreeing that the Bank from many points of view had made a good start, the Chinese representative thought that too much stress was being

laid on its functions as a commercial bank and too little on its character as an international organization for constructive and development projects. Too much emphasis, he thought, had also been placed on reconstruction as against development, the only loan hitherto granted for development projects being to Chile. He proposed an amendment (E/AC.6/W.30) to the Canadian proposal, welcoming the statement of the Bank that it was contemplating paying more attention to development projects, and expressing the hope that it would take measures to overcome the obstacles to international investment so that development loans might be granted as soon as possible, particularly to under-developed countries. He also proposed that, after consultation with the Bank, the Secretary-General should recommend to the Bank that it review its principle of using its funds for "the greatest possible increase in the shortest possible time". The representative of Venezuela also expressed the hope that loans would be granted to under-developed countries, and he and the Australian representative hoped that they would be granted to parts of the world other than Europe. In this connection the representative of the Bank informed the Economic Committee of the Council that in the last few months it had sent nine missions to under-developed areas to discuss plans with the governments concerned; that one of the Bank's senior economists had been placed at the service of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and that the dispatch of a further six or seven missions in the near future was contemplated.

The Netherlands representative pointed out that as the Bank's funds came from private investors, the interests of the investors had to be borne in mind, and expressed the hope that the Bank should become a truly international organization, not only one lending American dollars. The Chilean representative pointed out, in addition, that the Bank must, in assessing the plans of countries which applied for loans, pay attention not only to their needs and its own resources but also to the co-ordination of the general effort towards reconstruction and development.

Certain members of the Council felt the Council could not adopt a recommendation to the Bank in view of the article in the Bank's agreement with the United Nations which precluded either party from making recommendations to the other without prior consultation. On these grounds, the Netherlands, French and United Kingdom representatives abstained from voting on the final resolution. Other members held that

the Council in performing its duties of co-ordination of the activities of specialized agencies should discuss the policy of the Bank and embody its views in a resolution, though agreeing that before a formal recommendation was made consultations should take place. Various representatives criticized the provisions of the agreement.

The Polish draft resolution, incorporating the Canadian proposal to refer the records of the Council's discussion to the Bank, was voted on paragraph by paragraph, certain paragraphs being accepted, but the resolution as a whole defeated by 8 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions. In varying paragraph by paragraph votes, the Economic Committee of the Council adopted the Canadian draft proposal as amended by China with other amendments accepted by the Chinese representative.

At its 224th plenary meeting on August 28, the Council by 12 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions, adopted resolution 167(VII)E as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of the report submitted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,

"Appreciating the statements made by high officials of the Bank on recent occasions to the effect that, other sources of financing now being available for a substantial part of reconstruction needs, the Bank is contemplating paying more attention to the problems of development hereafter,

"Expresses its hope that the Bank will take immediate steps to expedite the examination of these problems and to adopt all reasonable measures to facilitate the early realization of development loans, particularly those in areas economically under-developed; and

"Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Bank the records of the discussions which took place at the seventh session of the Council on the report."

g. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The first report of the Fund was discussed during the Council's seventh session, at the 38th meeting of the Economic Committee on August 24. It was generally regretted that the report was not sufficiently detailed or up to date. The Byelorussian and U.S.S.R. representatives criticized the policy of the Fund as benefitting almost exclusively countries participating in the Marshall Plan, as giving too much prominence to the German economy, and as being too restrictive. The Polish representative explained that the reason certain countries, including his own, had not declared their parities was because they considered that in the present disturbed state of international trade such a declaration would be artificial. Those countries which had established their eligibility to buy currencies through the Fund by declaring their parities had used the currencies solely to fill in the gaps in

their balance of payments, which had done nothing to restore the equilibrium in foreign balances. The representative of Denmark, explaining that his Government had felt concern about declaring par values, thought that countries should not be apprehensive at declaring par values since, he understood, the Fund would change them when the situation made a change necessary. He agreed that it was necessary to take German economic conditions into account.

The representative of the Fund, in answer to certain points raised, stated, *inter alia*, that no state outside the Marshall Plan had applied for and been refused assistance, even on technical grounds; the fate of the Fund was not bound up with that of the Marshall Plan although the Fund had to take account of that as of all important financial plans; similarly it had to take into account the fact that German economy was an integral part of European economy.

The Council, at its 224th meeting on August 28, adopted by 15 votes to 2, resolution 16(VII)F, taking note of the Fund's report and requesting the Secretary-General to transmit to the Fund the records of the Council's discussions.

h. UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

The first report of UPU was considered during the seventh session of the Council, at the 39th meeting of the Economic Committee on August 25, and at the 220th and 222nd plenary meetings of the Council on August 27. The U.S.S.R. and Byelorussian representatives criticized the Bureau of the Union for circulating technical documents to the postal administration of Franco Spain, alleging that this was against the terms of the General Assembly's resolution 39(I) urging that Franco Spain be debarred from agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations. They also criticized the refusal of the Postal Congress to admit the Baltic Republics—Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia—which had been signatories of the 1939 Convention. The U.S.S.R. representative, supported by the Byelorussian representative, submitted a draft resolution (E/1030) recommending that UPU review the question of membership with the object of eliminating discrimination in relation to these three countries.

The representative of the Union made a statement *inter alia* explaining that technical literature was distributed by the Bureau to all postal administrations in the course of its duties. He also stated that the U.S.S.R. had notified the Union in 1940 that the Baltic States had ceased to exist

and although it had later cancelled this statement, the majority of the Congress of UPU had not considered the States sovereign in the full sense of the word.

The Council rejected the draft resolution by a vote of 14 to 3, and adopted by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, resolution 167(VII)G taking note of the report and requesting the Secretary-General to transmit to the UPU the records of the Council's discussions.

i. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The Council considered the report of the WHO Interim Commission during its sixth session, at its 163rd and 165th meetings on March 4 and 5. Representatives congratulated the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization on the work it had so far accomplished. The Brazilian and New Zealand representatives suggested that the World Health Organization might appropriately take over the anti-tuberculosis campaign at present being carried on in collaboration with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. The U.S.S.R. representative considered that the Pan American Sanitary Organization should be included in WHO, that the Interim Commission of WHO should augment its publications and increase the work of its expert committees, that the costs of missions of lecturers and inspectors sent to various countries by WHO should be defrayed by those countries and that the offices of WHO should be concentrated in Geneva. He proposed a draft resolution (E/711) incorporating these points, but agreed to withdraw it after the Council had heard explanations from a representative of the Interim Commission of WHO on the measures to be taken or contemplated along these lines when WHO should come into existence.

During the seventh session of the Council the report of the World Health Organization was discussed at the 55th and 56th meetings of the Social Committee on August 5 and 9.

The representative of the World Health Organization made a statement supplementing the report to note the action taken at the first World Health Assembly held in June 1948 at Geneva.¹⁵⁸ Members expressed their appreciation of the work of the Interim Commission and their gratification at the ratification of the Constitution of the World Health Organization by a sufficient number of Members bringing the Organization into existence. Attention was specially directed, in the discussion,

¹⁵⁸See pp. 911-18.

to collaboration between the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, to regional arrangements planned by the World Health Organization, to the health needs of war-devastated countries, and to the connection between health and economic problems.

Representatives also stressed the importance of collaboration between WHO and other specialized agencies, the importance of malaria control and prevention, and the importance of scientific research.

At the 212th plenary meeting on August 24 the Council unanimously adopted resolution 167 (VII) H, in which it expressed its appreciation of the report submitted by the World Health Organization and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Organization the records of the discussion which took place at the seventh session of the Council.

j. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

The first report of ITU was discussed during the Council's seventh session, at the 38th meeting of the Economic Committee on August 24, and the 222nd plenary meeting of the Council on August 27. The U.S.S.R. representative objected that Spain was still *de jure* a Member of the Union since the revised convention did not come into effect until January 1, 1949, and that certain organs of the Union still maintained relations with Spain. He also objected to the exclusion of the Baltic Republics — Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia — and the Mongolian People's Republic, which had participated in the Madrid Convention. He submitted a draft resolution (E/1031) recommending ITU to review its statutory provisions with the object of eliminating discrimination against these four countries.

The representative of ITU, in explanation, stated that the Atlantic City Convention was followed by a protocol debarring Spain from membership, but that pending the full entry into force of this Convention on January 1, 1949, routine notices were sent to Spain as an adherent to the Madrid Convention. The Provisional Frequency Board of the Union had to obtain data from all countries including Spain. With regard to the Baltic Republics he stated that the U.S.S.R. had notified the Union in 1940 that the Republics had ceased to be Members of ITU on the date they were incorporated in the U.S.S.R. Although the U.S.S.R. had notified the ITU in 1947 that its previous com-

munication was no longer valid, the Atlantic City Conference after a full discussion had decided against inviting the Baltic Republics, and the conditions of membership had been altered so that adherence to the Madrid Convention did not automatically entitle a state to membership under the new Convention.

The Council at its 222nd plenary meeting on August 27 rejected the U.S.S.R. draft resolution by 14 votes to 3, and adopted by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, resolution 167 (VII) I, taking note of the report of ITU and requesting the Secretary-General to transmit to the Union the records of the Council's discussions.

3. Co-ordination by the Council of Activities of the Agencies

a. DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL'S SIXTH SESSION

At its sixth session the Council had before it two reports (E/614 and E/625) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (previously called the Co-ordination Committee and the Secretary-General's Committee on Co-ordination) which had been established pursuant to the Council's resolution 13(III).¹⁵⁹ The reports covered the second and third sessions of the Committee from October 1 to 3, 1947, and January 15 to 17, 1948. They dealt with organizational matters, implementation of agreements, co-operation on substantive questions, co-operation on administrative matters and budgetary and program co-ordination.

The Council also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/602/Rev.1) listing reports and work programs of Commissions of the Council and specialized agencies which were available, and draft proposals submitted by the United States (E/647). After a general discussion at its 141st and 144th plenary meetings on February 13 and 17, during which all representatives stressed the necessity for co-ordination but in which some difference of opinion was expressed as to whether the machinery being established for co-ordination purposes was not too cumbersome, the Council at its 145th plenary meeting on February 17 established a Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, to sit during the session. It was composed of the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Netherlands, New

¹⁵⁹ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 546; see also pp. 682-83.

Zealand, Peru, Poland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and United States. The Council referred to this Committee the note by the Secretary-General, the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the proposals of the United States, and also requested it to suggest methods of considering the reports from specialized agencies. The Committee held eight meetings, on February 18, 20, 21, 25, 26 and 27 and on March 3 and 4.

On the recommendation of the Committee (E/681) the Council decided at its 157th plenary meeting on March 1 to consider the reports of the specialized agencies in a committee of the whole. These reports were later recalled to the plenary meeting, and, during the consideration of the reports (see above) at the 163rd and 165th plenary meetings, views were expressed by members of the Council on the general process of co-ordination. Among these were that the reports showed the multiplicity and value of the work performed by the agencies, but that there were dangers of overlapping between the work of some of the agencies and the various organs of the United Nations and between the agencies themselves. The positive task of the Economic and Social Council in giving a lead to and not merely co-ordinating the activities of the agencies was stressed. It was suggested by the United States representative that the agencies should report on the implementation of United Nations resolutions and recommendations; by the U.S.S.R. representative that the Secretariat might be asked to report on the activities of the agencies; and by the French representative that the Council's Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination might be asked to draw the Council's attention to the way in which each agency fulfilled its task.

The Brazilian representative suggested that the four principal types of recommendations that could profitably be made by the Council were on allocations between the various agencies, to prevent overlapping, on priorities and on the initiation of activities.

The proposal submitted by the United States (E/647) formed the basis for much of the discussion in the Council's Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination. This proposal contained three resolutions, the first stressing the need for the fullest possible implementation of the agreements between the United Nations and the agencies, the second dealing with the nature of the reports that the Council wished to receive from the agencies, and the third giving certain directives to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. The Committee made recom-

mendations to the Council (E/740) based on the United States proposals, amendments suggested by Australia (E/AC.24/1 and Rev.1 and Rev.-1/Add.1) and proposals submitted by the United Kingdom (E/AC.24/2 and Rev.1 and E/AC.24/3). On the Committee's recommendation (E/740), the Council at its 171st plenary meeting on March 10 took the following decisions:

It requested the specialized agencies (resolution 128(VI)A) to submit to the Council, not later than May 15 of each year, reports on the organization of the agency; the activities of the past year; the activities and work program of the current calendar year, with an indication of the priorities applied to these programs; and the proposed activities and work programs for the following year. This resolution was adopted by 17 votes with 1 abstention.

It requested the Secretary-General (resolution 128(VI)B) to prepare, in consultation with the specialized agencies, reports on the action taken in pursuance of the agreements between the United Nations and the various agencies; on the facilities which would be available for these agencies at the seat and regional offices of the United Nations, and existing and future liaison arrangements; and on inter-governmental organizations with responsibilities similar to those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields. The Secretary-General was also requested to submit from time to time to the Council, after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, a catalogue of studies or investigations in the economic and social fields by the United Nations and specialized agencies; and, finally, to submit to the Council, not later than June 1 of each year, a report including information on the organization and allocation of personnel in the Economic and Social Departments of the Secretariat and an account of the current work programs of the Economic and Social Departments and the commissions of the Council. This resolution was adopted by 14 votes, with 4 abstentions.

It requested (resolution 128(VI)C) the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to transmit to the Council, at its seventh session, observations on the form and content of the reports of the specialized agencies; to examine the possibility of including in these reports such budgetary information as would enable the Council to appraise the relative scope of current and prospective work programs; to draw the Council's attention to any overlapping or duplication in the activities of the

United Nations and the specialized agencies; and, finally, to report on its work to each session of the Council. This resolution was adopted unanimously.

It requested (resolution 128(VI)D) the commissions of the Council to establish priorities of work based on the importance of the various projects in implementing Article 55 of the Charter, and to indicate these priorities in their reports. The Secretary-General was also requested to submit to the seventh session of the Council his suggestions on the form and character of the reports of commissions and other subsidiary bodies. This resolution was adopted by 15 votes, with 3 abstentions.

It decided (resolution 128(VI)E) to appoint a committee to sit during the seventh session to consider questions relating to the co-ordination of the activities of the specialized agencies and the United Nations raised by members of the Council, the Secretary-General or the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. This resolution was adopted by 14 votes, with 3 abstentions.

b. DISCUSSIONS AT THE COUNCIL'S SEVENTH SESSION

The decision to establish a Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination was confirmed by the Council during its seventh session, at its 180th plenary meeting on July 21, 1948. At its 181st meeting on July 23, the Council decided that the Committee should consist of the representatives of the following thirteen countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Poland, Turkey, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and United States.

This Committee, at meetings as listed below, and the Council, at its 225th plenary meeting on August 28, considered the reports submitted in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Council at its sixth session. In particular the Committee considered (1) relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies (E/813, E/818 and Add.1, E/842, E/843/Rev.1, E/846, E/847, E/848 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/AC.24/4 or E/AC.7/74); (2) a list of reports of specialized agencies (E/815/Rev.1); (3) report of the Secretary-General on the organization of the Economic and Social Departments of the Secretariat and on the work programs of commissions of the Council (E/844 and Add.1) and a report of the Secretary-General concerning the form and character of the reports of commissions and other subsidiary organs (E/845); and (4) draft calendar of meetings and conferences in 1949 (E/906, E/AC.24/5 or E/AC.7/75).

The Committee held meetings on August 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, and 27. Owing to the wide nature of the field under review, and the close inter-relation in subject-matter between the various reports, the Committee decided to conduct discussions along the following lines: (1) processes of co-ordination; (2) administrative and budgetary co-ordination; and (3) program co-ordination.

In the Council's discussion of the Committee's report (E/1038) at its 225th plenary meeting, various representatives raised the question of how matters relating to co-ordination should be considered in the future. The representative of Australia thought that in future the problem of co-ordination of policies should be carried out by the Council's two main committees of the whole, the Social Committee and the Economic Committee, and not by the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination. The Canadian representative suggested that the Council should consider the possibility of combining the functions of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination with those of the Agenda Committee, which would then have two tasks to fulfil before the next session: the drafting of a report on the agenda, and the review of material submitted by the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies on co-ordination. He declared that substantive questions concerning the co-ordination of work with specialized agencies should be referred directly to the main committees of the Council. The representative of the U.S.S.R. deplored the tendency to multiply organs dealing with matters of co-ordination and considered that the Council should request the Secretary-General to report on the possibilities of a reduction in their number.

The Committee's recommendations were approved by the Council at its 225th plenary meeting. The matters dealt with are reviewed below.

(1) Processes of Co-ordination

(a) ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

The Council's Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination first gave consideration to organizational matters raised in the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/846).

This report dealt with the general scope and nature of the Committee's work, program co-ordination, administrative and budgetary questions, the International Civil Service Advisory Board, regional activities, co-ordination of administrative services in different centres, calendar of conferences, non-statistical questionnaires and fellowship programs.

The Council's Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination reviewed the various types of machinery which had been set up either by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination or in pursuance of resolutions of the General Assembly (e.g., concerning an International Civil Service Advisory Board). The need for keeping such machinery to the minimum consistent with efficiency was emphasized, and the Secretary-General was requested to keep the Council informed of steps taken to achieve this. It was recognized, however, that the wide scope of activities would in future involve a considerable volume of additional work. The magnitude and complexity of the Committee's task had made it increasingly difficult for the administrative officers to deal with more than the major issue of policy and program involved. The representative of the U.S.S.R. expressed the view that there was no necessity to establish the International Civil Service Advisory Board.

(b) **FORM AND CHARACTER OF REPORTS BY AGENCIES**

The Council's Committee noted the view of the agencies as expressed in the report of the Administrative Committee that, owing to differing circumstances and limitations of both staff and resources, it might be difficult for some agencies to give detailed information under all the items requested. It recognized that a greater degree of uniformity and comparability in the reports, for purposes of co-ordination, would be attained progressively with further experience, and that, in time, the adaptation of agency budgets to the standard budget summaries worked out by the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions would yield information which would be useful to the Council in its task of program co-ordination.

(c) **FORM AND CHARACTER OF REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS**

The Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the form and character of commission reports (E/845). It approved, with certain modifications, a standard form suggested for normal use, from which deviations might, however, be made in exceptional cases.

In the Council's discussions of the Committee's report (E/1038), certain representatives, including those of Australia, the U.S.S.R. and Canada, referred to the question raised in the report of the inclusion of minority views in reports of commissions. The Committee had recommended that at the present stage the appropriate place for such views was in the summary records. The

Committee further pointed out that any representative had the right to request that a specific reservation made by him be mentioned in a footnote to the report. The Australian representative agreed with this recommendation. The representative of the U.S.S.R. regretted that only the views of individual representatives of the Commission, rather than minority views, would be included in the reports. He stated that his delegation could not accept that recommendation of the Committee. The representative of Canada pointed out, as Chairman of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, that it was for the commissions to decide themselves whether minority views should be included in the reports.

(d) **FORM AND CHARACTER OF "COMPARATIVE REVIEW"**

The Committee considered whether changes should be made in the form and character of the Comparative Review of the Activities and Work Programmes of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in the Economic and Social Fields, as suggested by the Secretary-General (E/843/Rev. 1, E/848 and Add.1). It agreed that the Secretary-General should prepare next year's Comparative Review in a similar form as a reference document, with an indication of priorities wherever possible, and with specific questions requiring the special attention of the Council treated in separate documents. The Comparative Review contains analytical lists of the principal questions in the economic and social fields and the work of the United Nations and specialized agencies related to each; lists of documents used in its preparation; outlines of the organizational structure of the specialized agencies; inter-agency agreements; and lists of principal committees and other bodies concerned with problems of co-ordination.

(e) **DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES**

The Committee noted with approval the Secretary-General's report (E/813) on the progress made in the plans to publish the descriptive catalogue of economic and social studies, which had been requested in the Council's resolution 128 (VI) B.¹⁶⁰ The catalogue, it was planned, would describe studies, investigations and other projects in the economic and social fields undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies and would include a brief description of the nature, scope, origin and purpose of each project and publication details concerning resulting memoranda or reports. It would include lists of de-

¹⁶⁰See p. 677.

partments and officers concerned with the listed projects, and would be issued annually.

(f) **CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES**

The Committee took note of the reports of the Secretary-General (E/843/Rev.1, E/847) on the progress which had been made in drawing up a balanced calendar of agency conferences, with the principal aim of assisting in ensuring that agencies would be able to time the submission of work programs and budgets before the pre-Assembly session of the Council.

Attention was drawn to the fact that UNESCO and FAO were holding their conferences during the second half of the year. The Council took note of the various technical and procedural reasons for this, and also noted the consideration that had been given by these organizations to the possibility of changing the date of future conferences to the first half of the year; and it expressed the hope that they would be able, in the near future, to conform to the plan recommended for achieving a balanced calendar.

(g) **CO-ORDINATION OF PROGRAMS, FACILITIES AND LIAISON ARRANGEMENTS**

The Committee took note of the report (E/842), prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Council's resolution 124 (VI) B, on the action taken in pursuance of the agreements with the specialized agencies to develop effective co-ordination of the economic and social programs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, on the facilities which will be available for specialized agencies at the seat and regional offices of the United Nations, and on existing or contemplated liaison arrangements among the United Nations and specialized agencies.

The Committee agreed that the Secretary-General should be requested to undertake a study in greater detail than in this report with a view to enabling the Council to report to the Assembly.

The Committee considered the possibility of formulating policies on the location—in relation to the various offices of the United Nations—of the headquarters of those agencies that have not yet selected a permanent seat, but it was not found possible to formulate policies that would be generally applicable at this stage. It was therefore agreed that each case of an agency seeking prior consultation on this matter should be treated on its merits.

Regarding the location of the regional offices of agencies, the Committee noted that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination favored full

consultation in advance, through the latter Committee, before the establishment of regional offices. It endorsed this action as the procedure which should be followed by specialized agencies in conformity with the principles stated in the agreements between such agencies and the United Nations. It also expressed the hope that agencies not yet in relationship with the United Nations but represented on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination would adopt a similar procedure if the question of establishing regional offices should arise.

(h) **LIST OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

The Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General (E/818 and Add.1) listing 70 inter-governmental organizations in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields having responsibilities similar to those of the United Nations and specialized agencies. The report had been requested in the Council's resolution 128 (VI) B. The Committee recommended a draft resolution, which was adopted by the Council by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, and reads as follows (resolution 171 (VII)):

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Believing that the establishment of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies having wide responsibilities in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields makes desirable re-examination by Member Governments of possible duplication or dispersion of effort between these organizations and other existing inter-governmental organizations,

"Recognizing that any action to simplify the structure of inter-governmental organizations could be taken only by Governments members of such organizations,

"Requests the Secretary-General to transmit, not later than 15 October 1948, to Member States and the specialized agencies a list of inter-governmental organizations, to include those in documents E/818 and E/818/Add.1, prepared in response to Council resolution 128(VI), and any other organizations established by inter-governmental agreement which he may consider should be added;

"Recommends that Member States and the specialized agencies submit by 1 February 1949 their views regarding:

"1. The possible termination absorption or integration of any of these organizations into the United Nations or the specialized agencies;

"2. Relationships which might be established between any of the listed organizations and the United Nations or the specialized agencies; and

"Requests the Secretary-General to submit by 1 May 1949 a consolidated report, based on the replies received, for consideration by the Council at its ninth session."

(2) **Administrative and Budgetary Co-ordination**

The Committee took note of the Secretary-General's report on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations and the specialized agencies (E/847). This report had been

prepared in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution 125 (II)¹⁶¹ for submission to the Economic and Social Council and the third regular session of the Assembly. This resolution requested recommendations concerning: (a) measures for achieving greater uniformity in presentation of the budgets of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, with a view to providing a basis for comparison of the several budgets; (b) the fiscal year and schedule of meetings of the specialized agencies with a view to setting priorities and developing effective co-ordination of programs; and (c) the feasibility of improved budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The Committee recognized that the report would be discussed in detail by the General Assembly at its third session. However, it felt that the report might suitably be supplemented as far as possible with the following additional information: (a) practices of agencies with regard to presentation of their budget estimates on a project basis; (b) the practical experience of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office in the presentation and approval of budgets; and (c) possible measures for timing the Council's review of agency programs and the review of agency budgets by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, so that recommendations of the General Assembly with respect to budgets might be related to recommendations of the Council with respect to programs.

The Committee noted with approval that progress was being made towards working out a joint system of external audit for the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

(3) Program Co-ordination

In considering problems of program co-ordination covering economic and social co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the Committee had before it the Comparative Review prepared by the Secretary-General (E/848 and Corr.1 and Add.1). This Comparative Review was based, *inter alia*, on the following documents: reports of the specialized agencies as listed in document E/815/Rev.1; reports of commissions of the Council as summarized in the Secretary-General's report on work programs of the Economic and Social Departments and of commissions of the Council for 1948-49 (E/844); report by the Secretary-General on the organization of the Economic and Social Departments of the Secretariat for 1948-49 (E/844/Add.1).

A survey was first made of the social field, during which the Committee agreed that while there were overlapping fields of interest, there was not in fact at the present time actual overlapping in the work programs of the specialized agencies. Periodic review of work programs was, however, considered to be required, since the broad terms of reference of these agencies made overlapping possible. It was also agreed that co-ordination in the social field could best be achieved by concentrating on individual projects and problems and by developing joint plans of action on these subjects. It was further agreed, on a proposal of the New Zealand representative (E/AC.7/W.35), that it was desirable for organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies to set down, in their work programs for any specific period, only those items on which they would be actively engaged during that period. It was emphasized that the Economic and Social Council might rely on the Secretary-General (in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and after taking into consideration the views expressed by members of the Council) to select and prepare studies on specific topics for the Committee's consideration, from the co-ordination aspect, at future sessions.

In surveying the economic field, the Committee agreed that, since the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had already arranged to keep the subject of economic development under review, and since the question could in any case be more suitably studied when the program of the future ITO and the future status of the Economic and Employment Commission and its sub-commissions were better known, no further action would be taken for the time being. It was considered desirable, however, to have for the Economic and Social Council's information at the next session a report on the existing arrangements for co-ordinated action between the regional commissions and specialized agencies.

The Committee submitted a draft resolution on program co-ordination, which was adopted by the Council at its 225th plenary meeting by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention (resolution 166 (VII)), and reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the report of its Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination regarding the processes of co-ordination, the progress made in administrative and budgetary co-ordination and questions of programme co-ordination reported to it by the specialized agencies, the subsidiary organs of the Council and the Secretary-General,

"Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Ad-

¹⁶¹ See General Assembly, pp. 113-14.

ministrative Committee on Co-ordination and to the specialized agencies the report of the Council's Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination and the records of the proceedings at the seventh session of the Council relating to these matters;

"Requests the specialized agencies, the Commissions and the other subsidiary organs of the Council and the Secretary-General to continue their work in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 125(II) and 165 (II)¹⁶² and Council resolution 128(VI)¹⁶³ in the light of that examination; and

"Decides that an account of the action taken to implement Article 63 of the Charter and of related matters be included in its report to the third regular session of the General Assembly."

4. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agencies

a. INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENTS

Under the provisions of their respective agreements with the United Nations, the specialized agencies have agreed to inform the Council of any agreements negotiated with other specialized agencies.

As of September 21, 1948, formal agreements had been concluded between ILO and FAO, ILO and UNESCO, ILO and WHO, and UNESCO and WHO. The Executive Board of UNESCO and the World Health Assembly, respectively, had approved formal agreements between FAO and UNESCO and between FAO and WHO, and the FAO Council had recommended them for approval to the fourth session of the FAO Conference convening in November 1948. These two agreements were to come into force with their approval by the FAO Conference.

In addition to these general agreements, a number of inter-agency agreements relating to special questions had been made, comparable to the agreement of November 22, 1947, between the United Nations and ILO defining their respective spheres of competence in migration.

b. LIAISON

Informal working arrangements between two or more specialized agencies and between agencies and the United Nations had evolved in order to avoid overlapping and assure adequate consultation on matters of common concern. The day-to-day secretariat consultations in the preparation and development of work programs had resulted in the allocation of specific tasks or in the co-ordinated handling of problems among the international organizations.

Most of the specialized agencies had made use,

up to September 1948, of their right to participate in the discussions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and its commissions on matters of interest to them.

Similarly, the United Nations had been represented at the main conferences and committee meetings of the agencies. Exchange arrangements had been put into effect whereby principal documents and technical materials issued by the United Nations and the agencies are made reciprocally available to their secretariats.

Permanent liaison officers were being maintained as of September 1948 at the United Nations by ILO, UNESCO and WHO, each of which had small liaison offices in the New York area. As of the same date, FAO, the Bank and the Fund, which are located in Washington, and ICAO, located in Montreal, had not considered it necessary to assign permanent liaison personnel at the United Nations headquarters.

The Secretary-General had undertaken to assure special liaison with the agencies located in Europe through officers concerned with Social Affairs and Trusteeship attached to the Geneva office.

c. CO-ORDINATION MACHINERY

In addition, formal machinery exists for inter-secretariat collaboration on broad policy matters. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (formerly known as the "Co-ordination Committee"), established in pursuance of a resolution (13(III)) of the Economic and Social Council at its third session, consists of the Secretary-General and the corresponding officers of the specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations. Other agencies with which agreements are contemplated may send observers to the meetings of the Administrative Committee. The Administrative Committee held four sessions during the period under review: its second, from October 1 to 3, 1947; its third, from January 15 to 17, 1948; its fourth, from May 27 to 29; and its fifth, on July 15.

Further progress was made during the period under review in consolidating the machinery for co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. A Preparatory Committee, composed of representatives of the chief administrative officers of the agencies, was established in February 1948 for the purpose of relieving the chief administrative officers of lesser matters of co-ordination, so that the latter could devote more

¹⁶² See General Assembly, pp. 113-18.

¹⁶³ See pp. 677-78.

attention to questions of higher policy. Subsidiary groups reporting to the Administrative Committee included, as of September 21, 1948, consultative committees on administrative questions, statistical matters, and public information, the United Nations Film Board and the Inter-Library Committee. Two regional bodies, the Geneva Consultative Committee on Administrative Matters and the Paris Central Administrative Services Unit, were also responsible to the Administrative Committee, as well as four ad hoc technical working groups, on fellowship programs, housing and town and country planning, migration and publications. Pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly (13(I)), the Committee, at its fourth session, agreed that an International Civil Service Advisory Board should be established at an early date "to contribute to the improvement of recruitment and related phases of personnel administration in all of the international organizations" (E/846), and decided on the terms of reference of the Board.

d. CO-OPERATION ON SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS

(1) Resolutions of Organs of the United Nations

Various decisions involving co-operative action by the United Nations and the specialized agencies have been taken by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its commissions. For example, during the period under review the General Assembly requested (resolution 128(II)) ILO to pursue its study of the practical application of machinery to ensure trade union rights and freedom of association.¹⁶⁴ The Assembly requested (136(II)) the Secretary-General, in collaboration with IRO, to report to the seventh session of the Council on the progress and prospect of repatriation, resettlement and immigration of refugees and displaced persons. The report was accordingly prepared (E/816 and Add.1) and considered at the Council's seventh session.¹⁶⁵ UNESCO was invited by the Assembly (137(II)) to assist Members of the United Nations at their request in implementing a program of teaching the purposes and principles of the United Nations in schools of Member States. UNESCO, as requested, reported on this subject to the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council (E/823).¹⁶⁶

Similarly, the Economic and Social Council requested FAO (103(VI)) to report on the measures taken by Member States, regional commissions and the specialized agencies to alleviate the world food crisis, and to recommend further action which might be taken to improve the situation.¹⁶⁷

In dealing with the question of prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities, the Council made a number of requests (116(VI)B) to UNESCO in connection with programs of education, disseminating scientific facts designed to remove racial prejudice, and other measures to combat intolerance or hostility between nations and groups.¹⁶⁸

(2) Submission of Questions by Agencies

A number of specialized agencies have also submitted problems to the Council or its commissions.

The Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment suggested that a committee be set up to keep informed of and facilitate inter-governmental consultation and action on commodity problems. This recommendation was seconded by the FAO Preparatory Commission on World Food Proposals. The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements, set up pursuant to resolution 30(IV) of the Economic and Social Council, is composed of a representative of the Interim Commission of ITO, a representative of FAO, and a representative chosen by the Secretary-General.

ITU in November 1947 requested (E/572/Rev.-1) the United Nations to draw the attention of its competent organs to the urgency of the problem of rehabilitating the telecommunication systems of Members of the Union devastated by the war.

The International Timber Conference held by FAO recommended the immediate establishment of a European Timber Committee within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe. This recommendation was communicated to the United Nations in June 1947 (E/455).

ILO in February 1948 referred to the United Nations a resolution (E/781) of its Regional Meeting for the Near and Middle East concerning the economic policies necessary to raise the standard of living in the area. The resolution had been brought before the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in January 1948, and it was decided to allocate work in this connection between the United Nations and the appropriate international agencies, including FAO and WHO.

In May 1948, UNESCO suggested (E/CN.9/26) to the Population Commission the desirability of calling a World Population Conference.

¹⁶⁴ See pp. 132-33.

¹⁶⁵ See pp. 128-29, 645-46.

¹⁶⁶ See pp. 137, 651-52.

¹⁶⁷ See p. 553.

¹⁶⁸ See p. 582.

(3) Collaboration on Economic and Social Questions

The following are other examples of collaboration between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and between the agencies themselves on economic and social questions.

In the preparation of the survey of world economic conditions and trends presented to the sixth session of the Council, ICAO, the Bank and the Fund rendered considerable assistance, and ILO and FAO contributed to the survey whole sections on world manpower problems and the world food situation.

ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO assisted the Secretary-General, as members of his Advisory Committee, in preparing for the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources.

The United Nations, ILO, ICAO, ITU and the International Meteorological Organization (the predecessor of the proposed World Meteorological Organization) co-operated in the field of transport and communications. The Joint Maritime Commission of ILO had, prior to the United Nations Maritime Conference, expressed the hope that there would be no overlapping between the work of ILO and IMCO and that there would be full co-operation between the two organizations on all matters of common interest. The Maritime Conference, after noting the maritime work of ILO, drafted the Convention establishing IMCO, and in particular IMCO's functions, in such a manner as to ensure the avoidance of duplication.

Representatives of ICAO, ITU, the International Meteorological Organization, and the Provisional Maritime Consultative Council composed the preparatory committee of experts which met prior to the Conference on Safety and Life at Sea. The preparatory committee prepared a report on existing measures for the co-ordination of activities in the fields of aviation, shipping and telecommunications.

In order to avoid unnecessary requests for statistics to governments and to promote a well co-ordinated program of statistics, procedures have been established for the exchange of draft statistical questionnaires in advance of issuance. Arrangements were made for the International Labour Office to provide the United Nations with statistics on employment, unemployment, cost-of-living, wage rates and similar matters within the labor field. The International Monetary Fund provides statistics on balances of payments, exchange rates, gold and foreign exchange reserves and other subjects of special concern to the Fund. ICAO provides all figures on civil aviation. Negotiations

with FAO were initiated to clarify responsibilities for the collection and publication of statistics on the production, consumption and distribution of agricultural products. Similar arrangements were made whereby the Statistical Office of the United Nations supplies to the specialized agencies statistics on population, national income, industrial production, trade and prices.

Other arrangements assure a close liaison in fiscal matters between the specialized agencies and the Fiscal Division of the United Nations both as regards planning of research on public finance and the exchange of available information and completed studies in this field. The International Labour Office informally offered to make available to the Fiscal Division factual information and analyses on aspects of social security systems that might be of use to the Division. On the other hand, it expressed a desire to obtain information on certain technical phases of taxation and methods of financing public works. FAO suggested the study of fiscal systems and policies as they affect purchasing, consumption, agriculture, economic development and social progress; material for use in such studies has been collected by the Fiscal Division in the course of its general work. Provision has been made between the Fiscal Division, the Fund, and the Bank for the exchange of studies relating to public finance, except insofar as certain studies by the Fund and the Bank contain confidential information.

Co-operative action at the regional level is illustrated by the combined efforts of the Economic Commission for Europe and FAO in the field of timber; FAO supplies the secretariat for the ECE Timber Committee, thereby ensuring the closest integration of policies. ECE was also assisted by FAO in dealing with problems of fertilizers and agriculture and by ILO with regard to European manpower problems. Decisions of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East also provided for close co-operation with specialized agencies, particularly with FAO in the field of agriculture, and with ILO in technical training. The Economic Commission for Latin America proposed a study, to be made jointly with the specialized agencies, of the relationship between the economic rehabilitation of non-American countries and the development of economic and commercial activities in Latin America.

A Directory of Economic and Statistical Projects, No. 1, published during 1947-48, served to reveal at the earliest possible stage any danger of overlapping in work projects. The Directory, by setting out the nature of projects in hand, provided

a continuous guide to the United Nations and the specialized agencies in avoiding duplication. The preliminary issue of the Directory, published in July 1947, contained information from FAO, ICAO, ILO, WHO, the Bank and Fund, as well as from the United Nations. The second issue, published in January 1948, contained information from the above agencies and from IRO, ITU, UNESCO, and UPU. To comply with the resolution (128(VI)) of the Council, the Directory was to be replaced by a Catalogue of Economic and Social Studies, to include studies in the social as well as the economic field. The Catalogue is to be published annually in June, the first issue to appear in 1949 (see above).

The assistance received by UNICEF, particularly from FAO and WHO, illustrates the co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the social field. A survey of the milk supply position in different European countries was made by UNICEF and FAO in the summer of 1947. UNICEF has been assisted by an FAO nutrition consultant and a WHO liaison officer and pediatrician in carrying out its supplementary child-feeding programs. UNICEF has also been assisted to a considerable extent by WHO in developing programs for the control of tuberculosis, malaria and venereal diseases among children and nursing and expectant mothers.¹⁶⁹

Both FAO and WHO agreed to co-operate with UNESCO in the Haitian pilot project for fundamental education; FAO was to study and work toward improving agricultural methods in the area, while WHO was to advise on sanitary and health conditions. Likewise, these two agencies as well as the United Nations were participating in the UNESCO-sponsored research project in the Hylean Amazon region of Latin America.

UNESCO and WHO jointly arranged for the calling of a conference in early 1949 to establish a Permanent Council for co-ordination of International Congresses of the Medical Sciences.

All the interested specialized agencies participated with the Trusteeship Council in the development of a questionnaire on Trust Territories.

In connection with the work of the Commission on Human Rights on an International Bill of Rights, UNESCO transmitted to the United Nations the results of a study of the philosophical bases of a declaration of human rights. Material on human rights was also prepared by IRO.

In addition to the examples of co-operative action listed above, many activities and problems with which the United Nations and the specialized agencies were jointly concerned are described in

more detail in other sections of this volume. Among these are the following: the allocation of functions in the field of migration; co-ordinated action to meet the world food crisis; problems concerning refugees; narcotics control; the activities of the specialized agencies and subsidiary organs of the Council in the field of housing and town and country planning and the measures taken towards their co-ordination; the shortage of newsprint; equal pay for equal work; United Nations postal services; the question of establishing United Nations research laboratories; the co-ordination of cartographic services; and the co-ordination of the fellowship programs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.¹⁷⁰

5. Membership in UNESCO

In accordance with Article 2 of the agreement between UNESCO and the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO forwarded for consideration by the Economic and Social Council an application from Hungary for admission to UNESCO (E/261/Add.1).

At its 86th plenary meeting on July 21, the Council decided by 10 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions, that UNESCO should be informed that the Council had no objection to the admission of Hungary to the Organization. The representative of Cuba explaining his negative vote stated that his delegation felt that the present government of Hungary, as distinct from the Hungarian population, was not democratic and should be treated on the same basis as Franco Spain.

The Council at its sixth session considered the application of the Principality of Monaco for membership in UNESCO, consideration of which had been postponed from the fifth session (E/568).

The matter was discussed at the 125th and 129th plenary meetings of the Council on February 3 and 5. Certain representatives, including those of the United States, Canada and New Zealand, thought that this raised the problem of the position of other small states from the point of view of their practical independence and importance, and considered that UNESCO should take into account what contribution Monaco could make in furthering the program of the Organization. The French representative supported the application of Monaco, stating (1) that it was a sovereign state and (2) that its standing in the cultural and scientific field, owing in particular to the activities of

¹⁶⁹ See United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, p. 622.

¹⁷⁰ For details, see under appropriate headings.

its Oceanographic Institute, entitled it to a place in UNESCO.

The Council adopted a Canadian draft resolution as amended by France (resolution 137(VI)) in which it stated that it had no objection to the admission of Monaco to UNESCO, but recommended that in considering the request UNESCO take into account the contribution which Monaco could make in furthering the program of the Organization and also consider "the general problem of the admission of similar diminutive states".

6. Location of the World Health Organization Headquarters

The Council at its 181st plenary meeting on July 23, 1948, considered the report of the Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies on the headquarters of the World Health Organization (E/C.1/39). The Committee had agreed that since consultations had taken place at the secretariat level (E/852) on questions arising out of the location of the headquarters of WHO and since the decision of the World Health Assembly on July 2 had been unanimous, no further formal consultations were necessary. A majority of the Committee had gone on record in declaring that this procedure should not be regarded as a precedent. The Committee recommended to the Council a draft resolution taking note of the decision of the World Health Assembly to make Geneva the headquarters of WHO, and stating that the Council considered the establishment of its headquarters there "at this time" in the best interests of the United Nations and WHO.

The Director-General of WHO pointed out to the Council that it had been necessary to make a provisional decision on headquarters pending formal consultation with the United Nations, in order that the World Health Assembly might consider budgeting and other problems. It was intended to hold a meeting of the Assembly on the following day to take the final decision. He also expressed the feeling that the words "at this time" in the draft resolution were unwise since they might be interpreted to mean that the location chosen was only temporary.

On the proposal of the U.S.S.R. representative the Council decided by 16 votes to 1 to amend the resolution by referring to the "permanent" headquarters of WHO. Certain representatives expressed some misgivings at the use of the word "permanent", and the Chinese representative opposed it on the grounds (1) that it had been laid down by the General Assembly that specialized agencies should take into consideration the ad-

vantages of concentrating their headquarters at the seat of the United Nations, and (2) that action by WHO was more badly needed in under-developed countries than in Europe, and, he therefore maintained, the decision should not be too rigid.

A French amendment to make clear that the decision of the World Health Assembly had been a provisional one was adopted by 14 votes to 3.

The amended resolution (168(VII)) was adopted by 13 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having taken note of the provisional decision unanimously adopted by the World Health Assembly on 2 July 1948 that Geneva be made the permanent headquarters of the World Health Organization,

"Considers that the establishment of the headquarters of the World Health Organization at Geneva is in the best interests of the United Nations and of the World Health Organization."

7. Use of the Central Library at Geneva by the United Nations and Specialized Agencies

At its fifth session (88th meeting) on July 22, 1947, the Economic and Social Council considered a request from the Interim Commission of WHO for the transfer of certain assets of the League of Nations, in particular medical and health material in the League of Nations Library. The Council recommended a resolution to the General Assembly, the terms of which it adopted (129(II)) on November 17, 1947.¹⁷¹

It instructed the Secretary-General "to consider the different aspects of the problem of the transfer of the medical and health material of the League of Nations Library and to submit to the Economic and Social Council a draft plan within the framework of a general policy relating to the use of the Central Library by the United Nations and by the specialized agencies".¹⁷¹

The Secretary-General therefore submitted to the Council at its seventh session a note (E/835) informing the Council that the general policy determining the future role of the Geneva Library was the subject of extensive informal consultations. In particular, it would be discussed at a meeting of an International Advisory Committee of Library Experts to which librarians of all the specialized agencies had been invited. The Secretary-General, therefore, suggested that the final decision on the question might be postponed.

The special requirements of WHO would be considered with the representatives of that agency.

¹⁷¹ See General Assembly, pp. 119-20.

The guiding principle would be to make the Geneva Library as useful as possible to all the specialized agencies.

The Secretary-General also submitted to the Council a communication from WHO (E/958) calling attention to a resolution on the League of Nations Library adopted by the first World Health Assembly. The resolution requested the Council to arrange without delay for the transfer to WHO of title to the health documents, medical and health books and other materials in the League of Nations Library relating to the work of the League of Nations Health Organization.

The Council considered the question at the 198th plenary meeting on August 13. The French representative thought that a decision should be postponed until the general study of the use of the Library had been completed, since WHO in the meantime would be able to consult any documents it wished. His proposal to defer consideration of the question to the eighth session of the Council was rejected by 9 votes to 7.

The United States representative submitted a resolution (E/945) requesting the Secretary-General to formulate a draft plan for submission to the Council at its eighth session, bearing in mind that the operating requirements of WHO made it desirable to locate in WHO headquarters certain medical and health materials from the Geneva Library and that these requirements could be met by long-term loans without transfer of title.

The representative of the Secretary-General read to the Council the text of a telegram stating that the Committee of Library Experts which was then meeting had unanimously recommended that re-

quests for the transfer of specific portions of the League of Nations Library should not be granted and that the function of the Library would be seriously impaired if portions of it were detached.

The representative of WHO stated that his Organization had felt that the best way to secure access to the books it needed was by transfer of title but that it would be satisfied by a long-term loan. If transferred, the books would be readily available to the United Nations or any of the specialized agencies.

The representatives of New Zealand, Poland, and the United Kingdom supported the view that the Library should not be split up. The representative of New Zealand felt that the United States draft resolution did not specifically exclude this principle and therefore proposed to delete from this resolution the paragraphs referring the considerations to be borne in mind by the Secretary-General in formulating his plan.

The Council unanimously adopted the amended draft resolution (172(VII)) as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering General Assembly resolution 129(II) of 17 November 1947, the resolution of the first World Health Assembly of 17 July 1948, and the note by the Secretary-General on the use of United Nations library facilities at Geneva,

"Considering that the Geneva Library should be made as useful as possible to the United Nations and all the specialized agencies,

"Requests the Secretary-General promptly to formulate the draft plan, within the framework of a general policy relating to the use of the Central Library by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as requested by the General Assembly, for submission to the Council if possible at its eighth session."

J. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Granting of Consultative Status

a. ORGANIZATIONS ADMITTED AT THE FIFTH AND SIXTH SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

The Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations (Council NGO Committee), established by the Council on June 21, 1946, to review and make recommendations on applications for consultative status submitted by non-governmental organizations, met on July 18, 24, 28 and 29, 1947, to consider the applications received up to the meeting of the NGO Working Party on June 2, 1947. The Committee's report (E/500) was considered

by the Council's fifth session at the 107th, 114th and 115th plenary meetings on August 6 and 13, 1947, and by a meeting of the Council's Committee of the Whole on August 7. The Council decided (resolution 94(V)I.2) to admit 21 international organizations and, on the recommendation of the Members of the United Nations concerned, it also decided (95(V)II) to admit four national non-governmental organizations to consultative status in category B.¹⁷²

¹⁷² For list of organizations with consultative status, see p. 694. Certain organizations were admitted at the fifth session subject to the exclusion of their Spanish affiliates, and as the condition was not fulfilled, they are not included in the list.

At its sixth session the Council considered at its 161st, 162nd and 164th plenary meetings on March 3, 4 and 5 the reports of the Council NGO Committee (E/706) and, on the basis of the report, decided at its 161st plenary meeting on March 3 to admit seven organizations to consultative status in category B and two in category C.

b. RECLASSIFICATION OF ORGANIZATIONS

The Council NGO Committee had recommended to the fifth session of the Council (E/500) that the request of the following organizations in category B to be placed in category A should not be granted: Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, International Organization of Industrial Employers, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Federation of Democratic Youth. In the case of the International Organization of Industrial Employers it had recommended that consideration of the request should be postponed for one year.

The Council decided at its 114th plenary meeting on August 13, by 14 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions (resolution 95(V)I.1), to place the International Organization of Industrial Employers in category A. It, however, rejected by 7 votes to 3, with 8 abstentions, a U.S.S.R. proposal to reclassify the Women's International Democratic Federation and the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

At its sixth session the Council decided on the basis of the Council NGO Committee's report (E/706), in resolution 133(VI)A, that the World Federation of United Nations Associations formerly placed in category B should be placed in category A. At its 164th plenary meeting on March 5 it adopted by 14 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, the recommendation of the Committee that the Women's International Democratic Federation and the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which had requested to be placed in category A, should remain in category B. A Polish proposal, supported by the U.S.S.R. representative, that they should be placed in category A was rejected by 12 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

c. POSTPONEMENT OF GRANT OF STATUS

On the recommendation of the Council NGO Committee the Council at its sixth session passed, without discussion, resolution 133(VI)A, which provided, *inter alia*, that the Council,

"2. Considering that the Council NGO Committee feels unable to make recommendations concerning the

following organizations at the present time either because they have been recently organized or because further information is desired,

"Decides that the applications of the following organizations will be reconsidered at a later date:

"European Union of Federalists (postponed until organizations having a similar interest enter into sufficiently close relations with each other to permit joint representation)

"International Council of Christians and Jews (postponed for one year)

"International Institute of Public Law (postponed for one year)

"International Union of Socialist Youth (postponed for one year)

"Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs (postponed until information and clarification to be requested is received)

"Pax Romana—International Movement of Catholic Students (postponed until information and clarification to be requested is received)

"World Movement for World Federal Government (postponed until organizations having a similar interest enter into sufficiently close relations with each other to permit joint representation). . . ."

d. ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH TRANSPORT

At the Council's fifth session, acting on the recommendation of the Council NGO Committee, the Committee of the Whole recommended the following resolution to the Council (E/543):

"The Economic and Social Council

"Decides to request the Transport and Communications Commission to advise the Council on the applications of the organizations noted below, it being understood that the question of Spanish membership will be taken into consideration when the Council acts upon these applications, some of which appear to fall within the terms of the Council's resolution 57(IV) of 28 March 1947 providing that 'in the case of certain organizations consultative arrangements should not be made, since their work would appear to fall entirely within the field of activity of one of the specialized agencies or other inter-governmental organizations'; and

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

"Central Council of International Touring

"International Air Transport Association

"International Shipping Conference

"International Union of Public Transport

"International Union of Railways

"Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses."

The Council discussed this draft resolution at its 114th and 115th plenary meetings on August 13. After a tie vote, the Council decided by 8 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions, on the proposal of the Venezuelan representative, to delete the

name of the International Shipping Conference from this list.

The reasons given by the Venezuelan representative for his proposal were: that the International Shipping Conference had affiliations in Franco Spain; that the Council already had relations with the Provisional Maritime Council, an inter-governmental organization dealing with the same questions as the International Shipping Conference, and it had been decided that if an inter-governmental organization was dealing with a subject, a non-governmental organization dealing with the same subject should not receive consultative status; that the International Shipping Conference indulged in unfair competitive practices the prevention of which was one of the aims of the proposed maritime conference.

The Venezuelan proposal was supported by the U.S.S.R. representative. It was opposed by the United Kingdom representative on the grounds that: the subjects dealt with by the International Shipping Conference and the Provisional Maritime Council were not identical; the question of participation of organizations which had Spanish affiliations should only be considered when the Council was called upon to take decisions regarding such applications; it was not for the Council to decide whether or not it was in agreement with the views of the organizations on which it conferred consultative status. The Norwegian representative thought that the Transport Commission should decide whether the International Shipping Conference covered exactly the same ground as the Provisional Maritime Council and proposed that, as in the case of other organizations which held a similar position with regard to the Spanish question, the International Shipping Conference could be invited on condition that its Spanish branches were excluded.

After some further discussion on a United Kingdom proposal that the other five organizations on the list should be accorded the same treatment as the International Shipping Conference if they had Spanish affiliations, and an Indian proposal that the Transport and Communications Commission should only consider the organizations which had severed all connection with Franco Spain before its next session, the Council decided at its 115th plenary meeting on August 13 without objections (resolution 95(V)II) to refer the paragraph in the report of its Committee of the Whole to the Council NGO Committee with the request that it reconsider the paragraph and report to the Council.

At its sixth session, on the basis of the Council NGO Committee's report (E/706) the Council in resolution 133 (VI) A adopted the following provisions:

"The Economic and Social Council. . .

"Decides to request the Transport and Communications Commission to advise the Council on the applications of the organizations noted below, it being understood that the question of Spanish membership is not referred to the Commission but will be taken into consideration when the Council acts upon these applications, and

"Requests the Council NGO Committee to consider the report of the Transport and Communications Commission and forward its recommendations to the Council regarding:

"Central Council of International Touring

"International Air Transport Association

"International Shipping Federation

"International Union of Railways

"Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses."

e. ORGANIZATIONS WITH SPANISH AFFILIATES

In its resolution 95 (V) of August 13, 1947, the Council had granted consultative status to the International Organization for Standardization (on condition that the Spanish affiliate be expelled from the International Electro-technical Commission which had become a part of it), and also the International Automobile Federation and the International Touring Alliance (to be jointly represented), the International Bar Association and the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning subject to the exclusion of their Spanish affiliates.

The Council NGO Committee and the Council noted that the Spanish affiliate of the International Organization for Standardization had resigned and that this Organization, having met the Council's requirements, therefore had consultative status in category B.

With regard to the other organizations the Council NGO Committee suggested that the other four organizations should be given a period of twelve months in which to comply with the Council's condition regarding the exclusion of their Spanish affiliates.

At the sixth session of the Council (162nd plenary meeting on March 4) certain representatives expressed the view that the extension of twelve months granted to the four organizations was unjustified. Others felt that a distinction should be drawn between the International Automobile Federation and the International Touring Alliance, which had taken certain steps to comply with the Council's decision, and the International Bar Association and the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, which appeared to

have taken no action. A U.S.S.R. proposal providing that the part of the Economic and Social Council's resolution of August 13, 1947, referring to the two latter organizations should be revoked since they had not complied with the conditions laid down by the Council, was rejected at the same meeting by a vote of 6 to 3, with 7 abstentions.

The Council at its 162nd plenary meeting adopted, by 11 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, resolution 133(VI)B, stating that the International Automobile Federation and the International Touring Alliance should be given twelve months in which to comply with the Council's decisions concerning the exclusion of their Spanish affiliates, and that the International Bar Association and the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning should not be granted consultative status with the Council unless the required action was taken by the Council's next session.

At the suggestion of the Council NGO Committee, the Council at its 164th plenary meeting on March 5 unanimously requested (133(VI)F) the Committee to study the Council's resolution (57(IV)) on international non-governmental organizations having members in Spain, which the Committee had thought required clarification.

f. RECONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS

At its sixth session, at the 162nd plenary meeting on March 4, the Council by 10 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions, adopted in a slightly amended form a resolution proposed by the Council NGO Committee concerning the reconsideration of the Council's decisions on non-governmental organizations. The U.S.S.R. representative was against a general ruling on this matter and felt that, when there was a question of revising decisions concerning applications from non-governmental organizations, each case should be treated on its merits. The United States and Chinese representatives thought that a limitation was advisable in order to save time and ensure efficiency. The resolution adopted by the Council (133(VI)C.1) reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that several non-governmental organizations, whose applications for consultative status under Article 71 or for reclassification were not granted by the Council, immediately re-applied, and

"Considering that paragraph 2 of section HI of the Council's resolution of 21 June 1946, states, in part, that It should also be recognized as a basic principle that the arrangements should not be such as to overburden the Council, . . ."

"Decides that any re-application for consultative status or requests for reclassification should be considered by the Council NGO Committee, for recommendation to the Council, at earliest eighteen months after the last occasion

on which such applications or requests were considered by the Council, unless otherwise decided at the time of such consideration."

2. Arrangements for Consultative Status

a. REQUEST OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS FOR ADDITIONAL PRIVILEGES

The General Assembly adopted on December 15, 1946, a resolution (49(I)B and C)¹⁷³ recommending that the Council give the World Federation of Trade Unions the right to submit items for insertion on the Council's provisional agenda in accordance with the procedure applicable to specialized agencies, and expressed agreement with the general principle that all organizations in category A should receive equal treatment in respect of consultative arrangements with the Council. The Council accordingly at its fourth session in March 1947 provided that organizations in category A might submit items for the Council's provisional agenda; set up an Agenda Committee to consider and make recommendations on the provisional agenda; provided that category A organizations could present their views at any meeting of the Agenda Committee at which the inclusion of items submitted by them was discussed.¹⁷⁴

The World Federation of Trade Unions, by a letter (E/C.2/48) dated July 3, 1947, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, requested that the Council should give it:

"1. The right to request the convocation of the Council in special session under the same conditions as those provided in Rule 4 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council for specialized agencies;

"2. The right to participate, in conformity with the procedure at present applied to specialized agencies, in the Council's deliberations concerning:

"(a) the adoption of the agenda whenever the removal from or retention on the agenda of a question proposed by the World Federation of Trade Unions is discussed;

"(b) the examination of all questions placed on the agenda on the proposal of the World Federation of Trade Unions."

At the same time it submitted a resolution, laying down that the Council,

"to fulfil entirely its task of co-ordination and direction, should, prior to any reference of a question to a commission or a specialized agency, give directives to the body concerned on the sense and scope of the studies to be undertaken and the solution to be worked out."

¹⁷³ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 150.

¹⁷⁴ See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p.

The Federation requested that its note should be brought to the attention of the General Assembly at its next session.

The Council NGO Committee, which met concurrently with the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council, considered the question on August 16 and submitted a report (E/566) containing two resolutions which were considered and adopted by the Council at its 121st plenary meeting on August 16. By 8 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions, the Council voted to hear a representative of the WFTU, who explained, *inter alia*, that if the Agenda Committee of the Council decided against putting an item proposed by the WFTU on the Council's agenda, the WFTU wished to be permitted to state its views on that item to the full Council, and stated that proposals made by the WFTU to the Council should be considered by that body and not referred to an organ outside the Council.

The U.S.S.R. representative supported the WFTU views and criticized the report of the NGO Committee as mechanically placing all non-governmental organizations in the same category. The United Kingdom, United States and French representatives felt that the distinction between specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations should be maintained and that the NGO Committee's report provided adequate machinery for fruitful collaboration.

The first of the two resolutions (95(V)III.1) adopted by the Council at its 121st plenary meeting on August 16 by 14 votes to 3, with 1 abstention, reads as follows:

"1. The Economic and Social Council Decides,

"With a view to the further implementation of the General Assembly resolution of 15 December 1946 and the Council resolutions of 21 June 1946 and of 28 March 1947,

"That whenever the Council discusses the substance of an item proposed by a non-governmental organization in category A and included on the agenda of the Council, such an organization shall be entitled to present orally to the Council an introductory statement of an expository nature,

"That such an organization may be invited by the President of the Council, with the consent of the Council, to make, in the course of the discussion of the item before the Council, an additional statement for purposes of clarification,

"That non-governmental organizations in category A will be expected to follow the procedure already established, of presenting their views, in the first instance, to the Council NGO Committee on all items which they have not proposed, it being understood that the Committee may recommend that the Council invite the organization to present an oral statement to it, and

"That any request on the part of non-governmental organizations in category A, referred to in paragraph 2,

to be heard by the Council on any item of the agenda of the Council should be made to the Council NGO Committee not later than forty-eight hours after the adoption of the agenda by the Council."

The Council voted separately on the three paragraphs of the second resolution and adopted them by varying votes. The resolution as a whole was adopted at the same meeting by 14 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

In this resolution (95(V)III.2) the Council stated that considering the differences established in the Charter between specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations and the arrangements worked out for giving effect to the Assembly's resolution, it could not "accede to the request that non-governmental organizations be granted the right to demand the convocation of special sessions of the Council". On the question of the right to participate in Council discussions it believed that the separate resolution adopted (see above) was adequate to ensure close co-operation between the Council and non-governmental organizations in category A. On the question of the proposed resolution submitted by the WFTU it pointed out that the way in which the Council dealt with any question on its agenda was in each case entirely within its competence.

b. ALTERATIONS IN PROCEDURAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Council at its sixth session unanimously decided at its 164th plenary meeting on March 5 (resolution 133(VI)D) to draw the attention of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to the arrangements approved by the Council for consultation with non-governmental organizations and to request the Commission to consider the formulation of rules of procedure providing for consultation with non-governmental organizations. A similar recommendation had been suggested by the Council NGO Committee with regard to the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/706), but in view of a proposal made by the President (E/735) to change the wording of the rules of this Commission to meet the point in question, the Council decided not to cover it specifically. In this connection the U.S.S.R. representative put forward the view that the regional economic commissions should consult only with regional non-governmental organizations.

The Council also decided unanimously at its 164th plenary meeting (133(VI)E) to amend rules 5 and 44 of the rules of procedure of its functional commissions to provide that the provisional agenda of each session of the commis-

sions and, as far as possible, the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions adopted by the commissions and their subsidiary bodies should be communicated to the non-governmental organizations in category A and to appropriate non-governmental organizations in categories B and C.

At its 159th plenary meeting on March 2, 1948, the Council discussed a United States proposal (E/692) to amend the final paragraph of its resolution 95 (V) III.1. This paragraph (see above) provided that a request of a non-governmental organization in category A "referred to in paragraph 2" to speak on an item of the agenda of the Council should be made not later than 48 hours after the adoption of the agenda. Paragraph 2 referred to additional statements by the organizations on items proposed by them for inclusion in the agenda. The United States maintained that this reference was in error, since the Council had obviously intended that the 48-hour limit should apply to organizations wishing to make statements on items they had not proposed for inclusion in the agenda (i.e., paragraph 4 of resolution 95(V) III.1). The Council adopted the United States proposal (resolution 133(VI)G) that the reference in question should be made to "the preceding paragraph".

In view of this misunderstanding, the Council, after some discussion, decided at the same meeting by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions, on the recommendation of the NGO Committee, to hear a representative of the American Federation of Labor on the question of equal pay for equal work, despite the fact that the request of the Federation had not been submitted within 48 hours after the Council had adopted its agenda.

3. Communication from the World Jewish Congress

The Council at its sixth session (174th plenary meeting on March 11) on a point of order raised by the Polish representative discussed the question of a report of the Council NGO Committee (E/710) on the memoranda of the World Jewish Congress in regard to the situation of the Jewish populations in Arab countries. This report had been placed before the Council at the same time as the report of the Council NGO Committee (E/706) and the Polish representative alleged that an informal agreement had been reached among the five Great Powers not to discuss document E/710 on the ground that it would unduly prolong the Council's deliberations. The U.S.S.R.

and French representatives denied that there had been any such agreement. The French representative explained that different members of the Council had suggested various ways of handling the question. He thought that a number of members had not realized that the document was before the Council for discussion and that it might appear that the Council had refused to examine the question. The United States representative stated that the matter had been referred to the Council without recommendation by the Council NGO Committee and would only be discussed by the Council on the specific request of a member of the Council. The Polish representative, however, felt that the item on the agenda was "Reports of the Council NGO Committee", and one of these reports was document E/710; the Council had simply overlooked the document in question. He asked for a review of the whole question from the procedural point of view.

The Council adopted a resolution (133(VI)H) proposed by the representative of France transmitting the record of its discussion to the Council NGO Committee and requesting that Committee to submit to the Council at its next session "whatever recommendations it may deem useful".

The Council NGO Committee—which had originally heard a representative of the World Jewish Congress on February 16, 1948—held meetings on June 21 and 22, 1948, at which representatives of Egypt, Pakistan, Syria and Turkey were heard on the question, as well as the representative of the World Jewish Congress. The Committee reported to the Council at the seventh session (E/940).

The report by the NGO Committee was deferred with other items until the eighth session. In connection with the above question, the NGO Committee concluded that, with regard to consultation with non-governmental organizations in categories B and C, it should not make specific recommendations regarding the substance of the consultation unless specifically requested by the Council. At the same time the Committee agreed that its reports should be sufficiently detailed and explicit to permit the members of the Council to form their own judgments regarding the importance of the subject under consideration and any action to be taken thereon.

4. Items Submitted by Non-Governmental Organizations in Category A

During the period under review, the following items were submitted by non-governmental organi-

zations in category A to the Economic and Social Council for consideration:

1. Principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers. (Item proposed by the World Federation of Trade Unions.)

2. Trade Union Rights (freedom of association). (Item proposed by the World Federation of Trade Unions.)

3. Infringement of Trade Union Rights. (Item proposed by the World Federation of Trade Unions.)

4. Protection of migrant and immigrant labor. (Item proposed by the American Federation of Labor.)

5. Survey of forced labor and measures for its abolition. (Item proposed by the American Federation of Labor.)

6. International control of oil resources. (Item proposed by the International Co-operative Alliance.)

5. Communications from Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations

In the period covered by this Yearbook, 83 communications were received from 22 consultative non-governmental organizations (E/C.2/46-E/C.2/125, excluding documents E/C.2/56, 87, 97, 98, 119/Rev.1, 120 and 121). These communications, though sometimes directed primarily to Commissions of the Economic and Social Council (in particular the Human Rights, Social, Status of Women and the Transport and Communications Commissions), and sometimes calling particular matters to the attention of the members of the Council, were generally related to items on the Council's agenda.

During the seventh session of the Council, the question of the listing of documents received from organizations in relation to the Council's agenda was considered by the NGO Committee. The Committee requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the current and each future session of the Council, for distribution immediately after the adoption of the agenda, a list by categories A, B and C of communications from non-governmental organizations received since the previous list was issued, indicating their titles and document numbers and which of them are specifically addressed to items on the agenda as adopted by the Council (E/940/Add.1).

6. Hearings of Non-Governmental Organizations

The following organizations were heard by the Economic and Social Council in plenary meetings at the fifth session;

Name of Organization	Subject
American Federation of Labor	Trade Union rights Protection of migrant and immigrant labor
International Co-operative Alliance	International control of oil resources
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions	Trade Union rights
World Federation of Trade Unions	Trade Union rights

The following organizations were heard by the Economic and Social Council in plenary meetings at the sixth session:

Name of Organization	Subject
American Federation of Labor	Equal pay for equal work for men and women workers
World Federation of Trade Unions	Equal pay for equal work for men and women workers

The following organizations were heard by the NGO Committee during the seventh session:

Name of Organization	Subject
American Federation of Labor	Report of the Secretary-General on progress and prospects of repatriation, resettlement, and immigration of refugees and displaced persons Report of the third session of the Commission on Human Rights Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information Report of the Special Committee on the United Nations Appeal for Children
International Co-operative Alliance	Report of the Special Committee on UNAC Report of the Secretary-General, and of UNESCO, on the teaching of the purposes and of the principles, structures and activities of the United Nations in the schools of Member States Reports of the FAO on the progress in co-ordination of studies of suitable measures to bring about an increase of food production
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions	Report of the third session of the Commission on Human Rights
International Organization of Industrial Employers	Report of the third session of the Social Commission Report of the Special Committee on UNAC
World Federation of United Nations Associations	Report of the Special Committee on UNAC Draft Convention on the Prevention and the Repression of the Crime of Genocide

Name of Organization	Subject
World Federation of Trade Unions	Machinery of hearings by the Council and listing of documents submitted by non-governmental organizations
International Council of Women	Report of the third session of the Commission on Human Rights

In addition, a number of non-governmental organizations were heard by the Commissions of the Council, in particular by the Commissions on Human Rights and the Status of Women, and the Social, Transport and Communications and Statistical Commissions.

7. List of Non-Governmental Organizations with Consultative Status (as of September 1948)

CATEGORY A

American Federation of Labor (United States)
 International Chamber of Commerce
 International Co-operative Alliance
 International Federation of Agricultural Producers
 International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
 International Organization of Industrial Employers (transferred from category B at the fifth session)
 Inter-Parliamentary Union
 World Federation of Trade Unions
 World Federation of United Nations Associations (transferred from category B at the sixth session) *

CATEGORY B

Agudas Israel World Organization†
 All-India Women's Conference (India) *
 Associated Country Women of the World
 Boy Scouts' International Bureau*
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)*
 Catholic International Union for Social Service*
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs*
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
 Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations for Consultation with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations*
 Econometric Society
 Friends World Committee for Consultation†
 Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)*
 Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production
 International Abolitionist Federation*
 International African Institute
 International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities
 International Association of Democratic Lawyers*
 International Association of Penal Law†
 International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children*
 International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law†
 International Committee of the Red Cross

International Committee of Schools for Social Work
 International Conference of Social Work*
 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 Institute of Administrative Sciences*
 International Law Association
 International League for the Rights of Man
 International Organization for Standardization*
 International Organization of Journalists
 International Social Service
 International Statistical Institute*
 International Student Service
 International Transport Workers' Federation
 International Union for Child Welfare
 International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues*
 International Union of Family Organizations†
 International Union of Local Authorities*
 International Union of Official Travel Organizations†
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power*
 International Voluntary Service for Peace*
 Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations
 National Association of Manufacturers (United States) *
 Salvation Army
 Women's International Democratic Federation
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom†
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts*
 World Federation of Democratic Youth
 World Jewish Congress
 World Power Conference
 World Women's Christian Temperance Union
 World Young Women's Christian Association
 World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations

CATEGORY C¹⁷⁵

International Association of Lions Clubs
 International Federation of Secondary Teachers†
 Rotary International
 World Organization of the Teaching Profession†

The total number of organizations listed above is 69; of these, nine are in category A, 56 in category B and four in category C. All of these organizations are international organizations, except the four organizations that are followed by the name of a state.

*Admitted to consultative status at the Council's fifth session.

†Admitted to consultative status at the Council's sixth session.

¹⁷⁵The World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches also had consultative status in category C but ceased to function on June 30, 1948.

ANNEX I

DELEGATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Fifth Session

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.:	
Representative	L. Kaminsky
CANADA:	
Representative	Paul Martin
Alternate	George F. Davidson
CHILE:	
Representative	Hernan Santa Cruz
Alternate	Joaquin Larrain
CHINA:	
Representative	P. C. Chang
CUBA:	
Representative	Guillermo Belt
Alternate	Enrique Perez-Cisneros
CZECHOSLOVAKIA:	
Representative	Jan Papanek
Alternate	Ladislav Radimsky
FRANCE:	
Representative	Pierre Mendès-France
Alternate	Georges Boris
INDIA:	
Representative	Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar
Alternates	P. P. Pillai R. K. Nehru
LEBANON:	
Representative	Charles Malik
Alternate	Georges Hakim
NETHERLANDS:	
Representative	J. W. Beyen
Alternate	J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje
NEW ZEALAND:	
Representative	James Thorn
Alternate	A. R. Perry
NORWAY:	
Representative	Finn Moe
Alternate	Ole Colbjørnsen
PERU:	
Representative	Juvenal Monge
Alternate	Carlos Holguin de Laval
TURKEY:	
Representative	Ali Rana Tarhan
Alternate	Bulent Yazici
U.S.S.R.:	
Representative	Alexander P. Morozov
UNITED KINGDOM:	
Representative	Hector McNeil
Alternate	H. M. Phillips
UNITED STATES:	
Representative	Willard L. Thorp
Alternate	Leroy D. Stinebower
VENEZUELA:	
Representative	Carlos A. D'Ascoli
Alternates	Victor M. Perez Perozo Carlos Rodriguez Jimenez

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS¹⁷⁶

BELGIUM:	
Observers	Roland Lebeau Jules Woulbroun
BRAZIL:	
Observer	Roberto de Oliveira Campos
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO):	
Representatives	David A. Morse Leon Jouhaux Substitute: Paul Finet H. W. MacDonnell Substitute: James David Zellerbach Jef Rens Substitute: E. J. Riches
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO):	
Representatives	F. L. McDougall Karl Olsen
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO):	
Representatives	Solomon V. Arnaldo Gerald Carnes Joan Maass
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO):	
Representative	Albert Roper
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT:	
Observers	John J. McCloy Enrique Lopez-Herrarte Richard H. Demuth
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND:	
Observers	Camille Gutt Robert J. Rolin Gordon Williams
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU):	
Observer	John J. Gillen
INTERIM COMMISSION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO-IC):	
Observers	Frank A. Calderone William P. Forrest Miss Kathryn Fenn
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS— CATEGORY A	
WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (WFTU):	
Consultants	Frank Rosenblum Elmer F. Cope Georges Fischer Michael Ross Miss Lena Spiegel
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR:	
Consultants	Matthew Woll David Dubinsky Miss Toni Sender

¹⁷⁶In accordance with the Charter, the Council invites any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(ICC):

Consultants John R. Minter
R. P. Meiklejohn
Miss E. Sansom

B. Sixth Session

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

AUSTRALIA:

Representatives John Johnstone Dedman
Norman J. O. Makin
Alternates and
Advisers John Douglas Lloyd Hood
William Douglass Forsyth
Arthur Harold Tange
Eric John Richard Heyward
Ralph Lindsay Harry
Gordon Albert Jockel

BRAZIL:

Representative Joao Carlos Muniz
Alternate Henrique de Souza Gomes

BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.:

Representative L. Kaminsky

CANADA:

Representative Paul Martin
Alternates George F. Davidson
R. G. Riddell

CHILE:

Representative Hernan Santa Cruz
Alternate Joaquin Larrain

CHINA:

Representative P. C. Chang
Alternate C. Hsiao

DENMARK:

Representative William Borberg
Alternates Jorgen S. Dich
Carl L. Iversen

FRANCE:

Representative Pierre Mendès-France
Alternates Georges Boris
Albert Lamarle
Louis Bugnard

LEBANON:

Representative Charles Malik
Alternate Karim Azkoul

NETHERLANDS:

Representative - H. C. J. Gelissen
Alternates J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje
S. Binol

NEW ZEALAND:

Representative James Thorn
Alternate W. B. Sutch

PERU:

Representative Juvenal Monge
Alternate Rear-Admiral Enrique A. Labarthe

POLAND:

Representative Oscar Lange
Alternates Juliusz Katz-Suchy
Jacek Rudzinski

TURKEY:

Representative Selim Sarper
Alternates Kemal Suleyman Vaner
Bulent Yazici

U.S.S.R.:

Representative A. A. Arutiunian
Alternate Alexander P. Morozov

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative Maj. C. P. Mayhew
Alternate H. M. Phillips

UNITED STATES:

Representative Willard L. Thorp
Alternate Leroy D. Stinebower

VENEZUELA:

Representative Carlos Eduardo Stolk
Alternates Lorenzo Mendoza Fleury
Victor M. Perez Perozo
Carlos Rodriguez Jimenez

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS¹⁷⁶

ARGENTINA:

Observer Guillermo R. Spangenberg

BELGIUM:

Observers Roland Lebeau
Luc Steyaert

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Observer Ladislav Radimsky

INDIA:

Observers P. P. Pillai
S. Sen

SYRIA:

Observers Rafik Asha
Zeki Djabi

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

(ILO):

Representative C. Wilfred Jenks
Alternates E. J. Riches
Miss M. Fairchild
R. A. Metall

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO):

Representative F. L. McDougall
Alternates Paul Yates
Karl Olsen
David Lusher

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO):

Representative Jean Thomas
Alternate Solomon Arnaldo

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Representatives Richard H. Demuth
Enrique Lopez-Herrarte

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND:

Representative Camille Gutt

INTERIM COMMISSION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO-IC):

Observer C. K. Chu
Alternate George Hill

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION (PC-IRO):

Observer. General Walter Hood
Alternate Miss Martha Biehle

¹⁷⁶ See footnote, p. 695.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS—
CATEGORY AWORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
(WFTU):

Consultants Georges Fischer
Michael Ross
Miss Lena Spiegel

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE
(ICA):

Consultants Thorsten Odhe
Murray Lincoln
Wallace J. Campbell

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR:

Consultants Miss Toni Sender
Peter Garvan

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION:

Consultant Alben Barkley

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS:

Consultants Andrew Cairns
Earl Benjamin

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS:

Consultant Charles E. Shaw

C. Seventh Session

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

AUSTRALIA:

Representative Herbert V. Evatt
Alternates and Lt.-Colonel W. R. Hodgson
Advisers E. R. Walker
Eric John Richard Heyward
J. Plimsoll
T. Swan
Gordon Albert Jockel
H. Gilchrist
S. Atyeo

BRAZIL:

Representative Joao Carlos Muniz
Alternate Gilberto Amado

BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.:

Representative L. Kaminsky
Alternates Vasili P. Smoliar
V. P. Marytko

CANADA:

Representative L. D. Wilgress
Alternate George F. Davidson

CHILE:

Representative Hernan Santa Cruz
Alternates Osvaldo Sagues
Carlos Valenzuela
Fernando Maquieira

CHINA:

Representative P. C. Chang

DENMARK:

Representative William Borberg
Alternates Carl L. Iversen
Jorgen S. Dich

FRANCE:

Representative Pierre Mendès-France
Alternates Mrs. G. Peyrolles
Rene Cassin
Henri Ponsot
Georges Boris
Louis Bugnard
Albert Lamarle

LEBANON:

Representative Charles Malik
Alternates Charles Helou
Jamil Mikaoui

NETHERLANDS:

Representative H. C. J. Gelissen
Alternate C. L. Patijn

NEW ZEALAND:

Representative James Thorn
Alternates W. B. Sutch
C. C. Aikman

PERU:

Representative Juvenal Monge
Alternate Carlos Mackehenie

POLAND:

Representative Oscar Lange
Alternates Juliusz Katz-Suchy
Jacek Rudzinski
Henryk Altman
Tadeusz Lychowski

TURKEY:

Representative Ali Rana Tarhan
Alternates Sait Rauf Sarper
Hassan Nurelgin
Nuri Eren

U.S.S.R.:

Representative A. A. Arutiunian
Alternates A. P. Pavlov
A. H. Kulagenkov
Alexander P. Morozov

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative Hector McNeil
Alternate H. M. Phillips

UNITED STATES:

Representative Willard L. Thorp
Alternates Leroy D. Stinebower
Walter M. Kotschnig

VENEZUELA:

Representative Carlos A. D'Ascoli
Alternates Victor M. Perez Perozo
José Coriat

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS¹⁷⁶

ARGENTINA:

Observers Julio C. Rodriguez Arias
Cesar S. Mazzetti

BELGIUM:

Observer Baron Fernand de Kerchove
d'Exaerde

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Observers Zdenek Augenthaler
Mrs. Gertruda Sekaninova

EGYPT:

Observer Abdel Kerim Safwat

INDIA:

Observer D. B. Desai

¹⁷⁶ See footnote, p. 695.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO):

Representative Edward J. Phelan
 Alternates Jef Rens
 Marius Viple
 C. Wilfred Jenks

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO):

Representative F. L. McDougall
 Alternate Karl Olsen

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO):

Representatives Julian Huxley
 Walter H. C. Laves
 Andre de Blonay
 Nessim Shalom
 Alternates Walter R. Sharp
 Rene Maheu
 Jacques Havet
 H. M. Barnes

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO):

Representative E. R. Marlin

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Representative Enrique Lopez-Herrarte

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND:

Representatives Ahmed Zaki Saad
 Ervin P. Hexner

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU):

Representative Alois Muri

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO):

Representative Frank A. Calderone

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU):

Observers F. von Ernst
 L. Mulatier

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION (PC-IRO):

Observers William Hallam Tuck
 Sir Arthur Rucker
 Myer Cohen
 Pierre Jacobsen
 P. N. M. Koolen
 Miss Selene Gifford
 G. G. Kullman
 Albert Cohen

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO):

B. Lukac, Acting Executive-Secretary

INTERIM COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION (IC-ITO):

Representatives Eric Wyndham White
 Jean Roger

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS—CATEGORY A

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (WFTU):

Consultants Louis Saillant
 Elmer F. Cope
 Michel Faline
 Walter Schevenels
 Georges Fischer
 Miss Lena Spiegel

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE (ICA):

Consultants Max Weber
 Ch. Barbier
 W. Ruf
 Edgar Milhard
 Marcel Boson

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR:

Consultants Irving J. Brown
 Nelson H. Cruikshank

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ICC):

Consultants Arthur Guinness
 Pierre Vasseur
 Robert Julliard

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS:

Consultant Roger Savary

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS:

Consultant A. J. Vanistendael

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION:

Consultants Leopold Boissier
 Professor B. Mirkine-Guetzevitch
 Adrien Robinet de Clery
 Georges Preihs

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS:

Consultants M. Dubois
 Charles Kuntschen
 Jules Lecocq

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS (WFUNA):

Consultants John A. F. Ennals
 Miss Edina Lewis
 Leonard St. Clair Ploeser
 William Van Vliet
 Martin A. F. Ennals
 Mrs. Winifrede Quarzell

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS—CATEGORY B

AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION:

Consultants H. A. Goodman
 S. Ehrman

ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD:

Consultant Miss Marie Zwahlen

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

Consultant Howard E. Wilson

CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE:

Consultant Miss E. de Romer

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:

Consultants O. Frederick Nolde
Herbert W. Newell

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS:

Consultants Eugene Weill
Andre Chouraqui
Dr. Monneray
Norman Bentwich
Sefton Temkin
Joel Wolfsohn

CO-ORDINATING BOARD OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS:

Consultants A. G. Brotman
C. D. Rappaport

FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION:

Consultant Algie I. Newlin

INTERNATIONAL ABOLITIONIST FEDERATION:

Consultants Th. de Felice
Miss de Felice

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN:

Consultants Mrs. M. Prince-Koire
Mrs. J. Karmin
Mrs. Legrand Falco

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PENAL LAW:

Consultant Max Habicht

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PENAL LAW:

Consultant Jean Graven

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS:

Consultants J. P. Pradervand
Melchior Borsinger

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN:

Consultants Mrs. L. Dreyfus-Barney
Dr. Renée Girod

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FRIENDS OF YOUNG WOMEN:

Consultant Mrs. Paul Berthoud

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN:

Consultants Basil J. Vlavianos
Mrs. Gertrude Baer

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE:

Consultants Georges Thelin
Miss Mary Dingman

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUES:

Consultant Miss E. de Romer

LIAISON COMMITTEE OF WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Consultants Miss Marion Royce
Mrs. L. Dreyfus-Barney
Mrs. Elisabeth Abbott
Dame Rachel Crowdy

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS:

Consultant Noel G. Sargent

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION:

Consultant Mrs. Gabrielle Duchêne

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM:

Consultants Mrs. Gertrude Baer
Mrs. Dorothy Medders Robinson

WORLD'S ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS:

Consultants Wesley F. Rennie
J. J. Favre

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS:

Consultants A. L. Easterman
Gerhart M. Riegner
Jiri Liban
F. R. Bienenfeld

WORLD'S YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:

Consultants Miss Marion Royce
Mrs. C. Beresford Fox
Miss Winifred Galbraith

ANNEX II

MEMBERS OF THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE COUNCIL

Economic and Employment Commission

AUSTRALIA:

Representative Roland Wilson (Chairman)

BELGIUM:

Representative Fernand van Langenhove
Alternates Ernest de Selliers
Jules Woulbroun

BRAZIL:

Representative Jose Nunez Guimaraes
Alternate Jose Garrido Torres

BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.:

Representative S. N. Malinine
Alternate V. A. Bakounov

CANADA:

Representative John Deutsch
Alternate Sidney Pollock

CHINA:

Representative Franklin L. Ho (Second Vice-Chairman)

CUBA:

Representatives Enrique Perez-Cisneros (resigned April L 1948)
Nicasio Silverio

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Representative Rudolf Bystricky

FRANCE:

Representative Jacques Rueff
Alternate M. T. de Clermont-Tonnerre

INDIA:

Representative R. K. Nehru
Alternate D. P. Karmarkar

NORWAY:

Representative Gunnar Boe

POLAND:

Representative Jacek Rudzinski
Alternate George Lutoslawski

U.S.S.R.:

Representative Alexander P. Morozov (First Vice-Chairman)

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative Robert Lowe Hall
Alternates Marcus Fleming
H. M. Phillips

UNITED STATES:

Representative Isador Lubin (Rapporteur)

**SUB-COMMISSION ON EMPLOYMENT AND
ECONOMIC STABILITY**

J. Belin (France)
Alexander Danilov (U.S.S.R.)
Ragnar Frisch (Norway) (Rapporteur)
R. F. Harrod (United Kingdom)
Oscar Lange (Poland) (Vice-Chairman)
Leslie G. Melville (Australia) (Chairman)
Winfield W. Riefler (United States)

SUB-COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Jose Nunez Guimaraes (Brazil)
Manuel Brazo Jimenez (Mexico) (elected Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur at second session)
D. K. Lieu (China)
Alexander P. Morozov (U.S.S.R.)
V. K. R. V. Rao (India) (Chairman at first and second sessions)
Beardsley Ruml (United States)
Emanuel Slechta (Czechoslovakia) (Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur at first session)

Transport and Communications Commission

BRAZIL:

Representative Renato de Azevedo Feio

CHILE:

Representative Alfonso Grez
Alternate Carlos Valenzuela

CHINA:

Representative Ching-yuen Hsiao

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Representative Pavel Baracek-Jacquier
Alternate Vratislav Trcka

EGYPT:

Representative Shoukry Abaza

FRANCE:

Representative J. Goursat

INDIA:

Representatives Nur Mohamed Chinoy (resigned on April 5, 1948)
V. K. R. Menon

NETHERLANDS:

Representative Jan J. Oyevaar (Chairman)

NORWAY:

Representative Fredrik Odfjell
Alternate Erling Foien

POLAND:

Representative Stanislaw Kuczborski

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

Representative E. C. Smith

U.S.S.R.:

Representative N. Y. Bezrukov (Vice-Chairman)

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Osborne Mance

UNITED STATES:

Representative George P. Baker

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative Slavko Pezelj
Alternate Nikodije Jovanovic

Statistical Commission

CANADA:

Representative Herbert Marshall (Chairman)

CHINA:

Representative D. K. Lieu

FRANCE:

Representative G. Darmois

INDIA:

Representative P. C. Mahalanobis (Vice-Chairman)

MEXICO:

Representatives Josue Saenz (resigned on April 30, 1948)
Gilberto Loyo
Alternate A. Ochoa Mayo

NETHERLANDS:

Representative P. J. Idenburg

NORWAY:

Representative Gunnar Jahn
Alternate E. Petersen

TURKEY:

Representatives Sefik Inan (resigned on March 17, 1948)
Sefik Bilkur

UKRAINIAN S.S.R.:

Representative V. A. Rabichko

U.S.S.R.:

Representatives I. S. Malyshev
Timon V. Riabushkin

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representatives R. G. D. Alien
Harry Campion

UNITED STATES:

Representative Stuart A. Rice (Rapporteur)

SUB-COMMISSION ON STATISTICAL SAMPLING

G. Darmois (France)
W. E. Deming (United States)
P. C. Mahalanobis (India) (Chairman)
F. Yates (United Kingdom)
(place vacant for the U.S.S.R.)

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION

R. G. D. Alien (United Kingdom)
G. Darmois (France)
P. J. Idenburg (Netherlands)
Gunnar Jahn (Norway)

D. K. Lieu (China)
I. S. Malyshev (U.S.S.R.)
Herbert Marshall (Canada) (Chairman)
Stuart A. Rice (United States)

Commission on Human Rights

AUSTRALIA:

Representatives Lt.-Col. W. R. Hodgson (resigned
on April 29, 1948)
J. D. L. Hood

BELGIUM:

Representative Fernand Dehousse
Alternate R. Lebeau

BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.:

Representative A. S. Stepanenko

CHILE:

Representative Hernan Santa Cruz
Alternate E. Cruz-Coke

CHINA:

Representative P. C. Chang (Vice-Chairman)
Alternate C. H. Wu

EGYPT:

Representative Omar Loutfi

FRANCE:

Representative Rene Cassin (elected Second Vice-
Chairman at third session)

INDIA:

Representative Mrs. Hansa Mehta

IRAN:

Representative Abol-Ghassem Pourevaly

LEBANON:

Representative Charles Malik (Rapporteur)

PANAMA:

Representative Ricardo J. Alfaro
Alternates M. Amado
M. de J. Quijano

PHILIPPINES:

Representative Brig.-Gen. Carlos P. Romulo
Alternate Salvador Lopez

UKRAINIAN S.S.R.:

Representative Michael Klekovkin

U.S.S.R.:

Representative Alexander E. Bogomolov
Alternate A. P. Pavlov

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative Lord Dukeston
Alternate Geoffrey Wilson

UNITED STATES:

Representative Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt (Chair-
man)

URUGUAY:

Representative Jose A. Mora
Alternate Juan J. Carbajal Victorica

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative Vladislav Ribnikar
Alternate Joza Vilfan

**SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND OF THE PRESS**

Zechariah Chafee (United States)
P. H. Chang (China) (Rapporteur)
Christen A. R. Christensen (Norway)
R. J. Cruikshank (United Kingdom)
Jose Isaac Fabrega (Panama)

George V. Ferguson (Canada)
Roberto Fontaina (Uruguay)
Andre Geraud (France)
G. J. van Heuven Goedhart (Netherlands) (Chairman)
J. M. Lomakin (U.S.S.R.)
Salvador Lopez (Philippines)
Lev Sychrava (Czechoslovakia) (Vice-Chairman)

**SUB-COMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF
DISCRIMINATION AND THE PROTECTION OF
MINORITIES**

A. P. Borisov (U.S.S.R.)
Chang Chung-fu (China)
Jonathan Daniels (United States)
Eric Einar Ekstrand (Sweden) (Chairman)
M. R. Masani (India)
W. M. J. McNamara (Australia)
Miss Elizabeth Monroe (United Kingdom)
Joseph Nisot (Belgium) (Rapporteur)
Arturo Meneses Pallares (Ecuador)
Herard Roy (Haiti) (Vice-Chairman)
Rezazada Shafaz (Iran)
Samuel Spanien (France)

**DRAFTING COMMITTEE ON THE BILL OF
HUMAN RIGHTS**

Representatives of Australia, Chile, China, France,
Lebanon, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and United States.

Social Commission

CANADA:

Representative George F. Davidson (Rapporteur at
second session)
Alternate R. B. Curry

CHINA:

Representative Yang Yung-Ching (Vice-Chairman
at second session and elected First
Vice-Chairman at third session)
Alternate T. Y. Wu

COLOMBIA:

Representative Diego Mejia
Alternate J. Ortiz-Rodríguez

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Representative Frantisek Kraus (Chairman at first
and second sessions)

DENMARK:

Representative Miss Alice Bruun

ECUADOR:

Representative Jose Antonio Correa
Alternate Valencia Vascónez

FRANCE:

Representative Henry Hauck (Rapporteur at first
session)
Alternate G. Pernot

GREECE:

Representatives C. J. Christides
A. Kyrou
Alternate B. Theodoropoulos

IRAQ:

Representative Awni Khalidy

NETHERLANDS:

Representative Johannes Cornelis van Heuven
(elected Rapporteur at third ses-
sion)

NEW ZEALAND:

Representatives J. Thorn (replaced D. Wilson as Vice-Chairman at first session)
W. B. Sutch (elected Chairman at third session)

PERU:

Representative Ismael Bielich
Alternate F. Schwalb

POLAND:

Representatives Henryk Altman
J. Katz-Suchy
Alternate Jerzy Panski

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

Representative Major Louis van Schalkwijk

U.S.S.R.:

Representative Alexander P. Borisov

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative O. C. Alien

UNITED STATES:

Representative Arthur J. Altmeyer

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative Mrs. Krista Djordjevic (elected Second Vice-Chairman at third session)

Commission on the Status of Women

AUSTRALIA:

Representative Mrs. Jessie Mary Grey Street

BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.:

Representative Mrs. Evdokia Uralova

CHINA:

Representative Miss Cecilia Sieu-ling Zung

COSTA RICA:

Representative Mrs. Graciela Morales F. de Echeverria

DENMARK:

Representative Mrs. Bodil Begtrup

FRANCE:

Representative Mrs. Marie Hélène Lefauchaux
(Chairman)

GUATEMALA:

Representative Mrs. Sara B. de Monzon

INDIA:

Representative Begum Shareefah Hamid Ali

MEXICO:

Representative Mrs. Amalia C. de Castillo Ledon
(First Vice-Chairman)

SYRIA:

Representative Mrs. Alice Kandalf Cosma (Rapporteur)

TURKEY:

Representative Mrs. Mihri Pektas

U.S.S.R.:

Representative Mrs. Elizavieta Alekseevna Popova
(Second Vice-Chairman)

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative Miss Mary Sutherland

UNITED STATES:

Representative Miss Dorothy Kenyon

VENEZUELA:

Representative Mrs. Isabel de Urdaneta

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

CANADA:

Representative Colonel C. H. L. Sharman (Chairman at first and second sessions)

CHINA:

Representatives C. L. Hsia (elected Vice-Chairman at third session)
Szeming Sze (Rapporteur at first and second sessions)
Alternate Ernest P. J. Tu

EGYPT:

Representatives Mahmoud Labib
Mohamed Amin Zaky

FRANCE:

Representative Gaston Bourgois
Alternate Gabriel Stern

INDIA:

Representatives A. Sattanathan
M. Gopala Menon
Alternate H. N. Tandon

IRAN:

Representatives Abbass Gholi Ardalan
A. G. Panahy

MEXICO:

Representatives Secundino Ramos y Ramos
Saturnino Guzman, Jr.

NETHERLANDS:

Representatives J. H. Delgorge
A. Kruysse (elected Rapporteur at third session)¹⁷⁷

PERU:

Representative Jorge A. Lazarte (elected Rapporteur at third session)¹⁷⁷
Alternate Albert Soto de la Jara

POLAND:

Representatives Stanislaw Tubiasz (Vice-Chairman at first and second sessions)
J. Katz-Suchy
Alternate Joseph A. Stawski

TURKEY:

Representative Cemal Kiper
Alternate Fuat Eren

U.S.S.R.:

Representative V. V. Zakusov
Alternate Ivan Kamenev

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representatives Major W. H. Coles
T. Hutson

UNITED STATES:

Representative Harry J. Anslinger

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative Stane Krasovec (elected Chairman at third session)

Fiscal Commission

BELGIUM:

Representative Rodolphe Putman (Chairman)

CHINA:

Representative S. K. Fong

COLOMBIA:

Representative Valerio Botero
Alternate Jorge Ortiz-Rodríguez (Vice-Chairman)

¹⁷⁷ Jorge A. Lazarte was first elected Rapporteur at the third session, but as he was unable to attend the meetings of the Commission during the first week of the session, the Commission elected A. Kruysse in his place.

- CUBA:
Representative José M. Perez Cubillas
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA:
Representative Karel Czesany
- FRANCE:
Representative Jacques Certeux
- INDIA:
Representative N. Sundaresan
- LEBANON:
Representative Georges Hakim
Alternate Edouard Ghorra
- NEW ZEALAND:
Representative A. R. F. Mackay (Rapporteur)
- POLAND:
Representative S. Trampczynski
Alternate Jan Drewnowski
- UKRAINIAN S.S.R.:
Representative I. Tolkhunov
- U.S.S.R.:
Representative Pavel M. Chernyshev (Vice-Chairman)
- UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative R. G. Hawtrey
- UNITED STATES:
Representative Edward F. Bartelt
- Population Commission
- AUSTRALIA:
Representative William Douglass Forsyth
- BRAZIL:
Representative Germano Jardim
- CANADA:
Representative J. T. Marshall
Alternate H. Luken Robinson
- CHINA:
Representative Franklin L. Ho
- FRANCE:
Representative Alfred Sauvy
- NETHERLANDS:
Representative N. L. J. van Buttingha Wichers
- PERU:
Representative Alberto Arca Parró (Chairman)
- UKRAINIAN S.S.R.:
Representative V. A. Rabichko (Vice-Chairman)
- U.S.S.R.:
Representatives I. S. Malyshev
Timon V. Riabushkin
- UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative David V. Glass (Rapporteur)
- UNITED STATES:
Representative Philip M. Hauser
- YUGOSLAVIA:
Representative Dolfe Vogelink
- Economic Commission for **Europe**
- BELGIUM:
Representatives Baron F. X. van der Straten-Waillet
Max Suetens
Alternate R. van de Kerchove
- BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.:
Representatives Alexandre Chizhov
Alexandre A. Tchijov
Alternate Ivan Beresine
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA:
Representative Zdenek Augenthaler
Alternates Josef Deyl
Antonin Kratochville
Joseph Fuxa
Francis Hendl
- DENMARK:
Representative E. Waerum (Chairman at second session)
Alternates Anthon Vestbirk
M. K. Skat-Rordam
Mrs. Karen Bech
M. O. Preben Winge
M. E. Bartels
- FRANCE:
Representative Andre Philip
Alternates Herve Alphan
Georges Boris
Gaston Cusin
- GREECE:
Representative Alexandre Verdelis
- ICELAND:
Representatives J. Gudmundsson
M. B. Groendal
Peter Eggerz
- LUXEMBOURG:
Representative Lambert Schaus
Alternate Jean-Pierre Kremer
- NETHERLANDS:
Representatives H. M. Hirschfeld
A. B. Speekenbrink
- NORWAY:
Representatives R. I. B. Skylstad
Anders Frihagen (elected Chairman at third session)
Alternate Knut Getz Wold
- POLAND:
Representatives J. Rudzinski (Vice-Chairman)
Tadeusz Lychowski
- SWEDEN:
Representative Mrs. Karin Kock
Alternates Stig Sahlin
Richard Sterner
- TURKEY:
Representatives Faik Hozar
Y. K. Karaosmanoglu
Alternate F. R. Zorlu
- UKRAINIAN S.S.R.:
Representative Vasily Garbusov
- U.S.S.R.:
Representatives Valerian Zorin
Vladimir Gerashchenko
Anatoly Koulazhenkov
Sergey Pozharsky
A. A. Arutiunian
- UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative Hector McNeil
Alternate Sir David Waley
- UNITED STATES:
Representatives W. L. Clayton
Henry Labouisse
Alternate Paul R. Porter
- YUGOSLAVIA:
Representative Miro Anastasov

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

- AUSTRALIA:**
 Representatives D. B. Copland
 E. E. Ward
 Alternate A. Taysom
- BURMA:**
 Representative Sao Hkum Hkio (elected Vice-Chairman at third session)
 Alternate U Tin
- CHINA:**
 Representatives T. F. Tsiang (Chairman at first and second sessions)
 C. M. Li
 Alternate Kan Lee
- FRANCE:**
 Representative H. C. Maux
 Alternate F. Rosenfeld
- INDIA:**
 Representatives R. R. Saksena
 J. Matthai (elected Chairman at third session)
 Alternates Syama Prasad Mukerjee
 H. S. Reddy
- NETHERLANDS:**
 Representative H. C. J. H. Gelissen
 Alternates J. Tahya
 Wisaksono Wirjoedihardjo
- NEW ZEALAND:**
 Representative Brigadier F. L. Hunt
 Alternate R. R. Cunninghame
- PAKISTAN:**
 Representatives Major Ibne Hassan
 L. K. Hyder
 Alternate **H. S. M. Ishaque**
- PHILIPPINES:**
 Representative Miguel Cuaderno (Vice-Chairman at first and second sessions)
 Alternates José Yulo
 L. Virata
 A. V. Castillo
- SIAM:**
 Representative Phra Nararaj-Chamnong
 Alternate Boonma Wongswan
- U.S.S.R.:**
 Representatives Alexander Stetsenko
 K. V. Novikov
 Alternate Leon Semenas
- UNITED KINGDOM:**
 Representatives P. J. Stent
 Sir Andrew Clow
 Alternate Lt.-Colonel K. C. Christofas
- UNITED STATES:**
 Representatives Monnett Davis
 H. F. Grady
 Alternates R. R. Ely
 S. H. Day
- ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST**
- BURMA (Associate Member second session):**
 Representative U Ka Si
- CAMBODIA:**
 Representatives Son Sann
 Sonn Voeunsai
 Alternate Thonn Ouk

- CEYLON:**
 Representatives H. Amarasuriya
 K. Vaithianathan
 Alternate B. B. Das Gupta
- HONGKONG:**
 Representatives M. K. Lo
 S. N. Chau
 Alternate I. M. Lightbody
- LAOS:**
 Representatives Outhong Souvannavong
 Bong Souvannavong
 Alternate Kou Voravong
- MALAYA AND BRITISH BORNEO:**
 Representative Haji Mohamed Eusoff
 Alternate F. C. Benham

Economic Commission for Latin America

- ARGENTINA:**
 Representative Coronel Julio Argentino Lopez Muniz
 Alternates Ovidio Schioppetto
 Bernardo Mayantz
 Ismael F. Alchourron
 Angel E. Hernandez Ferreira
 Julio M. Juncosa Sere
 Juan Carlos Dardalla
 Eusebio Campos
- BOLIVIA:**
 Representative Julio Alvarado
 Alternates Gustavo Medeiros Q.
 René Candia N.
- BRAZIL:**
 Representative Carlos Celso de Ouro Preto
 Alternate Octavio Gouvêa de Bulhoes
- CHILE:**
 Representatives Alberto Baltra Cortes (Chairman)
 Angel Faivovich H.
 Alternates Walter Muller H.
 Hernan Santa Cruz
- COLOMBIA:**
 Representative Luis Guillermo Echeverry
 Alternate Jose Restrepo Restrepo
- COSTA RICA:**
 Representative Alejandro Oreamuno
 Alternate Alejandro Oreamuno, Jr.
- CUBA:**
 Representative Antonio Valdes Rodriguez
 Alternate Ramiro Hernández Portela
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:**
 Representative Tulio M. Cestero
 Alternates Alfredo Fernandez Simó
 Mrs. Luz Maria Castillo de Bosch
 Pearson
- ECUADOR:**
 Representative Teodoro Alvarado Olea
 Alternates Benjamin Carrion
 Francisco Yllescas Barreiro
 Angel F. Rojas
- EL SALVADOR:**
 Representative José Avilés
 Alternate Luis Irigoyen
- FRANCE:**
 Representative Pierre Denis
 Alternate Thierry de Clermont-Tonnerre

GUATEMALA:	
Representative	Julio Gomez Robles (Vice-Chairman)
HAITI:	
Representative	Pierre L. Hudicourt
HONDURAS:	
Representative	Alejandro Rivera Hernandez
MEXICO:	
Representative	Gilberto Loyo
Alternates	Octavio Barreda Raul Ortiz Mena Gabriel Lucio
NETHERLANDS:	
Representative	A. Methöfer
Alternates	P. F. G. H. Van der Brugh S. A. Senior J. G. de Castro J. R. Huijso T. A. Meurs
NICARAGUA:	
Representative	Max Romero
PANAMA:	
Representative	Pablo Abad
Alternates	Miguel Angel Brandao Gilberto Orillac
PARAGUAY:	
Representative	Natalio Pangrazio Ciancio
PERU:	
Representative	Juvenal Monge (Rapporteur)
Alternates	German Morales Macedo Emilio G. Barreto
UNITED KINGDOM:	
Representative	H. M. Phillips
Alternates	James Currie Charles W. Arning
UNITED STATES:	
Representative	Claude G. Bowers
Alternate	William A. Fowler
URUGUAY:	
Representative	Ariosto D. González
Alternate	Juan F. Yriart
VENEZUELA:	
Representative	Carlos A. D'Ascoli (Vice-Chairman)
Alternate	Luis Miguel Tamayo

Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies

This Committee was appointed at the first session of the Council. At its sixth session the Council decided to add Denmark, Netherlands, Poland and Venezuela to its membership. For 1948, the Committee consisted, therefore, of Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Poland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela and the President of the Council.

Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations

This Committee, under the Chairmanship of the President of the Council, is composed of representatives from the following countries elected by the Council for an indeterminate period: China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

Agenda Committee

The Agenda Committee is composed of the President, the two Vice-Presidents, and two other members elected

at each session of the Council to hold office until replaced at the next session.

At the fifth session the two other members were Canada and Norway; at the sixth session, the Byelorussian S.S.R. and Canada; at the seventh session, New Zealand and the Netherlands.

Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings

The Council at its fifth session established an Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings. The Committee is composed of the following members: China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

Permanent Central Opium Board

Pedro Pernambuco Filho (Brazil)
Hans Fischer (Switzerland)
Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom)
Herbert L. May (United States) (President)
Paul Reuter (France)
Milan Ristic (Yugoslavia)
Sedat Tavat (Turkey)
Y. N. Yang (China)

Supervisory Body

Sir Malcolm Delevingne (United Kingdom) (President)
Herbert L. May (United States)
J. Bougault (France)
G. Timbal (Belgium)

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

The Executive Board of UNICEF is composed of representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Byelorussian S.S.R., Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Greece, Iraq, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukrainian S.S.R., Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

Special Committee on United Nations Appeal for Children

The Council at its fifth session established a Special Committee on the United Nations Appeal for Children to assist the Secretary-General between sessions of the Council in the practical application of the policies relating to the United Nations Appeal for Children.

The members were: Canada, Chile, China, France, New Zealand, Poland and United States.

Ad hoc Committee to Study the Factors bearing upon the Establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East

This Committee was established at the sixth session with the following membership: China, France, Lebanon, Turkey, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

Egypt, Iran and Iraq were also invited by the Council to participate as full members of the ad hoc Committee.

Ad hoc Committee on Genocide

The Council at its sixth session established an ad hoc Committee on Genocide composed of the following members of the Council: China, France, Lebanon, Poland, U.S.S.R., United States and Venezuela.

Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements

J. R. C. Helmore (United Kingdom) (Chairman)
L. A. Wheeler (United States)
G. Peter (France)

Preparatory Committee of the United Nations
Scientific Conference on the Conservation and
Utilization of Resources¹⁷⁸

Carter Goodrich (Chairman)	Herbert Greene J. D. B. Harrison
Karim Azkoul	P. C. Mahalanobis
Daniel Camejo	Fairfield Osborn
Joseph D. Coppock	Stephen Raushenbush
Axel Ekwall	E. J. Riches
William P. Forrest	Fernando Salas
Rene Garnett Lehmann	R. M. Tychanowicz
Arthur E. Goldschmidt	F. N. Woodward

ANNEX III

MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COUNCIL¹⁷⁹

Amended rules adopted at the Council's fifth session
on August 12, 1947 (resolution 99(V)):

Rule 10

The provisional agenda shall include all items proposed by:

- (a) The Council at a previous session;
- (b) The General Assembly, the Security Council, or the Trusteeship Council;
- (c) Members of the United Nations, specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations in category A, if submitted in sufficient time to reach the Secretary-General not less than twenty-eight days before the first meeting of each session.

Rule 14

The Agenda Committee shall prior to each session consider items submitted (under rule 10) for the provisional agenda and make recommendations thereon to the Council at the first meeting of the session, including suggestions as to the inclusion or deferment of items and the order in which they shall be considered.

A Member of the United Nations, a specialized agency, or a non-governmental organization in category A, which has requested the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda, shall be entitled to present its views through its representative at any meeting of the Agenda Committee at which the question of the inclusion of the item is discussed.

If, owing to the urgency of the subject, an item is proposed for inclusion on the provisional agenda under rule 10(c) less than twenty-eight days before the first meeting of the session, it shall be accompanied by a

statement of the urgency, including the reasons which precluded its submission under rule 10(c), which the Secretary-General shall transmit to the Agenda Committee. The Agenda Committee shall include in its report to the Council a recommendation with regard to the inclusion on the grounds of urgency of any such item.

Rule 65

Each commission shall elect its own officers.

Rule 66

The rules of procedure of the commissions, as approved by the Council and amended from time to time by the Council, shall apply to the proceedings of the commissions and the subsidiary bodies unless otherwise decided by the Council.

Amended rules adopted at the Council's seventh session on August 28, 1948 (E/1068):

Rule 13

The Council shall set up an Agenda Committee composed of the President, the two Vice-Presidents and two other members who shall be elected at each session of the Council to hold office until replaced at the next session. The President shall be the Chairman of the Agenda Committee subject to the provisions of rules 20 and 21.

Rule 30

(a) A summary estimate of the financial implications of all proposals coming before the Council shall be prepared by the Secretary-General and circulated to members as soon as possible after the issue of the provisional agenda. This summary estimate shall be revised as necessary during the session in the light of the Council's discussions and a final summary shall be considered by the Council in plenary meeting before the close of each session.

(b) Before a proposal which involves expenditure from United Nations funds is approved by the Council or by any of its committees, the Secretary-General shall prepare and circulate to members, as early as possible, a separate estimate of the cost involved in each proposal. It shall be the duty of the President of the Council and chairmen of committees to draw this estimate to the attention of members and invite discussions on it when the proposal is considered by the Council or by a committee.

¹⁷⁸ Appointed by the Secretary-General under authority of the Council.

¹⁷⁹ For complete text of rules of procedure before these amendments, see Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 564-68.