

UNITED



NATIONS

**REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**
**Covering the period from 22 September 1951
to 1 August 1952**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : SEVENTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/2172)

NEW YORK, 1952

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NOTE

All United Nations documents are designated by symbols, i.e., capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

RESOLUTIONS

References to resolutions. Throughout the text and in the footnotes of this report, resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council are identified by symbols which consist of an arabic numeral indicating the number of the resolution and a roman numeral indicating the number of the session. The resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council are published in separate volumes for each session. A reference to General Assembly resolution 51 (I) thus refers to the resolution under 51 which can be found in the volume of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during its first session, and Economic and Social Council resolution 128 (VI) refers to resolution number 128 to be found in the volume of resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session. It should be noted, however, that the above system of numbering had not yet been established when the resolutions adopted during the first and second sessions of the Economic and Social Council were published. For these two sessions, therefore, the form of reference is illustrated as follows: resolution 1/10 of the Economic and Social Council indicates resolution number 10 adopted during the first session of the Council. The resolutions for each session are printed in a separate volume as *Supplement No. 1* to the *Official Records* of the relevant session of the Council.

SUMMARY RECORDS

References to records of meetings. The summary records of the plenary meetings of the Council and of meetings of the committees of the Council appear in separate documents bearing the symbol of the Council, or of the committee, and the number of the meeting. For example, E/SR.594 represents the summary records of the 594th plenary meeting of the Council; E/AC.7/SR.224 represents the records of the 224th meeting of the Social Committee of the Council. For the sake of brevity, the references in the text and in the footnotes in this report do not attempt to give the document symbols for each summary record but refer simply to "plenary meeting 660" or "Social Committee meeting 224".

The final text of the summary records of plenary meetings are printed in the form of separate fascicules. The summary records of the meetings of the Council's committees are issued in mimeographed form only, first as a provisional text followed by the final text incorporating corrections.

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTS

In addition to the references to the resolutions and summary records mentioned above, the present report contains references to the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council* for each session, as follows:

(1) Numbered supplements to the *Official Records* consisting mainly of the reports of the various commissions. For example, the report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (eighth session) has a Council symbol E/2171; it is printed as *Supplement No. 3* of the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session*. For the sake of brevity references to these supplements are given in full only at the first mention; thereafter references are made to the E/ symbol only.

(2) Annexes to the *Official Records* compiled according to agenda items. For example, the report of the Secretary-General on "procedures for international action in the event of emergency famines arising from natural causes", which was before the Council at its fourteenth session, was presented under docu-

ment E/2220; it was also selected as one of the documents to be printed as an annex to the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session*, under agenda item 43. For those documents of the resumed thirteenth, first special, and fourteenth sessions of the Council covered by this report and which have been selected to be printed, in fascicule form, reference is made by the E/ document symbols and also, in footnotes, by agenda items as annexes to the *Official Records*. Where the latter reference is not given, the document exists in mimeographed form only.

(3) In addition, for each session of the Council, there is issued a documentation fascicule containing: (i) the table of contents of the printed summary records of plenary meetings; (ii) the agenda of the session as adopted; (iii) corrections to the summary records received too late for incorporation in the printed record; (iv) the complete list of delegations; and (v) a check list of all documents pertaining to the session showing in bold type those that are printed in fascicule form, giving information in regard to the documents not included in the annexes to the *Official Records* of the Council, and indicating when draft resolutions or amendments have been incorporated in the final printed texts of the summary records of plenary meetings.

LIST OF PRINTED SUPPLEMENTS TO THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL PERTAINING TO THE THIRTEENTH (RESUMED), FIRST SPECIAL, AND FOURTEENTH SESSIONS

Supplement No.	Resumed thirteenth session	Document No.
1A.	Decisions	E/2152/Add.1
	<i>First special session</i>	
1.	Resolutions	E/2192
	<i>Fourteenth session</i>	
1.	Resolutions	E/2332
2.	Fourth Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	E/2185
3.	Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (eighth session)	E/2171
4.	Report of the Commission on Human Rights (eighth session)	E/2256
4A.	Report of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press (fifth session)	E/2190
5.	Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Europe	E/2187
6.	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (sixth session)	E/2208 and errata
7.	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	E/2214
8.	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (seventh session)	E/2219
9.	Report of the Social Commission (eighth session)	E/2247

INTRODUCTION

Owing to the late date at which the sixth regular session of the General Assembly in Paris was adjourned, the Economic and Social Council has, in 1952, held only one regular session of eleven weeks (together with a special session consisting of a single meeting), in place of its normal two sessions. In this long session it accomplished a great deal of business on a large variety of subjects, which is set out in detail for the information of the General Assembly in this report. The proceedings confirmed the view expressed by the then President of the Council, in his introduction to the 1951 report of the Council, that in the Council and its associated bodies the United Nations and the Member States have an effective and versatile instrument for the tasks which they may decide to entrust to it. If, therefore, the actual accomplishments fell somewhat short in some respects of the hopes which had been conceived, the key to this must be sought in the degree of will to use this instrument shown by the Member States, rather than in the instrument itself.

The six years since the inception of the Council have been marked by unexampled material and social progress, and by an unprecedented record of achievement by the international organizations concerned in the economic and social fields. Yet, this over-all progress has been very uneven, and the Council has been at pains to bring home to governments generally, how and in what ways the rate of progress in the under-developed countries lags behind and to suggest lines along which solutions might be sought.

It is clear, from the thorough survey which the Council has made of the world economic situation, that most of the fears of shortages of civilian goods expected as a result of the Korean war and the consequent rearmament programmes have not materialized. The fact appears to be that, while in 1951 the world witnessed an accelerated rate of armaments production, it also witnessed an unprecedented rate of expansion in the production of goods for civilian consumption. This is a gratifying demonstration of the world's economic potentialities. But it has also kept raising in my mind the question of what needs to be done in order that this tremendous productive capacity, which in periods of depression has fallen partially idle and is now used in part to produce weapons of destruction, may be fully utilized for the purpose of feeding the hungry of this world, and of providing them with enough of an improvement in the amenities of life to enable them to go forward themselves with the task of building a more hopeful future. With the help of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of which the Council is justly proud, the spread of technical knowledge in the under-developed countries will itself bring an ever-increasing awareness of the need of greater material resources with which to start closing the still widening gap between living standards in the developed and in the under-developed countries.

This year the Council considered a preliminary report on the world social situation, prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations and the specialized agencies — the first report of its kind. This most interesting and promising project will be further developed in the future. The report has served to emphasize how closely the world's economic and social problems are interwoven and to confirm the indications which economic surveys have already given regarding living conditions over vast areas of the world.

The Council was glad to note the work which has thus far been accomplished by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in various parts of the world in carrying out his mandate, and was also informed of other actions which should help on certain other aspects of the refugee problem. This is encouraging, but a solution of the refugee problem on the universal basis for which it calls has still to be found.

In the field of human rights, in spite of the progress achieved, the United Nations cannot be satisfied with the present situation. There are large areas of the world where the observance of essential human rights, personal liberty, freedom of expression, freedom from discrimination, are regressing. There are different views as to how this situation can be improved. All wish to build upon the great impetus given to the movement to defend and extend human rights by the Universal Declaration proclaimed by the General Assembly. Some prefer to elaborate a single comprehensive instrument and open it to signature by governments at the earliest possible date; some prefer two instruments; others would prefer to consolidate specific gains in legislation whenever and on such subjects as can be agreed upon. The Council has presented to the General Assembly a draft convention on the political rights of women, developed by the Commission on the Status of Women, which may be regarded as an important application of the last approach. In this whole field the General Assembly, the Council and the two Commissions have still a big task before them.

On many important questions there are possibilities for constructive action through the United Nations or the specialized agencies regardless of the great political issues that divide the world today. In spite of the deterioration in many aspects of the world situation, the United Nations has indeed succeeded in stimulating thought and directing effort toward the solution of many pressing problems; and the time may have come when the question might again be taken up of tackling on the highest possible level the solution of certain major economic and social problems about which little has so far been done because of political and ideological questions. Of course, these problems cannot find an ultimate solution in dissociation from the political problems. Since they are interlocked, it may even be that some advances in economic and social fields

will facilitate or speed up the solutions of problems usually regarded as political. This possibility increases the responsibility of the Council to press forward in every way that lies within its power.

It is also true that there are certain important economic and social issues which have not been made a major concern of the Council because they are being handled in other international bodies, some of which are outside of or have only an indirect connexion with the United Nations.

The General Assembly, the Council and the Member States of the United Nations might wish, in the light of such considerations, to take a fresh look at the purposes and functions of the Economic and Social Council. Under Chapter IX of the Charter, the Council has the immense responsibility, under the authority of the General Assembly, of discharging the functions of the United Nations to promote international economic and social co-operation. To carry out this responsibility the Council must exercise a high degree of leadership, and I submit that few can be fully satisfied with the role it has thus far played.

The situation is one that should be of deep concern to the Members of the United Nations and is for them to resolve. I might, however, say this. Throughout the long and sometimes controversial debates through which I sat in the Council, there was a very large measure of common agreement on objectives which could not always be expressed in the votes taken on the actual texts before the Council. All members, for instance, declared themselves in favour of speeding up economic and social development, of taking effective steps to deal with disease and famine, of increasing respect for human rights and dignities. The issues fought out were, by and large, concerned with questions of method, of timing, or of emphasis. In this agreement on the necessity of solving these problems, and on the advantages of doing so through co-ordinated international action, there is much encouragement to be found. The Council is and must be more than the sum of its members, and the additions and subtractions of their national votes. It is an organ representative of the United Nations as a whole, capable by its own structure and composition and those of the bodies associated with it, of covering a vast range of major world problems. Whether it will be able to cope with its great tasks and grasp its opportunities depends on the members, and especially on those with the greatest responsibilities and resources to discharge them.

This, the seventh report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly, covers the period from 22 September 1951 to 1 August 1952, when it suspended its fourteenth session. The report consists of (a) the present volume, and (b) the three printed volumes of the decisions of the resumed thirteenth session, the resolution of the first special session and the resolutions of the fourteenth session,¹ full references are also given to the summary records of the Council and its committees which are distributed to all Members of the United Nations. Annexes are

given at the end of each chapter, as follows: annex I lists the relevant resolutions, annex II lists the relevant summary records, of the Council and its committees, annex III lists the relevant oral and written statements of non-governmental organizations. In addition, a number of supplements mentioned in the text are produced separately.

The report has the same general form and character as the last four annual reports.² The first of the volumes comprising the report — i.e., the present volume — is organized in nine chapters, as follows:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| Chapter I. | Constitutional and organizational questions |
| Chapter II. | General economic questions |
| Chapter III. | Economic development of under-developed countries |
| Chapter IV. | Social questions |
| Chapter V. | Human rights |
| Chapter VI. | General questions |
| Chapter VII. | Questions of co-ordination and relations with specialized agencies |
| Chapter VIII. | Non-governmental organizations |
| Chapter IX. | Financial implications of the actions taken by the Council |

Each chapter is designed to be referred *in toto*, should the General Committee of the General Assembly so recommend, to one of the Main Committees of the General Assembly, to the Joint Second and Third Committee or to any other joint meetings that the General Assembly might decide upon. Chapters II and III are concerned with matters in the field of the Second Committee, chapters IV and V with matters in the field of the Third Committee, chapter IX with matters in the field of the Fifth Committee, while chapters I, VI, VII and VIII either relate to the Council as a whole or have a major bearing on both the economic and social field and could thus appropriately be referred to the Joint Second and Third Committee. Attention is drawn below to special considerations concerning several of these chapters.

Chapter II, "General economic questions" includes economic questions other than those directly related to economic development of under-developed countries.

A separate chapter, chapter III, deals with the economic development of under-developed countries, in response to General Assembly resolution 306 (IV), which recommended that the Council should (a) continue to give urgent attention to problems of economic development, (b) stimulate its commissions and the specialized agencies to give similar urgent attention to these problems, and (c) include in its annual report to the General Assembly a special chapter on the measures being taken to promote economic development. This chapter is divided into two parts: part A deals with the general problems of economic development, such as the financing of development, methods to increase world productivity and conservation and utilization of non-agricultural resources; part B deals with technical assistance for economic development and

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 1 A; First Special Session, Supplement No. 1 and Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

² See document E/L.459 and plenary meeting 669.

covers the United Nations programme as well as the Expanded Programme.

As regards chapter VII "Questions of co-ordination and relations with specialized agencies", in view of the fact that the Council's Co-ordination Committee dealt with the co-ordination aspects of the reports of all the specialized agencies, this chapter now includes a statement of the general discussion of those aspects and the action taken by the Council. However, substantive work of the specialized agencies pertaining to subjects considered by the Council is included in other chapters under the relevant subject headings.

Chapter IX "Financial implications of the actions taken by the Council", is designed to indicate the principles and processes followed by the Council, under rule 34 (formerly rule 33) of its rules of procedure, in considering the financial implications of its actions, and is also designed to provide information useful in relation to the rest of the report, and to ensure that the Fifth Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions are aware of the urgency and importance attached to the projects approved by the Council. The budgetary estimates resulting from the actions of the Council as submitted to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly do not correspond in every detail with the estimates given in chapter IX. Since the latter are prepared individually for each item and are subject to revision when the effects of the Council's decisions are assessed as

a whole, they appear in somewhat different form after consolidation. Action by the General Assembly on the subject-matter of this chapter will normally be based on the budget estimates submitted to the Fifth Committee by the Secretary-General.

A number of questions included in the report represent separate items on the agenda of the General Assembly. These items are indicated in the table of contents, and in footnote references. Other matters referred to the attention of or requiring action by the General Assembly are indicated in the text and in footnotes at the beginning of the relevant chapters.

The agenda of the Council's session, a table showing the distribution of membership in the commissions of the Council, and the Calendar of Conferences for the Council and its subsidiary bodies approved by the Council for 1953 are included as appendices to the report.

For their counsel and collaboration during the long session of the Council and in the preparation of this report. I wish to express to my honoured colleagues, the distinguished Vice-Presidents of the Council and to the Secretariat my deep appreciation and thanks.

(Signed) S. Amjad ALI
*President of the Economic
and Social Council*

New York,
September 1952.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin, anti-tuberculosis vaccine
Bank	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Council	Economic and Social Council
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
EPU	European Payments Union
Expanded Programme	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for economic development of under-developed countries
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Fund	International Monetary Fund
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICITO	Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IRO	International Refugee Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OAS	Organization of American States
PICMME	Provisional Inter-governmental Committee on the Movement of Migrants from Europe
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
TAA	Technical Assistance Administration
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNKRA	United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency
UNRWAPRNE	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Chapter I

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS†

Section I. Membership of the Council

1. At its sixth session the General Assembly elected six Member States to replace the following retiring members of the Economic and Social Council: Belgium, Chile, China, France, India and Peru. The States elected were: Argentina, Belgium, China, Cuba, Egypt and France; Belgium, China and France were re-elected.

2. The Council was therefore composed as follows for the year 1952:

	<i>Year of retirement</i>
Argentina	1954
Belgium	1954
*Canada	1952
China	1954
Cuba	1954
*Czechoslovakia	1952
Egypt	1954
France	1954
*Iran	1952
*Mexico	1952
*Pakistan	1952
Philippines	1953
Poland	1953
Sweden	1953
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1953
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1953
*United States of America	1952
Uruguay	1953

* Retiring members.

Section II. Officers of the Council

3. At the resumed thirteenth session of the Council, Ambassador Hernan Santa Cruz (Chile) officiated as President.

4. At its first special session, held on 24 March 1952,¹ the Council decided to suspend rule 19 of the rules of procedure (relating to the election of office bearers) to the effect that the election of office bearers for 1952 would take place at the first meeting of the Council's fourteenth session. Since Chile, whose representative, Ambassador H. Santa Cruz was President of the Council, had ceased to be a member of the Council on 31 December 1951, Mr. Jiří Nosek (Czechoslovakia), the First Vice-President, presided at the special session in the absence of the First Vice-President, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar (India).

5. At the first meeting of its fourteenth session on 20 May 1952² the Council elected Syed Amjad Ali

† Questions dealt with in this chapter requiring action by the General Assembly are: (a) the question of Spanish as a working language of the Council and its functional commissions (see Council resolution 456 (XIV) C and paragraph 68); and (b) the pattern of conferences at Headquarters and at Geneva (see paragraphs 96-100 and Council resolution 458 (XIV)).

¹ Plenary meeting 569.

² Plenary meeting 570.

(Pakistan) President, Mr. Jiří Nosek (Czechoslovakia) and Mr. Raymond Scheyven (Belgium) First and Second Vice-Presidents respectively for 1952.

Section III. Subsidiary organs of the Council

6. The subsidiary organs of the Council are listed under the following headings:

- A. Committees of the Council,³
- B. Functional commissions and sub-commissions,
- C. Regional economic commissions,
- D. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund,

A. COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

7. The Committees included in this and following sections of this Chapter are, as a general rule those composed of government representatives. Not included are Secretariat committees and bodies, the Technical Assistance Board, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies, nor committees of experts.

- (i) Economic Committee;
- (ii) Social Committee;
- (iii) Technical Assistance Committee Working Party (Expanded Programme);
- (iv) Co-ordination Committee Working Party on Programme of Priorities;
- (v) Working Party on Rules of Procedure;
- (vi) Working Party on Election of Members of the Permanent Central Opium Board;
- (vii) Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations;
- (viii) Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences;
- (ix) United Nations High Commissioner's Advisory Committee for Refugees;
- (x) *Ad hoc* Committee on Forced Labour (with ILO);
- (xi) *Ad hoc* Committee on Restrictive Business Practices.

8. At the fourteenth session of the Council, the First Vice-President, Mr. Jiří Nosek, and the Second Vice-President, Mr. Raymond Scheyven, were the Chairman of the Social Committee and the Economic Committee respectively. Mr. S. Pollock (Canada) was elected

³ Included in this chapter are only committees which met during the period under review. Council action with regard to proposed new committees is described in the sections of this report dealing with the substantive matters of concern to these committees.

Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee,⁴ and Mr. Philippe de Seynes (France) was elected Chairman of the Technical Assistance Committee.⁵

9. The sessional committees, the Economic Committee, Social Committee, Technical Assistance Committee and Co-ordination Committee were committees of the whole. The membership of the other committees of the Council is given below.

10. The working parties which met before and during the fourteenth session of the Council⁶ were composed as follows:

The Working Party of the Technical Assistance Committee: Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay (*Chairman*: Mr. Philippe de Seynes (France));

The Working Party of the Co-ordination Committee on Programme of Priorities: Canada, France, Mexico, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America (*Chairman*: Mr. A. R. Crépault (Canada));

The Working Party on the Rules of Procedure: China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Iran, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America (*Chairman*: Mr. G. Pérez Cisneros (Cuba));

The Working Party on the Election of Members of the Permanent Central Opium Board: Belgium, Canada, Iran, Mexico, Philippines and Sweden (*Chairman*: Mr. L. Joubanc-Rivas (Mexico)).

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

11. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations was composed of the President, as *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee without the right to vote, and seven members of the Council elected each year at the first regular session of the Council.

12. The composition of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for 1951-1952 was as follows:

Canada,	United Kingdom of Great
China,	Britain and Northern Ire-
France,	land,
Union of Soviet Socialist	United States of America,
Republics,	Uruguay.

13. Mr. I. V. Chechetkin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) was the Chairman at the Paris meeting of the Committee on 11 December 1951. Mr. Bracco (Uruguay) presided at the remainder of the meetings of the Committee in the period under review.

14. On 24 July 1952⁷ the Council elected China, France, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay as members of the Committee for 1953.

Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences

15. The Committee was composed of the following members:

China,	United Kingdom of Great
France,	Britain and Northern Ire-
Union of Soviet Socialist	land,
Republics,	United States of America.

Chairman: Miss Kathleen Bell (United States of America).

United Nations High Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Refugees

16. The Economic and Social Council in resolution 393 B (XIII) had decided "to establish an advisory committee to be known as the 'United Nations High Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Refugees', to advise the High Commissioner at his request in the exercise of his functions".

17. The composition of the Committee consists of fifteen States, Members and non-members of the United Nations as follows:

Australia	Italy
Austria	Switzerland
Belgium	Turkey
Brazil	United Kingdom of Great
Denmark	Britain and Northern Ire-
Federal Republic of Germany	land
France	United States of America
Holy See	Venezuela
Israel	

18. At its fourteenth session the Council took note⁸ of the Secretary-General's note on the Review of the Composition of the United Nations High Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Refugees (E/2283) without taking further action.⁹

Ad hoc Committee on Forced Labour

19. The Committee held two sessions with the following membership:

First session

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar (*Chairman*) (India)
Mr. Felix F. Palavicini* (Mexico)
Mr. Paal Berg (Norway)

Second session

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar (*Chairman*) (India)
Mr. Paal Berg (Norway)
Mr. E. Garcia Sayan (Peru)

Ad hoc Committee on Restrictive Business Practices

20. The Committee is composed of the following members:

Belgium	Sweden
Canada	United Kingdom of Great
France	Britain and Northern Ire-
India	land
Mexico	United States of America
Pakistan	Uruguay

Chairmen: first session, Mr. I. Svennilson (Sweden); second session, Mr. E. Thiltges (Belgium), Acting Chairman.

B. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSIONS

21. The following were the eight functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, and their sub-commissions:

⁸ Plenary meeting 634.

⁹ See also chapter IV, section VI.

* Deceased.

⁴ Co-ordination Committee meeting 101.

⁵ Technical Assistance Committee meeting 21.

⁶ See also paragraph 51.

⁷ Plenary meeting 657.

- (i) Transport and Communications Commission;
- (ii) Fiscal Commission;
- (iii) Statistical Commission — Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling;
- (iv) Population Commission;
- (v) Social Commission;
- (vi) Commission on Human Rights
 - (a) Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press,¹⁰
 - (b) Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;
- (vii) Commission on the Status of Women;
- (viii) Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

22. Seven of the functional Commissions (Transport and Communications, Fiscal, Statistical, Population, Social, Human Rights and Status of Women) consist of representatives from Member States of the United Nations elected by the Council. With a view to securing a balanced representation in the various fields covered by the Commissions, the Secretary-General consults with the governments so elected before the representatives are finally nominated by these governments and confirmed by the Council.¹¹ The Commission on Narcotic Drugs is composed of representatives of Member States of the United Nations directly nominated by their respective governments.¹²

23. The Sub-Commissions on Freedom of Information and of the Press, and on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities are composed of persons selected by the Commission on Human Rights, in consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to the consent of the governments of which the persons are nationals.

24. In the left-hand column below are listed the States elected by the Council to nominate members of the functional commissions (other than the Commission on Narcotic Drugs) in 1952.

25. At its fourteenth session, the Council held elections for one-third of the membership of the functional commissions in accordance with the arrangements for the renewal of membership on a system of rotation. The resulting membership of the Commissions for 1953 is shown in the centre column below and, in tabular form, in appendix II of this report.

26. *Transport and Communications Commission*

1952	1953	Term of office until 31 December
Brazil	Brazil	1953
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1953
*Chile	China (re-elected)	1955
*China	Colombia (newly-elected)	1955
Egypt	Egypt	1953
*France	France (re-elected)	1955
India	India	1954
Netherlands	Netherlands	1954
*Norway	Norway (re-elected)	1955
*Pakistan	Pakistan (re-elected)	1955
Paraguay	Paraguay	1954

¹⁰ See chapter V, section VI.

¹¹ See Council resolution 2/12.

¹² See Council resolution 1/9.

* The retiring nominating States.

1952	1953	Term of office until 31 December
Poland	Poland	1954
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1953
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1954
United States of America	United States of America	1953

27. *Fiscal Commission*

1952	1953	Term of office until 31 December
*Canada	Belgium (newly-elected)	1955
China	Canada (re-elected)	1955
Colombia	Chile (newly-elected)	1955
*Cuba	China	1953
Czechoslovakia	Colombia	1954
France	Cuba (re-elected)	1955
India	Czechoslovakia	1954
Pakistan	France	1953
*Poland	India	1953
Sweden	Pakistan	1954
Union of South Africa	Sweden	1954
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of South Africa	1953
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (re-elected)	1955
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1953
*Venezuela	United States of America	1954

28. *Statistical Commission*¹³

1952	1953	Term of office until 31 December
*Argentina	Australia	1954
Australia	Canada (re-elected)	1955
*Canada	China	1954
China	Cuba (newly-elected)	1955
*Czechoslovakia	Denmark	1953
Denmark	Egypt	1953
Egypt	France	1953
France	India (re-elected)	1955
*India	Iran (newly-elected)	1955
Netherlands	Netherlands	1954
Panama	Panama	1953
*Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (re-elected)	1955
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1954
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1953
United States of America	United States of America	1954

29. *Population Commission*

1952	1953	Term of office until 31 December
Australia	Australia	1953
Belgium	Belgium	1953
Brazil	Brazil	1953
*China	China (re-elected)	1955
*France	France (re-elected)	1955
Indonesia	Indonesia	1954
Mexico	Iran (newly-elected)	1955
Peru	Mexico	1954

* The retiring nominating States.

¹³ For extension of the term of office of the present members to the closing date of the Commission's seventh session see plenary meeting 657 and in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 37 (a), (document E/L.439).

Term of
office until
31 December

1952	1953	
*Sweden	Peru	1953
*Syria	Sweden (re-elected)	1955
*Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (re-elected)	1955
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1954
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1954
United States of America	United States of America	1954
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1953

30. Social Commission

Term of
office until
31 December

1952	1953	
*Australia	Argentina (newly-elected)	1955
Belgium	Belgium	1953
*Bolivia	Brazil (re-elected)	1955
*Brazil	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1953
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Canada	1953
Canada	China	1953
China	Czechoslovakia (newly-elected)	1955
Ecuador	Ecuador	1953
France	France	1954
Greece	Greece	1954
India	India	1954
Israel	Iraq (newly-elected)	1955
*New Zealand	Israel	1953
Philippines	Norway (newly-elected)	1955
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Philippines	1954
*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1954
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (re-elected)	1955
*Yugoslavia	United States of America	1954

31. Commission on Human Rights

Term of
office until
31 December

1952	1953	
Australia	Australia	1953
Belgium	Belgium	1954
Chile	Chile	1953
China	China	1954
*Egypt	Egypt (re-elected)	1955
*France	France (re-elected)	1955
*Greece	India (re-elected)	1955
*India	Lebanon	1954
Lebanon	Pakistan	1953
Pakistan	Philippines (newly-elected)	1955
Poland	Poland	1954
Sweden	Sweden	1953
*Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (re-elected)	1955
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (re-elected)	1955
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1954
United States of America	United States of America	1953
Uruguay	Uruguay	1954
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1953

* The retiring nominating States.

32. Commission on the Status of Women

Term of
office until
31 December

1952	1953	
*Brazil	Burma	1954
Burma	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1954
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Chile	1954
Chile	China	1954
China	Cuba	1953
Cuba	Dominican Republic	1953
Dominican Republic	France	1953
France	Haiti (newly-elected)	1955
Iran	Iran	1954
*Lebanon	Lebanon (re-elected)	1955
*Mexico	Netherlands	1953
Netherlands	New Zealand	1953
New Zealand	Pakistan	1954
Pakistan	Poland	1953
Poland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (re-elected)	1955
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (re-elected)	1955
*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America (re-elected)	1955
*United States of America	Venezuela (newly elected)	1955

The Council, in resolution 445 I (XIV), decided that the Commission should continue to meet annually.

33. On 1 August 1952¹⁴ the Council confirmed the names of new members of the functional commissions, submitted by the governments who filled vacancies in the period between the close of the thirteenth session and the closing date of the fourteenth session of the Council.¹⁵

34. Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its ninth session, the Council elected¹⁶ fifteen States as members of the Commission.

The following ten members were elected for an indefinite period:

Canada	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
China	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	United States of America
India	Yugoslavia
Peru	
Turkey	

The following five members were elected for a period of three years:

Egypt	Netherlands
Iran	Poland
Mexico	

At its fourteenth session, the Council decided that the election of members of the Commission to replace the above five, elected for a limited period, should

* The retiring nominating States.

¹⁴ Plenary meeting 669.

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 38 (documents E/2223, and Add.1-4).

¹⁶ Plenary meeting 323; see also resolution 199 (VIII), containing amendment to paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1/9 of 16 February 1946: "The term of office of the members of the Commission shall begin on the opening day of the first meeting of the session following their election and end on the eve of the first meeting of the session following the election of their successors".

be postponed until after the session of the Commission in 1953.¹⁷

35. *Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling*¹⁸

Mr. G. Darmais (France)
Mr. W. E. Deming (United States of America)
Mr. P. C. Mahalanobis (India)
Mr. F. Yates (United Kingdom)
..... (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. R. A. Fisher (Consultant).

36. *Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press*¹⁹

Mr. Karim Azkoul (Lebanon)
Mahmoud Azmi Bey (Egypt)
Mr. Carroll Binder (United States of America)
Mr. P. H. Chang (China)
Mr. André Géraud (France)
Mr. Salvador P. López (Philippines)
Mr. Alfredo Silva Carvallo (Chile)
Mr. Vasily M. Zonov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Mr. Steven Dedijer (Yugoslavia), Mr. Roberto Fontaina (Uruguay), Mr. Devadas Gandhi (India) and Mr. Francis Williams (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) were unable to attend and, in accordance with rule 70 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, these members designated Mr. Ratko Pleić, Mr. Felix Polleri Carrio, Mr. Moni Moulik and Mr. Robert Waithman as their respective alternates. Mr. Binder designated Mr. J. Cates as his alternate at the 94th, 107th and 110th meetings of the Sub-Commission.

37. *Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities*²⁰

The following members of the Sub-Commission, or alternates, attended:

Mr. M. R. Masani (India)
Mr. H. Roy (Haiti)
Mr. A. Mencses Pallares (Ecuador)
Mr. S. Boratynski, Alternate (Poland)
Mr. C. F. Chang (China)
Mr. J. Daniels (United States of America)
Mr. E. Ekstrand (Sweden)
Miss E. Monroe (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. J. Nisot (Belgium)
Mr. R. Shafagh (Iran)
Mr. S. Spanien (France)
Mr. V. M. Zonov, Alternate (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

C. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

38. The Economic Commission for Europe consists of the following members:

Belgium	Sweden
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Denmark	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Greece	United States of America
Iceland	Yugoslavia
Luxembourg	
Netherlands	
Norway	
Poland	

¹⁷ Plenary meeting 657.

¹⁸ See also chapter II, section IX.

¹⁹ See chapter V, section VI.

²⁰ See chapter V, section V.

39. The following European nations, not Members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland.

40. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East consists of the following members and associate members:

Australia	Philippines
Burma	Thailand
China	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
India	United States of America
Indonesia	
Netherlands	
New Zealand	
Pakistan	

Associate members

Cambodia	Kingdom of Laos
Ceylon	Malaya and British Borneo
Hong Kong	Nepal
Japan ²¹	Vietnam
Republic of Korea	

41. The Economic Commission for Latin America consists of the following members:

Argentina	Honduras
Bolivia	Mexico
Brazil	Netherlands
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Dominican Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ecuador	United States of America
El Salvador	Uruguay
France	Venezuela
Guatemala	
Haiti	

D. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

42. Under General Assembly resolution 417 (V), the Executive Board of UNICEF consists of the governments of the eighteen States represented on the Social Commission and of the governments of eight States, not necessarily Members of the United Nations, to be designated by the Council for appropriate terms. The composition of the Executive Board of the Fund for 1952 was as follows:

Australia	Israel
Belgium	Italy
Bolivia	New Zealand
Brazil	Peru
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Philippines
Canada	Switzerland
Ceylon	Thailand
China	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ecuador	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	United States of America
Greece	Uruguay
India	Yugoslavia
Indonesia	
Iraq	

Chairman: Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair (Canada).

43. At its fourteenth session, the Council replaced²² the retiring members of the Board: Ceylon, Indonesia and Iraq, by Australia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia

²¹ Associate membership approved by the Council at its 597th plenary meeting; see section IX.

²² Plenary meeting 436.

(Australia and Yugoslavia had previously been members of the Board by virtue of membership in the Social Commission).

44. In electing one-third of the membership of the Social Commission, the Council elected Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Iraq and Norway as members of the Commission, and therefore automatically as members of the Executive Board of UNICEF, in place of Australia, Bolivia, New Zealand and Yugoslavia,²³ and also re-elected Brazil and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

45. The Executive Board of UNICEF for 1953 will thus be composed of the following members:

Argentina	Italy
Australia	Norway
Belgium	Pakistan
Brazil	Peru
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Philippines
Canada	Switzerland
China	Thailand
Czechoslovakia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ecuador	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	United States of America
Greece	Uruguay
India	Yugoslavia
Iraq	
Israel	

46. At its 89th meeting, on 12 November 1951, the Executive Board elected its officers and established the following committees for 1952:

A "Programme Committee", consisting of the following eleven members:

Australia	Switzerland
Brazil	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ceylon	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
China	United States of America
Ecuador	
France	
India	

and a "Committee on Administrative Budget", consisting of the following seven members:

Bolivia	New Zealand
France	Thailand
Iraq	United States of America
Israel	

The membership of the Sub-Committee on Fund Raising of the Programme Committee is as follows:

<i>Representatives</i>	<i>Alternates</i>
Australia	Ecuador
Ceylon	India
Israel	
United States of America	
Yugoslavia	

Section IV. Permanent Central Opium Board and Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body

Election of members of the Permanent Central Opium Board

47. On 24 July 1952²⁴ the Council decided to set up a working party to select names of sixteen persons satisfying the conditions of article 19 of the 1925 Geneva Convention. After considering the report of the working party (E/L.456), on 30 July 1952,²⁵ the Council elected the following eight members of the Board:

Mr. Ramon Sanchez (Chile)
Mr. Paul Reuter (France)
Mr. M. E. Rehman (India)
Mr. Fouad Abou Zahar (Lebanon)
Mr. Emilio D. Espinosa (Philippines)
Mr. Hans Fischer (Switzerland)
Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom)
Mr. Herbert May (United States of America)

Approval of the appointment of the Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board

48. On 22 May 1952²⁶ the Council approved the appointment of Mr. Louis Atzenwiler as Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body

49. The Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body was set up by the Convention of 13 July 1931 for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs. Its task is to examine the estimates of requirements in narcotic drugs which governments have to submit annually. The Supervisory Body consists of four members, two of whom are appointed by WHO and two others by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Permanent Central Opium Board respectively. The present membership of the Supervisory Body is as follows:

Professor Hans Fischer (Switzerland), appointed by the World Health Organization;

Professor Sedat Tavat (Turkey), appointed by the World Health Organization;

Colonel C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E., I.S.O. (Canada), appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vice-President, elected in November 1951 for one year.

Mr. Herbert L. May (United States of America), appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board, President.

Section V. Sessions and conferences of the Council and its subsidiary organs

50. The Council and its subsidiary bodies held the following sessions during the period covered by this report:

51. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirteenth session (resumed):

18 December-21 December 1951, Paris (4 plenary meetings).

First special session, 24 March 1952, New York (1 meeting).

Fourteenth session:

20 May-1 August 1952, New York (100 plenary meetings).

The following main committees met during the fourteenth session:

Economic Committee (1 meeting);

Social Committee (13 meetings);

Co-ordination Committee (13 meetings);

Technical Assistance Committee (8 meetings).

²⁶ Plenary meeting 574.

²³ Plenary meeting 658.

²⁴ Plenary meeting 658.

²⁵ Plenary meeting 666.

In addition, there were also meetings of the following committees during the fourteenth session:

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (8 meetings);

Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences (3 meetings).

Several working parties were established and met during the fourteenth session:

Working Party on Expanded Programme of the Technical Assistance Committee (13 meetings);²⁷

Working Party on Programme of Priorities of the Co-ordination Committee (6 meetings);

Working Party on Rules of Procedure (6 meetings);

Working Party on Election of Members of the Permanent Central Opium Board (1 meeting).

Total for fourteenth session:

146 meetings (not including meetings of the working parties);

172 meetings (including meetings of the working parties).

52. COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
(Including meetings held during fourteenth session)

11 December 1951	Paris (1 meeting)
8 and 9 April 1952	New York (3 meetings)
23 and 26 May; 16 and 23 June; 3, 18, 24 and 31 July 1952	New York (8 meetings)

Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences
(Including meetings held during fourteenth session)

24 January 1952	Paris (1 meeting)
8, 23, 25 July 1952	New York (3 meetings)

Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements

1-3 November 1951	London
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53. Ad hoc COMMITTEES

Ad hoc Committee on Restrictive Business Practices

First session	29 January-6 February 1952	New York
Second session	28 April-9 May 1952	New York

United Nations High Commissioner's Advisory Committee for Refugees

First session	3-6 December 1951	Geneva
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Ad hoc Committee on Forced Labour

First session	8 October-27 October 1951	Geneva
Second session	2 June-1 July 1952	New York

The Working Party on Insecticides DDT and BHC

11-14 February 1952	Geneva
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54. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Transport and Communications Commission

Group of Experts on Road Signs and Signals

Third session	23 June-18 July 1952	New York
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²⁷ In addition the Working Party on Expanded Programme of the Technical Assistance Committee met from 25 March to 4 April 1952, New York (9 meetings). A drafting committee of the Working Party met on 26 March 1952 (2 meetings).

Statistical Commission

Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling

Fifth session	19-31 December 1951	Calcutta, India
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Social Commission

Eighth session	12 May-29 May 1952	New York
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Commission on Human Rights

Eighth session	14 April-14 June 1952	New York
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Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

Fourth session	1-16 October 1951	New York
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*Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press*²⁸

Fifth session	3-21 March 1952	New York
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Commission on the Status of Women

Sixth session	24 March-5 April 1952	Geneva
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Commission on Narcotic Drugs²⁹

Seventh session	15 April-9 May 1952	New York
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Permanent Central Opium Board

58th session	1-7 November 1951	Geneva
59th session	9-13 June 1952	Geneva

Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body

36th session	22-26 October 1951	Geneva
37th session	18-20 June 1952	Geneva

Permanent Central Opium Board and Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body

Sixth joint session	29-31 October 1951	Geneva
Seventh joint session	16-19 June 1952	Geneva

55. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

*Economic Commission for Europe*³⁰

(Period 22 September 1951-30 June 1952)

²⁸ A drafting committee on the draft international code of ethics met during the fifth session on 13 March 1952 and held 2 meetings.

²⁹ Two drafting committees met during the seventh session: Drafting Committee on Single Convention, 21-25 April (5 meetings); Drafting Committee on Coca Leaf Chewing, 30 April (1 meeting).

³⁰ In addition to the committees of the Economic Commission for Europe listed, the following Sub-Committees and working groups held meetings during the period under review:

Committee on Agricultural Problems: Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Foodstuffs.

Coal Committee: Coal Trade Sub-Committee, Sub-Committee on Economic and Technical Problems, Utilization Working Party, Classification Working Party, Production Working Party.

Committee on Electric Power: Hydro Working Party, Statistical Working Party, Liaison Group, Group of Experts for Study of Rural Electrification, Working Party on Interconnections, Group of Experts to Assemble Information on Electric Supply Installation put into Service, under Construction and Planned, Group of Experts to Study the Comparative Costs of Construction of Hydro Power Plants, Group of Experts for the Study of Legal Questions, Group of Experts to consider the study on "Transfers of Electric Power across European Frontiers". (Continued on following page.)

Seventh session	3-18 March 1952	Geneva
<i>Coal Committee</i>		
Twenty-first session	10-11 December 1951	Geneva
Twenty-second session	25-26 January 1952	Geneva
Twenty-third session	28 February 1952	Geneva
Twenty-fourth session	30 May 1952	Geneva
<i>Committee on Electric Power</i>		
Eighth session	1-3 October 1951	Geneva
Ninth session	23-24 June 1952	Geneva
<i>Inland Transport Committee</i>		
Special session	7-11 January 1952	Geneva
<i>Steel Committee</i>		
Ninth session	14-15 February 1952	Geneva
<i>Timber Committee</i>		
Ninth session	2-6 May 1952	Geneva

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Eighth session	29 January-8 February 1952	Rangoon, Burma
<i>Committee on Industry and Trade</i>		
Fourth session	18-26 January 1952	Rangoon
<i>Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel</i>		
Fourth session	15-17 January 1952	Rangoon
<i>Sub-Committee on Electric Power</i>		
First session	11, 12 and 14 January 1952	Rangoon
<i>Working Party on Cottage and Small-Scale Industries</i>		
Second session	28 July-1 August 1952	Bangkok
<i>ECAFE/WHO/UNICEF/FAO Working Party on Production and Distribution of DDT</i>		
Second session	6 August 1951	Bangkok
<i>ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Working Party on Fields of Economic Development Handicapped by Lack of Trained Personnel</i>		
First session	27-30 August 1951	Bangalore, India

³⁰ (continued)

Industry and Materials Committee: Building Research Organizing Committee, Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering, *Ad hoc* Meeting of Rapporteurs on Financing of and Investment in Housing and Building, Working Party on Technical Problems (Housing and Building), Working Party on Programmes and Resources (Housing and Building), Joint WHO/ECE *ad hoc* Meeting of Insecticide Manufacturers.

Inland Transport Committee: Sub-Committee on Road Transport, Sub-Group on Refrigerated Equipment for Road Transport, Working Party on Legal Questions, Working Party on Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road, Working Party on Development and Improvement of Transport of Passengers and Goods by Road, Sub-Group on International Passenger Transport Services by Road, Working Party of Experts on Statistical Information, Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs, Working Party on Tariffs, Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport, Sub-Group on Standardization of Packaging and on Conditions of Transport (Perishable Foodstuffs), Working Party on Containers, Working Party on Uniform Seals (Rail Transport), *Ad hoc* Working Party of Customs Experts (Road Transport), Sub-Group of Customs Experts (Working Party on Containers), Working Party on Transport Costs and Accountancy, Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport, Sub-Group on Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs by Rail, Joint Working Party on Safety at Level Crossings.

Steel Committee: Panel of Statistical Experts, Working Party on Scrap.

Working Party on Mobilization of Domestic Capital

First session	20-24 November 1951	Bangkok
<i>Conference on Trade Promotion</i>		
First Conference	9-18 October 1951	Singapore
<i>Inland Transport Committee</i>		
First session	17-22 December 1951	Bangkok
<i>Railway Working Party</i>		
First session	11-15 December 1951	Bangkok
<i>Working Party to Co-ordinate Work of Governments for the Adoption of Standard International Trade Classification</i>		
First session	7-19 January 1952	Bangkok

Economic Commission for Latin America

Committee of the Whole	11-14 February 1952	Santiago, Chile
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56. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

Executive Board

8-12 November 1951	Paris
22-24 April 1952	New York

Programme Committee

29 October-1 November 1951	Paris
14-17 April 1952	New York

Committee on Administrative Budget

18 October 1951	New York
18 April 1952	New York

UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy

9-10 April 1952	New York
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Working Group on Creation of General Advisory Fund-Raising Committee

8 November 1951	Paris
11 April 1952	New York

Working Group of Programme Committee on Target Programme and Budget 1 July 1951-30 June 1952

27 October 1951	Paris
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Committee on Consultative Status for Advisory Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations

6 April 1952	New York
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Section VI. Basic programme for 1952

57. In accordance with the terms of its resolution 414 D (XIII), the Council resumed its thirteenth session in Paris on 18 December 1951, to work out, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, a basic programme for 1952, and to fix the dates for starting discussions on various groups of items as provided in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 414 A I (XIII). The Council had before it³¹ a note by the Secretary-General, in the form of two draft provisional agenda, (E/2158 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2), as well as a number of proposals and working papers relating to the question of establishing a 1952 programme (E/2160, E/2162, E/L.303, E/L.304, E/L.305, E/

³¹ Plenary meetings 565-568.

L.307, E/L.308, E/L.309 and E/L.310).³² The Council decided to hold a single regular session in 1952 and it also took a number of decisions relating to deletion, postponement and merger of items as reflected in the provisional agenda, E/2163. It considered dates for the commencement of discussion of major groups of related agenda items for the regular session of 1952 and requested the Secretary-General, after consultation with its members, to fix these dates.

Section VII. Amendment of rules of procedure of the Council and its subsidiary organs

THE COUNCIL AND ITS FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

58. At its thirteenth session the Council had adopted resolution 414 (XIII) on the organization and operation of the Council and its commissions. This resolution had requested the Secretary-General to prepare and present to the Council at its fourteenth session draft revised rules of procedure in order that the rules might conform to the provisions of that resolution.

59. Consequently, the Council, at its fourteenth session, had before it a paper containing draft revised rules prepared by the Secretary-General (E/2212, A); also a draft revised rule 33 prepared by the Secretary-General (E/2274) in accordance with General Assembly resolution 533 C (VI) concerning priorities and financial implications of new projects;³³ a draft of proposed rules submitted by the Secretary-General based on the Council's recommendations contained in paragraph 39 of the Annex to resolution 402 (XIII) regarding the methods for inter-agency consultation (E/2212, B); and amendments suggested by the Secretary-General to the Council concerning its rules on records (E/2212).

60. The Council referred those drafts to a working party³⁴ and in resolution 456 (XIV) took the following actions effective as of 1 August 1952.³⁵

61. With regard to the amendment of its rules of procedure resulting from the adoption of resolution 414 (XIII), the most important decisions dealt with were the following:

62. *Sessions.* Rule 1 provides that the Council hold two regular sessions a year, the first to be scheduled as nearly as administratively practicable to the first Tuesday in April, and the second as late as administratively practicable before the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly, adjourning at least six weeks before then and resuming during or shortly after the regular session of the General Assembly for a brief series of meetings (rule 2).

63. *Agenda.* The Council revised rules 9 to 16 regarding the establishment and consideration of the provi-

sional agenda and the adoption of its definitive agenda. Rule 9 provides for the establishment of a basic annual programme. Rules 10 to 12 deal, respectively, with the drawing up of a provisional agenda by the Secretary-General, the consideration of the provisional agenda by the Council at the session previous to that to which the provisional agenda relates and its communication to appropriate authorities. Rule 13 provides for the inclusion of supplementary items and rules 14 and 15 deal with the adoption of the definitive agenda by the Council. Rule 16 relates to special sessions and rule 17 relates to alterations of the agenda during sessions.

64. In connexion with rule 10, the Council had before it a proposal (E/L.417)³⁶ to delete the last clause of the rule reading: "Any decision by the [NGO] Committee not to grant a request submitted by a non-governmental organization that an item be placed on the provisional agenda of the Council shall be considered as final." It was maintained that decisions concerning the agenda could not be taken by a subsidiary organ, limited in membership, but only by the Council itself. The proposal to delete the rule was rejected, most members agreeing that, with a view to the better organization of its work, the Council could delegate its power to one of its committees.

65. *Inter-agency consultation.* The Council adopted new rules 80 and 81 containing provisions for holding inter-agency consultation on all proposals for surveys, meetings or programmes concerning more than one specialized agency, with a view to achieving full utilization and co-ordination of their resources. These new rules are consequent upon a recommendation of the ACC which had been requested by Council resolution 324 (XI) and approved by resolution 402 (XIII).³⁷

66. *Records.* On the basis of the Secretary-General's suggestion the Council adopted a revised rule 43 concerning its records. Participants in the discussions are now permitted three working days instead of 48 hours to submit corrections to provisional summary records for incorporation in the final texts. The new rule specifically provides that corrigenda will not usually be issued. At its eighth session the Council had decided to dispense with written verbatim records of its meetings. Since this practice has proved satisfactory its rules of procedure were brought into line by providing (rule 46) for the making of sound recordings of the meetings of the Council and its committees of the whole.

67. *Financial implications of actions of the Council.* The Council reviewed its procedures for considering the financial implications of its actions and revised rule 33 of its rules of procedure. This is discussed in full in Chapter IX, section I.

68. *Languages.** The Council had before it³⁸ a proposal by the delegations of Argentina, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay to amend the rules of procedure of the Council to make Spanish a working language of the Council and its functional commissions. The delegations of Poland and China proposed also the adoption

³² For discussion of the related questions of the programmes of conferences, see paragraph 97.

³³ See chapter IX, section I.

³⁴ Consisting of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Iran, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America; see plenary meeting 573.

³⁵ Plenary meetings 642, 644, 650-652, 654, 664; see also documents E/L.364, E/L.364/Corr.1, E/L.364/Add.1, E/L.417, E/L.421, E/L.425, E/L.426, E/L.428, and E/L.433/Rev.1. The revised rules are annexed to resolution 456 (XIV). See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 1*.

³⁶ See plenary meeting 650, paragraph 20.

³⁷ See also chapter VII, paragraph 655.

³⁸ Plenary meetings 642, 644, 650, 651, 652, 654.

* Separate item on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly.

of Russian and Chinese respectively as working languages. One representative urged that only one language be used as the working language of the Council. The Council also had before it the financial estimates submitted by the Secretary-General dealing with those proposals.³⁹ The Council adopted resolution 456 C (XIV) in which, after noting that the General Assembly in resolution 2 (I) had recommended that the Council should adopt English and French as its working languages, and also that in resolution 262 (III) the General Assembly had adopted Spanish as one of its working languages, it decided to transmit to the General Assembly, with a favourable opinion, the question of adoption of Spanish as the third working language of the Council and its functional commissions.

69. *Functional commissions.* No changes were made in the rules of procedure of the functional commissions.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Date and place of future sessions

70. At its thirteenth session the Council, in resolution 414 C 1 (XIII), paragraph (4), had recommended that the rules of procedure of the regional economic commissions be amended to provide that, after recommendations by the commissions, the Council should decide the time and place of the meetings of the commissions.

Economic Commission for Europe

71. The ECE, at its seventh session, considered the Council's recommendation, and stated the opinion that the existing practice of fixing the dates of sessions of the Commission was satisfactory to participating governments and contributed to the necessary co-ordination of the programmes of sessions of all United Nations organs, and expressed confidence that the necessary arrangements would continue to be made in the same manner.⁴⁰

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

72. At its eighth session, the Commission decided⁴¹ to amend rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure as applied to date and place of its session in accordance with the recommendation of the Council.⁴²

Economic Commission for Latin America

73. The Committee of the Whole of ECLA for its part adopted a resolution amending rules 1 and 2 of the rules of procedure of the Commission with regard to dates and places of sessions.⁴³ The new rules adopted by the Commission read as follows:

Rule 1

(a) The Commission shall at each session recommend the date and place for its next session, subject to the approval of the Council, and in consultation with the Secretary-General. Sessions of the Commission shall also be held within forty-five days

of the communication to the Executive Secretary of a request to that effect by the Economic and Social Council, and in that case, the Secretary-General shall establish the place of such sessions in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission.

(b) In special cases the date and place of the sessions may be altered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences. At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, may also alter the date and place of the session.

Rule 2

The Commission's recommendation regarding the place of meeting for its session shall be taken with due consideration for the principle that the countries of Latin America be chosen in rotation.

Languages

74. The Council, at its fourteenth session, had before it a recommendation by ECLA to study the possibility of adopting Portuguese as an official and working language of the Commission.⁴⁴ The Secretary-General informed the Council of the financial implications of this proposal (E/2185/Add.1).⁴⁵ The Council felt that the issue was largely financial and that the decision had to be made by the General Assembly and its Fifth Committee. However, members of the Council saw no objection to the use of Portuguese as an official and working language during the Commission's next session at Rio de Janeiro, a course which involves no additional cost to the United Nations.⁴⁶

75. ECE, at its seventh session, adopted a resolution⁴⁷ recalling that by rule 40 of its rules of procedure English, French and Russian were designated the working languages of the Commission and requesting the Executive Secretary to inform the competent authorities of the urgent necessity for taking appropriate steps to ensure the complete implementation of the above rule, including such temporary measures as may be required to improve the position at the earliest possible moment. Some representatives of members of the Council, during the discussion of the ECE report,⁴⁸ pointed out that the Council and the General Assembly had already ratified the decision of the Commission and that, therefore, the Council was not called upon to take any further decision in the matter but that necessary facilities to implement fully rule 40 of the Commission's rules of procedure should be provided at the European Office of the United Nations.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

76. Pursuant to Council resolution 414 C 1 (XIII) regarding consultative relations with non-governmental

³⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 35, E/L.364/Add.1 and E/L.425/Add.1.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5, paragraph 150.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3, paragraph 150.

⁴² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3, part IV.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2, resolution 40.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, resolution 41.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 3.

⁴⁶ Plenary meeting 596.

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 5*, page 22.

⁴⁸ Plenary meetings 594 and 596.

organizations, ECE, at its seventh session, examined⁴⁹ the desirability of revising its rules of procedure relating to consultative relations with non-governmental organizations in accordance with the principles contained in Council resolution 288 (X). The Commission noted, however, that its rules of procedure, as at present applied, did conform with the spirit of the rules laid down by the Council.

77. ECAFE, at its eighth session, considered that same Council resolution and decided to amend its rules of procedure regarding consultative relations with non-governmental organizations so as to bring them generally in line with the rules established by the Council for its functional commissions.⁵⁰

78. The Committee of the Whole of ECLA took note of the resolution of the Council and postponed action on changes of the rules of procedure relating to non-governmental organizations until the fifth session of the Commission.⁵¹

Voting rights in the Economic Commission for Europe

79. The Council, in resolution 414 C II (XIII), had decided that ECE could admit, in a consultative capacity, European States not Members of the United Nations and determine the conditions in which they might participate in the work of the Commission, including the question of voting rights in its subsidiary bodies, and it amended the Commission's terms of reference accordingly. Pursuant to this decision of the Council, ECE, at its seventh session, adopted a resolution requesting its subsidiary bodies to grant voting rights to European nations not Members of the United Nations admitted to participate in the work of the Commission. In adopting this resolution, the Commission agreed to insert a paragraph in its annual report to the Council stating that the Commission had taken note of the fact that the decision of the Council concerning the granting of the right to vote in the Commission to countries not Members of the United Nations had been taken "for the time being", that the Commission concluded therefrom that the Council was keeping the question under constant review with regard to the importance of the problem of equal status of all countries participating in the Commission's activities, and that a number of delegations to the seventh session of ECE had expressed the wish that the Council would grant voting rights to States not Members of the United Nations in the Commission itself at the earliest possible moment.⁵²

80. The Council, at its fourteenth session, considered this question.⁵³ Several representatives supported a draft resolution (E/L.354)⁵⁴ calling upon the Council to grant voting rights in the Commission to those States not Members of the United Nations which at present actively participated in the Commission's work in a consultative capacity. They drew attention to the decision of the Council at its thirteenth session permitting ECE to grant such States voting rights in its

subsidiary bodies, and argued that the adoption of the draft resolution would be a logical step towards equal treatment for all governments participating in the Commission's work. Other representatives maintained that the broader problem of membership in the United Nations was involved and that voting rights in the Commission should be the prerogative of Members of the United Nations who contribute their share of the costs of the operations of the organization. The draft resolution was rejected by the Council.

Section VIII. Question of representation of China on the Council and on its subsidiary organs

81. At the first special session of the Council the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted⁵⁵ a draft resolution reading as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Decides:

"(a) To exclude from the Council the representative of the Kuomintang group;

"(b) To invite the representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to sit on the Council as the representative of the Chinese people."

82. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and some other representatives argued that their governments regarded the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China as the legal government of China, and that the only legal representatives of the Chinese people were those appointed by that Government. Other representatives, however, stated that the Chinese Communist Government in its international behaviour, specifically in Korea, was showing open disrespect for the principles upheld by the United Nations and that the proposal for the exclusion of representatives of the National Government of China should not be considered.

83. The Council adopted the proposal of the representative of the United States of America for adjournment *sine die* of all debate on the question of the representation of China, in accordance with rule 49 of the rules of procedure.

84. A similar draft resolution (E/L.353) was introduced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the fourteenth session of the Council.⁵⁶ The representative of the United States again moved the adjournment of the debate on the question of the representation of China for the duration of the fourteenth session, under rule 49 of the rules of procedure. The motion proposed by the United States representative was adopted.

85. A similar draft resolution was submitted and a statement on this subject was also made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the meeting of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on 8 April 1952. The Chairman considered that the proposal of the representative of the USSR was within the competence of

⁴⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 5*, resolution 3.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3, paragraph 150 and page 21.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2, paragraph 140.

⁵² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2, paragraph 149 and resolution 1.

⁵³ Plenary meetings 594, 595 and 596.

⁵⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3.

⁵⁵ Plenary meeting 569.

⁵⁶ Plenary meeting 570.

the Committee. The representative of the United States, however, appealed against the Chairman's ruling under rule 48 of the rules of procedure and the ruling was rejected.⁵⁷

86. Similar motions were put forward in the functional commissions listed below. The Acting Chairmen of those bodies, in ruling that the commissions were not competent to effect changes in their membership, made reference to the terms of reference of the functional commissions, according to which the functional commissions (with the exception of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, of which the members are States) consist of one representative from Member States of the United Nations selected by the Council; the Secretary-General consults with the governments thus selected before the representatives are finally nominated by these governments and confirmed by the Council.

87. *Commission on Human Rights* (eighth session) 14 April 1952 (E/CN.4/L.20, E/CN.4/SR.252). The Chairman ruled that the draft resolution submitted by the representative of the USSR was not receivable inasmuch as the Commission was not competent to take a decision concerning the representation of a State, in the United Nations. The Chairman's ruling was upheld.

88. *Social Commission* (eighth session) 12 May 1952 (E/CN.5/L.154, E/CN.5/SR.176). The Chairman ruled that the Commission was not competent to take a decision on the question raised by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics representative. The Chairman's ruling was upheld.

89. *Commission on the Status of Women* (sixth session), 24 March 1952 (E/CN.6/SR.101). The Acting Chairman recalled that General Assembly resolution 396 (V) laid down that questions relating to the representation of a Member State in the United Nations were to be considered by the General Assembly or by the Interim Committee when the General Assembly itself was not in session; and that the Commission was consequently not competent to take a decision on the point of order raised by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Acting Chairman invited representatives to vote on a motion that the Commission was in favour of observing General Assembly resolution 396 (V). The motion was adopted.

90. *Commission on Narcotic Drugs* (seventh session) 15 April 1952 (E/CN.7/SR.156). The representative of the United States of America moved that the Commission should postpone any further discussion of the question of the representation of China raised by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics until its next session. The United States motion was adopted.

91. *The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities* (fourth session) 1 October 1951 (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.1, E/CN.4/Sub.2/SR.64). Following a motion demanding the exclusion of the representative of China, the Sub-Commission adopted a proposal stating that it was not competent to discuss proposals for the exclusion of one of its members.

⁵⁷ NGO Committee meeting 112.

92. The question of representation of China was raised at the eighth session of the Economic Commission on Asia and the Far East on 29 January 1952 (E/CN.11/344). The Commission adjourned the debate on this subject on the ground that it would be inappropriate to discuss the issue while the question was under consideration by the General Assembly.

93. At the ninetieth meeting of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund on 22 April 1952, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented a similar motion concerning representation of China on the Board. The Board adopted a motion to adjourn the debate on this question (E/ICEF/SR.90).

Section IX. Admission of Japan to associate membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

94. The Council, at its resumed thirteenth session, received a proposal of Pakistan for the inclusion of an additional item on its agenda: "Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: admission of Japan to associate membership".⁵⁸ The Council decided to include the draft resolution (E/L.306) presented by the representative of Pakistan in the agenda of the resumed thirteenth session but subsequently adopted a motion to postpone discussion of the above draft resolution.

95. The Commission, at its eighth session, had before it an application from the Government of Japan for the admission of that country to associate membership in the Commission. The Commission adopted a resolution⁵⁹ in which it recognized the importance of Japan's economic potentialities and the need to promote closer economic co-operation between Japan and the countries of the region, recommended to the Council that it amend the terms of reference of the Commission to include Japan within the geographical scope of the Commission and resolved that, in the event the Council accepted the above amendment, Japan would be admitted thereupon as an associate member of the Commission.

96. The Council in resolution 419 (XIV) took note of the recommendation of the Commission and made the appropriate amendments in the terms of reference of ECAFE.⁶⁰ Japan therefore became an associate member of the Commission.

Section X. Programme of conferences

PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES IN 1952

97. At its resumed thirteenth session in Paris while discussing its basic programme for 1952, the Council decided to hold only a single session in 1952, in view of the special circumstances arising out of the prolongation of the sixth regular session of the General Assembly.⁶¹

98. The first special session of the Council was called under General Assembly resolution 549 (VI) of 5

⁵⁸ Plenary meeting 568.

⁵⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 3*, part IV.

⁶⁰ Plenary meeting 597.

⁶¹ Plenary meetings 565-568.

February 1952 and was held at Headquarters on 24 March 1952.⁶²

99. At its fourteenth session the Council took a number of decisions relating to adjustments in the programme of conferences for 1952. On 1 July 1952, the Council approved the suggestion of the Secretary-General that the session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should be held from 22 September to 9 October 1952.⁶³ On 11 July 1952 the Council approved recommendations of the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences to request the Secretary-General to consider the convening of the third session of the *ad hoc* Committee on Restrictive Business Practices at Geneva on 8 September 1952.⁶⁴ In approving its Calendar of Conferences for 1953, the Council postponed the meeting of the Statistical Commission from its original tentative date of December 1952 to 2 February 1953.⁶⁵

PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES IN 1953

100. At its fourteenth session the Council expressed its approval of the Calendar of Conferences for 1953 submitted by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, as amended (E/2316).⁶⁶ On 24 July 1952 the Council decided,⁶⁷ after a discussion, to hold its sixteenth session in Geneva, beginning on 30 June 1953.

101. The Council decided that the Commission on Human Rights should hold its next session in Geneva beginning 6 April 1953.

102. The Council decided that the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East should hold its 1953 session at Bandung (Indonesia) beginning on 6 February and that the session of the Economic Commission for Latin America would be held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) beginning on 6 April.

103. The Calendar of Conferences for 1953 as approved by the Council is set forth in appendix III of this report.

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES AT HEADQUARTERS AND AT GENEVA

104. The General Assembly in resolution 534 (VI) had requested the Secretary-General, after consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and principal organs of the United Nations concerned, to prepare and submit to the seventh session of the General Assembly an annual basic pattern of conferences in Geneva which would lead to the most effective utilization of the available facilities and, possibly, to savings in the total expenditure of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. In view of this resolution, the Council decided to add to its agenda as item 49 a new item "Programme of Conferences at Headquarters and Geneva".⁶⁸ In this connexion it had before it a memorandum submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship

Council on the programme of conferences at Headquarters and Geneva (E/2298).⁶⁹

105. The representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that the most economical and convenient arrangement from the administrative point of view would be to hold all sessions of the Council and its functional commissions at Headquarters; considering technical considerations and in particular the accommodations available, the only periods during which such sessions could be held in Geneva were February-March and July-August. Meetings held away from Headquarters would always give rise to additional expenditure for the transportation and maintenance of substantive and certain categories of technical staff whose services would be required. However, the establishment of a fixed pattern of conferences at Geneva would minimize the overlapping of meetings of United Nations bodies (sent from Headquarters) with those of the specialized agencies and would result in adjustments of staff between Headquarters and Geneva, in reduction in expenditure for temporary staff and in greater co-ordination of the use of common services.

106. The view was expressed by some delegations⁷⁰ that the consideration of economy should not take precedence over such considerations as working efficiency and greater productivity. If all conferences were held in New York, several of them, at times simultaneously, the Headquarters services would be overloaded and the results would be unsatisfactory in some respects as they had been during the current session of the Council. It was held that the comparative estimates of expenses that had been submitted to the Council were to be examined in the light of achieving maximum efficiency. It was thought that it would be uneconomic if the Palais des Nations in Geneva were used too little to justify the expenses of upkeep, which would in any case have to continue. Under a plan for the rational use of the buildings in New York and Geneva, permanent staff could be engaged and suitably divided, thus obviating the necessity of engaging temporary staff. It was also felt that the Council should make its influence felt everywhere and should meet not only in Geneva but elsewhere. It was felt that a decision of principle should not be taken before a more thorough study of the question had been made.

107. Other delegations contended that as many meetings as possible should be held at Headquarters in order to assure the greatest efficiency and the saving of money which would be used for operational programmes such as technical assistance or for holding occasional sessions in other regions. There were advantages in leaving some flexibility in the pattern of conferences.

108. The Council adopted resolution 458 (XIV) in which it stated the desirability of the fullest practicable utilization of Headquarters and the European Office with the aim of the most effective and economic functioning of the Council and its subsidiary organs, and invited the Secretary-General to take due account of the views on the subject expressed during the fourteenth session of the Council when preparing a basic conference pattern of meetings for submission to the next regular session of the General Assembly.

⁶⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 36 and 49.

⁷⁰ Plenary meetings 663 and 664.

⁶² Plenary meeting 569; see documents E/2177 and Corr.1.

⁶³ Plenary meeting 627.

⁶⁴ Plenary meeting 640.

⁶⁵ See footnote to paragraph 28 for reference to extension of terms of office of representatives on Commission.

⁶⁶ Plenary meeting 664.

⁶⁷ Plenary meeting 657.

⁶⁸ Plenary meeting 653.

Annex I

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

Resumed thirteenth session

Decisions:

Session of the Council in 1952.

Other adjustments in the Calendar of Conferences for 1952.

Provisional agenda for the regular session in 1952.

Fourteenth session

418 (XIV). Report of the Economic Commission for Europe.

419 (XIV). Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

420 (XIV). Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

445 I (XIV). Commission on the Status of Women — Sessions of the Commission.

456 (XIV). Amendments to the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

457 (XIV). Renewal of the membership of the Statistical Commission.

458 (XIV). Programme of Conferences at Headquarters and at Geneva.

Decisions:

Election of the President.

Refugees: Review of the composition of the United Nations High Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Refugees.

Narcotic drugs: Approval of the appointment of the Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Calendar of Conferences for 1953.

Elections of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

Election of members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for 1953.

Election of members of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.

Annex II

SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

The summary records of the meetings of the Council and its committees at the fourteenth session of the Council relevant to the various sections of the chapter are indicated below.

Section I. Membership of the Council

Plenary meeting 569.

Section II. Officers of the Council

Plenary meeting 570.

Section III. Subsidiary organs of the Council

Plenary meetings 323, 436, 597, 634, 657, 658, 669.

Co-ordination Committee meeting 101.

Technical Assistance Committee meeting 21.

Section II'. Permanent Central Opium Board and Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body

Plenary meeting 658, 666.

Section VI. Basic programme for 1952

Plenary meetings 565-568.

Section VII. Amendment of rules of procedure of the Council and its subsidiary organs

Plenary meetings 573, 594, 595, 596, 642, 644, 650, 651, 652, 654, 664.

Section VIII. Question of representation of China on the Council and on its subsidiary organs

Plenary meetings 569, 570.

NGO Committee meeting 112.

Section IX. Admission of Japan to associate membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Plenary meetings 568, 597.

Section X. Programme of Conferences

Plenary meetings 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 627, 640, 653, 657, 663, 664.

Annex III

STATEMENTS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 82 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

World Federation of Trade Unions

Continuation of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Plenary meeting 620.

GENERAL ECONOMIC QUESTIONS^{1*}

Section I. World economic situation

DOCUMENTATION ON THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION
AT THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

109. At its fourteenth session, the Council made its annual review of the world economic situation² in accordance with the recommendation of the General Assembly in resolution 118 (II). The discussion of the Council was based primarily on the Secretary-General's report on world economic conditions entitled *World Economic Report, 1950-51* (E/2193/Rev.1 and Corr.1),³ which was supplemented by a detailed analysis entitled *Recent Changes in Production* (E/2193/Add.1 and Corr.1).⁴

110. The report pointed out that during 1951 — the first full year of widespread rearmament activity — the world produced more goods than in any previous year. As the increase in aggregate production between 1950 and 1951 was greater than the increase in the production of military goods alone, it was possible for the world's total supply of civilian goods to rise.

111. In the economically-developed private enterprise economies, production increased considerably from mid-1950 to mid-1951; however, owing to a slackening of consumer demand, the output of consumer goods declined in the second half of 1951 and early in 1952. Although sharp increases in raw material prices caused a general upsurge of prices in all these countries, money wages tended to keep pace with the cost of living.

112. In the centrally-planned economies, also, output and consumption increased in 1950 and 1951, though consumption rose less than production. In a number of those countries the rapid pace of industrialization, combined with relatively poor harvests, caused pressure on the supplies of food; in others, however, the rise in the supply of consumer goods made it possible for consumer prices to be reduced.

113. Though in many of the under-developed countries, also, production rose between 1950 and 1951, the increase was generally smaller than the world average increase. At the same time, their exports increased both in quantum and in price owing to grow-

ing demands from the industrialized countries, especially between the middle of 1950 and the middle of 1951.

114. The major elements in international trade and payments in 1951 were the reversal of the earlier tendency towards reduced deficits with the dollar area and the development of considerable strain in the balance of payments position of western Europe during the latter part of 1951. While most of the western European countries improved their over-all balance of payments position in the course of 1951, difficulties encountered by a few of them leading to the reimposition of restrictions appeared likely, during the early part of 1952, to have significant repercussions elsewhere.

115. The trade of almost all the centrally-planned economies found itself increasingly affected in 1951 by the growing deterioration of their trade relations with a large part of the rest of the world. As output rose in these countries, however, the volume of their trade with one another increased.

116. There were renewed indications in 1951 of the exceptional instability to which the balances of payments of primary producing countries are subject. Increases in exports and improvements in the terms of trade of under-developed countries enabled them to expand their imports of both capital and consumer goods in 1951. In the latter part of 1951, however, foreign exchange receipts declined because of a slackening of foreign demand; in a number of countries the resulting balance of payments difficulties led, by the end of the year, to the reimposition of import restrictions.

117. The report points out that the experience during the period under study has lent new emphasis to the need for international action designed to bring about an adequate international flow of capital to under-developed countries and for new techniques to stabilize the demand for and prices of primary commodities traded internationally, and to create mutually acceptable conditions under which under-developed countries would be able to obtain increased supplies of machinery and equipment for the development of their resources and industrialized countries would be able to obtain the primary commodities they require.

118. Two additional supplements of the *World Economic Report, 1950-51* consisted of: (i) a *Summary of Recent Economic Developments in Africa* (E/2193/Add.2 and Corr.1)⁵ prepared in accordance with the request of the Council in resolution 367 B (XIII); and (ii) a *Summary of Recent Economic Developments in the Middle East* (E/2193/Add.3 and Corr.1)⁶ prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the views expressed during the thirteenth session of the Council.

119. The *Summary of Recent Economic Developments in Africa* contains a brief account of changes in 1949 and 1950 in those sectors of the African

* The provisional agenda of the General Assembly at its seventh session includes as a separate item "Economic development of under-developed countries", with the following sub-headings: Financing of economic development; Methods to increase world productivity; Land reform; and Technical assistance for the economic development of under-developed countries. The relevant Council resolutions are listed in Annex I of this chapter. Action by the General Assembly is required with reference to Council resolution 433 B (XIV), which recommends that the General Assembly make appropriate arrangements at an early date for soliciting and receiving pledges from governments, and invites the General Assembly, at an early date, to approve financial arrangements indicated in the resolution.

¹ All economic questions have been dealt with in this chapter except those directly related to economic development of under-developed countries which are dealt with in chapter III.

² Plenary meetings 587, 589-594, 598-601.

³ United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1952.II.C.4.

⁴ United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1952.II.C.1.

⁵ United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1952.II.C.2.

⁶ United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1952.II.C.3.

economy in which significant year-to-year economic fluctuations occurred, reviews the progress of public investment in the African dependencies and describes measures taken under the technical assistance and related programmes of the United Nations and specialized agencies as well as the co-ordination of inter-governmental action. The *Summary of Recent Economic Developments in the Middle East* traces the main economic developments in that region with special emphasis on its petroleum production and foreign trade.

120. In addition to the surveys dealing with the world economic situation, in general, and with Africa and the Middle East, in particular, the Council had before it the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1951*⁷ prepared by the secretariat of ECE. This Survey shows that in 1951 production in Europe has continued to expand, but, as in previous years, agriculture has lagged behind industry. Agricultural production in Europe as a whole in 1951 exceeded only slightly the level reached in the late thirties whereas industrial production was about 40 per cent higher. The increase in total industrial production in Europe as a whole between 1950 and 1951 amounted to about 12 per cent. Eastern and western Germany together provided about one-half of the total increase in Europe's industrial output, while in the United Kingdom, the increase in production was limited by a shortage of steel. In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the index of gross industrial output rose by 15 per cent in 1951. By the third quarter of 1951, production in western Europe began to be noticeably affected by a recession in consumer demand, particularly in the textile industry.

121. The previous progress towards equilibrium in the overseas trade and payments of western Europe was abruptly halted in 1951, when western Europe had to carry the double burden of a substantial increase in the volume of its imports from overseas and higher cost of raw materials. Although the volume of overseas exports was again substantially greater while export prices were also higher, the gain in export receipts was far from sufficient to prevent the re-emergence of a large deficit in overseas trade. Difficulties developed primarily in the United Kingdom and France. The experience of individual countries, however, varied widely, and many countries in western continental Europe actually found themselves in 1951 in a relatively favourable position.

122. Trade among the countries of eastern Europe increased in 1951 but trade between eastern and western Europe declined further from the already abnormally low level reached in 1950.

123. The Survey also contains two special chapters in which it evaluates trends in production and in the allocation of resources of the Soviet Union and analyses long-term trends in European coal production and consumption, stressing the need for a co-ordinated approach to the European fuel problem as a whole.

124. The Council also had before it the *Review of International Commodity Problems, 1951* (E/2181),⁸ prepared by the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements. The report

traces developments since the end of the Second World War, drawing attention to the rapid changes that have occurred in the situation of various primary commodities and dealing in particular with the effects of the present period of rearmament.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

125. During the discussion of the world economic situation, most representatives commented on the high quality of the *World Economic Report, 1950-51*, as well as of the annual surveys of the regional economic commissions and dealt in detail with the economic developments in their respective countries.

126. Several representatives of the developed countries emphasized the need for co-ordinated international action to combat what some of them described as the alarming economic instability which was facing the present world economy. It was pointed out by some that economic stability and an expanding world economy could only be achieved if the governments took steps to ensure stability of their own economies, and recognized the relationship of domestic policy to external stability. They generally agreed that a significant effort had been made to keep inflation in check and that adjustments to the heavy burden of defence were accordingly being carried out with far fewer adverse consequences than had generally been deemed possible. The supply of goods available to the civilian economy had been increased at the same time as large quantities of defence material were being produced. Several representatives, however, called attention to inflationary pressures existing in many countries where increasing defence activities were being accompanied by a diversion of goods and services from the civilian economy. At the same time, it was pointed out that deflationary pressures existed in important sectors of national economies where demand had slackened. Attention was called to the pockets of unemployment appearing in some sectors; the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment was accordingly emphasized as one of the major tasks of governments.

127. The representatives of the developed countries showed that though the period under discussion had been one of increased industrial production they were concerned with the inadequate progress made in increasing world food production which, they pointed out, was lagging behind industrial production. Urgent steps were necessary to increase world food supplies not only by the reclamation of arable land but by increasing the yield of land already in use. The need to remedy the persistent disequilibrium in the balance of payments between the dollar area and other areas of the world was emphasized by several representatives; a number of them referred to the problems associated with the recurrence of dollar shortages in 1951. Full co-operation in achieving the expansion of world trade was urged by several representatives who also emphasized that governments should refrain from raising protective barriers against imports. It was also pointed out that a further threat to economic stability had been the sharp fluctuations in the prices of raw materials with their disturbing effect on the balance of payments and internal economy of both primary producing as well as industrial countries. Some representatives felt that the difficulties of the raw materials

⁷ E/ECE/140/Rev.1, Geneva, 1952.

⁸ United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1952.D.1.

situation would be alleviated by long-term agreements to stabilize the conditions of demand and supply in particular commodities. In this connexion the attention of the Council was drawn to the International Materials Conference which had shown that there might be opportunities for useful international action to mitigate fluctuations in commodity markets. Representatives of the developed countries also stressed the view that economic development of the under-developed countries was a primary concern of the world, and pointed, in this connexion, to the increasing quantity of grants and loans which had been made available to the under-developed countries in 1951. Some representatives recalled the under-developed countries' apprehensions that armaments production might frustrate their efforts to obtain the capital goods they required, and noted that these fears had not been realized; supply of such goods could, they believed, be increased in the future, provided production was not slowed down by a shortage of raw materials.

128. The close relationship between economic stability in the industrialized countries and the economic development of the under-developed countries was stressed by representatives of the latter countries. They were of the opinion that the developments of 1951 had not been favourable to the under-developed countries. The gap between the production of the industrialized countries and of the under-developed countries widened, as production in the developed countries increased faster than that in the less-developed countries. The increased earnings of the latter countries resulting from the high prices of raw materials had generated undesirable inflationary pressures which were further aggravated by an increase in the prices of imported food and consumer goods. Not all under-developed countries had benefited from the boom in the primary products; subsequently demand had slackened and export earnings had fallen. Faced with declining foreign exchange reserves and with inflation, the situation in some under-developed countries was as unfavourable as it had been before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, thus demonstrating the instability to which the balance of payments of primary producing countries were subject. The representatives of the under-developed countries also pointed to the need for strenuous efforts to combat inflation, increase production and secure a reduction in the cost of living and for a global programme of economic development with international action to increase technical and financial assistance to their countries. The outstanding problem in this respect remained that of obtaining the capital required to finance economic development. An increase in the proportion of world savings invested in the economic development of under-developed countries and the building up of stable and expanding international trade were essential for more rapid progress in carrying out development plans. In the opinion of some representatives the present system of world trade enabled the developed countries to determine the prices of both the goods they sold to the under-developed countries and of goods bought from them, and the effects were unjust.

129. Some representatives expressed the view that intensive militarization in many capitalist countries had increased the profits of monopolies, had led to economic disorganization, and had been the main cause

of the inflationary pressures which, together with increased taxation and a higher cost of living, was resulting in a decline in the general standard of living of the workers. These representatives claimed that armament programmes were preventing the economic development of the under-developed countries, and causing instability in many of the capitalist countries themselves, and they maintained that those programmes were increasing unemployment, causing declines in purchasing power, an unfavourable development in the terms of trade, a monopolization of raw materials to the benefit of one of the developed countries, the diversion of materials to armaments production, and the contraction of international markets for consumer goods. There was a need for genuine international economic co-operation, and the general development of trade relations, based on the recognition of mutual interest, sovereign rights and equality of all countries. One of the indispensable conditions, according to those representatives, for improvement in the economic situation of western European countries was the maintenance of normal economic relations with eastern Europe.

130. In respect of that last point, several other representatives stated that their governments had welcomed and would continue to welcome every genuine endeavour to maintain and expand East-West European trade; that their governments had attempted to do so both through bilateral negotiation and through the ECE; and that ECE was always available for fuller utilization to these ends by eastern European countries.

131. The representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions stressed the need for modern methods in agricultural development, for careful planning by the under-developed countries in connexion with the financing of their development, that would lead to the knowledge of the types of capital goods required and the proper timing of their deliveries. The activities of ICFTU delegations which had visited a number of African territories and urged the establishment of an economic commission for Africa were reported.

132. The representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions brought to the attention of the Council that body's views on the pressing economic problems confronting workers, noting especially what it felt to be the harmful effects of rearmament. Several proposals were presented to the Council which, in the Federation's view, would restore free international trade and improve the standards of living of the peoples of the world.

133. At the conclusion of the general debate the Council agreed to take no formal action with respect to this agenda item. It was felt that the deliberations on this item, however, formed the indispensable background for the consideration of other major economic items.

Section II. Full employment and measures for international economic stability

134. In considering the subject of full employment at its fourteenth session the Council concentrated its attention primarily on the analysis and recommendations contained in a report entitled *Measures for Inter-*

*national Economic Stability*⁹ prepared at the Council's request by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General. The Council decided to consider at the same time its agenda sub-item on integrated economic development and commercial agreements (General Assembly resolution 523 (VI)) which, *inter alia*, dealt with action taken by governments to bring about adequate production, equitable regulation of distribution and prices of commodities, and measures taken to combat inflation. Finally, pursuant to the provisions of Council resolution 290 (XI), that the subject of full employment be kept under continuous review, the Council debated other aspects of the question of full employment in the light of the replies of governments to the annual questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General concerning full employment objectives, policies and measures.¹⁰ The Council's consideration of the experts' report and of General Assembly resolution 523 (VI)¹¹ is reported upon immediately below and is followed by an account of the Council's discussion of the replies of governments.

MEASURES FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC STABILITY: REPORT OF A GROUP OF EXPERTS

Terms of reference of experts

135. At its eleventh session, the Council had had before it a report entitled *National and International Measures for Full Employment*,¹² containing a series of recommendations relating both to the domestic and the international aspects of the problem of achieving and maintaining full employment.¹³ Following its discussion of the international aspects of the question, the Council had recommended in resolution 290 (XI), paragraph 19, that a group of experts be appointed by the Secretary-General for the purpose of "formulating and analysing alternative practical ways of dealing with the problem of reducing the international impact of recessions that may arise". After a review of the world economic situation, at its twelfth session, the Council, in resolution 341 (XII), amended the terms of reference of these experts by requesting them, in formulating their proposals, to give particular attention to the problems of the under-developed countries, which are especially vulnerable to fluctuations in international commodity markets and to related fluctuations in the terms of trade.

136. In pursuance of these recommendations the Secretary-General appointed the following experts: James W. Angell, Professor of Economics and Executive Officer of the Department of Economics, Columbia University; G. D. A. MacDougall, Fellow of Nuffield College and Reader in International Economics, Oxford University; Javier Marquez, Alternate Executive Director, International Monetary Fund, formerly Professor of Economics, National School of Economics, Mexico; Hla Myint, Lecturer in Colonial Economics, Oxford University, formerly Professor of Economics, Rangoon University; and Trevor W. Swan, Professor

of Economics, Australian National University. The Group of Experts met for seven weeks from August to October 1951 and submitted a unanimous report¹⁴ entitled *Measures for International Economic Stability*.¹⁵

Experts' analysis and recommendations

137. In their report the experts state: "We have been concerned to suggest policies which would help to improve international economic stability, and to discuss the conditions under which such policies might be made practicable and effective, rather than to draw up blueprints for rigid and automatic stabilization devices... We have also tried to rely as far as possible on the use of existing international agencies, and to point to what it may be possible to achieve with their present constitutions and resources, as well as to indicate the directions and circumstances in which these may need to be altered" (27).^{*} The measures suggested fall under three main headings:

- (a) International commodity arrangements;
- (b) International flow of capital;
- (c) International monetary reserves.

138. The essential objective should be, not the introduction of restrictions to help remove "burdensome surpluses", but the stabilization of world commodity markets in the face of the temporary ups and downs of demand and supply (29). It is suggested that schemes under which industrial countries continue to buy steadily from under-developed countries, at times when private demand declines temporarily, are more satisfactory for both parties than financial grants or loans which might otherwise be thought necessary to avoid a breakdown (62). The details of commodity arrangements would have to be worked out separately for each commodity by those with expert knowledge of the commodities and by those with power to negotiate on behalf of their governments (66).

139. While the experts do not rule out any particular type of international commodity arrangement (71), they give reasons why certain types should be avoided (70, 71). They favour multilateral long-term agreements on prices and quantities of the kind exemplified by the International Wheat Agreement (73) and international buffer stocks. Attention is drawn to the usefulness of combining arrangements of these two types. Mention is made of the possibility of reducing the funds required for the financing of buffer stock schemes through the operation of buffer stock agencies in futures markets that would induce appropriate changes in stocks privately held (77). The capital required by such schemes, they suggest, should be provided by both importing and exporting countries

¹⁴ In their letter of transmittal the experts state that, in compliance with resolution 290 (XI), they consulted the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in the course of their deliberations. In accordance with Council resolution 367 B (XIII), account was also taken by the experts of the views on the subject of full employment and other matters relevant to their terms of reference expressed in the debate during the Council's thirteenth session.

¹⁵ United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1951.II.A.2.

^{*} In paragraphs relating to the contents of the report, the figures in parentheses refer to the numbered paragraphs of the report.

⁹ United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1951.II.A.2.

¹⁰ See documents E/2232 and addenda.

¹¹ Plenary meetings 624, 625, 627-631 and 635-638.

¹² United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1949.II.A.3.

¹³ See Report of the Council for the period 16 August 1949 to 16 August 1950: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 3*, pp. 30-36.

(79). It is suggested that a portion (perhaps 50 per cent) of the capital should be derived from an international source of finance, and specific mention is made of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (84).

140. The experts do not believe that any new international agency to administer a comprehensive scheme for a range of different commodities is necessary or practicable. For co-ordination of general structure and policy among the various schemes, use should be made of existing international bodies (86).

141. It is stated that a strong case can be made for loans to some of the under-developed countries on especially easy terms or for outright grants, particularly in the event of a major recession; but these are issues which the experts did not consider themselves called on to examine (41). "A basic objective of foreign investment policy, as of commodity policy, should be to keep the international flow of goods and services as steady as is consistent with long-term trends and with the inevitable structural changes in the world economy" (89). "Steadiness in the rate of economic development may be impossible to achieve... without variations in the rate of foreign financing" (93).

142. Governmental or inter-governmental agencies, it is suggested, which supply capital funds for foreign economic development, should be prepared to vary the rate at which they provide these funds, in the light of fluctuations in the foreign exchange receipts of the borrowing countries on current account and on other capital account and within a total burden of external debt which the borrowing country can reasonably assume (95).

143. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should stand ready to provide an increased outflow of funds to member countries for development purposes in times of recession (97). The chief requisites for a practical programme of this sort are that: (a) a general development programme be established well in advance, normally in co-operation with the Bank, so that, if necessary, the rate of the Bank's lending can be expanded without undue delay; and (b) the Bank's resources be adequate to meet the additional demands (97). Specific proposals are made with a view to increasing these resources.

144. The monetary reserves of countries other than the United States of America, even when supplemented by recourse to the International Monetary Fund, are found insufficient to enable countries to maintain imports "in the face of a recession in one or more major countries that sharply, though only temporarily, reduce the demand for exports throughout most of the world" (116); hence the experts examine the various ways in which reserves might be increased. The possibility of achieving this by an increase in the price of gold (uniformly in terms of all currencies) is discussed (117-120), but in view of the political problems such a step would involve (121), the experts restrict their detailed analysis to measures whereby funds could be made available by an international authority at its discretion, limited only by agreed general principles and by its total resources (122).

145. Reference is made to various methods of overcoming a shortage of monetary reserves, including the

plan proposed by a previous Group of Experts in the report on *National and International Measures for Full Employment* under which countries experiencing a fall in their own effective demand would make their currency available to the rest of the world (122). It is pointed out that additional dollar reserves are unlikely to be provided unless there are firm assurances that the resulting contributions to international reserves will not be dissipated but will constitute a truly revolving fund (125).

146. It is suggested that the Fund should be used to achieve the objects in question. A series of proposals is made for the effective use of the Fund's resources at the onset of a recession (127-138). It is also recommended that the Fund's resources be increased at the earliest possible moment and methods to effectuate such an increase are suggested (139-141).

Debate in the Council at its fourteenth session

147. In connexion with its consideration of the experts' report and of General Assembly resolution 523 (VI) on integrated economic development and commercial agreements to facilitate the movement of machinery, equipment and raw materials to, and the development of the natural resources of, the under-developed countries, the Council had before it the following related documents: (a) a draft resolution on world economic stability and international arrangements concerning trade in primary commodities, submitted by Cuba at the sixth session of the General Assembly and referred to the Council¹⁶ by the Second Committee (E/2189);¹⁷ (b) replies from governments of Member States in response to General Assembly resolution 523 (VI) on action taken concerning production, distribution and prices of commodities and measures to combat inflation;¹⁸ (c) a note from the Secretary-General on various inter-governmental consultations and conferences sponsored by the regional economic commissions, as well as several activities and studies undertaken by the Secretariat (E/2257) related to the objectives of General Assembly resolution 623 (VI); (d) a communication from the Food and Agriculture Organization on commodity control agreements (E/2194); and (e) a note by the Secretariat summarizing the main suggestions in the experts' report (E/L.313).

148. The representatives of several specialized agencies participated in the debate, particularly with respect to recommendations and suggestions within their field of competence. The Council also heard statements by the representatives of the WFTU and the ICFTU.¹⁹

149. In the course of the debate, most of the representatives expressed their appreciation of the valuable contribution which the report of the experts had made both to the understanding of the problems with which it dealt and to their solution. A number of representatives stressed their agreement with the general tenor of the analysis and policies contained in the report, and

¹⁶ At plenary meeting 625, the representative of Cuba withdrew this draft resolution, reserving the right to submit at a later session a draft proposal dealing with those aspects of the problem which had not been discussed at this session.

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4.

¹⁸ E/2243 and addenda.

¹⁹ For references to oral and written statements of non-governmental organizations see annex III to this chapter.

appreciation of the effort of the authors to offer practical and realistic suggestions. The view was advanced that while the present situation was not, in fact, characterized by the problems of economic recession with which the experts' report dealt, it was important to formulate policies well in advance to deal with such a contingency. There were differences of view, however, with regard to the extent to which reliance should be placed on international rather than on national action for the mitigation of the effects of disequilibrium in international payments due to economic fluctuations. Some representatives voiced disagreement with both the analysis and the recommendations contained in the report. One representative criticized the report on the grounds that it proposed financial manipulations to solve basic contradictions of capitalism and that its proposals would increase the dependence of the rest of the world on one country.

150. The discussion of the experts' recommendations on international commodity arrangements revealed a considerable range of opinion concerning the usefulness and practicability of such agreements. Most representatives of industrialized countries supported international commodity arrangements as a useful stabilizing device and expressed their willingness to enter into such agreements under appropriate conditions. They expressed an awareness of the difficulties, both technical and political, attending the negotiation of international commodity agreements, but at the same time were confident of the possibility of overcoming these difficulties. They saw no practical basis for the negotiation of agreements covering a number of commodities simultaneously; nor did they support arrangements involving the stabilization by international agreement of price relationships between primary products and manufactured products entering into international trade. It was held that no new international machinery was required to facilitate the negotiation of commodity agreements, in view of the existence of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements. It was proposed, accordingly, that governments give serious consideration to the possibility of entering into inter-governmental commodity agreements for individual primary commodities. In so far as governments desired international consultation and action with respect to such agreements, it was recommended that they should call upon the Secretary-General and the Interim Co-ordinating Committee to facilitate such action and consultation in accordance with the procedures and principles approved by the Council in resolutions 30 (IV) of 28 March 1947, 296 (XI) of 15 August 1950 and 373 (XIII) of 13 September 1951. These proposals were contained in document E/L.401.²⁰ The representative of one industrialized country felt, however, that there was need for further study of commodity agreements and their implications, before the Council could take any decision on the issue.

151. Representatives of under-developed countries whose economies are heavily dependent on the export of primary products were divided on the question of the reliance to be placed on international commodity agreements and also on the type of commodity agree-

ments that might be most suitable. Several such representatives felt that even if there should be full employment and diversified development of under-developed countries, such commodity arrangements would only be relatively useful. In the event of a severe depression with extensive unemployment in developed countries they might even break down completely, for demand for primary products would then suffer such a setback that even the severest restriction of output would fail to keep up prices. Restrictions of output would in turn aggravate the chronic under-employment in countries producing raw materials. They also felt that fixing quotas would tend to perpetuate uneconomic conditions of production by preserving, for high-cost producers, markets which they would otherwise lose. They further stated that under-developed countries, interested in obtaining manufactured goods in reasonable quantities at fair prices, would like to see international arrangements not only for primary products but also for capital goods. The representatives of some under-developed countries, however, supported commodity recommendations of the type endorsed by the experts. The representatives of two primary producing countries submitted proposals which, while expressing recognition that the negotiation of inter-governmental commodity arrangements could be facilitated by the adoption of the procedures and principles established by the Council in resolutions 30 (IV), 296 (XI) and 373 (XIII), would not limit governments to any particular procedures or principles in negotiating inter-governmental commodity agreements that the governments concerned might deem appropriate. Proposals along these lines were contained in documents E/L.405/Rev.1 and E/L.404/Rev.2.²¹

152. Some representatives felt that the experts' proposals on international commodity agreements, like other recommendations in the report, were aimed at giving one country a stronger hold on the economies of other countries.

153. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization recalled that FAO, at its last Conference, had reaffirmed its support of international commodity agreements as a permanent instrument of stabilization. FAO felt, however, that the experts' report did not give sufficient emphasis to the political and technical difficulties in the conclusion of inter-governmental commodity agreements; it was noted that despite a wide range of consultative activity, the International Wheat Agreement still remained the only fully inter-governmental agreement in existence. The difficulty of finding a formula for such agreements which would assure stability in real terms under conditions of substantial inflation or deflation was stressed. In considering inter-governmental commodity stabilization techniques, it was said, account must be taken of the extent to which price fluctuations of primary products performed a useful function. Several problems touched upon in the report would require further examination, particularly the determination of an appropriate price formula, the relationship of international stabilization measures to national policies and the question of quotas. The experts' conclusion that existing inter-governmental machinery was generally adequate was supported by the FAO.

²⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4.

²¹ *Ibid.*

154. In connexion with the experts' suggestion that the Bank might provide a portion of the finance of international buffer stocks, several representatives shared the doubts of the representative of the Bank that international financing mechanisms would be required and suggested that financing for such schemes should be obtained from national sources and should be provided by the participants.

155. In connexion with questions and suggestions from several representatives, the representative of the International Monetary Fund stated that the Fund could not make its resources available to finance an international buffer stock scheme.

156. The discussion also revealed some differences of opinion regarding the desirability and the practicability of the suggestions made by the experts concerning long-term capital flow and, in particular, the policy of the International Bank in the event of a recession. The representative of the Bank stated that the Bank viewed with sympathy the objective of avoiding periodic disruptions in the rate of economic development, but nevertheless doubted whether it could play a major part in anti-cyclical measures. Such a policy required the existence of a reserve of high priority projects, suitable for Bank financing, but the Bank's experience indicated that such a reserve existed hardly anywhere. Other factors in the under-developed countries also limited the scope for such action. The Bank, therefore, did not believe it would be in a position to adjust its rate of lending in any substantial degree as suggested by the experts; accordingly, the question of increasing the Bank's resources for this purpose did not arise. The Bank's main contribution to stability in under-developed countries would consist in its intention to continue to invest at a steady pace.

157. Several representatives felt that the proposal of the experts might conflict with the primary function of the Bank, which was to provide long-term capital on a continuous basis for economic development. There was support, however, for the experts' suggestion that the Bank's disbursements of loans committed to particular programmes might well be accelerated during a recession or that the Bank might increase its participation in a country's development programme, provided the country's long-run prospects were sufficiently good to warrant the assumption of increased debt. As regards the experts' suggestion that the Bank's resources be increased, one representative saw little probability of the Bank pressing against the limit of its resources. Another representative felt that more attention should have been given to the possibility of national lending policies of the sort proposed by the experts, in contrast to the emphasis on loans through the International Bank. Some representatives expressed doubts, in the light of their current economic situation, as to their governments' ability to increase the funds made available to the Bank as suggested by the experts.

158. The representatives of several under-developed countries expressed their support of the experts' suggestions concerning the role of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as being both desirable and practical. They urged particularly that the Bank's assessment of credit-worthiness should not

be governed by temporary difficulties affecting a country's balance of payments.

159. Some representatives sharply attacked the experts for counselling dependence on the Bank which, in their opinion, was an instrument of the policies of one particular country. These representatives asserted that both the Bank and the Fund were being used to turn the economies of under-developed countries still further in the direction of primary production, and charged that the Bank had been according credits mainly to countries which were of strategic or economic importance to one country.

160. The debate revealed two main lines of approach to the experts' analysis and suggestions concerning the adequacy of international monetary reserves and, in particular, the role of the International Monetary Fund. Some representatives felt that more attention should have been given to the corrective measures that individual governments might themselves be able to take to improve their reserve position. These representatives argued that the Fund's resources were to be considered only as a second line of reserves and that the granting of assistance by the Fund should properly be on a case by case basis rather than by any automatic procedure. They feared that in the absence of a domestic monetary policy and of international trade policies designed to correct a disequilibrium in the balance of payments, additional resources provided through the Fund might be rapidly dissipated. Expressing the view that the present resources of the Fund are not inconsiderable, these representatives stated that the Fund itself presented the best forum for a detailed discussion of the question of the adequacy of its resources in the event of a recession. Recommendations based on this view were contained in document E/L.389.²²

161. There was support, on the other hand, for the view that while primary reliance in meeting temporary balance of payments difficulties must be placed on a country's own reserves, existing monetary reserves were seriously inadequate. One representative, supporting the experts' recommendations on the policies to be adopted by the Fund at the onset of a recession, stressed the desirability of such action as an alternative to restrictive measures which might tend to relieve one country's payments difficulties at the expense of another.²³ Several representatives holding this view, nevertheless regarded it as premature to arrange for an increase in the Fund's resources at the present time. One representative stated that additional resources would be of little avail unless the Fund, contrary to its present policy, regarded drawing rights as automatic, this policy being in his government's view the correct interpretation of the Fund's Articles of Agreement.

162. Some representatives criticized the experts for recommending an expanded role for the Fund, which in their opinion had proved to be an instrument of intervention by one country in the internal affairs of others.

163. The representative of the International Monetary Fund recalled that the Fund's Articles of Agree-

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Ibid.*, document E/L.387.

ment assigned it the important function of providing a second line of international reserves to be used in accordance with the Fund's purposes and policies to help members meet balance of payments deficits due to depression abroad. The basic difficulties caused by depression could not be overcome, however, merely through the freer availability of credit to be repaid in the next boom, whether the credit came from the Fund or from any other source. With regard to the experts' proposal that the Fund's resources be enlarged, the representative of the Fund stated that the question of increasing the quotas had been under consideration, but that the conclusion had been reached that an increase in its resources was not a question for action at the present time. The Fund's existing resources were by no means small as a source of aid for financing cyclical deficits in the balance of payments, especially if it was borne in mind that these resources constituted secondary reserves. With regard to the suggestion that the Fund should protect the revolving character of its resources by more definite repayment obligations, the speaker pointed out that the Executive Board of the Fund had recently adopted policies and procedures which, while not identical with those suggested by the experts, should achieve the general objective suggested. The Executive Board of the Fund would give careful consideration to the other recommendations concerning its practices contained in the report. After reviewing the problem of the use of its resources in the light of the experts' report, the Fund was of the opinion that it could operate with sufficient flexibility to permit it to be helpful in a depression without changes in its Articles of Agreement.

*Recommendations of the Council*²⁴

164. Following its discussion the Council adopted resolution 427 (XIV) which, with certain exceptions, embodied a broad consensus of views on the major issues of policy raised in the experts' report. The major exception was the subject of international commodity arrangements, concerning which the Council was unable to agree on any of the proposals before it.²⁵

165. Resolution 427 (XIV) expressed recognition that domestic policies designed to maintain high and stable levels of employment, while an essential prerequisite for international economic stability, might not be sufficient to ensure such stability. It expressed the view, moreover, that while main reliance for mitigating the effects of any disequilibria in international payments must be placed on appropriate national action by all countries concerned, there are fields in which international action may be of considerable

assistance. The Council also expressed its recognition that the under-developed countries do not generally have at their disposal, within the possibilities of domestic action, the means required for controlling the factors determining the recessions which occur in their economies owing to great declines in the demand for, or in the prices of, their primary export products or to a deterioration of the terms of trade in relation to the manufactured products which they import, and that in these cases international action is essential. In connexion with this aspect of its discussion, the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration at an early session of the Council, a study of the relative movements of prices of various classes of goods moving in international trade.

166. In respect of the role of the International Bank in the event of a recession, the Council, in its resolution, recalled that in resolution 290 (XI) it had urged the Bank, while achieving and maintaining in ordinary times a high and steady level and steady rate of flow of international investments for economic development, to utilize in case of recession, all practicable opportunities of increasing its resources, in order to expand the volume of its lending, *inter alia*, by making fullest use of its borrowing capacity. It invited the Bank, with the object of maintaining the pace of economic development of under-developed countries, in assessing the credit-worthiness of a country not to be unduly influenced by the economic situation of that country in time of temporary recession, but to give full consideration to the country's long-run prospects. It also invited governments, independently or in co-operation with the International Bank, to prepare programmes for additional investments to be made in case of a recession or depression.

167. The Council, in its resolution, took note of the views of the experts that the monetary reserves of most Member States appear to be inadequate to meet possible payments difficulties, even when account is taken of the possibility of supplementing national reserves by recourse to the International Monetary Fund. Noting the recent decisions taken by the Fund with respect to the use of its resources, the Council expressed its confidence that the Fund will act with determination to assist its members in lessening the balance of payments impact of any future recession. It urged the Fund, in supporting the efforts of its members to meet balance of payments difficulties arising from recession, to apply its rules flexibly and give careful consideration to the suggestions made in this connexion in the experts' report. It also reaffirmed its request to the Fund, made in resolution 290 (XI), that the Fund be prepared to use its resources as promptly and as fully as is consistent with its Articles of Agreement. Finally, the Council requested the Fund to keep under continuing review the adequacy of monetary reserves for the purpose of helping countries to meet temporary disequilibria in their balances of international payments, keeping in mind the desirability of : (a) avoiding, to the extent practicable, recourse to restrictions on trade and payments imposed for balance of payments reasons, and of promoting general convertibility of currencies and liberalization of trade; and (b) creating conditions favourable to a steady expansion of international trade, and to high levels of pro-

²⁴ The Council received the following proposals: a draft resolution by the United Kingdom (E/L.387) with amendments by France (E/L.390) and Pakistan (E/L.398) and a joint draft resolution by Cuba and the United States of America (E/L.389). These were replaced by a joint draft resolution by Belgium, Canada, Cuba, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (E/L.401); a new Pakistan amendment (E/L.404 and Rev.1 and 2) replaced its earlier amendment. Amendments to the joint draft resolution were also submitted by Cuba (E/L.405 and E/L.405/Rev.1).

²⁵ The proposals in question were an amendment by Cuba (E/L.405/Rev.1) to the joint draft resolution submitted by Belgium, Canada, Cuba, France, United Kingdom and the United States of America (E/L.401); a revised amendment by Pakistan (E/L.404/Rev.2) to the same joint draft resolution; and paragraphs 7 and 9 of the joint draft resolution itself.

duction and consumption. The Fund was requested to furnish an analysis of this question to the Council in 1953.

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENTS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING FULL EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND MEASURES

168. The Council had before it²⁶ the replies of governments to a questionnaire concerning their full employment objectives, policies and measures for the period 1951-52.²⁷ In accordance with Council resolution 371 B (XIII) the questionnaire had been amended by the Secretary-General in order to obtain data to facilitate the Council's discussion of the problem of reducing structural unemployment and under-employment in the under-developed countries and of eliminating obstacles to economic development. The replies of governments were not received in sufficient time to permit an analysis of them to be made for the Council's discussion. Some representatives felt that such an analysis by the Secretary-General should be made available to the Council regularly and in sufficient time for its annual discussion of the problem of full employment. In this connexion the Council adopted resolution 426 A (XIV) in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit future questionnaires to governments as early as possible and invited all governments to submit timely and adequate replies enabling the Secretary-General to prepare an analysis of such a nature as to facilitate the Council's consideration of the full employment problem.

169. In the discussion of the substantive problems of full employment and economic stability, most representatives were concerned particularly with the need for reconciling the attainment and maintenance of full employment with the avoidance of the dangers of inflation. It was felt that further consideration should be given to this matter. The consensus was that it would not be appropriate to appoint a committee of experts to make recommendations on this problem at this time;²⁸ but rather that data should be collected and prepared to be available if it were decided at a later date to appoint such a group of experts so as to assist them in formulating their recommendations.

170. Some representatives stated that certain countries relied on production for military purposes as a means of solving the full employment problem, but that this actually led to a curtailment in supplies of consumer goods and to an increase in unemployment and partial unemployment. This policy, they felt, also adversely affected the flow of equipment and other necessary goods to under-developed countries and thus prevented increased employment in these countries.²⁹

171. On the other hand it was maintained that defence programmes, which automatically led to increased de-

mand for goods, could not be said to cause unemployment; that, in fact, as pointed out in the discussion of the world economic situation, though some unemployment had appeared in certain sectors, unemployment crises did not, in fact, exist; production of both capital and consumer goods they said had increased, and so had the supplies of these goods to under-developed countries. At the same time they agreed that efforts must be continued to improve national and international measures to maintain economic stability without introducing elements of rigidity that would hamper economic progress and development.

172. After the discussion the Council adopted resolution 426 B (XIV) in which it noted that the attainment and maintenance of full employment are among the principal objectives of the United Nations, took account of the reports already prepared concerning certain aspects of the full employment problem and stated that it was necessary not only to prevent a depression and structural unemployment but also to combat inflation. Therefore, considering the possibility that full employment or rapid increases in employment rates may strengthen or give rise to inflationary tendencies unless adequate measures are taken to check such tendencies, the resolution requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the appropriate specialized agencies, to prepare in the light of recent experiences in various parts of the world and of pertinent United Nations and other reports and studies already available, a report on national and international measures designed to reconcile the attainment and maintenance of full employment with the avoidance of the harmful effects of inflation. It was requested that this report be presented to the Council in 1953.

Section III. Critical shortage of insecticides for public health purposes

173. At its fourteenth session the Council had before it the report of the working party (E/2183 and Corr.1)³⁰ established by the Secretary-General at the request of the Council by resolution 377 (XIII) to examine the world supply and requirements of the insecticides DDT and BHC. The working party, which met in February 1952, came to the conclusion that a significant shortage of these insecticides did not then exist; at the same time it made certain observations and suggestions designed to remove difficulties in international trade in insecticides.

174. During the discussion of the report³¹ a number of delegations referred to the value of the statistical information on these insecticides, and expressed the hope that the Statistical Office of the United Nations would examine the possibility of improving the collection of data on production, consumption and international trade.

175. As to the working party's suggestion that consideration be given to holding another meeting with wider terms of reference early in 1953, in view of the fact that the conditions of production and consumption of these insecticides were changing, it was pointed out that the position could be kept under review by

²⁶ Plenary meetings 635-637.

²⁷ E/2232 and addenda. In this connexion the replies of governments (E/2243 and addenda) in response to General Assembly resolution 523 (VI) on integrated economic development and commercial agreements, also contained data relating to the problems of economic stability. See paragraph 147.

²⁸ A proposal to that effect was contained in the original draft resolution submitted by Sweden (E/L.396). See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, document E/L.388/Rev.1.

³⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8.

³¹ Economic Committee meeting 124; and document E/2273.

WHO and FAO. Should circumstances appear to justify another meeting, these specialized agencies or a Member State could draw the attention of the Council to the need for reconvening the working party. The Council adopted³² resolution 422 (XIV) in which it noted the finding of the working party that at the present time a significant shortage of the insecticides under consideration did not exist; urged Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to pay particular attention to the implementation of recommendations of the working party, particularly those relating to the need for continued research on the use of newer insecticides — having special regard to the development of resistant insect strains, the placing of orders at appropriate times and the further removal of restrictive trade barriers.

176. The Council also decided to consider at some future date whether a further meeting of the working party should be held, in the light of any significant changes in the supply and demand situation.

Section IV. Production and distribution of newsprint and printing paper

177. The Council had before it a report prepared by the Secretary-General (E/2241) on the progress made pursuant to Council resolution 374 (XIII) regarding the production and distribution of newsprint. This report described the measures taken by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and various governments both to remedy the immediate shortage of newsprint and to deal with the situation on a long-term basis.

178. The Council adopted³³ a resolution 423 (XIV) in which it took note of this report, noted the opinion of the Timber Committee of ECE with regard to the favorable prospects for short-term supplies of pulp and paper, expressed the opinion that, as a result of improved supply, the short-term situation with regard to newsprint and printing paper no longer required immediate international action, and requested that the Secretary-General, FAO, UNESCO and the Bank continue their efforts in connexion with the long-term action requested in resolution 374 (XIII), and that the Secretary-General continue to assure the co-ordination of those efforts and present a report to the Council in 1954 unless further developments necessitated the preparation of a report at an earlier date.

Section V. Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

179. The Council considered³⁴ the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (E/2195 and Add.1-3).³⁵ The representative of FAO

³² Plenary meeting 628.

³³ Plenary meeting 654.

³⁴ Plenary meetings 604, 610 and 611. See also chapter VII, section V.

³⁵ *Annual Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization to the United Nations* (E/2195); *Report of the Director-General on the Work of FAO, 1950-1951*, C.51/21, Rome, 1952 (E/2195/Add.1); *Programme of Work, 1952-1953*, C.51/16, Rome, 1951 (E/2195/Add.2); *Report of the Sixth Session of the Conference*, 19 November-6 December 1951, Rome, 1952 (E/2195/Add.3).

supplemented the report with a statement in which he pointed out that the relation of food supplies to population was an outstanding problem as world population had increased by 12 to 14 per cent since the immediate post-war period while world food production had increased by only 7 to 8 per cent. The Conference of FAO at its sixth session, recognizing the gravity of this problem, had called upon governments to secure an increase in food production in excess of the rate of population growth. Although it was technically possible greatly to expand world food production, there were often considerable administrative, social and political difficulties. The Conference had also recommended that all FAO member States should prepare five-year agricultural development plans suited to the conditions in their countries to meet the new production targets and carry them out without delay; it had further instructed the Director-General of FAO to assist governments, upon request, in the preparation of such plans.

180. During the discussion by the Council it was pointed out that, since the war, production of food had failed to keep pace with the increase in population, that the resulting decrease in production *per capita* was particularly great in the under-developed areas and that, therefore, special efforts should be made to increase the output of food in those areas. In this connexion it was noted that it was usually difficult to increase food production unless there was also general economic development.

181. FAO was generally commended for its programme and urged to give special attention to requests for technical assistance to increase the output of food in under-developed countries. Pilot projects were mentioned as a useful means of demonstrating new production techniques to farmers. However, it was noted that the application of these new techniques often carried financial burdens which the farmers in many areas were not in a position to assume without financial assistance. Reference was made to the probability that the introduction of expensive agricultural machinery might prove difficult in some areas already under cultivation because it would involve outlay for imports and might cause unemployment.

182. It was also pointed out that in order to increase production it was necessary to give farmers an assurance of an adequate return. It was noted that currency difficulties prevented the expansion of international trade in foodstuffs. Some delegations pointed out that land reform would help to increase food production, and welcomed the work in this respect currently being undertaken jointly by the United Nations, FAO and other specialized agencies.

183. The importance of FAO activities at the regional level was mentioned and the co-operation which had been achieved with the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies was commended.

184. The Council adopted resolution 424 (XIV),³⁶ taking note with satisfaction of the report of the FAO, but also noting the statement of the Director-General of FAO to the effect that production of

³⁶ This resolution was based on a joint draft proposed by France and Iran (E/L.362 and Add.1 and E/L.362/Rev.1). An amendment to it by Belgium (E/L.369) was subsequently withdrawn by the sponsor.

foodstuffs is not increasing at the same rate as the population of the world and that food supplies *per capita* are still less than before the war. Note was also taken of the opinion expressed by the Conference of FAO that it is necessary to increase the production of the principal foodstuffs and other essential agricultural products in a co-ordinated manner at an annual rate exceeding by from 1 to 2 per cent the rate of increase of the population and that the result thus to be attained is the minimum necessary to achieve significant improvement in nutritional standards. The operative part of the resolution recommended that all Member States should help to achieve this general objective by preparing and executing agricultural development programmes adapted to conditions in their respective countries and that FAO should continue to give special attention to any requests made by under-developed countries for technical assistance in the preparation and execution of such programmes.

Section VI. Report of the International Monetary Fund

185. The Council at its fourteenth session³⁷ considered the Annual Report of the International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ended 30 April 1951,³⁸ together with a supplement covering the period from 1 May 1951 to 31 March 1952 (E/2169 and Add.1).

186. In a statement to the Council, the Managing Director of the Fund expressed the hope that recent decisions taken by the Fund establishing certain new policies would enable the Fund to be of greater help to its members in meeting temporary exchange needs. Among such changes he noted the clarification of the conditions under which the Fund's resources would be available to its members as a second line of reserves to meet temporary exchange difficulties and the revision of the schedule of interest charges for use of Fund resources. As required by its Articles of Agreement, general consultations with many of the Fund's members had been initiated with a view to the reduction or abolition of certain types of exchange restriction and discrimination with the object of achieving wider convertibility of currencies.

187. In reviewing the international payments situation in the recent past, the Managing Director stated that during the period when United States' imports had shown marked increase in 1950-51, many countries had acted as if the payments problem had vanished. But when the abnormal speculative demand had fallen off, the continuing weakness in the pattern of payments had been revealed and payments difficulties, which had not been confined to dollar payments, had again acquired an urgent character and they had been accentuated by the scanty reserves. The Managing Director deplored the tendency to believe that restrictions on imports and discrimination in trade provide a solution to payments difficulties. He pointed out that a great deal had already been done to meet the post-war payments problems and expressed the belief that the chief remaining task was to eliminate the current inflation,

particularly by means of budgetary and credit policies, which, he noted, had recently been given renewed emphasis. The budgetary needs of many governments were increasing with rearmament. Assistance from the United States for defence and economic aid would meet this problem in part, but much more would have to be done by aided countries themselves to provide resources for defence. Measures to avoid inflation need not necessarily cause widespread unemployment, but if countries slackened their effort to eliminate inflation as soon as pockets of unemployment appeared in one or another industry, the payments problem might become permanent. Private capital would probably flow more readily to the under-developed countries if they sought to avoid inflation, maintain a strong payments position and permit the prompt and unrestricted remittance of current earnings. It should not be assumed that even in such favourable conditions the flow of private capital might be adequate but the extent to which dependence must be placed on international and governmental agencies to help meet their capital needs would then become clear. He saw no reason to assume that the world faces a general contraction in international trade and expressed confidence that the world's economic and financial problems could be solved if each country were to adopt the necessary financial and economic policies.

188. The impact of the prevailing international payments difficulties was brought out during the subsequent Council discussion. One representative drew attention to the serious pressure on the balance of payments of his country and pointed out that his government regarded the restrictions it had been obliged to impose as a most disagreeable necessity. He said that measures to achieve balance of payments equilibrium not depending on import restrictions and inconvertibility of currencies would be successful only if countries with a persistent balance of payments surplus played their part by encouraging the consumption of imported goods. One representative charged the Fund with having failed to implement its aims and with having become an instrument of the foreign policy of one of its member States. The new policy regarding the use of the Fund's resources was generally welcomed.

189. After the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted resolution 421 (XIV) taking note of the report of the Fund.

Section VII. Transport questions

190. In accordance with Council resolution 414 (XIII) the Transport and Communications Commission now meets once every two years; the Commission therefore did not meet during the year covered by the report. However, the activities in the field of transport and communications in progress have continued and the preparatory work for its sixth session to be held early in 1953 has been carried on in accordance with the decisions taken by the Council in resolution 379 (XIII). The action taken on some specific points in the field of transport and communications, since the thirteenth session of the Council, are noted below.

³⁷ Plenary meeting 584.

³⁸ *International Monetary Fund, Annual Report 1951*, Washington, D.C.

Entry into force of the Convention on Road Traffic

191. The Convention on Road Traffic, opened for signature on 19 September 1949 by the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, entered into force on 26 March 1952, thirty days after the deposit of the fifth ratification or accession thereto, as provided in the Convention. A further ratification and an accession to the Convention brought the total number of contracting parties to seven by the end of the fourteenth session of the Council.

Road signs and signals

192. The Group of Experts on Road Signs and Signals, established in accordance with Council resolution 272 (X), supplemented by resolution 10 of the fourth session of the Transport and Communications Commission (E/1665), held its third session from 23 June to 18 July 1952 and completed its study of the problem of devising a unified world-wide system of road signs and signals and prepared a draft convention embodying such a system. The final report of the group of experts, containing the text of the Draft Convention on a Uniform System of Road Signs and Signals, will be submitted to the Transport and Communications Commission at its sixth session.

Licensing of motor vehicle drivers

193. In accordance with Council resolution 379 (XIII), the Secretary-General appointed a small committee of qualified experts on licensing of motor vehicle drivers to meet in September-October 1952 and report to the Transport and Communications Commission at its sixth session, advising the Commission on the problem of establishing uniform minimum regulations for the licensing of drivers of the various categories of motor vehicles.

SHIPPING

Ratification of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

194. In the interval between the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the Council, three additional ratifications to the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) were deposited, bringing the total to eleven. Twenty-one ratifications or accessions are required under the Convention to bring it into force, seven of which must be on the part of governments of States having over one million tons of shipping.

Section VIII. Fiscal questions

195. The Fiscal Commission has not met during the year covered by this report. Fiscal activities have continued in accordance with Council resolution 378 (XIII) and are reported below:

INTERNATIONAL TAX PROBLEMS

Taxation of foreign investment

196. The Council considered the problems of the taxation of foreign investment in connexion with its

discussion of the financing of economic development.³⁹ In resolution 416 D (XIV) the Council requested the Fiscal Commission, in the light of the results of the further studies being made by the Secretary-General and of the joint study, to give further consideration to the problems of taxation in relation to foreign investments. The Commission was further requested, in the consideration of such problems: (a) to examine further the proposal that, through bilateral agreements or unilateral measures, income from foreign investments in under-developed countries should be taxed only in these countries, with such income being exempted from taxes by countries other than those in which the foreign investments are made; and (b) to submit the results of such examination in a special section of its next report to the Council.

197. The studies referred to in the resolution are now in progress and a preliminary report will be submitted to the next sessions of the Fiscal Commission and the Economic Commission for Latin America.

198. The Council, at its thirteenth session, had before it, in preliminary form, a special study on the taxation of corporate profits and dividends, with emphasis on the role of corporations in the economies of under-developed countries. In accordance with Council resolution 378 I (XIII), this study is now being revised for submission in final form to the next session of the Fiscal Commission.

International tax agreements

199. In accordance with Council resolution 378 B (XIII), work is continuing on the collection of international agreements for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion. Volume IV in the series *International Tax Agreements*, which is in preparation, will contain the texts of the agreements concluded since the publication of volume II in 1951, as well as supplementary tables on the present status of international agreements intended to bring up to date the codification of the information included in volume III, *World Guide to International Tax Agreements, 1843-1951*.

Taxation of foreign nationals, assets and transactions

200. A comparative analysis of the taxation of foreign nationals, assets and transactions under domestic legislation and international agreements is proceeding and a first report will be submitted to the Fiscal Commission at its next session.

Taxation of agriculture

201. In accordance with Council resolution 378 I (XIII), a joint study has been initiated in co-operation with FAO on the fiscal problems of agriculture. A first report, dealing chiefly with the structure and economic effects of the taxation of land, land produce and land income, will be submitted to the next session of the Fiscal Commission.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTING AND BUDGETARY PRACTICE

202. In section D of its resolution 378 (XIII), the Council had requested the Secretary-General to "give consideration to basic principles of accounting and

³⁹ See chapter III, paragraphs 341 to 343.

auditing, such as full disclosure, the managerial use of accounting, establishment of accountability, internal control and independent audit" and "to further the work undertaken in the study, *Budgetary Structure and Classification of Government Accounts*,⁴⁰ by developing a refined and broadened fiscal data classification and presentation system".

203. Accordingly, a study on Budget Execution and Accounting Control is in process of preparation and will be published by the end of 1952. Further, a Manual on Classification of Government Accounts is to be published by the end of 1952 containing recommendations on the practical application of basic principles analysed in the volume, *Budgetary Structure and Classification of Government Accounts*, which was published in 1951.

Public finance data

204. Public finance data are published each year in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook* which gives information on central government expenditure, revenue and public debt. A special volume, *Public Finance Statistics 1938-1952*, in process of preparation will contain more detailed information on central government expenditure, revenue and public debt, with an attempt to classify them into economically meaningful categories.

Public finance information service: additional projects

205. In the series *Public Finance Surveys*, a study on the public finances of India has been published which analyses the fiscal problems of a newly independent nation and shows how it has adapted its fiscal and administrative structure to the complexities born of partition.

206. A *Public Finance Information Paper on Peru* has also been published which places emphasis on the role of government in the inflationary process and the necessity of a co-ordinated monetary and fiscal policy as the basis for a development programme.

207. In accordance with Council resolution 378 E (XIII), the Secretary-General has consulted with the International Union of Local Authorities regarding their co-operation in devising forms for reporting and methods for collecting data on local finance. As a result of these consultations, the Union has drafted a questionnaire which is to be circularized among its members.

Section IX. Statistical questions

208. The Statistical Commission has not met during the year covered by this report. The work programme outlined by the Commission⁴¹ with the concurrence of the Council in resolution 380 A (XIII) is being carried out as follows:

International trade statistics

209. The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) has been re-issued in a revised edition⁴²

⁴⁰ United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1951.XVI.3.

⁴¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 5*.

⁴² See *Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 10 (second edition)*.

linking it to the Tariff Nomenclature of the European Customs Union Study Group. A list of changes to the Draft Customs Nomenclature of the League of Nations has been circulated to governments to facilitate conversion of data collected on the basis of the DCN into terms of the new Brussels Tariff Nomenclature and facilitating the use of the SITC by countries using either nomenclature. Sixty per cent of the world trade is now being reported according to the SITC. The compilation of an index showing the location of each commodity in the SITC is being undertaken. A Working Party for trade officials of Far Eastern countries has been convened to assist them in the use of the SITC as a basis for reporting their trade statistics.⁴³ The regular publication of statistics on the basis of the SITC commenced with figures for the first quarter of 1951.⁴⁴ A committee of trade experts has made a study of methods for attaining comparability of external trade statistics. In accordance with Council resolution 380 B (XIII), governments have been requested to supply definitions of their customs areas enabling the Secretary-General to compile and maintain a list of such areas.

Statistics of capital formation and national income

210. An expert committee is being convened to formulate standard definitions and classifications for national income and national accounting. The Committee of National Income Experts will base their discussion on a draft report, *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*, prepared by the Statistical Office together with other background material for their consideration. The technical study on capital formation prepared for the sixth session of the Statistical Commission has been circulated to countries for comment and a revised draft has been sent to the members of the Commission soliciting comment. The study will be finalized in the light of these comments for consideration at the seventh session of the Commission.

211. In accordance with Council resolution 369 (XIII), requesting the Secretary-General to give further consideration to the subject of the volume and distribution of national income in under-developed countries, the report on *Volume and Distribution of National Income in Under-Developed Countries* (E/2041) has been revised in the light of the Council's discussion at its thirteenth session, and re-issued.⁴⁵

212. The Commission at its fifth session had stressed the need for publication of recent national income statistics⁴⁶ and in response to this request a paper has been published giving the latest available data.⁴⁷

Vital statistics

213. In the light of comments received from governments the proposed standards for vital records and statistics (E/CN.3/123-E/CN.9/65) have been revised and will be submitted for approval to the seventh session of the Commission.

⁴³ See E/CN.11/317.

⁴⁴ See *Statistical Papers, Series D, No. 7*; See also *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1951* (in press).

⁴⁵ See *Statistical Papers, Series E, No. 3*.

⁴⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 4, para. 73*.

⁴⁷ *Statistics of National Income and Expenditure, Statistical Papers, Series H, No. 1*.

214. The manual⁴⁸ prepared to assist governments in the use of standard international classifications by occupation, by industry, and by status has been published. A survey on social statistics is in preparation and will be circulated to governments for comment before being re-drafted as a document for consideration by the seventh session of the Statistical Commission.

Price statistics

215. A technical memorandum on proposals for compiling wholesale price indices which was circulated to governments for comment, in accordance with the Statistical Commission's recommendation at its sixth session, will be revised and submitted for approval to the seventh session of the Commission.

Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling

216. In accordance with Council resolution 414 B I (c) (XIII), the Sub-Commission has held its fifth and final session and submitted its report (E/CN.3/140) for consideration by the Statistical Commission at its seventh session.

Improvement of national statistics

217. Statistical activities in the field of technical assistance have included sending expert consultants to countries requesting assistance; regional seminars and training centres, fellowships and advice by correspondence. All these activities have increased substantially during the past year under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Section X. Economic Commission for Europe

218. The Economic Commission for Europe held its seventh session in Geneva from 3 to 18 March 1952. The annual report of the Commission (E/2187),⁴⁹ covering its activities for the period 14 June 1951 to 18 March 1952 and including an account of the proceedings and decisions of its seventh session, was submitted to the Council at its fourteenth session.⁵⁰ The Council also had before it a note by the Secretary-General covering the ECE Work Programme and Priorities for 1952-1953 (E/2221).

RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

219. The Commission's report makes it clear that close co-operation with the specialized agencies has been maintained. FAO has continued to provide expert

⁴⁸ See *Application of International Standards to Census Data on the Economically Active Population, ST/SOA/Series A, Population Studies, No. 9*.

⁴⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 5*.

⁵⁰ Plenary meetings 594, 595 and 596. At the 594th meeting the Executive Secretary of the Commission made a statement supplementing the information given in the report. For questions of voting rights of European States not Members of the United Nations, and of the date and place of future sessions of the Commission, and of the implementation of rule 40 of the Commission's rules of procedure concerning languages, see chapter I, paragraphs 79, 71 and 75 respectively.

staff to service the Commission's Committees on Agricultural Problems and on Timber, and FAO, ILO and UNESCO have co-operated in the preparation of various studies undertaken by the secretariat.⁵¹ Close liaison has also been maintained between the ECE secretariat and the secretariats of the Bank, the Fund, WHO, ICITO and ICAO. A number of other inter-governmental organizations have participated in the work of the Commission, notably in the work of the Inland Transport Committee.

220. Non-governmental organizations have also contributed to the work of almost all committees, sub-committees and working parties, particularly of the Inland Transport Committee and the Industry and Materials Committee and its Housing Sub-Committee. Pursuant to a recommendation of the Council,⁵² the Commission at its seventh session examined the desirability of revising its rules of procedure relating to consultative relations with non-governmental organizations in accordance with the principles contained in Council resolution 288 (X). The Commission noted, however, that its rules of procedure, as at present applied, did conform with the spirit of the rules laid down by the Council.

RELATIONS WITH ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITIES IN GERMANY

221. Relations with the Allied Control Authorities in Germany have remained substantially unchanged, as described in a previous Council report to the General Assembly.⁵³ Following a decision of the General Assembly at its sixth session to withhold the budgetary appropriation in respect of the Liaison Office maintained by the secretariat in the Western Zones of Occupation of Germany,⁵⁴ the necessary steps have been taken to discontinue the operations of this Office.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

222. The Commission, at its seventh session, reviewed the activities of its subsidiary bodies and of the secretariat, and instructed its committees when reviewing their work programmes⁵⁵ and priorities to take due account of the relevant decisions of the Commission of the views expressed by the representatives at that session and the changing economic situation.

223. The preparation of an annual survey on economic conditions in Europe continued to be one of the major tasks of the secretariat. The survey is supplemented by the *Economic Bulletin for Europe* prepared on a quarterly basis. The *Economic Survey of Europe* in 1951 (E/ECE/140/Rev.1) was discussed by the Commission at its seventh session⁵⁶ and reviewed by the Council at its fourteenth session in its discussion of the world economic situation.⁵⁷

⁵¹ See *Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects, 1952*, pages 16-20 and ECE Work Programme and Priorities (E/2221).

⁵² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paragraph 87.

⁵³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paragraph 137.

⁵⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Fifth Committee*, 318th meeting.

⁵⁵ See work programmes included in document E/2221.

⁵⁶ See E/2187, paragraph 158.

⁵⁷ See paragraphs 120 to 123.

Agricultural problems

224. The Committee on Agricultural Problems held no meeting during the period under review, but a meeting of its Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Foodstuffs was convened in February 1952. Pending a meeting of the Committee, the Joint ECE/FAO Agricultural Division in the ECE secretariat⁵⁸ has continued to assist in the agricultural aspects of the work of other Divisions and has continued or completed the work which the Committee had previously assigned to it.

225. The Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Foodstuffs agreed on general provisions which might be adopted for commercial standardization and quality control of fresh fruit and vegetables in international trade and on recommendations in respect of certain commodities. The reports will be sent to governments for their suggestions and recommendations.

Coal

226. The Coal Committee has continued its efforts to bring about agreement on the general distribution of export availabilities. The quantities declared available for export, however, were far from adequate to meet the demand. The Committee decided that work on distribution will be handled by its Coal Trade Sub-Committee which, on the basis of unanimity, will make its own recommendations to governments.

227. Working through its various subsidiary bodies, the Coal Committee considered questions relating to improving the efficiency of solid fuel utilization, factors affecting coal prices, the supply of pitwood for coal mines and international coal classification. It has also studied solid fuel consumption trends in particular European countries and reviewed the general coal position with the view to examining difficulties in increasing production and methods taken to overcome them.

Electric power

228. The Committee adopted a recommendation on the promotion of hydro-electric development of rivers and lakes of interest to two or more countries. With respect to rivers flowing successively through the territory of two States, the Committee recognized that it would be difficult, at the present stage, to draw up a general convention and instructed the secretariat to act as intermediary between governments on this matter. Accordingly, the secretariat arranged a first meeting between representatives of Austria and Yugoslavia, at which the possibilities of utilizing the water power of the river Drava were examined. Negotiations between these countries continued after this first meeting. With respect to contiguous rivers, forming the frontier between States, the Committee recommended that "where two or more neighbouring States participate in the construction of works, such works shall be treated by the States concerned in the same way as if the construction were taking place on their own territory, irrespective of the actual site chosen."⁵⁹

229. The Committee also adopted a resolution aimed at facilitating international exchange of electric power

and promoting the rational utilization of electric power resources. The Committee also decided to undertake a comprehensive study of rural electrification.

Industry and materials

230. While no meeting of the Industry and Materials Committee itself was held during the period under review, its subsidiary bodies were concerned with various problems under their purview. The work of the Committee in the field of engineering products and industrial materials has been governed by the work programme drawn up in September 1950 by a special working party.⁶⁰

231. As a result of the meetings of the *ad hoc* Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering, a number of standard clauses have been agreed on and further work is continuing on delivery and erection clauses.

232. At its seventh session the Commission adopted a resolution which, *inter alia*, requested the Executive-Secretary to convene, as necessary, *ad hoc* working parties dealing with problems in this field, to pursue relevant secretariat studies and to enter into consultation with interested governments as to when it would be opportune to convene a plenary meeting of the Committee.

Housing

233. The work of the Housing Sub-Committee of the Industry and Materials Committee is regarded as assisting in the implementation at the regional level in Europe of the programme of international studies on housing and town and country planning recommended by the Social Commission and approved by the Council.⁶¹ Although the Sub-Committee did not meet during the period under review, its subsidiary expert working parties met to deal with such matters as the promotion of international collaboration in building research and documentation, technical studies, studies of economic or institutional character, operational statistics, efficiency of the building industry and its development, and the social aspects of housing.

234. Among various other reports and studies a *Directory of Building Research and Development Organizations in Europe*⁶² was published jointly with the Department of Social Affairs in the autumn of 1951, and a study on *Methods and Techniques of Financing Housing in Europe*⁶³ was issued in March 1952.

Inland transport

235. At its July 1951 session, the Inland Transport Committee, on the basis of its work up to that date, formulated as its over-all objective the establishment of a general transport policy in Europe organized as economically, efficiently, and uniformly as possible so as to facilitate trade and reduce cost of goods carried.⁶⁴ To achieve this aim, the Committee considered

⁵⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paragraph 323.

⁵⁹ See chapter IV, paragraph 457.

⁶⁰ United Nations Publications, Sale No. 1951.IV.5.

⁶¹ See document E/ECE/IM/HOU/38.

⁶² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paragraph 326.

⁵⁸ For establishment of the joint Division, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 12*.

⁵⁹ E/2187, paragraph 49.

it necessary to co-ordinate investments for various means of transport and develop a policy of "international tariffs". It agreed to investigate the cost and tariffs of the various means of inland transport as preliminary to the setting up of a general transport policy. Appropriate subsidiary bodies of the Committee have been working on these matters.

236. The Committee has also dealt with such matters as the transport of perishable foodstuffs, containers, tourism, prevention of road traffic accidents, the transport of dangerous goods, safety at level-crossings and simplification of frontier formalities. In the field of rail transport, two international conventions to facilitate the crossing of frontiers of passengers and baggage, and goods carried by rail, were signed by Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland in January 1952. In the field of road transport, progress has been made toward establishing rules for the development and improvement of transport of passengers and goods by road.

Manpower

237. No meetings of the Manpower Committee were held in the period under review.⁶⁵

Steel

238. The Steel Committee and its various sub-groups has continued to examine the European steel position and problems related to the availability of the raw materials for steel making. A working group of experts on iron ore has reviewed the prospect of the European iron ore situation in 1953 and the following years. The Working Group foresees a deficit in 1953 of between 2.89 and 5.26 million tons of iron content in ores, depending upon the amount of scrap used, and has made recommendations aimed at increasing ore production and utilization of fine ores and other iron-bearing materials. Recommendations have also been made by the Committee on increasing the supply of steel scrap, and also in connexion with coke priorities in the steel industry and the collection of steel statistics. A secretariat study on *Steel Production and Consumption Trends in Europe and the World*⁶⁶ was issued in April 1952. The Steel Committee, at the request of ECAFE, gave consideration to assisting countries in Asia and the Far East to meet their urgent requirements for steel.⁶⁷

Timber

239. The Timber Committee has continued its review of the European timber market. At its eighth session held in August 1951, the Committee found that as prospective imports balanced fairly closely with estimated export supplies, the European market for sawn softwood during the remainder of 1951 seemed to raise no special problem. However, after consultations with the Coal Committee on the pitprop situation,

the Timber Committee recommended that measures be taken to increase pitprop production in the major coal producing countries and that major wood-exporting countries give priority to export of pitprops.

240. The Committee also considered various problems related to timber statistics and the more rational utilization of wood. It requested the secretariat to continue to explore, with the advice of experts, the advisability of creating a centre for international timber documentation and questions of its organization, financing and location. Endorsing the suggestions made by ILO in its report on the training of woodworking technicians made at its request, the Committee expressed itself in favour of intensified international co-operation in this field.

241. At its seventh session, the Commission took note of Council resolution 374 (XIII) requesting the regional economic commissions to assist in efforts to alleviate the shortage of newsprint and printing paper⁶⁸ and invited the Executive Secretary to keep in mind the present and prospective needs of Europe for newsprint, printing paper, and the raw materials for the production of such goods and invited such of its subsidiary bodies as may be concerned to assist in the efforts designed to increase the production and supply of raw materials to meet the growing requirements of all countries for newsprint and printing paper.⁶⁹

Trade

242. No meeting of the Committee on the Development of Trade was held during the period under review. However, in accordance with the understanding reached during the "Consultation on Preparations for an *ad hoc* Meeting on Trade" held in Geneva during August 1951,⁷⁰ the Executive Secretary continued his consultations with governments to determine the possibilities of convening a meeting on trade.

243. ECE, at its seventh session, unanimously adopted a resolution which, *inter alia*, noted with satisfaction the steps taken by the Executive Secretary to explore the possibilities of trade expansion between the countries of eastern and western Europe and the statements of the representatives on their willingness to achieve that expansion. The Commission invited the Executive

⁶⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paragraphs 206-212. See also chapter II, section IV, of this report.

⁶⁹ Subsequent to the adoption of the Commission's report, the Timber Committee held its ninth session in May 1952. The Committee took note of the resolutions of the Council and the ECE on the production and distribution of newsprint and printing paper and found that for the short run the relation of supply and demand for pulp products appeared sufficiently satisfactory to warrant no further action by the Committee at that time. The Committee also found no prospect of any major shortage or surplus of sawn softwood in 1952. It found that while the supply of pitprops for 1952 fell slightly short of requirements, there were prospects that additional supplies would become available later in the year and that several importing countries would have no difficulty in obtaining pitprop supplies in 1952. The Committee further decided to consider the Timber Trends Study, being prepared by the secretariat, at its next session which is to be organized to permit a joint session with the FAO European Commission on Forestry and Forest Products. Various technical questions were also taken up by the Committee.

⁷⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paragraph 332.

⁶⁵ The programme of work of the Manpower Committee, originally a sub-committee of the Industry and Materials Committee, was referred to ILO in April 1948 at the request of governments participating in the Committee. The Committee has thereafter been inactive and, by reason of a decision of the Commission at its fourth session (E/ECE/SR.4/18), no further meeting of the Committee has been held.

⁶⁶ Document E/ECE/149.

⁶⁷ See paragraph 258.

Secretary to continue his consultations and, if the latter indicated a reasonable prospect of concrete results, to convene in the fall of 1952 a consultation of trade experts at the end of which time consideration would be given to the desirability of convening an *ad hoc* conference on trade.

244. The Commission took note of General Assembly resolution 523 (VI) on "Integrated economic development and commercial agreements" and of the joint studies being carried out by ECE with ECLA and with ECAFE, in co-operation with FAO, as well as other inter-regional co-operation undertaken by the Commission's subsidiary bodies; it decided to seek closer collaboration with ECLA and ECAFE, instructed its committees to carry out the terms of the General Assembly resolution, and invited the Executive Secretary to continue consultations with headquarters and with the executive secretaries of ECLA and ECAFE on ways of implementing the recommendations contained in the General Assembly resolution and to report on the subject to the next session of the Commission.

ACTION OF THE COUNCIL AT ITS FOURTEENTH SESSION

245. At its fourteenth session, the Council considered the annual report of ECE (E/2187 and Add.1) together with the Commission's work programme and priorities for 1952-53 included in a note submitted by the Secretary-General (E/2221).⁷¹ Representatives to the Council expressed general satisfaction with the work of the Commission.

246. ECE and its secretariat were commended for their efforts towards promoting East-West trade. Several representatives described the activities in their countries directed at increasing trade as well as other activities in support of the economic co-operation initiated by the Commission. Some representatives considered that the economic situation in western Europe had deteriorated because of the influence exerted by one of the member States. Certain delegations noted with regret that a number of eastern European countries had not participated in several subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

247. Several representatives expressed appreciation of the Survey and various studies undertaken by the Commission, while others considered the studies disappointing. It was emphasized that while research and studies were very useful, the major objective of the Commission lay in the field of practical activities leading to concrete achievements. In this connexion the importance of the work of the Commission's subsidiary technical bodies, particularly the Coal and Inland Transport Committees, was stressed. There was agreement among members of the Council that growing co-operation between ECE, ECAFE and ECLA was a significant and beneficial development.

248. The Council, in resolution 418 (XIV), unanimously took note of the Annual Report of ECE (E/2187 and Add.1) and of the views expressed during the seventh session of the Commission.

⁷¹ Plenary meetings 594, 595 and 596.

Section XI. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

249. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East held its eighth session at Rangoon, Burma, from 29 January to 8 February 1952. The annual report of the Commission (E/2171),⁷² covering its activities for the period 8 March 1951 to 8 February 1952 and including an account of the proceedings and decisions of its eighth session, was submitted to the Council at its fourteenth session.⁷³

RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

250. Co-operation between ECAFE and several of the specialized agencies has been extended. The ECAFE secretariat has held informal meetings periodically with the representatives in Bangkok of FAO, UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF and has kept in touch with the ILO Asian Manpower Field Office and the UNESCO Science Co-operation Offices in the region. Agreement has been reached on joint ECAFE/FAO staff arrangements, for the establishment of an ECAFE agricultural unit, for a joint work programme. The Bank and the Fund prepared papers for the Working Party on Mobilization of Domestic Capital and provided advice on its work.

251. Other working parties through which co-operation has been carried out are: the joint ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO inter-secretariat working party on technical training and shortage of trained personnel, the working party on cottage and small-scale industries, and the ECAFE/UNICEF/WHO/FAO inter-secretariat working party on DDT and medical supplies and in a study of the supply position of indigenous building materials in the region. ICAO, ICITO and WMO have supplied the ECAFE secretariat with information in their respective fields.⁷⁴

252. Other organizations with which the ECAFE secretariat has maintained working relations are the Economic Organization of the Commissioner-General of the United Kingdom in Southeast Asia, the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, and the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia (Colombo Plan). The Executive Secretary of the Commission was invited to attend the meeting in March 1952 of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee for South and Southeast Asia.

253. The Commission also reported that there has been useful consultation with non-governmental organizations. The Commission at its eighth session considered Council resolution 414 (XIII) relating to consultative relations between the regional economic

⁷² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 3*.

⁷³ Plenary meeting 597. At this meeting the Executive Secretary of the Commission made a statement supplementing information given in the report. The questions of the admission of Japan as an associate member, the representation of China, and of the date and place of future sessions of the Commission are discussed in chapter I, paragraphs 94 to 96, 92 and 72, respectively, of this report.

⁷⁴ Additional information on co-operation with specialized agencies can be found in the ECAFE section of the *Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects, 1952* (E/2200), and in parts II and V of the Commission's report (E/2171).

commissions and non-governmental organizations, and decided to amend its rules of procedure regarding consultative relations with non-governmental organizations so as to bring them generally in line with the rules established by the Council for its functional commissions.⁷⁵

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Industry and trade

254. At its eighth session the Commission had before it the report (E/CN.11/314) of the fourth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade. The Commission noted with approval the increased use of sub-committees, conferences and working parties in the conduct of the work of the Committee, as well as the close collaboration with specialized agencies on specific projects. The Commission, while making some additions, approved the Committee's recommendations which may be summarized as follows:

255. With regard to industrial development and planning, the Committee recognized that the secretariat could usefully act as a clearing house of information on public enterprises, endorsed the suggestion that a seminar on the structure and operation of industrial organizations in the public sector be convened, and recommended the establishment of institutes of public administration and industrial management.

256. With regard to electric power, the Committee approved the report and recommendation (E/CN.11/1&T/55) of the first session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power. That body had expressed the view that governments in the region should take a leading part in the development of electric power industries, and had stressed the advantages of electric power enterprises controlled by governments and financed jointly by government and the public, and the need for co-ordination between industrial development and power by national organizations, including representatives of planning bodies, industries, government, private financial institutions and others. The Sub-Committee had recommended that supplying countries be urged to give special consideration to improving deliveries of electric power plant and equipment, and that one or more countries in the region should consider the establishment of factories for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment.

257. In addition, the Commission noted General Assembly resolution 520 (VI) and drew the attention of the General Assembly, the Council and the Bank to the importance of giving special consideration to the urgent need of the under-developed countries for financial assistance in the development of electric power projects.

258. In the field of iron and steel, the Committee approved the report of the fourth session of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel and the recommendations contained therein. In a resolution adopted by the Sub-Committee, and subsequently approved by the Committee and the Commission, the supplying countries were requested to give special consideration to meeting the steel needs of the region; the member and associate member countries in the region were invited

to send to the Executive Secretary lists of their iron and steel import requirements for 1952 and 1953; and the Executive Secretary was requested to draw a pooled statement of regional requirements to the attention of major producing countries, to LCE and to other appropriate international organizations. The Committee also approved of the plans for a group visit by experts to study methods and techniques of the iron and steel industry in Japan. The Commission, in addition, urged producing countries to give high priority to the needs of under-developed countries for machinery and equipment.

259. The Committee approved the report of the Working Party on Cottage and Small Scale Industry as also the report of the Working Party on Mobilization of Domestic Capital and approved the holding in 1952 of another session of both working parties.

260. In the field of trade promotion, an important development was the convening of the first ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion in October 1951 in Singapore. This Conference was the first of its kind ever held in Asia and the Far East and was fully attended by delegations, including businessmen, not only from member and associate member countries of the Commission but also from non-member countries outside the region, e.g., Belgium, Canada, Denmark and Sweden, as well as from the office of the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers in Japan. During the Conference a number of supplying countries provided information and suggestions regarding the availability of capital goods for countries in the region, while some of the Asian countries enumerated specific commodities in the procurement of which they were experiencing, or anticipated, supply difficulties. The report of the first Trade Promotion Conference and the recommendations contained therein were approved by the Committee on Industry and Trade and the Commission approved the Committee's recommendation that a second ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion be held in Manila in February 1953.

261. In view of the importance of sulphur in industrial development, the Commission recommended that high priority be given to the sulphur import requirements of the region and requested the Executive Secretary to bring this matter to the attention of sulphur producing countries.

262. The Commission noted General Assembly resolution 523 (VI) on integrated economic development and commercial agreements and the report of the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/315) on the supply of capital goods. The Commission recommended, *inter alia*, that member and associate member governments explore procedures, including trade agreements, long-term or otherwise, to facilitate the import of capital goods and metals essential for the implementation of their economic development plans, and that in connexion with the joint ECAFE/ECE/FAO project in trades with Europe special attention be given to the needs for transport equipment, irrigation, flood control and dam construction equipment and heavy electrical machinery. The Commission recommended that the 1953 (see paragraph 260) ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion to be attended by government experts from primary-producing and industrialized countries and representatives of appropriate specialized agencies,

⁷⁵ Commission resolution E/CN.11/339/Rev.1.

make proposals for a programme of work in regard to measures for increasing exports from countries of the region and enlarging export proceeds.

263. With regard to the supply of capital goods, the Commission, in resolution E/CN.11/343, expressed its concern at the adverse effects on economic development of possible serious delays in the delivery of machinery, equipment and other capital goods, and of metals as well as sulphur; the supplying countries were urged to maximize their production and export availabilities and to give due consideration and priority to the requirements of countries of the region; and the Executive Secretary was requested to bring this matter to the attention of the supplying countries.

264. The Commission took note of Council resolution 374 (XIII) relating to newsprint and printing paper and came to the conclusion that the Commission's responsibility in this field was limited and should be covered in the general work on capital goods and materials.

265. Studies have been continued on trade development and prospects of the region. Work has already begun on the joint study with ECE, in co-operation with FAO, of the region's trade with Europe and of means to increase such trade. The secretariat has also continued its analysis of trade and financial agreements, has undertaken marketing and distribution surveys and the compilation of a glossary of commercial terms and the promotion of travel.

Inland transport

266. The Commission approved the report of the first session of the Inland Transport Committee which was held in December 1951. The Committee decided to set up three sub-committees, on railways, highways and inland waterways. The Committee requested the Executive Secretary to analyse information obtained from governments on co-ordination of transport, to call together, if necessary, a working party to deal with this problem, and also to collect and publish railway operating statistics.

267. The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Railway Working Party for an early establishment, in co-operation with TAA, of a training centre for railway operating and signalling officials and for the organization of a study tour organized by TAA and the ECAFE secretariat of a team of senior officers to observe modern railway systems in Europe, the United States of America and Japan, so that they might formulate plans and select equipment for the training centre. The Committee endorsed the view that the Railway Sub-Committee, which will hold its first session in October 1952, would for the time being fulfil the object of promoting co-operation among railway transport authorities, and recommended that the creation of an Asian and Far Eastern Railway Association be deferred.

268. The Committee approved draft schemes for improving vehicle maintenance standards and for training drivers and mechanics, to be circulated to governments, as well as a sample highway register for adoption by governments with such modifications as might be necessary to suit local conditions. The Committee requested the secretariat to prepare a standard-

ized bridge register, a standard form for recording data concerning concrete pavements, and a simplified instruction manual for drivers to continue work on the training of drivers and mechanics and on the reclamation of worn parts.

269. In 1951 a group of experts on inland waterways, sponsored jointly by ECAFE and TAA, visited Europe and the United States of America to study technological improvements in inland water transport. A preliminary report was submitted to the first session of the Inland Transport Committee. The Committee found the method of group travel and study to be preferable to that of obtaining from abroad experts who might not be familiar with local conditions in the region. The Committee proposed the establishment, in co-operation with TAA, of a demonstration pilot project on improved design and operation of craft.

Flood control

270. The Commission considered the annual report of the Bureau of Flood Control (E/CN.11/311). In resolution E/CN.11/338 it commended the Bureau for its work and for the technical services and assistance rendered to the countries of the region, approved the programme of work of the Bureau with special emphasis on: (1) the importance for the region of multiple purpose unified river basin development, and (2) the particular significance of the problem of bank protection to flood control region, requested TAA to give consideration to the organization of an Asian Training Centre for Water Resource Development in 1952, or early 1953, for the training of engineers, and urged the governments of the region to consider the promotion of permanent cadres of engineering personnel for water resource development and the promotion of exchange of such personnel within the region.

Economic survey and other research activities

271. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1951*, will be issued in the autumn of 1952. Four issues of the quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* were published during the period under review. The Commission expressed general commendation of both these publications. It was suggested that a more analytical approach would be useful, especially in the Survey. The secretariat is planning to issue in December 1952 its 1952 Survey for the twelve months ending in September.

272. The ECAFE secretariat, in collaboration with the Statistical Office, has continued its work on the basic statistical series of the region, the study of methods used in the compilation of statistics in the ECAFE countries, and the survey of the national statistical organizations and activities. Work has also started on the compilation of a classified index of economic statistics for Asia and the Far East, which is expected to be completed in 1953. The Commission, at its eighth session, approved the report of the Working Party of Experts on the Standard International Trade Classification (E/CN.11/317) and requested the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Statistical Office, to discuss with member governments in the region the application of the SITC in light of the Working Party's report and of any subsequent action

by the Statistical Commission. Preparatory work has started on the convening of a second Regional Conference of Statisticians in the ECAFE region, to be held in September 1952, which will have as its principal agenda items production and price statistics. The Commission, in resolution E/CN.11/337, recommended that the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Statistical Office and the specialized agencies concerned and with the assistance of TAA and subject to the concurrence of the second Regional Conference of Statisticians, convene a third conference of statisticians in the ECAFE region in 1953 or 1954 to consider the application and promotion of international standards for the estimation of national income in ECAFE countries.

273. The secretariat published studies on *Mobilization of Domestic Capital in Certain Countries of Asia and the Far East* (ST/ECAFE/4), *Coal and Iron Ore Resources of Asia and the Far East* (E/CN.11/I&T/54, Annex A) and *Methods and Problems of Flood Control in Asia and the Far East* (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/2). Additional studies authorized by the Commission are described in the Commission's report, part V, "Programme of Work and Priorities".

Advisory services and technical assistance

274. The Commission, at its eighth session, had before it a report (E/CN.11/313) which included an account of the advisory services rendered by the ECAFE secretariat to member and associate member governments in the ECAFE region and an account prepared by TAA of services rendered under the United Nations technical assistance programmes to countries in Asia and the Far East.

275. It may be recalled that the Council, in resolution 414 C I (XIII), in continuing the Commission indefinitely, authorized the Commission to perform, within the available resources of the secretariat, such advisory services as the countries of the region might desire, provided that such services did not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or TAA. In accordance with this provision, and in consultation with TAB and individual agencies, the ECAFE secretariat has performed certain advisory services in connexion with approved projects in the work programme, especially projects in the fields of flood control, electric power, iron and steel, mineral resources, trade and financial agreements, market analysis, trade promotion, handicrafts marketing, mobilization of domestic capital, and statistics. The ECAFE secretariat assisted governments of the region in obtaining experts either directly from countries of the region or through the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Land reform

276. The Commission, at its eighth session, took note of General Assembly resolution 524 (VI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 370 (XIII), as also those of FAO on reform of agrarian structures. In its resolution on land reform (E/CN.11/341) the Commission urged governments in the region: (1) to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the FAO in supplying information and making investigations as called for by the afore-

mentioned resolutions; (2) to take immediate measures to bring about needed and appropriate reforms of agrarian structures and conditions along the lines of paragraph 3 of Council resolution 370 (XIII); (3) to utilize as fully as possible such technical assistance facilities of the United Nations and specialized agencies as they require with regard to specific problems concerned with agrarian reforms. It also requested the Executive Secretary, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, to study specific measures for agrarian reform in the perspective of the economic development plans of countries of the region and to assist in the formulation and implementation of such measures in a co-ordinated manner.

ACTION OF THE COUNCIL AT ITS FOURTEENTH SESSION

277. The Council, at its fourteenth session, considered⁷⁶ the annual report of ECAFE (E/2171 and Add.1). The Council expressed satisfaction with the important and useful function performed by ECAFE, and commended the Commission and its secretariat on the progress achieved in the past year. Members of the Council expressed satisfaction on various particular points, among them the high priority accorded by ECAFE to economic development problems in its work programme, the increasing interest of the Commission in promoting trade of the ECAFE countries among themselves and with countries outside the region, the Commission's awareness of the need to expand and diversify exports from Asia and the Far East, the usefulness of the annual economic *Survey* and the quarterly economic bulletin.

278. Representatives to the Council, from Asia and the Far East, drew attention to the serious concern of the Commission at the delays which had occurred in supplying the ECAFE countries with capital goods, including electric power plant and generating equipment, as well as machinery and equipment for the iron and steel industry essential to their economic development. Representatives from the supplying countries pointed out that the supply situation for capital goods had recently improved.

279. Members of the Council noted with satisfaction the collaboration between ECAFE and the specialized agencies, in particular the establishment by FAO and ECAFE of a joint agricultural unit in the ECAFE secretariat. There was general agreement that the co-operation between ECAFE and ECE was a significant development and one representative suggested that ECAFE and ECLA should develop greater co-operation since many problems confronting the two areas were similar.

280. Finally, the Council adopted resolution 419 (XIV) in which it took note of the annual report of the Commission and the programme of work and priorities contained therein, and as indicated in chapter I, section IX, approved the Commission's recommendation that its terms of reference be amended by the inclusion of Japan in the geographic scope of the Commission.

⁷⁶ Plenary meeting 597.

Section XII. Economic Commission for Latin America

281. The fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America was held in Mexico City from 28 May to 16 June 1951. The fifth session of the Commission, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, was postponed until April 1953, and in view of this postponement a meeting of the Committee of the Whole took place in Santiago from 11 to 14 February 1952. The annual report of the Commission (E/2185),⁷⁷ covering the period from 17 June 1951 to 14 February 1952 and including an account of the proceedings and decisions of the Committee of the Whole, was submitted to the Council at its fourteenth session.⁷⁸

RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

282. Co-operation with the specialized agencies was further strengthened during the period under review. An agreement between ECLA and FAO was put into effect in August 1951 by the establishment of a joint ECLA/FAO Agricultural Section. Collaboration between the Commission and ILO took place chiefly in the field of migration and in particular in the study of the inter-relationship of immigration and economic development. The Commission has maintained liaison with ILO's Regional Latin-American Manpower Field Office, at Sao Paulo, Brazil. As a result of the Commission's action at the fourth session, an inter-agency regional co-ordination committee to deal with problems of migration was established. At its first meeting, at which ECLA, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and the OAS were represented, it was agreed that the committee should be of an advisory nature, designed to aid in the co-ordination of activities and in the prevention of duplication.

283. The Bank and ECLA sponsored a seminar on economic development which was held during the latter part of June 1951 in Washington and was attended by Latin-American economists. They also collaborated in the Latin-American Agricultural Training Centre, and on problems related to migration. The Fund collaborated in some of the Commission's studies of monetary and fiscal measures related to economic development, and the possibilities of holding a meeting of experts on this subject is under discussion with TAA.

284. The Commission co-operated with UNESCO on the questions of the import and export of supplies of educational, scientific and cultural materials, and on newsprint and printing paper. The Mexico Office has established liaison with the representative of ICAO in that region.⁷⁹

⁷⁷ See *Official Recrds of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 2*.

⁷⁸ Plenary meeting 596. The Executive Secretary of the Commission made a statement at that meeting supplementing the information given in the report. The questions of the date and place of future sessions of the Commission and of the use of Portuguese as a working language of ECLA are treated in chapter I, paragraphs 73 and 74 of this report.

⁷⁹ See part II of the report of the Commission (E/2185) and the ECLA section of the *Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects, 1952*, for additional information on projects in co-operation with specialized agencies.

285. As a result of a resolution adopted at the fourth session of the Commission and at the Second Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, ECLA and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, in January 1952, established a co-ordination committee at the secretariat level to ensure a continuous co-operation and the elimination of duplication from the work programmes of the two organizations. It decided to review the work programme of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and ECLA twice a year in order to make the necessary arrangements for co-ordination and exchange of information. The second meeting of the Co-ordination Committee reviewed the work programmes of the two organizations and found that these programmes do not involve duplication.

286. Exchange of documents and information was continued with the Caribbean Commission and is expected to increase with the establishment of the Mexico Office of ECLA. The Commission also exchanged information with GATT and ICITO and invited PICMME to attend the above-mentioned preparatory meeting of the inter-agency regional co-ordination committee on migration in Latin America.

287. The Commission has maintained consultations with a number of non-governmental organizations. The Committee of the Whole took note of Council resolution 414 C 1 (XIII), with regard to consultative relations with non-governmental organizations and postponed, until the fifth session of the Commission, action on changes of the rules of procedure relating to non-governmental organizations.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES⁸⁰

288. The preparation of the *Economic Survey of Latin America* is one of the important tasks of the secretariat. In view of the fact that the Commission did not hold a regular session in 1952 the forthcoming issue of the Survey will cover both 1951 and 1952.

Economic development

289. In furtherance of this objective an ECLA Centre for Economic Development has been created and the studies of various aspects of economic development have been placed on a continuing basis. Moreover, the Commission has arranged with TAA for certain joint activities relating to the training of economists, assistance to governments in appraising and defining their technical assistance needs, and seminars and meetings of experts.

290. As a part of the Commission's task to assist governments to define their technical needs and to establish goals in accordance with specific development programmes, studies on the general problems of development in Latin-American countries and on trends of consumption requirements relative to production, imports and exports are underway.

⁸⁰ For additional information on studies and other projects, see the section on work programme and priorities, paragraphs 150-157, and resolutions adopted in the report of the Commission's E/2185, and the ECLA section of the *Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects, 1952*.

291. The work in progress on the financial aspects of economic development comprise a report on the monetary and fiscal policies relative to the requirements of economic development, a study of the influence that fiscal systems of capital-exporting countries have on the decisions of private investors in those countries, and an analysis of the economic and legal status of foreign investments in Latin America. In addition, a meeting of experts has been planned on the subject of monetary and fiscal policies as related to economic development. Studies on economic development in individual countries have also been continued.

292. In accordance with resolutions adopted by the Commission at its fourth session, a survey of technological research projects and training facilities will describe the types of research projects and the extent to which these projects and training facilities meet the need of agriculture and industry.

293. A study of plans for the progressive attainment of economic integration of the Central-American countries has been undertaken. A preliminary study analysing problems related to agricultural and industrial production and the expansion of markets through increased exchange of products between those countries will serve as background material for a meeting of a Committee of Ministers of Economy of the Central-American countries being held in August 1952. As part of the project of economic integration, a technical mission to appraise existing transport facilities and the possibilities of enlarging and improving them has visited Central America; the report of this mission is to provide material for discussion by a meeting of experts in transportation.

294. The Committee of the Whole noted that although the Commission, since its first meeting, has urged the importance of transportation and power in economic development, no special studies have been made on these subjects. Consequently, the Committee adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Secretary to study power supplies and requirements and also transport problems, including working conditions and mechanization of Latin-American ports and their comparative operating costs.

295. The Committee felt that, because of the close relationship between economic integration in Central America and intra-regional trade, these studies should be co-ordinated, keeping in mind the repercussions which integration in Central America might have not only on their own economies but also on the economies of other Latin-American countries.

Industry studies

296. In addition to undertaking studies of particular industries, the Commission has also called for meetings of experts on basic industries. Following the study on the cotton textile industry, the development of the iron and steel industry is now being studied with particular emphasis on the comparative advantages of selected locations in Latin America. A meeting of experts has been planned for the latter part of 1952 at which technicians from Latin America as well as North America and Europe will participate. The primary purpose of the meeting will be to provide an opportunity for Latin-American experts to analyse

and clarify some of the basic problems of the industry in Latin America.

297. The Commission has placed high priority on assistance to the Latin-American countries to develop the paper and pulp industry. A joint ECLA/FAO study has been undertaken with the objective to determine the location, accessibility and magnitude of the probable sources of raw materials and the volume and characteristics of forest resources, the present and future demand for paper and rayon in the various countries of the region, the import requirements, and to analyse the problems of the existing Latin-American industry and the type of technical assistance needed for the development of pulp and paper capacity.⁸¹

298. Studies on particular industries also include an analysis of actual and potential productive capacity of the alkali industry in Latin-American countries together with an analysis of consumption trends in the region.

Technical assistance

299. The Committee of the Whole adopted a resolution (39 A.C.16) reaffirming the recommendations contained in resolution 12 (IV) of the Mexico session and recommending that the secretariat assist the governments, when they desired, to formulate requests to TAA for surveys of mineral resources.

300. A training programme for Latin-American economists which is a joint responsibility of TAA and ECLA, is being carried out in the ECLA Centre for Economic Development. The primary purpose of the programme is to give special training to a selected group of Latin-American economists in problems of economic development, with particular reference to research and techniques of programming.

Agriculture

301. A joint work programme between ECLA and FAO has been instituted as a consequence of the arrangement noted above. The programme for 1951-52 includes not only studies of agricultural economic development and problems in individual countries, but also a meeting of agricultural credit experts to be held in Central America during the latter part of 1952. The purpose of this meeting is to exchange information and to serve the improvement of credit services in the participating countries.

302. An incentive study, using material obtained from interviews with farmers, has been undertaken and is intended to show the probable efficiency of several stimuli to agricultural production which governments might provide, and which may permit the formulation of policies for greater land production and more efficient use of manpower.

303. A series of reports relating to agricultural development and the various problems connected therewith are under preparation on an individual country basis. These studies analyse the broad economic aspects of agricultural development in the different countries and thus provide basic background material for the study of specific problems.

⁸¹ See chapter II, section IV, and chapter V, section VI, of this report.

304. The secretariat of the Commission contributed to the work of the Latin-American Training Centre for Agricultural Plans and Projects, which was sponsored by the Government of Chile, FAO, the United Nations and the Bank.

International trade

305. Following on the joint ECLA/ECE/FAO Trade Study, the secretariats concerned have been considering practical action which the two Commissions might take to expand trade between Latin America and Europe.

306. The debates at the fourth session, in Mexico, also emphasized the necessity of expanding intra-regional trade as a means to widen markets and promote specialization in Latin-American industry. The Latin-American delegations placed high priority on the work which the secretariat was doing in this field and requested the Executive Secretary to broaden the scope of the studies in so far as his resources permitted. He was also authorized to call together non-governmental experts whenever he deemed it advisable to consider the different aspects of this problem.

307. A comprehensive analysis is accordingly being made of the existing conditions and trends in trade between individual Latin-American countries and the obstacles which hinder its expansion. In this connexion, the influence exerted on the flow of goods within the region by exchange rates and quantitative import and export controls, treaties and agreements, freight rates and availability of transport facilities, commercial ties and the provision of financial services, quality and prices, and balance of payments problems are among the principal factors being studied.

308. The possibility of developing trade in new products is also being explored. While it is important to maintain and expand trade in raw materials and food-stuffs, a number of countries have advanced their industrial development to a stage where it may become possible for them to export manufactured goods. This study would be based on a relatively small number of selected products in order to examine more precisely the conditions required for an exchange of these products and to assess the mutual benefits of such trade.

309. The Committee of the Whole also called for a study of the implications for the economic development of Latin America of the European Payments Union. The meeting of the Committee of the Whole took note of the General Assembly resolution 523 (VI) on integrated economic development and commercial agreements. Secretariat consultations have been initiated with a view to determine the contribution of the Commission to the programme of studies and the method of presenting the conclusions of such studies to governments to enable them to give effect to the resolution.

Establishment of Mexico Office of ECLA

310. In accordance with resolution 30 (IV), adopted at the fourth session of the Commission, and with the approval of the General Assembly, an ECLA office has been established in Mexico in order to carry out more effectively the work of the Commission in the northern Latin-American countries, i.e., Costa Rica,

Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.

311. The major activities of the Mexico Office include the work on economic integration of Central America, the preparation and organization, in collaboration with TAA, of a meeting of transportation experts in Central America, the preparation and organization, in collaboration with FAO, of a meeting of agricultural credit experts in Central America, a survey of recent economic developments and trends in the ten northern countries to be included in the *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1951-1952*, a study of intra-regional trade with particular reference to Mexico, Central America and the Antilles, and a preliminary study on the maximum utilization of the Free Zone of Colon, Republic of Panama.

ACTION OF THE COUNCIL AT ITS FOURTEENTH SESSION

312. The Council, at its fourteenth session, considered⁸² the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/2185 and Add.1). The members of the Council commended the Commission for the valuable contribution it was making in furthering the objectives of economic development in the ECLA region.

313. Several representatives commented on the importance of the studies designed to work out techniques for the programming of economic development, which would help to define the needs for capital investment in the process of development of Latin-American countries and the priority to be given to such needs. Members of the Council noted that the Commission was evolving practical measures of assistance to the economic development of the Latin-American countries. Some members of the Council commented on the Commission's project of training economists from the Latin-American countries initiated in the ECLA Centre for Economic Development. Several representatives expressed their satisfaction that the Commission, at the request of the countries concerned, had taken up studies of the economic integration of the countries of Central America and observed that these Latin-American countries were approaching the problem of integration at the early stages of their industrialization. Some members of the Council noted with satisfaction that, following on the study of the textile industry, the Commission has initiated other industry studies, particularly those on iron and steel and wood-pulp and paper. Some representatives felt that the study of monetary and fiscal policies in relation to the requirements of the economic development of the Latin-American countries would help each of the countries to decide for itself to what extent and under what conditions the monetary policy could contribute to the financing of development plans. The development of co-operation with other regional economic commissions was also noted, particularly in regard to the trade studies undertaken jointly with ECE.

314. The Council, in resolution 420 (XIV), took note of the Annual Report of the Commission. The resolution also stated that the work programme of

⁸² Plenary meeting 596.

the Commission presented in its annual report "is of primary importance for the economic development of

Latin America" and endorsed the priorities given by the Committee of the Whole to individual projects.

Annex I

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

- 418 (XIV). Report of the Economic Commission for Europe.
- 419 (XIV). Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
- 420 (XIV). Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America.
- 421 (XIV). Report of the International Monetary Fund.
- 422 (XIV). Critical shortage of insecticides for public health purposes.
- 423 (XIV). Production and distribution of newsprint and printing paper.
- 424 (XIV). Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- 426 (XIV). Full employment: consideration of replies from governments to the questionnaire on full employment.
- 427 (XIV). Full employment and international economic stability.
- [416 (XIV).] Economic development of under-developed countries.

Annex II

SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

The summary records of the meetings of the Council and its committees relevant to the various sections of this chapter are indicated below:

Section I. World economic situation

Plenary meetings 587, 589 to 594, 598 to 601.

Section II. Full employment and measures for international economic stability

Plenary meetings 624, 625, 627 to 631, 635 to 638.

Section III. Critical shortage of insecticides for public health purposes

Plenary meeting 628, Economic Committee meeting 124.

Section IV. Production and distribution of newsprint and printing paper

Plenary meeting 654.

Section V. Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Plenary meetings 604, 610, 611.

Section VI. Report of the International Monetary Fund

Plenary meeting 584.

Section X. Economic Commission for Europe

Plenary meetings 594 to 596.

Section XI. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Plenary meeting 597.

Section XII. Economic Commission for Latin America

Plenary meeting 596.

Annex III

STATEMENTS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 82 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
 - World economic situation. Plenary meeting 589.
 - Full employment. Plenary meeting 628.
- World Federation of Trade Unions
 - World economic situation. Plenary meeting 592.
 - Full employment. Plenary meeting 627.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULES 80 AND 81 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

- World Jewish Congress
 - Commercial boycott of Jews in Saudi Arabia. NGO Committee meeting 117.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

- National Association of Manufacturers
 - E/C.2/325. Measures for international economic stability.
- International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (Proprietors) and Editors
 - E/C.2/326. Production and distribution of newsprint and printing paper.
- International Chamber of Commerce
 - E/C.2/327. Inflation and convertibility of currencies.
 - E/C.2/328. Government funds and private investment.
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
 - E/C.2/329. Views on production, investments and credit, and the balance of payments.
 - E/C.2/330. Views on labour, productivity, manpower, prices and wages.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

- International Chamber of Commerce
 - E/CN.3/NGO/3. Distribution censuses.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

- International Chamber of Commerce
 - E/CN.11/TRANS/61/Add.1. Inland transport co-ordination.
- World Federation of United Nations Associations
 - E/CN.11/324. Housing.
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
 - E/CN.11/L.28. Economic development.
 - E/CN.11/L.29. Report of the ILO on its activities in relation to the ECAFE region.
 - E/CN.11/L.30. Programme of work and priorities.
- World Federation of Trade Unions
 - E/CN.11/L.40. 1950 Economic Survey for Asia and the Far East.

- International Union of Official Travel Organizations
 - I & T/8. Fields of economic development handicapped by lack of trained personnel.
 - I & T/9. Activities relating to trade promotion and travel.
 - I & T/10. Activities relating to trade promotion and travel.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES* 1

315. During its sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the following resolutions dealing with problems of economic development of under-developed countries: resolution 520 (VI) on financing of economic development of under-developed countries, resolution 521 (VI) on integrated economic development — which concerns primarily the question of industrialization of under-developed countries, resolution 522 (VI) on methods to increase world productivity, resolution 523 (VI) on integrated economic development and commercial agreements; and resolution 524 (VI) on land reform.

316. This chapter of the report presents an account of the decisions taken by the Council at its fourteenth session with respect to all of the above resolutions of the Assembly, with two exceptions and with respect to relevant measures of the Council and its commissions. The two exceptions are resolution 523 (VI) on integrated economic development and commercial agreements which is dealt with in chapter II of this report in connexion with the experts' report on *Measures for International Economic Stability*,² and the Assembly's resolution on land reform which called for no action by the fourteenth session of the Council. This chapter also includes an account of the activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the action taken by the Council with respect to the question of establishing an international finance corporation on which the Bank submitted a report. An account is also given of the discussions of methods to increase productivity and of the conservation and utilization of non-agricultural resources, of the activities of the regional economic commissions related to the economic development of under-developed countries and of the United Nations technical assistance pro-

grammes and the Expanded Programme of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.³

A

Section I. Financing of economic development

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

317. The Council, at its fourteenth session, considered⁴ the annual report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (E/2168),⁵ together with a supplement covering the period from 1 July 1951 to 31 March 1952 (E/2168/Add.1).

318. The President of the Bank, in a supplementary statement to the Council, stated that the Bank had steadily expanded its lending activities in providing resources for economic development. During the fiscal year 1950/51 it had loaned \$297 million and during the subsequent nine months a further \$212 million. As of 31 March 1952 its total loans amounted to slightly more than \$1,300 million advanced to twenty-six Member States in connexion with more than 250 projects. The loans had been used to help finance the purchase of hundreds of tractors, of trucks and locomotives, to construct roads, electric power plants and steel mills, to purchase ships and to carry out many other development projects. In most projects the Bank was providing a part of the necessary funds, the costs in local currencies being financed from domestic sources.

319. The President of the Bank anticipated that the pace of its activities would continue to grow. The Bank had succeeded in raising all the funds needed for its lending activities through the issue of bonds. The reluctance of many Member States, due to the prevailing conditions of financial stringency, to release a substantial portion of their 18 per cent local currency subscriptions for use in Bank lending had, however, been a seriously limiting factor in its operations. Nevertheless, some governments had been able to release parts of their national currency subscriptions and there had been some increase in the Bank's lending in non-dollar currencies. Recently one government had announced its willingness to release the remaining portion of its 18 per cent subscription for the Bank's lending operations.

* The provisional agenda of the General Assembly at its seventh session includes as a separate item: economic development of under-developed countries, with the following sub-headings: Financing of economic development; methods to increase world productivity; land reform; technical assistance for the economic development of under-developed countries. The provisional agenda also includes, as a separate item, additional assistance to Libya for financing its economic and social development. This question is dealt with in this chapter. The relevant Council resolutions are listed in annex I of this chapter. Action by the General Assembly is required with reference to Council resolution 433 B (XIV), "Expanded programme of technical assistance", which recommends that the General Assembly make appropriate arrangements at an early date for soliciting and receiving pledges from governments and invites the General Assembly at an early date to approve financial arrangements indicated in the resolution.

¹ Economic development has been dealt with separately in this chapter in accordance with the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 306 (IV) that the Council should include in its annual report to the General Assembly a special chapter on the measures being taken to promote economic development.

² See chapter II, section II.

³ For "Advisory Social Welfare Services" see chapter IV, section I.

⁴ Plenary meetings 605 and 606.

⁵ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *Sixth Annual Report, 1950-1951*, Washington, D.C.

320. The President of the Bank pointed out that the Bank's technical assistance programme constituted its second principal field of endeavour and had mainly taken the form of general survey missions, designed to help member countries to formulate long-term development programmes. In an increasing number of countries central planning and co-ordinating bodies which had been much needed were being established, while there was also a growing recognition of the importance of monetary stability for orderly economic development.

321. In the course of the debate in the Council several representatives expressed their satisfaction at the fact that the majority of the Bank's loans had been made for basic development projects and that economic progress was being fostered by the Bank's technical assistance. The growing flexibility of the Bank's borrowing and lending techniques and the Bank's tendency to expand its loan operations in non-dollar currencies were also noted with approval. The hope was expressed that more countries would be able to release a part of their 18 per cent local currency subscriptions to the Bank in order to permit further increase in non-dollar loans. One representative stated that, in view of the position of its balance of payments, his government could not do more at the present time, but would consider the possibility of taking a more active part in the Bank's operations in the future.

322. Some representatives, pointing to the difficulties experienced by the under-developed countries in paying the interest rates charged by the Bank, hoped that these countries might receive some relief in the form of lower interest rates. Other representatives noted favorably that the Bank was seeking to encourage private initiative by making loans to local financial institutions, which would put them at the disposal of private borrowers engaged in small or medium-sized businesses. Several representatives stressed the need for a close co-ordination between the Bank's technical assistance activities and those of the other specialized agencies. Some felt that much remained to be done by the Bank in extending assistance to the under-developed countries. Another expressed the view that the Bank had subordinated its activities to the foreign policy of a Member State.

323. The Council adopted resolution 416 B (XIV) taking note of the report of the Bank.

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION⁶

324. At its thirteenth session, the Council, in resolution 368 (XIII), had expressed its interest in a recommendation of the group of experts made in their report on *Measures for the Economic Development of Under-developed Countries* (E/1986),⁷ that the United Nations should explore the possibility of establishing an international finance corporation to promote the financing of productive private enterprise in under-developed countries, through loans without government guarantee, through equity investments or through other adequate methods. The Council had then requested the

Bank to consider what contribution such a body could make and to report to the Council's fourteenth session on the conclusions reached.

325. The Bank accordingly submitted its report (E/2215)⁸ to the Council at its fourteenth session, pointing out in its letter of transmittal to the Secretary-General that the Executive Directors of the Bank were not expressing any opinion on the merits of the proposal or any opinion on behalf of the governments they represented, that the Bank was continuing to examine this proposal, was transmitting the report to the governments of its member States and was continuing its discussions with representatives of business and investment communities, in order that the proposal might be given further study and consideration.

326. The report envisaged that the corporation would be an affiliate of the Bank and would make the fullest possible use of its technical and administrative staff. However, affiliation with the Bank would not include financial affiliation; the capital of the corporation would be provided by the governments of its member States and not by the Bank. Membership in the corporation would be open to all members of the Bank. The report outlined the reasons for the inadequacy of private investment in under-developed countries, a situation which had led to the establishment of a number of national financial institutions of a public or semi-public character with the object of supplementing the flow of private capital through public assistance to or participation in private enterprise. It was pointed out, however, that existing national and international agencies "do not, in the aggregate, adequately meet the need for stimulating private international investment". The report referred to existing limitations on the ability of the Bank to contribute directly to the growth of private investment. The report emphasized that the corporation should supplement, and not supplant, the activities of private investors and that the corporation would be empowered to make both unguaranteed loans and equity investments. It was assumed, however, that, as a matter of principle, the corporation would not accept responsibility for management or a controlling equity interest in an undertaking in which it invested; nor would any special status or immunity attach to such undertakings by reason of the corporation's participation in them. Its policy would be to revolve its funds by selling the securities in its portfolio whenever it was possible to do so at a fair price.

327. In introducing the report, the President of the Bank expressed the view⁹ that the private capital potentially available in individual member countries and abroad, and the technical and managerial skills that such capital brought with it, could make a significant contribution to development if the right atmosphere were created to attract them. An international finance corporation, in the view of the President of the Bank, could stimulate the flow of such capital and skills into private undertakings in the under-developed countries in three ways. First, it would enable private investors, domestic and foreign, to undertake projects now held back by lack of capital. Second, it would

⁶ This item was considered by the Council concurrently with the item on methods of financing economic development.

⁷ United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1951.II.B.2.

⁸ *Report on the proposal for an international finance corporation*, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, April, 1952.

⁹ Plenary meeting 606.

induce private investors to enter the development field by bringing to their attention investment opportunities of which they would otherwise be unaware. Third, it should be able to encourage investors to embark on projects from which they are deterred by lack of confidence, rather than lack of capital.

328. The President of the Bank emphasized that it would not be possible to state in advance whether loans or equity investments would predominate in the corporation's operations. The important fact was that the corporation would not be restricted to either method; it should have sufficient flexibility to adapt its financing techniques to the needs of particular cases and thus make available to the international community the range of financial tools which businessmen normally employ in dealing with similar problems.

329. Finally, the President of the Bank pointed out that the Bank's report was only a preliminary study. Only after the most careful consideration of the views of both governments and potential investors would the Bank be able to determine whether it was desirable and practicable to proceed with the presentation to its member countries of concrete proposals for the organization of an international finance corporation. The response received, together with the views expressed in the Council, would largely determine whether the Bank should proceed with the proposal and would guide its consideration of the many complex problems that had yet to be solved if the finance corporation was to be transformed from an idea into a reality.

330. The representative of Chile, which is not a member of the Council, and the representative of the ILO took part in the debate on the report.¹⁰ The representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions also made a statement. A number of questions was raised by various representatives concerning the constitution of the board of the proposed corporation; the position of non-members of the Bank who might wish to participate in the corporation; the methods of revolving the funds of the corporation; the question of the currency transferability of the earnings of the corporation as well as of sales proceeds from holdings sold out of its portfolio; questions relating to the representation of the corporation in the management of undertakings financed by it; the nature of convertibility of subscriptions to the corporation. The President of the Bank, replying to some of these questions in the course of the debate, assured the Council that the questions raised would be carefully studied by the Board of Directors of the Bank. He also stated that the technical questions asked by many representatives brought out the highly complex nature of the problem and it was obvious that some of the answers could be found only in the actual operation of the proposed corporation.

331. Some representatives indicated that, because of balance of payments difficulties, no contributions could be made by their governments to such a corporation at the present time. The suggestion was made, however, that the corporation might commence with a limited membership, to be subsequently extended as additional countries improved their balance of payments position and found it possible to contribute. The fear was

expressed that money subscribed for the corporation might represent funds diverted from other forms of financial assistance to under-developed countries, or might reduce the funds available to existing international institutions. Several representatives, however, urged that the establishment of a corporation should by no means be considered to the exclusion of, or detriment of, other measures, whether taken by existing institutions or through the creation of a special fund referred to in General Assembly resolution 520 (VI). Several delegations indicated that if on further examination the establishment of a corporation as proposed were found to be feasible and useful, they would be willing to participate in establishing it. It was also suggested that the question of the proposed corporation should be studied in relation to other methods, such as fiscal incentives, of promoting a flow of private capital to under-developed countries. Most representatives thought that the document submitted by the Bank should be considered as a progress report, and that the Bank should be requested to continue and extend its studies and its discussions with a view to arriving at definite proposals.

332. Resolution 416 C (XIV), adopted by the Council, commended the Bank for the useful contribution it has made to the study of the proposal for an international finance corporation; requested the Bank, in continuing its further examination of this proposal, to take into account the comments made on the Bank's report during the fourteenth session of the Council; suggested that governments consult with national organizations and business groups having an interest in the problem of stimulating the participation of private domestic and foreign capital in the economic development of the under-developed countries; requested the Bank to seek the views of the governments of its member States on the desirability of establishing such a corporation; invited other interested governments to transmit to the Bank any further comments and questions that they may have concerning this proposal; and requested the Bank to inform the Council, during 1953, of the results of its further examination of the proposal and the action it has taken in its respect.

SPECIAL FUND FOR GRANTS-IN-AID AND LOW-INTEREST, LONG-TERM LOANS

333. The Council in resolution 368 (XIII) "without either accepting or rejecting the principle of the establishment of an international fund to assist in the financing of economic development of under-developed countries or of an international development authority" had requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other appropriate specialized agencies, to formulate practicable methods for dealing with the problem of grant assistance and to submit them to the session of the Council preceding the seventh regular session of the General Assembly. The General Assembly, in resolution 520 A (VI), had requested the Council to submit to the next regular session of the Assembly a detailed plan for establishing, as soon as circumstances permit, a special fund for grants-in-aid and low-interest, long-term loans to help under-developed countries, at their request, to accelerate their

¹⁰ Plenary meetings 606 to 610 and 613 to 615.

economic development and to finance basic non-self-liquidating development projects. The Council was further requested to prepare for consideration by the General Assembly a series of recommendations concerning:

"(a) The size, composition and administration of the special fund, keeping in mind, with respect to its administration, that the creation of a new international organization should be considered only if a careful examination of the functions of existing organizations proves that the required functions cannot be carried out by them;

"(b) The manner of collecting contributions to the special fund, keeping in mind the desirability of universal participation and the utilization of any savings that may accrue from any programme of disarmament, as one of the sources of contributions;

"(c) The character of the contributions of States Members of the United Nations and of those which are not Members;

"(d) The policies, conditions and methods to be followed in making grants and loans from the special fund to under-developed countries;

"(e) The principles which countries receiving grants and loans from the special fund should observe".

334. The resolution also invited governments of Member States to make suggestions to the Council with respect to these recommendations and requested the Secretary-General to assist the Council in complying with the terms of the resolution.

335. In consequence, the Council had before it suggestions submitted by several governments of Member States (E/2242 and addenda) and a working paper (E/2234)¹¹ prepared by the Secretary-General. The working paper served as the basic document for the Council's consideration of this item. In the introduction to this paper the Secretary-General stated that he felt he might best assist the Council by presenting for its consideration a series of alternative approaches covering the elements of a detailed plan. He further pointed out that none of the alternatives set forth could in any sense be regarded as his recommendation, that the paper did not present the reasons for the need of such a fund nor discuss whether circumstances permit the establishment of the fund, in view of the likelihood that individual governments would wish to decide the question themselves. The working paper dealt with the income aspects of the fund, its size and the manner of collecting contributions, including factors affecting the composition and character of funds which might be made available, and the operations and disbursements of the fund covering policies and principles as well as the methods by which the funds might be apportioned; brief consideration was also given to questions of inter-governmental control of the fund, its administration and duration. The Council's attention was drawn to the fact that any policy which would limit financial assistance to non-self-liquidating projects might force governments to adopt fiscal measures to shift the use

of their own financial resources away from what might sometimes be the most essential types of projects, and to employ them for less important purposes in order to acquire eligibility for assistance from the special fund. The working paper stated that the appropriate objective of financial assistance granted by the special fund would therefore appear to be one of meeting the general insufficiency of a country's financial resources for economic development rather than that of financing particular types of development projects or of meeting a country's foreign exchange requirements. With respect to the administration of a special fund, the Secretary-General further expressed the view that "it would be a serious mistake to consider the setting up of still another international organization for the purpose of administering any special fund and that every possibility [should] be examined of merging the administration of the special fund either with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or with the United Nations. But whether the first or the second, the closest possible collaboration between these two existing international bodies would have to be provided for".

336. In addition to members of the Council, the representatives of Chile, India and Yugoslavia took part in the debate on this question,¹² as well as the representatives of FAO, ILO and the International Monetary Fund. The representative of the latter organization discussed the effects of inflation on economic development.

337. The debate relating to the question of a special fund centred around a joint draft resolution presented by seven countries,¹³ (E/L.363/Rev.1)¹⁴ which proposed the establishment of a committee to prepare a detailed plan for a special fund.

338. A number of representatives, while supporting the proposal for establishing such a committee, drew attention to the preamble of General Assembly resolution 520 (VI), under which participation in the formulation of the detailed plan did not involve a financial commitment to contribute to the special fund, if and when such a fund were created. Some representatives also specifically reserved their positions, as they had previously done at the sixth session of the General Assembly regarding the possibility of contributing to the special fund, or regarding the advisability of drawing up a detailed plan now, or regarding the provision of development grants by an international agency. At the same time, these representatives wished to make it clear that their reservations related to the proposed machinery and not to the purpose or principle of external assistance to under-developed countries by grants, loans, technical assistance or by any other appropriate means.

339. In the course of the debate, the complementary nature of the proposed international finance corporation and proposed special fund was stressed. It was pointed out that private capital could not be expected to finance non-self-liquidating projects and that, therefore, a fund for grants-in-aid was particularly important. Several representatives also stressed the relationship between

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5.

¹² Plenary meetings 608 to 610 and 613 to 615.

¹³ Cuba, Egypt, Iran and the Philippines and also sponsored by Burma, Chile and Yugoslavia.

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5.

loans and grants-in-aid on the one hand and the proceeds obtained by under-developed countries from export of their primary products on the other hand. The need for giving due consideration to social development as well as to economic development was also stressed. One representative suggested that the operations of the special fund should emphasize agricultural development, and specifically the reclamation of land. While some stressed the importance of non-self-liquidating projects as the primary justification for the creation of a special fund, others questioned this assumption and suggested that grants-in-aid should be given only in cases when it was required to fill a gap between a country's essential development programme and the resources it could devote to investment. It was also suggested that grant aid should be used only for capital cost and not to meet recurrent expenditures.

340. The hope was expressed by several representatives that the members of the proposed special committee would be persons having direct experience in dealing with the type of problems likely to arise in the operation of a special fund. One representative thought that the members of the committee should be government representatives. The Council finally adopted resolution 416 A (XIV) establishing a committee to prepare a detailed plan for a special fund, in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 520 (VI). This committee would be composed of not more than nine persons who would serve in their personal capacities, who would be chosen from various parts of the world so as to reflect adequately the geographical distribution of the States Member of the United Nations, and who should have the special and high ability required by the importance and complexity of the task entrusted to them; the Secretary-General would appoint the members of this committee which would be convened not later than December 1952 and should complete its report to the Council not later than 1 March 1953. In addition to being guided by the General Assembly resolution, the committee should be guided by the relevant discussions in the General Assembly and the Council, and by the propositions, principles and alternatives set out in the Secretary-General's working paper (E/2234), especially those mentioned in paragraphs 8, 14, 19, 22-25, 28, 29, 32, 42, 50 and 51.

FISCAL INCENTIVES TO INCREASE THE INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

341. The Council also considered proposals dealing with fiscal incentives to increase the international flow of private capital for the economic development of under-developed countries. The debate mainly centred on two draft resolutions; the first, a draft resolution by Cuba (E/L.365 and Rev.1), asked the Council to declare the principle that income from foreign investments in under-developed countries should be taxed only in those countries and exempt from further taxation in all other countries, and to recommend the necessary unilateral legislative action to enforce this principle as well as its introduction in bilateral tax agree-

ments between highly developed and under-developed countries. The second, a joint draft resolution by Cuba, Iran and the Philippines (E/L.383, Corr.1 and Rev.1),¹⁶ contained a request to the Fiscal Commission to examine this proposal, and to submit the results of this examination in a special section of its next report to the Council.¹⁶

342. The Council adopted resolution 416 D (XIV) in which it recognized that it is important for the acceleration of economic development to find means of stimulating the flow of private capital from developed to under-developed countries; that while the deterrent to foreign investment represented by international double taxation had been greatly reduced through international tax agreements and unilateral measures, yet such measures did not appear to afford a positive incentive to foreign private investment, the international flow of which is insufficient for development needs of under-developed countries. Under this resolution, the Fiscal Commission was requested to give further consideration to the problems of taxation in relation to foreign investments, in the light of further studies by the Secretary-General under resolution 378 (XIII) of the Council and resolution 3 (IV) of ECLA and also to examine and report to the Council on the proposal of exempting income from foreign investments earned in under-developed countries from taxation elsewhere.

343. In the discussion¹⁷ various representatives pointed out that the principle of suppressing double taxation in such a way that income was taxed only in the country in which it was earned had been supported by twenty Latin-American countries, members of ECLA, and also by many other countries including capital-exporting countries. Others, however, expressed doubts about the principle of preferential treatment for capital invested abroad rather than at home. The view was also expressed that under-developed countries should not maintain rates of taxation substantially lower than those of capital-exporting countries thus jeopardizing their financial and budgetary positions nor should they offer special preferential treatment to new foreign enterprise. The advantages of bilateral agreements in avoiding double taxation were also stressed. Another view was that any resolution adopted should provide safeguards against interference in the internal affairs of under-developed countries and should not be designed exclusively to decrease taxation of foreign enterprises, thus ensuring larger profits for them. Several members indicated that it would be advisable for the Fiscal Commission in making the necessary studies to refer to the records of the discussion of this problem at the fourteenth session of the Council.

Section II. Methods to increase world productivity

344. In resolution 522 (VI), the General Assembly had stated that, to ensure more rapid economic progress of the world as a whole, closer international co-operation was needed to facilitate the best use of the world's manpower and natural resources as well as

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5(b).

¹⁶ See chapter II, section VIII.

¹⁷ Plenary meetings² 526 and 627.

its productive equipment, and that the raising of living standards required the rapid economic development of the under-developed countries. Accordingly, the General Assembly had requested the Council to study ways in which world productivity could be increased by the application of existing scientific and technical knowledge; and to recommend, as soon as practicable, methods by which the results of these studies could be made available to under-developed countries at their request. The Council was also requested to report to the General Assembly at its seventh regular session on the progress made under this Assembly resolution.

345. At its fourteenth session, the Council had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretary-General (E/2265), which contained a brief account of the salient features found in current national programmes to increase productivity, and a number of suggestions for international action in this field. The Secretary-General stated that the working paper was limited to specific aspects of the problem of promoting productivity in industry through the more efficient use of existing equipment by means of such measures, *inter alia*, as the development of comparative productivity statistics, national campaigns to raise productivity, the establishment of productivity and development centres suited to the existing economic and social conditions of each country, the use of improved industrial methods and techniques as well as the exchange and dissemination of scientific and technical information. It was further pointed out that the productivity of under-developed countries depended in the long run upon the establishment of integrated programmes of economic development looking towards the harmonious utilization of their resources in the interest of raising the living standards of their peoples. Reference was also made to the potentialities of the technical assistance provided by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Emphasis was placed on the profound differences in available human, natural and capital resources that exist between industrialized and under-developed countries and the importance these differences have for the introduction of technologies to improve productivity and the adaptation of such technologies to meet the special needs of under-developed countries.

346. The Council also had before it a paper prepared by ILO (E/2224) calling attention to the relevant parts of the fifth and sixth reports of ILO and containing an account of recent activities of that Organization in the field of productivity. Among those activities were the provision of technical assistance for training of supervisors, for vocational training, the improvement of working conditions, industrial safety and hygiene and the organization of handicraft industries.

347. In the course of the debate¹⁸ most members of the Council noted with satisfaction the conclusions in the Secretary-General's working paper and emphasized the importance of adopting those techniques best suited to the circumstances of the countries concerned. Many representatives also agreed that it would be desirable for each nation to concentrate on certain specialized fields and to this end stressed the need for under-developed countries to increase productivity not only in the manufacturing industries but also in

other sectors of the economy such as agriculture, mining, transport, the construction industries and the distributive trades. One representative citing the inability of under-developed countries to obtain the necessary equipment as a factor which frequently prevented existing plants from working at full capacity, emphasized the part to be played by industrialized countries in the provision of capital goods which would enable under-developed countries to increase their productivity.

348. Another representative suggested that capital-exporting countries take appropriate measures to have foreign companies assist in the training of local technicians. The suggestion was also made that the Council consider setting up a scientific liaison centre within the United Nations to keep under-developed countries informed of progress in the technical field. While it was generally recognized that productivity centres could play an effective role in improving productivity, one representative suggested that their tasks must be clearly defined if concrete results were to be achieved. It was also generally agreed that the visits of "productivity teams" of experts to other countries could provide a significant means not only of transmitting the experience and knowledge of the more industrialized countries to less developed countries, but also of promoting understanding of the differing institutional settings within which the production process was carried on in the various countries.

349. The view was also expressed that the application of existing technical knowledge to production processes in under-developed countries involved relatively small capital outlay, a factor particularly important for countries having difficulty in raising additional capital. In this connexion, attention was drawn to the possibilities for increasing productivity by improving the efficiency of management of existing plants.

350. Several representatives pointed out that the use of technical and scientific knowledge could not produce the desired results unless consideration were given to the social implications of technology and science. It was urged that the regional economic commissions should give attention to problems of productivity common to their areas, and it was further suggested that the Secretary-General, in carrying out the proposed studies, seek the services of experts to investigate, in collaboration with technicians in under-developed areas, the obstacles encountered in the process of raising productivity and to recommend practical measures for overcoming such obstacles.

351. The representative of ILO, in describing his organization's recent activities in this field, stated that it had always sought to relate the question of methods of increasing productivity with those of securing an equitable distribution of the gains from higher productivity and of protecting the interests of workers who might be displaced as a result of measures taken to ensure it. The representative of the WFTU stated that his organization agreed with efforts to increase productivity as long as methods adopted were based on improved techniques and not on intensification of work which would bring about a greater exploitation of workers, a lowering of living standards and adverse effects on the workers' health. In his view, an improvement of productivity should be promoted by

¹⁸ Plenary meetings 623, 629, 634 and 638.

reform of the agrarian system and programmes for rational industrialization, based mainly on the development of heavy industry.

352. The Council, following the examination of several draft resolutions and amendments,¹⁹ adopted resolution 416 E (XIV), recommending that governments of under-developed countries (a) consider the problems of raising productivity as an integral part of their efforts to raise the level of their national production through the promotion of general economic development designed to raise the living standards of their populations; and (b) consider, within the general context of promoting economic development, the establishment of national productivity centres, adapted to the economic and social conditions existing in their countries, so as to give special impetus to research and the dissemination of information concerning improved practices and techniques and to their practical application in the various fields of economic activity, keeping in mind the international technical assistance available to them. The Council also urged governments to take full advantage of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; recommended that countries within the same region should co-operate with each other, through the regional economic commissions or other available facilities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies; reaffirmed its recommendation contained in paragraph 1 of Council resolution 341 (XII) concerning adequate production and equitable distribution of commodities, and recommended to governments the promotion of the economic integration of international markets by the extension of foreign trade on a stable and equitable basis so as to contribute to increasing world productivity.

353. The Council requested the Secretary-General, after consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, to arrange for the continuation of studies concerning the problems of raising productivity in under-developed countries, particularly in such fields as agriculture, manufacture, mining, transport, the construction industries and the distributive trades, and for the preparation of working papers on the problem of raising productivity in relation to programmes for the expansion of production in these fields, and on the role of labour in any programme for increasing productivity. Lastly, the Council decided to place the question of methods to increase world productivity on the agenda of the appropriate session in 1953.

Section III. Integrated economic development

354. Recognizing the need for a continuing, comprehensive and methodical study of every aspect of economic development in achieving a better direction of effort and resources for the economic advancement of under-developed countries, the General Assembly

¹⁹ Joint draft resolution submitted by Belgium, Canada and Pakistan (E/L.391) with amendments by France (E/L.392), Argentina (E/L.394), Iran (E/L.402) and a joint amendment by Iran, Mexico, Pakistan and the Philippines (E/L.397); a joint draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan and the Philippines (E/L.407) superseded the above draft resolution and amendments. An amendment to it by France (E/L.409) was accepted by the sponsors. See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5 (e).

in resolution 521 (VI) had requested the Council: (a) to promote studies of a programme of rapid industrialization of under-developed countries, including the economic, social, fiscal, technical and organizational problems involved, and the role that the industrially advanced and the under-developed countries have to play in such a programme; and (b) to submit to the Assembly as soon as practicable concrete proposals for measures that may aid such countries in connexion with these problems.

355. During the discussion²⁰ of this question, the Council had before it a proposal²¹ which recognized that a co-ordinated and integrated policy of economic development should make provision for industrial diversification with a view to ensuring the economic independence of the countries concerned and promoting the social well-being of their inhabitants; it recalled Assembly resolution 519 (VI) A concerning technical assistance; requested the Secretary-General to appoint a small group of experts to prepare a report, for submission to the Council at its fifteenth session, containing recommendations on the concrete proposals referred to in General Assembly resolution 521 (VI); it further requested the Secretary-General to continue his general and concrete studies of economic development of under-developed countries, with special attention to the barriers hampering or impeding rapid industrialization; recommended that the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies give priority to those requests for technical assistance which in the opinion of the governments of the under-developed countries would be conducive to the rapid industrialization of these countries; and drew the attention of governments to the technical assistance services provided by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. This proposal was subsequently revised by the modification of the request for studies so that special attention would be given to the problems mentioned in General Assembly resolution 521 (VI); and by the omission of the request addressed to the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerning technical assistance.

356. Some representatives considered that the subject as outlined was too vast and too complex to be undertaken by a group of experts without a more precise definition of the problem to be studied and precise terms of reference. Others thought that the General Assembly resolution was not too vague regarding the nature of the proposed studies, and were in favour of such a study by a group of experts, a procedure which had been used effectively in the past. The experts, it was held, would not attempt to draw up a general programme to be carried out by an international agency or to impose programmes of development on under-developed countries. They would instead be requested to prepare a study, dealing with the problem from a technical point of view, which could then serve as a concrete basis for recommendations as called for in Assembly resolution 521 (VI). Several delega-

²⁰ Plenary meetings 638, 639 and 640.

²¹ Draft resolution by Argentina (E/L.400 and Rev.1) with amendments by France (E/L.410) and Pakistan (E/L.411). These were subsequently replaced by a joint draft resolution by Argentina, Pakistan, Sweden and the United Kingdom (E/L.412). See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5 (d).

tions, however, thought that since it was unlikely that a group of experts would be able to submit a report before the Council's sixteenth session, it might be preferable first to have the Secretary-General prepare a preliminary report which would enable the Council to define the problem and enable a group of experts to carry out its task more effectively, if the Council should so decide. It was also suggested that a working party of Council members, with which the Secretary-General would be requested to co-operate, might be set up for the preparation of such a study.

357. Many representatives felt that, in view of the increasing emphasis which had been placed on the need for promoting agricultural productivity in under-developed countries, it would be inadvisable to stress only the industrial aspect of economic development. Some discussion also centred around the meaning of the term "economic independence" which occurred in the preamble of the draft resolution (E/L.400). Representatives supporting the proposal explained that the term did not mean that under-developed countries were seeking economic self-sufficiency. It implied the development by a country of the sectors of its economy essential to its progress in accordance with the desires of its people and to its participation on the basis of equality in the world community. The essential point, in their view, was that in the interests of world trade and economic stability, the economies of all countries should be diversified.

358. Some delegations deplored the fact that the revised draft (E/L.400/Rev.1) omitted any reference to a study of the barriers to the rapid industrialization of under-developed countries. Rapid industrialization, they held, was an important prerequisite to the solution of problems of economic development. The sponsor of the draft resolution thought it unnecessary to reiterate ideas so clearly stated in Assembly resolution 521 (VI), which was referred to in the preamble of the revised draft.

359. At the conclusion of the discussion, a joint draft resolution (E/L.412) reconciling several of the different views expressed during the debate was adopted by the Council as resolution 416 F (XIV). By this resolution, the Council recognized that co-ordinated and integrated policies of economic development must make provision for industrial diversification in harmony with the development of agricultural production, with a view to ensuring the economic independence of the countries concerned, taking full advantage of the benefits of international trade, and promoting the social welfare of their inhabitants. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare a working paper for submission to the Council as soon as possible, regarding the concrete proposals referred to in Assembly resolution 521 (VI), and to continue his general and concrete studies of the economic development of the under-developed countries, giving special attention to the problems dealt with in that Assembly resolution. The resolution also drew the attention of governments, in connexion with Assembly resolution 519 (VI), to the technical assistance services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies available to them.

Section IV. Conservation and utilization of non-agricultural resources, and control and utilization of water resources and the development of arid land

360. The Council, at its fourteenth session, considered a report by the Secretary-General on "International Co-operation on Water Control and Utilization" (E/2205 and Corr.1 and Add.1), prepared in accordance with Council resolution 346 (XII), and a report on "Development of Arid Land" (E/2191), prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 402 (V). The former was primarily concerned with the description and analysis of the activities, in the broad field of water control and utilization, of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and approximately thirty other international organizations. It also contained the Secretary-General's conclusions as to the deficiencies in the scope of current activities and as to the need and possibilities for measures of co-ordination. The latter report described the principal activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in relation to the development of arid land, the technical and financial measures which were being employed as well as their co-ordination.

361. The Council also received for its information the Secretary-General's second report (E/2207) under Council resolution 345 (XII) requiring the Secretary-General to furnish to each session of the Council a statement of specific plans and action taken by him regarding conservation and utilization of non-agricultural resources. The Secretary-General reported on the progress made in the study and inventory of iron ore resources and informed the Council of his plans to pursue in 1952 and 1953 the study of coal and lignite resources, along the lines which had been laid out earlier in document E/2038 with regard to the study on iron ore.

362. The discussion²² in the Council, in which the representatives of FAO, the Bank, UNESCO and WHO took part, emphasized the importance of effective control and utilization of water resources and the development of arid land to the economic development of various parts of the world. Some representatives pointed out that the responsibility for the effective utilization and development of these natural resources rested primarily upon national governments. Yet international organizations could perform a useful function by promoting the international exchange of experience and providing technical assistance at the request of governments. Most of the representatives agreed that measures to co-ordinate activities of international organizations were needed. Several representatives suggested that future reports to the Council on these resources should be broadened so as to lay adequate attention to national efforts.

363. The view was advanced that the United Nations should provide the leadership in international work in the field of water resources and, together with the specialized agencies, should elaborate a policy for the development of water resources based on the concept

²² Plenary meetings 581 to 582 and 584 to 586. The item on international co-operation on water control and utilization and the item on development of arid land were considered together by the Council.

of multi-purpose use. It was pointed out that the optimum use of water often involved the combination of many factors such as irrigation, power development, flood control, navigation, pollution control, development of fisheries, improved agricultural practices, and industrial, municipal and other uses. A draft resolution²³ was proposed embodying this view and also requesting the Secretary-General to promote the development of basic data on water resource essential for drawing up detailed programmes for the utilization of water resources. It was pointed out, that this would be in line with Council resolution 345 (XII) which had requested the Secretary-General to initiate a programme to promote the systematic survey and inventory of non-agricultural natural resources. In carrying out these tasks, the Secretary-General should take care not to infringe on the authority and programmes of the specialized agencies but should facilitate their work, working in consultation with them through the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

364. During the discussion of this joint draft resolution, an amendment (E/L.341) was proposed by which the Secretary-General would be asked to promote the co-ordination of the existing activities in water control and arid land development instead of being asked to provide leadership in the promotion of joint planning for international activity. The second modification (E/L.343) would have incorporated in the resolution a more specific reference to the need for continued attention to the development of arid land. Some representatives also expressed the view that the necessary co-ordination of United Nations and specialized agency activities should be achieved not only through the machinery of the ACC but also through TAB.

365. The joint draft resolution was adopted in a revised form by the Council as resolution 417 (XIV). In this resolution the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned: (a) to assume responsibility for the promotion and co-ordination of international activities concerning water resource development and co-operative action among national authorities and international organizations in order to secure the maximum contribution to economic development through the effective development, control and use of water resources; (b) to promote the development of basic water resource data in furtherance of these objectives and in implementing resolution 345 (XII),²⁴ and to promote the international exchange of information and experience; and, in this connexion, to report on activities of international organizations and national

authorities relating to water resources; (c) to prepare reports for the Council periodically on the progress of the activities of international organizations relating to water resources, making such recommendations as may be appropriate for the better co-ordination and the balanced development of their activities; (d) to prepare recommendations to the Council for the promotion of international co-operation and activity in those fields and in those geographic areas which may not be adequately covered by international organizations, giving special attention to the problems of the interrelated aspects of water resource development; and (e) in carrying out these tasks, to consider the suggestions of Member States; to secure, where appropriate, the co-operation of the regional economic commissions and the advice of experts; to collaborate with the appropriate specialized agencies, establishing such inter-agency arrangements for continuing consultation with them and with other international organizations as may be appropriate; and to establish, through the ACC and TAB, inter-agency arrangements for continuing consultation. The Council also decided to keep the question of international co-operation with respect to water resource development under review, to place the question on the agenda of one of its sessions in 1954, and to continue to give careful attention to the work of the specialized agencies on the development of arid land.

Section V. Activities of the United Nations regional economic commissions related to the economic development of under-developed countries

366. All three regional economic commissions have carried out activities directly related to problems of economic development. These activities have continued to increase in importance, especially in ECAFE and ECLA, in accordance with Council resolution 414 C, I (XIII) which amended their terms of reference and placed greater emphasis on problems of economic development. In particular, the regional economic commissions have taken measures to carry out the terms of General Assembly resolution 523 (VI), which, *inter alia*, had recommended that the Council and its regional economic commissions encourage governments to take action toward adequate production and equitable regulation of distribution and prices of commodities and to consider the possibility of facilitating through commercial agreements the movement of machinery and materials needed by under-developed countries for their economic development and the development of natural resources. It had also requested the Secretary-General to carry out studies which would enable governments and the regional commissions to give effect to the resolution.

²³ Joint draft resolution submitted by the Philippines and the United States of America (E/L.337); amendments to it were proposed by Belgium and Canada (E/L.341) and by France (E/L.343) and a joint amendment (E/L.349) by the Philippines and the United States of America to the French amendment. These were replaced by a revised joint draft resolution by Belgium, Canada, France, Philippines and the United States of America (E/L.337/Rev.1 and Corr.1). An amendment by Pakistan (E/L.345 and Rev.1) which also had an amendment to it by Canada (E/L.350) was, after discussion, withdrawn. See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 6 and 7.

²⁴ In discussing the financial implications of these proposals, the Assistant Secretary-General, referring to document E/2207, which embodied the Secretary-General's plan for work in the resources field under resolution 345 (XII), and to document E/L.348, pointed out that work on water resources could be undertaken without additions to the staff, if postponed until 1954-1955. See also *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 6 and 7.

367. The Economic Commission for Europe, at its seventh session,²⁵ took note of the General Assembly resolution 523 (VI) on integrated economic development and commercial agreements as well as of the trade studies which are being carried out jointly with ECAFE and with ECLA, in co-operation with FAO. The Commission instructed its committees to carry out the terms of General Assembly resolution within their respective fields and invited the Executive Secretary to continue discussions with Headquarters and the Executive Secretaries of the other regional economic commissions on methods of giving effect to the resolution.²⁶

368. The Commission, at its seventh session, also made arrangements for further exploration of the possibilities for expanding intra-European trade. It invited the Executive Secretary to continue his explorations on the possibilities of expanding such trade, and, if there were prospects of concrete results, to convene a consultation of trade experts in the autumn of 1952 at the end of which the calling of an *ad hoc* conference on trade would be considered.²⁷ The secretariat of ECE has continued to co-operate extensively in implementing the technical assistance programmes.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

369. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East continued to give high priority in its work programme to problems of economic development. Among the resolutions adopted by the Commission at its eighth session²⁸ were those relating to the economic development problems of the ECAFE region in the fields of industry and trade, inland transport, flood control, as well as land reform and the supply of capital goods and materials.

370. In the field of industry and trade the Commission approved various activities related to several industrial aspects of economic development; these included: a regional conference on mineral resources, the second session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, the second session of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicrafts Marketing, a seminar on production and utilization of power alcohol, a group visit of experts to study methods and techniques of the iron and steel industry in Japan and a seminar on the structure and management of industrial organizations. The Commission also approved the continuation of work on the production, supply, and distribution of DDT and antibiotics, the examination of possibilities of an exchange of engineering personnel between the countries of the region, and the study of improved methods of utilizing indigenous materials for building and housing. It also gave approval to the studies, undertaken in co-operation with ECE and FAO, of trade between countries in the region and Europe. The Commission also adopted a resolution concerning the importance of the expansion of exports as a means of securing foreign exchange needed for economic development. In this it noted General Assem-

bly resolution 523 (VI) on integrated economic development and commercial agreements, and recommended that the second ECAFE Regional Conference on Trade Promotion make proposals for a programme of work in regard to measures for increasing exports and the proceeds therefrom. Great importance was attached by the Commission to the mobilization of domestic capital for economic development and it authorized the convening of a second session of the working party of experts on this subject. The secretariat studies on the mobilization of domestic capital in certain countries of Asia and the Far East were published in the course of the year.

371. In the field of inland transport three sub-committees of the Inland Transport Committee were established, to deal with railway, highway and inland waterway problems respectively. Particular emphasis was laid on the dissemination of information on technological advances made in these fields in the more advanced countries. To this end, inland waterway experts of the region made a study tour of Europe and America. A similar study tour is being organized for railway operating and signalling officials, which will be followed by the setting up of a regional railway training centre in one of the countries of the region.

372. With reference to flood control and water resource development, the Commission emphasized the importance to the region of multiple purpose river basin projects. The Commission also requested TAA to give favourable consideration to the organization in 1952 or early in 1953 of an Asian training centre for water resource development for the training of engineers.

373. In the field of technical assistance the Commission's secretariat, in accordance with its revised terms of reference, has provided a number of advisory services to the countries of the region.²⁹ TAA has appointed a regional representative at the Commission's headquarters for the maintenance of liaison. Specific activities of ECAFE in connexion with the United Nations programme of technical assistance are described in section III of the Secretary-General's report (E/2209).

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

374. The main activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America relate specifically to economic development while its work in such fields as international trade is closely related to the economic development problems of the region.

375. The Commission's specific activities in the field of economic development included the following studies: the techniques and problems of economic development programming; the financial aspects of economic development, such as monetary and fiscal policies relative to the requirements of economic development; the economic and legal status of foreign investments in Latin America, and the means of increasing the rate of domestic capital formation and of directing savings into productive channels. Other subjects related to economic development, and included

²⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 5.*

²⁶ See chapter II, section II.

²⁷ See chapter II, section X.

²⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

²⁹ See also chapter II, section XI.

in the work programme of the Commission, are studies of development in individual countries, the economic integration of Central America, the development of particular industries, a survey of technological research and training, and the relation of immigration to economic development.

376. The meeting of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission⁸⁰ reaffirmed the emphasis on economic development which has been evident in the Commission's work, and, in particular, stressed the importance of transportation and power in economic development; it was felt that studies on this subject would be an effective contribution to the formulation of economic development plans and programmes. With respect to the activities of the Commission in connexion with the programme of technical assistance for economic development, the Committee of the Whole recommended the secretariat's co-operation with the governments of Latin America in their preparation of requests for technical assistance in appraising the mineral resource potentialities in the interested countries. Specific activities of ECLA in connexion with the United Nations programme of technical assistance are described in section III of the Secretary-General's report (E/2209).⁸¹

377. The Committee of the Whole also took note of General Assembly resolution 523 (VI) on integrated economic development and commercial agreements and noted that consultations between the Secretariat at Headquarters and in the other regions were taking place.

Section VI. Assistance to the United Kingdom of Libya*

378. General Assembly resolution 515 (VI) had requested the Council to study, in consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom of Libya, ways and means by which the United Nations, with the co-operation of all governments and competent specialized agencies and upon request of the Government of the United Kingdom of Libya, could furnish assistance to that country to finance its programmes of economic and social development. Accordingly, this question was included in the agenda of the Council's fourteenth session. The attention of the Council was drawn to the wish of the Government of the United Kingdom of Libya that the Council's consideration of the question be deferred until 1953 (E/2282).⁸²

379. One representative urged that international action should be taken to meet the budgetary deficit of Libya so that its political and economic independence might be preserved and that the Council should take immediate measures to provide technical assistance to help Libya in its economic and social development.

380. The Council, in the light of the request of the Government of the United Kingdom of Libya,

* Separate item on the provisional agenda of the seventh session of the General Assembly.

⁸⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth session, Supplement No. 2*.

⁸¹ See also chapter II, section XII.

⁸² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 44.

decided⁸³ to postpone consideration of the question of assistance to that country until 1953.

B

Section VII. Technical assistance for economic development

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE⁸⁴

381. The Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report (E/2209) which described the technical assistance furnished during the period 1 January 1951-31 March 1952 to governments by the United Nations under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, as well as under the three related programmes established by General Assembly resolutions 200 (III), 246 (III) and 418 (V). Regional activities, including those carried out in collaboration with the regional economic commissions, were included in the report. The technical assistance activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East were also reported briefly.

382. The Secretary-General informed the Council that progress could be recorded in the solution of a number of operational problems which had hitherto seriously slowed down the provision of technical assistance and hampered the effectiveness of the programme. Requests for assistance submitted by governments were now more clearly defined and more fully documented than had sometimes been the case in the past; an increasing number of governments had set up co-ordinating machinery designed to ensure the formulation of well-integrated requests; and, although the difficulty of finding well-qualified candidates prepared to accept technical assistance assignments remained a serious problem, the rate of recruitment of experts had more than doubled during the past year. Progress in recruitment had been furthered to a considerable extent by the committees and executive offices set up by a number of governments to deal with the recruitment of experts and with other aspects of government participation in the technical assistance programme. Representatives of the committees and bodies of this type set up by European governments had met in Paris, at the Secretary-General's invitation, to discuss with representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and specialized agencies methods of improving the recruitment of experts and other matters affecting the technical assistance programme. A series of recommendations had been drawn up, which urged closer co-operation between the committees and the participating organizations, and which were subsequently transmitted to TAB.

383. The Secretary-General further described in his report the steps taken to place the briefing of technical assistance experts on a systematic basis, and drew the Council's particular attention to the review of the first five years of the advisory social welfare services (E/CN.5/26) which represented the first attempt to evaluate the achievements and results of technical

⁸³ Plenary meeting 654.

⁸⁴ See also chapter IV, section I on "Advisory Social Welfare Services".

assistance in the social field. In the field of public administration, the Secretary-General reported that the number of requests for assistance was growing, and that a small substantive unit had been organized within TAA to deal with such requests and to assist him in carrying out his responsibilities under General Assembly resolution 246 (III).

384. The report informed the Council that, during the period covered by the report, 165 experts of thirty-five nationalities had advised the governments of over thirty countries and territories; and that during 1951, 451 persons from fifty-six countries and territories had taken up United Nations fellowship and scholarship awards. Of these, 163 had been granted in the field of economic development, 190 in the field of social welfare and ninety-eight in the field of public administration.

385. The Secretary-General also brought to the Council's attention a number of regional and other projects which had been organized during 1951, in many cases in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the secretariats of the regional economic commissions. Among such projects in the field of economic development were a Southeast-Asian and an Eastern Mediterranean training centre on vital and health statistics, held respectively in Ceylon and in Egypt; an Inter-American training centre on agricultural statistics, in Costa Rica; a conference on external trade and balance of payments statistics, in Panama; a working group of experts from Asia and the Far East, which toured Europe and North America to study technological advances in inland water transport; an Inter-American and a Mediterranean training centre on the formulation and economic appraisal of agricultural and allied plans and projects, held respectively in Chile and in Turkey; and an expert conference on comparative fiscal administration, which met in Geneva. Social welfare projects of this type included seminars on youth welfare, in India; on alcoholism as a public health and welfare problem, in Denmark; on the medical, psychiatric and social examination of offenders, in Belgium; and on the teaching and supervision of social case work, in the Netherlands. In the field of public administration, a special committee on public administration problems had met in New York and a seminar and special courses had been organized in Brazil, in collaboration with the Government.

386. The Council, at its fourteenth session,³⁵ reviewed the Secretary-General's report in conjunction with the report of the Technical Assistance Committee (E/2304).³⁶ Several representatives expressed their general satisfaction with the progress recorded by the Secretary-General in his report. Special emphasis was given to the desirability of concentrating on those technical assistance activities most likely to meet the essential needs of under-developed countries and to lead to fruitful results for the development of those countries. In the latter connexion, it was stressed that a primary need was the training of experts from the less developed countries, since in many cases the imple-

mentation of development plans could not be effectively carried out without the presence of expert personnel within the countries themselves. The Council adopted resolution 432 (XIV), noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the regular United Nations programme of technical assistance.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

387. The Council, at its fourteenth session, had before it the fourth³⁷ (E/2238)³⁸ and fifth³⁹ (E/2304)³⁸ reports of the Technical Assistance Committee which dealt respectively with organizational arrangements, and a review of the progress of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Fourth report of TAC

Organizational arrangements

388. In its fourth report, TAC noted that ACC in its report (E/2161, paragraph 12)⁴⁰ indicated the need for "stronger central leadership and more continuous central guidance" to ensure the development of well-integrated and balanced programmes which would most effectively help to solve the economic and social problems of under-developed countries and make the most efficient use of the resources available for the Expanded Programme. TAC also felt that, in view of new developments since 1949, certain changes in the administration of the Programme were apposite. It, therefore, proposed that paragraph 3 of resolution 222 A (IX) be amended⁴¹ in order to provide that a full-time Executive Chairman of the Board be appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the executive heads of the participating organizations.

389. The general functions of the Chairman as proposed by TAC in annex II to its report (E/2238) included the examination of programme proposals submitted by participating organizations; making recommendations to TAB concerning these proposals or projects, including recommendations concerning the earmarking or allocation of funds; the earmarking and allocation of the necessary funds for programmes or projects approved by TAB without further reference to TAB; supervising the programme and appraising the effectiveness of the activities of the participating organizations financed from the Special Account, bearing in mind the desirability of keeping the proportion of administrative to operational expenditures as small as possible consistent with efficiency, and availing himself of the services of representatives of the participating organizations in making recommendations to TAB. He would also review the co-ordination of activities financed from the Special Account, obtaining full information on other technical assistance activities of the agencies or under bilateral or multilateral programmes and would make appropriate recommendations to TAB. He would convene and preside over meetings of TAB; he would act on its behalf between

³⁵ Plenary meetings 653 and 654.

³⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22.

³⁷ Plenary meetings 599 and 600. See also the reports of the Working Party of the Technical Assistance Committee, E/TAC/L.18 and 19.

³⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22.

³⁹ Plenary meetings 653 and 654.

⁴⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 33.

⁴¹ As indicated in Annex I to document E/2238.

meetings and report to it on actions taken; he would, under conditions agreed by TAB, sign or authorize signature of basic and comprehensive agreements with governments; he would also appoint resident technical assistance representatives and determine their terms of reference with TAB's approval, supervising them and establishing a system of reporting by them; he would also, after consultation with TAB, establish administrative rules and procedures for reporting, defining objects of expenditure, salary, etc. He would also report to TAC on behalf of TAB on the current and future programmes and supervise the secretariat of TAB.

390. TAC suggested a further amendment to resolution 222 A (IX) in sub-paragraph (h) of paragraph 3 on procedures by which decisions would be made by agreement between the Executive Chairman and members of the Board or if agreement were not reached by reference to TAC. TAC also urged that the TAB secretariat be strengthened as the Chairman found necessary but that it should be kept as small as possible and that the services of the United Nations Secretariat and of the participating agencies should be utilized wherever possible.

391. Finally TAC felt that the most effective way of reconciling the necessity for greater co-ordination of technical assistance programmes with the principle that programmes should be initiated and defined by the governments concerned was to have in recipient countries resident representatives directly responsible to TAB and its Chairman. TAC had agreed that these officers should be appointed wherever necessary, in some cases to service more than one country, that they would maintain co-operation with the officers of the participating governments and with the representatives of bilateral and multilateral programmes, their principal functions, subject to the general principles of Council resolution 222 (IX), being to co-operate with the governments concerned in the development of plans and projects and to co-ordinate the technical assistance activities of the participating agencies in a given country. They would rely on the representatives of these agencies in technical matters and provide administrative support as required.

392. In the debate in which the Council generally agreed with the recommendations of TAC the Secretary-General announced that, after consultation with executive heads of the participating agencies, he had designated Mr. David Owen, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Economic Affairs, as Executive Chairman of TAB. Representatives to the Council commented favourably on the designation of Mr. Owen, whose competence and integrity in discharging his duties were heartily commended. Regret was expressed that the TAC draft amendment did not specify a definite term of office. It was agreed to postpone the settlement of this point to a later date.

393. With regard to the amendment on voting procedure, some representatives felt that the powers it delegated to the Executive Chairman were tantamount to veto powers; however, the Council noted the assurance contained in the TAC report that such recourse to

a vote would be the exception rather than the rule, since the decisions of the Board would normally be made on the basis of general agreements.

394. After considering an amendment referring to the Council's power to alter the powers of the Chairman when it sees fit, the Council adopted the draft resolution proposed by TAC, as amended, as resolution 433 A (XIV). This resolution stated that the Council decided to amend its resolution 222 (IX) as follows:

Paragraph 3

In place of the sentence reading: "The Secretary-General or his representative shall be Chairman of the Board", substitute the following:

"The Secretary-General, after consultation with the executive heads of the participating organizations, shall appoint a full-time Executive Chairman of the Board who shall have such responsibilities and functions within the purposes of this resolution, as the Economic and Social Council may assign to him, and which it may alter as it sees fit."

For sub-paragraph (h) substitute the following:

"(h) Decisions relating to recommendation or proposals made by the Executive Chairman or by members of the Board will normally be taken by general agreement between the Executive Chairman and all members of the Board. When general agreement cannot be reached, recommendations or proposals shall be considered approved when a majority of the members of the Board present and voting and the Executive Chairman are in agreement. If no agreement can be reached, the matter may be referred to the Technical Assistance Committee either by a majority of the members of the Board present and voting or by the Executive Chairman."

Paragraph 4

Delete the entire paragraph and renumber the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

New paragraph 4

Substitute the following for former paragraph 5:

"The secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board shall perform, under the supervision of the Executive Chairman, such functions as the efficient operation of the Board may require. Whenever the need arises, the Executive Chairman shall make arrangements whereby the executive heads of the participating organizations may assign members of their staff to the Secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board."

395. Finally the Council approved the terms of reference of the Executive Chairman which are set forth in the resolution of the Technical Assistance Committee.⁴²

Fifth report of TAC

396. The Council had before it the fifth report of TAC, (E/2304),⁴³ a review of the progress of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance based on the Fourth Report of TAB (E/2213, volumes I and II) which gave an extensive description of the

⁴² See document E/2238, annex II and paragraph 399 above.

⁴³ Covering TAC meetings 24 to 28.

programme and of selected projects, an account of the financial aspects of the programme, proposals for 1953, and descriptive summaries, by country, of technical assistance provided during the first financial period of the programme. The TAC review had been prepared in the light of the recommendations of the Working Party established at the 23rd meeting of TAC. The meetings of the Working Party had been attended by the representatives of all the participating organizations. The findings of the Working Party⁴⁴ and, in turn, the report of TAC and the discussion of the Council dealt with operational problems, the programme for 1953, future reports of TAB, and further use of the Working Party.

Operational problems

397. *Experts.* The Committee suggested that more attention should be given by governments in formulating their requests, and by the participating organizations in drawing up their post-descriptions, to specifying clearly the qualifications of the experts needed; that governments should give more consideration in their requests to lesser-known experts who might be just as well equipped to cope with the practical problems involved as internationally known technicians, and who would be more readily available on a short-term basis; and that participating organizations should, wherever appropriate, engage experts on long-term contracts. The Committee also stressed the need for adequate briefing of experts by TAB and by the participating organizations.

398. *Use of consultant firms.* TAC agreed that, where a variety of expertise was required within a limited period, the use of consultant firms would be permissible. However, it indicated that their use should not entail a substantially higher expense than if comparable services were secured by hiring individual experts and purchasing the necessary equipment; that no preferential position should be given to particular manufacturing, sales or contracting concerns, that the requesting government must approve the use of this type of expertise, and that a wide geographical distribution of the firms so used should be sought.

399. *Fellowships and training.* The Committee noted with satisfaction that the various schemes⁴⁵ for training local personnel had included provision that those trained were usefully employed afterwards for the benefit of their country. It expressed the hope that in the future fellowship arrangements made by the different participating organizations, would be more uniform and that training facilities would be developed within the recipient countries themselves. Reference was made to "observation tours", a less costly group-fellowship arrangement under which technicians from recipient countries would visit a number of developed countries to observe how problems in their fields could be solved.

400. *Equipment and supplies.* The Committee noted the policy followed by the Board under which the participating organizations determine the amount of equipment to be provided for each project. It recommended that illustrative information on projects in

which equipment cost surpassed 25 per cent of the total cost be included in future TAB reports. Since delayed delivery of equipment had sometimes proved to be a major obstacle in the operation of important projects, TAC suggested that governments of equipment-supplying countries should take steps to improve the situation, provided specific cases were brought to their attention.

401. *Utilization of non-convertible currencies.* The Committee noted the special efforts of TAB and the participating organizations to find appropriate uses for non-convertible currencies contributed to the Special Account. It urged that where these currencies could not be used to pay for the technical assistance or equipment, it should be possible for the organization to exchange currencies available through the Special Account for other currencies available to these organizations under their regular programme. TAC again stressed the desirability for contributions to the Special Account to be made, at least in part, in convertible currency.

402. *Local costs.* The TAB report pointed out the difficulties involved in the question of contributions by the recipient governments towards local costs of technical assistance. After considering this matter at length, TAC adopted a resolution,⁴⁶ prepared by the Working Party, in which it recognized that most of the difficulties had arisen in connexion with the provision of lodging, local transportation of experts, and external travel of fellows, and it reaffirmed the principle that governments should make a substantial contribution to the cost of technical assistance in local currency or in kind. TAC decided that the Executive Chairman should ensure, in consultation with the participating organizations and with the assistance of resident representatives, wherever such representatives had been appointed, that the local cost contributions of governments complied with the principle reaffirmed above, and that in so far as possible uniformity was achieved in arrangements regarding projects of the same nature; that requesting governments should not be required to provide the cost of lodging or travel *per diem* for experts in respect of such projects and programmes for the implementation of which extensive staff and other facilities were provided by the requesting governments; in all cases requesting governments should undertake to secure suitable accommodation for the experts; that TAB might exempt requesting governments from furnishing local transportation when that requirement would impede the carrying out of a project on account of special circumstances within the recipient country; that, since requesting governments normally bore substantial expenses in connexion with fellowships and scholarships awarded under the Expanded Programme, including salaries, allowances, internal travel costs, insurance, etc., governments should not necessarily be required to bear external travel costs of fellows and scholars. The Committee also urged requesting governments to make their maximum contribution to the cost of technical assistance programmes. In the realization that the present method of assessing local costs created a number of difficulties, TAC decided

⁴⁴ See document E/TAC/L.21.

⁴⁵ As enumerated in document E/2304, paragraph 14.

⁴⁶ Adopted at 27th meeting of TAC and set forth in annex II of document E/2304.

to explore alternative methods of assessing local costs on the basis of a future report on this matter by TAB.

Programme for 1953

403. On the basis of the fourth report and of additional information submitted by the TAB, the Working Party and TAC proceeded with an agency by agency review of the 1953 programme. TAC felt that requesting governments and participating organizations should further concentrate and integrate their efforts in fewer fields where experience had demonstrated that maximum results were obtainable and in projects presenting prospects of follow-up action by governments.

404. Where comprehensive missions involving several participating organizations were requested, TAC agreed that the Executive Chairman, in consultation with TAB, would determine the organization to which the leadership would be given; when requests involved two or more organizations, the organizations concerned could determine their respective responsibilities on a "practical non-jurisdictional basis."

Financial arrangements for 1953

405. In the light of the latest TAB estimates which indicated that agreements already negotiated for future activities had committed all pledged funds for the first and second financial periods, TAC recommended a 1953 goal of \$25 million in contributions and made recommendations concerning the allocation of contributions received for the third financial period. Those recommendations⁴⁷ were embodied in resolution 433 B (XIV) adopted by the Council as indicated below.

Future reports of TAB and further use of the Working Party

406. TAC felt that although the fourth report of TAB contained much valuable information, it did not

provide all the necessary information for consideration of the 1953 programme. TAC set forth its proposals based on the recommendations of its Working Party regarding the content and timing of future reports of TAB to TAC.⁴⁸ It was proposed that, in view of the valuable work that it had done in reviewing the report of TAB the TAC Working Party be continued until further review by TAC and that it should normally meet at least twice a year and that it could be convened at any time on the call of the Chairman.

Decisions of the Council

407. On the basis of the fifth report of TAC together with the fourth report of TAB, the Council adopted resolution 433 B (XIV) in which it expressed general satisfaction with the progress of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and its awareness of the necessity of providing assistance on an increasing scale. It urged governments to make contributions to the programme for 1953 toward a goal of \$25 million and recommended that the General Assembly make appropriate arrangements at an early date for soliciting and receiving pledges from governments. It invited the General Assembly, at an early date during its seventh session, to approve financial arrangements by which contributions for the third financial period would be allocated as follows: (a) 50 per cent of the total pledges for 1953, but not exceeding \$10 million, to be automatically available for allocation to the participating organizations in accordance with paragraph 9 (c) of Council resolution 222 A (IX) out of contributions received for the third financial period; (b) the balance of contributions to be retained in the Special Account for further allocation as provided in Council resolution 433 A (XIV). It further urged governments which had not paid their pledges for the first or second financial periods to make early payment to the Special Account.

Annex I

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

416 (XIV). Economic development of under-developed countries.

417 (XIV). International co-operation on water control and utilization and on the development of arid land.

432 (XIV). Regular programme of technical assistance.

433 (XIV). Expanded programme of technical assistance.

Decision:

Postponement of question of assistance to the United Kingdom of Libya until 1953.

Annex II

SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

A

Section I. Financing of economic development

Plenary meetings 605 to 610, 613 to 615, 626, 627.

⁴⁷ See document E/2238, annex II.

Section II. Methods to increase world productivity

Plenary meetings 623, 629, 634, 638.

Section III. Integrated economic development

Plenary meetings 638 to 640.

Section IV. Conservation and utilization of non-agricultural resources, and control and utilization of water resources and the development of arid land

Plenary meetings 581, 582, 584 to 586.

Section V. Activities of the United Nations regional economic commissions related to the economic development of under-developed countries

Plenary meetings 594 to 597.

Section VI. Assistance to the United Kingdom of Libya

Plenary meeting 654.

Section VII. Technical assistance for economic development

Technical Assistance Committee meetings 24 to 28.

Plenary meetings 599, 600, 653 and 654.

⁴⁸ See document E/2304, annex VI.

Annex III

STATEMENTS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 82 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Methods of financing economic development.

Plenary meeting 610.

Expanded programme of technical assistance.

Plenary meeting 653.

World Federation of Trade Unions

Methods to increase world productivity.

Plenary meeting 634.

ORAL STATEMENT BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULES 80 AND 81 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

World Veterans' Federation

Methods of financing economic development.

NGO Committee meeting 115.

Written statements by non-governmental organizations to the Council.

Indian Council of World Affairs

E/C.2/333 Financing of economic development.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Section I. Social welfare questions

408. In its review¹ of the report of the Social Commission's eighth session (E/2247),² the Council adopted resolution 434 C (XIV) taking note, with appreciation, of the Commission's report. The main aspects of the subjects dealt with by the Commission and the Council during the period under review are described below. Those subjects fell into two categories: those calling for specific action by the Council, and those relating to recommendations made by the Commission but not requiring specific action on the part of the Council.

SOCIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

Preliminary report on the world social situation

409. The General Assembly, in resolution 280 (III), had invited the Council to consider the possibility of drafting a general report on the world social and cultural situation. The Council, in resolution 309 F (XI), had approved the recommendation of the Social Commission at its sixth session, that the Secretary-General be requested to submit to the Commission at its eighth session a report on the world social situation, limited in concept and scope to information already available to the United Nations and the specialized agencies, dealing with universally recognized needs and problems, emphasizing actual conditions rather than measures taken to deal with them and omitting any analysis of factors reflecting differences in beliefs and values.

410. With this report in prospect, the General Assembly in resolution 535 (VI) had requested the Council, taking into account the findings of the report and suggestions submitted by the countries concerned, to draw up a programme of practical action for the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the social field to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventh session, if possible. The General Assembly further called upon the Council to examine in detail the social activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and to take necessary action to ensure that efforts and resources are effectively concentrated on those social problems the early solution of which can be promoted through international action, especially in under-developed countries.

411. The report (E/CN.5/267) prepared by the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO, examined the world social situation with particular reference to standards of

living,³ making no attempt to analyse the diverse social structures, religions, systems of belief, culture patterns and values except in so far as they had a bearing upon standards of living. Human rights, crime and delinquency, narcotics addiction and similar problems, although generally regarded as closely related to standards of living in the broadest sense, were not included because of lack of data. Following an introductory chapter and a background chapter on population, the report dealt with health, food and nutrition, housing, education and communication, conditions of work and employment, special problems affecting living standards, and general levels of income and welfare. The report concluded with an examination of these factors in the context of living conditions in Latin America, the Middle East, and South and South-east Asia.

412. The report stressed that the greatest obstacles to social progress—disease, ignorance and poverty—have perpetuated themselves throughout history, each being, in part, both cause and consequence of the others. It indicated, however, that national and international action to combat these social ills is advancing. For example, the general advance in mass measures against disease has been substantial in recent years, with death rates in some of the less-developed areas dropping as much as 50 per cent in a few years. Millions of human beings, however, are still ravaged by diseases causing untold misery and immense economic loss but nevertheless readily amenable to control. The report stated further that, with regard to illiteracy and ignorance, though some notable recent advances have been made in the less-developed countries, the obstacles and deterrents are still great.

413. Against poverty the advance has been uneven, and generally least impressive where economic want is greatest. It pointed out that the world has made tremendous, if unequal, strides in recent times in the industrial production of goods, but that the production of food, which constitutes the occupation of the majority of the people in the less-developed areas, is no greater *per capita* in the world as a whole than before the Second World War, and in the less-developed areas it is significantly less, owing to population increases, war devastation, political disturbances and other factors. The gap between the rich and the poor countries in general levels of production and consumption is wider now than before the war.

414. In the less-developed countries, the report disclosed, some recent improvements have taken place

¹ Social Committee meetings 223 to 226; plenary meetings 640 to 646, 658 to 661, 663; see also the report of the Social Committee, E/2305: *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 11.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 9*.

³ For discussion and Council action on measurement of standards of living, see paragraphs 430-432.

in the fields of large-scale industrial labour and plantation labour. Yet in so far as the great masses of the people are concerned—constituting as they do mostly illiterate peasants engaged in small-scale farming with primitive techniques — general poverty has not been substantially reduced in recent years and in wide areas has possibly been aggravated as a result of declines in *per capita* agricultural production.

415. The report drew attention to the fact that some of the most urgent social problems and needs of the present day are associated with the very process of change and development. Drastic reductions in mortality rates are being effected in some of the less-developed areas. At the same time birth rates continue at high levels and it seems unlikely that they will decline significantly in the near future. The result is a rapid acceleration in population growth. The swift population increase, combined with the effects of war and economic stress, has caused a deterioration of the housing situation in many parts of the world, and particularly in less-developed areas which lack economic and technical resources to cope with the problem. Congestion and slum conditions characterize many cities that have undergone extraordinary expansion during the past decade or so, chiefly as a result of migration from the country. Such cities in many of the less-developed countries now contain large floating populations of unskilled workers of peasant origin, beset by many problems and needs. This situation, together with under-employment found very extensively among the rural peasantry, constitutes a tremendous waste of potentially productive manpower.

416. The report finally stated that more than half the population of the world is still living at levels which deny them a reasonable freedom from preventable disease, a diet adequate to physical well-being, a dwelling that meets basic human needs, the education necessary for improvement and development, and conditions of work that are technically efficient, economically rewarding and socially satisfactory.

Discussion in the Council

417. During the discussion in the Council most members expressed satisfaction with the report as a whole, finding it a central contribution to the interrelated social and economic work of the Council. Allusion was made to the close parallel existing between the problems set forth in the preliminary report on the world social situation and those dealt with in the world economic report. In the light of the world social report any division between "economic" and "social" matters would henceforth have to be regarded as merely reflecting two different ways of looking at one and the same thing. Particular stress was laid on the importance of self-help techniques in promoting social and economic development, especially in the under-developed areas; it was the need for efficiently organized self-help activities which was perhaps the main lesson to be drawn from the report.

418. The report permitted the Council to engage in a comprehensive review of world-wide social conditions and served as the starting point for the drawing up of a programme of practical social action for the United Nations, to be implemented in co-operation with the specialized agencies. A number of representatives held

that the report was an effective, important document for which the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned should be commended.

419. Some representatives, however, thought that the premises on which the report had been based were faulty. They contended that the report presented over-population as the reason for the critical situation in the world to divert attention from the real causes of the deplorable social situation in the capitalist world. The economic situation of these countries was described as precarious, seriously aggravating the social position of their peoples and hampering the economic development needed to improve the living conditions in under-developed countries. The representative of the WFTU supported this view. One representative thought that the report did not ascribe the general poverty of Asian countries to its real causes, which he considered to be over-population and the inability of the countries concerned to plan their economies during the period of colonialism.

420. The representative of the ICFTU recognized the merits of the report in spite of the difficulty of assessing social data which varied more widely than economic data from one country to another.

421. The majority of the representatives, acknowledging that the report was a remarkable achievement, made suggestions for the preparation of future reports. The preliminary report was not a global, balanced discussion of the world social situation, but rather a series of papers on different aspects of the complex problem, seen from different viewpoints. The quality of the various chapters and the concepts of the task varied and showed the need for more co-ordination and central direction to achieve a unified approach. The general lack of information on social conditions for certain large areas of the world was noted and the hope expressed that in future these gaps could be filled. Governments were urged to improve their social statistics and to submit to the United Nations and the specialized agencies as much information as possible on their social conditions. In connexion with future reports, one representative suggested that more attention should be given to non-governmental organizations since the social field was one in which they did their most effective work.

422. The discussion touched upon the advisability of including in future reports information on governmental programmes and plans to improve existing conditions. Some representatives held that it was academic to discuss conditions without dealing with government plans to improve them; others doubted the utility of reporting on programmes since they were not always facts.

423. In commenting on individual chapters, two representatives drew attention to the one on health which they thought lacked, in one instance, adequate treatment of the subject of preventive medicine, and in the other, sufficient attention to the system of public health protection in the socialized sector of the world.

424. With respect to the chapter on housing, one representative thought that the report took a very restricted view of housing problems and failed to draw the necessary relationship between housing and the problem of town planning.

425. In connexion with the chapter on education, the view was expressed that a report of the type under discussion should not deal with the whole field of education but merely with the social aspects of the problem, such as technical and professional education and educational difficulties arising from lack of resources.

426. In reviewing the chapter on general levels of income and welfare, regret was expressed that the report had not dealt in detail with the important question of social security, and that tables on the distribution of national income did not include information on under-developed countries. It was thought that some information on national fiscal policies might be a valuable addition to the chapter since they had bearing on relative standards of living and an important influence on the distribution of national income.

427. The chapters dealing with social conditions on a regional basis were regarded, on the whole, as accurate presentations of existing social conditions. With respect to the Middle East, one representative thought that insufficient mention had been made of the great effort toward social reform by countries of the region. In discussing conditions in Asian countries, one representative regretted that no mention had been made of the Kashmir question and its effect upon social and economic conditions in India and Pakistan and that insufficient emphasis had been given to the effect upon social conditions of the large-scale movement of refugees between the two countries.

428. Several representatives congratulated the Lebanese delegation for having taken the initiative in 1949 in requesting the preparation of such a report. The representative of Lebanon, who is not a member of the Council, at the invitation of the President, addressed the Council and commended the usefulness of the report. He expressed the hope that future studies would give attention to the root causes of certain social conditions and that cultural achievement would be dealt with.

429. The Council, in resolution 434 A (XIV), commended the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned for the preparation of the preliminary report and drew the attention of States Members of United Nations and the specialized agencies to the report, inviting suggestions and recommendations in the light of it to the drawing-up of the programme of practical action referred to in General Assembly resolution 535 (VI). The Council, recognizing the essential interdependence between the improvement of social conditions and the raising of living standards as well as the urgency of breaking the vicious circle of disease, ignorance and poverty affecting more than half the world's population, transmitted the report to the specialized agencies for appropriate action and invited their recommendations on the development of programmes of practical action in the social field. The Council invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned, to prepare and submit to the Social Commission and to the Council in 1953, any useful suggestions. The Council further authorized the Social Commission to hold its regular session in 1953 with a special request that it make recommendations to the Council in 1953 on a programme of concerted action,

in accordance with General Assembly resolution 535 (VI), taking into account the priorities established by the Council during its fourteenth session and the opinions expressed by the States Members of United Nations, the specialized agencies and the Secretary-General, as well as the decisions of and views expressed in the Council during the fourteenth session. The Council further requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and appropriate non-governmental organizations: (a) to prepare for publication in 1954 a supplementary report dealing with a survey of national and international measures taken to improve social conditions throughout the world; (b) to prepare for publication in 1956 a second edition of the report on the world social situation, including changes that have taken place. The Council drew the attention of governments to the urgent need for increased national effort and international co-operation in the social field, with special emphasis on social problems bearing directly on economic development.

Measurement of standards of living

430. The Council considered⁴ the request of the General Assembly, in resolution 527 (VI), that the Council "provide for the working out of adequate statistical methods and techniques so as best to facilitate the gathering and use of pertinent data in order to enable the Secretary-General to publish regular annual reports showing changes in absolute levels of living conditions in all countries and which would permit the study of this problem in the light of changing general economic conditions".

431. During the discussion there was general agreement that the problem of measuring standards of living was both complex and important. The proposal to convene a meeting of experts to obtain advice on the best methods of defining and measuring standards of living was opposed by some representatives who thought that the problem should be referred to the Statistical Commission. Most members held that the problem was more than a statistical one as it involved problems of climatic, cultural and other differences. It was agreed that international comparisons should not be confined to comparisons between the more and less developed countries, and that measurements should not be based exclusively on governmental data.

432. The Council, in resolution 434 B (XIV), noted the request of the General Assembly in resolution 527 (VI), noted that a study of methods of measuring standards of living had been recommended in the work programme of the Social Commission for 1953, and the continuing interest of ILO in the problem, and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with ILO and other appropriate specialized agencies, to convene a small group of experts to prepare a report on the most satisfactory methods of defining and measuring standards of living and changes therein in various countries, having regard to the possibility of international comparisons, to obtain comments on the report from the Statistical and Social Commissions and to report to the Council at an early date.

⁴ Social Committee meeting 223; plenary meeting 659.

433. The Social Commission, at its eighth session, reviewed two reports on advisory social welfare services submitted by the Secretary-General: one covering advisory social welfare services under General Assembly resolution 418 (V) for the calendar year 1951 (E/CN.5/265); the other an evaluation of the programme of advisory social welfare services during the period 1947-1951 (E/CN.5/266).

434. The Social Commission recommended the continuation of the special programme for Europe and the early increase in regional services for less developed areas on the basis of the European experience. With regard to the programme of fellowships, the Commission agreed with the Secretary-General's conclusions: candidates should be given prompt, full information on applications and arrangements; fellowships should be made available to applicants other than government officials, including persons screened by national selection committees before their applications were submitted by governments; fellows upon return should work in positions to permit their countries to benefit from their observations.

435. The Commission emphasized that, in general, experts should be not only professionally qualified but also familiar with the economic, social and cultural conditions of the country requesting assistance; they should not confine themselves to drawing up plans for the development of services, but should also advise on the practical implementation of these plans. Although the Commission did not recommend the formation, at present, of a permanent corps of international experts, it welcomed the Secretary-General's initiative in temporarily assigning social welfare officers as advisers to governments.

436. Emphasizing the importance of seminars for the study of problems and the exchange of views on a regional basis, the Commission expressed concern at the variation in type and function of seminars. While it recognized that the term "seminar" as defined in General Assembly resolution 418 (V) should be interpreted flexibly, it recommended greater attention in future to defining the purpose and programme of each seminar and in selecting suitable participants.

437. The Commission noted with satisfaction that in the TAB reports to TAC the Secretary-General had circulated information on measures taken by governments for national co-ordination of technical assistance. The Commission hoped that the Council would urge all governments to create and use national co-ordinating machinery for consideration of requests and projects in the fields of advisory social welfare services and general technical assistance. The Commission suggested that the Secretary-General explore with governments the possibility of appointing national correspondents to further co-operation with governments in this field. The Commission agreed that social welfare projects in the technical assistance field should receive maximum assistance from the Division of Social Welfare and welcomed the development of joint projects by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

438. In view of the fact that expenditures in the past had been below budget allocations and that conditions and problems of countries in the same region were often similar, the Commission recommended to the Council that it might instruct the Secretary-General to explore with governments the possibility of inauguration of one or more long-term regional projects to meet the urgent needs of governments in specific fields of priority in the Commission's work programme.⁶

439. Believing that the programme of advisory social welfare services should be better known, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the printing and wide circulation of his report (E/CN.5/266) which evaluated the programme during 1947-1951.

440. After reviewing⁷ the sections of the Social Commission's report⁸ dealing with advisory social welfare services, the Council supported, in general, the views of the Social Commission; approval was expressed of the temporary assignment of social welfare officers of the Secretariat as consultants to governments; the close relationship between the social and economic aspects of technical assistance programmes was emphasized as was also the importance of regional training projects, and it was suggested that the Secretary-General should submit periodic reports evaluating advisory social welfare services.

441. The Council then adopted without modification a draft resolution proposed by the Commission as resolution 434 D (XIV). In it, the Council recognized the importance of the advisory social welfare services, recalled the initial emphasis and sustained support given the programme by the Social Commission and requested the Secretary-General to continue to emphasize this field of work, carrying out the programme in accordance with General Assembly resolution 418 (V) and with due observance to the views expressed by the Social Commission at its eighth session and by the Council.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING OF SOCIAL WELFARE PERSONNEL

442. The Social Commission at its eighth session had before it a report by the Secretary-General, "In-Service Training for Social Welfare" (E/CN.5/261), one of a series of studies initiated by Council resolution 43 (IV) on ways of developing a long-term welfare training programme of assistance to governments. It also reviewed the recommendations on training for social work made by it at its seventh session and adopted by the Council in resolution 390 B (XIII). It then recommended the adoption of the following principles⁹: training for social work should take as many forms as appropriate to the needs of various countries; in-service training programmes should be regarded as essential in the administration of a social welfare organization and necessary to all categories of social welfare personnel including persons who have as well as who have not received formal training; in-service training should be regarded as complementary to a formal course of professional training rather than as

⁵ See also chapter III, section VII.

⁶ E/2247, page 20.

⁷ Social Committee meetings 223 and 224; plenary meeting 659.

⁸ E/2247, paragraphs 31-52.

⁹ See also paragraph 446.

a substitute for it; training programmes should make the fullest use of available training facilities such as universities, special schools of social work and other recognized institutions, and in social welfare organizations a qualified officer should be assigned responsibility for promoting staff development.

443. The Commission recommended that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, should assist requesting governments in the development of necessary forms of social welfare training, including in-service training.

444. The Council adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Commission as resolution 434 F (XIV), having considered¹⁰ the Secretary-General's report and the recommendations of the Social Commission. The Council recommended that Member States give due attention to the principles adopted by the Commission.

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

445. The Commission at its eighth session had before it two reports by the Secretary-General which it had requested at its seventh session: an integrated programme for meeting the needs of children (E/CN.5/256) and a report on the extension of measures relating to maternity, infant and child care (E/CN.5/257).

446. The Commission agreed with the recommendations of the ACC that in the development of an integrated programme of child welfare, priority should be given by the United Nations, including UNICEF and TAA, and the specialized agencies to two types of programmes: (a) a study of country needs to encourage and assist governments in assessing existing services for children and in developing broad and well balanced national programmes for children's services within the framework of a general plan for national social services, with indications of the most effective type of international assistance required; (b) plans for training health, nutrition and welfare personnel at professional levels and as auxiliary workers, and methods to increase as rapidly as possible their number and use, particularly in rural areas.

447. The Commission asked that the proposed list of specific measures, including measures essential to social security of the family be amplified; that proposed methods and activities be examined by regions and with reference to related services, and that these proposals be assembled in convenient form for the use of governments and technical advisers.

448. The Commission proposed that by means of regional seminars those countries which had received international help in assessing needs and planning the development of their child welfare services should share their experience with neighbouring countries with similar problems.

449. The Commission also considered a final report by the Secretary-General on children deprived of a normal home life (E/CN.5/271 and Add.1) having at its seventh session deferred consideration of a draft report on children homeless in their native countries (E/CN.5/237) to permit its circulation to governments for comment. The conclusions and recommendations in

chapter VII of the final report were unanimously approved by the Commission.

450. In considering¹¹ the draft resolution submitted by the Commission, the Council expressed approval of it as presenting a satisfactory plan for the preparation of an integrated programme for child welfare, in accordance with the high priority given by the Committee on Co-ordination to the strengthening of national programmes for child welfare.¹² In resolution 434 E (XIV) the Council requested, *inter alia*, the Secretary-General in co-operation with UNICEF, the specialized agencies, interested non-governmental organizations and other international bodies: (a) to encourage and assist governments to assess the extent to which development of services of children are necessary, with a view to formulating and carrying out a plan of action applicable to both rural and urban areas, and indicating where necessary, the type of international assistance required; (b) to develop plans for the training of sufficient personnel; (c) to develop further in all phases the integrated programme for meeting the needs of children presented to the Social Commission at its eighth session; (E/CN.5/256 and E/CN.5/257); (d) to concentrate attention on provision of adequate nutrition with special reference to countries where adequate feeding is still a fundamental problem; (e) to report progress on these activities to the next session of the Commission. The Council further recommended that special attention in the further development of child welfare programmes be given to under-developed areas and urged governments to take appropriate steps to develop their child welfare programmes along the lines proposed.

REHABILITATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

451. In accordance with Council resolution 309 E (XI) requesting the Secretary-General "to plan jointly with the specialized agencies and in consultation with the interested non-governmental organizations a well co-ordinated programme for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons" the Commission at its eighth session considered two reports by the Secretary-General: one outlining a rehabilitation programme for the physically handicapped (E/CN.5/259); the other relating to special features necessary in an international programme of rehabilitation of the blind (E/CN.5/260).

452. The Commission, in a resolution¹³ approved the proposals for an international programme for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and for the prevention and treatment of blindness. It invited the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations, to undertake those projects authorized in the work programme, which for 1952-1953 included rehabilitation of the handicapped, the crippled (rehabilitation project for handicapped groups), rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons in under-developed areas and welfare of the deaf. The Commission urged that direct assistance to under-developed countries be inten-

¹⁰ Social Committee meeting 224; plenary meeting 659.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² See Report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/2306) annexed to Council resolution 451 A (XIV). *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

¹³ E/2247, paragraph 52.

sified and expanded so that realistic rehabilitation programmes could be worked out, including a programme for the prevention of blindness and the welfare of the blind.

453. By resolution 451 A (XIV) the Council decided to include in its priority programme the provision of assistance to the disabled; and by resolution 434 H (XIV) the Council approved the work programme of the Social Commission and the specific projects recommended by the Commission.¹⁴

HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

454. The Social Commission at its eighth session discussed two major problems in this field. It considered an interim report by the Secretary-General giving current information on urban land policies (E/CN.5/265) and discussed the financing of housing from domestic and external sources, in connexion with General Assembly resolution 537 (VI).

455. With respect to urban land policies, the Commission expressed interest in the relationship between the cost of dwelling construction and the expenditures for community services and public utilities in new housing projects. The Commission thought that practical recommendations on urban land policies could be most appropriately developed at meetings of experts and that priority in convening such meetings should be given to the Asian and Far Eastern regions.

456. The Commission adopted a resolution on financing of housing and community development, recommending that the Council ask the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to explore the possibility of financing housing and community development from external sources, and in this connexion to give particular attention to housing for low income groups, the fullest utilization of local sources of building materials, the efficiency of the building industries and the advisability of promoting and financing the establishment of industries producing building materials in countries which have to import a considerable proportion of such materials. The Secretary-General was also requested to pay special attention to the needs and economic development of under-developed countries and areas, and to report progress to the appropriate organs of the United Nations.

457. During its discussion¹⁵ the Council considered the relevant sections of the Commission's report and a memorandum by the Secretary-General (E/2284) on housing and town and country planning in connexion with General Assembly resolution 537 (VI). The Council noted the Commission's emphasis on an exploration of the possibility of financing housing and community development from external sources. While some representatives felt that the financing of housing programmes was largely a responsibility of governments, to be met by domestic resources and encouraged by various domestic measures, the relation of the financing of housing to the financing of general economic development programmes was recognized and the possibility of external financing was not excluded. International action could be of particular value in the field of technical assistance and in encouraging trade in building materials.

¹⁴ See paragraph 464.

458. The Council adopted resolution 434 I (XIV) in which it noted the request of the General Assembly in resolution 537 (VI) to give urgent attention to practical measures to assist governments in increasing available housing facilities for people in the lowest income groups, noting further the extent of the problem of housing and community improvement as reflected in the Secretary-General's preliminary report on the world social situation. Having considered the Social Commission's resolution on financing of housing and community development, the progress made in implementing the Commission's work in the field, the increasing collaboration among regional economic commissions, specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations and the growing volume of requests by governments for direct assistance, the Council noted that governments are assuming increasing responsibility for programming and financing of housing and community services as part of general economic and social development, and recommended that governments, *inter alia*: (a) develop long-term policies and comprehensive programmes of housing and community improvement and encourage their realization; (b) facilitate the exchange of information in the field among various nations; (c) consider measures to encourage trade in building materials and equipment among countries; (d) encourage, with the help of interested organizations of employers and employees, higher productivity and development of the building industry and the manufacture of building materials from local sources. The Council further invited regional economic commissions to assist governments in carrying out these recommendations and developing regional activities in co-operation with the specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. It recommended that TAB further develop its activities in this field and suggested that the special needs and economic conditions of less-developed countries be taken into consideration in connexion with its recommendations.

GENERAL WORK PROGRAMME

459. The Commission, at its eighth session, reviewed the progress made by the Secretariat in carrying out its work programme (E/CN.5/268). It also took note of two reports, "Methods of Administering Assistance to the Needy" (E/CN.5/273) and "Economic Measures in Favour of the Family" (ST/SOA/8), which had been prepared at its request.

460. In compliance with Council resolution 402 (XIII), the work programme approved by the Commission was organized into four main fields of activity: social policy and development; social services; housing and town and country planning; social defence. Within those groups, projects or functions have been divided into categories as follows: (a) continuing functions and projects of high priority; (b) *ad hoc* projects of high priority; and (c) projects to be deferred or undertaken only in so far as resources permit.

461. The full programme, as recommended by the Commission, is included in annex II of its report to

¹⁵ Social Committee meetings 225 and 226; plenary meeting 659.

the Council.¹⁶ In preparing its programme, the Commission combined a number of projects appearing in earlier work programmes, deferred less urgent projects and laid stress on those continuing functions and *ad hoc* projects likely to provide practical solutions to social problems facing many Member States. At the same time, the Commission recognized that major changes in the programme would be premature until such time as the Council had completed the detailed examination of activities in the social field as requested by General Assembly resolution 535 (VI). It was in the light of this fact, *inter alia*, that the Commission recommended that this question be placed on its own agenda in 1953.

462. The absence of problems of social security, education and health from the work programme of the Commission was questioned by some members who sought their inclusion in studies for 1952-1954. Most representatives, however, while sharing concern for these important problems, thought they were the proper concern of the specialized agencies and that their inclusion on the Commission's work programme would entail duplication of effort.

463. The Commission, instead of including specific additions in its own programme, decided to recommend to the Council that the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as soon as possible, give special attention to the following questions, with a view to drafting practical recommendations thereon: social security measures such as social insurance and social assistance for the unemployed, the aged, the sick, dependent children and other needy groups; the availability of education and the introduction of free compulsory elementary education for all; the availability for all of measures for the maintenance of good health and the prevention and treatment of disease; measures to be taken immediately to promote social progress.

464. The Council considered¹⁷ the report of the Social Commission on its work programme. A few members expressed the same views they had stated before the Commission, but most members held that the main programmes in these fields were the concern of the specialized agencies or of other United Nations bodies. The Council in resolution 434 H (XIV) approved the work programme drawn up by the Social Commission at its eighth session and invited the attention of the Commission to the record of the discussion on the work programme at the fourteenth session of the Council and to section II on United Nations priority programmes in the report of the Co-ordination Committee as approved by the Council.¹⁸

Section II. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

465. At its fourteenth session,¹⁹ the Council had before it the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (E/2214)²⁰ following the session in April 1952. The

Council also had before it the report of the Social Commission (E/2247)²¹ which had considered the UNICEF report at its eighth session.

466. The Council in its discussion, like the Social Commission, paid tribute to the work of UNICEF as an outstanding example of international collaboration. The conditions of tens of millions of children had been improved; UNICEF aid had led to increased child care services within the countries concerned, and the relatively small amounts of supplies and equipment provided by UNICEF had provided the foundation for permanent child care services. UNICEF was commended for its ability to provide relief rapidly in the event of natural catastrophes and other emergencies, for its sound principles, flexibility of operational methods and economical administration, and for its close collaboration with other United Nations bodies.

467. The Council adopted without change the resolution recommended by the Social Commission. In this resolution, 434 J (XIV), the Council noted the report of the Executive Board in which aid was approved to fifty-three separate child care projects in thirty-nine countries and territories; it noted that programmes were to be extended to seventy-two countries and territories; that this aid, extended principally to economically under-developed countries, dealt with basic maternal and child welfare programmes, the training of auxiliary workers, mass campaigns against wide-spread epidemic and endemic diseases of childhood, child feeding, milk conservation and the establishment of plants to produce antibiotics, insecticides and vaccines; and it noted the promptness of UNICEF's emergency aid. The Council commended the extension of UNICEF assistance to African countries; endorsed the Executive Board's encouragement of the training of auxiliary workers; recommended that efforts be increased to make known the achievements of UNICEF in its worldwide collaboration with the United Nations and the specialized agencies and with governments; expressed concern that the lack of funds had prevented UNICEF from fulfilling its target budget of \$30 million during the year 30 June 1951-1 July 1952; and called to the attention of governments and private individuals the need for meeting the target programme of \$20 million for the year 1 July 1952-30 June 1953.

EXTENT OF ASSISTANCE (JULY 1951 - JUNE 1952)

468. During the year July 1951 through June 1952, UNICEF continued to give aid principally to economically under-developed countries. Assistance totalling approximately \$15 million had been approved by the Executive Board for approximately 100 child care programmes, about half of them representing a new type of child care aid in the country concerned, the others being a continuation or expansion of existing programmes. Assistance was continued to Palestine refugee mothers and children. When all UNICEF assisted programmes are in operation, UNICEF will

¹⁶ E/2247, pages 20-22.

¹⁷ For discussions of items as they refer to the work programme see: item 11 (a) Plenary meetings 660 and 661; item 11 (b) Social Committee meetings 224 and 225, Plenary meetings 659, 661 and 663; item 11 (d) Plenary meetings 641-645, 660 and 661; item 33 (b) Co-ordination Committee meeting 112; Plenary meetings 661 and 662.

¹⁸ See also chapter VII, sections I and II.

¹⁹ Plenary meetings 658 and 659.

²⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 7.*

²¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9.

be active in the following seventy-two countries and territories:

Africa (10)

Algeria	Liberia*
Belgian Congo*	Morocco
French Cameroons*	Ruanda-Urundi*
French Equatorial Africa*	Togoland*
French West Africa*	Tunisia

Asia (19)

Afghanistan	Japan
Brunei	Republic of Korea
Burma	Malaya
Ceylon	North Borneo
China	Pakistan
Hong-Kong	Philippines
India	Sarawak
Indo-China (Cambodia*, Vietnam*)	Singapore
Indonesia	Thailand

Eastern Mediterranean (11)

Aden*	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Egypt	Lebanon
Ethiopia*	Libya
Iran	Syria
Iraq	Turkey
Israel	

Europe (12)

Austria**	Greece
Bulgaria**	Italy
Czechoslovakia**	Malta**
Finland**	Poland**
France	Portugal*
Federal Republic of Ger- many	Yugoslavia

Latin America (20)

Bolivia	Guatemala
Brazil	Haiti
British Honduras	Honduras
Chile	Jamaica
Colombia	Nicaragua
Costa Rica	Panama
Dominican Republic	Paraguay
Ecuador	Peru
El Salvador	Trinidad
Grenada*	Uruguay

* Assistance approved for the first time by UNICEF Executive Board during year ending 30 June 1952.

** Assistance being completed under allocations made prior to June 1951.

469. Upon completion of these programmes more than sixty million children will have received direct benefits, excluding those children benefiting from general maternal and child welfare services for which data are not yet available and those children receiving indirect benefits. Many of the children will have received aid from more than one type of programme.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

470. To encourage the development of programmes of lasting benefit to children, UNICEF during the year devoted approximately two-thirds of its aid to such long-term projects of general maternal and child welfare as the building and expansion of basic services, the training of child welfare personnel for manning those services, mass campaigns against diseases affecting large numbers of children and also child feeding and milk conservation programmes. Approximately

one-third of the aid went to special groups in need because of emergency situations.

Basic maternal and child health and welfare training and services

471. In its increasing concentration on supplies and equipment for rural maternal and child health centres, UNICEF has aided in the establishment of 2,100 such centres, contributing supplies in the amount of approximately \$350 per centre. The largest proportionate increase of expenditure for 1952/1953 will be in this field. It is estimated that 100,000 additional centres are needed in Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean region and Latin America; no estimate is available for Africa.

472. The Executive Board, recognizing that the expansion of maternal and child welfare services requires the training of auxiliary personnel, stated at its April 1952 session that under certain conditions it would aid in meeting the local costs of training such auxiliary workers as rural midwives, nursing assistants and vaccinators. UNICEF's action is in accordance with plans formulated by the Working Group on Long-Range Activities for Children, established by the ACC.

473. In addition, UNICEF, during the year, continued assistance to the International Children's Centre in Paris which carries on training, research and demonstration in the field of maternal and child health and welfare for workers from all over the world.

Mass health campaigns

474. Two-thirds of UNICEF's expenditures on long-term programmes have gone for the control of such insect-borne diseases as malaria and for BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination. Other aid concerns anti-yaws, bejel and pre-natal syphilis programmes, and since the April 1952 session of the Executive Board, pilot projects in anti-trachoma work. The aid given has taken the form of medical supplies and equipment, transport, DDT, penicillin and certain types of production equipment. Assistance has also been given for the local production of insecticides, antibiotics, vaccines and toxoids.

Child nutrition

475. In assistance to supplementary child-feeding programmes, UNICEF has provided protective foods in emergencies following natural disasters and to countries building child nutrition services by means of school meals and maternal and child welfare centres. The Executive Board, in April 1952, approved the provision of skim milk for children in Africa to combat such serious nutritional deficiency diseases as kwashiorkor. This makes it possible for the countries to provide safe milk free of charge or at a low cost to large numbers of children.

476. To help conserve local milk supplies, UNICEF has provided imported equipment for milk drying and pasteurizing plants, for bottling and other processes. This type of aid, begun in Europe with the co-operation of FAO, was increased during the year 1951-1952 with the addition of more projects in Europe, three in Latin America and two in the Eastern Mediterranean area.

477. Emergency assistance included feeding of mothers and children in the drought-stricken areas of North-Eastern Brazil and of Madras, India, evacuees from an area of volcanic disturbance in the Philippines, "economic" refugees in border villages of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan, flood victims in Italy and the continuation of aid to Palestine refugee mothers and children. In view of the existence of UNRWAPRNE to aid this latter group, the Executive Board voted to extend aid through 30 November 1952 on the understanding that the Director of UNRWAPRNE would recommend to the General Assembly at its seventh session that UNRWAPRNE should assume full responsibility for feeding those refugees as from 1 December 1952.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

478. *Africa.* At its April 1952 session, the Executive Board took a significant step in expanding UNICEF's work in under-developed areas by approving the first million dollars for direct assistance to projects benefiting children in tropical Africa as well as in North Africa. The projects are directed against malaria, serious malnutrition of children, trachoma and yaws. Hitherto, except for BCG vaccination campaigns in North Africa, there had been no UNICEF-aided programmes on the African continent. It is expected that additional territories in Africa will seek assistance for similar types of programmes in the future. The programmes are conceived to last several years to ensure that an impact will be made on the situation, and to enable governments eventually to make arrangements for the continuation of the projects without UNICEF aid. Normally, the supplies approved to date cover only the first year of each programme in order to allow for an evaluation of the experience gained.

479. *Asia.* Asia was the first region outside Europe into which UNICEF afforded aid to projects of long-term value. The aid has been primarily directed towards strengthening basic facilities for maternal and child health and welfare training and services, particularly in rural areas, and towards mass campaigns against diseases largely affecting children. By May 1952, UNICEF had provided assistance to over 1,000 maternal and child welfare centres and was extending assistance to nearly 100 training centres for nurses and midwives; thanks to BCG campaigns, over eleven million children had been tested for tuberculosis and over four million vaccinated. In the course of campaigns against yaws and syphilis, over 3,600,000 examinations had been made and over 500,000 persons treated. During 1951, approximately one million children had received milk and rice to supplement their inadequate diets, mainly through special emergency relief programmes and through maternal and child welfare centres. Of the total aid allocated to Asia by the end of June 1952, 40 per cent was for mass disease campaigns, including BCG, antimalaria, yaws and pre-natal syphilis programmes. This aid included equipment supplied to Ceylon, India and Pakistan for DDT production and to India for penicillin production. Twenty-four per cent of the total was for maternal and child welfare services and training; 15 per cent

for child feeding; 10 per cent for emergency relief, including clothing and blankets for Korean children; and 11 per cent for miscellaneous programmes.

480. *Eastern Mediterranean region.* UNICEF first helped in this part of the world in the fall of 1948, when it was called upon by the United Nations to assist in the relief of nearly 500,000 mothers and children among refugees from Palestine. Aid was extended shortly afterwards to immigrant groups in Israel and for a short period during 1951 to Turkey. In 1949 UNICEF began to assist BCG anti-tuberculosis campaigns in Egypt, and later to other countries. Through June 1952, millions of children have been tested and vaccinated against tuberculosis. UNICEF has now extended its help to country programmes covering basic maternal and child welfare services, and the treatment and control of serious infectious diseases, largely affecting children, which are widespread in the area, e.g., malaria and bejel/syphilis. Aid is also being given in the matter of milk conservation by means of modern pasteurization equipment, and Egypt is receiving equipment for a DDT insecticide production plant. Through the training of local child care personnel and the receipt of basic equipment from UNICEF, countries are being given the means of permanently strengthening their child care programmes.

481. *Europe.* During the year 1951-1952 assistance has been provided to Germany, Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia.²² Assistance to Portugal was approved for the first time by the Executive Board in April 1952. Through 1950, UNICEF aid in Europe has mainly been for mass child feeding, the provision of clothing and shoes, BCG vaccination and campaigns against pre-natal syphilis. As a result of European recovery and the trend of UNICEF to aid under-developed countries, the volume of assistance to Europe has fallen sharply since 1950. Much of the work which UNICEF had undertaken on an emergency basis was given permanent form by governments. In 1951, some further aid was given to help to meet the effects of a drought in Yugoslavia and a flood in Italy, and to German and Greek refugee groups. Excluding emergency programmes, 1951 allocations for long-term programmes were divided to provide approximately one-third for basic maternal and child welfare services, one-third for training of child care personnel, and one-sixth for mass health and milk conservation programmes respectively.

482. *Latin America.* UNICEF aid to Latin America was first voted in March 1949. Up to 1 July 1952, 45 per cent of the aid has been for mass health campaigns, mainly the control of insect-borne diseases, BCG anti-tuberculosis campaigns, yaws control, and whooping cough and diphtheria immunization. This assistance included a penicillin production plant in Chile, and the production of vaccines and sera in several other countries. Thirty per cent of the aid has been for long-range child feeding and milk conservation programmes, 17 per cent for strengthening maternal and child health services and the remaining 8 per cent to meet emergency needs of children resulting from earthquakes and drought. A notable feature of the assistance given by UNICEF in Latin America is

²² See also paragraph 473.

that much of it is being used to help solve problems common to a region. The Central-American countries are all conducting insect-control campaigns intended to reduce the high infant mortality rates in the area and the long-range child-feeding programmes in these countries follow the same pattern. A nation-wide BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination campaign in Ecuador has served as a training ground for the entire region, and technicians trained there are now at work in similar campaigns in their own countries: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Jamaica and Trinidad. A UNICEF-equipped BCG laboratory in Mexico is serving as a supply source for those countries, and in 1952, similarly equipped centres in Ecuador and Uruguay will be in production.

RESOURCES OF THE FUND

483. During the period from 1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952 UNICEF received approximately \$10,500,000 in new resources, of which \$9,500,000 represented contributions from thirty-three governments.²³ It was possible for the Executive Board to make allocations of \$19 million for the period thanks to resources accumulated in previous years and returns and transfers from previous allocations, of which the largest was an unused allocation of \$5,227,000 for China. At the conclusion of the April 1952 session of the Executive Board there were no unallocated resources. However, contributions are under consideration by a number of governments for the 1952-1953 period.

484. Special fund-raising campaigns in connexion with the observance of United Nations Day on 24 October 1951 were approved by the Executive Board at its March 1951 session and held in Brazil, Chile, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Yugoslavia. In some countries part or all of the proceeds went to UNICEF; in others the proceeds were used for local child care programmes. A number of countries are planning similar activities in 1952.

485. At its April 1952 session the Executive Board recommended that national committees for UNICEF be formed to assist in raising funds from private sources, to provide information to the general public and in some instances to assist in the planning and execution of UNICEF-assisted programmes. The Board felt that the activities of national committees could be a means of providing an opportunity for millions of individuals in many countries (as was the case with the United Nations Appeal for Children campaigns in 1948-1949) to contribute in a personal and concrete way to a United Nations activity.

ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS AND TARGET PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1 JULY 1952 TO 30 JUNE 1953

486. The Executive Board, at its April 1952 session,²⁴ adopted a preliminary statement of requirements for

²³ Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, China, Egypt, Finland, France, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

²⁴ E/2214, paragraphs 39-41.

allocation for the period 1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953 amounting to \$20 million. This statement is based on an estimate of the costs of meeting foreseen requests for assistance, and could be fulfilled only if a corresponding amount of new resources were made available. Of the total, \$7,100,000 would be set aside for emergencies, freight and administration, \$500,000 for projects benefiting more than one region and the remaining \$12,400,000 as follows: Africa \$1,710,000; Asia \$5,630,000; Eastern Mediterranean \$1,850,000; Europe \$750,000; Latin America \$2,460,000. The purpose of the target programme and budget is to assist the Board to view the possibilities with regard to assistance for children on a global basis and facilitate the weighing of assistance to programmes on their relative merits.

487. The \$20 million budget does not include the local funds, facilities, services, supplies, personnel and other resources made available for the programmes by the beneficiary countries under the "matching principle". This principle was reaffirmed by the Executive Board at its session in November 1951 as "fundamental to the Fund's operation". The Board pointed out that this principle had greatly contributed to the success of the Fund and that because resources at least equivalent in value had been made available locally, UNICEF assistance had been doubled. The Board concluded that "observance of this principle has ensured that only projects of high priority for the benefit of children are brought forward. It has stimulated the early development in many countries of projects which might otherwise have been long deferred. It has laid the groundwork which enables countries to carry on with projects after the withdrawal of UNICEF assistance".²⁵

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

488. The predominant function of UNICEF is to provide essential supplies and equipment to governments to assist child care projects; the specialized agencies and the departments of the United Nations concerned co-operate by: (a) providing governments with technical advice and services in connexion with projects for which they receive supplies from UNICEF; and (b) providing UNICEF with the assurance that plans formulated by countries for the use of UNICEF aid are technically sound.

489. At its April 1952 session, the Executive Board noted with satisfaction the increasingly close working relationship between UNICEF on the one hand, and the Department of Social Affairs and TAA of the United Nations, WHO and FAO on the other. The project plans submitted to the Executive Board by governments show that the relevant agencies are now participating in both the planning and implementation of programmes and that aid for children from all interested United Nations agencies is increasingly being co-ordinated at the national level.

490. The Executive Board at its session in April 1952 approved the granting of consultative status to the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on

²⁵ See document E/ICEF/184/Rev.1, paragraphs 349-351.

UNICEF. This Committee was established in the summer of 1949 as the "UNICEF Advisory Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations" to advise the UNICEF administration on fund-raising and other matters. In order to prevent misunderstanding as to its functions in relation to the UNICEF Board, the Committee decided to change its name to "Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF".

Section III. Narcotic Drugs

491. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs devoted the greater part of its seventh session to the study of measures to combat the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and to prepare a single convention on narcotic drugs to replace the existing treaties.

492. The Council, at its fourteenth session, devoted its attention to the examination of such major problems as those relating to opium and coca leaf, and also to the study of certain administrative measures to facilitate or extend the scope of control. The Council reviewed the report of the Commission on the work of its seventh session (E/2219)²⁶ and the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on Statistics of Narcotics for 1950 and the Work of the Board in 1951.²⁷ In resolution 436 B (XIV) the Council took note of these two reports and, in view of the disquieting development of the illicit traffic referred to in both, took a number of decisions intended to lead to closer international co-operation in the control of narcotic drugs and also to strengthen such control by the adoption of measures at the national level.

INTERNATIONAL LIMITATION OF OPIUM PRODUCTION

493. At its thirteenth session the Council had had before it two draft proposals seeking by different methods to limit the production of opium. The first was a proposed interim agreement to limit the production of opium to medical and scientific needs, by means of an international opium monopoly. The second was a group of general principles which the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had set forth with a view to the conclusion of a protocol relating to the limitation of the production of opium by means of the inspection of stocks. In resolution 395 B and C (XIII), the Council had requested the Secretary-General to transmit those two texts to governments asking them to submit any observations. The Secretary-General had also been instructed to prepare an annotated compendium of these observations and to draft the protocol in legal form.

494. At its fourteenth session, the Council had before it an annotated compendium of the observations of thirty-seven governments on the principles of the draft protocol and of the proposed interim agreement,²⁸ and of a legal text of the protocol, prepared by the Secretary-General.²⁹ The Council felt, in the light of the observations made, that the time had not yet come to set up the international opium monopoly contemplated

by the proposed interim agreement and that in view of the divergencies of opinion which had appeared, it was preferable not to reopen the discussion on this matter. Some members of the Council felt that the text of the protocol submitted should be thoroughly revised and proposed that the text should be transmitted to governments with the request that they should communicate to the Secretary-General their observations as regards alternative texts, and their views on the convening of the conference.

495. The Council felt that in view of the urgency of the problem of illicit traffic and of drug addiction the international conference should not be further postponed. Most members felt that despite certain gaps, the draft protocol represented for the time being the best means of settling, partially at least, the problem of limiting opium production so as to reduce the illicit traffic and drug addiction. Accordingly, it adopted³⁰ resolution 436 A (XIV) in which it decided to convene an international conference to adopt a protocol relating to the limitation of the production of opium; it requested the Secretary-General to convene the conference at such time as he may find appropriate and preferably after the conclusion of the eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to invite to the conference governments and also the representatives of the specialized agencies. The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to prepare provisional rules of procedure for the conference, to ask governments to submit, before 1 December 1952, their observations on the present draft protocol relating to limitation of the production of opium together with such textual amendments as they think fit to propose, to prepare a compilation of the observations submitted by governments and to transmit it to all States invited to the conference not less than six weeks before the opening of the conference.

THE PROBLEM OF THE COCA LEAF

496. At its thirteenth session, in resolution 395 D (XIII), the Council had requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to examine the problem of the coca leaf, taking into consideration all available information, and to then submit to it its recommendations on the matter. The information available to the Commission was to include not only the documentation then existing³¹ but also the comments which the Governments of Bolivia and Peru had been invited to address to the Secretary-General with respect to the additional observations of the Commission of Enquiry.³²

497. The Bolivian Government stated that no conclusions could be formulated on the problem of coca chewing until the studies undertaken by the countries concerned had been completed. It also applied for

³⁰ Plenary meeting 580.

²⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 8*.

²⁷ E/OB/7.

²⁸ E/2186 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3.

²⁹ Annex to document E/2186.

³¹ This documentation consisted chiefly of the report of the United Nations Commission of Enquiry on the Coca Leaf (E/1666), the statement made by the Peruvian representative to the fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1666/Add.3), the summary records of the 118th and 119th meetings of the Commission (E/CN.7/SR.118 and 119) and the observations of the Commission of Enquiry on the statements made by the representatives of Bolivia and Peru at the fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1666/Add.1).

³² E/CN.7/235.

United Nations assistance to continue its study of the problem. The Peruvian Government for its part disputed some conclusions of the Commission of Enquiry, including those relating to the dangers of coca-chewing, but agreed that some of the experiments proposed by the Commission of Enquiry should be carried out. These experiments were to consist of observing the reactions of individual coca-chewers after improving their social conditions, and in particular their diet, in order to determine whether, in improved circumstances, they would continue or cease to chew the leaf. The Bolivian Government informed the Commission on Narcotic Drugs during its seventh session that it agreed to the proposed experiments.

498. After considering the Commission's report and recommendations, the Council adopted³³ resolution 436 E (XIV), in which it requested the technical assistance services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with the help of the Secretariat, to study the possibility of undertaking the experiments proposed, within the framework of the existing technical assistance programmes in Bolivia and Peru; it recommended that the Governments of Bolivia and Peru should take the necessary steps to limit the production of coca leaves to licit consumption and manufacture and take effective measures to prevent the introduction into trading channels of coca leaves and crude cocaine which could form a source of supply for the illicit manufacture or export of narcotic drugs.³⁴

SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

499. In the report³⁵ the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed the Council of the progress achieved with the preparation of a single convention to replace the existing multilateral treaties for the control of narcotics. In accordance with the decision taken at its previous session, the Commission thoroughly examined the draft convention prepared by the Secretary-General.³⁶ During these discussions, which concerned only articles 2 to 13 inclusive of the draft convention, the Commission took into account the written observations communicated to the Secretary-General by the governments of some of the States represented on the Commission and by the Permanent Central Opium Board, the Supervisory Body and the World Health Organization.

500. The Commission decided to postpone consideration of the other articles of the draft convention to its eighth session, but asked the Secretary-General in the meantime to prepare the first part of the new draft convention and certain schedules which would form an integral part of the draft, with due regard for the principles formulated at its seventh session.

501. The principles by which the Secretary-General is to be guided in his work relate in particular to

articles 2 to 13 of the draft convention though some of them relate to the text as a whole or to provisions which do not appear in these articles. Essentially, they deal with four problems.

502. The first relates to the precise scope of the new treaty. For example, the Commission considered whether it was sufficient to codify the provisions existing in present treaties, subject to the inclusion of only those modifications which experience has shown to be necessary, or whether a system of control was conceivable which would be flexible enough to adapt itself to future developments. The Commission felt that it was impossible to take a decision of principle in this respect and that it would be preferable not to modify the present system of control unless the circumstances of each particular case were carefully taken into account.

503. The second problem studied by the Commission is that of the establishment, structure and status of the control organs. It took the view that the policy-making and technical functions ought to be the responsibility of a new organ similar to the present Commission on Narcotic Drugs, that is to say a functional commission of the Council, which would be distinct from the semi-judicial body corresponding to the present Permanent Central Opium Board and Supervisory Body, and which would be known as the "International Narcotics Commission". The decisions and recommendations adopted by the new proposed organ under the new convention could be approved, modified or rejected by the Council but would become operative automatically whenever the Council took no action in the matter within a specified time limit. Provision was made for cases in which the Council would invite certain States not Members of the United Nations to be represented in the new commission and, accordingly, it was decided to create in the text of the convention a legal basis for the privileges and immunities which its members would need for the performance of their functions. In addition, it was proposed that provision should be made in the convention to enable the new commission to delegate its powers to a committee. As regards the functions now being performed by the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body, it was decided to recommend the merger of these two bodies into a single semi-judicial organ to be known as "International Narcotics Control Board".

504. Thirdly, the Commission expressed its views on placing additional drugs under control and on the exemption of certain others. It was recognized, that in exercising this function, the "International Narcotics Commission" should act in each case on the advice of WHO as regards the medical, pharmacological and pharmaceutical characteristics of the drug in question, but that it would be for the Commission, subject to the Council's approval, to take the final decision with regard to control, after allowing for other factors, such as any social and administrative problems which might arise. Any decision taken in this respect should be binding on the parties, save in the case of a recommendation to prohibit the use of narcotic drugs. In addition, it was decided to maintain the Commission's present power to place a drug under provisional control.

³³ Plenary meeting 583.

³⁴ The President of the Council confirmed the interpretation that this resolution was in no way inconsistent with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 200 (III) on technical assistance for economic development, because the studies referred to in the Council resolution would not be undertaken unless the governments concerned so requested.

³⁵ E/2219, paragraphs 72-103.

³⁶ E/CN.7/AC.3/3/Rev.2.

505. Lastly, as regards the procedure whereby the various control systems would be applied to each category of drugs, the Commission proposed that the various drugs should be listed in schedules forming an integral part of the treaty. As regards the export of narcotic drugs, the Commission rejected the idea of an international clearing house which would have made the issue of export permits subject to verification by an "International Narcotics Control Board" in the light of the estimates drawn up for the importing country. However, the Commission felt that the measure of control, which exists at present by virtue of the 1931 Convention as regards the export of particularly dangerous drugs to the countries not parties to the 1925 and 1931 Conventions, should be maintained in the text of the new convention.

506. After its discussion of the draft single convention and of the control system to be provided for in the future treaty, the Commission decided that the control measures applicable to the various categories of drugs should be set forth in the text of the new convention. As to the use of certain drugs for medical purposes, the Commission decided that the convention should not compel governments parties to it to prohibit the use of drugs for medical purposes but that it should contain recommendations for the prohibition of certain dangerous drugs. These drugs would be listed and the Commission would subsequently be able to recommend the addition of other drugs to the list.

507. Finally, with regard to the information to be supplied by governments to the international control bodies, the Commission felt, first, that the nature of the statistical information required should be made clear in the text of the convention instead of being determined by the new commission, and, second, that it was not necessary for States to communicate to each other the names and addresses of importers and exporters of narcotic drugs. They would, however, continue to communicate all other information which they are bound to supply under the existing treaties.

508. The text of articles 2 to 13, to be prepared by the Secretary-General in the light of the principles set forth above, will be submitted to the Commission at its eighth session. Subsequently, when the other articles of the future draft convention have been completed, the Commission will submit to the Council the full text of a new draft convention.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON NARCOTICS

509. The Council had before it a number of recommendations made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs³⁷ concerning the future of research into the nature of opium and, in particular, into the possibility of determining the origin of opium seized from the illicit traffic. This research was carried on pursuant to Council resolutions 159 IIC (VII) and 246 F (IX).

510. The Commission felt that the research programme should be intensified by again inviting governments to send opium samples to the Secretariat, and that the scientific processes devised for determining the origin of opium should be employed forthwith in the campaign against the illicit traffic. It proposed,

³⁷ See E/2219, paragraphs 123-128.

inter alia, that the Secretariat should be able, by arrangement with the authority seizing a quantity of opium, to examine a sample and subsequently communicate to the Commission the results of its laboratory tests.

511. The Commission advocated the establishment of a permanent United Nations laboratory which would continue work now in progress concerning opium, and also engage in other activities such as the development of methods for the analysis of adulterated illicit narcotics and for the identification of synthetic narcotics which may find their way into the illicit traffic. The Secretariat provided an approximate estimate of the cost of fitting out such a laboratory in the Headquarters building.

512. At its fourteenth session, the Council did not think that the time had come to give effect to all the Commission's recommendations, but felt that it was advisable to expand the research work and extend it to all types of opium produced in the world.³⁸ Accordingly, in resolution 436 F (XIV), it requested governments to send to the United Nations Research Laboratory, for analysis, samples of all opium seized in illicit traffic. The Council also instructed the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its fifteenth session, a detailed estimate of the cost of equipping a laboratory, preferably in the Secretariat building, large enough to handle the work.

CONTROL OF SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS

513. The Council adopted³⁹ resolution 436 G (XIV) based on the Commission's proposal⁴⁰ relating to the control of synthetic drugs. In this resolution the Council, noting that the use of synthetic narcotic drugs is developing rapidly, requested the Secretary-General to call the attention of governments to the desirability of bringing all synthetic narcotic drugs under their national legislation, of acceding to the Protocol of 19 November 1948, of limiting their estimates to medical and scientific requirements, of exercising strict control over the manufacture and therapeutic use of synthetic narcotic drugs and of requiring all packages containing them to be marked clearly with a double red line for identification.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS

514. The Council had before it⁴¹ two draft resolutions recommended by the Commission, one relating to international co-operation to control the illicit traffic in narcotics⁴² and another concerning illicit trafficking by the crews of merchant ships and civil aircraft.⁴³ By the first draft resolution, which it adopted unchanged as resolution 436 C (XIV), the Council, noting the dangerous increase in the international illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, requested the Secretary-General to advise governments that this trade cannot be combated successfully by national efforts alone and that international co-operation is essential. The Secretary-General was also asked to urge governments

³⁸ Plenary meeting 581.

³⁹ Plenary meeting 581.

⁴⁰ E/2219, paragraphs 129 to 137.

⁴¹ Plenary meeting 581.

⁴² E/2219, paragraph 62.

⁴³ E/2219, paragraph 63.

which have not already done so to adopt the practice of direct communication between national administrations controlling the illicit traffic and to review their preventive systems with a view to ensuring that their organizations are adequate to combat the illicit traffic within their territories.

515. The Council, in resolution 436 D (XIV), noted that the illicit traffic in narcotics on merchant ships and civil aircraft had increased during the past five years and that the increase was principally due to smuggling by the crews of such ships and aircraft, and it adopted, with certain modifications, the recommendations of the Commission requesting the Secretary-General to compile and keep up-to-date a list of merchant seafarers and members of civil air crews convicted of offences against narcotic laws on or after 1 January 1953, and instructed him to send the list to all governments with the recommendation that they should deal with the persons in question in any manner consistent with the laws or usages in force and also that they should send a copy of the list to all the organizations concerned in their territories.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD⁴⁴

516. The Council considered⁴⁵ the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on statistics of narcotics for 1950 and the work of the Board in 1951.⁴⁶ The Council discussed the statistical information and heard explanations offered by certain countries. After hearing opinions concerning the responsibilities of producing countries in connexion with illicit traffic and the obligations of other States, the Council adopted resolution 436 H (XIV) in which it took note of the reports mentioned above, noted the statement of the Board that national controls over production of opium and coca leaves are inadequate and that "there is ground for the conclusion that the illicit traffic in question has its origin in the producing countries"; it also urged the governments of producing countries to control both the production and distribution of opium and coca leaves and to report to the Permanent Central Opium Board their full production, stocks and exports for 1950 if they had not already done so. It urged the governments of all countries to take suitable steps to tighten control on the import and distribution of opium and coca leaves in their respective countries.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

Invitation to Libya to become a party to the 1948 Protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 1931

517. In virtue of its general powers under article 5 of the 1948 Protocol, the Council unanimously adopted⁴⁷ resolution 436 I (XIV) inviting the United Kingdom of Libya, a sovereign State since 24 December 1951, to become a party to the said Protocol.

⁴⁴ For election of members of the Board and appointment of the secretary, see chapter I, paragraphs 47 to 49.

⁴⁵ Plenary meetings 574, 580 and 583.

⁴⁶ E/OB/7.

⁴⁷ Plenary meeting 574.

Communication to governments of findings of the World Health Organization concerning preparations containing narcotic drugs

518. The Council considered that its functions under article 8 of the International Opium Convention of 1925, as amended by the Protocol of 1946, to communicate to the Contracting Parties the findings of WHO concerning preparations containing narcotic drugs but not addiction-producing, were of a purely administrative character. Accordingly, it adopted⁴⁸ resolution 436 J (XIV) in which it authorized the Secretary-General to act on its behalf whenever findings made by WHO under this article are to be communicated to governments.

International control of the drug β -4-morpholinylethylmorphine

519. In the report on its seventh session, the Commission informed the Council of the steps that had been taken to define the system of international control to be applied to the drug β -4-morpholinylethylmorphine.⁴⁹ The Commission explained that in view of the relevant finding by the Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction of the World Health Organization, a committee of three experts had been appointed under article 11 (4) of the 1931 Convention, to determine whether the drug in question came under sub-group b of Group I, or under Group II of article 1 of the Convention. The Committee appointed decided that β -4-morpholinylethylmorphine should be placed under Group II, that is, in a category subject to a less stringent system of control. This decision was communicated by the Secretary-General to the governments of States Parties to the narcotics conventions.

Section IV. Population

WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

520. The Population Commission has not met since the thirteenth session of the Council at which the report of the Population Commission on its sixth session (E/1989)⁵⁰ was considered. Pursuant to that report and resolution 389 (XIII), the Secretary-General has continued the programme of work in the field of population, placing special emphasis on those aspects of the programme relating to the development of under-developed areas and to the raising of living standards of the peoples of the world. An account of this programme of work will be presented in the Commission's next report to the Council.

521. The Council, in resolution 389 C (XIII), had requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of governments, various specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on the holding, date, possible agenda and composition and cost of a world conference on population, and to submit a report to the Council.

⁴⁸ Plenary meeting 580.

⁴⁹ E/2219, paragraphs 67-71.

⁵⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 11*.

522. At its fourteenth session, the Council had before it the Secretary-General's report "World Conference on Population" (E/2199 and Add.1-4).⁵¹ Of the thirty-two Member States which had replied, twenty-nine had approved the holding of such a conference in 1953 or 1954. In annex II of document E/2199 the problems to be discussed at such a conference were grouped under the following topics: (a) demographic aspects of problems of economic development of under-developed countries; (b) demographic aspects of post-war migration problems; (c) probable future growth of population; (d) aging of the population; (e) legislation relevant to population; and (f) methodology.

523. After considering the report,⁵² the Council adopted resolution 435 (XIV), approving the holding of a world population conference in 1954, under the auspices of the United Nations, in close collaboration with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and interested specialized agencies, to discuss the problems of population set forth in annex II of E/2199.

524. The Council, in this resolution, decided that the conference should be devoted solely to the exchange of ideas and experience on population matters among experts in the field, acting in their individual capacities. It authorized the Secretary-General to establish a small preparatory committee composed of representatives of the co-operating organizations and internationally recognized population experts; to assist in formulating the agenda and making the necessary arrangements; it requested the Secretary-General to invite in their individual capacities, experts nominated by governments, non-governmental organizations and specialized agencies and, in addition, a small number of experts with a scientific interest in population questions, the number in each category to be determined with the advice of the preparatory committee. The Council requested the Secretary-General to negotiate the financing of the conference with interested specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and any interested host governments and provided that the total additional cost of the conference to the United Nations, including all preparatory work, should not exceed \$24,000. The resolution further authorized the Secretary-General to convene the conference at a site which will involve the least cost to the United Nations, but at Geneva, if in Europe.

Section V. Migration

SIMPLIFICATION OF FORMALITIES AND REDUCTION OF COSTS FOR MIGRANTS

525. The Social Commission, at its sixth session, had recommended that a study on the simplification of formalities and reduction of costs for migrants be undertaken as other projects were completed and resources became available;⁵³ at its eighth session it examined a report⁵⁴ on this subject prepared by the

Secretary-General and based upon data supplied by governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations; the report dealt only with the question of simplification of administrative procedures for migrants and not with governmental policies for their admission.

526. The Commission was of the opinion that the report contained many valuable suggestions and showed the results of close and fruitful collaboration between the United Nations and the various specialized agencies interested in migration. It was noted that the practices of many governments were already in conformity with certain of the report's recommendations; much could be achieved, it was thought, through the negotiation of bilateral or multilateral instruments designed to facilitate and expedite migratory movements. The views were expressed that the report treated legal questions and was therefore outside the competence of the Commission; and that as regards simplification of formalities, the Commission could not develop a uniform procedure since each government follows a procedure which best meets its own needs.⁵⁵

527. Basing itself on the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report, the Commission studied the objectives to be achieved by governments by multilateral agreements and/or national regulations. General agreement was reached on the following objectives: (a) limiting to the minimum and simplifying the contents of documents required from migrants; (b) reducing to the minimum or eliminating the costs imposed by governments for documents; (c) reducing to the minimum the duration of the procedure for the issuance of passports and visas to migrants; (d) decentralizing, wherever desirable and practicable, the competence of immigration authorities as regards granting of individual authorizations for admission; (e) arranging facilities for the admission of families of migrants with a view to avoiding their prolonged separation; (f) arranging facilities for stateless persons and refugees who are unable to produce the documents generally required from migrants;⁵⁶ (g) using, as may be appropriate, the services of voluntary agencies in the accomplishment of formalities for migrants.

528. The Council considered⁵⁷ a draft resolution submitted by the Social Commission in its report.⁵⁸ This resolution drew the attention of interested governments to recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General and invited them to consider the possibilities of modifying existing practices, in particular by means of bilateral agreements, with a view to relieving the burden imposed upon migrants by complicated and costly administrative procedures. It requested the Secretary-General, through all the available facilities of the United Nations and in co-operation with the interested specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, to promote the best practical means for simplifying formalities and reducing their costs. The Council adopted the resolution as 434 G (XIV).

⁵⁵ The working paper and the recommendation of the Third Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in migration were considered by the Commission, E/CN.5/262/Add.3.

⁵⁶ See also chapter V, section XI.

⁵⁷ Social Committee meeting 224; plenary meeting 659.

⁵⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 9*, page 24.

⁵¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21.

⁵² Plenary meetings 588 and 598.

⁵³ E/1678, annex IV, paragraph 68.

⁵⁴ E/CN.5/262 and addenda.

529. The Council, in resolution 396 (XIII), had invited ILO to bring to the attention of the Migration Conference⁵⁹ of States interested in European migration, the Secretary-General's report on "Methods of international financing of European emigration" (E/2019), as well as the records of the Council's discussion on the question.⁶⁰ It had further requested ILO to report to the Council at its next session on action taken or contemplated by ILO on the recommendations of the Conference.

530. The Council, at its fourteenth session, had before it a report submitted by the Director-General of ILO dealing with action taken by the Migration Conference, ILO's proposals for further action regarding methods of international financing of European migration (E/2235)⁶¹ and an account of the proceedings of the Migration Conference (E/2235/Add.1).⁶² During the discussion, ILO was commended for its report and for its work in connexion with the protection of migrants and aid to governments in the selection, training and placement of foreign workers. The importance of the Provisional Inter-governmental Committee on the Movement of Migrants from Europe in relieving the pressure of population was stressed. The representative of the WFTU, however, thought that trade union organizations should take part in the various stages of migratory movements and in the drafting of all bilateral agreements.

531. The Council in resolution 439 (XIV) noted the report of ILO on migration and expressed its appreciation for the Organisation's contribution, through the report, to the Council's continued consideration of problems in the field of migration.

Section VI. Refugees

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES*

532. At its fourteenth session,⁶³ the Council considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the General Assembly (A/2126) and a note by the Secretary-General on the composition of the United Nations High Commissioner's Advisory Committee for Refugees (E/2283).

533. The report, covering the period from June 1951 to May 1952, dealt with the activities of the High Commissioner's Office, the refugee situation in various countries and the refugee emergency fund. In the High Commissioner's view a three-point programme was necessary: first, emergency aid for the most needy groups of refugees; secondly, long-term plans of

economic development to promote the assimilation of refugees; and thirdly, measures to ensure that refugees receive a fair share of migration opportunities. The High Commissioner expressed concern at the continuation of certain emergency situations and at the duplication of agencies dealing with the refugee problem. While a beginning had been made with emergency aid, he urged increased response to his appeals for funds and hoped that Members of the United Nations in a position to contribute to a permanent solution of the refugee problem would take appropriate action.

534. The report described the work of the High Commissioner's branch offices, established in Austria, Belgium for the "Benelux" countries, Colombia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. A branch office is to be established in France in the near future and a Hong Kong office has been established jointly with the Provisional Inter-governmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe.⁶⁴ In emphasizing the importance of liaison between his office and international bodies and voluntary organizations, the High Commissioner reported that in many countries where branch offices had been established, efforts were being made to co-ordinate the activities of voluntary agencies, bringing them into closer relationship with the governments concerned.

535. In reviewing the situation in countries where refugees' needs remain urgent, the High Commissioner drew particular attention to Western Germany, where the refugees within his mandate were at a disadvantage because of the country's large number of refugees of its own nationality. In Austria the problem was so grave that, in spite of the many obstacles to be overcome, integration of the refugees into the life and economy of that country seemed to be the only solution. In certain countries of asylum, the local situation appeared to rule out integration and hence in Italy, the Free Territory of Trieste, Greece, in the Near East, at Shanghai and Hong-Kong, the best solution for these refugees was resettlement elsewhere.

536. With respect to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the High Commissioner reported signatory States as follows:

Austria	Norway
Belgium	Sweden
Colombia	Switzerland and Liechtenstein
Denmark	Turkey
Federal Republic of Germany	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Greece	
Israel	Yugoslavia
Luxembourg	
Netherlands	

The Convention will enter into force on the ninetieth day after the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession.

537. The High Commissioner also reported on the refugee emergency fund established in accordance with

⁵⁹ Convened by the International Labour Organisation at Naples, 2-16 October 1951.

⁶⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 3*, chapter VII, section III.

⁶¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, annexes*, agenda item 10.

⁶² See supplement to *Migration*, Vol. I, No. 1, ILO, Geneva, January 1952.

* Separate item on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly.

⁶³ Plenary meetings 632, 633 and 634.

⁶⁴ The Provisional Inter-governmental Committee on the Movement of Migrants from Europe, which is not a United Nations body, was established in November 1951 with the following members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States of America and Venezuela.

General Assembly resolution 538 B (VI) which "authorizes the High Commissioner, under paragraph 10 of the Statute of this Office, to issue an appeal for funds for the purpose of enabling emergency aid to be given to the most needy groups among refugees within his mandate;...". These groups of refugees whom the High Commissioner defined as including those in the Far East not resettled by IRO, newly arrived refugees whose basic needs are not provided for by public relief and the old, sick, handicapped and children among residual groups of IRO refugees, required aid, according to his estimate, amounting to \$3 million during 1952. The High Commissioner reported that as of 5 May 1952, contributions and pledges totalled \$308,801.26, including contributions of \$235,395 from inter-governmental organizations and pledges of \$69,284 from governments.

538. In the general discussion, many members congratulated the High Commissioner on the progress made in the establishment of his office and in taking over the residual functions of IRO. Regret was expressed that the terms of the High Commissioner's mandate precluded him from rendering assistance to certain groups of refugees in urgent need of aid. Two representatives announced that their governments were prepared, at this time, to make contributions to the emergency fund. The representative of the ICFTU stressed the need for funds for both the emergency and long-term aspects of the problem of refugees.

539. The Council, in resolution 437 (XIV), took note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.⁶⁵

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

540. At its fourteenth session,⁶⁶ the Council considered the fourth, and final report of the International Refugee Organization (E/2211). The report was designed to summarize the results since the passage of resolution 62 (I) by the General Assembly and to bring up to date previous reports by describing the work done from 1 January 1951 until the time the organization entered its period of liquidation on 1 March 1952.

541. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 62 (I) the main task of IRO was to encourage and assist displaced persons to return to their country of origin; and secondly to see to it that "no refugees or displaced persons who had finally and definitely... expressed valid objections to returning to their countries of origin" should be compelled to return there.

542. Ninety per cent of the refugees registered with IRO during its period of operation were assisted in

repatriation or resettlement or had their cases otherwise closed. During the period from 1 July 1947 to 31 December 1951 more than one million persons were resettled in new countries and 73,000 were repatriated to their country of origin or former domicile; the number of persons dependent on IRO for food and shelter was reduced from 712,000 to 25,000 and a quarter of the persons remaining at the close of operations were considered to have good chances of resettlement.

543. The following countries accepted more than 1000 refugees during the life of the organization:

United States of America	328,851
Australia	182,159
Israel	132,109
Canada	123,479
United Kingdom	86,346
France	38,455
Argentina	32,712
Brazil	28,848
Belgium	22,477
Venezuela	17,277
Paraguay	5,887
Chile	5,108
New Zealand	4,837
Netherlands	4,355
Sweden	4,330
Bolivia	2,485
Turkey	2,358
Peru	2,340
Uruguay	1,461
French Morocco	1,446
Norway	1,105

544. On 1 January 1951, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees elected by the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 428 (V) assumed the functions, as described in the Statute annexed to the resolution, providing international protection, under the auspices of the United Nations, to refugees who fall within the scope of the Statute.

545. In discussing the report, many delegations paid warm tributes to IRO, its directors-general and its staff for their remarkable achievement in a great humanitarian undertaking of the United Nations. Many delegations pointed with justifiable pride to the contribution which their governments had made. Some delegations, however, stated that in their opinion IRO had not fulfilled the terms of its mandate and had in effect hindered repatriation of certain nationals. They also thought that IRO had given a distorted account of the conditions awaiting refugees in certain countries of immigration and that many refugees had found themselves in great privation and distress in their new homes.

546. The Council, in resolution 438 (XIV), noted with satisfaction the report of the IRO and paid tribute to the organization's achievements.

Annex I

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

Fourteenth session

434 (XIV). Social activities.

⁶⁵ For the review of the composition of the United Nations High Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Refugees, see chapter I, paragraphs 16-18.

435 (XIV). World conference on population.

436 (XIV). Narcotic drugs.

437 (XIV). Annual Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

438 (XIV). Report of the International Refugee Organization.

439 (XIV). Migration Report by the International Labour Organisation.

⁶⁶ Plenary meetings 632, 633 and 634.

Annex II

SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

The summary records of the meetings of the Council and its committees at the fourteenth session of the Council relevant to the various sections of this Chapter are indicated below:

Section I. Social welfare questions

Plenary meetings 641 to 646, 659, 660, 661, 663.

Social Committee meetings 224, 225.

Co-ordination Committee meeting 112.

Section II. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

Plenary meetings 658, 659.

Section III. Narcotic drugs

Plenary meetings 574, 580, 581, 583.

Section IV. Population

Plenary meetings 588, 598.

Section V. Migration

Social Committee meeting 224.

Plenary meeting 649.

Section VI. Refugees

Plenary meetings 632, 633, 634.

Annex III

STATEMENTS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 82 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

World social situation. Plenary meeting 643.

Refugees. Plenary meeting 633.

World Federation of Trade Unions

World social situation. Plenary meeting 643.

Migration. Plenary meeting 649.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULES 80 AND 81 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

International Council of Women

Narcotic drugs. NGO Committee meeting 115.

International Union for Child Welfare

Report of the Social Commission (eighth session). NGO Committee meeting 115.

Report of the UNICEF Executive Board. NGO Committee meeting 115.

World's Young Women's Christian Association

Housing and town and country planning. NGO Committee meeting 115.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
E/C.2/331 World conference on population.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

International Society for the Welfare of Cripples

E/CN.5/259/Add.2 Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

Catholic International Union for Social Service

E/CN.5/NGO/11 Advisory social welfare services and work programme.

E/CN.5/NGO/12 In-service training of social welfare personnel.

E/CN.5/NGO/13 Family and child welfare.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

International Criminal Police Commission

E/CN.7/236 Illicit traffic in narcotic drugs — 1951.

HUMAN RIGHTS

A

547. The General Assembly at its sixth session adopted resolutions 543 (VI) to 549 (VI) relating to the draft international covenant on human rights and measures of implementation and to the work to be done by the Commission on Human Rights. The General Assembly also, in paragraph 2 of resolution 549 (VI), requested the Council to hold a special session preceding the eighth session of the Commission and to take the necessary action to enable the Commission to complete its work in connexion with the draft international covenant and measures of implementation before the end of the Council's fourteenth session, so that the Council might submit drafts together with its recommendations to the General Assembly at its seventh session.

548. The Council, accordingly, held a special session on 24 March 1952 when it adopted resolution 415 (S.I) in which it transmitted General Assembly resolutions 543 (VI) to 549 (VI) to the Commission on Human Rights for appropriate action during its eighth session. The Council also requested the Commission to complete and submit to the Council at its fourteenth session two draft international covenants on human rights along the lines indicated by the General Assembly, so that the Council might transmit them with its recommendations to the General Assembly at its seventh session.

549. At its eighth session, therefore, the Commission on Human Rights gave priority to considering the

* The provisional agenda of the General Assembly at its seventh session includes as a separate item "Human Rights", with the sub-headings: "Draft international covenants on human rights and measures of implementation" and "Recommendations concerning international respect for the self-determination of peoples". With reference to the latter, the Council, in resolution 440 B (XIV), transmits without comment to the General Assembly two resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights. The provisional agenda also includes as separate items "Draft protocol relating to the status of stateless persons", and "Freedom of information" with the sub-headings "Problems of freedom of information, including the study of the draft convention on freedom of information" and "Dissemination by governments of resolutions adopted by organs of the United Nations and communicated to them by the Secretary-General". With reference to the latter, Council resolution 442 D (XIV) contains a recommendation to the General Assembly. In addition, Council resolution 445 B (XIV) makes a recommendation to the General Assembly concerning a preamble and clauses for an international convention on the political rights of women, a separate item on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly. Also, Council resolution 445 C (XIV) invites the General Assembly to take paragraph 1 of this resolution into account in connexion with information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, a subject represented by a separate item on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly. In this connexion, the Secretary-General submitted a document (A/AC.35/L.97) to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its third session.

right of peoples and nations to self-determination and to drawing up the draft covenants on economic, social and cultural rights and on civil and political rights, in accordance with the instructions of the General Assembly in its resolutions. These instructions and the action taken by the Commission and by the Council are outlined in sections I and II below. The Commission also discussed matters relating to the lists of communications submitted to it in accordance with the Council resolution 75 (V) as amended (see section III of this chapter) but was unable to take up other questions on its agenda. The Council considered¹ the report of the Commission (E/2256)² at its fourteenth session and took note of it in resolution 440 C (XIV).³

Section I. The right of peoples and nations to self-determination

550. The General Assembly, after considering the report of the seventh session of the Commission transmitted to it by the Council in resolution 384 (XIII), had adopted resolution 545 (VI), in which it had decided to include in the covenant or covenants on human rights an article on the right of all peoples and all nations to self-determination. This article would be drafted in the following terms: "All peoples shall have the right of self-determination", and would stipulate that all States, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, should promote, in relation to the peoples of such States and Territories, the realization of that right, in conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter. By the same resolution the General Assembly had asked the Commission to prepare and submit to it at its seventh session recommendations concerning international respect for the self-determination of peoples. It had further asked the Council, in paragraph 1 of resolution 549 (VI), to instruct the Commission to give priority to the question of the right of peoples to self-determination, which it had deferred at its seventh session owing to lack of time.

551. The Commission considered the right of peoples and nations to self-determination as the first substantive item on the agenda of its eighth session, and discussed together the drafting of an article for inclusion in the covenant or covenants on human rights and the recommendations to be made to the General Assembly concerning international respect for the self-deter-

¹ Plenary meetings 665 to 668.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 4.*

³ Parts A and B of this resolution relate to sections II and I of this chapter respectively.

mination of peoples.⁴ It decided to include the same and identical article in the draft covenant on civil and political rights and in the draft covenant on economic, social and cultural rights. The text adopted contained three paragraphs. The first paragraph proclaimed the right of all peoples and nations to self-determination, namely, the right freely to determine their political, economic, social and cultural status. The second paragraph stated that all States, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories and those controlling in whatsoever manner the exercise of that right by another people, should promote the realization of that right in all their Territories, and respect its maintenance in other States in conformity with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. The third paragraph stated that the right of peoples to self-determination should include permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources and that in no case could a people be deprived of its means of subsistence on the grounds of any right claimed by other States.

552. On the question of recommendations concerning international respect for the self-determination of peoples and nations, the Commission adopted two resolutions which it asked the Council to transmit to the General Assembly. The first recommended that "the States Members of the United Nations shall uphold the principle of self-determination of peoples and nations and respect their independence" and "shall recognize and promote the realization of the right of self-determination of the people of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories who are under their administration; and grant this right on a demand for self-government on the part of these people, the popular wish being ascertained in particular through a plebiscite held under the auspices of the United Nations". In the second resolution the Commission recommended that the Council request "the General Assembly to recommend to States Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, voluntarily to include in the information transmitted by them under Article 73 e of the Charter, "details regarding the extent to which the right of peoples to self-determination is exercised by the peoples of these territories, and in particular regarding their political progress and the measures taken to develop their capacity for self-administration, to satisfy their political aspirations and to promote the progressive development of their free political institutions".

553. When the Commission's resolution containing the article for inclusion in the international covenants on human rights and the resolution containing recommendations concerning international respect for the self-determination of peoples were considered⁵ by the Council at its fourteenth session, the recommendations of the Commission were criticised on various grounds. It was said that they constituted an attempt to amend the Charter by indirect methods and that the Charter, in the Chapters dealing with Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, deliberately did not use the phrase "self-determination of peoples". It was held that the Commission had not attempted to define either "self-determination of peoples" or "peoples", terms so difficult to define precisely as to be inappropriate for inclu-

sion in a legally binding instrument; that a provision in the covenants on human rights ensuring the right of self-determination of peoples might give rise to varying interpretations and conceivably encourage separatist or subversive movements; that the recommendations drew a distinction between Member States responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories and other Member States, which was contrary to the fundamental principles of equal treatment of States laid down in the Charter. Self-determination, in the view of some members, was not an individual right or a collective right like freedom of association and should not be included in covenants which dealt with individual rights. It was also said that the Commission had failed to answer certain very fundamental and difficult questions; namely, that in addition to not defining the concept, it had not outlined the conditions necessary for the realization of the right of self-determination, nor the precautions necessary for its application, nor the obligations it entailed for the States directly concerned and for other States.

554. Several representatives, whose governments are Administering Powers, pointed out that Article 73 e of the Charter, dealing with types of information to be submitted by States responsible for Non-Self-Governing Territories, specified information of a "technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions"; the adjective "political" had been deliberately omitted. Under the Charter, therefore, Administering Powers were not obliged to submit political information to the General Assembly, although such information was published and made available by these Powers. It would be ill-advised, they thought, for the General Assembly to make a formal recommendation on this matter. Since the Commission's recommendation exceeded the terms of the Charter and might, if adopted, confuse orderly constitutional progress and adversely affect the relationship between the Administering Power and the people, they could not support this provision.

555. It was further pointed out that if the Council were to transmit the recommendations of the Commission to the General Assembly at this stage a long debate would ensue at the seventh session of the General Assembly which would largely be a duplication of the debates that had taken place at the eighth session of the Commission when the draft covenants containing the article on self-determination of peoples and nations had been before it.

556. It was argued on the other hand that the recommendations of the Commission contained a clear statement of a fundamental principle and that they were in keeping with the spirit of the Charter. It was stated that in order to guarantee respect for the self-determination of peoples it was indispensable that information should be available on the true position in Non-Self-Governing Territories, and that that information should be communicated by the Administering Authorities; that was why the Commission had recommended that they be asked to submit relevant information voluntarily.

557. The distinction drawn between Member States which do administer Trust or Non-Self-Governing

⁴ E/2256, chapter III.

⁵ Plenary meetings 666, 667 and 668.

Territories and those which do not was admitted, but it was claimed that this distinction was justified and was found in the Charter itself which devoted two whole Chapters to questions relating to Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories. It was also argued that the recommendation calling for transmission of information regarding the extent to which the right of peoples to self-determination was exercised in Non-Self-Governing Territories was in keeping with the spirit of Article 73 e of the Charter and resolutions subsequently adopted by the General Assembly relating to the voluntary transmission of information to the United Nations. The view was expressed that the only practical and equitable method of promoting the right of self-determination of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories was to make that right subject to the will of the people by means of a plebiscite. It was further pointed out that despite the arguments made against the Commission's recommendations which were being repeated in the Council, the Commission had, nevertheless, adopted the recommendations before the Council by a substantial majority.

558. Some representatives expressed the view that since General Assembly resolution 545 (VI) had requested the Commission to submit directly to it at its seventh session recommendations concerning international respect for the self-determination of peoples, any discussion in the Council of the substance of the recommendations was out of order, and it should confine its action to transmitting the recommendations to the General Assembly.

559. The Council decided, by roll-call vote, in resolution 440 B.II (XIV) to transmit, without comment, resolutions A and B of the Commission concerning self-determination of peoples and nations included in annex V of its report for the consideration of the General Assembly at its seventh session.⁶

Section II. Draft international covenants on human rights and measures of implementation*

560. At its sixth session the General Assembly had had before it the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its seventh session (E/1992)⁷ which the Council had transmitted to it in resolution 384 (XIII) inviting the Assembly to reconsider its decision to include in one single covenant articles on economic, social and cultural rights together with articles on civil and political rights.

561. In resolution 543 (VI) the General Assembly had requested the Council to ask the Commission to draft two covenants on human rights to be submitted simultaneously for consideration at the seventh session of the General Assembly. One covenant should contain civil and political rights and the other economic, social and cultural rights, both to be approved and opened for signature at the same time. The resolution also stated that the two covenants should contain as many similar provisions as possible, particularly in so far as

the reports to be submitted by States on the implementation of rights were concerned

562. In resolution 544 (VI), the General Assembly called upon the Council to request the Commission to take into consideration, when revising the draft articles on economic, social and cultural rights, the views expressed during the discussion of the covenants, and also any views which Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations might advance.

563. In resolution 545 (VI) the General Assembly had called for the insertion in the covenant or covenants of an article on the right of peoples and nations to self-determination, and had also asked the Commission to prepare recommendations concerning international respect for that right (see section I).

564. In resolution 546 (VI) concerning the question of reservations, the Commission was asked to prepare for inclusion in the two draft covenants one or more clauses relating to the admissibility or non-admissibility of reservations and to the effect to be attributed to them.

565. In resolution 547 (VI), the General Assembly had requested the Council to forward certain documents on measures of implementation to the Commission on Human Rights as basic working papers for its consideration in connexion with the drafting of provisions on measures of implementation. The Commission was also asked to take into consideration the General Assembly's discussion on these documents, and to submit recommendations to it at its seventh session.

566. In resolution 548 (VI), the General Assembly had decided that the words "*derechos humanos*" should be used instead of the words "*derechos del hombre*" in all United Nations working documents and publications in Spanish.

567. Finally, in resolution 549 (VI), the General Assembly had asked the Council, *inter alia*, to hold a special session before the eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights in order to take the necessary action to enable the Commission to complete the work entrusted to it in connexion with the international covenants on human rights and measures of implementation before the end of the Council's fourteenth session, so that the Council might submit the draft covenants to the General Assembly at its seventh session together with its recommendations thereon. While this resolution was under consideration by the General Assembly, the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences met and advanced the opening date of the session of the Commission on Human Rights by one week, the session being scheduled for 14 April-6 June 1952; it also noted that the Council would be sitting during the Commission's session and would be in a position to take decisions about any required extension of the session.

568. The Council at its special session on 24 March 1952 transmitted all the above recommendations to the Commission in resolution 415 (S.1).

569. The Commission held its eighth session from 14 April to 14 June, the Council having granted⁸ the

* Subtitle of separate sub-item "Human Rights". Separate item on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly.

⁶ See also *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 1, Resolutions*, pages 35-36.

⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 9*.

⁸ Plenary meeting 585.

Commission's request for an extension of its session for one additional week. It considered the draft covenants on human rights in the light of the General Assembly's resolutions and adopted articles on economic, social and cultural rights, using as a basis for its work part III of the draft covenant prepared at its seventh session. It then adopted articles on civil and political rights, which were based on parts I and II of the draft covenant contained in the report of its seventh session. It was not able, in the period of time available, to carry out the other instructions of the General Assembly and did not discuss the existing provisions or proposals relating to measures of implementation or the question of reservations. Nor was it able to consider the problem of the federal State clause, or the other final clauses of the draft covenants. In annex I of its report, section A contained the draft covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, section B the draft covenant on civil and political rights, section C the article on the territorial application clause adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 422 (V). Sections D and E contained the draft articles on measures of implementation and the final clauses which had been included in parts IV, V and VI of the draft covenant as set forth in the report of the seventh session of the Commission. Other annexes included proposals for additional articles for inclusion in the draft covenant on civil and political rights, for a federal state article, for the final clauses, and for measures of implementation which the Commission still has to consider.

570. The Commission recommended to the Council that it be authorized to complete its work on the two covenants in 1953, so that they might then be submitted simultaneously to the Council and the General Assembly.

571. When considering⁹ the Commission's report, the Council had before it a draft resolution (E/L.457)¹⁰ that it invite the General Assembly to reconsider its resolution 543 (VI), with a view to instructing the Commission to prepare a single draft covenant at its next session. It was urged, in support of this proposal, that the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights was so closely linked with that of civil and political rights that to separate the two groups into two covenants would create an artificial division. It was argued, moreover, that the two categories of rights had been linked in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, further, that the decision to prepare two covenants represented a retrograde step compared with the recommendations which the General Assembly had adopted at its fifth session. It was also pointed out that the General Assembly had decided, by a small majority and after a long debate, to request the preparation of two covenants.

572. Certain representatives, while favouring a single covenant rather than two covenants in principle, believed that the Council was not the appropriate organ to recommend a change in the decision of the General Assembly at this stage. Some members expressed the view that nothing had happened since the adoption of

General Assembly resolution 543 (VI) to justify a recommendation that its decision be reversed, and it was claimed that the interdependence of economic, social and cultural rights, and civil and political rights was not a strong enough argument in favour of having only one covenant. It was emphasized that the two covenants should contain as many similar provisions as possible, especially with regard to the provisions on measures of implementation, and that they should be adopted and opened for signature simultaneously. It was also argued that any attempt to change the decision of the General Assembly at the present time would cause delay, and possibly confusion, in the work of the Commission on Human Rights which had already embarked on the preparation of two covenants. In this connexion, it was pointed out that the two covenants could be merged into one at a later stage if the General Assembly wished to reverse its decision.

573. In resolution 440 A (XIV), the Council decided on the basis of a second proposal before it (E/L.449),¹¹ to instruct the Commission to complete its work on the two covenants at its next session in 1953, and to submit them simultaneously to the Council.

Section III. Communications concerning human rights¹²

574. In accordance with Council resolution 275 B (X), amending resolution 75 (V) governing the procedure for dealing with communications concerning human rights, the Secretary-General drew up two lists of such communications received for submission to the Commission on Human Rights at its eighth session. A non-confidential list (E/CN.4/CR.21 and Add.1) dealing with the principles involved in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights was circulated to members of the Commission. A confidential list, summarizing other communications concerning human rights, was presented to the Commission, as at previous sessions, in a private meeting.

575. The Commission decided, for the first time, to include in its report a statement on the lists of communications dealt with during the period 3 April 1951 to 7 May 1952. The statement revealed, *inter alia*, that of a total of 25,279 communications, the great majority (24,194) dealt with alleged persecution on political grounds; other communications principally alleged genocide (305), violating of the right of freedom of assembly and association (119), discrimination and violation of rights of minorities (64), violation of trade union rights (83) and 478 communications alleged various violations. Of the total, thirty-six dealt with principles involved in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and were distributed in the non-confidential lists.

576. The Commission discussed a proposal that it should request the Council to reconsider resolution 75 (V), as amended, and authorize the Commission to make reports and recommendations to the Council on communications regarding human rights. That part

⁹ Plenary meetings 665 and 666.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² See also chapter VIII, section V, on communications from non-governmental organizations in consultative status containing complaints against governments.

at the proposal requesting the Council to reconsider resolution 75 (V) was rejected and the remainder of the draft resolution withdrawn.

577. The Council discussed¹³ the question of communications concerning human rights as a separate item on its agenda, in view of General Assembly resolution 542 (VI) inviting it to give instructions to the Commission on Human Rights for its ninth session with regard to such communications, and to request the Commission to formulate its recommendations on them.

578. The Council had before it a proposal (E/L.447) that the Council request the Commission to report or make recommendations to it on communications alleging violations of human rights which, in the Commission's opinion, merited the attention of the Council; certain criteria to be taken into consideration in deciding which communications merited the Council's attention were suggested and it was proposed that such communications should be transmitted together with any relevant replies or observations by governments. The Commission was further asked to recommend any modifications to resolution 75 (V) which might be necessary to give effect to this resolution.

579. In support of this proposal, several members expressed the view that the procedure for dealing with communications concerning human rights established by resolution 75 (V), as amended, was unsatisfactory. It was pointed out that, if the Council decided to wait until machinery was set up under the covenants on human rights to deal with alleged violations, there would be considerable delay, since after drafting and adoption the covenants would still require ratifications by twenty States before coming into force. Moreover, the machinery at present proposed in the covenants provided only for action in cases of complaints by States. It was also argued that, under the Charter, Member States had undertaken to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that the Commission's terms of reference would allow it to make recommendations concerning any questions relating to human rights, including recommendations on communications. Most members, however, felt that a real solution could be found only within the framework of the covenants on human rights, which would have the necessary legal force to enable the United Nations to ensure their execution.

580. In resolution 441 (XIV), the Council decided not to take action on the question of communications concerning human rights at this time in view of the action by the Commission that there should be no reconsideration of resolution 75 (V) as amended. It also decided to inform the General Assembly of its decision.

Section IV. Yearbook on Human Rights

581. As at its previous session, the Commission was obliged, at its eighth session, to defer consideration of the plan for the *Yearbook* prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/522) in accordance with Council resolution 303 H (XI). The *Yearbook* for 1950 to

be published in 1952 will contain certain new elements as recommended by the Council in resolution 303 II (XI). Part I, dealing with constitutional and legislative texts on human rights, will be extended for the first time to include decisions of national courts. Part II, covering Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, hitherto restricted to basic laws, will include laws and other texts dealing with human rights covering the same field as those for Sovereign States. Part IV will include a new section summarizing judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice.

Section V. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

582. At its fourth session the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities revised the definition of minorities and also, in accordance with a request of the Commission on Human Rights at its sixth session, the draft resolution on interim measures to be taken for the protection of minorities which had been prepared at its third session. In its report (E/CN.4/641) submitted to the Commission at its eighth session, the Sub-Commission recommended provisions for the draft covenants on human rights including a provision on non-discrimination in respect of governmental licensing arrangements prohibiting entrance into occupations; a draft article on the right of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, and to use their own language; amendments to certain existing articles to include references relating to persons born out of wedlock. The Sub-Commission proposed a recommendation that a general provision forbidding discrimination in regard to economic, social and cultural rights should precede the formulation of these rights; and a draft article prohibiting by law any advocacy of national, racial or religious hostility that constitutes an incitement to violence. The Sub-Commission further suggested that the United Nations should establish, as part of the general implementation of the international covenant on human rights, a body to prevent discrimination and protect minorities.

583. The Sub-Commission also recommended that the agenda of the Commission include: (a) definition of and measures for the protection of political groups; and (b) redress of injuries suffered by groups through the total or partial destruction of their media of culture and their historical monuments. The Sub-Commission also requested the Commission to recommend that the Council reconsider its decision to discontinue the Sub-Commission.

584. The Commission accepted the two items proposed by the Sub-Commission. It considered the recommendations made by the Sub-Commission relating to the covenant on human rights and included a general article on non-discrimination in both covenants. It did not have time to act upon the Sub-Commission's suggestions that the organs of the United Nations pursue their efforts to eliminate any discrimination practised against children born out of wedlock; that the Council request the General Assembly to reiterate its appeal to governments to accelerate their ratifica-

¹³ Plenary meeting 656.

tion to the Covenant on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and to give effect to the wish of the Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction to draw up both an instrument establishing the international penal tribunal and a protocol empowering that tribunal to deal with the crime of genocide.

585. The Council had before it General Assembly resolution 532 B (VI) inviting it to authorize the Sub-Commission to continue its work to enable it to fulfil its mission, and especially to convene a session of the Sub-Commission in 1952, while also taking any practical steps that might be necessary for the continuance within the framework of the United Nations of the work on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

586. The Council also had before it the report of the Secretary-General, prepared in accordance with resolution 414 B.II (XIII), on future work concerning prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities (E/2229). The report summarized the results of an inquiry among Member States concerning items relating to prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities which should be placed on the agenda of forthcoming Council sessions, procedures for the preliminary study of these items and for the preparation of reports to provide a basis for profitable discussion of such items by the Council, and the lines along which the Council might be called upon to continue its tasks in this field. The report also reviewed recommendations on future work formulated by the Sub-Commission at its fourth session.

587. The Council did not discuss the substance of the Secretary-General's report. After a procedural debate on questions raised by General Assembly resolution 532 B (VI),¹⁴ in which the representative of WFTU participated, the Council adopted resolution 443 (XIV), deciding to convene a session of the Sub-Commission in 1952 and requesting the Sub-Commission to continue its work in accordance with General Assembly resolution 532 B (VI). The Sub-Commission was requested to prepare during its fifth session in 1952 a report on future work for submission to the Commission on Human Rights, which was invited to consider, at its ninth session, the reports of the Sub-Commission on its fourth and fifth session and to report to the Council. The Council further invited UNESCO as a matter of high priority to continue its studies and work on educational methods and projects designed to overcome prejudice and discriminatory attitudes and report thereon to the Council in 1953.

Section VI. Freedom of information

588. The Council, in resolution 414 B.I (XIII), had decided that the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press should hold a final

¹⁴ Social Committee meetings 221 and 222; plenary meetings 620 and 621.

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 4A*.

¹⁶ For Council action on the question of the supply of newsprint and printing paper, see chapter II, section IV.

meeting to complete its work on the draft international code of ethics for journalists. In resolution 414 B.III (XIII), the Council had requested the Secretary-General after consultation with UNESCO to conduct an inquiry among Member States regarding the Council's future work in connexion with freedom of information and to report the results to the Council in 1952.

589. At its fourteenth session, the Council had before it the final report of the Sub-Commission (E/2190),¹⁵ the replies of governments to the Secretary-General's inquiry on future work in this field (E/2178 and Add.1-8) and the Secretary-General's report on the inquiry (E/2217 and Add.1).

590. In resolution 442 A (XIV) the Council took note of the report of the fifth session of the Sub-Commission.¹⁶

591. The Council in resolution 442 B (XIV) having noted the revised text of the draft international code of ethics, requested the Secretary-General to communicate the draft code, together with information concerning its preparation, to national and international professional associations and information enterprises, informing them that if they thought it desirable, the United Nations might co-operate with them in organizing an international professional conference for the purpose of drawing up an international code of ethics.

592. The Council debated¹⁷ whether the future work in the field of freedom of information should be carried on by an expert committee of twelve persons, as had been suggested by the Sub-Commission, by a United Nations commission of inquiry on freedom of information of five members to be appointed by the Secretary-General, or by a standing committee of surveillance composed of three members chosen by the Secretary-General. Most members felt that, in any case, a report on developments and recommendations for action should be presented to the Council in 1953.

593. The Council decided in resolution 442 C (XIV) to appoint for an experimental period of one year, and in a personal capacity, a rapporteur on matters relating to freedom of information and to request him, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO, and the professional organizations concerned, to prepare for the Council in 1953 a substantive report covering major contemporary problems and developments in the field of freedom of information, together with recommendations regarding practical action which might be taken by the Council to surmount those obstacles to the fuller enjoyment of freedom of information which can be surmounted at the present time. Mr. S. P. López of the Philippines was subsequently elected rapporteur.¹⁸ The Council also decided to include in its agenda for 1953 an item on freedom

¹⁷ Social Committee meetings 214 to 220; plenary meetings 602, 603 and 604. See also the report of the Social Committee E/2251: *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 13.

¹⁸ Plenary meetings 658 and 660.

of information for the purpose of reviewing and taking appropriate action on problems of freedom of information in the light of the rapporteur's report.

594. On the basis of recommendations made by the Sub-Commission, the Council in resolution 442 D (XIV) further decided to recommend that the General Assembly urge governments, upon receipt of any resolution of any organ of the United Nations communicated to them by the Secretary-General to give the widest possible dissemination to such resolutions.*

595. In resolution 442 E (XIV) the Council decided to invite the Secretary-General in conjunction with UNESCO to study ways and means of encouraging and developing independent domestic information agencies and to report thereon to the Council in 1953.

Section VII. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights

596. At its fourteenth session, the Council had before it a number of communications alleging that trade union rights were being infringed in various countries (E/2154 and Add. 1-48). They were submitted in accordance with resolution 277 (X) of the Council, which had requested the Secretary-General to bring any such allegations received from governments or trade union or employers' organizations to its attention, notwithstanding the provisions of resolution 75 (V), as amended. The Council also had before it a note submitted by the Secretary-General (E/2222)¹⁹ on pending allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights under Council resolution 351 (XII).

597. In discussing the provisional agenda for its fourteenth session,²⁰ the Council adopted three proposals: (a) that, in accordance with rule 15 (a) of the rules of procedure and resolution 277 (X), all new allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in countries members of ILO should be transmitted to that organization for consideration; (b) that other allegations concerning States not members of ILO, including those relating to infringements of trade union rights in Spain, the Free Territory of Trieste and the Saar, should in future be discussed by the Council at the appropriate time, preferably after discussion of the ILO report, (c) that the Secretary-General's note (E/2222) should be included in documentation for the discussion of the item on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights at the Council's current session.

598. In his note the Secretary-General stated that he had no further information to add to the report he had made to the Council at its thirteenth session apart from observations of the Government of Japan (E/2175/Add.1) and his report on the application of resolution 277 (X) to allegations regarding infringe-

ments in Japan contained in document E/2202. In addition to the observations of the Government of Japan, the Council had before it replies of the Government of Bolivia (E/2175 and Add.2). Both Governments being members of ILO, their replies were referred to that organization.

599. The Council considered the sections of the *Sixth report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations* (E/2240) dealing with the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association established by ILO on its own behalf and on behalf of the United Nations to deal with allegations of infringements of trade union rights, and also with the Committee on Freedom of Association established by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for preliminary examination of allegations and their reference to the Commission.

600. The debate²¹ was, in the main, concerned with the contention that the transfer of complaints to the ILO without prior debate in the Council was an abdication of the Council's responsibility and that all future allegations addressed to the Council should be placed on the agenda at each session. The representative of WFTU spoke to this point, stating that all complaints submitted by WFTU to the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Council had been rejected at the preliminary stage of examination after receipt by ILO of statements from the governments concerned.

601. In the view of other members, the procedure devised by ILO provided for the careful examination of allegations; cases were studied impartially and when the information provided was incomplete, every effort was made to obtain more detailed and accurate data. Appreciation was expressed for the valuable work which the Committee of the Governing Body and the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission had done within a short time.

602. The Council, in resolution 444 (XIV), noting that no replies had been received to communications addressed to the Governments of Romania, Spain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics under resolution 351 (XII) requested the Secretary-General to again invite these Governments to reply. The Council, noting allegations received regarding the infringement of trade union rights in Spain,²² Trieste²³ and the Saar²⁴ requested the Secretary-General to bring these allegations to the attention of the Government of Spain, of the Allied Military Government of Trieste and of the competent authorities of the Saar respectively, together with the provisions of resolution 277 (X) under which allegations may be referred for examination to the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission and inviting these Governments and the authorities of the Saar to submit their observations.

603. In connexion with this question (item 15 of the Council's agenda) the Council considered²⁵ a draft resolution²⁶ on humanitarian action on behalf

* See footnote at the beginning of this chapter.

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 15 and 25.

²⁰ Plenary meeting 571.

²¹ Plenary meetings 648 and 649.

²² Communications from the Norwegian Trade Union Federations (E/2154/Add.18), representatives of trade unions of the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico (E/2154/Add.21), the Confederação dos Trabalhadores do Brasil (E/2154/Add.30), World Federation of Trade Unions (E/2154/Add.34 and 41), and the Union internationale des syndicats des travailleurs du bâtiment, du bois et des matériaux de construction (E/2154/Add.48).

²³ Communication from the Trade Unions International of Land and Air Transport Workers (E/2154/Add.20).

²⁴ Communication from the Unity Trade Union Workers, Employees and Officials of the Saar (E/2154/Add.43).

²⁵ Plenary meeting 649. The Council at its 631st meeting adjourned discussion on this question and at its 632nd plenary meeting rejected a proposal to consider this matter as a separate item.

²⁶ See document E/L.393/Rev.1.

of twenty-seven Spanish trade unionists, under which the Council would request the President of the Council to approach the Spanish authorities with a view to obtaining invalidation of the sentences and the acquittal and release of the convicted trade unionists. This draft resolution was rejected.

Section VIII. Forced labour

604. The *ad hoc* Committee on Forced Labour,²⁷ appointed jointly by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of ILO in accordance with Council resolution 350 (XII), held two sessions and submitted two progress reports (E/2153 and E/2276) to the Council for information.

605. The Committee's first session was devoted to studying its terms of reference and methods of work. It interpreted its terms of reference, laid down in Council resolution 350 (XII), to include a survey and a study of systems of forced labour, which were alleged to take two forms: forced labour imposed to correct the political opinion of those who differed from the ideology of the government of the State for the time being, and forced labour obliging persons to work involuntarily for the fulfilment of the economic plans of the State, their work being of such a nature as to lend a large degree of economic assistance to the State in carrying out such economic plans. The Committee stated in its first report that it would have to investigate all the laws and regulations of the various States which might illustrate the different systems of forced labour employed, and it might also have to investigate existing administrative practices which enabled forced labour to be put into effect whether prescribed by process of law or through administrative measures.

606. The Committee drafted a questionnaire to be transmitted to all governments which included (a) questions concerning punitive, educational or corrective labour; and (b) questions concerning other cases of compulsion to work. Governments were asked to reply before 1 April 1952 regarding their metropolitan, Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, central state administrations, and regional or local public authorities.

607. Non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council were invited to notify the Committee if they wished to be heard and questioned by it, or to submit documentary material and information relating to the Committee's terms of reference as it had interpreted them, and they were asked to specify the points on which they wished to be heard and the nature of the documentary material they wished to submit. The Committee authorized the Chairman, on the basis of these memoranda, to decide which organizations should then be invited to send representatives or transmit documentary information. The Committee also considered that other organizations and individuals should have the opportunity, subject to the same conditions, of transmitting documentary material and of expressing the wish to be heard.

608. The Committee delegated authority to its Chairman to appoint and define more specifically the duties of regional consultants in the interval between the Committee's first and second sessions, but took no final decision related to the hearing and examination of witnesses, and the possibility of undertaking on-the-spot investigations. The Committee defined the tasks in collecting information and in research which it wished the Secretariat to undertake between the two sessions.

609. The Committee devoted its second session to the study of the documentation submitted to it, and to hearing certain witnesses. Replies to the questionnaire had been received from 42 governments (E/AC.36/11 and Add.1-17) and it was hoped that the replies still outstanding would be forthcoming before the Committee's third session. It examined documents transmitted at its first session by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America (E/AC.36/4), and supplementary information submitted by the Government of the United States of America (E/AC.36/4/Add.1). The Committee also studied documentation relating to over 50 countries and territories assembled by the Secretariat as requested, on the basis of the allegations made in the Council debates²⁸ as well as a number of communications relating to forced labour which had been received by the United Nations or by ILO.

610. The Committee received memoranda from various non-governmental organizations and individuals requesting to be heard or to submit documentary evidence to the Committee. Nine non-governmental organizations and a number of private individuals were heard by the Committee. Several non-governmental organizations and individuals were invited to submit documentary evidence referred to in their memoranda.

611. The Committee decided to renew the Chairman's authority to arrange for the appointment and to define the duties of regional consultants to collect information and relevant documentary evidence such as laws and regulations on the existence of systems of forced labour. It discussed the possibility of informing governments of the specific allegations made and the evidence submitted, and of dispatching communications to that effect after its third session for comment by the governments concerned. It decided to postpone until its third session further consideration of the question of on-the-spot inquiries. Finally, it gave specific instructions concerning the Secretariat's programme of work.

612. The Council at its resumed eleventh session²⁹ decided not to include the item on "Forced Labour" in its agenda for 1952. The third session of the Committee is scheduled to be held in Geneva, commencing on 14 October 1952, for a period of approximately six weeks.

Section IX. Slavery

613. In resolution 388 (XIII) on the report of the *ad hoc* Committee on Slavery, the Council had re-

²⁷ For membership of the Committee, see chapter I, paragraph 19.

²⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paragraphs 823-828.

²⁹ Plenary meeting 567.

quested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on slavery and submit it to the Council as soon as practicable. The report was not before the Council at its fourteenth session and consequently the item was deferred³⁰ until the fifteenth session.

Section X. Plight of survivors of so-called scientific experiments in Nazi concentration camps

614. The Secretary-General presented to the Council, for its information, at its fourteenth session a third progress report (E/2259) on the plight of survivors of so-called scientific experiments in Nazi concentration camps. This report contained an account of the continued consultations between the Secretary-General and the Government of the Federal German Republic regarding compensation for survivors, and an account of the administration of allocations made from the Paris Reparation Fund for the assistance of these survivors.

Section XI. The problem of statelessness

615. As requested by the Council in resolution 352 (XII) the Secretary-General prepared a consolidated report (E/2230) on the problem of statelessness based on the replies of governments received in accordance with Council resolutions 319 B.III (XI) and 352 (XII). These resolutions had invited governments to submit observations on questions concerning the elimination of statelessness and to include in their replies not only an analysis of legal and administrative texts and regulations but also of the practical application of them. The Secretary-General's report was transmitted as requested to the Council at its fourteenth session and to the International Law Commission at its fourth session.

B

Section XII. Status of women

616. The Commission on the Status of Women at its sixth session discussed political rights of women, nationality of married women, status of women in public law, status of women in private law, educational opportunities for women, equal pay for equal work for men and women workers, economic opportunities for women, participation of women in the work of the United Nations, communications concerning the status of women and the programme of work of the Commission; it also took note of the report of the Inter-American Commission of Women on its activities during the year (E/CN.6/190).

617. The Council, at its fourteenth session,³¹ took note of the Report of the Commission (E/2208)³² in resolution 445 A (XIV), and, in other sections of that resolution, dealt with most of the above items. The actions of the Commission and of the Council on those questions are described below.

618. The Council also had before it a proposal (E/L.322) similar to proposals previously submitted

to the Council that it should include as a first priority in its programme of work and that of the Commission for 1952-1953, certain questions related to participation by women in the fight for peace, to measures to promote the effective exercise by women of political rights, to measures to help eliminate discrimination against women in the economic field, in education, in access to medical services and other benefits, and to measures for improving the status of women in Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories. Some members, however, pointed out that these questions were already receiving the attention of the Commission or were within the competence of other organs of the United Nations. The Council decided to take no action on this proposal.³³

619. The Council considered the request contained in General Assembly resolution 532 A (VI) for reconsideration of its resolution 414 B.1(9) (XIII), and decided, in view of the reasons put forward in that request, to continue to convene the Commission on the Status of Women for one session every year, (E/2237).³⁴

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN*

620. The Commission discussed the question of the Political Rights of Women under three headings as follows: (a) the report of the Secretary-General relating to Political Rights of Women; (b) consideration of a draft Convention on Political Rights of Women; (c) information concerning the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

621. In considering point (a) above, the Commission had before it the Secretary-General's annual report on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the franchise of women and their eligibility to public offices and functions (A/1911). The report stated that since the fifth session of the Commission, two countries, El Salvador and Haiti, have adopted new constitutions containing provisions relating to political rights of women, but that no other changes in legal instruments relating to the subject have been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General. The Commission requested that future reports include an additional table showing the dates on which women in the various countries had been granted the right to vote. It also invited the Secretary-General to prepare for the next session of the Commission a report containing information received from governments designed to show the actual participation of women in the political and public life of their countries.

622. In considering point (b) above, the Commission had before it a report by the Secretary-General containing comments and suggestions of twenty governments on the text of the draft Convention (E/CN.6/184 and Add. 1 and 2) which the Commission had adopted at its fifth session and which had been circulated to governments in accordance with Council resolution 385 B (XIII). The Commission noted that several governments had commented favourably on the text and had agreed that a convention on political rights of women was desirable in order to promote full equal-

³⁰ Plenary meeting 650.

³¹ Plenary meetings 575-580 and 583.

³² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 6*.

* Separate item on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly.

³³ Plenary meeting 579, paragraph 50.

³⁴ See chapter I, paragraph 32.

ity for women in the field of political rights, particularly in countries where women have not yet been granted the right to vote. Particular importance was attached to the fact that it provided, *inter alia*, the right for women to be appointed to all public offices and functions.

623. The Commission proposed a resolution for adoption by the Council containing the text of a draft convention following closely that adopted by the Commission at its fifth session (E/2208, para. 30).

624. The Council approved the recommendation of the Commission, and adopted resolution 445 B (XIV) recommended to the General Assembly that an international convention on the political rights of women be opened for signature and ratification by Member States and such other States as would be invited by the General Assembly, and requested the Secretary-General to draft the necessary formal clauses of that Convention. The draft Convention, contains three substantive articles providing that: women shall be entitled to vote in all elections on equal terms with men; women shall be eligible for election to all publicly elected public bodies established by national law, on equal terms with men; women shall be entitled to hold public office and to exercise all public functions established by national law, on equal terms with men.

625. In considering point (c) above, the attention of the members of the Commission was directed to the existence of practices which violate the physical integrity of women in certain areas of the world, including certain Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Commission adopted a resolution (E/2208, para. 35) for the consideration of the Council.

626. The Council discussed this recommendation at its fourteenth session and adopted resolution 445 C (XIV) by which it extended the scope of the resolution to include all States and not only States Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Council invited all States to take immediately all necessary measures with a view to abolishing progressively in the countries and territories under their administration all customs which violate the physical integrity of women; and it suggested means designed to ensure the collaboration of the Trusteeship Council and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to this end.

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

627. At its sixth session the Commission noted that the International Law Commission had included the item of "Nationality including statelessness" in the agenda of its fourth session, and that the report of its special rapporteur on "Nationality including statelessness" (A/CN.4/50) contained a draft convention on nationality of married persons which followed closely the principles formulated by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fourth session. The Commission expressed its satisfaction at the action taken by the various organs of the United Nations to implement its recommendations concerning the nationality of married women. A statement on the action by the International Law Commission will be considered by the

Commission on the Status of Women at its next session.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PUBLIC LAW

628. The Secretary-General submitted to the Commission at its sixth session supplementary reports on women in public services and functions (E/CN.6/157/Add.1) and on civil liberties for women (E/CN.6/158/Add.1 and 2). The Commission adopted a resolution (E/2208, para. 44) in which it noted discriminations against women which were indicated in the Commission's studies and expressed the belief that there was a need for a publication designed to help Member States and their citizens to become familiar with their comparative situation in regard to discrimination against women, so that they might lay the basis for constructive and practical action. The Commission therefore requested the Secretary-General to prepare a simplified summary, in narrative form, of significant discriminations against women apparent in the information available from governments, non-governmental organizations and other sources, and to present this summary to the next session of the Commission for comments and suggestions, looking toward publication at an early date.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

629. The Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the Status of Women in Family Law (E/CN.6/185 and Add. 1 and 2) based on replies of governments to part III of the Questionnaire on the legal status and treatment of women as well as a report on the Status of Women in Private Law (E/CN.6/186 and Add.1) based on replies of non-governmental organizations as to changes considered desirable in the various legal systems in order to eliminate discrimination against women. Members of the Commission felt that the number of replies so far received by the Secretary-General from governments was not sufficient to enable the Commission to undertake the discussion of this important subject. The Commission therefore decided to postpone the consideration of this item until its seventh session and to give to this question first priority in its programme of future work.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

Access of women to education

630. The Commission had before it a report prepared by UNESCO (E/CN.6/191) outlining that organization's current activities and future plans with regard to the education of women and containing in its annex statistical data compiled by UNESCO on enrolment and percentage of girls in schools on various levels. The Commission heard a statement by the representative of UNESCO on the programme of work of that organization, and was informed of the forthcoming Fifteenth International Conference on Public Education, at which the subject of access of women to education would be considered.

631. The Commission adopted a resolution (E/2208, para. 58) expressing its appreciation to UNESCO for its continued assistance in the study of educational opportunities for women and girls. It noted the

UNESCO programmes for promotion of equality of access for girls and women at all levels of education; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek the collaboration of the Director-General of UNESCO on these questions and to report to the next session of the Commission. The Commission expressed the wish to have information as to legal obstacles which might exist in the legal systems of various countries to prevent free access of girls and women to education and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this subject for submission to its next session.

Vocational guidance and vocational and technical education of women

632. The Commission had before it a report on this subject prepared by ILO (E/CN.6/178 and Corr.1). The Commission also heard a statement by the representative of ILO, who indicated that the openings for employment were dictated largely by economic conditions in the countries concerned but that adequate provisions were not made for women to have vocational and educational training, and to enter skilled trades, even in economically developed countries.

633. The Commission adopted a resolution (E/2208, para. 66), noting the valuable report prepared by ILO and expressing the belief that equal access to vocational and technical training and opportunities at all levels should be given to boys and girls, men and women. It further requested the Council to adopt a resolution expressing the belief that the principle of equality of opportunity for men and women with respect to vocational training is of great immediate importance to the economic development of the various countries, and requesting ILO to collect information as to the extent to which girls and women are excluded from apprenticeship to certain trades by trade unions, by employers or by legal restriction, and making certain recommendations to governments which, with some amendments, were adopted by the Council in resolution 445 D (XIV). This resolution recommended that governments: (a) take all possible measures to ensure the right of women to work on an equal footing with men; (b) take all possible measures to ensure provision of adequate facilities and opportunities for vocational training and guidance for all workers without regard to sex, and to give girls and women access to all forms of training and apprenticeship and (c) bear in mind the need of women in making requests for technical assistance to the United Nations and the specialized agencies to develop vocational guidance and vocational and technical education.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS

634. The Commission had before it a report prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/179) describing the work and containing the decisions reached at the 34th International Labour Conference. The representative of ILO also made a statement on the scope and the nature of the Convention on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women for Work of Equal Value and the obligations of governments which signed and ratified it.

635. The Commission in a resolution (E/2208, para. 74) expressed the regret that women workers in some countries still suffered discrimination in regard to equal pay for equal work and made recommendations which the Council adopted in its resolution 445 E (XIV). The Council's resolution recommended that States members of ILO introduce as soon as possible, by means of proper legislation or other measures, equal remuneration for equal work for men and women workers, in accordance with the ILO Convention and Recommendation, and urged the adoption and implementation, in all countries not members of ILO, of the principle of equal pay for equal work without discrimination on the basis of sex. The Council noted with satisfaction that the Commission on Human Rights had decided to include in the Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights an article which would provide for the principle of equal remuneration for equal work for men and women workers.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

636. This was introduced as a new item in the agenda of the sixth session of the Commission. It included as sub-items: (a) part-time work for women, (b) problems of older women workers, and (c) women in the professions.

Part-time work for women

637. In the course of the debate, some members stressed the importance of part-time work, particularly for married women whose household duties did not occupy all their time; others felt that a resolution on part-time work for women would furnish an argument for the opponents of full access of women to every type of employment. The representative of ILO stated that, at a meeting of experts held in December 1951, ILO had been requested to study this question in all its aspects.

638. The Commission requested the Council to adopt a resolution (E/2208, para. 78) which it subsequently did at its fourteenth session, 445 F (XIV). This requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the next session of the Commission a report containing information from non-governmental organizations and other dependable sources, as to the use of part-time job schedules by men and women workers, and invited ILO to collaborate in the study by preparing a report on part-time employment.

Older women workers

639. During the debate, some members stressed the serious problem confronting older women seeking employment in view of the frequent preference of employers for younger applicants. The Commission heard the representative of ILO, who stated that the International Labour Office would carry out a study requested by its Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers, dealing with unemployment among older men and women. The Commission adopted a resolution (E/2208, para. 81) which the Council, at its fourteenth session, adopted as resolution 445 G (XIV). This requested the Secretary-General to supply the Commission for its next session with any information available on the number and

employment status of women as compared with men in the age bracket over 40, and inviting the International Labour Office to collaborate in this study and to furnish such information as it may have on older workers, including data on plans and programmes of the ILO concerning older workers.

Women in the professions

640. The Commission decided not to undertake, for the time being, a study of the situation of women in the professions.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS

641. The Commission had before it a report prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/180 and Add. 1 and 2) on the nature and proportion of positions occupied by women in the United Nations Secretariat and in the secretariats of the specialized agencies, together with information available on the qualifications required for professional positions. In the course of the discussion, it was noted with regret that fewer women occupied policy-making positions in the United Nations Secretariat as compared with the previous year. The Commission adopted a resolution (E/2208, para. 88) urging the Secretary-General to continue to appoint women to senior positions in the United Nations Secretariat, as envisaged in Article 8 of the Charter, and to continue to report on the situation of women in the secretariats of the United Nations and the specialized agencies on an annual basis. It also requested the Secretary-General to supply information on the number and proportion of women who have served as delegates and alternates for their countries in the various organs of the United Nations, in the International Court of Justice and in conferences of specialized agencies, since the San Francisco Conference.

Annex I

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

First special session

415 (S-1). Draft international covenants on human rights and measures of implementation.

Fourteenth session

440 (XIV). Report of the Commission on Human Rights (eighth session).

441 (XIV). Communications concerning human rights.

442 (XIV). Freedom of information.

443 (XIV). Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

444 (XIV). Allegations regarding infringement of trade-union rights received under Council resolution 277 (X).

445 (XIV). Commission on the Status of Women.

Decisions:

Election of a rapporteur on freedom of information.

Approval of the suggestion of the Secretary-General that the session of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Dis-

TRANSLATION INTO ARABIC OF A PAMPHLET ON POLITICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN

642. The Commission recommended to the Council a resolution (E/2208, para. 92), later adopted by it as resolution 445 H (XIV), requesting the Secretary-General to undertake the translation into Arabic of part I of the pamphlet on *Political Education of Women* (ST/SOA/6),³⁵ and to give consideration to making this publication available in Arabic at as low a price as possible.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE STATUS OF WOMEN

643. In accordance with Council resolution 76 (V) as amended by its resolution 304 I (XI), two lists of communications, a non-confidential (E/CN.6/CR.5) and a confidential list (SW Communications No. 2) were prepared by the Secretary-General. The Commission took note of both lists.

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE WORK

644. The Commission had before it a Note by the Secretary-General on the Review of Programmes and Establishment of Priorities (E/CN.6/188) calling the attention of the Commission to Council resolution 324 (XI) establishing criteria for priorities, as well as to the recommendations made by the Co-ordination Committee and approved by the Council concerning the procedures for the establishment of programmes of priorities.

645. The Commission decided that the status of women in private law must be given high priority in its programme as must also the question of political rights pending the adoption of a convention on political rights. The Commission adopted a programme of priorities for 1952-53 covering its whole agenda (E/2208, para. 101) and requested the Council to take into consideration the considerable extension of the scope of its activity and its increased responsibilities, and to allocate a longer time to its future sessions (E/2208, para. 102).

crimination and the Protection of Minorities should be held from 22 September to 9 October 1952.

Approval of the report of the Commission on Human Rights to hold its next session at Geneva.

Annex II

SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

The summary records of the meetings of the Council and its committees at the resumed thirteenth, the first special and the fourteenth sessions of the Council relevant to the various sections of this chapter are indicated below:

A. Introduction

Plenary meeting 569.

Section I. Right of peoples and nations to self-determination

Plenary meetings 665 to 668.

Section II. Draft international covenants on human rights and measures of implementation

Plenary meetings 585, 665, 666.

³⁵ United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1951.IV.8.

Section III. Communications concerning human rights
Plenary meeting 656.

Section IV. Yearbook on Human Rights
None.

Section V. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities
Plenary meetings 620, 621.
Social Committee meetings 221, 222.

Section VI. Freedom of information
Plenary meetings 602, 603, 604, 658, 660.
Social Committee meetings 214 to 220.

Section VII. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights
Plenary meetings 571, 631, 632, 648, 649.

Section VIII. Forced labour
None.

Section IX. Slavery
Plenary meeting 650.

Section X. Plight of survivors of so-called scientific experiments in Nazi concentration camps
None.

Section XI. The problem of statelessness
None.

B.
Section XII. Status of women
Plenary meetings 575 to 580, 583.

Annex III

STATEMENTS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 82 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
Report of the Commission on Human Rights (eighth session). Plenary meeting 665.

World Federation of Trade Unions
Report of the International Labour Organisation and allegations of infringements of trade union rights received under Council resolution 277 (X). Plenary meeting 648.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULES 80 AND 81 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
Report of the Commission on Human Rights (eighth session). NGO Committee meeting 121.

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Report of the Commission on Human Rights (eighth session). NGO Committee meeting 121.

International Council of Women
Report of the Commission on Human Rights (eighth session). NGO Committee meeting 121.

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (sixth session). NGO Committee meeting 115/Add.1.

Commission on the Status of Women: General Assembly resolution 532 A (VI). NGO Committee meeting 115.

International Federation of University Women
Commission on the Status of Women: General Assembly resolution 532 A (VI). NGO Committee meeting 115.

International League for the Rights of Man
Report of the Commission on Human Rights (eighth session). NGO Committee meeting 121.

St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance
Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (sixth session). NGO Committee meeting 116.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL WORLD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

E/C.2/323. Human rights.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women
E/C.2/335. Covenants on Human Rights.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance

E/CN.4/NGO/34. Proposals concerning the Draft International Covenant on Human Rights and measures of implementation.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women
E/CN.4/NGO/35. Observations relating to the Draft International Covenants on Human Rights and measures of implementation.

World Jewish Congress

E/CN.4/NGO/36. Observations concerning the division of the Draft International Covenant on Human Rights, prepared at the seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights into two draft covenants.

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

E/CN.4/NGO/37. Suggestions concerning the Draft International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Draft International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

International Council of Women

E/CN.4/NGO/38. Suggestions concerning the inclusion of provisions relating to equal rights for men and women in the Draft International Covenant on Human Rights.

World Jewish Congress

E/CN.4/NGO/39. Suggestions concerning the first eighteen articles of the Draft International Covenant on Human Rights.

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations

E/CN.4/NGO/40. Proposals for a future United Nations programme in the field of human rights.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS

World Federation of United Nations Associations

E/CN.4/Sub.1/161. Resolution on freedom of information.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE SUB-COMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

World Jewish Congress

E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/2. Second memorandum submitted to the fourth session of the Sub-Commission.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

World Federation of United Nations Associations

E/CN.6/NGO/4. Observations concerning the status of women in the political, civil, social and educational fields.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women
E/CN.6/NGO/5. Programme of the Commission on the Status of Women.

International Federation of University Women

E/CN.6/NGO/6. Participation of Women in the Work of the United Nations.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

E/CN.6/NGO/7. Participation of Women in the Work of the United Nations.

World Federation of Trade Unions

E/CN.6/NGO/8. Economic Opportunities for Women.

Women's International Democratic Federation

E/CN.6/NGO/9. Participation of Women in the Work of the United Nations.

GENERAL QUESTIONS*

Section I. Relief and rehabilitation of Korea

646. The Council, at its fourteenth session,¹ had before it a report by the Secretary-General on relief and rehabilitation of Korea (E/2197). In the light of General Assembly resolution 507 (VI) by which the General Assembly decided to defer examination of the Korean question, the Council decided to postpone debate on the question of relief and rehabilitation of Korea under rule 49 of its rules of procedure.

Section II. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States

647. The Council considered² a report on the above subject prepared by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO in accordance with Council resolution 314 (XI) (E/2184 and Add.1-5). The report, which covered the period from March 1950 to March 1952, summarized information received from Member States, reviewed the programme of the United Nations and of UNESCO in the field, and described the co-operation of non-governmental organizations in this matter. It pointed to the need for greater emphasis on the training of teachers in this subject and suggested ways to improve the teaching about the United Nations in the educational systems of Member States.

648. During the discussion, representatives commented on the progress in teaching about United Nations in secondary and higher education. In view of the fact that most of the world's school children conclude their education at an early age, the need for developing ways to advance international understanding at primary school levels was stressed. In view of the difficulty in teaching international understanding to children of elementary school age, it was suggested that governments undertake experiments on ways to inculcate this understanding and that they communicate the results to other governments. In spite of the laudable efforts of many non-governmental organizations, it was thought that teaching at the adult level was also generally inadequate and should be intensified, and that every effort should be made to increase the attention paid in teachers' colleges to teaching about the United Nations. Emphasis should also be placed on the eradication of national superstitions and prejudices regarding other people, it was thought, and upon

countering tendencies to distort the objectives of the United Nations.

649. Several members of the Council made reference to the United Nations International School and expressed the hope that the school would be able to continue and become a model for other institutions.

650. The Council adopted resolution 446 (XIV), noting the useful report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO and regretting that not all Members of United Nations had replied to the request for information. The Council commended the work of the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies in providing individuals, such as those benefiting from international exchange of persons, fellowship and scholarship programmes, with opportunities to familiarize themselves with the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Recognizing that teaching, in Member States, about the United Nations and the specialized agencies is essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the Charter, the Council expressed appreciation to non-governmental organizations for their successful programmes and requested the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO to co-operate in concentrating on teaching materials for use in primary-elementary, adult and teacher education, in encouraging the widest possible dissemination of material so prepared and in continuing assistance to non-governmental organizations working in the field. The Council invited UNESCO, in collaboration with the United Nations, to advise requesting governments on ways in which teaching about the United Nations might effectively be integrated into their education programmes. It further requested the Secretary-General to compile, on the basis of inquiries to Member States, a further report for the Council in 1956, emphasizing the usefulness to States of material prepared by the United Nations and UNESCO as well as suggestions for its improvement, and the results achieved by Member States with different types of programmes. The Council invited Member States to examine the report (E/2184) and in the light of the questions treated therein and of the resolution of the Council to comply with the request of the Secretary-General for material to be used in the 1956 report.

Section III. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters

651. In accordance with the procedure adopted by the Council in resolution 283 (X), the Council had before it the Secretary-General's report on "Implementation of Recommendations on Economic and Social Matters" (E/2166), together with the replies from

* The provisional agenda of the General Assembly at its seventh session includes an item entitled: "Korea".

¹ Plenary meeting 654.

² Plenary meetings 655 and 656.

governments (E/2165 and E/2165/Add.1 to 45), to the Secretary-General's request for information as to what governments had done to carry out the recommendations, adopted by the General Assembly and the Council during 1948 and 1949, which had been circulated to governments under this procedure. The Council also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/L.403) to which were annexed lists of recommendations requiring implementation by governments which had been adopted by the General Assembly and the Council during 1950 and 1951 and were to be considered for inclusion in the next report under Council resolution 283 (X).

652. The Secretary-General's report (E/2166) contained an annotated list serving as an index to the replies received from 28 governments³ on some or all of the recommendations circulated under the procedure established under Council resolution 283 (X) and also to information received from governments in other contexts; it also included a separate section devoted to conventions and protocols.

653. In the discussion of the Council,⁴ some members stated that, although their governments were greatly interested in the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Council, they felt that the results of the procedure established under Council resolution 283 (X) had fallen short of ex-

pectations. It was pointed out that the General Assembly and the Council had tended to adopt resolutions which required specific reports within specific time-limits, and under which the Secretary-General took steps other than under the bi-annual reporting procedure of resolution 283 (X) to obtain information from governments. Replies from governments regarding such resolutions were, on the whole, more satisfactory. Allusion was also made to the need for avoiding duplication of effort and documentation in keeping with General Assembly resolution 593 (VI).

654. The Council, therefore, felt it necessary to modify the procedure and adopted resolution 450 (XIV) in which it decided to include in its resolutions, wherever practicable, indications of the timing of the reports expected from governments in implementation of the resolutions concerned, and to include each year in its annual report to the General Assembly information regarding replies received from governments on the implementation of recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council in economic and social matters. The Council also decided that it would, in the course of its work, consider the desirability of reviewing the implementation of recommendations relating to a particular field or fields of its activities and it discontinued the application of paragraphs 12-19, 22, 23 and 25 of the annex to its resolution 283 (X).

Annex I

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

Fourteenth session

446 (XIV). Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States.

450 (XIV). Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters.

Decision:

At its 654th meeting the Council decided to postpone consideration of "Relief and rehabilitation of Korea".

Annex II

SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

The summary records of the meetings of the Council and its committees at the fourteenth session of the Council relevant to the various sections of this chapter are indicated below:

Section I. Relief and rehabilitation of Korea

Plenary meeting 654.

³ Replies were subsequently received from two additional governments.

Section II. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States

Plenary meeting 655, 656.

Section III. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters

Plenary meeting 663.

Annex III

STATEMENTS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 82 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

None

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

World Federation of United Nations Associations

E/C.2/334. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States.

⁴ Plenary meeting 663.

QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES*

655. The Council reviewed¹ the development of co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, having before it the tenth and eleventh reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/2161 and Corr.1 and E/2208),² a report of the Secretary-General on regional co-ordination (E/2204)³ and the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the commissions of the Council, as well as information on their programmes provided by UNICEF, UNKRA, and UNRWAPRNE.

656. The Council noted with appreciation the policy guidance which the ACC had given towards the re-organization of the machinery for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and the principles which it had formulated in regard to regional co-ordination and the relations between emergency organizations and the permanent organs of the specialized agencies. The Council also noted with satisfaction the steps taken by the ACC to develop closer working relationships between it and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as well as with the Joint Panel of External Auditors; to strengthen the co-operation between the specialized agencies and such United Nations emergency agencies as UNKRA and UNRWAPRNE and to ensure appropriate working relationships between the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the one hand, and non-United Nations inter-governmental organizations on the other.

657. The *Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects, 1952*, which lists, describes and indexes the work of the secretariats in the economic and social fields, including studies and surveys as well as technical services and operational activities, was submitted to the Council for its information.

Section I. United Nations priority programmes

658. The Council, in resolution 324 (XI) and the annex thereto, had established certain criteria for priorities which would provide for each of the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies

* The provisional agenda of the General Assembly at its seventh session includes the item "Co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies", with the sub-headings: (a) "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination", and (b) "Programme of conferences at Headquarters and Geneva".

¹ Plenary meetings 661, 662; Co-ordination Committee meetings 101-113. After discussing the various aspects of co-ordination between United Nations and the specialized agencies, including those which are dealt with in subsequent sections of this chapter, the Council adopted resolution 451 (XIV) noting the report of its Co-ordination Committee and approving the recommendations contained therein, as amended, and attached as an annex to the resolution. For action by the Council in adopting new rules of procedure 80 and 81 on inter-agency consultation, as recommended by the ACC, see chapter I, section VII.

concerned a common approach to the evaluation of priorities between programmes and between projects within these programmes. At its thirteenth session the Council had noted that these criteria had been profitably employed by its commissions as well as by specialized agencies in clarifying and concentrating their programmes for 1952. At the same time it was felt that general recommendations by the Council as regards broad programmes and objectives which should receive special emphasis would be of value in guiding the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in establishing their respective programme priorities. The Council had therefore decided, in resolution 402 B (XIII), to include the question of "The adoption of United Nations Priority Programmes" in the agenda of its fourteenth session and had requested the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to submit before that session its comments on the suggestions for such priority programmes which had been made by its delegations in the course of the debate at the thirteenth session³ and any further proposals which it deemed useful.

659. The ACC put forward in its tenth report (E/2161 and Corr.1) certain preliminary considerations in the matter and in its eleventh report (E/2203) set out its detailed proposals. It felt that the Council would wish to select United Nations priority programmes on the basis of "their practical value in guiding the United Nations and the specialized agencies, when establishing their own programme priorities, in the light of their resources and existing machinery, in determining the emphasis to be placed on various phases of their activity"; that only a few such programmes, broad and comprehensive in character, should be chosen at any one time, and that they should be stated in terms of the final purposes to be achieved by international action rather than in terms of means to those ends or methods by which they were to be pursued. It suggested three great objectives towards which numerous programmes of international action were already directed and which seemed to call for an intensification of effort by the United Nations as a whole, namely: the economic and social development of under-developed areas; measures for promoting domestic full employment and international economic stability; and the formulation and wider observance of human rights. At the same time the ACC considered that provision should also be made for assigning, from time to time, special priority to emergency programmes of great importance requiring the mobilization of the efforts and resources of the United Nations agencies, and suggested that at the present time the

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 33.

³ E/2121, paragraphs 24-30, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 1*, annex to resolution 324 (XI).

programmes for Korean reconstruction and for the relief and economic self-support for Palestine refugees deserved such priority.

660. The Council expressed its appreciation of these suggestions.⁴ After considering them and other proposals submitted by delegations it established the following tentative list of priority programmes:

List of priority programmes in the economic and social fields⁵

A. Increased food production and distribution

Increased food production:

- (a) Better control, management and multiple utilization of land and water resources, including the development of arid zones;
- (b) Improved economic incentives for agricultural producers and workers;
- (c) Land reforms in connexion with general economic development plans;
- (d) Campaigns against plant and animal diseases.

Improved utilization of food production:

- (a) Improved distribution of food products;
- (b) Promotion of better conservation methods, particularly in regard to storage;
- (c) Processing of food products within the countries of origin and dissemination of technical advances in such processing.

B. Increased production in fields other than food

- (a) Promotion of industrial development and of the improvement of production techniques;
- (b) The training of management and workers, including vocational education and guidance;
- (c) With a view to the utilization of the natural resources of a country, the expediting of the establishment of plans and development projects in heavy and light industry, transport, power and related fields;
- (d) Expediting of the planning and exploration of means of financing such projects;
- (e) Development of incentives, institutions and attitudes favourable to increased productivity.

C. Measures for promoting domestic full employment and economic stability within an expanding economy

- (a) Action designed to achieve and maintain full employment;
- (b) Promotion of measures for the control of inflation or deflation;
- (c) Promotion of a steady growth of international trade, with due regard to achieving an equilibrium in international accounts;
- (d) Adoption of measures to increase the export by the economically developed countries of in-

dustrial equipment and other capital goods essential to the development of the under-developed countries.

D. Acceleration of welfare, social security and basic public health programmes

- (a) Promotion of welfare and social security programmes:

Social insurance and related measures; extension of social insurance and provision of assistance in old age, disablement and sickness;

Improved labour standards;

Strengthening of national programmes for family and child welfare;

Extension of housing programmes and assistance in the provision of housing for people in lower income brackets;

- (b) Promotion of basic public health programmes: Strengthening of public health programmes; Prevention and control of the major communicable diseases;

- (c) Assistance in community development and organization, with special emphasis on the problems of adaptation of under-developed or transplanted communities to the conditions of modern life.

E. Development of education and science

- (a) Free and compulsory elementary education;
- (b) Fundamental education for those without formal schooling;
- (c) Education for a better understanding of the principles, purposes and methods of international co-operation;
- (d) Accessibility of education and cultural life to all sections of the population;
- (e) Scientific education and research.

F. Formulation and wider observance of human rights

- (a) Fuller dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and completion of the covenants on human rights;
- (b) Promotion of human rights and their observance, including elimination of forced labour, of restrictions on freedom of association, and of all discriminatory measures referred to in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- (c) Promotion of freedom of information and of the Press.

661. This list was drawn up subject to the overriding objective of keeping in view at all times the economic and social development of under-developed areas. It was considered that this over-all priority should apply to all of the programmes listed, particularly to those connected with increased food production and distribution, and increased production in other fields.

662. The Council recognized that the priorities listed would not apply to some urgent problems of particular regions which may call for special measures. It noted further that the list was not a comprehensive one which

⁴ See paragraph 9 to the annex of resolution 451 (XIV).

⁵ It should be noted that neither the six major priority programmes nor the several contributory programmes have been listed in order of importance, but by subject matter.

attempted to cover all the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, but represented rather major activities on which efforts should be further concentrated. The Council emphasized that a great part of the activities of a continuing nature, including the services designed to organize on the international level collaboration between specialists and technicians, were necessarily not mentioned. Nor did the list refer to methods and techniques which are essential in the implementation of most of these programmes, e.g., forms of technical assistance, including advisory social welfare services and improvement of public administration, as well as scientific exchanges, statistics, basic research on standards of living, etc.

663. In the course of discussion some delegations expressed doubts as to the ultimate usefulness of a detailed list of programme priorities. Others considered that a number of objectives, not included in the list of contributory programmes, should be given prominence.⁶ These included such questions as "the cessation of the reduction of civilian industry and expansion of civilian production"; "improvement of the situation of the unemployed and semi-employed by means including the introduction of state unemployment insurance, free medical services, the granting of allowances and the improvement of housing and other living conditions"; "restoration and extension of international economic relations by the renunciation of all forms of discrimination and restrictions in international trade"; "implementation of General Assembly resolution 110 (II) concerning measures to be taken against propaganda and the inciters of a new war"; "participation of women in the fight for international peace and security; action to eliminate discrimination against women in political and economic matters, including measures to secure the full implementation in all countries of the principle of equal pay for equal work"; and "promotion of freedom of information and of the Press; the use of all means to encourage and promote, with the help of truthful and objective information, the development of friendly relations and co-operation between nations in the settlement of economic, social and humanitarian problems, and prevention of the use of freedom of information and of the Press for the purpose of creating enmity between nations, for war propaganda and for racial discrimination." The majority of delegations, while not contesting the importance of many of these questions, did not consider that they should appropriately be included in the list of priorities in the form in which it had been drawn up. The view was expressed, moreover, that many of these questions had already been taken sufficiently into account in the list.

664. While recognizing that both the commissions and the specialized agencies were engaged in certain programmes which were not listed — many of which were of great importance and must be maintained — the Council decided to request the functional and regional commissions to appraise their programmes in the light of the priority programmes outlined by the Council, and in so far as feasible, to give special emphasis to projects likely to contribute directly to the fulfilment of these priority programmes; to invite the specialized agencies to keep the suggested priorities

in mind when reviewing and formulating their programmes, and to give their comments with regard to these priorities.

Section II. Review of 1953 programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies

665. The Council, in resolution 402 B (XIII), had decided that at its next summer session it would again review the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and had requested its commissions and the specialized agencies to review their programmes for 1953 and subsequent years in the manner outlined in General Assembly resolution 413 (V) and Council resolution 362 B (XII).

666. At its fourteenth session, in resolution 451 A (XIV), the Council approved the recommendations of its Co-ordination Committee and noted with satisfaction the efforts which had been made by the commissions concerned to follow the Council's recommendations as well as those made by the specialized agencies to indicate, in so far as practicable, the major shifts in emphasis in their programmes and their major priorities for the following year. The Council also received with appreciation information concerning priorities which had been submitted by such United Nations emergency agencies as UNICEF, UNKRA and UNRWAPRNE. It asked its commissions, the specialized agencies and emergency agencies to review annually their future programmes in accordance with the procedures outlined in resolution 402 B (XIII) in so far as those procedures were applicable, as well as in the light of the United Nations priority programmes set forth in the report of the Co-ordination Committee and approved, as amended, in resolution 451 A (XIV). The Council invited the specialized agencies, in so far as practicable, to report to it, in a special section of their annual reports to the United Nations, on any major shifts of emphasis in their programmes and any major priorities they may have established for the following year.

667. In view of the Co-ordination Committee's difficulty in reviewing effectively the action taken by the agencies and commissions regarding priorities without reopening substantive discussions of their reports, the Council endorsed the following recommendations which the Committee put forward for future procedure:

(a) Discussion of the action taken by the functional and regional commissions of the Council and by the specialized agencies concerning the establishment of priorities should take place when the reports of these commissions and agencies are considered at plenary meetings of the Council or in the Economic and Social Committees of the Council;

(b) The Secretariat should summarize the views thus expressed on the question of priorities in those meetings and bring them to the attention of the Co-ordination Committee;

(c) The Co-ordination Committee should take these views into account when drawing general conclusions regarding the effect given to the resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly regarding priorities, and when making any recommendations in this connexion.

⁶ E/AC.24/L.74.

668. In accordance with Council resolution 402 B (XIII) and General Assembly resolution 533 B (VI), the Secretary-General, on behalf of the President of the Council, invited the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to make any observations on administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies which might, in its opinion, assist the Council in reviewing the 1953 programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

669. The Council received with appreciation the communication from the Advisory Committee⁷ conveying its preliminary observations on budgetary stabilization, financial implications of new projects, expenditure on travel by international officials, reduction of documentation, "staggering" of conferences, and application by the specialized agencies and the commissions of the criteria for priorities established in the Annex of Council resolution 324 (XI).

670. In resolution 451 A (XIV) the Council expressed its appreciation to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the valuable observations it had submitted in response to the Council's request and requested the Secretary-General to bring these observations to the attention of the specialized agencies and the organs of the United Nations concerned for appropriate action.

Section III. Postal activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies

671. The Council studied the question of common arrangements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies with regard to postal matters.⁸ It noted that the ACC had taken the view⁹ that it would be advantageous for the United Nations and the specialized agencies to make common arrangements with regard to postal matters.

672. At the conclusion of the discussion the Council adopted resolution 451 B (XIV), noting the resolution on United Nations and specialized agencies postal affairs adopted by the XIIIth Congress of the UPU, and, specifically, the recommendation therein that any further postal activity proposed by the United Nations or by a specialized agency should be the subject of consultation with the UPU through its Congress or Executive and Liaison Committee, and that after such consultation any agreement should be concluded only after favourable recommendation by the General Assembly of the United Nations; and requesting the specialized agencies to submit any proposals which may be made by them concerning postal operations to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for consultation with the UPU through its competent organs and for subsequent consideration by the General Assembly.

* Sub-item of separate item "Co-ordination between the United Nations and specialized agencies on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly".

⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 1*, appendix to annex of resolution 451 (XIV).

⁸ Plenary meetings 661 and 662; Co-ordination Committee meetings 103 and 110.

⁹ E/2203, paragraph 64.

Section IV. Applications for membership in UNESCO

673. In accordance with article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO, the applications of the following non-member States of the United Nations, for membership in UNESCO, were brought to the attention of the Council:¹⁰ United Kingdom of Libya, Spain and Nepal (E/2167, and Add.1 and 2).¹¹

674. Certain members opposed the admission of Spain, but there was unanimous support of the applications of both the United Kingdom of Libya and Nepal. The Council decided, in resolution 452 (XIV), to inform UNESCO that it had no objection to the admission of these three States to that organization.

Section V. Annual reports of the specialized agencies

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

675. The Council considered¹² the annual report of the International Labour Organisation (E/2240)¹³ and discussed at the same time the allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights.¹⁴ The Council heard a statement by the representative of ILO.

676. Most delegations expressed appreciation of the work done by the Organisation during the past year and of its increasing emphasis on activities in under-developed areas, while continuing its traditional task of establishing international labour standards. ILO's efforts were commended in the field of manpower, in raising living standards of workers, in establishing minimum social security standards, increasing labour productivity, improving industrial relations and tackling such special problems as those of agricultural and women workers. Satisfaction was expressed of the way in which ILO had co-ordinated its activities with those of the United Nations and other specialized agencies and with other international organizations such as the Council of Europe.

677. Some delegations felt that the Organisation had failed to comply with the principles laid down in its Constitution and that, instead of serving the interests of the workers, it had served the purposes of capitalistic monopolies in supporting the supply of manpower for armaments production. The representative of WFTU made a statement supporting this view.

678. While appreciating the inclusion in the annual report of a special section describing the major emphasis and shifts of emphasis in the Organisation's activities and the action taken to defer, modify or eliminate activities, one delegation expressed the hope that the Organisation's next report would show not only the relative importance of its various fields of

¹⁰ Plenary meeting 573.

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 45.

¹² Plenary meetings 646, 647, 648 and 649.

¹³ *Sixth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations*, Geneva, International Labour Office, 1952.

¹⁴ For discussion on the report of ILO in relation to the problem of infringements of trade union rights see chapter V, section VII.

activity but also some budgetary information on its different projects.

679. The Council adopted resolution 447 (XIV), taking note with appreciation of the report of the ILO.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

680. The Council considered¹⁵ the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (E/2195 and Add.1 to 3)¹⁶ and discussed at the same time the problem of the increased production of foodstuffs. The Council also heard a statement by the representative of FAO.

681. General satisfaction was expressed at the activities and achievements of FAO in the course of the past year. Note was made of the fact that FAO had successfully set up its permanent headquarters in Rome and established a calendar of biennial general conferences. Satisfaction was expressed with the work of the organization to promote increased production of foodstuffs,¹⁷ with the results of the 1951 Conference, including the preparation of a plant protection convention, the statement of principles of a world forestry policy and of international co-operation to combat locusts; furthermore, the Council noted with satisfaction the effective co-operation achieved with other international organizations in the preparation of common programmes, and in the establishment of joint committees as, for instance, with the secretariats of the regional economic commissions. It welcomed the establishment of principles for the organization's work programmes and for the reorganization of its committee structure along more efficient lines.

682. The importance of the legislative services, in relating the problem of agrarian reform to general plans for economic development as recognized by the FAO Conference, in its programme of work for 1952-53, was noted also with satisfaction, as was the stress placed by FAO on nutrition in relation to health, agricultural and economic problems.

683. The Council expressed the hope that the International Office of Epizootics would be brought more closely within the framework of FAO, in accordance with the recommendations contained in Council resolution 412 A (XIII) and adopted resolution 424 (XIV), which took note with satisfaction of the report.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

684. The Council considered¹⁸ the annual report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/2226)¹⁹ and heard a statement by the Director-General of the organization.

685. General satisfaction was expressed at the efforts made by UNESCO to revise its programme of work in order to achieve greater concentration of effort and

¹⁵ Plenary meetings 604, 610, 611.

¹⁶ *Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Report of the Director-General on the work of FAO, 1950/51 (E/2193/Add.1); Annual Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Programme of work for 1952/53 (E/2193/Add.2); Report of the sixth session of the Annual Conference of FAO, 1951 (E/2193/Add.3).*

more far-reaching co-ordination with the United Nations and the other specialized agencies. UNESCO's effective co-operation with other organizations, particularly non-governmental organizations, was noted. It was generally considered that UNESCO was approaching in a practical manner its primary task of assisting in the maintenance of international peace through the dissemination of knowledge. There was particular appreciation of UNESCO's activities in fundamental education, in improving access to books and in technical assistance. It was noted with satisfaction that the International Agreement, sponsored by UNESCO, on the Importation of Educational and Scientific Material had come into effect on 21 May 1952.

686. The growth of the organization's membership was welcomed. Nicaragua having accepted the Constitution, and Cambodia, the German Federal Republic, Japan, Laos and Vietnam having been admitted to membership had thus brought the total membership to 65. An increase from 49 to 58 in the number of National Commissions was also noted.

687. Some members thought that the proposal to be presented to the next session of the General Conference that it should meet every two years instead of annually would facilitate the carrying out of work programmes and reduce the time spent on the preparation of documents and reports.

688. While some concern was expressed at the steadily increasing budget of UNESCO, several members expressed the view that the organization had been realistic in its approach to the difficult problem of establishing an order of priorities for its various programmes and the allocation of its resources.

689. The Council adopted resolution 449 (XIV) taking note with appreciation of the report.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

690. The Council considered²⁰ the annual report of the World Health Organization (E/2239, and Corr.1 and Add.1 to 3)²¹ and heard a statement by the Deputy Director-General of that organization.

691. During the discussion, general appreciation was expressed of the work done by the organization in the course of the past year, and in particular for its anti-malaria campaigns and for the steps which had been taken to prevent epidemics. Many members noted with satisfaction the admission of the United Kingdom of Libya as a member and of Tunisia and Morocco as associate members of the organization.

692. The completion of the plan for decentralizing WHO's services was also noted. Some members expressed the hope that the organization's primary role of co-ordinator of international health work would not be impaired by too rapid decentralization and expressed concern at the fact that WHO's budget was continuing to increase.

¹⁷ See also chapter II, section V, and chapter VII, section VI.

¹⁸ Plenary meetings 616 and 617.

¹⁹ Report to the United Nations 1951-1952, UNESCO, Paris 1952.

²⁰ Plenary meeting 612.

²¹ See *Official Records of the World Health Organization*, Nos. 38, 39 and 41.

693. WHO was commended for the emphasis placed on the improvement of health standards in the development of under-developed countries and assistance given in the development of national health services by the training of professional and technical personnel.

694. With regard to the report itself, several representatives welcomed the addition of an explanatory note (E/2239) and the presentation of WHO's activities in a more condensed form.

695. The Council adopted resolution 448 (XIV) taking note with appreciation of the report, noting with approval the priority status given to the development of effective public health services and health training programmes, and commending the organization for the adoption of the International Sanitary Regulations, for the publication of the first volume of the International Pharmacopoeia and for its excellent record in providing assistance in connexion with health programmes in the Republic of Korea and for Palestine refugees.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

696. The Council considered²² the annual report of the International Civil Aviation Organization (E/2218²³ and Add.1) and heard a statement by the representative of that organization.

697. During the discussion general appreciation was expressed at ICAO's technical, legal and economic activities. In the technical field, ICAO's achievements in assistance for the training of civil aviation personnel were noted and emphasis was placed on the importance of giving more technical assistance of this kind to under-developed countries. Particular reference was made to the report's comments on jet and turbine-propelled aircraft as well as on the excellent safety record of 1951. In the legal field, it was noted with appreciation that the annexes to the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation had been completed and that the ICAO Legal Committee had accomplished important work including the revision of the Warsaw Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air and the study of a new draft convention on the legal status of aircraft. Some delegations felt that still more could be done to prevent waste caused by undue competition; they expressed some concern that certain States had failed to submit statistical data as called for by the Chicago Convention.

698. On administrative questions, one delegation suggested that the administrative structure might be re-organized so as to reduce operational costs. Another delegation hoped that ICAO would pay greater attention to establishing work priorities. A number of delegations noted with satisfaction the relations established between ICAO and the regional economic commissions, other specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations.

699. The Council adopted resolution 428 (XIV) taking note of the report with satisfaction.

²² Plenary meetings 621 and 622.

²³ *Report of the Council to the Assembly on the activities of the Organization in 1951*, Montreal, May 1952, document 7270, A6-P/1.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

700. The Council considered²⁴ the annual report of the International Telecommunication Union (E/2243), and heard a statement by the representative of that organization.

701. Satisfaction was expressed at the achievements of the ITU with regard to the allocation of radio spectrum space. ITU's close co-operation with the United Nations, including participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, with other specialized agencies such as ICAO, WHO, ILO, UNESCO and WMO was welcomed. One representative, however, registered a protest against the decisions regarding allocations taken at the Extraordinary Administrative Conference at Geneva, which were said to be discriminatory.

702. The Council adopted resolution 429 (XIV) expressing its satisfaction with the report of the International Telecommunication Union for 1951 and its appreciation of the action taken by ITU in presenting the report in the form requested by the Council in resolution 407 (XIII).

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

703. The Council considered²⁵ the annual report of the Universal Postal Union (E/2179) and heard a statement by the representative of that organization.

704. During the discussion, mention was made of the close co-operation UPU had maintained with ICAO and the International Air Transport Association on international air mail matters. Certain members, while appreciating the report, felt that the section dealing with UPU relations with the United Nations was somewhat brief and hoped that in its future reports more reference could be made to efforts to implement the recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council which are of concern to UPU.

705. The Council adopted resolution 430 (XIV), taking note with satisfaction of the report.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

706. The Council, at its fourteenth session,²⁶ considered the final report of the International Refugee Organization (E/2211).

707. The Council adopted resolution 438 (XIV), taking note with satisfaction of the last report of the IRO and paying tribute to the achievements of this specialized agency. A fuller account of the report of IRO and of the discussion by the Council will be found in chapter IV, section VI.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

708. The Council considered²⁷ the report of the World Meteorological Organization (E/2196) and heard a statement by the representative of that organization.

²⁴ Plenary meeting 621.

²⁵ Plenary meeting 622.

²⁶ Plenary meetings 632, 633, 634.

²⁷ Plenary meeting 622.

709. During the discussion satisfaction was expressed at the solid foundation the organization had established in the first eight months of its existence as a specialized agency in conformity with the standards and procedures of the United Nations. Note was taken of WMO's progress in establishing relationship with other specialized agencies. The hope was expressed that WMO would be able to include in future reports more information on its technical work.

710. The Council adopted resolution 431 (XIV) taking note with satisfaction of the report.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

711. The Council considered the annual reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (E/2168 and Add.1) and International Monetary Fund (E/2169 and Add.1),²⁸ and heard statements by the President of the Bank and the Managing Director of the Fund. The Council adopted resolutions 416 B (XIV) and 421 (XIV) taking note of the reports of the Bank and Fund respectively. A summary of the discussions of these reports, in connexion with substantive items of the agenda, will be found in chapter III, section II, and chapter II, section VI, respectively.

Section VI. Food and famine

712. The General Assembly, in resolution 525 (VI) on food and famine, had urged governments to adopt a variety of measures to increase food production and facilitate food distribution. While it was intended that those measures should raise food production in countries where people suffer from chronic under-nutrition and malnutrition, the General Assembly considered that States in certain instances would be faced with famine emergencies with which they would not be able to cope solely from their own resources. Accordingly, the General Assembly had also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of FAO and WHO and with the executive heads of other organizations concerned, to prepare for the consideration of the Council at its fourteenth session recommendations concerning procedures to bring about promptly concerted and effective action by governments, inter-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies in the event of actual or potential famines of an emergency character arising from drought, floods and other natural causes.

713. The Council, at its fourteenth session,²⁹ had before it the Secretary-General's report on "Food and Famine: Procedures for International Action in the

Event of Emergency Famines Arising from Natural Causes"³⁰ (E/2220).³¹ The report endeavoured to suggest kinds of basic procedures which might be usefully adapted to varying types of emergency circumstances. It reviewed the measures which could be taken in advance or on short notice by governments of countries subject to famine emergencies, the role of FAO in assessing potential famine situations and notifying the Secretary-General, the procedures available to the United Nations in co-ordinating assistance from governments, inter-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies and possible procedures for assisting in the financing of emergency famine relief.

714. The Council also had before it, for information, a communication dated 14 June 1952 from the Director-General of FAO (E/2261)³¹ containing an extract from the report of the fifteenth session of the Council of FAO dealing with the question of food shortages and famine and, in particular, the establishment of an emergency food reserve. This report stated that a working party of experts would give further study to the problem involved in such a reserve and that a report of the Working Party and the secretariat would be presented to the next session of the FAO Council.

715. The Council recognized that some of the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report might have to be modified following the Council's review, at its fifteenth session, of the FAO study on the creation of emergency food reserves.

716. The Council did not adopt recommendations on the financing of emergency famine relief, but unanimously adopted resolution 425 (XIV) based on the Secretary-General's report, recommending that governments of countries which may be subject to famine emergencies make arrangements in advance for the designation of ministries or agencies to be responsible for mobilizing local resources, for liaison with other governments, co-ordinating the activities of national voluntary agencies, and providing facilities for delivering available food to famine areas; it recommended that governments obtain authority for the suspension of customs duties and other barriers to the emergency importation of food; that the famine relief activities of local and international voluntary agencies, such as the national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, be given fullest opportunity and encouragement; that FAO should continue to develop and perfect its arrangements for the early detection of famine emergencies and advise the Secretary-General promptly whenever international action is needed; that the Secretary-General should arrange for co-ordination of the famine emergency relief activities of inter-governmental organizations, governments and voluntary agencies, and report to the Council on action taken under the resolution. The Council also reaffirmed the guiding principle contained in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 525 (VI) and commended the FAO for the study in progress to determine suitable ways and means of establishing an emergency food reserve which would increase the ability of the United Nations to come to the aid of people threatened by famines.

²⁸ Plenary meetings 605, 606 and 584 respectively.

²⁹ Plenary meetings 622, 623, 625.

³⁰ The report did not include: (a) chronic under-nutrition and malnutrition which had been a primary concern of FAO since its inception; (b) famine emergencies such as those in Korea and Palestine arising from the aftermath of war and civil disturbances, which fall within the competence of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

³¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 43.

Annex I

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

- 416 B (XIV). Annual report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- 421 (XIV). Report of the International Monetary Fund.
- 424 (XIV). Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- 425 (XIV). Food and famine.
- 428 (XIV). Report of the International Civil Aviation Organization.
- 429 (XIV). Report of the International Telecommunication Union.
- 430 (XIV). Report of the Universal Postal Union.
- 431 (XIV). Report of the World Meteorological Organization.
- 438 (XIV). Report of the International Refugee Organization.
- 447 (XIV). Report of the International Labour Organisation.
- 448 (XIV). Report of the World Health Organization.
- 449 (XIV). Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
- 451 (XIV). Co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.
- 452 (XIV). Applications for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Annex II

SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

The summary records of the meetings of the Council and its committees at the fourteenth session of the Council relevant to the various sections of this chapter are indicated below:

Section I. United Nations priority programmes.

Section II. Review of 1953 programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Section III. Postal activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Plenary meetings 661, 662.

Co-ordination Committee meetings 103-110.

Section IV. Applications for membership in UNESCO

Plenary meeting 573.

Section V. Annual reports of the specialized agencies

Plenary meetings 584, 604, 606, 610, 611, 612, 616, 617, 621, 622, 632, 633, 634, 646, 647, 648, 649.

Section VI. Food and famine

Plenary meetings 622, 623, 625.

Annex III

STATEMENTS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 82 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Food and famine. Plenary meeting 623.

World Federation of Trade Unions

Report of the International Labour Organisation. Plenary meeting 648.

Chapter VIII

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Section I. List of non-governmental organizations in consultative status

717. The non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council in pursuance of Article 71 of the Charter, as of 1 August 1952, are listed below.

718. Twenty-eight applications or reapplications were considered¹ and reported on by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at the fourteenth session. (E/2201 and Add.1).² The organizations granted consultative status at the fourteenth session³ are marked by an asterisk.

719. *Category A*

International Chamber of Commerce;
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions;⁴
International Co-operative Alliance;
International Federation of Agricultural Producers;
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions;
International Organization of Employers;
Inter-Parliamentary Union;
World Federation of Trade Unions;
World Federation of United Nations Associations.

720. *Category B*

Agudas Israel World Organization;
All-India Women's Conference (India);
All-Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan);
Anti-Slavery Society (United Kingdom);
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States of America);
Catholic International Union of 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;
Friends' World Committee for Consultation;
Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom);
Indian Council of World Affairs (India);
Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production;
Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs;⁵
*Inter-American Statistical Institute;
International Abolitionist Federation;
International African Institute;
International Air Transport Association;
International Alliance of Women: Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities;
International Association of Independent Enterprises, Trade and Crafts;
*International Association of Juvenile Court Judges;
International Association of Penal Law;⁶
International Automobile Federation;⁷

International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children;
International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law;⁸
*International Catholic Child Bureau;
*International Catholic Migration Commission;
International Catholic Press Union;
*International Commission Against Forced Labour Camps;
International Committee of Schools of Social Work;
International Committee of Scientific Management;
International Committee of the Red Cross;
International Conference of Catholic Charities (replaces Caritas Internationalis);
International Conference of Social Work;
*International Congresses for Modern Architecture;
International Co-operative Women's Guild;
International Council for Building Documentation;
International Council of Women;
International Criminal Police Commission;
International Federation for Housing and Town-Planning;
*International Federation for the Rights of Man;
International Federation of Business and Professional Women;
International Federation of Friends of Young Women;
International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (Proprietors) and Editors;
*International Federation of Settlements;
International Federation of Unions of Employees in Public and Civil Services⁹
International Federation of University Women;
International Fiscal Association;
International Institute of Administrative Sciences;
International Institute of Public Finance;
*International Islamic Economic Organization;
*International Labour Assistance;
International Law Association;
International League for the Rights of Man;
International Organization for Standardization;
International Road Federation;
International Road Transport Union;
International Shipping Federation;
International Social Service;
International Society for the Welfare of Cripples;
International Society for Criminology;
International Statistical Institute;
International Touring Alliance;¹⁰
International Transport Workers' Federation;⁹
International Union for Child Welfare;
International Union for the Protection of Nature;
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population;
International Union of Architects;
International Union of Family Organizations;
International Union of Local Authorities;
International Union of Marine Insurance;
International Union of Official Travel Organizations;
International Union of Railways;¹¹
International Union of Socialist Youth;

¹ NGO Committee meetings 112, 113, 114 and 116.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 34 (a).

³ Resolution 453 (XIV); plenary meetings 572, 573 and 586.

⁴ The agreement of the International Trade Secretariats to be represented through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (E/C.2/R.14/Add.5) was approved by the Council.

⁵ Consultative status in category B was granted on condition that it work out arrangements with the International Automobile Federation and the International Touring Alliance, by which they may be consulted jointly by the Council.

⁶ To be jointly represented with the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law.

⁷ To be jointly represented with the International Touring Alliance.

⁸ To be jointly represented with the International Association of Penal Law.

⁹ Status to be reviewed at the fifteenth session.

¹⁰ To be jointly represented with the International Automobile Federation.

¹¹ To represent the International Carriage and Van Union and the International Wagon Union, which were formerly in category B. See section II below.

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations;
 Lions International—International Association of Lions Clubs;
 National Association of Manufacturers (United States of America);
Nouvelles équipes internationales;
Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs;¹²
Pax Romana—International Movement of Catholic Students;¹²
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses;
 Rotary International;
 Salvation Army;
 Society of Comparative Legislation (France);
 South American Petroleum Institute;
 Women's International Democratic Federation;
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom;
 World Assembly of Youth;
 World Council for the Welfare of the Blind;
 World Jewish Congress;
 World Movement of Mothers;
 World Organization of the Teaching Profession;¹³
 *World Power Conference;
 World Union for Progressive Judaism;
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (formerly International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues);
 *World Veterans Federation;
 World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations;
 World's Women's Christian Temperance Union;
 World's Young Women's Christian Association;
 Young Christian Workers.

721. The total number of organizations listed above is 109; of these, nine are in category A and 100 in category B. All these organizations are international, except the eight which are followed by the name of a State.

722. The following 113 additional organizations are now on the Register of the Secretary-General for *ad hoc* consultations in accordance with resolution 288 B (X). They are all international except the one which is followed by the name of a State:

Aero Medical Association;
 American College of Chest Physicians;
 Arab Union;
 Asian Relations Organization;
 Associated Country Women of the World;
Association internationale des intérêts radio-maritimes;
 Biometric Society;
 Boy Scouts' International Bureau;
 Committee for Economic Development (United States of America);
Confédération internationale du crédit populaire;
 Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences;
 Econometric Society;
 Engineers' Joint Council;
 European Broadcasting Union;
 European Centre of Documentation and Compensation;
 Hansard Society;
 Institute of International Law;
 Inter-American Association of Broadcasters;
 Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering;
 International Academy of Forensic and Social Medicine;
 International Aeronautical Federation;
 International Amateur Radio Union;
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience;
 International Association for the Prevention of Blindness;
 International Association of Art Critics;
 International Association of Microbiologists;
 International Association of Oceanography;
 International Association of University Professors and Lecturers;
 International Astronomical Union;
 International Broadcasting Organization;
 International Chamber of Shipping;
 International Commission on Illumination;

International Committee for Aid to Intellectuals;
 International Committee on Radio-Electricity;
 International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers;
 International Conference on Large Electric Systems;
 International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies;
 International Council of Commerce Employers;
 International Council of Museums;
 International Council of Nurses;
 International Council of Scientific Unions;
 International Council on Archives;
 International Dental Federation;
 International Economic Association;
 International Federation for Documentation;
 International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations;
 International Federation of Building and Public Works (Employers' Confederation);
 International Federation of Free Journalists;
 International Federation of High Police Officers;
 International Federation of Independent Air Transport;
 International Federation of Library Associations;
 International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchanges;
 International Federation of Radio Officers;
 International Federation of Secondary Teachers;¹³
 International Federation of Surveyors;
 International Federation of the Phonographic Industry;
 International Federation of Women Lawyers;
 International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations;
 International Federation of Workers' Travel Associations;
 International Geographical Union;
 International Hospital Federation;
 International Institute of Differing Civilizations;
 International Institute of Public Law;
 International Landworkers' Federation;
 International League against Rheumatism;
 International Leprosy Association;
 International Literary and Artistic Association;
 International Music Council;
 International Musicological Society;
 International Organisation of Journalists;
 International Pediatric Association;
 International P.E.N. — A world association of writers;
 International Pharmaceutical Federation;
 International Political Science Association;
 International Radio Maritime Committee;
 International Scientific Radio Union;
 International Sociological Association;
 International Studies Conference;
 International Temperance Union;
 International Theatre Institute;
 International Union against Cancer;
 International Union against Tuberculosis;
 International Union against Venereal Diseases;
 International Union of Aviation Insurers;
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics;
 International Union of Institutes of Archaeology, History and History of Arts;
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power;
 International Union of Students;
 International Youth Hostel Federation;
 Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations;
 Joint International Committee for Tests relating to the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Underground Ducts;
 League of Red Cross Societies;
 Lutheran World Federation;
 Mennonite Central Committee (United States of America and Canada only);
 New Education Fellowship;
 Open Door International;

¹³ On 1 August 1952 this organization, the International Federation of Teachers Associations, and the International Federation of Secondary Teachers formed a new organization and, accordingly, all three lost their separate identities. This new organization is called the World Federation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) and by decision of the Council supersedes the World Organization of the Teaching Profession in category B consultative status.

¹² Both *Pax Romana* movements represented jointly.

O.R.T. World Union;
 Pacific Science Association;
Service civil international;
 Soroptimist International Association;
 St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance;
 Union of International Associations — Service Centre for
 Non-Governmental Organizations;
 Union of International Engineering Organizations;
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts;
 World Federation for Mental Health;
 World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls;
 World Federation of Democratic Youth;
 World Friendship Federation;
 World Medical Association;
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education;
 World Union of Jewish Students;
 World University Service;
 World's Student Christian Federation.

Section II. Review of non-governmental organizations

723. The Council, at its fourteenth session, reviewed¹⁴ the non-governmental organizations granted status at its eighth and ninth sessions and decided that the International Carriage and Van Union and the International Wagon Union would be represented by the International Union of Railways in category B consultative status. The Council also decided to transfer the International Institute of Public Law and the International Temperance Union from category B to the Register.

Section III. Consultative arrangements with regional economic commissions

724. The Council in resolution 414 C (XIII) had made recommendations concerning consultative relations with the regional economic commissions. The action taken by those commissions is described in paragraphs 76 to 78.

Section IV. Application of the Headquarters Agreement to representatives of non-governmental organizations

725. The Council in resolution 413 C (XIII) had requested the General Assembly "to examine, at its sixth session, the question of the attendance of non-governmental organizations with consultative status at the discussions of the General Assembly or its Committees on problems which concern non-governmental organizations and which are within the competence of the Economic and Social Council, and to make such arrangements in that connexion as it may deem advisable".

726. The General Assembly adopted resolution 606 (VI) authorizing the Secretary-General, upon request of the Economic and Social Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to make arrangements to enable the representative designated by any non-governmental organization having consultative status to attend public meetings of the General Assembly whenever economic and social matters are dis-

cussed which are within the competence of the Council and of the organization concerned. The General Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to continue to give assistance to representatives of such non-governmental organizations in facilitating transit to or from sessions of the General Assembly and its Committees.

727. At its fourteenth session¹⁵ the Council had before it two proposals on the application of the Headquarters Agreement to representatives of non-governmental organizations under the terms of General Assembly resolution 606 (VI).

728. The first proposal discussed (E/L.372)¹⁶ stated that it was not necessary for the Council to discuss each individual case of inviting representatives of non-governmental organizations to attend the General Assembly, attributed infringements of the provision of the Headquarters Agreement to the Government of the United States of America, and proposed that the General Assembly be requested to reconsider resolution 606 (VI) with a view to drawing to the attention of the United States Government the inadmissibility of practices violating sections 11 and 13 of the Headquarters Agreement. This draft resolution further requested the Secretary-General to continue to give assistance to representatives of non-governmental organizations including access to the Headquarters district to facilitate the carrying out of their consultative functions, attendance at public meetings of the General Assembly and the Council when matters of interest to the organization were to be discussed, and assistance to enable representatives to obtain necessary visas in accordance with provisions of sections 11 and 13 of article IV of the Headquarters Agreement.

729. In support of this proposal, it was argued that resolution 606 (VI) authorizing the Secretary-General to make arrangements to enable the representative designated by any non-governmental organization having consultative status to attend meetings of the General Assembly only upon request of the Council or its NGO Committee was in contradiction with the Headquarters Agreement, and that it was illogical for this resolution to provide for representatives of non-governmental organizations to attend meetings of the General Assembly but not of the Council. It was stated that the Government of the United States had denied admittance to representatives of non-governmental organizations to the Headquarters district on a number of occasions since the fall of 1950, and it was held that the proposal would guarantee that non-governmental organizations would be able to participate in the work of the United Nations in accordance with the principles laid down in Article 71 of the Charter, free of any arbitrary restrictions imposed by one Member State.

730. The second draft (E/L.317)¹⁷ requested the Secretary-General to invite each organization in categories A and B to send a representative to attend public meetings of the General Assembly in regular sessions at which economic and social matters within its competence were to be discussed. It was argued that this proposal, which complied with the General Assembly's

¹⁴ Plenary meeting 573.

¹⁵ Plenary meetings 618 and 619.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 34 (d).

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

instructions, would end the controversy and solve the problem by means which lay within the powers of the Council and the Secretary-General.

731. The representative of the United States, in supporting the second proposal, denied that his Government had at any time violated the Headquarters Agreement with respect to the admission of representatives of non-governmental organizations to sessions of the Council or its subsidiary bodies. Certain understandable delays in issuing visas had occurred, but he said that representatives of non-governmental organizations who were more interested in attending a session than in publicity could attain their purpose by applying for visas sufficiently in advance. United States legal experts had held the opinion that the Headquarters Agreement did not apply to persons wishing to attend the General Assembly under arrangements made by the Council; however, since the General Assembly in resolution 606 (VI) had made it clear that representatives of non-governmental organizations could be invited to attend meetings of the General Assembly, the United States Government had concluded that the Headquarters Agreement would apply to such representatives and would in future act on that premise. He further pointed out that the second proposal before the Council was more liberal than General Assembly resolution 606 (VI) since, without requiring a separate decision by the Council and the NGO Committee in each case, it would empower the Secretary-General to invite to meetings of the General Assembly representatives of all non-governmental organizations in categories A and B. That invitation would suffice to make the Headquarters Agreement applicable to such persons who would then be freely admitted to the Headquarters district.

732. In support of limiting this proposal to organizations in categories A and B, it was pointed out that the Register had been established to permit consultations when required, by and upon the initiative of the Council or one of its subsidiary bodies and the Secretary-General, and that it would be difficult to extend to all organizations on the Register all the seating and other facilities available to those in categories A and B. There was some discussion on the number of representatives to be admitted and it was argued that the word "representative" should be used in the singular, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 606 (VI).

733. The Council finally adopted resolution 455 (XIV) in which, after citing its consideration of General Assembly resolution 606 (VI), it requested the Secretary-General to invite each organization in categories A and B to send its representative to attend public meetings of the General Assembly at which economic and social matters within its competence are discussed.

Section V. Communications containing complaints against governments¹⁸

734. Pursuant to paragraph 35 (g) of Council resolution 288 (X) on matters affecting the consultative arrangements under Article 71 of the Charter, the Secretary-General submitted a memorandum (E/C.2/

332) to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations requesting guidance on the procedure to be followed in the case of written statements from non-governmental organizations in consultative status containing complaints, including complaints against governments.

735. The Council, after placing this question on its agenda as item 48, considered¹⁹ the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on the question (E/2270). The Committee recommended that all communications from non-governmental organizations having consultative status in category A or B alleging violation of human rights, including those complaining against governments, should be handled in accordance with the special procedure laid down in Council resolution 75 (V), as amended, — established for the purpose of handling such complaints — and that Council resolution 288 B (X) should not be used in addition to that procedure. The Committee made a similar recommendation with regard to complaints concerning the status of women, which it held should be handled according to the procedure set forth in Council resolution 76 (V), as amended.

736. The Committee further recommended that other communications containing complaints against governments, i.e., other than complaints alleging violations of human rights, should be distributed only after the government concerned had been notified, and that any reply of the government concerned should, if received within six weeks, be circulated in the same document, otherwise as an addendum.

737. During the discussion, the representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions held that if as the Committee recommended, complaints from non-governmental organizations concerning human rights were handled under resolution 75 (V), no action would be taken on such complaints. She held that that resolution had never been intended to cover non-governmental organizations in consultative status, but related solely to petitions from private persons or organizations. Council resolution 288 (X) on revised arrangements for consultation made no reference to resolution 75 (V) and did not cite it in part C among the earlier resolutions which resolution 288 B (X) had in some respects replaced. The Committee's recommendation was indefensible from a legal standpoint and constituted one of a series of steps which were depriving the consultative non-governmental organizations of their privileges. The International Federation of Agricultural Producers fully shared these views.

738. Some members, opposing the recommendations of the Committee, stated that limiting the procedure to that under resolution 75 (V) would be unjust, for under that resolution communications from non-governmental organizations concerning human rights could not be circulated as Council documents. The Committee's recommendation would mean that only those non-governmental organizations having representatives in New York and which could, therefore, present their views orally under rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Council,²⁰ would be able to submit complaints against governments concerning human rights; other

¹⁹ NGO Committee meetings 117 and 118; plenary meetings 661 and 662.

²⁰ See annex to resolution 456 (XIV).

¹⁸ See also chapter V, section III.

non-governmental organizations would be in a less favourable position. The proposed solution would not encourage non-governmental organizations to continue their consultative work with the enthusiasm they had displayed hitherto.

739. Other members were against the Committee's recommendations on the grounds that the Charter provided for only one category of complaints, i.e., petitions relating to Trust Territories; all other complaints, they held, should be submitted to the competent authorities of the State against which the complaint was directed. Any other procedure would be a violation of the sovereignty of States and, therefore, contrary to Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter.

740. Most members held that no distinction should be made on the basis of the source of complaints; all communications alleging violations of human rights should, therefore, be handled under Council resolution 75 (V) as the Committee had recommended. In the absence of an international covenant on human rights or other legal instrument defining human rights, the Council would be unable to take action on communications alleging the violation of human rights; in these circumstances to publicize complaints by circulating them under the provisions of resolution 288 B (X) would only damage the prestige of the United Nations. The Committee's recommendation did not limit the prerogatives of the non-governmental organizations and, in fact, confirmed their right to bring complaints against governments, other than those concerning human rights, a right which previously had never been clearly established. Reference was made to paragraph 13 of Council resolution 288 B (X) which states the principle that arrangements should not be such as to overburden the Council or transform it from a body for co-ordination of policy and action, as contemplated in the Charter, into a general forum for discussion.

741. The Council in resolution 454 (XIV) approved the recommendations of the Committee that complaints charging violations of human rights should continue to be handled under Council resolution 75 (V) as amended and that complaints dealing with other matters be handled under Council resolution 288 B (X), with the understanding that the Committee's recommendation on complaints, other than those alleging violation of human rights, referred to communications on questions within the competence of the Council and of the non-governmental organizations concerned.

Section VI. Operating consultative arrangements

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

742. In the period covered by the present report, forty-one written statements²¹ were submitted to the Council and/or its commissions, under resolution 288 B (X), by twenty-two non-governmental organizations.

²¹ E/C.2/323, E/C.2/325 to 331, E/C.2/333 to 335; E/CN.3/NGO/3; E/CN.4/NGO/34 to 40; E/CN.4/Sub.1/161; E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/2; E/CN.5/259/Add.2, E/CN.5/NGO/11 to 13; E/CN.6/NGO/4 to 9; E/CN.7/326; E/CN.11/TRANS/61/Add.1, E/CN.11/324, E/CN.11/L.28, 29, 30 and 40, I & T/8, 9 and 10 (ECAFE).

The subjects of those written statements together with the names of the non-governmental organizations which submitted them, are listed in the annexes to the various substantive chapters as appropriate.

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

743. During the Council's fourteenth session, either the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions or the World Federation of Trade Unions, or both, made statements on agenda items 3, 4, 5 (b), 5 (c), 10, 11 (d), 12, 14, 15, 18, 22 (b), 25, 43 and 48 under rule 82.²² Those oral statements are listed in the annexes to the various substantive chapters as appropriate.

744. A number of other organizations were heard on items 5 (b), 11 (b), 11 (c), 11 (e), 12, 17 (a), 17 (b), 19, 34 (d) and 48 by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations under rules 80, 81 and 82.²³ The oral statements related to these items are also listed in the annexes to the various substantive chapters as appropriate with the exception of the following which relate to the present chapter:

Name of organization	Subject
Category A	
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	Communications containing complaints against governments (item 48)
International Federation of Agricultural Producers	Communications containing complaints against governments (item 48)
Category B	
International Council of Women	Application of the Headquarters Agreement to representatives of non-governmental organizations (item 34 (d))

745. In addition to hearings by the Council and its commissions, the NGO Committee heard a representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions speak on "Certain administrative questions in connexion with the handling within the Secretariat of communications under Council resolution 277 (X) on 'trade union rights (freedom of association)'".²⁴

746. The Committee also heard briefly each of the category A organizations on each item of the agenda on which they were later heard by the Council.

747. Many non-governmental organizations were heard by the commissions of the Council, as noted *passim* in previous chapters and in the reports of the commissions.

AGENDA ITEMS PROPOSED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

None.

²² Plenary meetings 589, 592, 610, 620, 623, 627, 628, 633, 634, 643, 648, 649, 653, 661 and 665. See also reports of the NGO Committee on hearings and applications for hearings, E/2236, E/2285, E/2303, E/2307.

²³ NGO Committee meetings 114, 115, 116, 117 and 121. See reports of the NGO Committee E/2201, E/2236, E/2307.

²⁴ See also chapter V, section VI.

Annex I

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

453 (XIV). Non-governmental organizations:

- A. Applications and reapplications for consultative status
- B. Review of organizations granted consultative status at the eighth and ninth sessions of the Council.

454 (XIV). Communications from non-governmental organizations in consultative status containing complaints against governments.

455 (XIV). Application of the Headquarters Agreement to representatives of non-governmental organizations (General Assembly resolution 606 (VI)).

Annex II

SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

The summary records of the meetings of the Council and its committees at the fourteenth session relevant to the various sections of this chapter are indicated below:

Section I. List of non-governmental organizations in consultative status

Plenary meetings 572, 573 and 586.

NGO Committee meetings 112, 113, 114 and 116.

Section II. Review of non-governmental organizations

Plenary meeting 573.

NGO Committee meeting 114.

Section III. Consultative arrangements with regional economic commissions

None.

Section IV. Application of the Headquarters Agreement to representatives of non-governmental organizations

Plenary meetings 572, 576, 578, 579, 591, 596, 600, 618 and 619.

Section V. Communications containing complaints against governments

Plenary meetings 653, 661 and 662.

NGO Committee meetings 117 and 118.

Section VI. Operating consultative arrangements

Plenary meetings 583, 589, 592, 610, 620, 623, 627, 628, 633, 634, 643, 648, 649, 653, 661 and 665.

NGO Committee meetings 114, 115, 115/Add.1, 116, 117, 119, 119/Add.1, 120, 120/Add.1, 121, 121/Add.1, 122 and 122/Add.1.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

Section I. Procedures for considering financial implications

748. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 533 (VI), the Council undertook a thorough review of its practices and procedures for considering priorities and the financial implication of its actions.¹ The Council had before it a working paper by the Secretary-General (E/2274) containing the legislative history of the matter, a history and analysis of its procedures, alternative methods of determining priorities and financial implications and a draft revised rule.

749. The procedures developed by the Council derive primarily from General Assembly financial regulation 13.1, which provides that no Council may take a decision involving expenditure unless it has a report from the Secretary-General concerning the administrative and financial implications of the proposal. Rule 33 provided for this; in addition it provided that a summary estimate of the financial implications of all proposals coming before the Council at a particular session should be prepared by the Secretary-General and circulated to members as soon as possible after the issue of the provisional agenda; and that the Council should consider a final summary, revised as necessary, in plenary meeting before the close of each session. This rule was supplemented by Council resolution 175 (VII) which provided that, except where the Council so decides on grounds of urgency, a new project shall not be initiated within the current year unless it can be started without detriment to other work already in hand; and that 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 General Assembly or after the Assembly has met but during the current financial year, a special indication to the Secretary-General to that effect should be included in the resolution approving such a project.

750. In resolution 402 III (XIII) the Council decided that, while endeavouring to avoid the application of budgetary ceilings to the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic and social field, the Council, its subordinate bodies and the specialized agencies, in order to achieve the greatest possible economy and reasonable stability, should endeavour, in undertaking periodic reviews of their programme, to establish priorities and eliminate or defer less urgent projects. The General Assembly in resolution 413 (V), noting Council resolution 402 (XIII), requested the Council to indicate, when new projects are adopted, which current projects might be deferred, modified or eliminated to ensure that the economic and

social work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies could be carried on most effectively.

751. In resolution 533 B (VI), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General in presenting financial estimates to the Council to give an estimate of the time required to complete each project. In resolution 533 B (VI) it further requested the Secretary-General to prepare, as an annex to his annual budget estimates, an analysis by fields of activity and by budget sections of the estimated cost of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and to circulate these to the Council at the beginning of its session immediately preceding the General Assembly. It also invited the Council to review its procedures for examining the relative priorities and financial implications of new projects in such manner that the Council might consider these in their relationship to existing activities in the field concerned, with a view to the establishment of a balanced work programme.

752. The paper stated that, in initially presenting a financial estimate relating to a proposal, the Secretary-General would state any assumption which he was in a position to make as to the priority upon which his estimate had been based. In any case in which a recommendation as to priority has been made by a subsidiary organ of the Council in putting forward the project, the Secretary-General would base himself on that recommendation. If the Council wished to change the assumption made by the Secretary-General about priorities, the estimate could be revised accordingly. The paper further pointed out a further problem arising in practice, namely, that when the priority to be attached to a project arising from a new resolution has been established, an estimate of the additional cost has to be prepared by the Secretary-General and submitted to the Council in relation to a "basic" budget. At the time of the pre-Assembly session of the Council when it is likely that new work is added to the workload foreseen for the following year, the Secretary-General's resources, although proposed in his annual budget estimates, are still unknown, since the decision of the General Assembly has not yet been taken. The Council's review in fact is likely to precede the publication of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions which the Fifth Committee uses in connexion with its review of the Secretary-General's estimates. An estimate of additional costs can therefore only be related to the Secretary-General's budget estimates and accordingly must be regarded as provisional. The paper also analysed the reasons for which the provisions in the old rules regarding a summary of the financial implications of the proposals at each session had not worked well.

753. The paper pointed out that while the General Assembly and the Council have regarded it as of the

¹ See chapter VII, section II regarding priorities.

first importance that the Council take full account of the financial and administrative aspects of questions in reaching its decisions, the Council had not itself any budgetary or financial powers. The procedure should, therefore, be no more complex than was necessary for the proper discharge of the Council's particular responsibilities as regards priorities and financial implications.

754. The paper analysed the desiderata aimed at by the various pertinent resolutions and discussed alternative methods of arriving at them, in particular that of a second reading of proposals with material priority and financial implications. While a second reading procedure would permit all relevant aspects of each question being examined, there were considerable practical difficulties and disadvantages in it.² It was suggested that the examination of each proposal in the full knowledge of its own financial implications, together also with a common framework of reference for all proposals, derived from the existing or proposed budget, could be made effective for the purposes in view.

755. The paper of the Secretary-General was considered by a working party³ whose recommendations in its report on the new rule (E/2255/Add.1)⁴ were adopted by the Council,⁵ in resolution 456 A (XIV) to which the revised rules are annexed. In addition to the new rule the Council in part B of the same resolution adopted a set of principles also recommended by the working party.

756. The guiding principles are:

(a) That the Council should be informed on and take into account the financial and administrative implications of each proposal, both as regards the current and future years;

(b) That the Council should: (i) take into account the financial implications of each proposal in relation to existing activities in the field concerned, and (ii) examine and change, as necessary, priorities in that field;

(c) That the Council should: (i) take into account financial implications of its actions as a whole in the light of the existing activities and the decisions of the current session, and (ii) change priorities as necessary.

757. The revised rule (now rule 34) reads as follows:

"1. The Secretary-General shall circulate to the Council for its information at the beginning of its session immediately preceding the regular session of the General Assembly, an analysis, by fields of activity and by budget sections, of the estimated cost for the following financial year of the economic

and social activities of the United Nations, prepared as an annex to his budget estimates.

"2. 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 such proposal. In the case of a proposal involving a new project, he shall also circulate to the members an estimate of the time required to complete it. The President of the Council and chairman of committees shall draw the attention of members to these estimates and invite discussions on them when the proposal is considered by the Council or by a committee.

"3. The Council shall take into account the estimates referred to in paragraph 2 before adopting any proposal involving expenditure from United Nations funds. If the proposal is adopted, the Council shall indicate, whenever appropriate, the priority or degree of urgency which it attaches to the projects and as the case may be which current projects may be deferred, modified or eliminated to ensure that the economic and social work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies will be carried on most effectively.

"4. Whenever the Council wishes to recommend, in cases of exceptional urgency, the work for which no financial provision exists be started before the next regular session of the General Assembly, it shall include a specific indication to that effect to the Secretary-General in the resolution approving the proposal."

Section II. Financial implications of the actions taken by the Council at its fourteenth session

758. The final summary of financial implications of the proposals which the Council had approved during its fourteenth session indicated that the direct additional cost, i.e., the cost over and above the appropriation granted by the General Assembly for 1952 and the estimates prepared by the Secretary-General for 1953, would be \$36,400 for 1952 and \$748,640 for 1953. A breakdown of these amounts is shown in the following table which includes all items noted in the Secretary-General's paper circulated to the Council⁶ (E/2315/Add.1)⁷ as well as those arising from the Council's decisions on the Calendar of Conferences for 1953.⁸ The estimates noted for each item correspond to those contained in the individual statements of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council, its committees and commissions.

² See E/2274, paragraphs 5 to 9.

³ Appointed at plenary meeting 573.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 35.

⁵ Plenary meeting 654.

⁶ Plenary meeting 669.

⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 39.

⁸ See chapter I, section X.

<i>Meetings of the Council and its organs</i>	<i>Council's resolutions</i>	<i>Detailed statement of cost</i>	<i>Additional costs in 1952</i> \$	<i>Additional costs in 1953</i> \$
Cost of holding the Council's sixteenth session at Geneva	458 (XIV)	E/L.423/Add.1 ⁹	—	154,200
Cost of holding the session of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva in 1953	440 (XIV), 458 (XIV)	E/L.418 ¹⁰	—	68,000
Cost of the session of the Commission on Status of Women	445 (XIV), 458 (XIV)	— ^a	—	10,800
Cost of holding the session of the Social Commission	434 (XIV), 458 (XIV)	E/2247/Add.1 ¹¹	—	10,800
Cost of holding the session of the Statistical Commission	458 (XIV)	E/C.4/L.8	—	9,000
Cost of the sessions of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	443 (XIV), 458 (XIV)	E/2264/Add.1 ¹²	15,600	15,600
<i>Cost of activities in the economic field</i>				
Methods of financing economic development...	416 (XIV)	E/L.363/Rev.1/Add.1 ¹³	20,800 ^b	29,200 ^b
Promotion and co-ordination of international activities concerning water resources development	417 (XIV)	E/L.348 ¹⁴	—	19,920
<i>Cost of activities in the social field</i>				
Report on major contemporary problems and developments in the field of freedom of information	442 (XIV)	E/AC.7/L.115/Add.1	—	7,070
International conference to draft and adopt a protocol relating to the limitation of the production of opium	436 (XIV)	E/L.330 ¹⁵	—	4,250
World population conference	435 (XIV)	E/L.351 ¹⁶	—	6,700 ^c
Methods of measuring standards of living in less developed areas	434 (XIV)	E/CN.5/L.176	—	5,600
Inventory of bilateral and multilateral instruments relating to the status of aliens	434 (XIV)	E/CN.5/L.176	—	4,400
<i>General</i>				
Full implementation of the rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Europe ..	418 (XIV)	E/2187/Add.1 ¹⁷	—	46,800
Use of Spanish as a working language of the Council	456 (XIV)	E/L.364/Add.1 ¹⁸	—	356,300 ^d
			\$36,400	\$748,640

^a The estimate covers the travel cost of 18 members of the Commission at a cost of \$600 each for the round trip.

^b These amounts will be reduced by about half in case it proves possible to dispense with the payment of fees to members of the Committee.

759. The Council was informed that the additional sums required in 1952 could be absorbed within the budget appropriations for that year and that as regards the additional requirements in 1953, all but a sum of \$4,250 would be the subject of supplementary estimates to be submitted to the seventh regular session of the General Assembly.

⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 36 and 49.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, agenda item 12.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 11.

^c Of the estimated cost of the project, namely \$24,000 representing the United Nations share, \$6,700 would fall in 1953 and the balance of \$17,300 in 1954.

^d This figure is based on the employment of the staff for six months only; if it becomes necessary to maintain the staff on a whole year basis, the cost would then be increased to \$612,000.

Annex

SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

Plenary meetings 573, 654 and 669.

¹² *Ibid.*, agenda item 14.

¹³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 5.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda items 6 and 7.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 19.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, agenda item 21.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 3.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 35.

APPENDICES

Appendix I

Agenda of the resumed thirteenth, first special and fourteenth sessions of the Council

RESUMED THIRTEENTH SESSION

59. Basic programme for 1952.
60. Provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1952 and fixing of dates for commencement of discussion of groups of related items.
61. Question of calling a single session of the Economic and Social Council in 1952 in view of the special circumstances arising out of the prolongation of the sixth regular session of the General Assembly.¹
62. Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: admission of Japan to associate membership.²

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION³

1. Proposal for suspension of rule 19 in relation to the special session.
2. Action required by General Assembly resolution of 5 February 1952 "Special session of the Economic and Social Council to precede the eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights".

FOURTEENTH SESSION

The provisional agenda for the fourteenth session,⁴ issued according to rules 7, 9 and 10 of the rules of procedure, was as follows:

1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents for 1952 (see rule 19 of the rules of procedure).
2. Adoption of the sessional agenda.
3. World economic situation, including:
 - (a) Report of the Economic Commission for Europe;
 - (b) Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East;
 - (c) Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America;
 - (d) Report of the International Monetary Fund.
4. Full employment, and report of experts on the problem of reducing the international impact of

economic recessions and on measures required to mitigate the effect of fluctuations in international markets on the economies of under-developed countries (Council resolutions 290 (XI), para. 19, and 341 A (XII), para. 5):

- (a) Consideration of replies from governments to the Questionnaire on Full Employment;
- (b) Report of the Experts on the problem of reducing the international impact of economic recessions and on measures required to mitigate the effect of fluctuations in international markets on the economies of under-developed countries (Council resolutions 290 (XI), para. 19, and 341 A (XII), para. 5);

5. Economic development of under-developed countries, including:

- (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on the question of creating an international finance corporation (Council resolution 368 (XIII), para. 13);
- (b) Methods of financing economic development: report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 368 C (XIII), para. 14 (b);
- (c) Annual report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
- (d) Other aspects of economic development;
- (e) Methods to increase world productivity (General Assembly resolution 522 (VI));
- (f) Integrated economic development and commercial agreements (General Assembly resolution 523 (VI)).

6. International co-operation on water control and utilization (Council resolution 346 (XII)).
7. Development of arid land (General Assembly resolution 402 (VI)).
8. Critical shortage of insecticides for public health purposes (Council resolution 377 (XIII)).
9. Production and distribution of newsprint and printing paper (Council resolution 374 (XIII)).
10. Migration: report by the International Labour Organisation (Council resolution 396 (XIII)).

¹ Item proposed by the USSR and placed on the Council's agenda at the 565th meeting.

² Item proposed by Pakistan and placed on the Council's agenda at the 568th meeting.

³ Document E/2177.

⁴ Documents E/2163 and Add.1.

11. Social activities :
 - (a) Development and concentration of the efforts in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies ;
 - (b) Report of the Social Commission (eighth session) ;
 - (c) Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund ;
 - (d) Preliminary report on the world social situation;⁵
 - (e) Housing and town and country planning (General Assembly resolution 537 (VI)).
12. Report of the Commission on Human Rights (eighth session).
13. Freedom of Information :
 - (a) Report of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press (fifth session) ;
 - (b) Report by the Secretary-General on the result of the inquiry under Council resolution 414 B III (XIII), para. 28.
14. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities: report by the Secretary-General under resolution 414 B II (XIII), para. 23.
15. Allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights received under Council resolution 277 (X) (i.e., any allegations received before 25 March 1952).
16. Slavery: report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 388 (XIII).
17. Commission on the Status of Women :
 - (a) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (sixth session) ;
 - (b) General Assembly resolution 532 A (VI).
18. Refugees :
 - (a) Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (General Assembly resolution 428 (V), annex, chapter II) ;
 - (b) Review of the composition of the United Nations High Commissioner's Advisory Committee for Refugees ;
 - (c) Report of the International Refugee Organization.
19. Narcotic drugs :
 - (a) International limitation of opium production (Council resolution 395 (XIII)) ;
 - (b) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (seventh session) ;
 - (c) Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board ;
 - (d) Approval of the appointment of the Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board (article 20 of the 1925 Convention, as amended) ;
 - (e) Invitation to Libya to become a Party to the Protocol of 19 November 1948 bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946 ;
 - (f) Communication to governments of findings of the World Health Organization under article 8 of the 1925 Convention, as amended by the 1946 Protocol.
20. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States (Council resolution 314 (XI)).
21. World conference on population (Council resolution 389 (XIII)).
22. Programmes of technical assistance :
 - (a) United Nations programme ;
 - (b) Expanded programme.
23. Relief and rehabilitation of Korea (General Assembly resolution 410 A (V), para. 5 (d) and 13).
24. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters (Council resolution 283 (X)).
25. Report of the International Labour Organisation ;
26. Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
27. Report of the World Health Organization.
28. Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
29. Report of the International Civil Aviation Organization.
30. Report of the International Telecommunication Union.
31. Report of the Universal Postal Union.
32. Report of the World Meteorological Organization.
33. Co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies :
 - (a) Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination ;
 - (b) Review of 1953 programmes and adoption of United Nations priority programmes in the economic and social fields (Council resolution 402 (XIII)).
34. Non-governmental organizations :
 - (a) Applications and re-applications for consultative status ;
 - (b) Hearings by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations under rules 80 and 81 of the rules of procedure of the Council and applications for hearings by the Council under rule 82 ;
 - (c) Review of organizations granted consultative status at the seventh and eighth sessions of the Council (Council resolution 413 B (XIII)) ;

⁵ See General Assembly resolutions 527 (VI), 535 (VI), 537 (VI), Council resolution 309 F (XI).

- (d) Application of the Headquarters Agreement to representatives of non-governmental organizations (General Assembly resolution 606 (VI)).
35. Amendment of the rules of procedure of the Council and the functional commissions: memorandum by the Secretary-General (Council resolution 414 (XIII)).
36. Calendar of Conferences for 1953.
37. Elections:
 - (a) Election of one-third of the membership of the functional commissions of the Council;
 - (b) Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (General Assembly resolution 417 (V));
 - (c) Election of members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for 1952;
 - (d) Election of members of the Permanent Central Opium Board.
38. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
39. Summary of financial implications of actions of the Council.
40. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.
41. Work of the Council in 1953:
 - (a) Basic programme for 1953;
 - (b) Provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1953.
42. Disposal of items arising out of the seventh regular session of the General Assembly in 1952.
43. Food and famine (General Assembly resolution 525 (VI)).
44. Question of assistance to Libya (General Assembly resolution 515 (VI)).
45. Applications for membership in UNESCO.
46. Communications concerning human rights (General Assembly resolution 542 (VI)).

The Council adopted the above agenda at its 571st meeting on 20 May 1952.

At its 585th meeting on 29 May 1952, the Council decided to place on its agenda, as item 47, a "Request by the Commission on Human Rights for extension of the duration of its current (eighth) session".

At its 653rd meeting, on 22 July 1952, the Council decided to add to its agenda, as items 48 and 49 respectively, two new items, one, "Communications containing complaints against governments", and the other, "Programme of conferences at Headquarters and at Geneva".

At its 650th meeting, on 18 July 1952, the Council decided to postpone consideration of item 16 of its agenda (Slavery: Report by the Secretary General under Council resolution 388 (XIII)) until its fifteenth session.

At its 654th meeting, on 22 July 1952, the Council decided to postpone any debate of item 23 of its agenda (Relief and Rehabilitation of Korea) and also decided to postpone debate on item 44 (Question of Assistance to Libya) until 1953.

Items 41 and 42 will be considered at the resumed fourteenth session (to take place towards or after the end of the seventh regular session of the General Assembly).

Appendix II

Distribution of membership in Commissions of the Council

States	Represented on		Composition of Commissions by States entitled to nominate members							
	Council (18 members)	Functional commissions, ^a including Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Commission on Narcotic Drugs ^a (functional commission consisting of States members) (15 members)	Transport ^b and Communications Commission (15 members)	Statistical Commission ^b (15 members)	Fiscal Commission ^b (15 members)	Commission on Human Rights ^a (18 members)	Social Commission ^b (18 members)	Commission on the Status of Women ^a (18 members)	Population Commission ^b (15 members)
Afghanistan										
Argentina	1954	1						1955		
Australia		3			1954		1953			1953
Belgium	1954	4				1955	1954	1953		1953
Bolivia										
Brazil		3		1953				1955		1953
Burma		1								
Byelorussian S.S.R.		3		1953					1954	
Canada	1952	4	Indefinite		1955	1955		1953	1954	
Chile		3				1955		1953	1954	
China	1954	8	Indefinite	1955	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1955
Colombia		2		1955		1954				
Costa Rica										
Cuba	1954	3			1955	1955			1953	
Czechoslovakia	1952	2				1954		1955		
Denmark		1			1953					
Dominican Republic		1							1953	
Ecuador		1								
Egypt	1954	4	*	1953	1953		1955	1953		
El Salvador										
Ethiopia										
France	1954	8	Indefinite	1955	1953	1953	1955	1954	1953	1955
Greece		1						1954		
Guatemala										
Haiti		1							1955	
Honduras										
Iceland										
India		6	Indefinite	1954	1955	1953	1955	1954		
Indonesia		1								1954
Iran	1952	4	*		1955				1954	1955
Iraq		1						1955		
Israel		1								
Lebanon		2						1953		
Liberia							1954		1955	
Luxembourg										
Mexico	1952	2	*							1954
Netherlands		4	*							
New Zealand		1		1954	1954				1953	
Nicaragua										
Norway		2								
Pakistan	1952	4		1955				1955		
Panama		1			1953	1954	1953		1954	

Composition of Commissions by States entitled to nominate members

Composition of Commissions by States entitled to nominate members										
Represented on										
States	Council (18 members)	Functional commissions, ^a including Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Commission on Narcotic Drugs ^a (functional commission consisting of States members) (15 members)	Transport ^b and Communications Commission (15 members)	Statistical Commission ^b (15 members)	Fiscal Commission ^b (15 members)	Commission on Human Rights ^a (18 members)	Social Commission ^b (18 members)	Commission on the Status of Women ^a (18 members)	Population Commission ^b (15 members)
Paraguay	.	1	.	1954	.	.	.	.	.	1953
Peru	1953	2	Indefinite	.	.	.	1955	.	.	.
Philippines	1953	2	.	.	.	.	1954	1954	1953	.
Poland	1953	4	*	1954	.	.	1954	.	.	.
Saudi Arabia	1953	3	.	.	.	1954	1953	.	.	1955
Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Syria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thailand	.	1	Indefinite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	3	.	.	1955	.	1955	.	.	1955
Ukrainian S.S.R.	.	1	.	.	.	1953	.	.	.	.
Union of South Africa	1953	8	Indefinite	1953	1954	1955	1955	1954	1955	1954
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1953	8	Indefinite	1954	1953	1955	1955	1955	1955	1954
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ire- land	1953	8	Indefinite	1954	1953	1953	1954	1955	1955	1954
United States of America	1952	8	Indefinite	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1955	1954
Uruguay	1953	1	.	.	.	.	1954	.	1955	.
Venezuela	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Yemen	.	3	Indefinite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Yugoslavia	.	.	Indefinite	.	.	.	1953	.	.	1953

* Appointed by the Council for a term of three years on 5 August 1949. See Council resolution 199 (VIII) which states that "The term of office of the members of the Commission shall begin on the day of the first meeting of the session following their election and end on the eve of the first meeting of the session following the election of their successors". The first meeting of the session of the Commission following the election was on 1 December 1950. At its 657th meeting, the Council approved the suggestion of the Secretary-General that the election of the five mem-

bers of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs elected for a period of three years should be held in 1953, after that year's session of the Commission.

N.B. Of 60 Member States, 45 are on the Council and its functional commissions, including the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Total membership of all eight functional commissions is 129.

^a These Commissions will meet annually.

^b These Commissions will meet biannually.

Appendix III

Calendar of Conferences for 1953

The Secretary-General circulated the following Calendar as approved by the Council at its plenary meeting of 29 July 1952.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL PROGRAMME (To be held at United Nations Headquarters unless otherwise indicated)		CONFERENCES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES ¹
19 January-30 January ²	<i>Population Commission</i>	
19 January-(30 January)	<i>Fiscal Commission</i>	
(February)	(TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL)	
2 February-(13 February)	<i>Transport and Communications Commission</i>	
2 February-(13 February)	<i>Statistical Commission</i>	
6 February-(17 February)	<i>Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East</i> (Bandung, Indonesia)	
16 February-(19 February)	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	
3 March-(14 March)	<i>Economic Commission for Europe</i> (Geneva)	
16 March-(19 March)	Technical Assistance Committee ³	
16 March-(27 March)	<i>Social Commission</i>	
16 March-(3 April)	<i>Commission on the Status of Women</i>	WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (Geneva)
March (second half)	Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund ⁴	
30 March-(24 April)	<i>Commission on Narcotic Drugs</i>	
31 March-(1 May)	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (15th regular session)	
6 April-(17 April)	<i>Economic Commission for Latin America</i> (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)	INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (Geneva)
6 April-(1 June)	<i>Commission on Human Rights</i> (Geneva)	UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (Berne)
5 May		WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (Geneva)
11 May-(19 June)	<i>Opium Conference</i> ⁵	
(June)-	(TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL)	
June	<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Forced Labour ⁶	
June		INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (Geneva)
June		INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (Europe ?)
30 June-(7 August)	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (16th regular session) (Geneva)	

¹ The major annual conferences of the specialized agencies, the dates of which are established by the appropriate organs of the agencies themselves, are also shown; where the quadrennial or quinquennial conferences of the agencies concerned do not fall in that year, the probable dates of their governing body sessions have been included. As regards UNESCO, a biennial session of the General Conference will be held in 1954.

² The dates shown in parentheses are target terminal dates based on the best estimates that can be made of the requirements. They do not preclude either the earlier termination of the conferences concerned, where the work permits, or necessary extensions of the length of the session.

³ The Technical Assistance Committee would further convene during the early part of the sixteenth session of the Council with a view to reporting at that session of the Council.

⁴ The sessions of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, which are normally of a three-day period, can be scheduled only tentatively, in view of the fact that the Board convenes to study the allocation for the UNICEF programme of funds provided by voluntary contributions.

⁵ In accordance with the Secretary-General's note brought to the attention of the Council (see document E/2308, footnote 3), the Opium Conference is included in the 1953 Calendar, with the reservation that the convening of the Conference would depend on the question whether the governments concerned could be ready at the period indicated.

⁶ A June session was scheduled by the Council for the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the indication that this Committee, which is convening on 8 September 1952, might need to hold a further session in 1953 (see E/2276).

1 September-(11 September) Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities⁷

(21 September-) (GENERAL ASSEMBLY)
(8th regular session)

September

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RE-
CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOP-
MENT (Washington)

September

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY
FUND (Washington)

October (first half)

United Nations International Children's Emer-
gency Fund

November

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE OR-
GANIZATION (Rome)

During or shortly after the ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
eighth regular session of the (16th regular session resumed)
General Assembly

⁷ Subject to a decision of the Council that the Sub-Commission should convene in 1953 (see resolution 443 (XIV) of 26 June 1952).

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