

**ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL**

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VERBATIM REPORT OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Kunter College, New York, 2:45 p.m., Monday 27 May 1946.

PRESENT:

Belgium  
Canada  
Chile  
China  
Colombia  
Cuba  
Czechoslovakia  
France  
Greece  
India  
Lebanon  
Norway  
Peru  
Ukraine  
U.S.S.R.  
United Kingdom  
United States  
Yugoslavia

CHAIRMAN: Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar.

CHAIRMAN: The meeting is called to order. The Delegate of Belgium.

MR. DE HOUSSE (BELGIUM) (Interpretation): I wish first of all, on behalf of the Belgian Government, to thank the members of the Economic and Social Council for the favourable expressions they made regarding the work of Dr. Sand in the technical Preparatory Commission. I shall transmit these expressions of appreciation to Dr. Sand and I am sure he will be glad to have them.

I don't want to speak at any length in the discussion that has already taken up much of our time this morning and on which delegates have already spoken, but I wish to make two observations on two subjects which I consider to be essential, particularly the second of the subjects to which I shall refer.

In the first place, I would express disagreement with certain members of this Council who thought that it would be an advantage to include the mention of social insurance among the functions of the Public Health Organization. It is true that there would be advantages in such a procedure. There is certainly common ground between questions of public health and social insurance, particularly, for example, in the question of health insurance and in validity insurance. But it must be remembered that social insurance is a social function rather than a matter purely of health. It has already been treated as such as a social question in many countries. In many countries, there is a tendency to centralize social insurance, regarding it as a social matter, and so I should not be in favour of handing this subject to health specialists in this health organization. I think it is better to leave it in the hands of specialized institutions, particularly the ILO.

Coming now to my second point, which I repeat I consider of greater importance, much greater than the first. It regards the functions of the World Health Organization and particularly the functions of the Health Conference. There can be no doubt as to the importance of this problem. When an international organization is built up, it is built up with a purpose of doing something practical, of achieving something, and for this purpose, it must be given adequate tools, and in this connection the Belgian Government is not very happy at the present draft.

I would draw your attention first of all to page 140 of our document, paragraph 3 (p), "to promote conventions, regulations and agreements with respect to international health and sanitary matters and to perform functions and duties assigned thereby."

I draw your attention also to page 142, 3 (f) "have the authority

to adopt regulations prescribing sanitary and quarantine requirements and other procedures designed to prevent the international spread of disease; nomenclature with respect to diseases, causes of death, public health practice and standards with regard to diagnostic procedures for international use." I think, Mr. Chairman, that as regards the problem of the legislative powers of the Conference, the text draws distinction between regulations on the one hand and conventions on the other. As regards regulations as envisaged under paragraph (f), I think our draft goes a long way, goes even too far. I think the solution proposed is to make regulations compulsory and binding upon the states except in the case of those who make reservations in their regard within a given time. I think this is a rather extreme solution. It conforms to the principle that silence generates obligation, and I think that it is far in advance of practice of most states today. I think in fact, that no state normally accepts such methods at the present time.

As regards regulations to be adopted by the Conference, I think we must remember that there are two kinds of states who will participate in the Conference; some who will make their reservations openly, and others who while having reservations with regard to certain provisions, will not express them at the time. The distinction between these two groups of state members at a conference must be observed.

My third point is this. I would ask where exactly is the difference between conventions on the one hand and regulations on the other in our draft. This question is easily answered if we assume that regulations are equivalent to norms issuing from the discussions of the conference. Under one of the five cases envisaged in sub-paragraph (f) on page 142. Otherwise I suggest that this question is not easy to answer. If the Conference

can make regulations on other matters not included under (f), I think there is a danger here. The Conference may, by adopting regulations on these subjects, give them compulsory force which would not be possible in the case of conventions. It reminds me of the question put in the fable, shall this be a god, a table, or a washbasin? I think it is a very difficult question to solve on the basis of this text that we have.

As regards this point, as regards the resolutions under (f), I think I must say that the Belgian delegation agrees with the thesis advanced earlier by the representative of Canada. As I said earlier, I consider that on the question of regulations, the report before us goes too far. On the question of conventions, our text on the other hand, seems to me to be not very clear.

In paragraph (p) on page 140, we have the following text, "to promote conventions, regulations and agreements with respect to international health and sanitary matters and to perform functions and duties assigned thereby."

This deals with the right of the Conference. On page 142, paragraph (e), we have, "The conference should have the authority to recommend new conventions or amendments of existing conventions with respect to any appropriate matter within the scope of the organization..." The question seems to me to arise, who is it who acts in this matter, who is it who prepares the conventions? Is it the conference itself, and if that is the intention, why is it not stated in clearer language? I think this observation should go before the Drafting Committee which you suggested should be set up, Mr. Chairman, and I think among other amendments that this committee may consider, it should consider an amendment making this point clear. If it is not the Conference which is supposed to prepare the conventions, one inevitably asks who is it to say who is supposed to prepare these conventions?

I hope it is not intended that this function should be carried out by a special diplomatic conference which should be super-imposed in some way upon the Health Conference. That I think, would be a reactionary procedure and too slow in producing satisfactory results. If it is neither the conference nor a special diplomatic conference, who is it who should prepare the texts? Perhaps the intention is that the Economic and Social Council itself should exercise power in this matter. But I think in any case, that a clear statement on this point should be embodied in the text.

The problem of the conclusion of conventions by the conference, is of course related to the much greater problem of the conclusion of new conventions in other spheres coming within the purview of the Economic and Social Council. I would draw your attention to that wider aspect of the problem of the conclusion of conventions.

There are other points which are of some importance, Mr. Chairman, but I have limited myself to the two or three points that I consider most essential.

MR. DAVILLA (CHILE): I just wish to join, Mr. Chairman, the representatives of other nations who have already spoken, in thanking the members of the Technical Preparatory Committee for their work, and for these reports, - that really means a cornerstone on international action for health.

The representative of Chile agrees with the general terms of this report and its recommendations. I am glad to support also the proposition of our Chairman to set up a Drafting Committee to give final form to our resolution. In supporting the motion of the representative of Peru, seconded by the representative of Norway, I wish to express the hope that the Drafting Committee will find a way to mention social security legislation and health insurance

for all nations as one of the purposes of the organization that we are setting up. Even if this purpose was implied in some part of the report, as the representative of the United Kingdom told us, it would be good, it seems to me, to state it specifically. By mentioning this subject in this sort of world health charter, we will at least use the moral influence of this Council in promoting health insurance and social security for all the people. I also hope that this world health body will be organized on a regional basis, and so be able to take full advantage of the existing organizations of that character, as I am glad to see expressed in Article 12, alternative B of this report.

DR. MALIK (LEBANON): Mr. Chairman, the interest of Lebanon in the proposed conference and organization springs from two considerations, in addition of course, to the general interest to everybody in the question of health.

Lebanon, as indeed the entire near east, lies at the crossroads at once of the three continents of the old world. The control and promotion of health, therefore, in that critical central region is of the utmost importance both as regards the passage of people and things into that region as well as their emanation from it to the outside world. It is clear that if that central region is healthy, health so to speak, will radiate from it to the outside world; while if it suffers from disease of any kind, epidemic or otherwise, it will be a menace to the outside world.

We recognize the world responsibilities which the accidents of geography have conferred upon us, and we are perfectly willing to shoulder them to the best of our ability.

In the second place, Mr. Chairman, it was precisely from the two Occident Medical colleges which we have in Beirut, one a French Medical college and the other an American medical college, that

doctors and nurses and pharmacists and workers in public health have gone out to every country in the near east during the last three quarters of a century. Beirut is a medical center of the first importance, at least as concerns the entire near east.

For these two special reasons, namely our critical geographic position and the fact that the medical colleges of Beirut have served the entire near east, and therefore, by reason of our unique geographical position, the entire world, for so many decades now, for these two reasons we take special interest in Lebanon in the forth-coming conference and organization and desire to play our full part in them.

We congratulate therefore the Technical Preparatory Committee on this splendid report which they have worked out, and support wholeheartedly the creation of a World Health Organization, with special attention being paid for some autonomy with regard to regional arrangements.

As regards the report itself, I have only one question. It is quite clear, as was mentioned before by other speakers, that the more detailed considerations of the more technical part of the report will have to be left to the experts who will meet in the forth-coming conference. But as I read the aims and objectives set forth, on page 139, I find no difficulty in following them up to point (f). All these points, a, b, c, d, e, and f, seem to bear directly upon the question of health. When I reached point (g) however, and I read, "to contribute to the harmony of human relations," I find it not so easy to follow, because it seems to me that objective is not specific for the health organization contemplated, but might just as well also be stated about other organs of the United Nations. All the preceding aims - and we find the same thing under the functions also, under point (g), there too, which is parallel to this point - all

the preceding aims and functions seem to deal obviously and explicitly with health matters. But this point (g) seems to take us outside of what belongs specifically to health questions and to the domain of human welfare in general, and particularly into that of ideas and habits of thought. Just as the distinguished delegates from France and Belgium remarked that there may be some overlapping between certain articles in this document, and the functions of other international bodies, so it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that in this particular case this subject Article (g) is extraneous to the proper character of the conference and the organization, and belongs more properly to the sphere of the United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organizations.

There was a slight error in the French translation. I did not say "Lebanon lies at the crossroads between the old and the new worlds". I said "crossroads between the three continents of the old world".

CHAIRMAN: Well, gentlemen, I think we have had a very fair and full discussion on this report and it is now time to consider how we should deal with the report.

There have been several observations made by the various delegates. The observations may be divided into two categories. There are some observations which deal with matters on which this Council should come to a decision before it ends this report to the International Health Conference which will be held on the nineteenth of June. The decision of the Council is essential as to who should be invited to the Conference and in what capacity; some of those who are members of the United Nations should be invited; some organizations apart from members of the United Nations and other organizations should be invited to the conference. There is also the subject of the relationship of this organization to the



United Nations itself. This is one of those conferences which has to be convened, or will be convened, under Article 59, "The organization shall where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55." Therefore, the organization - that is the Economic and Social Council - should decide who should be invited to the conference and the relationship that this new specialized agency should have with the United Nations; also questions relating to the budgetary arrangements, which are more primarily considered by the Economic and Social Council in the first instance rather than by the Inter-governmental organizations.

Therefore, I suggest that the observations that have been made be divided into two categories: the first of them, those regarding which the Council will have to come to a decision; the second are observations which may be merely transferred as observations or communicated as observations to the International Health Conference. Obviously, on the technical side of this report, there have been some very valuable observations made, but there are two considerations. In the first place, on the economic side, the Council as a whole is not qualified to express an opinion. In the second place, after all this is a preliminary agenda, and it will be on the technical side particularly, more fully considered by all the fifty or fifty-one nations which will meet in the International Health Conference. Therefore, on that aspect of it, I do not think it would be proper for the Council to come to a final decision, though observations by members of the Council may be communicated to the International Health Conference.

I suggest therefore, that we now proceed to appoint a drafting sub-committee of this Council which will consider all the

observations that have been made in the course of this general discussion, and that the observations be divided into two categories, those on which the Council will have to come to a decision, and those which will be forwarded by the Council for the consideration of the International Health Conference. With the recommendations of the sub-committee, the matter will come before the Council again, and on those matters on which the Council will have to come to a decision, that will be the stage at which a vote of the Council will be taken.

If the Council is in agreement with what I have suggested, I shall propose the names of the members of the Drafting Committee

MR. NOEL-BAKER (UNITED KINGDOM): We shall be able to discuss the draft which the committee prepares, shan't we?

CHAIRMAN: It will come before this Council.

MR. NOEL-BAKER (UNITED KINGDOM): We have had a second reading; we shall have a committee stage later on?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. BARANOVSKY (UKRAINE) (Interpretation): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that the Ukrainian delegation has not had time here to discuss this question and consider it very carefully in the Council. We have had many discussions in our meeting today of this important matter, and I should like to say the Ukrainian delegation must study this question further. I would therefore, propose Mr. Chairman, that the decision be postponed until a committee, the composition of which you have proposed, has had a chance to discuss the proposal and bring forward some definite suggestions for discussion by the Economic and Social Council.

CHAIRMAN: That is what I have been composing. I propose that the delegates of the following countries form this committee: Yugoslavia, United States, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics, Belgium, China, Chile, France, Peru, Czechoslovakia; the president ex-officio of course.

MR. NOEL-BAKER (UNITED KINGDOM): Would it be useful if the Rapporteur, Dr. Chisholm, were also a member of the committee?

CHAIRMAN: I propose that the Rapporteur should be invited to attend the meetings of the committee and we should have the full benefit of his advice at the committee, but this is a committee of the Council. May I take it that the proposal is accepted, gentlemen? Accepted.

It will greatly facilitate the work of this committee if the honourable members who have made speeches and observations would kindly communicate to the Secretariat these observations in more precise form by Thursday, 30 May.

Well, gentlemen, I said at this morning's session that I propose at this stage to invite some of the chairmen of the commissions that were established by the Economic and Social Council to present the reports of these commissions and make such additional observations as the chairmen may consider fit to make. I may say at this stage, the reports are not open for discussion and this is not the stage when the Council will immediately enter into discussion of the report. This will be merely the stage of receiving the reports and the chairmen of the commissions will make any further observations they care to make on these reports. I will first invite the chairman of the Temporary Transport and Communications Commission to present his report. Sir Osborne Mance, you are the Chairman of the Temporary Transport and Communications Commission, and the Council would very much appreciate it if in presenting your report, you would add any further observations that you want to make or wish to draw to the attention of the Council to any specific recommendations in particular.

SIR OSBORNE MANCE: Mr. Chairman, I have the honour to present the report of the Temporary Transport and Communications Commission.

The commission managed to cover a rather extensive agenda within the time allotted. I am afraid the drafting and reproduction of the report shows some signs of unavoidable haste.

Perhaps the most important question considered was how existing and future specialized agencies should be related to the Economic and Social Council. The commission established preliminary personal contacts with representatives of these agencies or with experts associated with them. The commission were unanimous in recommendations that these specialized agencies should have full autonomy to carry out their functions under their respective constitutions and that they should report direct to the Economic and Social Council and not through any commission, and that matters solely in the field of any specialized agency, should be referred for report or action to such agency. It was unanimously felt, however, that the Economic and Social Council should have some expert body or commission of higher technical standing than the Secretariat to advise them more particularly in regard to matter affecting the fields of action of more than one specialized agency or matters not coming within the field of existing agencies, and also to take over the functions of conciliation hitherto exercised by the League of Nations Transit Organization. The problem then arose how to frame the terms of reference to the commission, on the one hand to safeguard the autonomy of the specialized agencies, including international organizations which may be created to deal with particular aspects of transport and communication, and on the other hand, to assure to the commission the necessary powers for carrying out the tasks which might be assigned to it.

The terms of reference in Section 7 (b) of the report, were carefully drafted with the object of attaining this balance. There are at present, three world wide specialized agencies in the field of transport and communication: the Universal Postal Union, the International Communication Union, and the Provisional Air Organization. At present, there is no inter-governmental organization which can deal with maritime shipping problems. For example, it is necessary that the Air Organization and the International Telecommunication Union should get together with some official international shipping body to consider a new convention on safety and rescue work at sea. But there is no such shipping organization competent to deal with the question. Moreover, it will be important that some official shipping organization should be in existence to defend the interests of shipping in the forth-coming revision of the arrangement for the allocation of radio wavelengths. It should be made clear that the Temporary Commission had particularly in mind agreements on technical questions and not on commercial questions, which are much more difficult and possibly not yet right for consideration. There are some fifty multilateral agreements on technical shipping questions which have been concluded by different bodies. It is considered that a centralized standing shipping organization for the review and extension of these agreements would be more convenient and expeditious than the cumbersome procedures of the past.

There is in existence the United Maritime Consultative Council for consultation between governments as regards international shipping problems which may be referred to it. This body is due to expire on the 31 October. It is due to meet at Amsterdam on the 17 June. The commission proposed that the UMCC should be asked to consider the best way of creating a permanent inter-governmental world shipping organization as an autonomous specialized agency

for dealing with technical shipping questions. Possibly the UMCC itself could be transformed into such organization dealing with specific questions by sub-committees or by adapting under supervision such machinery as existed before the war. Mr. Hoegh, one of our members and an expert in the shipping industry, has submitted a dissenting report in which he claims it is unnecessary to have any such world shipping inter-governmental organization as proposed. He is prepared to leave any co-ordination on the questions mentioned to the Secretariat of the United Nations. As however, the Secretariat will not be in a position to know which particular body such questions should be referred to, and as some of the questions were dealt with by the League Transit Organization, which is ceasing to exist, it seems likely that any shipping question would be referred to the proposed permanent commission for transport and communications which might be obliged to deal with it by appointing a sub-commission on shipping questions. Such a sub-commission might lack the authority and autonomous position recommended by the Temporary Commission, and might possibly indirectly impair the autonomous status of the other three world specialized agencies.

The Temporary Commission were anxious that any modifications in the status of specialized agencies necessary to bring them into relation with the United Nations on the lines indicated in pages 40 to 49 of the report of the Preparatory Commission, should be effected as far as possible under the procedure provided for in the statutes of these agencies.

After consultation with experts, we have suggested what seemed to us to be the best procedure for bringing about the necessary changes which in the case of the Universal Postal Union would probably be of a minor nature. In the case of the International Telecommunication Union, more important constitutional changes are understood to be

contemplated by some experts in order to bring the organization up to date. The Temporary Commission felt that the regional aspect of inland transportation, including future questions of the co-ordination of the different forms of transportation were likely to be of more importance than the world aspect of each technical form of inland transportation, though the latter should be provided for when found necessary. It was agreed that the European Central Inland Transport Organization, known as ECITO, might have valuable functions as a permanent organization for the co-ordination of the different forms of transport in Europe, though there were some difference of opinion as to how far certain of its existing functions, for example, the co-ordination of European organizations for railway co-operation, should be made permanent, and whether ECITO should be made a permanent body before it has completed its temporary function. In the meanwhile, it was agreed that ECITO be brought into immediate relation with the Economic and Social Council. Both in the case of the Provisional Air Organization and ECITO, standing machinery exists for the negotiations with the Negotiating Commission.

Mention may be made here of action needed in the convening of a world conference on the subject of passport and frontier formalities on the lines of that successfully convened in 1920 by the League of Nations.

The other questions in the report do not need further explanation. They will be found summarized in the list of substantive problems requiring attention and in the conclusions of the commission at the end of the report.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Sir Osborne, very much. I am sure I express the opinion of the members of the Economic and Social Council when I say how greatly we appreciate the work that has been done by your commission. It is a voluminous report you have presented to us. I am sure that it

will have the consideration that it merits. I very much hope that at the more detailed consideration of this report, one of the members of your commission will be able to be present and assist any member of this Council that will go into this report for more detailed examination.

SIR OSBORNE MANCE: It has been arranged that Mr. George Baker, my American colleague, will act as Rapporteur after my departure.

CHAIRMAN: That is the gentlemen I was referring to.

The next commissions report will be the report of the Statistical Commission. I request the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Stuart Rice to present the report.

MR. RICE: Mr. Chairman, our report is identified as document E/39. In presenting it to the Council, I wish to make a brief exposition of what the commission sought to do and what it thinks it has accomplished, or what would be accomplished through the acceptance of its recommendations. It seeks in the recommendations to lay the foundation for a world statistical system capable of supplying the needs for the Economic and Social Council, and for the United Nations and its various organs and departments, its member governments and their members.

Now in saying that, I don't wish to imply any new organization beyond that which is already in existence or has been provided for, but rather a knitting together of existing facilities and organizations into a world statistical system. The commission has kept in mind throughout its work, six general objectives at least: first, to assure the United Nations, its officers, organs and departments, with adequate information on subjects with which they must deal; second, to protect the responsibilities of the specialized agencies while assuring their participation in a non-statistical system; third to protect national governments from excessive and unnecessarily duplicating requests for information from international bodies; fourth, to assist member governments to develop effective statistical and harmonious relationships



with semi-governmental and non-governmental statistical organizations; sixth, to reap all possible benefits for the United Nations from the spade work which has been done in the past years by such bodies as the League of Nations and other international organizations.

The general character of the world statistical system which our recommendations seek to provide foundations for, I would describe as follows. It would be a system composed of various parts with agreed upon divisions of responsibilities among these parts, these divisions being worked out by negotiation; and secondly, the co-ordination of the work of these several parts of the system.

Let me enumerate and describe the several main parts of the system which the commission's recommendations visualize. First the statistical commission itself. We are recommending that you create a permanent commission of not to exceed twelve members to be appointed in their individual capacities on the basis of technical competence and professional eminence. At this point, Mr. President, I wish to note, as I offered to do so in our commission's discussions, that our Soviet member appointed temporarily, arrived at our meetings so late that he proposed that the outset to participate as an observer only. Nevertheless, he made very many helpful suggestions in the course of our discussions. He, however, refrained from voting upon the report at the time of its adoption and in particular reserved full freedom of advice and action with respect to this proposal of appointments to the commission in individual capacities, feeling that national and geographical considerations should be included in the specifications for appointments. The majority opinion of the commission - the unanimous opinion so far as the commission's vote was recorded, with the non-voting of the Soviet member - was that distribution of statistical competence in the world is not highly related to geographical or national considerations. As a matter of fact, all the members of the nucleus commission originally appointed by this

Council, were closely associated with governmental statistical activities and were fully acquainted with their national statistical programmes and policies. The commission, nevertheless felt, with the exception I have noted, that it would be more expedient and desirable for appointments to be made as I have indicated on the basis of individual competence and professional eminence.

The functions of the commission are summarized on page 5 of its report, as follows:

- "(a) To assist the Council in promoting the development of national statistics and the improvement of their comparability;
- (b) the co-ordination of the statistical work of specialized agencies;
- (c) the development of the central statistical services of the Secretariat;
- (d) advising the organs of the United Nations on general questions relating to the collection, interpretation and dissemination of statistical information;
- (e) promoting the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally."

May I say again that it seemed to the majority of the commission that these five functions would be better served by members appointed in individual capacities than in national capacities. The terms of reference of the commission are discussed in Chapter 2 of its report. Chapter 8 proposes the creation of one, among other possible sub-commissions, of sub-commission on Statistical Sampling.

A final function of the commission which it proposes to assume is to take over the functions of the Committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations. That question is discussed in Chapter 5.

The first item in this enumeration of parts of a general statistical system, then, is the Statistical Commission. The second is composed of the statistical activities of the various specialized agencies. In considering that question the Commission rejected suggestions that the United Nations itself should centralize all of the collection of statistics, and in general their analysis and interpretation. It equally rejected the idea of a complete decentralization of

statistical responsibilities among the various specialized agencies and member governments. Instead it took what it regarded as a rational and realistic middle ground. Its recommendations are based upon three premises set forth on page 14 which it believes to be sound in principle and acceptable to all parties concerned.

"(a) That so far as possible and practicable, statistical relationships between the United Nations and specialized agencies should be reciprocal in respect to the obligations assumed and the benefits derived;

(b) That the specialized agencies should retain the right and obligation to collect and use statistics which uniquely pertain to the functions of each;

(c) That the United Nations Secretariat should assume such statistical obligations and functions, including those of co-ordination, as are inherent in its central position among the specialized agencies under the United Nations Charter."

In accordance with those principles, the commission proposed eight articles to be included in agreements between the United Nations and the various specialized agencies. Those are set forth on pages 15 to 17, and discussed generally in Chapter 3. I wish to note particularly the phrasing of the third of those proposed articles of agreement on page 15, in view of the fact that several persons here have questioned the use of certain phrasing. The proposed article reads:

"The United Nations recognized the right and obligation of the specialized agency to collect such statistics as are uniquely relevant to the specialized responsibilities of the agency." Without completing the paragraph, the crucial words called in question there are "collect" and "uniquely relevant". I believe that the Commission would concur in my own opinion that its intent in that proposed article would be served adequately if, to the word "collect" be added the words "and analyze", and that the term "uniquely relevant" be interpreted to mean - to read

the sentence - "The United Nations recognized the right and obligation of the specialized agency to collect and analyze such statistics as are within its special sphere of interest. I should personally be agreeable to such phrasing, which I understand would be more acceptable to some others. The Commission had no thought of being arbitrary, and was striving to avoid arbitrariness, leaving to negotiation at all points the development of the most effective relationships to carry out the principles which are indicated here.

The third item in a general world statistical organization will be the statistical unit within the Secretariat of the United Nations, as I have already said necessarily, the central statistical unit in the system. The Commission proposes in Chapter 4 that there be an effective central statistical unit set up in the Department of Economic Affairs, that it serve all organs and departments of the United Nations, and that it have eight particular functions which are discussed and elaborated upon in Chapter 4 of this report. In addition it is proposed in Chapter 5 that the United Nations Secretariat take over initially the statistical activities of the League of Nations until such time as it is able to re-examine and appraise these regular statistical activities, and determine which of them should be continued. Fourth, in this grouping of parts of a general statistical system are certain quasi-governmental and non-governmental statistical organizations which, the Committee feels, should be fitted into a world organization. The most notable of these is the International Statistical Institute, discussed in Chapter VI. Again notable is a regional body, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, which, with one or two similar organizations, are discussed in Chapter VII. We believe these organizations have definite functions, but a precise relationship which should be developed between them and United Nations and its affiliated bodies requires further study and negotiations with the organizations concerned.

We believe, Mr. President, that if the recommendations of the Commission, which have been summarized in Chapter I, should be adopted by this Council and put in execution; that they would provide the basis for such a world statistical system as I have indicated, a system which would be flexible, adaptable to changing conditions - and conditions continually change - and a system which would result, at all points and at all times, through a process of negotiation and agreement upon innumerable particulars.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Rice. That is a very valuable report that you have presented. I might say that parts of it have already been considered by a committee of the Council, and I am certain the whole report will receive the careful consideration of the Council.

As regards the point you have raised about the members of this Commission, whether they should be representative of governments or an individual chosen in his individual capacity for his expertness in the matter; the Council is seized of this question and in its consideration of all these reports of various commissions which will come up before us, this is one of the issues which will be discussed by the Commission - whether in every case the representatives should be a member chosen in his individual capacity, or in the alternative, whether in every case, he should be a representative of the government, or whether it is possible to have a combination of both systems, or whether in each of these three systems that I have suggested, it would be applicable to particular commissions and not to others. That is to say, in the case of one commission the representatives being all government members; in the case of another commission the representatives being all experts in their individual capacity; and in the case of a third commission, the combination of the two systems be adopted. These are all issues which will be discussed by the Economic and Social Council within the next few days, and I am certain that the recommendations that your Commission has made with reference to your particular commission, will have the very greatest value in enabling the Council to come to a decision. Thank you again.

At tomorrow's meeting the Council will receive the reports of the other commissions through their representative chairmen. The Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights will present a report of the full Commission on Human Rights, together with the Sub-Commission's report on the Status of Women which forms an appendix to the report. Normally, the report of a sub-commission formed by the Commission itself would not be presented separately nor will the chairman of the sub-commission be called upon to make a statement. But in the case of the sub-commission on the Status of Women, Honourable delegates will remember that this Council itself constituted that sub-commission and in view of that fact I request the Chairman of the Sub-Commission to make an additional statement if the Chairman thinks it should be made. The report itself will be submitted by the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights.

After these reports are submitted if there is time, the Council will consider the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

The Council will meet tomorrow at 10:30 sharp. The meeting is adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at 4:40 P.M.