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### ACTION TAKEN IN PURSUANCE OF THE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Illustrative account of the more important concrete results  
achieved through co-operation with the specialized agencies  
on questions of substance

#### Report of the Secretary-General

#### INTRODUCTION

1. The Economic and Social Council in its resolution 259 (IX) C of 9 August 1949 asked the Secretary-General to put before the General Assembly a summary report giving an illustrative account of the more important concrete results achieved through co-operation with the specialized agencies on questions of substance.
2. Almost every economic and social activity undertaken by the United Nations or by a specialized agency involves co-operation at some stage and in some degree with other United Nations bodies, and the selection of suitable examples for a report such as the present one, from a very large range of possible topics, is not an easy task. The selection made below is inevitably arbitrary; nor has any evaluation been attempted of the relative importance of the various examples of co-operation cited. It should be emphasized, moreover, that many projects undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic and social fields are long-term projects which by their very nature do not show measurable concrete results over a short period of time; and it is often difficult to appraise such results without specific information from national Governments on action taken.
3. So far as it is formalized, co-operation among the United Nations and the specialized agencies may take any of the many forms, examples of which will be given in the present report:

Joint working parties - e.g. FAO - ECIA or FAO - ECATE working party on agricultural requisites.  
UN - ILO - FAO - UNESCO - BANK - FUND -  
WHO - ICAO on technical assistance.

Working groups - e.g. UN - ILO - UNESCO - FAO - WHO -  
UNICEF on fellowships.

/Joint

22p

Joint studies - e.g. The World Economic Report.  
Joint studies by ECAFE and FUND on balances of trade payments and multilateral clearing.

Studies made by one organization at the request of another -

e.g. ECLA's request for ILO expert study on Latin American vocational training problems.

Joint secretariats - e.g. FAO - ECE joint secretariat for the ECE Timber Committee.

Joint committees - e.g. UNICEF - WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy.

Seminars - e.g. UN - WHO Beyrouth Social Welfare Seminar.  
UNESCO - UN Seminar on Teaching about the United Nations.

Seconding of personnel from one organization to another -

- e.g. FAO and WHO second personnel to some of BANK missions.  
UN Middle East Economic Survey Mission.

Technical advice from one agency to another -

- e.g. WHO gives technical advice to UN Narcotics Commission.

Co-operation in a project -

- e.g. UNICEF - UNESCO - WHO - IRO in the work of the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees.

Joint publications - e.g. UN - ILO - FAO, sixteen statistical monographs.  
UN - FAO - UNESCO - WHO "Food and People" publications.

Joint missions - e.g. UN - FAO - UNESCO - FUND - WHO to Haiti.

Joint conferences - e.g. United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources.

4. Co-operation among the United Nations and the specialized agencies cannot however, be fully understood unless it is realized that much of this co-operation is of a routine and informal nature which does not lend itself to an illustrative description. The tradition of staff discipline by which a member of the secretariat of one agency almost instinctively keeps in touch with his opposite number in another agency in matters of common interest is being steadily built up, although it must be strengthened by time and practice. This day-to-day routine co-operation and contact at a working level cannot be described in detail in a report such as this and has to be taken largely for granted.

5. Programme-co-ordination and collaboration on specific projects is another facet of co-operation, and here the report can show progress and real achievement. The problem of co-ordinating the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic and social fields is more complex than the problem of co-ordination which Governments face with their own departments and ministries. In the case of the United Nations family of organizations the structure is constitutionally looser and, in general, the problems more difficult to pin down and the lines of authority and responsibility more complex and less well-defined than in the affairs of a national government. The different memberships of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, differences in their constitutions, the distances which separate their headquarters and their natural emphasis on the importance of their own fields of activity, all pose problems of co-ordination which must be overcome, as far as the secretariats are concerned, by no stronger means than reason, persuasion and a spirit of co-operation in achieving the common ends expressed in the United Nations Charter. These efforts of the Secretariats must, if they are to be effective, be reinforced by those of the member Governments themselves, both at home and in the councils and commissions of the United Nations.

6. It is against this background that the results of co-operation among the United Nations and the specialized agencies must be judged. On the basis of their past and current experience, the United Nations and the specialized agencies have to face together the impending challenge of successfully implementing an expanded programme of technical assistance. The present report illustrates by examples what has already been done and is now being done by co-operative effort in many of the wide and varied fields of activity in which the United Nations organizations are concerned.

#### AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION

7. While international action in this field is the primary responsibility of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the joint efforts which have been made on the initiative of FAO by the United Nations and certain other specialized agencies to give the world more food and better health cover fields so wide that it is possible only to give a few examples of co-operative achievement.

8. In the world food crisis which resulted from the war, it soon became apparent that short term measures to ensure better distribution of existing supplies were not sufficient to meet the emergency. Agricultural expansion with a parallel expansion in industry, transport and finance was required if the crisis was to be effectively met. The necessity of this parallel development was recognized by the General Assembly in December 1946 and at

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the third session of the FAO Conference at Geneva in 1947, where the view expressed that international action through the Economic and Social Council was needed to meet the continuing world food crisis by "effective integration of all efforts directed towards the expansion of world economy".

9. At the request of FAO, the Economic and Social Council, at its sixth session, invited the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions concerned, in consultation with FAO, to study suitable measures to bring about an increase in food production by the elimination of supply shortages (resolution 103 (VI) of 2 March 1948). In virtue of that resolution, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, at its third session in June 1948, set up a Joint Working Party with FAO on agricultural requisites. This Working Party, which met in Shanghai in August 1948 and visited the countries of the ECAFE region during its work, was to examine the requirements of Governments for agricultural requisites, to advise Governments on national action that might be taken to meet these requirements from local sources, to determine the desirability of joint action by Governments in production and distribution of agricultural requisites and to analyze national food and agriculture plans in the region in the light of stated requirements and of supplies available both from local production and international trade.

10. The report of the Working Party was submitted to ECAFE at its fourth session in November 1948. The Commission consequently made a number of recommendations to the Governments of the region, to FAO and to its own secretariat, and these recommendations, involving in most instances long term action, are currently being carried out by the secretariat of ECAFE and by FAO, in consultation, where necessary, with other interested specialized agencies.

11. Similar developments are taking place in the region surveyed by the Economic Commission for Latin America and in Europe, where the Economic Commission for Europe, at its fourth session, established a Committee on Agricultural Problems to succeed the ad hoc committee on agricultural problems of common concern to FAO and ECE. This Committee provides a forum for the exchange of information and can make recommendations on agricultural co-operation and the exchange of commodities, co-operating with the other organs of ECE on the industrial requisites for agricultural production and on the exchange of industrial goods against foodstuffs.

12. Another co-operative approach to the problem of food production is the programme of attack on diseases such as malaria which rob the world of millions of man-days of agricultural labour each year. In experiments in specific districts malaria control has resulted in a seventy per cent increase in food production.

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13. A detailed plan and work schedule for the above programme was developed jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, and was approved by the governing organs of both organizations in June 1949. Consultations for the selection of demonstration areas will take place in the autumn of 1949 and it is expected that joint surveys of the two or three areas selected will begin in 1950. In the field this project will involve joint work by consultants and demonstration teams from both organizations in rural welfare, drainage and sanitation, etc. This work will be carried out as and when supplementary budgets under the technical assistance programme become available.
14. The result of this programme will be substantially increased production of food in specific areas, together with significant improvement in the health and general living standards.
15. The problem of the shortage of agricultural labour has also been the subject of co-operative efforts by the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Refugee Organization. This question is a part of the wider problem of manpower and migration which will be dealt with more fully later in the present report. A particular example of detailed co-operation in this field may, however, be given here.
16. The FAO Conference on Forestry and Forest Products in Latin America, held in Terezopolis, Brazil, in April 1948, recognized that lack of trained personnel was one of the principal obstacles to the development of forest resources. It recommended that FAO advise Latin American countries on practical measures for securing the services of foreign technicians, qualified professionals and specialized workers in forestry, timber and allied industries from the ranks of displaced persons wishing to settle permanently in these countries. After consultations with member Governments and with IRO, FAO relayed requests from twelve member Governments to receive displaced forestry technicians and workers. The IRO is responsible for selecting these displaced persons and for making appropriate arrangements with the countries requesting them, in consultation with FAO.

#### RELIEF ACTIVITIES, HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

##### United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

17. The largest single welfare undertaking of the United Nations is UNICEF.
18. From the beginning of its operations in 1947, UNICEF, with its greater financial resources, has relied as far as possible on the appropriate specialized agencies and the United Nations Department of Social Affairs for the technical assistance and advice needed from international sources.

/The co-operation

The co-operation of WHO and FAO has been an important factor in strengthening the emergency programme of UNICEF. In July 1948 a Joint WHO - UNICEF Committee on Health Policy, composed of four members of the Boards of each of the two agencies, was set up, and this Committee approves all forms of UNICEF assistance in medical supplies and establishes the principles and procedures by which the two agencies work together. Generally speaking, UNICEF provides medical supplies and equipment and WHO provides the necessary technical assistance, while the programme itself is administered by the Governments of the assisted countries.

19. Through the Joint Committee and the use of the services of the WHO secretariat, of consultants, expert committees and officials on loan to UNICEF, WHO has assumed technical direction of the UNICEF health and welfare programme based on medical supplies. In June 1949 this constituted about 10 per cent of all allocations made by the UNICEF Executive Board. The two agencies are currently engaged in many countries in a mass vaccination programme in co-operation with the Danish Red Cross and its Scandinavian associates. This campaign against tuberculosis aims at the examination of 100 million children in Europe, Asia, North Africa and Latin America. The two agencies are also assisting in national campaigns for the eradication of syphilis and other diseases. Although most of the work so far has been done in Europe, operations are now getting under way in the Middle East, Asia and Latin America and, as the programme expands, other child health programmes will be undertaken as, for instance, the control of yaws in certain Asian countries and in Haiti. WHO also administers child health fellowships granted by UNICEF.

20. UNICEF's child feeding programme in Europe, which is still the largest of all its operations, is based upon recommendations made by a Joint FAO-WHO Committee on Child Nutrition composed of outstanding nutritionists and pediatricians. One of the principal recommendations of this Committee was that UNICEF's help be largely given to supply dry skim milk.

21. The milk thus supplied has been the mainstay of a supplementary daily meal for from four to five million under-nourished European children in the last two years. Recommendations have also been made by FAO and WHO on nutrition problems in the rice-eating countries of Asia and have been used in developing nutrition programmes in that area, notably in the Philippines. In connexion with UNICEF's milk conservation programme, FAO has assisted in developing plans for specific countries and in solving technical problems involved in the procurement of certain equipment in the construction of milk drying and pasteurization plants.

/22. WHO,

22. WHO, FAO and UNICEF are also collaborating in joint programmes designed to reduce the incidence of malaria, while simultaneously increasing agricultural production. Programmes are already in progress in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Thailand. Teams of technicians from WHO, together with their local colleagues, work with DDT and spraying equipment supplied by UNICEF. Sites for demonstrations are chosen in close consultation with FAO experts with a view to choosing places where there is assurance that food production will increase once the population is freed from the energy-sapping effects of malaria. FAO expects to follow up these joint activities with studies of their effect on food production.

23. Officials from the United Nations Department of Social Affairs assisted in the initial planning of UNICEF's programme in various countries and consultants from the Department are now being attached to UNICEF field-operational staffs. The Department also administers UNICEF's child welfare fellowships.

24. The International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, through resolutions of their General Conferences and other organs, contributed to the mobilizing of world support of the United Nations Appeal for Children campaign in 1948. In connexion with this campaign, the staff of the International Labour Office, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Refugee Organization, the International Telecommunication Union and the Universal Postal Union joined with the United Nations Secretariat in subscribing "One Day's Pay" to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

#### United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees

25. UNRPR provides an example of co-operative activity in meeting an emergency. The relief plan itself was based partially on studies made at the request of the United Nations Mediator on Palestine, by WHO, FAO and IRO, and various United Nations organizations are helping UNRPR to care for approximately 940,000 refugees in the Middle East. UNICEF is currently providing food for half a million children and has provided blankets for approximately 200,000. WHO gives technical advice, medical supplies and provides a Chief Medical Officer who is in charge of the whole medical programme. UNESCO, with funds made available by charitable institutions, has been able to open 31 schools in Lebanon, Syria, Palestine and Jordan, and to provide the rudiments of education to more than 11,000 refugee children. IRO has assisted UNRPR through the loan of staff and the procurement (and in some cases the donation) of supplies.

### Social Problems

26. The activities of several of the specialized agencies involve social questions, and co-operation on social matters between the agencies and the United Nations is therefore essential if good results are to be achieved. Co-operation on methods of operation, such as fellowships and seminars, is mentioned elsewhere in the present report.

27. At the request of the Economic and Social Council, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination submitted to the Council at its last session suggestions for an integrated programme in the field of housing and town and country planning which had been worked out by the secretariats of the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. The programme, which indicates how activities might be distributed among the interested agencies, has been referred to the Social Commission for consideration before it is finally approved by the Council; in the meantime, however, it is being used as a provisional basis for the activities of the agencies concerned.

28. In studies in the field of the prevention of crime and treatment of delinquents the United Nations has had the collaboration of ILO, UNESCO and WHO. WHO lent the United Nations an expert to assist in drawing up the original United Nations programme in this field and has undertaken the responsibility for the medico-psychiatric aspects of the problem; ILO is concerned with the possibilities of vocational guidance and training as a means of preventing or treating juvenile delinquency and UNESCO with the educational aspects of the same problem.

29. There are also extensive co-operative activities concerning child welfare, in which the United Nations, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF take part, and also other social problems. For example, a working party on the continuing needs of children, consisting of representatives of the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IRO and UNICEF, is now preparing a report on the inter-agency mechanism required to meet the needs for international assistance for children in the future, to assess the extent of that need and to suggest methods of financing such international assistance.

### ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

30. Examples of collaboration in the field of economic development occur in several sections of the present report. Some more examples of a more general nature may be given here.

31. Perhaps one of the most notable examples of co-operation among the United Nations and the specialized agencies was the production of the "Report on Technical Assistance for Economic Development - Plan for an Expanded Co-operative Programme through the United Nations and Specialized Agencies". This report, which served as a basis for the recommendations

/on technical



technical assistance made by the Economic and Social Council at its ninth session, was prepared by a Working Party consisting of representatives of the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, the Bank and the Fund, WHO and IRO. The report is only a first step in the close collaboration that must take place in the whole vast field of technical assistance when the General Assembly has taken its decisions concerning the expanded programme of technical assistance.

32. The "World Economic Report of 1948" and its predecessor "Economic Report: Salient Features of the World Economic Situation, 1945-47", were compiled by the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs in collaboration with a number of the specialized agencies. In particular, the secretariat of FAO supplied much of the material used throughout the report, and ILO, FAO and the Bank contributed special sections on selected world economic problems to part III of the report for 1948. The Fund, ICAO, the Interim Committee for the International Trade Organization, and the Preparatory Committee of the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization also contributed to part IV of the report on "International Action in the Economic Field".

33. The United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, which took place at Lake Success in August 1949, was planned, in accordance with the instructions of the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 32 (IV) and 109 (VI), as a co-operative undertaking between the United Nations and several specialized agencies. FAO made a great contribution to the success of this Conference in lending staff and in organizing two of its meetings. ILO, UNESCO and WHO also undertook the organization of certain meetings and co-operated in the preparation of the Conference. In bringing together scientists from all over the world to pool their knowledge and discuss problems of conservation and utilization of resources, the Conference has been acclaimed as a first step towards mobilizing the science of the whole world to promote higher standards of living.

#### MIGRATION, MANPOWER AND REFUGEES

34. There has been a fruitful collaboration in the fields of migration, manpower and refugees between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

35. A working arrangement, concluded between the United Nations and ILO in November 1947, concerning their respective activities in the field of migration, was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at its seventh session, and a working group composed of representatives of the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and IRO was set up to ensure "an

adequate interchange of information among the international organizations on developments and plans in the field of migration and for joint planning in this field".

36. The group has agreed upon deadlines and methods of co-operation, and the following items, which are already a part of the migration programmes of the United Nations and specialized agencies, give some indication of the degree of co-operation which now exists:

- (a) United Nations project for improvement of migration statistics (in consultation with ILO).
- (b) Migration studies initiated by the United Nations Population Commission, prepared by the United Nations with the co-operation of ILO on economic prerequisites of migration movement and of FAO and WHO on other factors.
- (c) Report for ECLA on immigration into Latin America, now under preparation by the United Nations with the collaboration of ILO, FAO, WHO, IRO and the Bank.
- (d) Reports by ILO to the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter, on progress of studies being undertaken in regard to migrant labour in Non-Self-Governing Territories.
- (e) Report on administrative activities with respect to assistance to indigent foreigners, prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations in consultation with ILO, WHO and IRO.
- (f) Preparation by the United Nations in consultation with ILO, IRO and WHO, of a draft international convention on the enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations.
- (g) Arrangements regarding co-ordination of activities of non-governmental organizations by the convening in early 1950, under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the ILO, of a conference of non-governmental organizations interested in migration matters.

37. Regional co-ordination on manpower questions is also producing good results. The Manpower Conference held in Rome in early 1948 made recommendations for action by ILO which were considered by the Governing Body of ILO in March 1948 and which formed the basis of ILO's manpower programme for Europe. This programme has subsequently been developed in collaboration with ECE, IRO and OEEC.

38. A preliminary survey of the facilities and requirements of Asia for technical training was prepared by an ILO expert at the request of and in co-operation with ECAFE, and this survey was submitted to ECAFE

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and to the Governing Body of ILO, which authorized its Asian manpower programme on the basis of the survey. ECAFE concurred in this programme and is consulted by ILO on all matters of common interest.

39. Similar developments, although they are at a less advanced stage, are taking place in Latin America between ILO and ECLA. In planning priorities for the studies of demographic aspects of migration, one of several tasks in the field of migration which the United Nations has been asked to undertake, full account will be taken of the manpower programmes of ILO.

40. ILO will study the problem of the adaptation of migrants in conjunction with the United Nations, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and IRO. ILO and UNESCO are co-operating on the role of basic education as a background to successful vocational training and on the use of simple technical literature, and are working with the United Nations on the collection of information on vocational training films.

41. On the particular manpower problems of refugees and displaced persons, ILO and IRO have established close working relations, IRO supplying ILO with information on persons under its care and ILO working with IRO in revising the classification of occupations used for registering and selecting refugees and displaced persons for employment and keeping IRO informed of possibilities of resettling displaced persons in Western Europe. ILO, at the request of IRO, circulated to its 61 member governments a letter showing the availability of qualified specialized displaced persons. As a result, numbers of offers of employment for displaced persons have been received by IRO. IRO also keeps ILO informed of numbers and types of employable refugees eligible for resettlement.

42. Many more detailed co-operative arrangements on manpower questions exist at the working level between interested organizations. FAO and ILO have common interests on a wide range of manpower problems; for example, in overcoming certain obstacles to increased agricultural production through the adaptation of manpower programmes, in the formulation of a series of principles concerning immigration for land settlement and in joint inquiries into possibilities for land settlement. The revised text of the ILO Convention and Recommendations of 1939 concerning Migration for Employment embodies a number of suggestions from other organizations, notably from WHO and IRO.

43. The collaboration of IRO and FAO in selecting forestry experts for Latin American countries has already been mentioned. A similar collaboration has taken place for the building up of agriculture and dairy farming in Ethiopia.

44. In the field of health, WHO helped to plan the anti-tuberculosis campaign of IRO and advised on treatment for tuberculosis, venereal disease, etc. IRO also uses WHO immunization certificates and procedures for refugees entering or traveling through various countries. These certificates have accelerated the movement of refugees. IRO has also collaborated with WHO in helping to resettle refugee doctors and nurses and other medical workers.

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

45. As the following examples will illustrate, there has been wide and successful co-operation among the United Nations, its organs and the specialized agencies in the field of transport and communications.

A. Co-ordination of activities in the fields of aviation, shipping and telecommunications in regard to safety of life at sea and in the air

46. The urgent need for such co-ordination was recognized by the Temporary Transport and Communications Commission of the United Nations in May 1946. The Preparatory Committee of Experts on Co-ordination of Safety at Sea and in the Air (London, January-February, 1948), composed of experts from the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Meteorological Organization, the International Telecommunications Union and the Provisional Maritime Consultative Council (PMCC), prepared and adopted a report outlining the jurisdiction of each organization concerning safety activities, listing subjects in which co-ordination might be necessary, and recommending methods for achieving or improving co-ordination between the organizations. This report was circulated at the United Nations Maritime Conference (Geneva, February-March, 1948) which took its conclusions into consideration in drafting the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization Convention.

47. The International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea (London, April-June 1948), called to revise the 1929 Convention, noted the report and made recommendations consistent with it. The applicable technical specifications prepared at the Conference concerned prevention of collision of aircraft on the water, allocation of frequencies, radio equipment on ships and survival craft, radio regulations, visual distress signals, radio aids to navigation, meteorological reports from ships to aircraft in an emergency, assistance in distress, ice patrol, and coast watching to save life from shore.

48. ICAO, ITU and IMO have proceeded to implement policies and procedures recommended in the report. For instance, Annex 2 to ICAO's Rules of the Air is now being examined with a view to bringing the rules



of water operations, in the case of aircraft on water, into conformity with the revised International Regulations for the Prevention of Collision at Sea, ICAO is endeavouring to develop the use of distress frequencies and procedures for aircraft in common with surface craft, the terms of which will conform to the international rules in this regard relating to surface shipping, and its Legal Committee is drafting conventions relating to search, assistance and rescue.

#### B. Frequency allocation

##### (1) Frequencies for the use of international transport

49. Civil aviation depends upon radio communications for its safe and efficient operation and ICAO is, therefore, vitally interested in the amount of frequency space allocated by ITU for aeronautics and the use to which those frequencies are put. ITU has expressed its readiness to co-operate with ICAO in assigning distress and scene of action frequencies. At the invitation of the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference (Geneva, 1948), an ITU conference, ICAO has prepared, through regional ICAO meetings, a draft frequency allocation plan for the international air services of its member States. The conference for the air services of the North and South American Region (Region 2) was called by ITU as part of a conference (Washington, D.C., 1949) to discuss the general frequency requirements of Region 2. ICAO supplied experts from its own staff to assist ITU at this conference and took part in the discussions. IMO has co-operated with ITU in the consideration of problems concerning maritime meteorological communications.

##### (2) Frequencies for United Nations and UNESCO

50. The United Nations and UNESCO were represented at the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference (Mexico City, 1948-49) and secured the promise of channel hours for United Nations and UNESCO broadcasts. In addition, UNESCO has been active at ITU conferences in securing the passing of resolutions calling for the use of radio in the interests of peace, education and the free flow of information. Examples of these resolutions are to be found in the "Resolutions and Recommendations adopted at Washington, 1949" of the above mentioned ITU Region 2 Conference.

#### C. Telegraph and telephones

51. The formulation of detailed regulations for the operation of the international telegraph and telephone services is the concern of ITU, but other specialized agencies are also interested. At the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Paris, 1949) an article was included in the new Telegraph Regulations giving United Nations overriding priority, in certain instances, for its telegrams, and a resolution

/was passed

was passed calling on Administrations to grant similar facilities for United Nations telephone calls.

52. A resolution was also passed inviting the Director of the International Consultative Telegraph Committee (C.C.I.T.), an organ of the ITU, to study in co-operation with the appropriate organ of ICAO, and with the assistance of other organizations which might be interested, the question of the categories of air transport companies' messages which might be carried over the telecommunications network of the aeronautical service.

#### D. International aeronautics and meteorology

53. Since 1935, the international aeronautical and the meteorological organizations have co-operated closely on problems concerning aeronautical meteorology. There is now such a close relationship that the national representatives of the two organizations at meetings concerning this particular subject are in many cases identical. In fact, joint meetings of subordinate bodies such as IMO's Commission for Aeronautics and ICAO's Meteorological Division have been held on occasion. Regulations promulgated by the two organizations have been so worded as to be in harmony with each other and have been published so as take effect on the same date.

54. IMO has sent representatives to ICAO's meetings concerning international co-operation in the financing and operation of air navigation facilities in the North Atlantic. One of these meetings developed the North Atlantic Ocean Weather Stations Agreement, which provides that IMO shall be kept informed of the meteorological aspects of the general programme of operation of the stations, and shall be invited to attend any meetings for the co-ordination of this programme. The Agreement also provides that "the manner of making meteorological observations and of collecting reports at the Stations and transmitting them to main meteorological offices or forecasting centres shall be in accordance with the appropriate procedures and specifications prescribed by IMO". Similar provisions are contained in the Agreements on Air Navigation Services in Iceland and in Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

#### E. International air mail

55. The Congress of UPU requested ICAO to collect statistical and other data on the problem of the economics of international air mail. ICAO completed its study in April 1948 and submitted data to the Executive and Liaison Committee of UPU in October 1948. The Council of ICAO has stated that its interest lies in cost of operation, value to the user, volume and the influence of postage rates thereon, rates of payment to airlines and their relation to tariffs, categorization of services as

it affects payments to airlines, priority to various classes of air mail. It has kept UPU advised of its interests and requested UPU's views concerning them. UPU wishes ICAO to furnish it with reliable material in order to enable it to present reasonable demands on the airlines, which are represented by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), a non-governmental organization, which is concerned with the problem and has co-operated closely with both ICAO and UPU.

F. International aviation and public health

56. WHO is responsible for the revision of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation (The Hague, 1933) as amended (Washington, 1944), which is designed to prevent the spread of disease through international flight. One of ICAO's functions is to attempt to prevent undue delay in international air transport operations by making recommendations for simplifying procedures. Consequently, ICAO and WHO have been working closely in developing international public health regulations for international civil aviation.

G. Simplification of frontier formalities and easing of barriers to international trade

57. The United Nations is concerned with the simplification of passport and frontier formalities and the easing of barriers to the international transport of goods as they relate to international transportation as a whole. ICAO has concluded its work on Annex 9 of its Convention, entitled "International Standards and recommended Practices on facilitation of International Air Transport". The Economic and Social Council and certain of its subordinate organs have already underlined the importance of these standards which, when adopted, will greatly simplify the frontier formalities affecting the movement of aircraft.

58. ICAO and the Interim Commission of ITO have negotiated an informal arrangement whereby ITO requests ICAO's participation and takes its work into account in the preparation of recommendations on customs formalities, in so far as they relate to carriage of goods by air. ICAO requests ITO's participation in formulating recommendations concerning the facilitation of international air transport, and takes ITO's general recommendations into account in so doing. Both organizations have duties in this general field which are imposed by the Conventions governing their activities.

STATISTICS

59. Steady progress has been made in the co-ordination of statistical activity through the United Nations Statistical Office. Agreement has been reached on general allocations of responsibility as among the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Routine exchanges of statistics

/among agencies,

among agencies, clearance of questionnaires to avoid duplication of inquiries, co-ordination of yearbooks by advance preparation of consolidated tables of contents, and the centralization of certain services through the United Nations Statistical Office, all ensure an increasing degree of uniformity and comparability. The Statistical Yearbook of the United Nations is the result of the collaboration of almost all the main specialized agencies with the statistical office of the United Nations. The Balance of Payments Manual and the Balance of Payments Yearbook are other examples, in which the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund in particular have played a most important part.

60. Over and above these important regular activities, the United Nations Statistical Office, in co-operation with the Population Division, the ILO and FAO, has prepared, or has in preparation, 15 studies of census methods for the 1950/51 world censuses of population and agriculture. The "Programme of Statistical Training Courses" is also an important preparatory step for these censuses. This programme originated in the recommendations of the first three sessions of the FAO Conference, at which it was recognized that evaluation of current resources was essential to the planning by Governments of increased agricultural production, and in the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Statistical and Population Commissions which requested the United Nations to offer technical assistance in the census field. Adequately trained staff are vital to the successful conduct of such a census and, in response to a request from member Governments in the Near East, a Training School for Agricultural Statistics, to which forty students were sent by Governments of the region, was established by FAO in February 1948 at Baghdad.

61. Following the successful operation of the Baghdad School, the United Nations and FAO developed a programme of joint training centres and entered into negotiations with certain statistical institutes to secure their aid and support in the conduct of future schools. The first Latin American Training Centre of Statistics and Censuses was held in Mexico City from 2 September to 20 December 1948. Sixty officials and technicians from 16 Latin American countries attended this series of training courses. All the preparations for this centre were made in consultation with the United Nations, which also provided an instructor.

62. At the request of Near Eastern Governments another training centre sponsored jointly by the United Nations, FAO and the Government of Egypt, will open in Cairo on 10 October 1949 and will function for about fourteen weeks.



63. A Centre of Applied Agricultural and Demographic Statistics is also being held in Paris from 26 September to 22 December 1949, in order to assist European Governments in improving their demographic and agricultural statistics. Part of the expenses of this centre will be covered by a subsidy by the French Government, and the United Nations, UNESCO and FAO will cover other expenses such as the cost of instructors.
64. A similar centre will be conducted by the United Nations and FAO, in co-operation with the Government of India, from 26 October 1949 to the end of January 1950. The training course in India will be particularly concerned with a discussion of the census problems of Far Eastern countries.

#### FELLOWSHIPS

65. The provision of fellowships is a good example of the unspectacular but solid work that the United Nations and the specialized agencies are doing to assist Governments to develop trained personnel in welfare and technical services, and to make the technical and scientific knowledge of one country available to others. In 1947 and 1948 the United Nations, together with UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, between them awarded 1,135 fellowships to 26 countries.
66. A report on some aspects of the problem of co-ordinating the activities of the various international organizations which administer fellowship programmes\* indicates that substantial progress in co-ordination has been made and that a considerable measure of uniformity in administrative arrangements in the operation of fellowship programmes, i.e., in duration of fellowships, standards and method of selection, placement and reporting procedures, financial arrangements, and monthly allowances for international fellows, has been achieved. While the scope of the fellowship programmes of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies must be determined on the basis of the normal function of these bodies, their various fields of activity are so inter-related that there are bound to be marginal areas of study in fellowship programmes. Any difference of opinion as to the fields of interest of one agency or another is resolved by consultations among the organizations concerned. An agency receiving an application for a fellowship in a field which falls within the competence of another agency immediately transmits it to the latter for all subsequent action but the application will be referred back should the second agency be unable to deal with it. If the field of study of a fellowship granted by an agency is closely related to the field of activity of one or more other agencies, the other agencies are so informed

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\* E/1342

and their advice sought. Thus when the United Nations and UNESCO receive fellowship applications from physicians or candidates for studies in other fields relating to health, they send WHO the credentials and ask for comments and advice as to placement. Conversely, these organizations provide WHO, at its request, with information about candidates for WHO fellowships. On occasion, WHO refers to the appropriate agency non-medical applications for fellowships.

67. The advantages and disadvantages of various forms of joint fellowship schemes, including a possible single fellowship programme for the United Nations and the specialized agencies, was considered by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination last spring but it was decided that it was premature at that time. It was agreed, however, that the existing co-ordination arrangements in the fields of fellowships might require elaboration and adjustment in connexion with the projected programme of technical assistance for economic development.

68. The UNESCO publication, "Study Abroad: International Handbook of Fellowships, Scholarships and Educational Exchange", the first edition of which covered over 16,000 opportunities for trans-national study, has proved to be of great value in providing a co-ordinated survey of the fellowship programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. UNESCO itself collaborates particularly closely with ILO in promoting the exchange of workers for educational purposes. ECE and ECATE have also consulted UNESCO concerning fellowship schemes relating to industrialization programmes.

69. Viewed as a whole, the fellowship programme of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is developing from the initial phase, in which fellowships were granted by UNRRA to aid war-devastated countries, into a wider field where it has become an effective means of enriching and developing the technical knowledge and resources of all nations. A high proportion of the fellowships granted are in the field of health and welfare, the larger aspects of which are dealt with in another section of the report. The expanded programme of technical assistance will, especially in its early stages, rely to a large extent on fellowship programmes, and the three years' experience already gained will be of value in strengthening this programme.

#### PUBLIC INFORMATION

70. Collaboration among the United Nations and all the specialized agencies in matters concerning public information is now an established practice. All are members of the Consultative Committee on Public Information, which meets at regular intervals to discuss information

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programmes and mutual use of services. The activities of the various United Nations Information Centres are being co-ordinated with the information activities of the specialized agencies in the field, and, in addition, a wide range of general services, providing for press releases, feature services and radio programmes has been established by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations and has been made available to the specialized agencies.

71. Good results have also been achieved by the United Nations Film Board, which is composed of representatives of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies, in co-ordinating the production and distribution of films and visual material and in establishing joint services in this field. These functions are carried out both through the periodical meetings of the Board and through the continuous operation of its executive office, which serves both as a clearing house and as a centralized producing unit. This method of working has been effective and necessary, since, of the 22 documentary films so far produced, only 3 were of interest to one agency only. The Board at present has 5 films in active production. In addition it has sponsored 11 independently financed documentary films and a series of 39 "human geography" films, which were produced with the active co-operation of the agencies concerned with the subject matter.

72. The necessity of arousing public interest in the world food crisis is being tackled in various ways, notably in the "Food and People Project", which consists of a public information campaign and a series of publications by selected experts, which are being produced by UNESCO, in consultation with the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, FAO and WHO. Publication in three languages has begun and large-scale re-printing is already being arranged in several countries.

73. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 137 (II) on teaching about the work of the United Nations necessitated the close collaboration of the United Nations and UNESCO in dealing with national education authorities. The United Nations is concerned with the content of teaching programmes on the United Nations and with teaching about the United Nations in countries which are not members of UNESCO, whereas UNESCO is especially concerned with over-all questions of promoting international understanding and with the improvement of teaching techniques and curricula. In 1948, the United Nations and UNESCO jointly sponsored a seminar on "Teaching about the United Nations" in Garden City, New York. In 1949, the joint sponsorship of publications programmes has been developed between the two organizations, and in 1950 UNESCO will

provide fellowships for educators from member States to work at the United Nations and UNESCO headquarters on textbook-writing and curriculum planning.

74. UNESCO's work in stimulating interest in the Declaration of Human Rights has been of outstanding importance. On 10 December 1948, the day after the adoption of the Declaration by the General Assembly, the General Conference of UNESCO at Beirut adopted a resolution urging the widest dissemination of the Declaration in schools and through publications and other information media. The action taken by the Director-General of UNESCO in accordance with this resolution has had a warm response from non-governmental organizations which have consultative status with UNESCO, many of which have done much to make the Declaration better known. UNESCO is also producing pamphlets by distinguished writers on particular aspects of the Declaration and has published a volume on the philosophical basis of human rights.

75. An original example of collaboration is provided by the joint work of UNESCO and the 3rd Conference of Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade called by the Interim Commission for the ITO in Annecy, in April 1949. With the help of a number of tariff experts, a draft agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials has been prepared and will be submitted to the General Conference of UNESCO. The Conference of Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was also able, in some instances, to facilitate negotiations for tariff reductions on those categories of materials and strongly recommended that in future tariff negotiations every attempt should be made to further the objectives of UNESCO.

76. Simultaneously, UNESCO has enlisted the help of ECE in promoting the production, circulation and exchange of educational material. The first prepared list of scientific laboratory and technical equipment and visual aids to education has been circulated to governments by ECE in order to determine both needs and availability of resources. It is hoped to extend this promising collaboration to the other regional commissions and the United Nations. UNESCO has also urged FAO to assist in relieving the newsprint shortage by stimulating exports of paper pulp and has approached UFU and ITU in connexion with the facilitating of transmission of news and the circulation of publications.

77. On all these matters there is close collaboration between UNESCO and the United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press. UNESCO will be reporting to the Sub-Commission in March of 1950 on four particular problems referred to it in this field.



## MISSIONS

78. The various types of mission that are despatched in response to requests of Member Governments may vary from (a) comprehensive inter-agency missions of the type of that sent to Haiti, and which are likely to be made extensive use of in connexion with the expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development, to (b) missions with a more limited task, involving essentially one agency only though including perhaps one or two experts from another agency.

79. The United Nations Missions of Technical Assistance to Haiti was composed of experts drawn from the Economic Affairs Department of the United Nations Secretariat, and from FAO, the Fund, UNESCO, and WHO. This Mission, the first of such an over-all character, was sent in the fall of 1948 in response to a request by the Haitian Government by virtue of Economic and Social Council resolution 51 (IV) of 28 March 1947, which instructed the Secretary-General to render "assistance to Member Governments which seek expert advice in securing, on terms mutually agreed upon, such advice, particularly in the form of teams of experts who would study specific problems and recommend appropriate practical solutions for the consideration of the Member Governments concerned". This Mission's report, the analysis and recommendations of which had been duly brought to the Haitian Government's attention, was submitted in final form to the Secretary-General in June 1949, and has been published\* in full accord with the President of Haiti.

80. The Haitian Mission studied problems and conditions affecting the country's economic development, with special regard to agriculture and industry, credit organization and public finances, and took into account pertinent problems of education and health. This Mission is in a sense a precursor of the ampler efforts which, it is hoped, the United Nations will be enabled to display in the future for rendering, in intimate co-operation with the specialized agencies, effective technical assistance in the economic development of under-developed areas.

81. There are many possible examples of the second type of mission. The United Nations sought the help of FAO, WHO, the Bank and other agencies in organizing the Economic Survey Mission established by the Palestine Conciliation Commission, now at work in the Middle East, and members of the staff of several agencies have already been detailed to serve with the Mission. FAO has participated in three of the missions of the International Bank and seconded members of its staff for two of these

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\* United Nations Publications 1949.IIB.2.

missions. WHO will soon be collaborating with the UNESCO Educational Centre in the Marbial Valley of Haiti and agricultural development of the valley in co-operation with FAO has also been planned. These are just a few of innumerable instances of co-operation on missions between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

82. Assistance to Ecuador in connexion with the recent earthquake provides an example of another type of concentrated action in the field. A special report on this undertaking will, in due course, be presented to the General Assembly.